His Worship the Mayor
Councillors
CITY OF MARION

NOTICE OF GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber, Council Administration Centre
245 Sturt Road, Sturt

Tuesday, 25 June 2019 at 06:30 PM

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

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 Centre on Sturt Road, Sturt.



Adrian Skull
Chief Executive Officer

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OPEN MEETING

KAURNA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the Kaurna 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 (if any)

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Confirmation of the minutes for the General Council Meeting held on 11 June 2019

Originating Officer Governance Officer - Victoria Moritz

Corporate Manager Manager Corporate Governance - Kate McKenzie

Report Reference: GC190625R01

RECOMMENDATION:

That:

The minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 11 June 2019 be taken as read and confirmed.

ATTACHMENTS:

#	Attachment	Type
1	GC190611_Final_Minutes	PDF File

MINUTESOFTHEGC190611-GENERALCOUNCILMEETING-11June2019

Tuesday, 11 June 2019 at 06:30 PM

Council Administration Centre, 245 Sturt Road, Sturt

PRESENT :
Elected Members
Mayor - Kris Hanna, Councillor - Ian Crossland, Councillor - Tim Gard, Councillor - Jason Veliskou, Councillor - Bruce Hull, Councillor - Nathan Prior, Councillor - Raelene Telfer, Councillor - Luke Hutchinson, Councillor - Tim Pfeiffer, Councillor - Kendra Clancy, Councillor - Maggie Duncan, Councillor - Matthew Shilling, Councillor - Joseph Masika

DATE :
Tuesday, 11 June, 2019

IN ATTENDANCE
Chief Executive Officer - Adrian Skull
Acting General Manager Corporate Services – Ray Barnwell
General Manager City Development - Abby Dickson
General Manager City Services - Tony Lines
Manager Corporate Governance – Kate McKenzie
Acting Quality Governance Coordinator – Victoria Moritz

OPEN MEETING

The Mayor opened the meeting at 06:30 PM

KAURNA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the Kaurna 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 (if any)

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 Pfeiffer declared a perceived conflict of Interest in the item *Revitalisation of the Edwardstown Employment Precinct Revitalisation* (GC190611R09).

- Councillor Shilling declared a perceived conflict of interest in the item *Rescission Motion – Onkaparinga Boundary* (GC190611M01).

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Confirmation of the minutes for the General Council Meeting held on 28 May 2019
Report Reference: GC190611R01

Moved Councillor - Raelene Telfer **Seconded Councillor - Nathan Prior**

1. That the minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 28 May 2019 be taken as read and confirmed.

Carried Unanimously

COMMUNICATIONS – Nil

ELECTED MEMBER VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS - Nil

In accordance with the *Code of Practice - Procedures at Council Meetings 2017/18* an Elected Member has the right to speak for up to two minutes in the second meeting of Council every second month from February (with the exception of caretaker period).

DEPUTATIONS - Nil

PETITIONS

Woodend Primary School - Residents of Franklin and Edison Court, Sheidow Park
Report Reference: GC190611P01

Moved Councillor - Matthew Shilling **Seconded Councillor - Maggie Duncan**

That Council:

1. Notes the report.

2. Supports a meeting between the Woodend Primary School Principal, Governing Council Chairperson, Southern Hills Ward Elected Members and Council administration to discuss the provision of a gate that can be locked outside of school hours.

3. Notifies the Head Petitioner of Council's decision.

Carried

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Moved Councillor - Kendra Clancy **Seconded Councillor - Maggie Duncan**

That the following items be moved en bloc:

- Confirmation of Minutes of the Finance and Audit Committee - 28 May 2019
- Confirmation of Minutes of the Review and Selection Committee - 28 May 2019

Carried Unanimously

Confirmation of Minutes of the Finance and Audit Committee Meeting - 28 May 2019
Report Reference GC190611R03

Moved Councillor - Kendra Clancy **Seconded Councillor - Maggie Duncan**

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the minutes of the Finance and Audit Committee meeting of 28 May 2019 (Appendix 1).

2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Finance and Audit Committee.

Carried Unanimously

Confirmation of Minutes of the Review and Selection Committee Meeting - 28 May 2019
Report Reference GC190611R02

Moved Councillor - Kendra Clancy **Seconded Councillor - Maggie Duncan**

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the minutes of the Review and Selection Committee meeting of 28 May 2019 (Appendix 1).

2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Review and Selection Committee.

Carried Unanimously

ADJOURNED ITEMS

In accordance with the *Code of Practice - Procedures at Council Meetings*, the Presiding Member can allow for new business to be dealt with prior to Business adjourned from a previous meeting.

Confidential Westminster Reserve - Adjourned Report
Report Reference: GC190611F01

Councillor Telfer declared an actual conflict of interest in the item as she lives in close proximity to Westminster Reserve and left the meeting for the item.

6.42pm Councillor Telfer left the meeting.

Moved Councillor - Jason Veliskou **Seconded Councillor - Tim Gard**

That;

1. Pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(b)(i)(ii) of the *Local Government Act 1999,* the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Adrian Skull, Abby Dickson, Ray Barnwell, Kate McKenzie, Megan Hayward, Heather Michell, Craig Clarke, Clare Benn and Victoria Moritz be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to Westminster Reserve, 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 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; and be contrary to the public interest.

Carried Unanimously

6.42pm the meeting went into confidence

Moved Councillor - Luke Hutchinson **Seconded Councillor - Ian Crossland**

That:

1. In accordance with Section 91(7) and (9) of the Local Government Act 1999 the Council orders that this report, appendices and the minutes arising from this report having been considered in confidence under Section 90(2) and (3)(b)(i)(ii) 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 2019.

Carried

Division called by Councillor - Bruce Hull

Voters	Against	For
Councillor - Bruce Hull	X	
Councillor - Ian Crossland		X
Councillor - Jason Veliskou		X
Councillor - Joseph Masika		X
Councillor - Kendra Clancy	X	
Councillor - Luke Hutchinson		X
Councillor - Maggie Duncan		X
Councillor - Matthew Shilling	X	
Councillor - Nathan Prior	X	
Councillor - Tim Pfeiffer		X
Councillor - Tim Gard		X

Carried

6.57pm the meeting came out of confidence

CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

Confirmation of Confidential Minutes of the Review and Selection Committee Meeting - 28 May 2019
Report Reference: GC190611F02

Moved Councillor - Tim Pfeiffer **Seconded Councillor - Kendra Clancy**

That:

1. Pursuant to Section 90(2) and 90(3)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1999,* the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Adrian Skull, Ray Barnwell, Tony Lines, Abby Dickson, Kate McKenzie, Victoria Moritz, Warwick Deller-Coombs, Stephen Zillante, Craig Clarke and Alex Wright, be excluded from the meeting as the Committee receives and considers information relating to the selection of candidates for interview/appointment for Council Assessment Panel, upon the basis that the Committee 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 the disclosure of which would involve the unreasonable disclosure of information concerning the personal affairs of any person.

Carried Unanimously

6.59pm the meeting went into confidence
7.00pm Councillor Telfer re-entered the meeting

Moved Councillor - Ian Crossland **Seconded Councillor - Tim Pfeiffer**

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the confidential minutes of the Review and Selection Committee meeting of 28 May 2019 (Appendix 1).

2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Review and Selection Committee.

3. In accordance with Section 91(7) and (9) of the Local Government Act 1999 the Council orders that this report, Confirmation of Confidential Minutes of the Review and Selection Committee Meeting - 28 May 2019, and any appendices arising from this report having been considered in confidence under Section 90(2) and (3)(a), 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 2019.

Carried Unanimously

7.01pm the meeting came out of confidence

Confirmation of Confidential Minutes of the Finance and Audit Committee Meeting - 28 May 2019
Report Reference: GC190611F03

Moved Councillor - Ian Crossland **Seconded Councillor - Tim Pfeiffer**

That:

1. Pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(d)(i)(ii) of the Local Government Act 1999, the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Adrian Skull, Ray Barnwell, Abby Dickson, Tony Lines, Kate McKenzie, Jamie Dunicliff and Victoria Moritz be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to the Internal Audit Tender, 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 contains commercial information that would on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

Carried Unanimously

7.02pm the meeting went into confidence

Moved Councillor - Matthew Shilling **Seconded Councillor - Tim Gard**

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the confidential minutes of the Finance and Audit Committee meeting of 28 May 2019 (Appendix 1).

2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Finance and Audit Committee.

3. In accordance with Section 91(7) and (9) of the Local Government Act 1999 the Council orders that this report, Confirmation of Confidential Minutes of the Finance and Audit Committee Meeting - 28 May 2019, and any appendices arising from this report having been considered in confidence under Section 90(2) and (3)(d)(i)(ii), 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 2019.

Carried Unanimously

7.02pm the meeting came out of confidence

Review and Selection Committee - Appointment of Independent Council Assessment Panel (CAP) Members

Report Reference: GC190611F04

Moved Councillor - Tim Pfeiffer Seconded Councillor - Luke Hutchinson

That:

1. Pursuant to Section 90(2) and 90(3)(a) of the Local Government Act 1999, the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Adrian Skull, Abby Dickson, Tony Lines, Ray Barnwell, Kate, McKenzie, Warwick Deller-Coombs, and Alex Wright, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to the selection of candidates forappointment for Council Assessment Panel, upon the basis that the Committee 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 the disclosure of which would involve the unreasonable disclosure of information concerning the personal affairs of any person.

Carried Unanimously

7.02pm the meeting went into confidence

Moved Councillor - Ian Crossland Seconded Councillor - Luke Hutchinson

1. In accordance with Section 91(7) and (9) of the Local Government Act 1999 the Committee orders that this report, *Appointment of Presiding Member, Independent Members and Deputy Member of the Council Assessment Panel* and the resolution 5 arising from this report having been considered in confidence under Section 90(2) and (3)(a) of the Act, 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 Background confidentiality order will be reviewed at the General Council Meeting in December 2019.

2. In accordance with Section 91(7) and (9) of the Local Government Act 1999 the Committee orders that the minutes (*e*xcluding resolution 5) arrising from the report *Appointment of Presiding Member, Independent Members and Deputy Member of the Council Assessment Panel* having been considered in confidence under Section 90(2) and (3)(a) of the Act, except when required to effect or comply with Council's resolution(s) regarding this matter, be kept confidential and not available for public inspection until after 5pm Thursday 13 June 2019.

Carried Unanimously

7.05pm the meeting came out of confidence

Internal Audit Tender Outcomes
Report Reference: GC190611F05

Moved Councillor - Raelene Telfer **Seconded Councillor - Nathan Prior**

That:

1. Pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(k) and (d)(i)(ii) of the *Local Government Act 1999,* the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Adrian Skull, Ray Barnwell, Abby Dickson, Kate McKenzie and Victoria Moritz, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to the Internal Audit Tender, 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 a tender for the provision of services and contains commercial information that would on balance be contrary to public interest.

Carried Unanimously

7.05pm the meeting went into confidence

Moved Councillor – Ian Crossland **Seconded Councillor - Tim Gard**

1. In accordance with Section 91(7) and (9) of the Local Government Act 1999 orders that this report and an appendices arising from this report and any other information distributed at the meeting having been considered in confidence under Section 90(2) and (3) (k) and (d)(i)(ii) 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 December 2019 Council meeting.

2. In accordance with Section 91(7) and (9) of the Local Government Act 1999, orders that the minutes arising from this report, having been considered in confidence under Section 90(2) and (3) (k) and (d) (i)(ii) 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, until 1 July 2019.

Carried Unanimously

7.07pm the meeting came out of confidence

Consideration of Councils Strategic Procurement Direction
Report Reference: GC190611F06

Moved Councillor - Tim Pfeiffer **Seconded Councillor - Raelene Telfer**

That:

1. 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, Abby Dickson, Tony Lines, Ray Barnwell, Kate McKenzie Victoria Moritz and Craig Clarke, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to Council's strategic procurement direction, 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 that would on balance be contrary to public interest.

Carried Unanimously

7.07pm the meeting went into confidence

Moved Councillor - Raelene Telfer **Seconded Councillor - Nathan Prior**

1. In accordance with Section 91(7) and (9) of the Local Government Act 1999 the Council orders that this report, Consideration of Council's strategic procurement direction, any appendices and the minutes arising from this report having been considered in confidence under Section 90(2) and (3)(d) of the Act, 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 2019.

Carried Unanimously

7.10pm the meeting came out of confidence

Potential Land Acquisition
Report Reference: GC190611F07

Moved Councillor - Luke Hutchinson **Seconded Councillor - Jason Veliskou**

That:

1. Pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1999,* the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Adrian Skull, Abby Dickson, Tony Lines, Ray Barnwell, Kate McKenzie, Megan Hayward, Greg Salmon, Clare Benn Heather Michell, Victoria Moritz and Craig Clarke, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to Potential Land Acquisition, 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 that would on balance be disadvantageous to Council.

Carried

7.10pm the meeting went into confidence

Moved Councillor - Ian Crossland **Seconded Councillor - Joseph Masika**

That formal meeting procedures be suspended to discuss the item

Carried Unanimously

7.12pm meeting suspended
7.23pm meeting resumed

7.23 Councillor Pfeiffer left the meeting

Moved Councillor - Ian Crossland **Seconded Councillor - Luke Hutchinson**

1. In accordance with Section 91(7) and (9) of the Local Government Act 1999 the Council orders that this report, *Potential Land Acquisition Sturt Road* and the minutes arising from this report having been considered in confidence under Section 90(2) and (3)(b) of the Act, 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 2019.

Carried Unanimously

7.30pm the meeting came out of confidence

CORPORATE REPORTS FOR DECISION

Capella and Nannigai Precinct Plan
Report Reference: GC190611R04

Moved Councillor - Ian Crossland **Seconded Councillor - Tim Gard**

That Council:

1. Endorse the project scope and staged plan (Refer Appendix 1 and 2) for consultation.

2. Endorse the development of a draft concept plan and community consultation for Nannigai and Coorabie Reserve as stage 1 of the project.

3. Endorses the development of a draft concept plan and community consultation for Central Capella Reserve as stage 2 of the project.

4. Receives a further report including findings of the community consultation and a final concept plan with cost estimate for Stage 1 and 2 of development.

5. Notes the 2019/20 Capella Reserve draft budget of $950,000 will be applied to stage 1 of the broader Capella and Nannigai Precinct Plan project.

7.34 pm Councillor Pfeiffer re-entered the meeting

Carried Unanimously

Review of reduction of entry fees to Marion Outdoor Pool
Report Reference: GC190611R05

Moved Councillor - Jason Veliskou **Seconded Councillor - Ian Crossland**

That Council:

1. Endorses from 1 July 2019 applying a 25% discount to residents and business registered within the City of Marion for all membership passes and advance hire passes at Marion Outdoor Pool including:
    1. Multi-visit and season passes
    2. Hires
    3. Swimming lessons
    4. DECD
    5. Parties

2. Notes a review of the implementation of the fee reduction will occur at the end of the 19/20 season (May 2020) for inclusion within the Annual Business Plan & Budget process (ABP&BP) of 2020/21.

AMENDMENT

Moved Councillor - Kendra Clancy **Seconded Councillor - Raelene Telfer**

That Council:

1. Endorses from 1 July 2019 applying a 25% discount to residents and business registered within the City of Marion for all membership passes and advance hire passes at Marion Outdoor Pool (only Multi-visit and season passes and party hire)

2. Notes a review of the implementation of the fee reduction will occur at the end of the 19/20 season (May 2020) for inclusion within the Annual Business Plan & Budget process (ABP&BP) of 2020/21.

The amendment to become the motion was **Carried**
The motion as amended was **Carried Unanimously**

Dog Free Areas in Reserves - Outcomes of Community Consultation
Report Reference: GC190611R06

Moved Councillor - Jason Veliskou **Seconded Councillor - Luke Hutchinson**

That Council:

1. Note the outcomes of the community consultation (refer Attachment 1 and 2).

2. Endorses the enclosed fenced playground areas of Hendrie Street Reserve, Jervois Street Reserve and Dumbarton Avenue Reserve as Dog Free areas.

    - Endorses the balance of the open space outside of the fenced playground areas be Dog Off-Leash areas for the following reserves:
    - Jervois Street Reserve
    - Hendrie Street Reserve
    - Dumbarton Avenue Reserve

7.58pm Councillor Crossland left the meeting

Carried

8.02pm Councillor Crossland re-entered the meeting

Representation Review
Report Reference: GC190611R07

Moved Councillor - Luke Hutchinson **Seconded Councillor - Tim Pfeiffer**

That Council:

1. Commences its Representation Review in line with the timetable outlined in Appendix 1.

2. Determines that the Representation Review will be completed via option 4 (completed internally) as outlined within the report.

Carried

Elected Member Representatives for the Council Assessment Panel (CAP) 2019-2020
Report Reference: GC190611R08

Councillor Duncan declared an actual conflict of interest in the item as she has been nominated as Member of the Council Assessment Panel and left the meeting.

8.07pm Councillor Duncan left the meeting

Moved Councillor - Matthew Shilling **Seconded Councillor - Bruce Hull**

That Council:

1. Appoints Councillor Duncan as Member of the Council Assessment Panel for a period of 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

Carried Unanimously

8.08pm Councillor Duncan re-entered the meeting

Councillor Telfer declared an actual conflict of interest in the item as she has been nominated as Deputy Member to the Council Assessment Panel and left the meeting.

8.08pm Councillor Telfer left the meeting

Moved Councillor - Luke Hutchinson **Seconded Councillor - Joseph Masika**

That Council:

2. Appoints Councillor Telfer as Deputy Member of the Council Assessment Panel for a period of 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

Carried Unanimously

8.09pm Councillor Telfer re-entered the meeting

Revitalisation of the Edwardstown Employment Precinct
Report Reference: GC190611R09

Moved Councillor - Tim Pfeiffer **Seconded Councillor - Luke Hutchinson**

That Council:

1. Note the feedback from the business community at the workshop on Access, Amenity and Activation of the Edwardstown Employment Precinct Revitalisation Forum attached as appendix two of this report.

2. Endorse the 12 month action plan attached as attachment three of this report.

3. Endorse the allocation of up to $165,000 towards the Revitalisation of the Edwardstown Employment Precinct project in the draft 2019/20 annual budget (refer attachment three) to:

    a. Allocate a Project Officer (up to $40,000)
    b. Deliver an Urban Design Framework (up to $30,000)

c. Undertake greening of Woodlands Terrace and Raglan Avenue (up to$65,000)
e. Deliver an Economic Activation Plan (up to $30,000)

4. Endorse the employment of a 0.4 FTE project officer to support the delivery of the action plan for 12 months.

5. Request Administration to bring a progress report in January 2020.

8.22pm Councillor Gard left the meeting
8.26pm Councillor Gard re-entered the meeting

FIRST AMENDMENT

Moved Councillor - Ian Crossland

That Council:

1. Note the feedback from the business community at the workshop on Access, Amenity and Activation of the Edwardstown Employment Precinct Revitalisation Forum attached as appendix two of this report.

2. Endorse the 12 month action plan attached as attachment three of this report.

3. Endorse the allocation of up to $125,000 towards the Revitalisation of the Edwardstown Employment Precinct project in the draft 2019/20 annual budget (refer attachment three) to:

   b. Deliver an Urban Design Framework (up to $30,000)
   c. Undertake greening of Woodlands Terrace and Raglan Avenue (up to$65,000)
   e. Deliver an Economic Activation Plan (up to $30,000)

4. Allocate Internal resources to support the delivery of the action plan for 12 months.

5. Request Administration to bring a progress report in January 2020.

The amendment to become the motion lapsed for want of a seconder

SECOND AMENDMENT

Moved Councillor - Nathan Prior

That Council:

1. Note the feedback from the business community at the workshop on Access, Amenity and Activation of the Edwardstown Employment Precinct Revitalisation Forum attached as appendix two of this report.

2. Endorse the 12 month action plan attached as attachment three of this report.

3. Endorse the allocation of up to $175,000 towards the Revitalisation of the Edwardstown Employment Precinct project in the draft 2019/20 annual budget (refer attachment three) to:

    a. Allocate a Project Officer (up to $40,000)
    b. Deliver an Urban Design Framework (up to $30,000)
    c. Undertake greening of Woodlands Terrace and Raglan Avenue (up to$65,000)
    d. Undertake environment monitoring for two years (up to $10,000)
    e. Deliver an Economic Activation Plan (up to $30,000)

4. Endorse the employment of a 0.4 FTE project officer to support the delivery of the action plan for 12 months.
5. Request Administration to bring a progress report in January 2020.

The second amendment to become the motion lapsed for want of a seconder

Moved Councillor - Kendra Clancy **Seconded Councillor - Matthew Shilling**

That:

1. The item be deferred until the General Council meeting in July 2019.

The vote was Tied
The Mayor made a casting vote and voted in favour of the motion

Carried

Councillor Pfeiffer declared a perceived conflict of interest as he is nominated as the Chair of the Committee and left the meeting.

8.38pm Councillor Pfeiffer left the meeting

Moved Councillor - Joseph Masika **Seconded Councillor - Luke Hutchinson**

That Council:

1. Appoint the Deputy Mayor, Tim Pfeiffer, as the Chair of a Consultative Committee for North-South Road Corridor discussions.

Carried Unanimously

Draft 4 Year Business Plan 2019-2023 and Draft Annual Business Plan 2019/20 and Draft Long Term Financial Plan
Report Reference: GC190611R10

8.42pm Councillor Pfeiffer re-entered the meeting

Moved Councillor - Tim Pfeiffer **Seconded Councillor - Jason Veliskou**

That:

1. The Draft Annual Business Plan 2019-20 (Attachment 2) be prepared for final consideration at the 25 June 2019 General Council Meeting with variations as approved by council on the basis of:

    - Average Rate increase of 1.8%
    - Minimum Rate of $1,059
    - Capping set at 12% with a $20 minimum and $200 maximum
    - Differential Rate by land use:
        - Commercial 85%
        - Industrial 70%
        - Vacant Land 100%

2. The Draft 4 Year Business Plan 2019-23 (Attachment 3), with such variations as approved by Council, be referred to the General Council Meeting on 25 June 2019 for final adoption.

3. The Draft LTFP 2019-29 (Attachment 4), with such variations as approved by Council, be referred to the General Council Meeting on 25 June 2019 for final adoption.

4. The Draft Fees & Charges Schedule for 2019-20 (Attachment 5) be endorsed by Council, subject to the Fees & Charges policy being finalised in light of the final decisions to be made by Council as part of the ABP process.

5. The Grants Program for 2019-20 (Attachment 6) be endorsed by Council.

6. Based on feedback from the Finance and Audit Committee, Council adopts a revised target for its operating surplus ratio of 0-10%.

PROCEDURAL MOTION

Councillor Hull called a point of order alleging that the time of speaking was not being recorded accurately.

The Mayor ruled against the point of order and that no breach had occurred.

Moved Councillor Hull that he objects to the Point of Order Ruling.

The motion lapsed for want of a Seconder – ruling stands

The vote was Tied
The Mayor made a casting vote and voted in favour of the motion
Carried

Division called by Councillor - Matthew Shilling

Voters	Against	For
Councillor - Bruce Hull	X	
Councillor - Ian Crossland	X	
Councillor - Jason Veliskou		X
Councillor - Joseph Masika		X
Councillor - Kendra Clancy	X	
Councillor - Luke Hutchinson		X
Councillor - Maggie Duncan	X	
Councillor - Matthew Shilling	X	
Councillor - Nathan Prior		X
Councillor - Raelene Telfer		X
Councillor - Tim Pfeiffer		X
Councillor - Tim Gard	X	

The vote was tied The Mayor made a casting vote and voted in favour
Carried

Annual Review of the Schedule of Delegations - June 2019
Report Reference: GC190611R11

Moved Councillor - Bruce Hull **Seconded Councillor - Nathan Prior**

That:

Having conducted its annual review of the Council's Delegations Register in accordance with Section 44 (6) of the Local Government Act 1999, the Council:

1. Revocations

1.1 Hereby revokes its previous delegations to the Chief Executive Officer of those powers and functions under the following:

1.1.1 Heavy Vehicle National Law (South Australia) Act 2013
1.1.2 Liquor Licensing Act 1997
1.1.3 Local Government Act 1999
1.1.4 Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992
1.1.5 Water Industry Act 2012 and Water Industry Regulations 2012

2. Delegations under the Heavy Vehicle National Law (South Australia) Act 2013

   2.1 In exercise of the powers contained in Section 44 of the Local Government Act 1999 and Section 22B of the Heavy Vehicle National Law (South Australia) Act 2013 (as relevant) the powers and functions under the Heavy Vehicle National Law (South Australia) Act 2013 contained in the proposed Instrument of Delegation (annexed to this Report entitled 'Annual Review of the Schedule of Delegations - June 2019' and marked Appendix 1) are hereby delegated this 11 June 2019 to the person occupying the office of Chief Executive Officer, subject to the conditions or limitations indicated herein or in the Schedule of Conditions contained in the proposed Instrument of Delegation under the Heavy Vehicle National Law (South Australia) Act 2013.

   2.2 Such powers and functions may be further delegated by the Chief Executive Officer as the Chief Executive Officer sees fit and in accordance with the relevant legislation unless otherwise indicated herein or in the Schedule of Conditions contained in the proposed Instrument of Delegation under the Heavy Vehicle National Law (South Australia) Act 2013.

3. Delegations made under Local Government Act 1999, Liquor Licensing Act 1997 and Water Industry Act 2012 and Water Industry Regulations 2012

   3.1 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 Appendices 2, 3 and 5 (each of which is individually identified as indicated below) are hereby delegated this 11th day of June 2019 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.

      3.1.1 Liquor Licensing Act 1997 (Appendix 2)
      3.1.2 Local Government Act 1999 (Appendix 3)
      3.1.3 Water Industry Act 2012 and Water Industry Regulations 2012 (Appendix 5)

   3.2 Such powers and functions may be further delegated 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.

4. Delegations under Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992

   4.1 In exercise of the power contained in Section 9 of the Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992, the powers and functions under the Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992 contained in the proposed Instrument of Delegation (annexed to this Report entitled 'Annual Review of the Schedule of Delegations - June 2019' and marked Appendix 4) are hereby delegated this 11 June 2019 to the person occupying the office of Chief Executive Officer, subject to the conditions or limitations indicated herein or in the Schedule of Conditions contained in the proposed Instrument of Delegation under the Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992.

   4.2 Such powers and functions may be further delegated by the Chief Executive Officer as the Chief Executive Officer sees fit and in accordance with the relevant legislation unless otherwise indicated herein or in the Schedule of Conditions contained in the proposed Instrument of

Delegation under the Supported Residential Facilities Act 1992.

5. Development Delegations Policy

5.1 Endorses the existing 'Development Delegations Policy' attached as Appendix 6, with the following amendments:

"4.1.5 Any application for land division that proposes the creation of three or more additional allotments (excluding an allotment identified as common property or as a free an unrestricted right of way) where one or more of the proposed allotments is more than 5% below the minimum site area recommended by the relevant Policy Area of the Development Plan.

4.1.6 Any application for three or more dwellings (including detached, semi-detached, row and residential flat) where one or more dwelling sites are more than 5% below the minimum site area recommended by the relevant Policy Area of the Development Plan."

5.2 requests a review of the policy be undertaken by the Manager of Development and Regulatory Services, which includes consultation with the Council Assessment Panel and Urban Planning Committee. The review to be presented at the 13 August 2019 General Council.

9.01pm Councillor Shilling left the meeting
9.04pm Councillor Shilling re-entered the meeting

Carried Unanimously

PROCEDURAL MOTION

Moved Councillor - Jason Veliskou **Seconded Councillor - Ian Crossland**

That the meeting be extended until the conclusion of the remaining items on the agenda

Carried

9.21pmpm meeting extended

CORPORATE REPORTS FOR INFORMATION/NOTING

Moved Councillor - Ian Crossland **Seconded Councillor - Tim Gard**

That the following items be moved en bloc:

- Coastal Walkway Audit (GC190611R12)
- Questions Taken on Notice Register (GC190611R13)

Carried Unanimously

Coastal Walkway Audit
Report Reference: GC190611R12

Moved Councillor - Ian Crossland **Seconded Councillor - Tim Gard**

That Council:

1. Notes the report.

2. Notes the structure closures as per the maps provided in Appendix 3.

3. Notes a report will be presented to Council in September 2019 with the outcomes of further investigations.

Carried Unanimously

Questions taken on Notice Register
Report Reference: GC190611R13

Moved Councillor - Ian Crossland **Seconded Councillor - Tim Gard**

That Council:

1. Notes the report "Questions Taken on Notice Register"

Carried Unanimously

WORKSHOP / PRESENTATION ITEMS - Nil
MOTIONS WITH NOTICE

Rescission Motion - Onkaparinga Boundary
Report Reference: GC190611M01

Councillor Shilling declared a perceived conflict of interest in the item as he is employed by Steve Murray MP who is mentioned in the Motion and a letter from his office is included as an attachment to the item. Councillor Shilling left the meeting for the item.

9.21pm Councillor Shilling left the meeting

Moved Councillor - Tim Pfeiffer **Seconded Councillor - Ian Crossland**

That Council:

1. Rescinds the motion GC190423M06

    1. *Write to the Onkaparinga, Mitcham and Adelaide Hills Councils giving notice of the intention to submit a proposal to the Local Government Boundaries Commission to extend the boundary of the City of Marion to include "The Designated Area" i.e. the suburbs of Happy Valley, Aberfoyle Park, Flagstaff Hill, O'Halloran Hill and Darlington (excluding the area which is: east of Flagstaff Road, north of Bonneyview Road and Northwest of the Flagstaff Hill Open Space Zone, with precise details to be confirmed).*

    2. *Administration take steps to collect financial data in respect of The Designated Area, either with the cooperation of the City of Onkaparinga or if necessary by other means such as enquiries to the Valuer General (and if necessary, expend on this task up to $4000 from budgeted savings).*

    3. *Administration bring a report back to Council in August 2019 with:*

        4. *A very basic analysis of the estimated impact of incorporation of The Designated Area into the City of Marion on ratepayers of The Designated Area and the current ratepayers of the City of Marion.*

    5. *A costed proposal for consulting residents and businesses in The Designated Area to ascertain their views on incorporation of the area into the City of Marion, particularly their perception of community of interest.*

    6. Initiates no changes, to the City of Marion boundary with the City of Onkaparinga, which involve the eastern side of South Road.

9.22pm Councillor Clancy left the meeting
9.25pm Councillor Clancy re-entered the meeting

Carried

CONFIDENTIAL - Cove Sports Facility Investigation
Report Reference: GC190611F08

Moved Councillor - Jason Veliskou **Seconded Councillor - Raelene Telfer**

That

1. Pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(f) of the *Local Government Act 1999,* the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Adrian Skull, Ray Barnwell, Abby Dickson, Tony Lines, Kate McKenzie, Megan Hayward and Victoria Moritz, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to *CONFIDENTIAL - Cove Sports Facility Investigation*, 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 information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to prejudice the maintenance of law, including by affecting (or potentially affecting) the prevention, detection or investigation of a criminal offence, or the right to a fair trial.

Carried

9.34pm the meeting went into confidence

Councillor Shilling re-entered the meeting

Moved Councillor - Ian Crossland **Seconded Councillor - Tim Gard**

1. In accordance with Section 91(7) and (9) of the Local Government Act 1999 the Council orders that this report, Cove Sports Facility Investigation and the minutes arising from this report having been considered in confidence under Section 90(2) and (3)(f) of the Act, 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 2019.

9.41pm Councillor Hutchinson left the meeting and did not return

Carried

9.59pm the meeting came out of confidence

QUESTIONS WITH NOTICE

Marion Outdoor Pool Patronage
Report Reference: GC190611Q01

Elected Member: Councillor Jason Veliskou

Question:

What initiatives does Administration recommend Council consider to lift patronage at the Marion Outdoor Pool and are their specific strategies Council should apply to lift local resident patronage?

Supporting Information:

Nil

Response Received From:

Megan Hayward, Manager City Property and Tyson Brown, Unit Manager Cultural Facilities

Staff Comments:

Attendance at the Marion Outdoor Pool (MOP) is predominantly influenced by:

- Level of amenity at the facility
- Marketing
- Customer skills of staff
- Weather

The following sections discuss how Council can seek to increase and maintain attendance levels. It should be noted many of these initiatives are already being implemented.

Amenity of Facility
Council has invested close to $4M in Marion Outdoor Pool to improve the amenity and this will be completed in 2021.

Stage 1 has delivered additional shade structures, an additional water slide and improved the kiosk and change rooms

Stage 2 - which is currently being delivering will improve the entrance and external facade and provide an indoor training/programs function area

Stage 3 - to be delivered in 2020/21 will provide water play for ages 0-12 years and improve bbq and picnic areas for families and access around the site.

The car park is also being upgraded as part of Council's capital works program and will be completed in

July 2019.

By improving the amenity of the MOP, people stay longer, are entertained in more ways and feel safer.

For the past 2 seasons season Council has seen an increase in attendance and secondary spend at the kiosk and pool shop.

Promotion & Marketing
Effective promotion and marketing will lift and maintain good attendance at the pool.
Marketing of the MOP has been significantly improved in the past few years with:

- Development of a marketing plan
- Employment of a dedicated Programs Officer and Events Officer
- Improved promotional material
- New branding
- Use of multiple promotion channels including social media & print
- Targeted Programs which include:
    - Outdoor Cinema - targeted at the youth market
    - Muslim Women's swimming program
    - Open Days
    - Youth music events
    - Sounds of Summer Music Series
    - Teen fitness program
    - Mums & Bubs sessions

Plans are underway to further improve programs in the 2019/20 season through implementing monthly events. These will be promoted to local residents. This has the potential to attract new customers with diverse interests.

Customer Experience
Quality customer experience is essential for repeat patronage.

To maintain a strong focus on customer experience the following is undertaken:

- Customer satisfaction surveys to identify what customer value and areas for improvement
- Staff training in customer experience
- Ongoing review of customer feedback
- Streamlining service processes

At the completion of stage 3 works the upgrade will have been fully implemented. Administration will undertake further community engagement to assess the success of the upgrade works and seek further community input in how the MOP can continue to be improved and remain relevant to community needs.

Conclusion:
Council in considering ways to increase attendance at the MOP should be realistic in the opportunity for further growth. The MOP operates within a geographical area which is in close proximity to the beach (a major competitor for outdoor pools) and has a FINA standard State Aquatic Centre.

The past 4 years have experienced very positive attendance levels.

The attendance levels are comparable to post State Aquatic Centre years and this can be largely attributed to the level of investment Council has provided in upgrading the amenity of the facility and Administration's improved focus on marketing and customer experience.

MOTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE - Nil

QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE - Nil

OTHER BUSINESS – Nil

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.

MEETING CLOSURE - Meeting Declared Closed at 09:58 PM

CONFIRMED THIS 25th DAY OF JUNE 2019

.....

CHAIRPERSON

COMMUNICATIONS

Mayoral Communication Report

Date of Council Meeting 25 June 2019

Name of Elected Member Mayor - Kris Hanna

Report Reference GC190625R02

Details

Date	Event	Comments
21/5/19	Tour of Tonsley	Attended
23/5/19	Council Volunteer Celebration	Attended
23/5/19	MarionLIFE and Australian Refugee Association collaboration launch	Attended
23/5/19	Edwardstown Precinct Forum	Attended; gave speech
25/5/19	Glandore Neighbourhood Centre History Event	Attended
25/5/19	Oaklands Estate Reserve Opening Celebration	Hosted; gave speech
25/5/19	Park Holme Mosque Ramadan Event	Attended
30/5/19	Meeting with Cove FC Committee	Attended
1/6/19	Marion Swimming Club Celebration Night	Attended; presented award
2/6/19	Morphettville Park Football Club Afternoon Tea	Attended; gave speech
5/6/19	Afternoon tea to celebrate a graffiti volunteer's 20 years of service	Hosted
5/6/19	Plaque unveiling with Marion Lions at Morphett Road Revegetation Site	Attended; gave speech and unveiled plaque
12/6/19	Meeting with some Onkaparinga Councillors	Attended
12/6/19	Queen's Birthday Reception and Dinner at Government House	Attended
13/6/19	Launch of cookbook by Nu	Attended
15/6/19	Edwardstown Football Club Quiz Night	Attended
17/6/19	Coastal Walkway Inspection	Attended
19/6/19	Marion Historical Society- The History of West Terrace Cemetery	Attended

Deputy Mayor Communication Report

Date of Council Meeting 25 June 2019

Name of Elected Member Councillor - Tim Pfeiffer

Report Reference GC190625R03

Details

Date	Event	Comments
25/5/19	Opening of Oaklands Playground	Attended
3/6/19	Edwarstown Club Board Meeting	Attended
4/6/19	Meeting with Castle Plaza Centre Manager	Attended
4/6/19	Meeting with Unit Manager Economic Development	Attended
6/6/19	Meeting with Mayor Thompson in relation to GAROC representation of Southern Councils/	Attended
15/6/19	Edwardstown Football Club Quiz Night	Attended

CEO and Executive Communications Report

Date of Council Meeting 25 June 2019

Report Reference GC190625R04

Details

Date	Activity	Attended By
29 May 2019	Meeting | Adrian Skull, Tony Lines, Geoff Smith (Housing Renewal Australia), Chris Vounasis (Future Urban Group) and Matt Clemow (Social Policy Solutions) re Oaklands Park	Adrian Skull Tony Lines
29 May 2019	LG Challenge Debrief	Abby Dickson
30 May 2019	Council Solutions Working Group	Adrian Skull
30 May 2019	Meeting | Resourcing Utilities Management with Cities of Charles Sturt, Marion and Port Adelaide Enfield	Tony Lines
30 May 2019	State Planning Commission Briefing on Implementation of the Planning and Design Code, Transition of Heritage and Character and Development Plan Amendments	Tony Lines
31 May 2019	Council Solutions Board Meeting	Adrian Skull
31 May 2019	City of Charles Sturt - E-Planning Collaboration	Abby Dickson
3 June 2019	SRWRA Board Meeting	Ray Barnwell
3 June 2019	Meeting | Enwave and Renewable Intelligence on Tonsley Water	Tony Lines
5 June 2019	Plaque Unveiling | Marion Lions Club at Morphett Road Reserve Re-vegetation Site	Tony Lines
5 June 2019	Oaklands Crossing Site Tour	Adrian Skull Abby Dickson Tony Lines
6 June 2019	Tonsley Steering Group	Adrian Skull
7 June 2019	Western Adelaide Consultative Group	Adrian Skull
11 June 2019	Oaklands Wetland Governance Committee Meeting	Tony Lines
11 June 2019	Youth Engagement and Consultation - YACSA	Tony Lines
12 June 2019	SAEDB Board Meeting	Adrian Skull Abby Dickson

12 June 2019	Meeting | Collaboration Governance Framework Review with Cities of Charles Sturt, Marion and Port Adelaide Enfield	Tony Lines
13 June 2019	Cross Council Collaboration Service Review	Ray Barnwell
13 June 2019	LG Professionals SA General Managers Networking	Abby Dickson
13 June 2019	Meeting | St Martin de Porres School	Tony Lines
14 June 2019	Meeting | Adrian Skull, Kylie Taylor and Anthea Shem (Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing)	Adrian Skull
17 June 2019	Innovators Couch Session	Abby Dickson Tony Lines
17 June 2019	Smart South Working Group	Abby Dickson
17 June 2019	Glenthorne National Park meeting with Director of Engagement DEW	Abby Dickson
19 June 2019	South Australian Cricket Association (SACA) & South Australian National Football League (SANFL) re Cove Sports	Abby Dickson
20 June 2019	Deloitte Financial Reporting Update	Ray Barnwell
20 June 2019	Meeting | City of Marion and Australian Gas Infrastructure Group	Adrian Skull Tony Lines
20 June 2019	Meeting | Tonsley Project Control Group	Tony Lines
24 June 2019	Local Government Reference Group	Adrian Skull
25 June 2019	Meeting | Adrian Skull and Paul Thorne (SRWRA)	Adrian Skull

ELECTED MEMBER VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS

In accordance with the *Code of Practice - Procedures at Council Meetings 2017/18* an Elected Member has the right to speak for up to two minutes in the second meeting of Council every second month from February (with the exception of caretaker period).

ADJOURNED ITEMS

Adjourned Item - Australian Refugee Action Network - Call for Support

Originating Officer	Unit Manager Governance and Records - Jaimie Thwaites
Corporate Manager	Manager Corporate Governance - Kate McKenzie
General Manager	Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell
Report Reference	GC190625R05

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to provide council with the opportunity to respond to a request from the Australian Refugee Action Network to join with other local councils to advocate against the changes to the Status Resolution Support Services payment (RSS).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The item '*Australian Refugee Action Network - Call for Support*', *GC190514R09* (attached as appendix 1) was adjourned at the 14 May 2019 General Council meeting until 25 June 2019 to see if the outcome of the Federal Election had any impact on the Status Resolution Support Services payment.

To date Administration is not aware of any change as a result of the recent Federal election.

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 current motion is as follows:

> ***Moved Councillor – Ian Crossland***
>
> *That:*
>
> *1. Council notes the receipt of the correspondence from the Australian Refugee Action Network.*
>
> *2. Advises the Australia Refugee Action Network that it has noted its request.*

RECOMMENDATION

> **That:**
>
> **1. Council notes the receipt of the correspondence from the Australian Refugee Action Network.**
>
> **2. Advises the Australia Refugee Action Network that it has noted its request.**

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Appendix 1 - Australian Refugee Action Network _ Call for Support	PDF File

Australian Refugee Action Network - Call for Support

Originating Officer	Unit Manager Governance and Records - Jaimie Thwaites
	Unit Manager Community Wellbeing - Cassandra Gibson-Pope
Corporate Manager	Manager Corporate Governance - Kate McKenzie
General Manager	General Manager Corporate Services - Vincent Mifsud
Report Reference	GC190326R05

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to provide council with the opportunity to respond to a request from the Australian Refugee Action Network to join with other local councils to advocate against the changes to the Status Resolution Support Services payment (RSS).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Australian Refugee Action Network (ARAN) has written seeking support for a local government-led campaign to ensure that people living in our communities who are seeking asylum, or recognised as refugees, are not left without any income support (see Appendix 1).

The ARAN is inviting all local Councils to lend their support to the advocacy campaign launched by the City of Greater Dandenong recently, which is calling for the restoration of the Status Resolution Support Service (SRSS) payment.

RECOMMENDATION

That:

1. **Council notes the receipt of the correspondence from the Australian Refugee Action Network.**
2. **Council advises how it wishes to respond to the request to support the campaign to advocate against the changes to the Status Resolution Support Services payment.**
3. **Administration advises the Australia Refugee Action Network of Council's decision.**

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Opportunities:	Provides an opportunity to be part of a collaboration of Council's (across various States) campaign aiming to address the issues caused by the SRSS cuts an other issues relating to people seeking asylum.
Current Budget Allocation	There is currently no budget allocation for contributing funds to the Australian Refugee Action Network.
Proposed Future Budget Allocation:	If Council resolved to support the campaign and contribute funds the relevant amount financial amount would need to be considered during the third 2018/19 Budget Review process.

DISCUSSION

In November 2018 the Australia Refugee Action Network (the ARAN) wrote to Council requesting support for

a local government-led campaign to ensure that people living in our communities who are seeking asylum, or recognised as refugees are not left without any income support whatsoever. A copy of this letter is attached as Appendix 1.

The ARAN believe it is unreasonable to expect that local charities and local government will cover all living costs for those families and individuals who are unable to find work. They are inviting all local Councils to lend their support to the advocacy campaign launched by the City of Greater Dandenong recently, which is calling for the restoration of the Status Resolution Support Service (SRSS) payment, which is around $35 a day (less than Newstart).

Campaign Councils

While the campaign was started by Victorian Councils it is now a nationwide campaign. The Local Government Mayoral Taskforce Supporting People Seeking Asylum was established in Victoria and is now inviting support from Council's nation wide. The purpose of the taskforce is to Coordinate joint state-wide advocacy by Councils and share resources and practical responses by communities to the issues caused by the SRSS cuts.

The following Councils are part of the Local Government Mayoral Taskforce Supporting People Seeking Asylum:

Councils involved as Executive Members
(Executive Members meet monthly and act as a steering group for the Taskforce)

- Brimbank City Council
- City of Darebin
- City of Greater Dandenong
- City of Hume
- City of Monash
- Hobsons Bay City Council
- Moreland City Council
- Yarra City Council

Councils involved as General Members
(General Members get consulted on Taskforce direction, take an active role in Taskforce activities and contribute resources to the Taskforce)

- Banyule City Council
- Cardinia Shire Council
- City of Ballarat
- City of Canterbury Bankstown (NSW)
- City of Greater Bendigo
- City of Port Phillip
- City of Wagga Wagga (NSW)
- City of Whittlesea
- Hawkesbury City Council (NSW)
- Leeton Shire Council (NSW)
- Maribynong City Council
- Moonee Valley City Council
- Wyndham City Council

Following the request for support, additional information was sought and provided from the ARAN as follows:

Levels of Involvement

There are three levels of involvement -

1. *Being an **Executive Member** means being part of a steering committee that meets monthly to drive the campaign and being closely consulted on the strategy and operation of the campaign. It would*

be great to have a SA Council on board. While we have a growing NSW membership we haven't got any interstate Executive Members yet and an interstate perspective is important.

2. *Being a **General Member** means being consulted on the high-level strategic direction of the taskforce and the campaign but not the rollout of the campaign like Executive members. It means making a commitment to promote the "Back Your Neighbour" campaign to your residents and ratepayers inc. to local media, answer requests for information about impacts and case studies of people/agencies affected (if relevant). Members are approached for funds on a purely optional basis – you don't need to provide funds to be a member.*

3. *Being a **Supporter** means making a commitment to promote the "Back Your Neighbour" campaign to your residents and ratepayers inc. to local media, answer requests for information about impacts and case studies etc. but not being active in the taskforce – i.e. you don't get a say in the campaign or work of the taskforce if you just become a supporter. Supporters would never even get requested for funding.*

The level of Membership is not dependent on the financial contribution.

Financial Contribution

The funds collected are used by the campaign management consultancy for campaign management, campaign tool licensing, Facebook, advertising etc. The Taskforce Executive have engaged Social Change Projects who successfully ran the "Make Renting Fair" campaign that led to significant rental legislative reforms in Victoria. ARAN are currently asking for voluntary contributions of up to $2,000 from Member Councils to continue to have Social Change on board but also to increase Facebook and other sorts of advertising of the campaign.

ARAN notes that becoming a member and needing to actually provide any money are not related. Council can be a member without contributing any funds.

South Australian Impact

In South Australia there are 787 people on Bridging Visa E - 21% are women and 79% men. Predominantly they are from Iran, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan or stateless. These 787 South Australians will be cut off from the SRSS.

Changes to the SRSS will force people into situations of material poverty rather than assisting them to find employment. Removing income and case management support also shifts federal welfare costs and responsibilities to state agencies and other community based organisations, many of which are reliant on private donations and volunteer support. The changes represent an unnecessary penalty for a group already considered vulnerable.

The SRSS support people seeking asylum to meet their basic health and living needs, as they are ineligible for any other form of government-funded social security support. The report titled *An Unnecessary Penalty:* Economic impacts of changes to the Status Resolution Support Services discusses the economic impact of changes to the SRSS. A copy of this report is available via the following link https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/economic-report-srss/).

City of Marion Impact

The City of Marion has 11 people (postcode 5047) who are on these visa types and therefore receive the associated services offered by SRSS. The SRSS provides people with 89% of Newstart Allowance or $35 per day; casework support, access to trauma and torture services.

The main impact of cuts made to the SRSS is likely to be on the unofficial / unfunded services to new arrival communities who provide support via donations and volunteer hours. These services will continue to try to support people who don't have any means of government assistance, and will be even more greatly burdened by the removal of SRSS.

Mainstream emergency relief and financial counselling services (both Commonwealth and State funded services) are available to everyone including people currently linked to the SRSS program and these services may encounter a spike in demand as SRSS finishes up.

Council may not feel very much impact on the cut to SRSS except for responding to enquiries and making referrals to services that can still be of assistance. Where community / neighbourhood centres (such as Cooinda) have been delivering programs for this cohort they may notice an increased strain on individuals.

A refugee support agency has advised Council staff that they are already referring people on for settlement work if they are eligible for this service, addressing emergency relief and financial counselling cases as they arise, and can now refer directly to the Community Hubs program in northern Adelaide as this is open to all people irrespective of visa status. So far they have not noticed a big impact from SRSS changes to date. From their observations new arrivals mainly experience difficulties with bill shock (electricity mainly, school expenses such as laptops, uniforms, supplies etc. due to large families), white goods and furniture. There is great deal of pressure on charities around quarterly bill time. Affordable housing, if anything, is the biggest issue for new arrivals in Marion and surrounding areas.

Next Steps

Direction is now sought from Council as to how it wishes to respond to the request to support the campaign to advocate against the changes to the Status Resolution Support Services payment.

Administration will advise the ARAN of Council's resolution.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Australian Refugee Action Network Request to LGAs re SRSS	PDF File
2	Australian Refugee Action Network Request to LGAs re SRSS	PDF File

ARAN
Australian Refugee Action Network

1 November 2018

Dear Mayor and Councillors

Changes to the SRSS program are causing destitution in Australian communities – call for support

You may have heard that the Federal Government has recently withdrawn **all income support** for hundreds of people seeking asylum who are **living in the community** still waiting to have their claims for refugee status assessed – **and the plan is to cut support for thousands more**, **including families**.

The Status Resolution Support Service payment (SRSS) is less than $35 a day (less than Newstart) and was designed to support people as they go through the prolonged process of seeking asylum. Most of that goes in rent so these changes will potentially leave those affected homeless. The total withdrawal of this minimal income support **will leave people destitute, entirely reliant on charity to meeting housing costs and living expenses**. It may also leave them without support services like trauma counselling.

Around 13,000 people living across Australia receive SRSS, including single people, the elderly, and families (including up to 4,000 children) enabling them to meet basic needs of food, rent and medical treatment.

Peak bodies, church and welfare organisations, together with grassroots advocacy groups have been actively lobbying to have these cuts reversed. Thanks to coordinated lobbying, plans to cut this support for families have been delayed, though only until early next year. Individuals on the other hand **have already been having their benefits cut** so the situation is **desperate and urgent**. For further details about the cuts see the Refugee Council of Australia Factsheet and Australian Churches Refugee Taskforce background on SRSS cuts referenced below.

What you can do - join other LGAs who support the restoration of SRSS

We are writing to ask you to **join with other local Councils to advocate for the reversal of these harsh cuts**, and the reinstatement of this income support. It is a local issue affecting the welfare of people in local communities so it is vital that local Councils raise their voice.

A growing number of Councils led by the City of Greater Dandenong have formed a taskforce against the cuts. See below a list of Councils already supporting this initiative.

The Local Government Mayoral Taskforce Supporting People Seeking Asylum has been established in Victoria and is inviting support from councils nationwide. They are working with peak bodies like the Refugee Council of Australia, Asylum Seeker Refugee Centre, Australian Refugee Action Network and Rural Australians for Refugees to maintain advocacy on this issue.

For further information about the Joint Council Taskforce and SRSS advocacy efforts, contact Cr Matthew Kirwan, City of Greater Dandenong

Could you please reply to this letter indicating whether your Council is prepared to join with other Councils advocate against these cuts devastating Australian communities by emailing austrefugeenetwork@gmail.com and please copy in Cr Matthew Kirwan matthew.kirwan@cgd.vic.gov.au.

Yours faithfully

Marie Hapke
*for the **Australian Refugee Action Network***
www. australianrefugeeactionnetwork.wordpress.com

Further information:

1. Local Government Mayoral Taskforce Supporting People Seeking Asylum
   http://www.greaterdandenong.com/document/32480/local-government-mayoral-taskforce-supporting-people-seeking-asylum

2. Refugee Council of Australia Factsheet
   https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/getfacts/seekingsafety/asylum/srss-cuts-factsheet/

3. Australian Churches Refugee Taskforce background on SRSS cuts
   http://www.acrt.com.au/dignity-not-destitution-changes-to-support-services-for-people-seeking-asylum-srss/

4. City of Greater Dandenong response
   http://www.greaterdandenong.com/document/32379/greater-dandenong-council-advocacy-and-practical-response-to-the-changes-to-the-federal-status-resolution-services-srss-program

5. Council Minutes 23 April 2018 – Greater Dandenong Advocacy Notice of Motion
   http://www.greaterdandenong.com/document/32164/council-minutes-23-april-2018

6. Joint Statement by Victorian Councils against changes to the Status Resolution Support Services (SRSS)
   http://www.greaterdandenong.com/document/32470/draft-joint-statement-against-changes-to-the-srss\

7. Victorian councillors condemn federal cuts to asylum seeker payments
   https://sable.madmimi.com/c/130362?id=3737.698.1.cc8f0449e75c3a6c3a03da5c217f1f4d

Taskforce member Councils (October 2018)

- Brimbank City Council
- City of Darebin
- City of Greater Dandenong
- City of Monash
- Moreland City Council
- Yarra City Council

Councils involved as General Members

General Members get consulted on Taskforce direction, take an active role in Taskforce activities and contribute resources to the Taskforce.

- Banyule City Council
- Cardinia Shire Council
- City of Ballarat
- City of Port Phillip
- City of Whittlesea
- Maribynong City Council
- Moonee Valley City Council
- Wyndham City Council

ARAN
Australian Refugee Action Network

1 November 2018

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- City of Port Phillip
- City of Whittlesea
- Maribynong City Council
- Moonee Valley City Council
- Wyndham City Council

DEPUTATIONS - Nil

PETITIONS - Nil

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Confirmation of Minutes of the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee Meeting - 4 June 2019

Originating Officer	Executive Assistant to General Manager Corporate Services - Louise Herdegen
Corporate Manager	Manager Corporate Governance - Kate McKenzie
General Manager	Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell
Report Reference	GC190625R06

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to facilitate the receiving and noting of the minutes from the 4 June 2019 Infrastructure and Strategy Committee meeting.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A summary of items considered by Committee Members are noted below. Key discussion points for each item are outlined within the attached minutes (Appendix 1):

Living Kaurna Cultural Centre (LKCC) Management Models (Report Reference: ISC190604R03)
General Manager City Services gave a presentation on the future management arrangements for Warriparinga. Three models were presented for consideration. Each potential model considers the scope of the project, the proposed outcomes and the timeframe in which each model could come to fruition.

SRWRA Representative (Report Reference: ISC190604R04)
SRWRA CEO and Board Chair gave a presentation around the current challenges with China Sword and other policy/market challenges, as well as future opportunities for waste and recycling in SA.

Flinders University Representative (Report Reference: ISC190604R05)
Flinders University Vice-President Corporate Services (Mr Mark Gregory) gave a presentation on the growth, change, development and sustainability projects at Flinders University.

Current challenges and future opportunities for management of waste and recycling at the City of Marion (Report Reference: ISC190604R06)
Senior Procurement Specialist and Education Officer Waste & Recycling gave a presentation to provide information on the performance of the three-bin kerbside collection service and current issues affecting waste and recycling management

Coastal Walkway
General Manager City Development and Manager City Property provided a brief update on the condition of the Coastal Walkway, current closures and potential risks.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Receives and notes the minutes of the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee meeting of 4 June 2019 (Appendix 1).**
2. **Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee.**

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Minute_ISC190604 _ Draft_Minutes	PDF File

PRESENT :
Councillor Hutchinson, Councillor Gard, Councillor Crossland, Councillor Hull, Mr Reynolds, Mayor Hanna (from 6:51 pm)

DATE :
Tuesday, 14 May, 2019 - | Time 6:30 PM

VENUE :
Council Chamber

In Attendance
Chief Executive Officer - Adrian Skull
General Manager City Services - Tony Lines
General Manager City Development – Abby Dickson
General Manager Corporate Services (Acting) – Ray Barnwell
Manager City Activation – Greg Salmon
Manager Innovation & Strategy – Fiona Harvey
Manager City Property – Megan Hayward
Environmental Sustainability Manager – Ann Gibbons
Senior Procurement Specialist – Colin Heath
Unit Manager Community Cultural Development - Marg Edgecombe
Education Officer Waste & Recycling - Allison Byrne

OPEN MEETING

Councillor Hutchinson opened the meeting at 6.31 pm.

KAURNA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

ELECTED MEMBER'S DECLARATION (if any)

The Chief Executive Officer & Senior Procurement Specialist declared a conflict of interest with SRWRA Presentation due to their participation in current waste management tender process.

CITY OF MARION

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Confirmation of the minutes for the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee Meeting held on 7 May 2019 (Report Reference: ISC190604R01)

6:32 pm Councillor Hull left the meeting.

Moved Councillor - Tim Gard **Seconded Councillor - Ian Crossland**

That the minutes of the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee Meeting held on 7 May 2019 be taken as read and confirmed.

Carried

6:32 pm Councillor Hull re-entered the meeting

BUSINESS ARISING

Review of the Business Arising from previous meetings of the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee Meetings (Report Reference: ISC190604R02

- Marino Hall - request Administration consider the order of events for works/community consultation.
- Electric Vehicle - Mr Reynolds provided feedback to Environmental Sustainability Manager. Item has been included for discussion at the Elected Member Forum on 18 June 2019.

Moved Councillor Gard **Seconded Councillor Crossland**

That the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee:

1. **Notes the business arising statement, meeting schedule and upcoming items.**

Carried

CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS - Nil

CITY OF MARION

REPORTS FOR DISCUSSION

6:42 pm Living Kaurna Cultural Centre (LKCC) Management Models
(Report Reference: ISC190604R03)

General Manager City Services gave a presentation on the future management arrangements for Warriparinga. Three models were presented for consideration. Each potential model considers the scope of the project, the proposed outcomes and the timeframe in which each model could come to fruition.

The following discussion points were noted by members:

- Council took over LKCC in 2006.
- Outcomes of LKCC service review began in July 2016. Seems to have been plenty of time to achieve targets but haven't been able to get there. Council has worked together with Kaurna in this process towards self-determination.
- Kaurna have suggested a management model of 51/49 split to allow the Kaurna people access to funding for Aboriginal organisations if they have a majority interest.

6.51 pm Mayor Hanna entered the meeting

- Unique site with cultural significance in the area and beyond. We have a responsibility to find the right formula.
- Council could not assist any tenderer to prepare a submission. Briefing could be given and would need to provide that information to all parties.
- FOR Option 2 is a good outcome all around. Acknowledge that the process has taken longer than planned but the Native Title Determination has now provided Kaurna with access to funds. Timeframe not important in the big scheme of things but could be profound success. Processes and thinking right. Expression of Interest might be a good step.
- AGAINST Option 2 seems similar to 3 years ago. Concern is we will be in same position as now in 3 years' time if we go with this option.
- FOR Option 1 - provides opportunity for any person/organisation to submit a response with possibilities to get some great ideas. Would be disappointed if Kaurna didn't express interest.
- Support for expression of interest.
- Outcomes developed through the Steering group are still relevant and what we want to achieve.

Moved Councilor Hull **Seconded Councillor Gard**

That the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee:

1. **Considers three potential models for the future management of Warriparinga and recommends Model 2 for Council's consideration.**

Lost

Councilor Hull called for a Division:

Voting For: Councillor Hull, Councillor Gard

Voting Against: Councillor Crossland, Mr Reynolds, Mayor Hanna, Councillor Hutchinson

Lost

Discussion continued on the item.

Moved Councillor Crossland **Seconded Mr Reynolds**

That the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee:

1. **Considers three potential models for the future management of Warriparinga and recommends Model 1 for Council's consideration.**
2. **That council explore an Expression of Interest to test the market to see what people are suggesting.**

Carried

Councilor Hull called for a Division:

Voting For: Councillor Crossland, Mr Reynolds, Mayor Hanna, Councillor Hutchinson

Voting Against: Councillor Gard, Councillor Hull

Carried

REPORTS FOR NOTING - Nil

WORKSHOP / PRESENTATION ITEMS

7:32 pm SRWRA Representative (Report Reference: ISC190604R04)

7:32 pm Chief Executive Officer and Senior Procurement Specialist left the room.

SRWRA CEO and Board Chair gave a presentation around the current challenges with China Sword and other policy/market challenges, as well as future opportunities for waste and recycling in SA.

Following the presentation, the discussion points are noted below:

- Potential to recycle plastics into products such as benches, bollards, road base etc. A number of Council's are doing this. SRWRA Board Chair to provide a list to CEO.
- Potential to include an electric car charging station at SWRWA site.
- Gas power station generating four times electricity production than previous plan and provides a better outcome for the environment.
- Future projects include Solar Projects and potential investment in Material Recovery Facility (MRF), and potential co-location of compatible industry on SRWRA site
- CoM have a traditional waste collection. Taking organics out (put in green bin) reduces waste to landfill. Could collect less frequently to encourage better practices but legislation dictates weekly.
- Education will help to have cleaner recycling and reduce contamination. Paper,cardboard and CDL’s are most useful recycled product.

CITY OF MARION

8:05 pm Flinders University Representative (Report Reference: ISC190604R05)

Manager Innovation & Strategy introduced Flinders University Vice-President Corporate Services (Mr Mark Gregory) who gave a presentation on the growth, change, development and sustainability projects at Flinders University

8:09 pm Senior Procurement Specialist re-entered the room.

The following discussion points by members were noted:

- Opportunity for City of Marion to learn from Flinders University. Report being prepared on Council's progress and focus for Renewables and Energy Efficiency for discussion at the next Elected Member Forum.

8:30 pm Councillor Crossland re-entered the meeting.

8:31 pm CEO re-entered the meeting.

- potential opportunity to assist local communities that surround facility to supply excess power - regulatory issue at present but market driving change - commercially would sell excess power to highest bidder.
- asset management/maintenance - payback periods are so efficient there is no concern about long term costs of potential maintenance issues.

8:38 pm Current challenges and future opportunities for management of waste and recycling at the City of Marion (Report Reference: ISC190604R06)

Senior Procurement Specialist and Education Officer Waste & Recycling gave a presentation to provide information on the performance of the three-bin kerbside collection service and current issues affecting waste and recycling management .

The following discussion points were noted:

- approximately 7000 households have a kitchen caddy. Feedback from residents is they want bags.
- user pays - concern about regulating
- residents provided 3 bin system - Tonsley first development to look at alternative solution to specific issue
- upcoming kerbside audit of 200 bins to weigh and classify contents
- follow up with external providers for more detail in the data
- future consideration may look at potentially swapping yellow/red collection frequency but may cause yellow bin to be used for non-recycled waste instead
- commercial collection is where residents have purchased additional bin collections
- target areas for where more contaminated waste happens
- potential option of smaller bins being available for pensioners.
- education is key to influencing better waste management habits

Moved Councillor Hull **Seconded Councillor Crossland**

That the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee:

1. **Notes the report and presentation;**
2. **Provides input in the meeting to waste and recycling opportunities and trends that may shape future service delivery.**

Carried

PROCEDURAL MOTION

Moved Councillor Hull **Seconded Councillor Crossland**

That the meeting be extended to allow a brief update on the Coastal Walking Trail.

Carried

9:30 pm Meeting extended

9:30 pm Mayor Hanna left the meeting

OTHER BUSINESS

Coastal Walkway

General Manager City Development and Manager City Property joined the meeting and gave a brief update on the condition of the Coastal Walkway, current closures and potential risks.

9:39 pm Councillor Hutchinson left the meeting.

9:42 pm Councillor Hutchinson re-entered the meeting.

A report is being prepared for the next General Council meeting.

MEETING CLOSURE - Meeting Declared Closed at 9:45 pm.

CONFIRMED THIS xx DAY OF xx

..... CHAIRPERSON

Confirmation of the Minutes of the Urban Planning Committee meeting held on Tuesday 4 June 2019

Originating Officer	Governance Officer - Victoria Moritz
Corporate Manager	Manager Corporate Governance - Kate McKenzie
General Manager	Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell
Report Reference	GC190625R07

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to facilitate the receiving and noting of the minutes from the 4 June 2019 Urban Planning Committee Meeting

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A description of items considered by Committee Members are noted below. Key discussion points for each item are outlined within the attached minutes (Appendix 1):

- **Planning policy update and priorities 2019**
- **Housing Diversity DPA**
- **Development Delegations Policy**

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Receives and notes the minutes of the Urban Planning Committee meeting of 4 June 2019 (Appendix 1).**
2. **Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Urban Planning Committee.**

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	UPC190604 - Final Minutes	PDF File

MINUTES OF THE UPC190604– URBAN PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING – 4 June 2019

Tuesday, 4 June 2019 at 06:30 PM

Council Administration Centre, 245 Sturt Road, Sturt

PRESENT :

Elected Members

Councillor - Nathan Prior (Presiding Member), Councillor - Maggie Duncan, Councillor - Joseph Masika

Mayor Kris Hanna

DATE :

Tuesday, 04 June, 2019

IN ATTENDANCE

General Manager City Development - Abby Dickson
Warwick Deller-Coombs – Manager Development and Regulatory Services
Alex Wright – Acting Team Leader - Planning

OPEN MEETING

Councillor Prior opened the meeting at 06:32 PM

KAURNA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

ELECTED MEMBERS DECLARATION (if any)

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

Nil.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Confirmation of the minutes for the Urban Planning Committee Meeting held on 7 May 2019
Report Reference: UPC190604R01

Moved Mayor – Kris Hanna **Seconded Councillor - Joseph Masika**

That:

1. The minutes of the Urban Planning Committee Meeting held on 7 May 2019 be taken as read and confirmed.

Carried

BUSINESS ARISING - Nil

CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS – Nil

REPORTS FOR DISCUSSION

Planning policy update and priorities 2019
Report Reference: UPC190604R02

Moved Councillor - Joseph Masika **Seconded Councillor - Maggie Duncan**

That the Urban Planning Committee;

1. Notes this report.
2. Notes that Administration will submit a report regarding the review of the non-residential zones relating to commercial and industrial activities to this committee in August 2019.

6:49pm - Mayor Hanna left the meeting.

Carried

REPORTS FOR NOTING - Nil

WORKSHOP / PRESENTATION ITEMS – Nil

OTHER BUSINESS

Housing Diversity DPA

The chair asked Administration for a status update on the Housing Diversity DPA public consultation.

Action Item
Administration will provide the Housing DPA consultation documentation to the next UPC meeting.

Development Delegations Policy

The Manager of Development and Regulatory Services and Acting Team Leader Planning gave a verbal overview of Council's development delegations policy.

MEETING CLOSURE - Meeting Declared Closed at 7:42 PM

CONFIRMED THIS 1st DAY OF OCTOBER 2019

.....

CHAIRPERSON

CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

Cover Report - Code of Conduct

CONFIDENTIAL

Reason For Passing This Resolution:

Local Government Act (SA) 1999 S 90 (2) 3(a): information the disclosure of which would involve the unreasonable disclosure of information concerning the personal affairs of any person (living or dead).

Code of Conduct

CONFIDENTIAL

Reason For Passing This Resolution:

Local Government Act (SA) 1999 S 90 (2) 3(a): information the disclosure of which would involve the unreasonable disclosure of information concerning the personal affairs of any person (living or dead).

CORPORATE REPORTS FOR DECISION

4 Year Business Plan 2019-2023

Originating Officer	Strategic Planner - Sheree Tebyanian
Corporate Manager	Manager Innovation and Strategy - Fiona Harvey
General Manager	Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell
Report Reference	GC190625R08

REPORT OBJECTIVE

This report seeks Council's adoption of the final Draft 4-Year Business Plan 2019-2023.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Adopts the Draft 4-Year Business Plan 2019 - 2023 that includes any Elected Member feedback received during the meeting.**

2. **Notes the final Business Plan will be published and communicated through a variety of forums including the City of Marion website and social media.**

DISCUSSION

At its meeting on 11th June, Council resolved (GC190611R10) that the Draft 4-Year Business Plan 2019-2023 (4YBP) (Attachment 1) be referred to the General Council Meeting on 25 June 2019 for final adoption.

Background

Under the *Local Government Act 1999* (S122) councils must develop and adopt a suite of strategic management plans which outline goals identified through assessment of key drivers that include financial sustainability, service levels, and external issues and opportunities.

The 2019-2023 Business Plan is a key component of the City of Marion's Strategic Management Framework that includes:

- A Community Vision with 6 themes - Liveable, Valuing Nature, Engaged, Innovative, Prosperous and Connected
- A Strategic Plan that outlines Council's purpose, long-term goals and strategies under each theme
- A Business Plan that aligns with the timeframe for Council's term and comprises Council's projects/initiatives to meet the community's vision and Strategic Plan goals
- An Annual Business Plan that outlines how Council allocates and manages its projects/initiatives, services and budget for the current financial year.

The Business Plan 2019-2023, when adopted by Council, will replace the current 3-Year Business Plan 2016-2019. The 4-year timeframe covers the remaining term of Council and supports a transition through to the first 6-months of the next Council's term.

4-Year Business Plan development

The following inputs were considered in the development of Council's 4YBP:

1. The Community's and Council's long term vision and strategic goals
2. The progress achieved towards the vision and strategic goals through the delivery of medium and short term plans (Business Plan 2016-2019 and Annual Business Plans)
3. Customer/community needs, wants and aspirations
4. Council's existing commitments
5. Current and future operating environment and any critical issues that put the strategic goals and vision at risk
6. New opportunities
7. Feedback provided by the Finance and Audit Committee in relation to the projects and initiatives outlined in the plan.

The 4YBP has a total of 39 projects and initiatives; provides a commitment by Council to ongoing service delivery through provision of services, activities and programs; and a commitment to being a Council of Excellence in its approach to delivery of projects and initiatives.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Final draft 4-Year Business Plan 2019-2023	PDF File

City of Marion Business Plan 2019-2023

CITY OF MARION



CONTENTS

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PROJECTS	6
OUR COUNCIL OF EXCELLENCE	8

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge we are part of Kaurna land and recognise the Kaurna people as the traditional and continuing custodians of the land.

WELCOME

Welcome to the ***City of Marion Business Plan 2019-2023***.

This 4 year plan reflects the priorities of the "new" Council elected in November, 2018.

Our city is undergoing a period of substantial change, driven by partnerships between local, state and federal governments. Council will capitalise on this investment by pursuing close to 40 projects which will benefit our community.

Construction of 850 homes at Tonsley, Australia's first business innovation and education precinct, will boost this area.

With a massive contribution from State and Federal Governments, Council played a part in fixing the Oaklands Crossing. Council will now turn to improving the surrounding area with "streetscapes" and the latest technology.

Morphettville Park Sports and Community Centre is being redeveloped; the Mitchell Park precinct is next, with the help of Federal funding. Our popular Outdoor Pool will also be further upgraded.

In the south, we will resolve how to better provide for a variety of sports including, at least, improvements to Cove Sports and Community Centre, a new BMX facility and new soccer pitches.

It's not just about the big ticket sports facilities: our business as usual continues with upgrading of playgrounds, the amenity of our streets, and more.

This work is underpinned by a Council committed to delivering value for money while keeping rates affordable.

I hope you enjoy the benefits as we put this plan into action.

Yours sincerely

Kris Hanna

Kris Hanna
Mayor, City of Marion



COMMUNITY VISION
› TOWARDS 2040

Six themes of our Community Vision

These six themes represent the shared values and aspirations that will guide how our city develops.

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.

VALUING NATURE

By 2040 our city will be deeply connected with nature to enhance peoples' lives, while minimising the impact on the climate, and protecting the natural environment.

ENGAGED

By 2040 our city will be a community where people are engaged, empowered to make decisions, and work together to build strong neighbourhoods.

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.

PROSPEROUS

By 2040 our city will be 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.

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.



OUR PURPOSE, VISION AND VALUES

OUR PURPOSE
(Why we exist)

To improve our residents' quality of life; continuously, smartly and efficiently

OUR COMMUNITY VISION
(What we want to become)

A community that is Liveable, Valuing Nature, Engaged, Prosperous, Innovative and Connected

OUR VALUES

With the community and safety at the forefront of everything we do, we value:

Respect - Treating everyone as we want to be treated, where all contributions are valued

Integrity - Fostering trust and honesty in all of our interactions

Achievement - Enhancing our knowledge and performance to reach our shared goals, while being dedicated to supporting one another

Innovation - Encouraging new ideas, and learning from our experience to do things better

Our commitment to ongoing service delivery

The City of Marion is committed to the delivery of a broad range of ongoing services and programs for our community that are in addition to the projects outlined in this 4-Year Business Plan 2019-2023. These are an important component in achieving the values and aspirations in our Community Vision – Towards 2040.

The City of Marion includes services, activities and programs such as those offered to the community through:

- Libraries, community/neighbourhood and recreational centres
- Park maintenance
- Environmental and waste management
- Road and street works including footpaths and street trees
- Community and cultural events
- Community health and safety
- Building and development services
- Leasing of facilities to community groups
- Advocating to the state government to maximise community benefits for projects including:
  - Glenthorne National Park
  - North South Corridor (Anzac Highway to Darlington)
  - Flinders Link

The delivery of these services, activities and programs, combined with strategic projects, play a key role in improving the quality of life for all our residents.

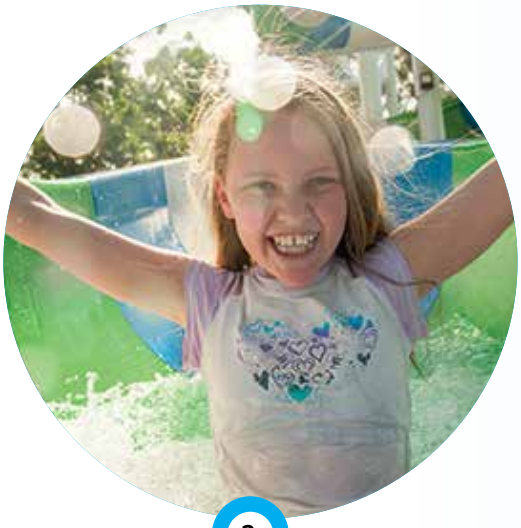
MAJOR PROJECTS
2019-2023



1 **Activate the Edwardstown/Melrose Park Employment Precinct**



2 **Morphettville Park Sports and Community Centre Redevelopment**



3 **Marion Outdoor Pool Upgrade**



4 **Oaklands Precinct Upgrade**

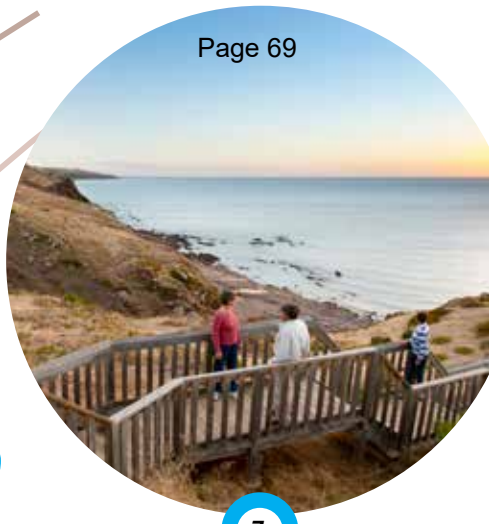


5 **Mitchell Park Sports and Community Facilities Redevelopment**



6 **New BMX Facility**

The featured major projects are contained within our full list of projects/initiatives on page 6 & 7.



7

Hallett Cove Foreshore Redevelopment

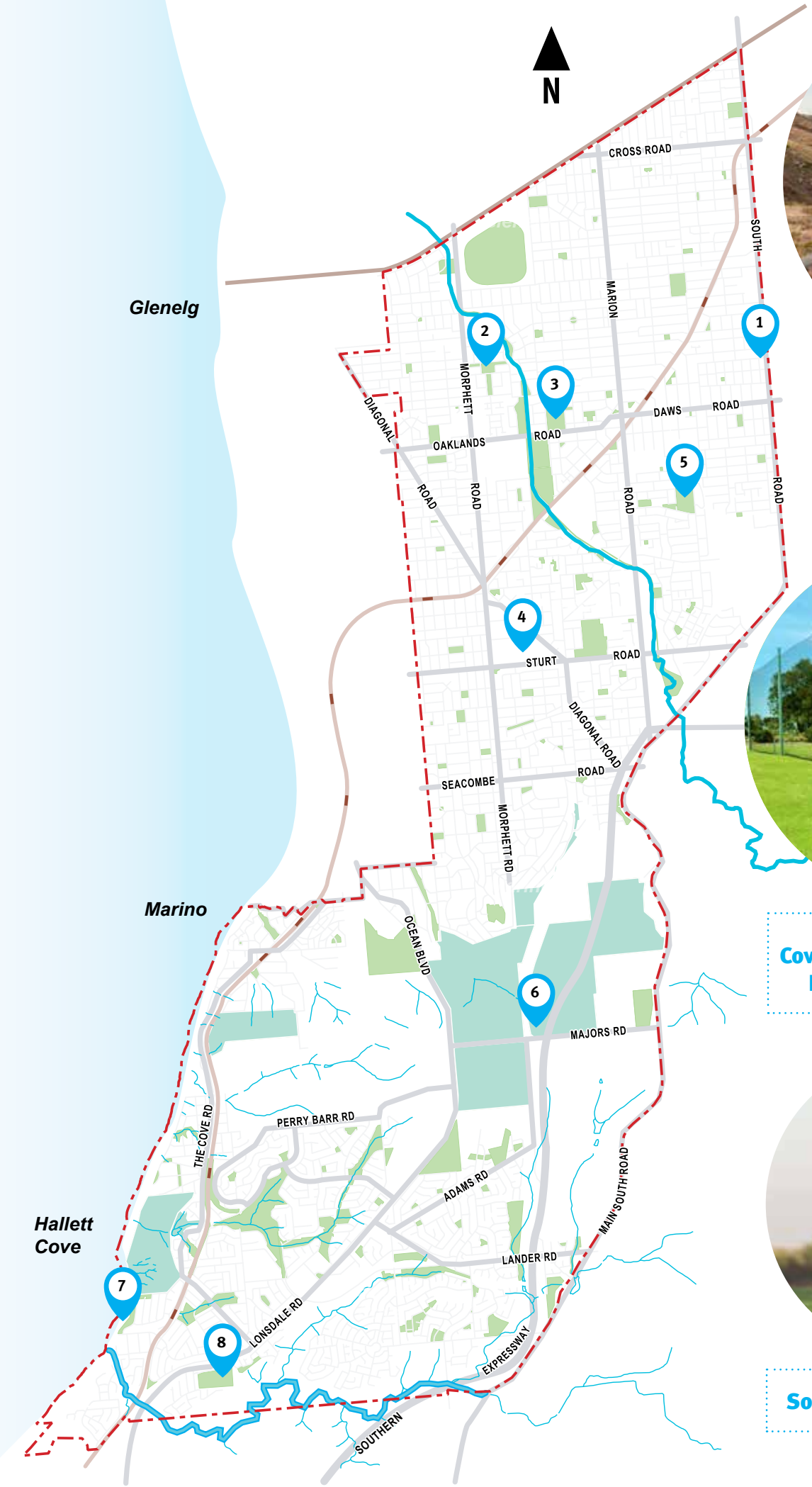


8

Cove Sports and Community Facility Improvements



Southern Soccer Facility*



* Location to be determined.

	Projects/Initiatives	Project Delivery				Key Strategic Theme
		19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	
1	Expand the number of netball courts at Cove Sports and Community Club	•				Liveable
2	Review Marion Cultural Centre Plaza designs and linkages to surrounding areas	•				Liveable
3	Develop the City Property Strategic Asset Management Plan to meet community, sport and recreation needs	•				Liveable
4	Determine the future for the Marion Golf Club clubrooms	•				Liveable
5	Deliver an expanded online booking service for community managed facilities	•				Innovative
6	Develop a data platform 'Metrics that Matter' to enable improved service delivery	•				Innovative
7	Partner to transition to the new Planning and Design Code	•				Prosperous
8	Partner with key stakeholders to maximise the outcomes for the site of the Seacliff Park Development Plan Amendment	•				Prosperous
9	Trial a third community bus	•				Connected
10	Trial implementation of extended operating hours at Neighbourhood Centres	•				Connected
11	Engage a curator to manage the Marion Historic Village Museum	•				Liveable
12	Redevelop courts and build a multi-purpose facility at Seaview High School	•	•			Liveable
13	Deliver a Southern Soccer Facility	•	•			Liveable
14	Deliver a UCI standard BMX facility in partnership with State Government and the City of Onkaparinga	•	•			Liveable
15	Complete the redevelopment of Morphettville Park Sports and Community Centre	•	•			Liveable
16	Complete the Marion Outdoor Pool building and recreational facilities upgrade	•	•			Liveable
17	Activate the Edwardstown and Melrose Park Employment Precinct	•	•			Prosperous
18	Continue to deliver the Volunteer Strategy 2018-2021	•	•			Engaged
19	Develop a City Transport Plan to enable ease of movement for people of all ages and abilities within and through the city	•	•			Connected
20	Renew the Mitchell Park sports and community facilities	•	•	•		Liveable
21	Deliver the final stages of the Hallett Cove Foreshore redevelopment	•	•	•		Liveable

	Projects/Initiatives	Project Delivery				Key Strategic Theme
		19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	
22	Develop and deliver a coastal walkway to connect Heron Way Reserve with the Field River environs	•	•	•		Connected
23	Deliver the Oaklands Precinct project to provide improved public amenity and connectivity	•	•	•	•	Liveable
24	Expand the streetscape program to include arterial roads	•	•	•	•	Liveable
25	Implement the Coastal Climate Change Adaptation Plan	•	•	•	•	Valuing Nature
26	Implement the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Plan	•	•	•	•	Valuing Nature
27	Plan, and if feasible, deliver a destination playground to attract users city-wide	•	•	•	•	Valuing Nature
28	Implement the Social Media Strategy 2019-2023	•	•	•	•	Innovative
29	Develop a strategy and implement the enhancement of our business enterprise systems (including Asset Management System)	•	•	•	•	Innovative
30	Implement the 2019-2023 Reconciliation Action Plan and develop the 2023-2027 Reconciliation Action Plan	•	•	•	•	Engaged
31	Develop and deliver a Disability Access and Inclusion Plan	•	•	•	•	Engaged
32	Assess the future provision of the Oaklands Wetlands Education Centre in partnership with Flinders University		•			Valuing Nature
33	Improve Marino Hall and surrounds		•			Connected
34	Review and deliver improved Cove Sports and Community Club facilities		•	•		Liveable
35	Redevelop Capella Reserve and Nannigai Reserve		•	•		Liveable
36	Identify options for recreational facilities at 262 Sturt Road in 2021 and if feasible, commence implementation in 2021-22		•	•		Liveable
37	Develop an on-line one-stop-shop for customers to enable easy access to information and transactions for council services, rates, registrations and events		•	•	•	Innovative
38	Research technology and automated solutions for the management of assets and streetscapes		•	•	•	Innovative
39	Develop and deliver a plan for the restoration of the Living Kaurna Cultural Centre Coach House			•	•	Liveable

OUR COUNCIL OF EXCELLENCE

Based on our values of Respect, Integrity, Achievement, Innovation

Respect for the community

Strategies

- Consider the community perspective in relation to every action by every Council employee
- Regularly seek meaningful responses from the community about Council performance, facilities and projects
- Develop a Council culture of frugal, common-sense decision making

Valuing achievement

Strategies

- Invest in the development of our leaders, staff and Elected Members
- Develop a culture which aligns to our values
- Ensure safety is at the forefront of all we do

Acting with integrity

Strategies

- Ensure compliance with legislation and code of conduct
- Timely delivery of Council resolutions
- Outstanding Project Management

An innovative business

Strategies

- Ensure long term financial sustainability
- Developing technology systems which will be the best among SA Councils
- Continuously improve through the service review program








EBC
SCC
SOUTH COAST CYCLING
TITAN
meteors




MARION
POOL



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City of Marion

@CityofMarion

City of Marion

@CityofMarion

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Annual Business Plan 2019-20 and Long Term Financial Plan

Originating Officer	Acting Manager Finance - David Harman
Corporate Manager	Acting Manager Finance - David Harman
General Manager	Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell
Report Reference	GC190625R09

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The objective of this report is to seek approval for Council's Financial Governance Policies (Attachment 3) and Council's final consideration and adoption of the 2019-20 Annual Business Plan (Attachment 1) and Long Term Financial Plan (Attachment 2).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council's 2019-20 Annual Business Planning process is set to conclude with Council's final consideration and adoption of the Annual Business Plan 2019-20 (ABP 2019-20) and Long Term Financial Plan for 2019-2029 (LTFP).

The purpose of this report is to seek:

1. Approval for Council's Financial Governance Policies (Attachment 3). Council has a number of Financial Policies that are reviewed annually. The Financial Governance Policies outline the principles, rules, responsibilities and legislative requirements that assist in achieving excellence in Financial Management. The policies assist in providing a framework and parameters from which the ABP 2019-20 and LTFP are prepared.

2. Council's final consideration and adoption of the ABP 2019-20 (Attachment 1) and LTFP (Attachment 2), following its consideration of the final Draft ABP 2019-20 and Draft LTFP at the General Council meeting on 11 June 2019 (GC190611R10).

In addition, the Capital Works Program for 2019-20 (Attachment 1 – [Appendix 1]) and the Rate Impact Analysis (Attachment 4) are included for information purposes only.

At its meeting on 11th June Council resolved (GC190611R10) that the Draft ABP 2019-20 be prepared for final consideration at the 25 June 2019 General Council meeting on the basis of an average rate increase of 1.8%. Council also resolved that the Draft LTFP 2019-2029 be referred to the 25 June 2019 General Council meeting for adoption.

Solid Waste Levy increase - Impact on the 2019-20 Budget and LTFP

Following the release of the South Australian Government's state budget on 18 June 2019, a significant cost increase of $404,000 has had to be incorporated into the 2019-20 ABP. This equates to about 0.5% of the proposed1.8% average rate increase for 2019-20. In addition, the ongoing impacts of this increase in the order of $7 million have been incorporated into Council's LTFP.

In developing the draft 2019-20 budget, the levy - currently $100 per tonne of waste to landfill - was forecast to rise to $103 per tonne based on estimates previously released. However, the state budget now includes an increase of the levy to $110 per tonne from 1 July 2019 rising to $140 per tonne from January 2020.

To absorb this cost increase into the 2019-20 budget and maintain an average rate increase at 1.8% it has been necessary to reduce the forecast contribution in 2019-20 to the Community Facilities Partnership

Program (CFPP) with the following three years of the LTFP realising the full impact of the levy increase in those years.

The ABP 2019-20 and LTFP have been prepared based on an average rate increase of 1.8% (excluding new developments and capital improvements) and a differential rate of 85% for Commercial properties, 70% for Industrial properties and 100% for Vacant Land.

RECOMMENDATION

That the following be adopted by council in the following order:

1. **Financial Policies (Attachment 3)**
   - **a) Rating Policy**
   - **b) Treasury Management Policy**
   - **c) Fees and Charges Policy**
   - **d) Reserve Funds Policy**
   - **e) Asset Accounting Policy**
   - **f) Budget Policy**

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 2019-20 (Attachment 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 2019-20 (Attachment 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 2019-2029 (Attachment 2)**

DISCUSSION

Council is required by the Local Government Act 1999 to prepare and adopt an ABP each year, and in doing so determine the key strategic priorities for the ensuing 12 months in the context of Council's long term aspirations. The ABP and LTFP are an integral part of Councils suite of strategic management plans.

This ABP 2019-20 (Attachment 1) describes the services, programs and projects that Council plans to deliver in the 2019-20 financial year, and further describes how it plans to resource and fund this work. It supports the delivery of the first year of the 2019-2023 Business Plan, along with a number of new strategic projects and service improvements.

There have been no changes to the 'framework and assumptions' that the ABP and LTFP have been prepared under since those presented to Council at the 11 June 2019 General Council Meeting (GC190611R10).

Changes to the budget

Following the release of the South Australian Government's state budget on 18 June 2019, a $404k increase to Waste Dumping fees have been added in to the 2019-20 ABP along with ongoing impacts over the LTFP. The 2019-20 increase has been covered by reducing the contribution to CFPP, however the following three years realise the full impact of this change.

Financial Policies

Council's Financial Policies are designed to express the direction and framework by which Council intends to manage the community's resources. They set the parameters by which Council intends to maintain long term financial sustainability as set out in the LTFP. The following policies are reviewed annually and are a means by which Council ensures it is accountable to the community:

- Rating
- Treasury Management
- Fees and Charges
- Reserve Funds
- Asset Accounting
- Budget

Amendments have been made to the Rating Policy to incorporate dates relating to the 2019-20 rating process. The Treasury Management Policy is as adopted per GC190226R07 including references to inter-generational equity. The Reserve Funds Policy has been updated in line with GC190126R06 to separate out the Water Reserve Fund previously held as part of the Asset Sustainability Reserve to aid in meeting any future Essential Services Commission of South Australia reporting requirements. The Asset Accounting Policy has been updated to reflect the timing of comprehensive valuations presented to the Finance and Audit Committee it its 26 February 2019 meeting (FAC190226R11).

All other policies have only undergone formatting changes to bring them in line with Council's policy template.

New Initiatives

To further progress Council's strategic objectives 14 New Initiatives have been endorsed for funding and are noted on page 12 of the Annual Business Plan.

The Annual Business Plan

The ABP 2019-20 has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act and Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations. It includes appropriate information about the rates and charges that Council intends to levy as well as a range of other information required by the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations. The budget includes statutory statements being Uniform Presentation of Finances, Income Statement, Statement of Financial Position, and Statement of Cash Flows. In addition to these statements, a 'Funding Statement' is provided that details funding sources and a net overall funding position.

In the development of the ABP 2019-20, consideration has been given to Council's refined strategic framework, financial parameters and key social, cultural, economic and environmental issues identified through the environmental scanning process, as well as the relevant federal, state and regional strategies and plans.

The ABP 2019-20 has been prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 1999. In accordance with Section 123(7) of the Act the Annual Business Plan must be adopted before the Annual Budget is adopted.

Annual Business Plan and Budget Summary

Section 123 (9) of the Local Government Act 1999 requires a summary of the annual business plan to be prepared and distributed with the first rates notice to ratepayers after the declaration of its rates.

In accordance with this requirement a summary of the Annual Business Plan 2019-20 will be prepared and distributed with Council's first rates notice to ratepayers in July 2019.

Rate Impact Analysis

An updated copy of the Rate Impact Analysis, containing updated rating information, is attached to this report for Council's information (Attachment 4).

CONCLUSION:

It is proposed that Council adopt the Financial Policies as presented. These Policies provide direction to the Annual Budget and Long Term Financial Plan to maintain Council's financial sustainability, viability and accountability to the community.

The ABP 2019-20 and LTFP 2019-2029 have been developed on the basis of Council's refined financial framework which encompasses maintaining current services and service delivery levels for the community, as well as meeting Councils planned capital renewal programs for 2019-20. The ABP 2019-20 has been prepared on the basis of an average rate increase of 1.8% (excluding new developments and capital improvements).

This report seeks Council's adoption of the financial policies (Attachment 3), ABP 2019-20 (Attachment 1) and LTFP 2019-2029 (Attachment 2).

The Capital Works Program for 2019-20 (Attachment 1 – [Appendix 1]) and the Rate Impact Analysis (Attachment 4) are included for information purposes only.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	1. Annual Business Plan 2019-20	PDF File
2	2. Long Term Financial Plan 2019-2029	PDF File
3	3. Financial Policies	PDF File
4	4. Rate Impact Analysis	PDF File

City of Marion Annual Business Plan 2019-2020

CITY OF MARION



Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge we are part of Kaurna land and recognise the Kaurna people as the traditional and continuing custodians of the land.

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Welcome

This Annual Business Plan 2019-20 outlines the services and projects that council will deliver over the next 12 months and the financial decisions that underpin them, so that we can progress the community's aspirations in the City of Marion Community Vision - 'Towards 2040' and the goals in the 10-year Strategic Plan 2017-2027.

The newly elected Council is committed to continuing to deliver value to our ratepayers. Our focus on prudent financial management and decision making will continue to identify on-going savings. This strong efficiency focus has enabled us to maintain the average rate increase at 1.8% while retaining current service levels.

During 2019-20, the City will continue to be improved through investment in projects including:

Mitchell Park Sports and Community Redevelopment

A multi -function community centre that accommodates regional recreation and a multi- purpose sports hub will be delivered to support greater use by residents and the community through a range of activities and services. This three year project has secured grant funding of $5 million from the Federal Government with up to $10 million committed by the City of Marion.

Edwardstown Employment Precinct

Activation of the Edwardstown and Melrose Park employment precinct will commence to explore opportunities to make the area an outstanding place for business, innovation and entrepreneurs to thrive, while simultaneously creating new jobs and attracting new industry.

Oaklands Precinct Project

Centred on the grade separation of the Oaklands railway crossing Council has committed to a $5 million multi-year precinct development. Additional Smart Cities and Suburbs grant funding of $867,500 from the Australian Federal Government will also support this project. The four-year project includes a reserve and playground upgrade, street infrastructure upgrades and art installations to support improved walking and cycling, connectivity, safety and community liveability.

Redevelop courts and build a multi-purpose facility at Seaview High School

Council will continue to progress the planning and delivery of new sports and community facilities. $500,000 is committed from the Department of Education and Childhood Development. Outcomes of an additional funding application for $1 million from the Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing is pending. The multi-purpose facilities will link with and enable community use of the school open space playing fields and support a number of growing sports clubs in Marion.

BMX Facility in partnership with the State Government and the City of Onkaparinga

Council will continue to progress the development of the Sam Willoughby BMX facility to be built to UCI standards, in partnership with the State Government and the neighbouring City of Onkaparinga.

Greening our Streets

Guided by our Streetscape Policy, Council will improve the attractiveness, amenity, character and functionality of streetscapes including some arterial roads. $2.0m has been allocated in 2019-20, as part of an annual ongoing program, to improve the environment, amenity and add value to people's experience in the City.

Marion Outdoor Pool building and recreational facilities upgrade

Council will continue to progress the $3.57 million 3 year multi-staged upgrade of the Marion Outdoor Pool with an allocation of $1.930m in the 2019-20 budget. This upgrade will improve the facility to contemporary standards to ensure it remains as an attractive outdoor swimming and family recreation site for people of varying interests.

Morphettville Park Sports and Community Club

With funding support from the State Government ($500k) and SANFL ($50k), Council is investing $3.15m towards improvements to club facilities and change rooms which will be undertaken to support a growing membership base. Expansion of the oval will also form part of the development. The total project cost is $3.7m with an allocation of $2.7m included in the 2019-20 budget.

Southern Soccer Facility

Council will contribute $2.5m towards the development of at least two additional soccer pitches in the south to support growing membership. External funding of $2.5m will bring this project up to a total of $5 million.

Community Bus

An additional community bus will be provided in 2019-20 to enable better access to Neighbourhood Centre programs and other facilities and services at a cost of $30,000 per annum over 2 years.

2. Our Purpose, Vision and Values

OUR PURPOSE (Why we exist)	**To improve our residents' quality of life; continuously, smartly and efficiently**
OUR COMMUNITY VISION (What we want to become)	**A community that is Liveable, Valuing Nature, Engaged, Prosperous, Innovative and Connected**
OUR VALUES	**With the community and safety at the forefront of everything we do, we value:** **Respect** - Treating everyone as we want to be treated, where all contributions are valued **Integrity** - Fostering trust and honesty in all of our interactions **Achievement** - Enhancing our knowledge and performance to reach our shared goals, while being dedicated to supporting one another **Innovation** - Encouraging new ideas, and learning from our experience to do things better

The six themes of our Community Vision represent the shared values and aspirations that guide how our city develops, towards 2040. These outcomes are important for this community now and into the future:



Engaged
By 2040 our city will be a community where people are engaged, empowered to make decisions, and work together to build strong neighborhoods.

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.

Valuing Nature
By 2040 our city will be deeply connected with nature to enhance peoples' lives, while minimizing the impact on the climate, and protecting the natural environment.

Prosperous
By 2040 our city will be 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.

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.

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.

PLANS INTO ACTION

CITY OF MARION



STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

30 YEAR COMMUNITY VISION TOWARDS 2040 LIVEABLE VALUING NATURE INNOVATION PROSPEROUS CONNECTED ENGAGED	**A shared Community Vision** Innovating a future for the city and its residents
STRATEGIC PLANS STRATEGIC PLAN 2017 - 2027 DEVELOPMENT PLAN LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN ASSET MANAGEMENT PLANS WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN WORKFORCE PLAN	A suite of plans that focus Council's contributions to the Community Vision
BUSINESS PLAN JULY 2019–JUNE 2023	Council's delivery program over its term
WORK AREA PLANS	Team level planning to ensure community and Council's priorities are delivered
ANNUAL BUSINESS PLAN	Identifies how Council's work is resourced and paid for each year
PERFORMANCE DEVELOPMENT PLANS	Individual delivery and development plans

This Annual Business Plan 2019-20 is an integral part of Council's Strategic Management Framework that will enable strategic and operational plans, management systems and processes work together to effectively deliver the Community Vision.

3. Significant influences

In the development of the Annual Business Plan we undertake a review of our internal environment and broader external environment that includes political, economic, environmental, social and technological elements. This identifies key issues that help provide a context for the development of this plan.

The following broad trends impacting our city include:

Population growth
The City of Marion population is forecast to grow by 15% over the next 15 years. To facilitate growth in our community it is important to invest in our infrastructure to meet future needs.

This year we will invest in upgrades to the Marion Outdoor Pool to ensure that it continues to be a key recreational destination for families. We will also continue work to deliver the upgrade of Morphettville Sports and Community Facility to meet the current and future demands of growing membership.

Health, wellbeing and social isolation
Participation in physical activity has a strong linkage to improved health and wellbeing outcomes. Reported data for the City of Marion highlights key lifestyle challenges including increased sedentary lifestyles, and insufficient levels of physical activity and participation. Almost one third of our city residents live alone, indicating the potential for social isolation.

Providing facilities and services that promote healthy lifestyles, community participation and well-being will positively impact our community.

This year we will trial a third community bus to provide further opportunities for social participation in community activities and volunteering. Planning will continue for the delivery of a UCI standard BMX facility and new soccer pitches to encourage physical activity.

Environment
Climate projections indicate that by 2030 Southern Adelaide will experience an increased incidence of heatwaves exacerbating the urban heat island effect. The City of Marion remains committed to mitigate against climate change and to help our residents, businesses and local ecosystems to build resilience and adapt to the impacts of a changing climate through ongoing program delivery.

To further support our commitment to the environment we will deliver actions out of our Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Plan. We will also continue the roll out of our '*streetscape*' program to improve our environment and enhance the City's walkability.

Waste management
In January 2018, China commenced restriction on the importation of recycled materials under its National Sword Policy. The introduced policy outlined strict contamination limits for recyclable materials. This has impacted the exportation of some industrial and household plastic categories to China.

The Southern Region Waste Resource Authority (SRWRA) established by the Cities of Marion, Onkaparinga and Holdfast Bay is a regional subsidiary that is responsible for providing and operating waste management services.

SRWRA is actively seeking a local solution in response to China's ban on contaminated recycling imports as well as the broader rising financial and environmental costs of disposal to landfill.

Technology and Communication
To ensure that we continue to operate an efficient business and remain responsive to the needs of our community we will continue to implement our ICT Digital Transformation Plan.

The roll out will enable us to improve our business operations through modern integrated systems that provide greater levels of information, informed decision making and improved customer service.

Economy
As a partner with the Southern Adelaide Economic Development Board regional priorities are being pursued to position Southern Adelaide as the best place to live, work, invest and do business.

Recent State Government major transport projects within our city will soon be nearing completion and will provide an opportunity to activate the Edwardstown area as a key employment precinct in our city.

Council will continue to work in partnership to enable options for faster city-wide internet services.

Innovation
Smart technologies are intended to create a better connected city and improved liveability. Understanding why, how and when people are moving to and from spaces will allow for a service offering aligned with people's movements.

The upgrade of the Oaklands Crossing has provided an opportunity to improve community connections between the railway station hub and key destinations including the Marion Cultural Centre, the State Aquatic and Leisure Centre, and Westfield Marion by implementing our first smart precinct area for the many commuters and visitors who travel through this area on a daily basis.

This project, funded through the Australian Government and Council, will include enhancements such as smart lighting, wayfinding technologies, smart irrigation, parking technology solutions, Wi-Fi and CCTV. The amenity of the area will also be enhanced through an upgrade of the Dwyer Road Reserve to include a basketball area and nature play to ensure the area is utilised as a connected precinct.

4. Framework of the Annual Business Plan

The Annual Business Plan 2019-20 has been prepared on the basis of a framework that aims to inform the community and hold the City of Marion accountable to its stakeholders. The key items in this framework are as follows:

Support the achievement of the City of Marion's Strategic Directions

This Annual Business Plan has been reviewed against the Community Vision – Towards 2040 to ensure that council's activities over the next 12 months make the best possible progress towards achieving the community's vision for the future City of Marion.

Address issues arising and opportunities identified from internal audit reviews, and business excellence assessments

Every year council undertakes a number of internal audits. These reviews and assessments have identified a number of key opportunities or requirements for council to improve its operations. This document includes the necessary resources to continue council's independent review process and implement recommendations accordingly.

Maintain, on average, a break-even or positive funding (cash) position over the Long Term Financial Plan

With a primary focus on cash flow and ensuring Council's asset renewal and upgrades are fully funded, this target is currently being met. To ensure ongoing financial sustainability Council monitors and reviews all its financial indicators together.

Continue to improve the maintenance of assets in accordance with Council's Asset Management Plans, with a priority on maintenance before renewal, and renewal before new when it is cost effective to do so

The Annual Business Plan has been prepared taking into consideration Asset Management Plan requirements, outcomes of recent infrastructure audits, targets set for renewal versus depreciation (95-100% as per Asset Management Policy) and a focus on maintaining council's asset base.

Review existing services and assets to ensure they meet prioritised community needs

The council continues its rolling process of Service Reviews, aimed at maximising community value through continuously improving its operating efficiency and service performance to the community. This Annual Business Plan has been prepared on the basis of continuing existing services, noting that a rolling program of review is being implemented.

Collaboration with other Councils will continue in order to build capacity for shared strategic opportunities, innovation and cost efficiencies and enables the ability to align processes and reduce duplication.

Council only approve new Major Projects where it has the identified funding capacity to do so

Council debt is forecast to increase from $6.8m to $15.6m between 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2020. With consideration given to its financial ratios, this means that Council has the funding capacity to consider new strategic Major Projects and is currently investigating partnerships to aid in the development of a number of sporting facilities.

The additional borrowings in 2019-20 relate to Council's contribution towards the Mitchell Park Sports & Community Centre. Any changes to the timing and scope of this project may reduce the funding and in turn requirement for borrowings currently factored into the 2019-20 Annual Business Plan.

Maintain Council's position for an average residential rate which remains among the lower rating metropolitan councils

Comparative 2018/19 data shows that council's average residential rate continues to remain among the lower rating metropolitan councils, with its current position ranking being the 5th lowest of 18 metropolitan councils.

5. Continuing and improving services

All councils have responsibilities under the *Local Government Act 1999* and other relevant legislation to deliver services for the community. Council is committed to maintaining all services including, but not limited to:

Ongoing Services	
Land use and development planning	Arts and cultural promotion and support
Development and building assessments	Library services
Facilitation of urban developments	Sports and recreation promotion and support
Local Government searches	Community capacity building and development
Economic planning and leadership	Inspection, regulation and control
Environmental planning and leadership	Emergency planning and response
Biodiversity management	Community care
Waste services	Immunisation services
Water management	Public health planning
Infrastructure management	Urban activation
Community facilities management	Customer Experience
Reserves, parks and gardens management	Increased levels of tree planting annually

Enabling Services	
Strategic management	Communications and marketing
Organisational excellence and innovation	Human resources and workforce planning
Strategic asset management	ICT & knowledge management
Financial management	Operational support
Governance support	

6. Project priorities

In 2019-20 Council plans to commence or continue working on the following strategic initiatives, as outlined in our 4 Year 2019-2023 Business Plan:

Continuing initiatives

Continuing Initiatives from prior years	**Key Strategic Theme**
Commence the Oaklands Precinct project to provide improved public amenity and connectivity	Liveable
Implement the Reconciliation Action Plan 2019-2023	Engaged
Continue planning for a UCI standard BMX facility in partnership with State Government and the City of Onkaparinga	Liveable
Continue the redevelopment of the Morphettville Park Sports and Community Centre	Liveable
Continue the Marion Outdoor Pool building and recreational facilities upgrade	Liveable
Continue to deliver the Volunteer Strategy 2019-2021	Engaged
Continue to plan and deliver courts and a multi-purpose facility at Seaview High School	Liveable
Continue planning for the Mitchell Park Sports and Community Club redevelopment	Liveable
Continue work on the Hallett Cove Foreshore redevelopment	Liveable
Implement the Coastal Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Valuing Nature
Implement the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Plan	Valuing Nature
Develop a data platform ‘Metrics that Matter’ to enable improved service delivery	Innovative
Continue development of an online booking service for community managed facilities	Innovative
Develop a strategy and implement the enhancement and transformation of our business enterprise systems (including Asset Management system)	Innovative
Partner with key stakeholders to maximise the outcomes for the site of the Seacliff Park Development Plan Amendment	Prosperous
Continue planning for a coastal walkway to connect Heron Way Reserve with the Field River environs	Connected
Continue planning for a Southern Soccer Facility	Connected

New projects commencing in 2019-20

2019-20 Initiatives	Key Strategic Theme
Expand the number of netball courts at Cove Sports and Community Club	Liveable
Develop the City Property Strategic Asset Management Plan to meet community, sport and recreation needs	Liveable
Review Marion Cultural Centre Plaza designs and linkages to surrounding areas	Liveable
Determine the future of the Marion Golf Clubrooms	Liveable
Activate the Edwardstown and Melrose Park Employment Precinct	Prosperous
Expand the streetscape program to include arterial roads	Liveable
Commence a feasibility plan for a destination playground to attract users city-wide	Liveable
Implement the Social Media Strategy 2019-2023	Innovative
Partner to transition to the new Planning and Design code	Prosperous
Commence development of a City Transport Plan to enable ease of movement for people of all ages and abilities within and through the city	Connected
Trial a third community bus	Connected
Trial implementation of extended operating hours at Neighbourhood Centres	Connected
Develop and deliver a Disability Access and Inclusion Plan	Engaged
Engage a curator to manage the Marion Historic Village Museum	Liveable

7. Asset Management

The City of Marion currently owns and manages a large and diverse community asset portfolio, valued in excess of $1 billion. These assets, including roads, footpaths, drains, community buildings, parks and reserves, play a vital role in the local community and on quality of life. Assets exist in order to provide services to the community and businesses for the benefit of current and future generations.

Large portions of Council's asset portfolio have been in existence for many years and continue to provide ongoing services. Council also receives a number of 'gifted' or 'donated' assets from developers. These assets attract ongoing operational and maintenance costs over their life.

At the same time, environmental change is challenging the capacity of existing assets to continue to provide an effective service. The community's expectations too are increasing, which affects the ability of existing assets to meet the changing needs of current and future residents. As community assets have a comparatively lengthy useful life, it is a complex task to monitor, maintain and program the timing of their renewal.

Asset management is a critical tool in ensuring appropriate provision is made for the long-term management of community assets, and their impacts on all areas of service planning and delivery.

The City of Marion's Asset Management Vision is:

'To maintain the City of Marion's assets to agreed levels of service which maximise community value throughout an asset's life'.

Council's Asset Management Plans detail information about our assets and define the services to be provided, how the services are provided, and identify the funds required to maximise the delivery of the services.

All City of Marion assets are audited annually and are frequently inspected on a rolling program.

8. Measuring our success

Monitoring performance is a critical element of strategic management. It is the mechanism for critically ensuring that Council is contributing to the achievement of its objectives in both the Strategic Plan and the 4-year Business Plan 2019-2023. Our Key Performance Indicator (KPI) dashboard for 2019-20 (provided in the table below) takes account of these objectives.

Key Performance Indicator	Core Target	Stretch Target
Financial Sustainability	Council maintains a break even or positive cash funding position in delivering its annual budget	No stretch target
Delivery of agreed projects identified in the Annual Business Plan and the first year targets in the 4 year Plan	Greater than or equal to 95%	No stretch target
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (An industry standard measure for injuries where a whole days work or more is lost due to a workplace injury).	Greater than or equal to 10% reduction from the previous year's result	Greater than or equal to 15% reduction from the previous year's result
Total employee costs (including agency staff)	Less than or equal to 3% increase in actual employee costs (including agency staff) against prior year's actual costs	Less than or equal to 2% increase in actual employee costs (including agency staff) against prior year's actual costs
Overall satisfaction with Council's performance	Greater than or equal to 75% rated as satisfied or above	Greater than or equal to 85% rated as satisfied or above
Asset Sustainability (A measure to assess that we are replacing community assets in a timely manner)	Asset Renewal Funding Ratio (previously called the Asset Sustainability Ratio) greater than or equal to 80%	Asset Renewal Funding Ratio greater than or equal to 90%
Delivery of Council's capital works program	Greater than or equal to 80% delivery of Council's planned capital works program (adjusted for extraordinary items)	Greater than or equal to 90% delivery of Council's planned capital works program (adjusted for extraordinary items)
Staff engagement	Achievement of an overall employee pulse survey result of 75%, based on 9 metrics (including Community, Values, Safety, Expectations, Valued, Empowerment, Development, Recognition, Happiness)	Achievement of an overall employee pulse survey result of 80%
Community engagement/communications	Project specific communications to the public should be timely and accurate	100%

We will report on our progress against our 2019-20 KPI dashboard quarterly at Council meetings and in our 2019-20 Annual Report.

9. Funding the Annual Business Plan

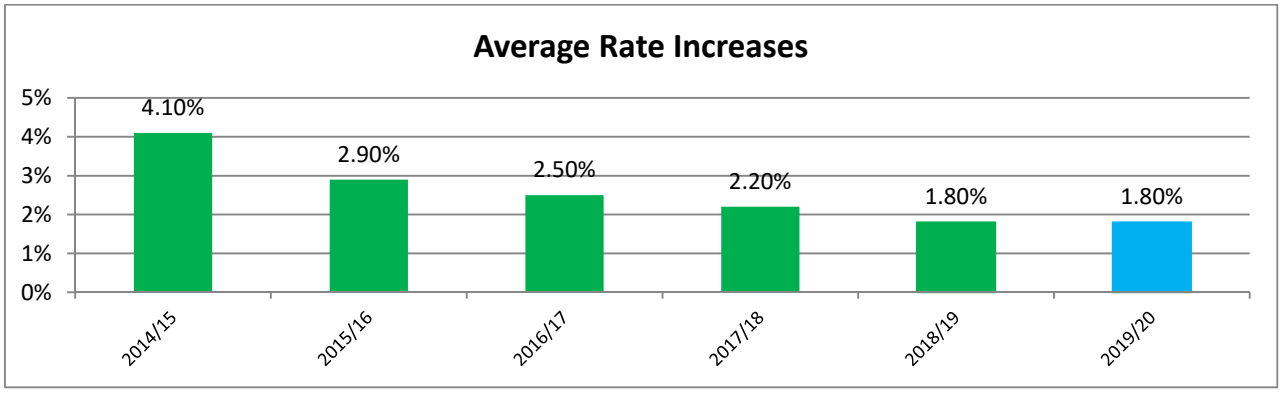
9.1 Your rates in 2019-20

The Annual Business Plan is based on an average rate increase of 1.8%. In setting rates for 2019-20, Council has forecast the revenue required to meet the costs of delivering the services and projects that will be provided to the community in 2019-20.

Rates account for 84% percent of council's operating revenue with others sources including fees, charges and grants. These revenues contribute to the necessary funding for planned capital renewal programs in 2019-20.

While the average rate increase is 1.8%, it is to be noted that actual rates payable by a rate payer will vary according to individual property valuations, the attributed land use, and whether there has been any new development or capital improvement at the land.

Over the past years, we have listened to your feedback and Council is aware of the impact of rate increases on the community. We are continually looking for opportunities that allow this burden to be reduced and as a result our rate increases have been decreasing steadily over the past six years. The 2019-20 rate increase has maintained the lowest in over 15 years, with councils focus still on keeping rates low.

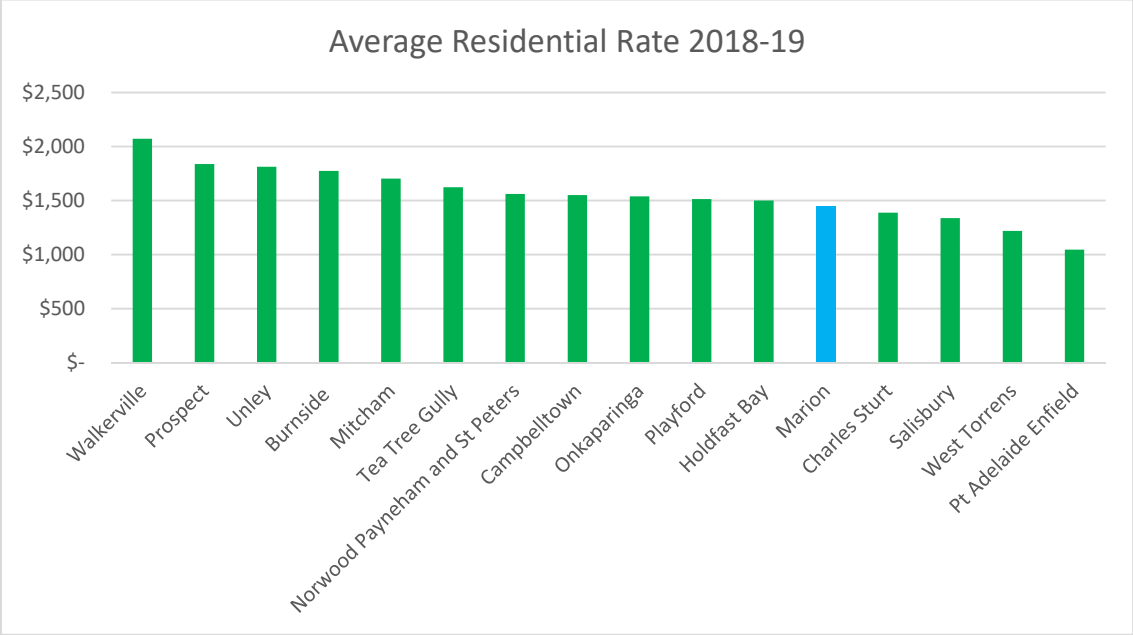


With changing community needs and other external influences impacting on the community, there is a need for council to consider how to plan more effectively, both for the longer term and more immediate community benefit. The rate increase is set at a level that provides confidence that services will be maintained and that a sufficient capital expenditure program is planned to maintain council's assets.

The outcomes of the community consultation, as well as a balance between achieving the strategic directions, maintaining services and assets, ensuring financial and environmental sustainability, supporting intergenerational equity and making provision for those in the community who are experiencing hardship, have been considered in setting the rate increase for the Annual Business Plan.

Comparative Rating Data

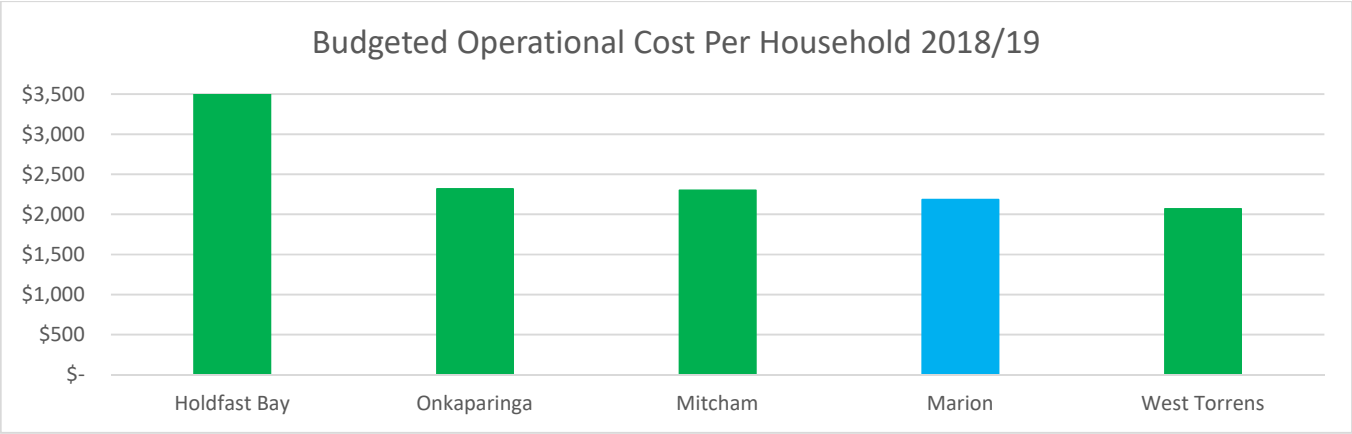
Average Residential Rate



With a rate rise of 1.8% the City of Marion's average residential rate is in line with Council's ABP framework and set to remain among the lower rating metropolitan councils. In 2018-19 Council had the 5th lowest average metropolitan residential rate.

Operational Cost per Household

Council's primary benchmark is to compare its average residential rate against other metropolitan councils as shown in the 'Average Residential Rate 2018-19' table above. The table below illustrates that council's operational costs per household compares favourably against that of our neighbouring councils. This does not take into account different councils' service levels, infrastructure renewal and revenue from grants.



9.2 Differential Rating

Council currently derives 18% (2018-19: 18%) of its rate revenue from the Commercial and Industrial sectors. Commercial and Industrial users consume a greater proportion of council resources than residential properties, particularly in regard to the use of roads, footpaths, traffic, parking, storm water drainage, public health and environment.

Council uses a differential rating system to raise revenue based upon its Land Use to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of rates within the City of Marion. The differential rate is charged in addition to the normal rate. In applying this approach, council will take into consideration all prevailing economic conditions and changes and adjust its differential rates accordingly, to ensure an appropriate and fair equalisation of rates across all land use categories. Differential rates to apply to land use are as follows:

Commercial	85%	(2018-19: 85%)
Industrial	70%	(2018-19: 70%)
Vacant Land	100%	(2018-19: 100%)

9.3 Budgeted Income Statement

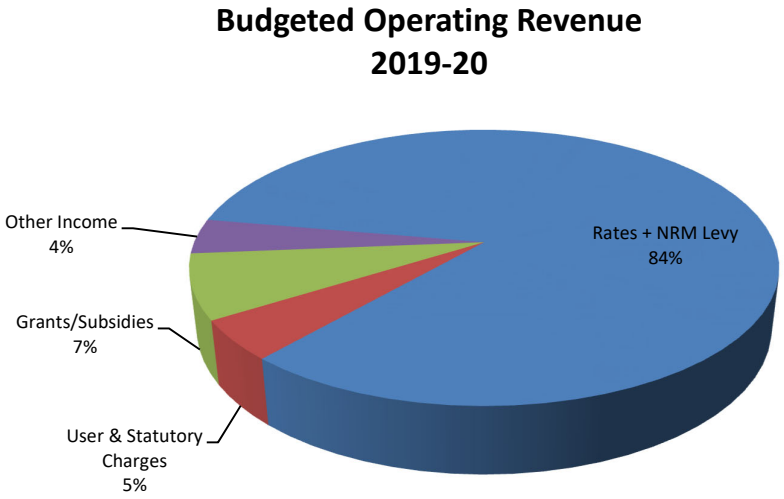
An operating surplus of $6.895m before capital revenues is forecast for 2019-20. The operating surplus is required to fund the renewal of existing infrastructure in accordance with council's asset management plans and to fund construction of new assets to deliver councils services.

Budgeted Income Statement	3rd Review 2018/19 $'000	Budget 2019/20 $'000	Variance $'000
Operating Revenue			
Rates - General	75,208	77,293	2,085
Rates - NRM Levy *	1,933	1,972	39
Statutory Charges	2,231	2,203	(28)
User Charges	2,381	2,210	(171)
Grants/Subsidies	7,932	7,180	(752)
Investment Income	1,165	708	(457)
Reimbursements	628	530	(98)
Other Revenue	1,127	1,361	234
Share of Profit/(Loss) Regional Subsidiaries	344	1,278	934
Total Operating Revenue	**92,949**	**94,735**	**1,785**
Operating Expenditure			
Employee Costs	34,807	35,905	1,098
Contractor Services	23,133	23,812	679
Materials	4,882	5,021	139
Finance Charges	467	397	(70)
Depreciation	15,123	15,056	(67)
Other Expenses	8,524	7,263	(1,261)
Total Operating Expenditure	**86,936**	**87,454**	**518**
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before Capital Revenues	**6,013**	**7,281**	**1,268**
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,026	5,000	3,974
Asset Disposal and Fair Value adjustments	(97)	-	97
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	**6,942**	**12,281**	**5,339**

* Note: The NRM Levy is collected by Council on behalf of the Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board.

9.4 Operating Revenue

The main source of income for council is rate revenue; making up 84% of total council revenue in 2019-20, with other sources being government regulated fees for statutory services, an environment of diminishing levels of untied federal grant monies, as well as other grants from State and Federal government.



General Rates

Council's revenue in 2019-20 includes $77.29m to be raised in general rates. The budget has been developed on the basis of an average rate increase of 1.8% (excluding new developments and capital improvements). In setting rates for 2019-20, council has forecast the revenue required to meet the costs of delivering the services and projects that will be provided to the community in 2019-20.

Growth for new developments and capital improvements is forecast at 1% for 2019-20. This predominantly is the result of new housing in Marion and property improvements as reported by the Valuer General. The revenue created by this growth will cover the increased costs of servicing a growing community which includes the requirement to maintain and provide for the replacement of infrastructure such as stormwater drainage and transport networks.

Other Sources of Revenue

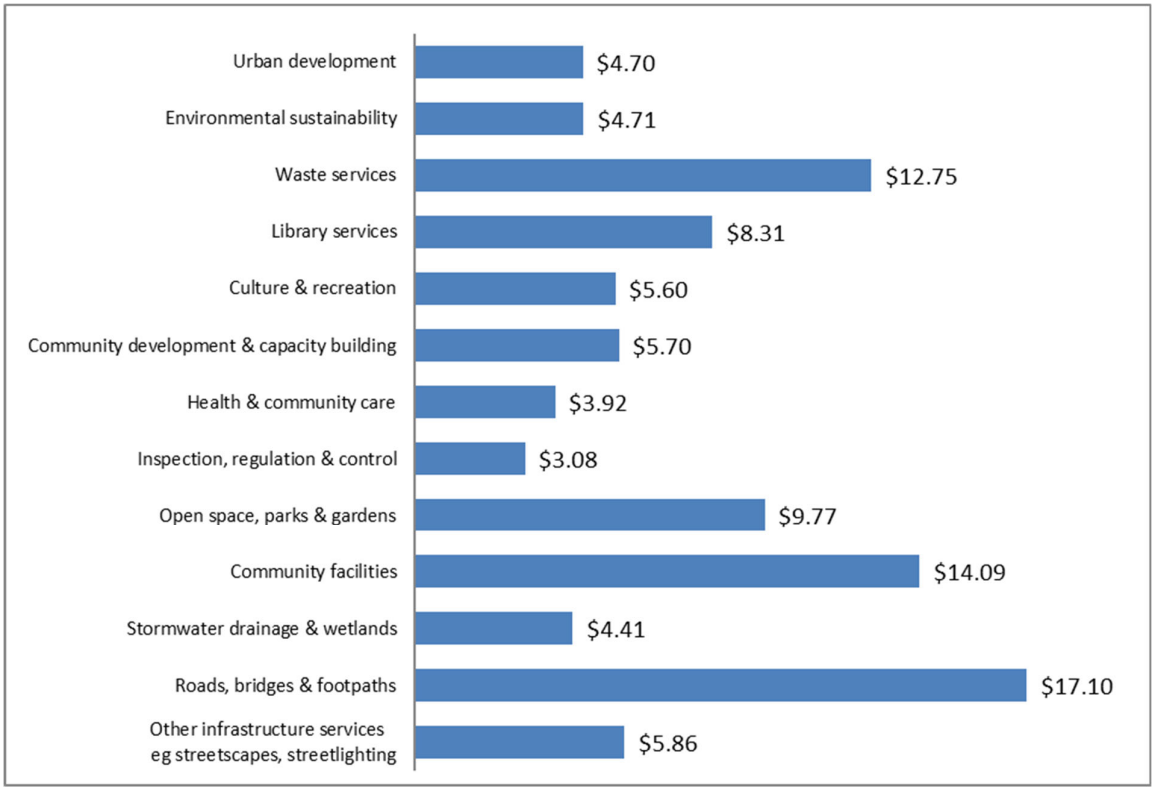
- **User Charges set by council** – Relate mainly to the recovery of service delivery costs through the charging of fees to users of council's services. These include charges for the use of council's community facilities, swimming pool admission and the like.

- **Statutory Charges set by State Government** – Relate mainly to fees and fines levied in accordance with legislation and include development application fees, health act registrations and parking fines.

- **Grants and Subsidies** – Grants include all monies received from State and Federal sources for the purpose of funding the delivery of council's services to ratepayers and for the funding of the capital works program.

9.5 Operating Expenditure

Council's operating expenses are forecast to increase to $87.454m in 2019-20. The following graph shows a breakdown of operating expenditure across council services for every $100 spent:



Employee Costs

Employees are responsible for the provision of Council's key services, including the ongoing maintenance of open space areas, libraries, neighbourhood centres, the Marion Outdoor Pool, urban development, health and community care. Employees are either directly employed by council, or indirectly through an employment agency (i.e. agency staff) where temporary workforce requirements have arisen through seasonal demand or short-term vacancies of existing positions.

Employee costs are forecast to increase by $1.098m primarily because of increases in Council's staff Enterprise Agreements (2.3%).

There are two Enterprise Agreements (EA's) covering our indoor and outdoor staff. The outdoor staff EA is negotiated with the Australian Workers Union and staff agreed to a 2.5% per annum increase, or March CPI if greater, for the 2 years to 30 June 2020.

The indoor staff EA is negotiated with the Australian Services Union (ASU). The ASU EA expires on 30 June 2019 and is currently being renegotiated (the previous 3 year EA has given average annual increases of 2.1%).

A reduction of $892k has been incorporated into the budget to allow for positions that may be temporarily vacant during the year.

Contractor Services

Contractor services relate mainly to the provision of council services by external providers. Council uses contractors to assist in the provision of major services such as waste collection, and also where specialist services or advice is required where it is not warranted for Council to have permanent in-house resources. An increase of $0.679m (2.9%) is forecast in the 2019-20 budget which predominantly relates to an increase in the waste dumping levy.

Materials

Council's Materials budget includes utilities, products utilised in the delivery of community services and maintenance of council's infrastructure, open space, and other assets, as well as fuel for the fleet of vehicles used to deliver services. An increase of $0.139m (2.8%) in materials is forecast in the 2019-20 budget.

Other Expenses

Other Expenses have decreased by $1.261m (14.8%) primarily relating to a $1.0m contribution towards Oaklands Crossing Upgrade in 2018-19.

9.6 Capital Revenue

Capital Grants and Contributions

Council has forecast $5.0m in capital grants and contributions towards new capital works planned in 2019-20. This includes forecast grant funding of $5.0m from the Federal Government for Mitchell Park Sports & Community Club Redevelopment with a total project cost of $15.0m (with the remaining $10m coming from Council funds).

9.7 Budgeted Capital Expenditure

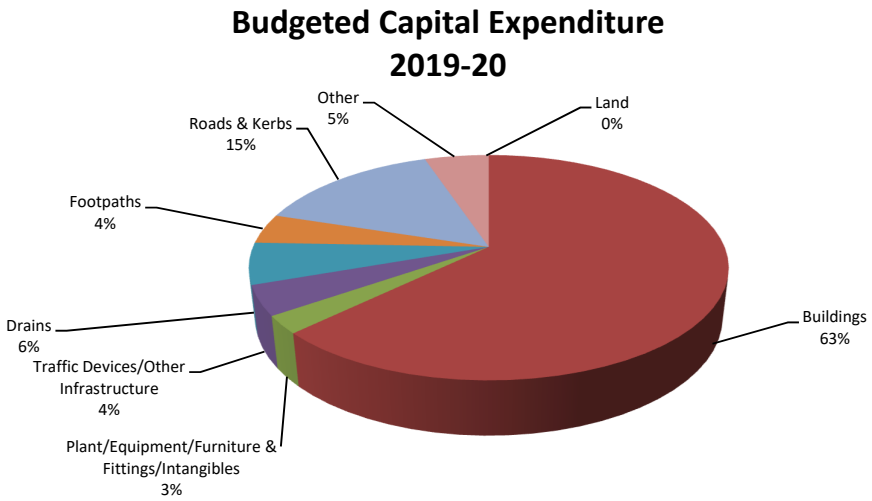
The 2019-20 Budgeted Statement of Capital Expenditure forecasts total capital expenditure of $44.328m including $12.063m renewal and $32.265m new and upgrade.

The following table summarises council's planned Capital Works Program for 2019-20.

Capital Expenditure	3rd Review 2018/19 $'000	Budget 2019/20 $'000
Land	681	0
Buildings	13,240	27,989
Infrastructure:		
Roads & Kerbs	6,579	6,450
Drains	2,238	2,657
Footpaths	1,372	1,900
Traffic Control Devices	659	417
Other Infrastructure	5,079	1,484
Plant and Equipment	4,210	790
Furniture and Fittings	95	341
Other	1,309	2,301
Intangibles	9	0
Total Capital expenditure	**35,469**	**44,328**
Represented By:		
Capital Expenditure		
Assets - Renewal	21,775	12,063
Assets - New	13,694	32,265
	35,469	**44,328**

Funding for key capital projects included in the budget include Mitchell Park Sport and Community Club ($15.0m), Morphettville Park Sports Club ($2.7m), Southern Region Soccer Facility ($2.5m), the Sam Willoughby UCI BMX Track ($2.05m) and Marion Outdoor Swim Centre upgrades ($1.930m). Variances in buildings are due to these sites, offset by the completion of Edwardstown Soldiers Memorial Oval Recreation Grounds in 2018-19.

Movements in Plant and Equipment relate to the LED Replacement project in 2018-19, and the adoption of a change to fleet utilisation that has resulted in a reduced funding requirement for the fleet replacement program in 2019-20.



9.8 Financing the Budget

Financing the budget refers to the use of borrowings or available cash balances to meet any shortfall between expenditure (both operating and capital) and revenue.

Net Lending/(Borrowing)	3rd Review 2018/19 $'000	Budget 2019/20 $'000
Operating Surplus/Deficit before Capital Amounts	6,013	7,281
less: Net Outlay on Existing Assets		
Capital expenditure on asset renewal/replacement	21,775	12,063
less Depreciation/Ammortisation	(15,123)	(15,056)
	6,652	**(2,993)**
less: Net Outlay on New/Upgrade Assets		
Capital expenditure on New & Upgrade Assets	13,694	32,265
less Capital Grants	(1,026)	(5,000)
	12,668	**27,265**
Adjustments		
(Gain)/loss on disposal of assets	955	-
Share of Equity - Regional Subsidiaries	(344)	(1,278)
	611	**(1,278)**
Net funding increase/(decrease)	**(12,696)**	**(18,269)**

The table above identifies the council's net funding result. Council's budget for 2019-20 is expected to result in a net decrease in funding of $18.269m.

Financing transactions associated with accommodating the expected net lending result in 2019-20 are as follows:

Financing Transactions	3rd Review 2018/19 $'000	Budget 2019/20 $'000
New Borrowings	0	10,000
less: Repayment of Principal on Borrowings	(1,100)	(1,171)
less: Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Investments		
Transfers from/(to) Reserves	15,253	9,440
Cash Drawdowns/(Investment)	(1,457)	-
Equals: Financing Transactions	**12,696**	**18,269**

Additional borrowings of $10m are forecast for 2019-20, in addition to this, principal repayments of existing loans will result in a forecast balance outstanding as at 30 June 2020 of $15.635m.

While not having a direct impact on the 2019-20 budget, Council's Long Term Financial Plan includes an allowance for borrowings of up to $2.96m for the following projects:

Project	Year	$000's
Administration building essential works - proposed	2020/21	2,960
Total new borrowings		**2,960**

These borrowings are indicative and will see Council's borrowings projected to peak at $16.6 million in 2020-21, with its Debt Servicing Ratio peaking at 3.0% in 2020-21 against a maximum target of 5.0% and its Net Financial Liabilities ratio reaching 7.0% in 2020-21 against a target of up to 50%.

9.9 Financial Ratios

To assist council in meeting its objective of financial sustainability a series of financial indicators endorsed by the Local Government Association are provided. Where a council target has not been adopted, the recommended Local Government Association (LGA) target has been used. The following table details these financial indicators and whether or not the prescribed target has been achieved over the three years up to the end of 2019-20.

Ratio	Council Target	2019-20 Budget	3 Year Average
Operating Surplus	0% - 10%	7.69%	8.64%
Asset Renewal Funding Ratio *(formerly Asset Sustainability Ratio)*	95% - 100%	80.12%	99.6%
Asset Consumption	80% - 100%	76.15%	78.0%
Net Financial Liabilities	0% - 50%	1.46%	N/A
Debt Servicing	0% - 5%	1.7%	N/A

Council's Asset Renewal Funding and Asset Consumption ratios both fall outside of their targets. This indicates that Council's asset base requires further renewal, with continuing work on its Asset Management Plans and strategies relating to specific asset classes in progress to set a good foundation for improving this in future. There is scope for further prudent borrowing to finance future major projects.

All other ratios are within their targeted ranges. Meeting these targeted ranges is consistent with Council meeting its objective of long-term financial sustainability.

Appendix 1. Capital Works Program

STREETSCAPE PROGRAM 2019/20		
Road Name	**Suburb**	**Ward**
Bray Street	Plympton Park	Mullawirra
Sturt Road	Oaklands Park	Warracowie
Alawoona Avenue	Mitchell Park	Warriparinga
Birch Crescent	Tonsley	Warriparinga

OPEN SPACE & RECREATION WORKS PROGRAM 2019/20			
Location	**Suburb**	**Ward**	**Description**
Playground Implementation Program			
Skipper Close Reserve	Hallett Cove	Southern Hills	Construction
Alpine Drive Reserve	Seacombe Heights	Warriparinga	Construction
Christopher Grove Reserve	O'Halloran Hill	Southern Hills	Construction
Central Avenue Reserve	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Construction
Dwyer Road Reserve	Oaklands Park	Warracowie	Construction
Marion Outdoor Pool	Park Holme	Mullawirra	Construction
Various*	Various	Various	Remove Playground without replacement
* Council is currently finalising the exact locations for playground removals for 19/20			
Reserve Improvements			
Alpine Drive Reserve	Seacombe Heights	Warriparinga	Construction
Central Avenue Reserve	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Construction
Mostyn Road Reserve	Darlington	Warriparinga	Construction
Capella & Nannigai Reserve	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Design works
Shamrock Reserve	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Construction
Yanyarrie Avenue Reserve	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Construction
Bandon Terrace	Marino	Coastal	Construction
Ben Pethick Reserve	Marion	Warracowie	Construction
The Crescent Reserve	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Construction
Various*	Various	Various	Installation of shade sails
*Council is currently finalising the exact location for the provision of shade in 19/20			
Tennis & Netball Courts			
Cove Netball Club	Hallett Cove	Southern Hills	Additional courts
Seaview High School	Seacombe Heights	Warriparinga	Explore designs and development

PROPERTY/BUILDING WORKS PROGRAM 2019/20			
Location	**Suburb**	**Ward**	**Description**
Marion Golf Club	Seacliff Park	Coastal	Main building works to relocate golf club from atco huts
Koorana Gymnastics	Morphettville	Mullawirra	New kitchen, office and storage area and upgrade toilet/showers
Marion Sports & Leisure	Morphettville	Mullawirra	New air conditioner
Morphettville Park Sports Club	Morphettville	Mullawirra	Replacement of oval coaches boxes and oval fencing
Marion Outdoor Pool	Park Holme	Mullawirra	Chlorine chemical control system, pool cover and car park works
Park Holme Library	Park Holme	Mullawirra	Atrium refurbishment
Cove Sports Club	Hallett Cove	Southern Hills	New furniture
Marion Cultural Centre	Oaklands Park	Warracowie	Outdoor play equipment, pool table, table tennis
Marion Basketball Stadium	Marion	Warriparinga	Reconfigure toilets, changerooms, office and kitchen
Marion Bowling Club	Marion	Warriparinga	Kitchen replacement
Cooinda Neighbourhood Centre	Sturt	Warriparinga	Refurbishment of office
Edwardstown Soldiers Memorial Recreation Ground	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Seating and shade for grass areas and facility signage
Glandore Community Centre	Glandore	Woodlands	Ceiling replacement
Various	Various	Various	Signage
Various	Various	Various	Electrical board replacements
Various	Various	Various	Drainage works
Various	Various	Various	Carpet Replacement
Various	Various	Various	Air Conditioning
Various	Various	Various	Lighting upgrades

ROAD RESEAL PROGRAM 2019/20				
Road Name	**Suburb**	**Ward**	**From**	**To**
Falcon Avenue	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Pavana Avenue	Bounty Road
Oval Road	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Brooklyn Drive	Annabelle Drive
Pavana Avenue	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Medway Street	Sandison Road
Quailo Avenue	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Zeevalk Avenue	Zwerner Drive
Slade Crescent	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Corner #9	End
Sovereign Street	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Taeping Street	Constellation Street
Coolinga Road	Marino	Coastal	Paringa Avenue	Newland Avenue
Frank Street Marino	Marino	Coastal	Newland Avenue	Jervios Terrace
Jervois Terrace	Marino	Coastal	Newland Avenue	Paringa Avenue
Beadnall Terrace	Glengowrie	Mullawirra	Morphett Road	Joyce Street
Joan Avenue	Glengowrie	Mullawirra	Cliff Street	Frederick Street
Mulcra Avenue	Park Holme	Mullawirra	Weroona Avenue	Tiparra Avenue
Arthur Street Plympton	Plympton Park	Mullawirra	South Terrace	Wattle Terrace
Boucaut Street	Plympton Park	Mullawirra	Bray Street	Tarranna Avenue
Ferry Avenue	Plympton Park	Mullawirra	Bray Street	Wattle Street
Peake Street	Plympton Park	Mullawirra	Bray Street	Taranna Avenue
Matthew Street	O'Halloran Hill	Southern Hills	Lander Road	Cul-De-Sac
Gully Road	Seacliff Park	Southern Hills	West Street	End
Bella Drive	Sheidow Park	Southern Hills	Berrima Road	Alia Drive
Hamilton Court Sheidow	Sheidow Park	Southern Hills	Young Street	Cul-De-Sac
Hugh Johnson Boulevard	Sheidow Park	Southern Hills	Workmaster Avenue	Tapley Court
Morford Crescent	Sheidow Park	Southern Hills	Great Eastern Avenue	End
Navigator Avenue	Sheidow Park	Southern Hills	Holdfast Drive	Marine Drive
Nolte Street	Sheidow Park	Southern Hills	Edward Beck Drive	Hugh Johnson Boulevard
Philipson Crescent	Sheidow Park	Southern Hills	Montague Drive	Both Ends
Southbank Boulevard	Sheidow Park	Southern Hills	Worthing Drive	Holdfast Drive
Caroline Close	Trott Park	Southern Hills	Nari Drive	End
Hessing Crescent	Trott Park	Southern Hills	Tucker Court	Brack Court
Tyson Avenue	Trott Park	Southern Hills	Adams Road	Dridian Cres
Dover Court	Dover Gardens	Warracowie	Folkestone Road	Quintus Terrace
Dunedin Street	Dover Gardens	Warracowie	Scarborough Terrace	Quintus Terrace
Minchinbury Terrace	Marion	Warracowie	Eastern Cul-De-Sac	Western Cul-De-Sac
Perrin Street	Oaklands Park	Warracowie	Johnstone	Cul-De-Sac
Richman Street	Oaklands Park	Warracowie	Morphett	Finniss
Sweetwater Street	Seacombe Gardens	Warracowie	Kingston Avenue	Sutton Avenue
Windemere Street	Seacombe Gardens	Warracowie	Sutton Avenue	Shearer Avenue
Braeside Avenue	Seacombe Heights	Warracowie	Morphett Road	Truscott Avenue
Kara Road	Seaview Downs	Warracowie	Judith Court	Fowler Street
Addison Road	Warradale	Warracowie	Elgin Avenue	Struan Avenue
Dunrobin Road	Warradale	Warracowie	Diagonal Road	Boundary Hb
Kelvin Avenue	Warradale	Warracowie	Dunrobin Road	Ormonde Avenue
Saratoga Avenue	Warradale	Warracowie	Diagonal Road	Louise Avenue
Byron Avenue	Clovelly Park	Warriparinga	York Avenue	Windsor Avenue
Brenda Street	Mitchell Park	Warriparinga	Northern Cul-De-Sac	Southern Cul-De-Sac
Byard Terrace	Mitchell Park	Warriparinga	Lodge Street	Moreland Avenue
Lutana Crescent	Mitchell Park	Warriparinga	Marion Road	Cummings Crescent
Merchant Avenue	Mitchell Park	Warriparinga	Central Section	
Waterman Terrace	Mitchell Park	Warriparinga	Lodge Street	Geraldine Avenue
Plymouth Avenue	Sturt	Warriparinga	Diagonal Road	Torquay Road
Portland Avenue	Sturt	Warriparinga	Torquay Road	Miller Street
Torquay Road	Sturt	Warriparinga	Seacombe Road	Plymouth Avenue
Seymour Terrace	Ascot Park	Woodlands	John Street	Robert Street
Beaumont Street	Clovelly Park	Woodlands	Daws Road	Dpti Split
Beaumont Street	Clovelly Park	Woodlands	Harcourt Avenue	Norrie Avenue
English Avenue	Clovelly Park	Woodlands	York Avenue	Hendon Street
Hendon Street	Clovelly Park	Woodlands	Daws Road	English Avenue
Walker Avenue	Clovelly Park	Woodlands	Kensington Street	Celtic Avenue
Adelaide Terrace	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Furness Avenue	Flinders Street
De Laine Avenue	Edwardstown	Woodlands	South Road	Macklin Street
Karong Avenue	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Daws Road	Dpti Split
Lindfield Avenue	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Wooton Road	Dead End
Lindsay Avenue	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Adelaide Terrace	Boundary
Lindsay Way	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Furness Avenue	Lindsay Avenue
Railway Terrace	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Sixth Avenue	Cross Road
Service Lane	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Arabrie	Yanyarrie
Waverley Avenue	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Dunorlan Road	Weaver Street
Jervois Street	South Plympton	Woodlands	Marion Road	Laurence Street
Nelson Street	South Plympton	Woodlands	Marion Road	Edgeworth Street
Raglan Avenue	South Plympton	Woodlands	Marion Road	Towers Terrace
Thomas Street	South Plympton	Woodlands	Marion Road	Dpti Split
Thomas Street	South Plympton	Woodlands	Gifford Street	Towers Terrace
Waterhouse Road	South Plympton	Woodlands	Marion Road	Towers Terrace

KERB & WATER TABLE PROGRAM 2019/20				
Road Name	**Suburb**	**Ward**	**From**	**To**
Grand Central Avenue	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Seaview Avenue	Marine Avenue
Sandison Road	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Pavana Avenue	Gledsdale Road
Sandison Road	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Bounty Road	Caswell Drive
Sandison Road	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Kalmia Court	Minnipa Drive
St Vincents Avenue	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Grand Central Avenue	Seaview Avenue
Harding Street	Glengowrie	Mullawirra	Diagonal Road	Filmer Avenue
Hardy Avenue	Glengowrie	Mullawirra	Diagonal Road	Mcgilip Avenue
Livingstone Street	Glengowrie	Mullawirra	Morphett Road	Wilkins Street
Bray Street	Morphettville	Mullawirra	Park Terrace	Hendrie Street
Lawson Avenue	Morphettville	Mullawirra	Morphett Road	Gordon Terrace
Bray Street	Plympton Park	Mullawirra	Hendrie Street	Marion Road
Ralli Street	Plympton Park	Mullawirra	Bray Street	Aldridge Avenue
William Webb Drive	Sheidow Park	Southern Hills	Railway Court	Steamranger Drive
Chifley Crescent	Trott Park	Southern Hills	Curtin Court	Holt Court
Hele Court	Trott Park	Southern Hills	Heysen Drive	Strutt Court
Crown Street	Dover Gardens	Warracowie	Morphett Road	Winchester Street
Dunedin Street	Dover Gardens	Warracowie	Scarborough Terrace	Quintus Terrace
Felix Street	Dover Gardens	Warracowie	Scarborough Terrace	Quintus Terrace
Folkestone Road	Dover Gardens	Warracowie	Dalkieth Avenue	Scarborough Terrace
Greenasche Grove	Seacombe Gardens	Warracowie	Gorda Place	Sutton Avenue
Avalon Road	Marion	Warriparinga	Marion Road	Betty Street
Inverness Avenue	Marion	Warriparinga	Pemberton Street	Boyle Street
Rathlin Avenue	Marion	Warriparinga	Alison Avenue	Fetlar Avenue
Stroma Road	Marion	Warriparinga	Andrew Avenue	Avalon Road
Bede Street	Seacombe Heights	Warriparinga	Karoona Crescent	Alpine Road
Karoona Crescent	Seacombe Heights	Warriparinga	Braeside Avenue	Bede Street
Brolga Place	Sturt	Warriparinga	Diagonal Road	Ralph Street
Miller Street	Sturt	Warriparinga	Seacombe Road	Diagonal Road
Hazel Street	Ascot Park	Woodlands	Daws Road	End
Wood Street	Ascot Park	Woodlands	Marion Road	John Street
Beaumont Street	Clovelly Park	Woodlands	Daws Road	English Avenue
Finchley Street	Clovelly Park	Woodlands	Norrie Avenue	English Avenue
Hendon Street	Clovelly Park	Woodlands	Daws Road	Norrie Avenue
Castle Street	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Railway Terrace	Theodore Street
Furness Avenue	Edwardstown	Woodlands	South Road	Russell Terrace
Robinson Street	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Navigator Avenue	Holdfast Drive
Waverley Avenue	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Weaver Street	Woodland Avenue
Woodlands Terrace	Edwardstown	Woodlands	Kenilworth Avenue	Adelaide Terrace
Walter Avenue	Mitchell Park	Woodlands	Daws Road	End
Castle Street	South Plympton	Woodlands	Harris Street	Chitral Terrace
Stuart Road	South Plympton	Woodlands	Marion Road	Towers Terrace
Thomas Street	South Plympton	Woodlands	Marion Road	Towers Terrace

RESIDENTIAL FOOTPATH PROGRAM 2019/20		
Road Name	**Suburb**	**Ward**
Proactive Footpath Works	Various	Various
Kumabinna Avenue	Hallett Cove	Coastal
Brooklyn Drive	Hallett Cove	Coastal
Airlie Mews	Hallett Cove	Coastal
Anna Court	Hallett Cove	Coastal
Buffalo Court	Hallett Cove	Coastal
Morphettville Renewal Project	Morphettville	Mullawirra
Ella Crescent	O'Halloran Hill	Southern Hills
Ocean Boulevard	Seacliff Park	Southern Hills
Tracy Street	Seacliff Park	Southern Hills
Adams Road	Sheidow Park	Southern Hills
Berrima Road	Sheidow Park	Southern Hills
Bendigo Close	Trott Park	Southern Hills
Latimer Crescent	Trott Park	Southern Hills
Morphett Road (south of the Oaklands Crossing)	Warradale	Warracowie
Geneva Court	Mitchell Park	Warriparinga

TRAFFIC DEVICES PROGRAM 2019/20			
Road Name	**Suburb**	**Ward**	**Description**
Lighthouse Drive	Hallett Cove	Coastal	Indented parking bay
Duncan Avenue	Park Holme	Mullawirra	Angled car park for inclusive playspace
Western Avenue	Park Holme	Mullawirra	Indented parking bay
Addison Road	Warradale	Warracowie	Off-street parking at Warradale Railway Station
Exmoor Avenue	Oaklands Park	Warracowie	Parking within existing median
Dwyer Road	Oaklands Park	Warracowie	Indented parking bay

STORMWATER DRAINAGE PROGRAM 2019/20		
Road Name	**Suburb**	**Ward**
Caprice Street / Mercedes Avenue	Hallett Cove	Coastal
Shaftesbury Terrace	Marino	Coastal
Lucretia Way Dam Design	Hallett Cove	Coastal
Coolah Terrace	Marion	Warracowie
Alison Avenue	Marion	Warriparinga
Warripaninga Wetlands (Pond 2)	Bedford Park	Warriparinga
Shetland Avenue	Marion	Warriparinga

IRRIGATION & WETLANDS PROGRAM 2019/20		
Location	**Suburb**	**Ward**
Marion Golf Club - installation of low & high pressure pump set	Seacliff Park	Coastal
Central Avenue Reserve	Hallett Cove	Coastal
Elizabeth Ryan Reserve	Plympton Park	Mullawirra
Christopher Grove Reserve	O'Halloran Hill	Southern Hills
Skipper Reserve	Hallett Cove	Southern Hills
Crown Street Reserve	Dover Gardens	Warracowie
Hamilton Park Reserve	Warradale	Warracowie
Mitchell Park Oval & Reserve	Mitchell Park	Warriparinga
Warriparinga Wetlands	Bedford Park	Warriparinga
Alpine Road Reserve	Seacombe Heights	Warriparinga
Yanyarrie Reserve	Edwardstown	Woodlands

OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM 2019/20		
Details	**Suburb**	**Ward**
Bus Shelters	Various	Various
Street Lighting	Various	Various
Signage	Various	Various
Walking & Cycling Pathways	Various	Various

Appendix 2. Budgeted Income Statement

Budget 2018/19 $'000	3rd Review 2018/19 $'000	CITY OF MARION Budgeted Income Statement	Budget 2019/20 $'000
		Operating Revenue	
75,231	75,208	Rates - General	77,293
1,942	1,933	Rates - NRM Levy	1,972
2,121	2,231	Statutory Charges	2,203
2,175	2,381	User Charges	2,210
8,658	7,932	Grants/Subsidies	7,180
704	1,165	Investment Income	708
540	628	Reimbursements	530
878	1,127	Other Revenue	1,361
344	344	Share of Profit/(Loss) SRWRA	1,278
92,593	**92,949**	**Total Operating Revenue**	**94,734**
		Operating Expenditure	
34,896	34,807	Employee Costs	35,905
20,518	23,133	Contractor Services	23,812
4,533	4,882	Materials	5,021
467	467	Finance Charges	397
17,105	15,123	Depreciation	15,056
10,680	8,524	Other Expenses	7,263
88,199	**86,936**	**Total Operating Expenditure**	**87,453**
4,394	**6,013**	**Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before Capital Revenues**	**7,281**
-	1,026	Capital Grants and Contributions	5,000
-	(97)	Asset Disposal and Fair Value Adjustments	-
4,394	**6,942**	**Net Surplus/(Deficit) resulting from Operations**	**12,281**

Appendix 3. Budgeted Statement of Financial Position

CITY OF MARION Budgeted Statement of Financial Position			
Budget 2018/19 $'000	**3rd Review 2018/19 $'000**		**Budget 2019/20 $'000**
		Current Assets	
18,403	34,693	Cash	24,389
4,185	5,942	Receivables	6,823
255	270	Inventory	266
22,843	**40,905**	**Total Current Assets**	**31,478**
		Current Liabilities	
		Bank Overdraft	
9,820	10,927	Creditors	10,835
5,224	5,356	Provisions	5,356
1,170	1,170	Loans	2,049
16,214	**17,453**	**Total Current Liabilities**	**18,240**
6,629	**23,452**	**Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)**	**13,238**
		Non-Current Assets	
6,736	6,159	Investment in Regional Subsidiaries	7,437
1,175,985	1,160,752	Infrastructure, Property, Plant	1,189,920
1,182,722	**1,166,911**	**Total Non-Current Assets**	**1,197,357**
		Non-Current Liabilities	
716	766	Provisions	766
5,635	5,635	Loans	13,586
6,351	**6,401**	**Total Non-Current Liabilities**	**14,352**
1,183,000	**1,183,962**	**Net Assets**	**1,196,243**
		Equity	
409,490	403,848	Accumulated Surplus	425,569
773,510	780,114	Reserves	770,674
1,183,000	**1,183,962**	**Total Equity**	**1,196,243**

Appendix 4. Budgeted Statement of Changes in Equity

CITY OF MARION
Budgeted Statement of Changes in Equity

Budget 2018/19 $'000	3rd Review 2018/19 $'000			Budget 2019/20 $'000
		Accumulated Surplus		
393,395	380,504	Balance at beginning of period		403,848
4,394	6,942	Net Surplus/(Deficit)		12,281
-	1,149	Other Comprehensive Income		-
12,060	20,252	Transfers from Reserves		9,959
(359)	(4,999)	Transfers to Reserves		(519)
409,490	**403,848**		**Balance at end of period**	**425,569**
		Asset Revaluation Reserve		
765,159	760,237	Balance at beginning of period		760,237
765,159	**760,237**		**Balance at end of period**	**760,237**
		Other Reserves		
20,053	35,130	Balance at beginning of period		19,877
(11,701)	(15,253)	Net change		(9,440)
8,352	**19,877**		**Balance at end of period**	**10,437**
773,511	**780,114**	**Total Reserves**		**770,674**
1,183,000	**1,183,962**	**Total Equity**		**1,196,243**

Appendix 5. Budgeted Statement of Cash Flows

Budget 2018/19 $'000	3rd Review 2018/19 $'000	CITY OF MARION Budgeted Statement of Cash Flows	Budget 2019/20 $'000
		Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
94,330	92,667	*Receipts*	92,566
(71,206)	(73,391)	*Payments*	(72,373)
23,123	**19,276**	**Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities**	**20,193**
		Cash Flows from Financing Activities	
		Receipts	
-	-	Loans Received	10,000
		Payments	
(1,100)	(1,100)	Principal	(1,170)
(1,100)	**(1,100)**	**Net Cash (Used In) Financing Activities**	**8,830**
		Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
		Receipts	
-	1,026	Capital Grants/Subsidies & Contributions/Investments	5,000
		Payments	
(31,088)	(33,467)	Purchase of IPP&E	(44,328)
(31,088)	**(32,441)**	**Net Cash (Used In) Investing Activities**	**(39,328)**
(9,065)	(14,265)	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash Held	(10,305)
27,468	48,959	Cash at Beginning of Reporting Period	34,694
18,403	**34,694**	**Cash at End of Reporting Period**	**24,389**

Appendix 6. Budgeted Funding Statement

CITY OF MARION Budgeted Funding Statement			
Budget 2018/19 $'000	**3rd Review 2018/19 $'000**		**Budget 2019/20 $'000**
		Operating Revenue	
77,173	77,141	Rates	79,265
2,121	2,231	Statutory Charges	2,203
2,175	2,381	User Charges	2,210
8,658	7,932	Operating Grants & Subsidies	7,180
704	1,165	Investment Income	708
540	628	Reimbursements	530
878	1,127	Other	1,361
344	344	Net gain - SRWRA	1,278
92,592	**92,949**		**94,734**
		Operating Expenses	
34,896	34,807	Employee Costs	35,905
20,518	23,133	Contractual Services	23,812
4,533	4,882	Materials	5,021
467	467	Finance Charges	397
17,105	15,123	Depreciation	15,056
10,680	8,524	Other	7,263
88,199	**86,936**		**87,453**
4,394	**6,013**	**Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before Capital Revenues**	**7,281**
		Capital Revenue	
-	1,026	Capital Grants & Subsidies	5,000
-	(97)	Asset disposal and fair value adjustments	-
4,394	**6,942**	**Net Surplus/(Deficit)**	**12,281**
17,105	15,123	Depreciation	15,056
	1,052	*(Gain)/Loss on disposal of assets*	-
(344)	(344)	Share of Profit SRWRA	(1,278)
21,155	**22,773**	**Funding available for Capital Investment**	**26,059**
		Capital	
18,394	21,775	*less* Capital Expenditure - Renewal	12,063
12,694	13,694	*less* Capital Expenditure - New	32,265
-	-	*less* Capital - contributed assets	-
-	-	*add* Proceeds from Sale of Surplus Land	-
(9,933)	**(12,696)**	**Net funding increase/(decrease)**	**(18,269)**
		Funded by;	
		Loans	
-		Loan Principal Receipts (Net)	10,000
1,100	1,100	less Loan Principal Repayments	1,170
(1,100)	**(1,100)**	**Loan Funding (Net)**	**8,830**
		Movement in level of cash, investments and accruals	
668	1,457	Cash Surplus/(Deficit) funding requirements	-
(11,701)	(15,253)	Reserves Net transfer to/(transfer from)	(9,440)
(11,033)	**(13,796)**	**Cash/Investments/Accruals Funding**	**(9,440)**
9,933	**12,696**	**Funding Transactions**	**18,269**

Appendix 7. Rating Policy

RATING

(1) Valuation Methodology and Adoption

Council uses Capital Value as the basis for valuing land within the Council area. Capital Value is the value of the land and all of the improvements on the land. The Council also continues to adopt the capital valuations distributed by the Valuer-General.
(See Annexure 1)

(2) Differential General Rates

All land within a council area, except for land specifically exempt under section 147 (2) of the Act is rateable. The Act provides for a council to raise revenue through a general rate, which applies to all rateable land, or through differential general rates, which differentially apply to classes of rateable land. Council uses a differential rating system to raise revenue based upon Land Use to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of rates within the City of Marion. In applying this approach Council will take into consideration all prevailing economic conditions and changes and adjust its differential rates accordingly, to ensure an appropriate and fair equalisation of rates across all land use categories.

The differential general rate Land Use categories are as follows

Category 1 Residential
Category 2 Commercial – Shop
Category 3 Commercial – Office
Category 4 Commercial – Other
Category 5 Industrial – Light
Category 6 Industrial – Other
Category 7 Primary Production
Category 8 Vacant
Category 9 Other

These differential rates will be used to determine the rates in the dollar for all properties within the City of Marion area for the financial year. These rates will be specified in Council's rate declaration for each financial year.
(See Annexure 1)

(3) Minimum Rate

A minimum amount payable by way of general rates is determined to apply to the whole of an allotment (including land under a separate lease or licence) and only one minimum amount is payable in respect of two or more pieces of adjoining land (whether intercepted by a road or not) if they are owned by the same owner and occupied by the same occupier.
The Minimum Rate to apply to properties within the City of Marion will be detailed in Council's rate declaration for each financial year.
(See Annexure 1)

(4) Service Charge

The Council has decided not to impose any service charges for this financial year.

(5) Natural Resources Management (NRM) levy

The Council, under the Natural Resource Management Act 2004, is required to collect this levy. It does so by imposing a separate rate for all rateable properties within the Council area.

For each financial year, the levy for each property will be determined by the total capital valuation within the City of Marion. The calculation is as follows;

- Total Capital Value divided by the Total Amount Required, (set for the financial year by the NRM Board) determines an appropriate rate in the dollar, this rate in the dollar will then be adopted to each property.

(See Annexure 1)

(6) Payment of Rates

The Council has determined that payment of rates for the 2019-20 financial year will be by four instalments, due on 2 September 2019, 2 December 2019, 2 March 2020 and 1 June 2020. However, the total amount of rates may be paid in full at any time.

Council has determined that rates may be paid by the following methods;

- Australia Post – Post Office, Telephone or Internet
- Bpay – Telephone or internet payments
- Centrepay – Deductions directly from Centrelink deductions
- Direct Debit – Direct from either a Cheque or Savings account
- Eservices – Direct through the Council's Internet system
- In person - At Council Offices
- By Mail - Locked Bag 1 Oaklands Park SA 5046

(7) Late Payment of Rates

Council imposes an initial penalty (a fine) of 2% as prescribed under the Act on any instalment that is received late. A prescribed interest rate (which includes the amount of any previous unpaid fine and interest) will apply on the expiration of each month that a balance remains unpaid.

When the Council receives a payment in respect of overdue rates the Council applies the money received in the order set out below in accordance with Section 183 of the Act,

- First – to satisfy any costs awarded in connection with court proceedings;
- Second – to satisfy any interest costs;
- Third – in payment of any fines imposed;
- Fourth – in payment of rates, in chronological order (starting with the oldest account first).

(See Annexure 1)

(8) Rebates and Postponement of Rates

(8.1) Rate Rebate Policy

Refer to the Rate Rebate Policy attached.

(8.2) Rate Capping

Section 166 (1) (l) (ii) of the Act provides for the discretionary rebate of rates where, among other things, there has been a rapid change in valuations.

Council will provide relief against a substantial increase in rates payable on residential land due to large increases in capital value by applying a rebate (capping) of general rates to eligible ratepayers.

For the current financial year, the rate cap is set at 12% with a $20 minimum and a $200 maximum (excluding new or improved properties) for ratepayers who meet the Qualifying Criteria set out below:

Qualifying Criteria:

- The property is the owner's principal place of residence.
- The property has not had more than $20,000 of improvements.
- The property value has not increased due to zoning changes.
- The land use for rating purposes has not changed since 1st July of the previous financial year.
- The property has not sold since the 1st January of the previous financial year.

Rate capping will be applied automatically to properties that can be readily identified as being eligible. Where this rebate is not applied automatically, ratepayers who consider they could be eligible for rate capping may apply in writing to council. Applications will be assessed against the eligible criteria. Only applications for the current financial year will be accepted and must be received in the current financial year.

(8.3) Residential Construction on Vacant Land

Under Section 166 (1) (a) of the Act, and for the purpose of securing the proper development of the area, a discretionary rebate of general rates for the 2019-20 financial year will be granted in respect of an assessment classed as vacant land by the Council, where:

- The principal ratepayer of the assessment applies to the Council for the rebate prior to 30 June 2020, and
- The footings have been poured on the property by 30 June 2020

The amount of the rebate will be the difference between the general rate in the dollar applicable to Vacant land, and the general rate in the dollar applicable to Residential land. This is calculated by the number of days remaining between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020 from the date footings are poured for a residence on the land. Minimum Rate is still applicable.

(8.4) Postponement of Rates – Hardship

Section 182 of The Act permits the Council, on the application of the ratepayer, to partially or wholly remit rates or to postpone rates, on the basis of hardship. Where a ratepayer is suffering hardship in paying rates they may submit an application in writing to the Council's Team Leader Rating Services. The Council treats such inquiries confidentially.

(8.5) Postponement of Rates – Seniors

An Application may be made to Council by ratepayers who meet the criteria required for qualification for the postponement under Section 182A of The Act. (see Annexure 1 for criteria)

(9) Sale of Land for Non-Payment of Rates

The Act provides that a council may sell any property where the rates have been in arrears for three years or more. Council is required to notify the owner of the land of its intention to sell the land, provide the owners with details of the outstanding amounts, and advise the owner of its intention to sell the land if payment of the outstanding amount is not received within one month. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the Council enforces the sale of land for arrears of rates.

(10) Concessions

Cost of Living Concession

Pensioners, low-income earners and self-funded retirees holding a Commonwealth Seniors Health Card can receive up to $200 per year. Eligibility includes pensioners and low-income earners who are tenants.
For further information contact the Concessions Hotline on 1800 307 758.

RATE REBATES

(1) Policy Statement

Council has decided to adopt a Rate Rebate Policy for all rateable land within the Council's area which is applied in accordance with Sections 159 to 166 of the Act. This Policy will assist the Council as a decision making function and is intended to provide guidance to the community as to the matters that the Council will take into account in deciding an application for a rebate.

The Policy also sets out the type of land use for which the Council must grant a mandatory rebate of rates and the percentage amount applicable, and those types of land use where the Council has the ability to grant a discretionary rebate of rates. Rebates will only be available when the applicant satisfies the requirements under both the Act and, where appropriate, the requirements of this Policy.

(2) Mandatory Rebates

Mandatory rate rebates will be granted by Council at the prescribed rate in accordance with Sections 159 to 165 of The Act.

S160 – Health Services 100% Rebate
S161 – Community Services (Including Housing Associations) 75% Rebate
S162 – Religious Purposes 100% Rebate
S163 – Public Cemeteries 100% Rebate
S164 – Royal Zoological Society of SA 100% Rebate
S165 – Educational Purposes 75% Rebate

Where the Council is satisfied from its own records, or from other sources, that a person or body meets the necessary criteria for a mandatory rate rebate, the Council will grant the rebate accordingly. Where the Council is not satisfied based upon the information in its possession or otherwise does not hold relevant information it will require the person or body to lodge an application in accordance with this Policy.

Where a person or body is entitled to mandatory rate rebate of 75% only, the Council may increase the rebate up to a further 25%. The Council may grant this further 25% rebate upon application.
Where an application is made to the Council for a rebate of up to a further 25% the application will be determined and written notice will be provided to the applicant of its determination of that application.

(3) Discretionary Rebates

A discretionary rate rebate may be granted by the Council at its absolute discretion up to and including 100% relief to any cases pursuant to Section 166 of the Act.

Any persons or bodies seeking a discretionary rebate, will be required to submit an application form to the Council and provide to the Council such information as stipulated on the application form and any other information that the Council may reasonably require.

(4) Application

The council will inform the community of the provisions for rate rebate under the Act by the inclusion of an advert in the local newspaper each year.

Application forms may be obtained from the Council office located at 245 Sturt Road, Sturt.

The Council will advise an applicant for a rebate of its determination of that application in due course, after receiving the application and receiving all information requested by the Council. The advice will state –

- if the application has been granted, the amount of the rebate; or
- if the application has not been granted, the reasons why.

(5) In regards to prescribed discretionary rate rebates the Council will take into account, in accordance with Section 166(1a) of the Act, the following matters –

- The nature and extent of Council services provided in respect of the land for which the rebate is sought, in comparison to similar services provided elsewhere in the Council area;
- The community need that is being met by activities carried out on the land for which the rebate is sought; and
- The extent to which activities carried out on the land, for which the rebate is sought, provides assistance or relief to disadvantaged persons; and
- Such other matters as the Council considers relevant.

(6) The Council may take into account other matters considered relevant by the Council including, but not limited to, the following–

- Why there is a need for financial assistance through a rebate;
- The level of rebate (percentage and dollar amount) being sought and why it is appropriate;
- The extent of financial assistance, if any, being provided to the applicant and/or in respect of the land by Commonwealth or State agencies;
- Whether the applicant has made/intends to make applications to another Council;
- Whether, and if so to what extent, the applicant is or will be providing a service within the Council area;
- Whether the applicant is a public sector body, a private not for profit body or a private for profit body;
- Whether there are any relevant historical considerations that may be relevant for all or any part of the current Council term;
- The desirability of granting a rebate for more than one year;
- Consideration of the full financial consequences of the rebate for the Council;
- The time the application is received;
- The availability of any community grant to the person or body making the application;
- Whether the applicant is in receipt of a community grant; and
- Any other matters and policies of the Council, which the Council considers relevant.

All persons or bodies wishing to apply to the Council for a discretionary rebate of rates must do so on or before 1 May in that financial year for which the rebate is sought.

- The Council may grant a rebate of rates on such conditions as the Council thinks fit.

- The Council may, for proper cause, determine that an entitlement to a rebate of rates under the Act no longer applies.
- Where an entitlement to a rebate of rates ceases or no longer applies during the course of a financial year, the Council is entitled to recover rates, or rates at the increased level (as the case may be), proportionate to the remaining part of the financial year.

It is an offence for a person or body to make a false or misleading statement or representation in an application, or to provide false or misleading information or evidence in support of an application made (or purporting to be made) under the Act.

The maximum penalty for this offence is $5,000.

If a person or body has the benefit of a rebate of rates and the grounds on which the rebate has been granted cease to exist, the person or body must immediately inform the Council of that fact and (whether or not the Council is so informed) the entitlement to a rebate ceases. If a person or body fails to do so that person or body is guilty of an offence.

The maximum penalty for this offence is $5,000.

(7) Delegation

The Council has delegated its power, pursuant to Section 44 of the Act, to grant applications for mandatory rebates that meet the requirements of the Act, to the Chief Executive Officer.

The Council has delegated its power, pursuant to Section 44 of the Act to determine applications and to grant a discretionary rebate of rates, to the Chief Executive Officer subject to the following condition:

- Where the discretionary rebate is not more than $5,000.

(8) Review of Rebate

A person or a body aggrieved by a determination of the Council in respect of an application for a rebate may, within 14 days of the date of the notice of determination, seek a review of that decision in accordance with the Council's Internal Review of Council Decisions Policy.

(9) Community Grants

If an application for a rebate is unsuccessful, the Council has an absolute discretion to then treat the application as one for a community grant and to determine it in accordance with the Council's Community Grants Policy.

(10) Availability of Policy Documents

Policy documents are available for inspection at the Council offices and on the website at www.marion.sa.gov.au. Persons may obtain a copy of any Policy document upon payment of the fee set by the Council.

DISCLAIMER

A rate cannot be challenged on the basis of non-compliance with this Policy and must be paid in accordance with the required payment provisions.

Where a ratepayer believes that the Council has failed to properly apply this Policy they should raise the matter with the Council. In the first instance contact the Council's Team Leader – Rating Services on 8375 6617 to

discuss the matter. If, after this initial contact, a ratepayer is still dissatisfied they should write to the Chief Executive Officer, City of Marion, PO Box 21, Oaklands Park, SA 5046.

Annexure 1

1. Valuation Methodology and Adoption

Under the Act, the Council may adopt one of three valuation methodologies to value the properties in its area. They are:

- Capital Value – the value of the land and all of the improvements on the land.
- Site Value – the value of the land and any improvements which permanently affect the amenity of use of the land, such as drainage works, but excluding the value of buildings and other improvements.
- Annual Value – a valuation of the rental potential of the property

The Council considers that the Capital Value method of valuing land provides the fairest method of distributing the rate burden across all ratepayers on the following basis:

- The equity principle of taxation requires that ratepayers of similar wealth pay similar taxes and ratepayers of greater wealth pay more tax than ratepayers of lesser wealth;
- Property value is a relatively good indicator of wealth and capital value, which closely approximates the market value of a property, provides the best indicator of overall property value;
- The distribution of property values throughout the Council area is such that few residential ratepayers will pay significantly more than the average rate per property.

Any ratepayer dissatisfied with the valuation made by the Valuer General may object in writing to the Valuer General within 60 days of receiving a rate notice, explaining the basis for the objection. This is provided that ratepayer has not:

(a) previously received a notice of this valuation under the Act, in which case the objection period is 60 days from the receipt of the first notice; or
(b) previously raised an objection to that valuation.

The 60 day objection period may be extended by the Valuer-General where it can be shown there is reasonable cause to do so.

It is important to note that the lodgement of an objection does not change the payment of rates or the due date.

2. Differential General Rates

All land within a council area, except for land specifically exempt (e.g. crown land, council occupied land and other land prescribed under the Act – refer to Section 147), is rateable. The Act provides for a council to raise revenue for the broad purposes of the council through the imposition of a single general rate or through differential general rates that apply to all rateable properties within the council area.

Following a review of rating options available under the Act during the 2002/2003 financial year, the Council consulted extensively with the community on this issue and concluded that a differential rating system would improve the equity in rate distribution across the community. The review included a comparison of rating methods and rates by land use within the Adelaide metropolitan area.

Differential general rates are based on Land Use as determined in the Local Government (General) Regulations 2013 under the Act. If a ratepayer believes that a particular property has been wrongly classified by the Council as to its land use, then they may object (to the Council) to that land use within 60 days of being notified. A

ratepayer may discuss the matter with a Rates Officer, on 8375 6600 in the first instance. The Council will provide, on request, a copy of Section 156 of the Act which sets out the rights and obligations of ratepayers in respect of objections to a land use.

An objection to the land use:

- must be in writing
- must set out-
    - the grounds of the objection; and
    - the land use (being a land use being used by the Council as a differentiating factor) that should, in the objector's opinion, have been attributed to the land; and
- must be made within 60 days after the objector receives notice of the particular land use to which the objection relates.
- this 60 day objection period may be extended where it can be shown there is reasonable cause to do so.

The Council may then decide the objection as it sees fit and notify the ratepayer. A ratepayer also has the right to appeal against the Council's decision to the Land and Valuation Court. It is important to note that the lodgement of an objection does not change payment of rates or the due date.

3. Minimum Rate

The reasons for imposing a minimum amount payable by way of general rates are:

- The Council considers it appropriate that all rateable properties make a contribution to the cost of administering the Council's activities;
- The Council considers it appropriate that all rateable properties make a contribution to the cost of creating and maintaining the physical infrastructure that supports each property.

No more than 35% of properties will be subject to the minimum amount.

4. Natural Resource Management Levy

It is important to note that Council is required to collect this levy under the Natural Resource Management Act 2004 and operates as a revenue collector for the Natural Resources Management Board in this regard. It does not retain this revenue or determine how the revenue is spent.

For further information contact the board by phone 8273 9100, email reception@adelaide.nrm.sa.gov.au

5. Late Payment of Rates

Under the Act, the Council applies penalties (fines and interest) to arrears of rates (i.e. rates which are not paid on or before the due date). The Council issues a final notice for payment of rates when rates are overdue i.e. unpaid by the due date. If rates remain unpaid more than 21 days after the issue of the final notice then the Council may refer the debt to a debt collection agency for collection. This may result in legal proceedings with costs on-charged to the ratepayer.

The Council has adopted a policy to assist ratepayers experiencing difficulty in making their rate payment by the due date. The Council will consider approving extended payment provisions or, in circumstances where hardship can be demonstrated, deferring the payment of rates.

The Council may be prepared to remit penalties (fines and interest) for late payment of rates where ratepayers can demonstrate hardship or sufficient other reason for late payment.

All applications for remissions must be in writing, addressed to: Rating Services Section, City of Marion, PO Box 21, Oaklands Park, SA 5046.

6. Discretionary Rebate

The Act requires the Council to rebate the rates payable on certain land ('mandatory rebates'). The Act, at section 166, also empowers the Council to grant discretionary rebates of rates of up to 100% of the rates and/or charges payable. The Council, in considering discretionary rebates, must balance the benefits of providing rebates, with the impact that such rebates have on its overall income (and hence upon the general ratepayer base). To promote the transparency of this process the Council has adopted a Rate Rebate Policy. A copy of this Policy is available at the Council offices or on Council's website at www.marion.sa.gov.au.

7. Postponement of Rates – Seniors

The following criteria must be satisfied before the postponement is granted.

- The person is a prescribed ratepayer, or the spouse of a prescribed ratepayer;
- A prescribed ratepayer means the holder of a current State Seniors Card or a person eligible to hold such a card who has applied but is yet to be issued with a card.
- Rates are payable on the principal place of residence.
- The land is owned by the prescribed ratepayer, or the prescribed ratepayer and his or her spouse, and no other person has an interest, as owner, in the land.
- Any current mortgage over the property which was registered prior to 25 January 2007 will be no more than 50% of the Valuer-General's capital value of the property.

An application must be made in the prescribed manner and form and be accompanied by such information as the Council may require. Any rates which are postponed will become due and payable when:

- the title to the land is transferred to another person; or
- there is failure to comply with a condition of postponement.

A minimum amount of $500 of the annual rates must be paid.

An entitlement to a remission will be applied to the proportion of the rates that has not been postponed, unless notice to the contrary is received in writing from the owner.

Interest will accrue on the amount postponed at the prescribed rate per month, under the Act until the amount is paid.

Should the entitlement to a postponement cease to exist, the owner of the land must inform the Council in writing, unless the rates and any interest have been paid in full.

CITY OF MARION



City of Marion
Long Term Financial Plan 2019-2029

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Purpose of the LTFP

The Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) is an integral part of council's suite of strategic management plans that links Council's Business Plans and Asset Management Plans and translates the outcomes and strategies of Council's Business Plans into financial terms. Council's LTFP provides the basis for the preparation of its Annual Business Plan. The LTFP also reflects the known impacts of projects included in Council's 4 Year Business Plan 2019-2023.



The LTFP helps ensure that our long term financial sustainability can be maintained while meeting the needs and expectations of our communities and delivering Council's objectives as specified in the 30 Year Community Vision – 'Towards 2040', and related strategies.

Reviewing the LTFP on an annual basis concurrently with Council's Annual Budget helps ensure confidence in the long term financial sustainability of the organisation.

Part of this process includes conducting an environmental scan. Environmental scanning is an ongoing process, keeping us future focussed, aware of the bigger picture and mindful of emerging risks and opportunities. An extensive review of opportunities and challenges from current and emerging internal and external trends and influences is conducted annually with key issues being identified in Council's Annual Business Plan. This supports the consideration of strategic priorities and responses in light of emerging priority pressures and opportunities. The criticality of each issue and opportunity was assessed. Responses targeting what council has in place or will do differently have been developed for all critical issues and opportunities.

Because of the nature of the estimates and assumptions made and the uncertainty of changes within the economy, the LTFP requires regular review and updating. This process involves input from management, Council and the Finance and Audit Committee.

The review and updating of Council's Asset Management Plans is currently in progress and these will assist in providing more accurate information for the renewal and ongoing maintenance of Council's existing assets.

CEO Statement on Financial Sustainability

This LTFP demonstrates that Council is in a strong financial position, while maintaining a reduced average rate increase of 1.8% throughout the LTFP and maintaining a relatively low level of debt over the term of the LTFP.

Key financial indicators used to assess Council's long term financial sustainability include the operating surplus/(deficit) ratio, asset renewal funding ratio and the net financial liabilities ratio. These ratios are in line with Council's established benchmarks to ensure the sustainability of Council's long-term financial performance and position.

Continually improving the integration between City of Marion's suite of Strategic Plans which include Council's Business Plans, Asset Management Plans, LTFP and Annual Business Planning processes ensures Council develops and implements a robust and transparent system of financial management aligned to the longer term aspirations for the city as expressed in the 30 Year Community Vision - 'Towards 2040'.

The LTFP is the mechanism by which the funding requirements for these Strategic Plans are implemented to ensure we continue to operate in a financially sustainable way by ensuring we are progressively establishing, maintaining and assessing our long term financial sustainability.

The Council ensures we have the financial capacity to continue to provide service levels which meet the needs of our community in a financially sustainable way by:

- Striving to continually improve our efficiency in the provision of existing and future services by proactively seeking out savings without affecting service delivery levels.
- Maintaining an operating budget surplus for the remaining life of the LTFP whilst spending $254.7m on renewal and upgrade of community assets.
- Continuously improving our Asset Management Plans to ensure we are appropriately maintaining over $1.1billion of assets by renewing vital infrastructure and facilities.
- Taking out new borrowings where appropriate in accordance with our Treasury Management Policy and maintaining our debt and interest costs within Council's established benchmarks and ensuring our capacity to service and repay this debt into the future.
- Operating within the key financial indicators benchmarks over the life of the LTFP to ensure we maintain a sound financial position.

Consideration however must also be given to a number of risks which have the potential to influence the outcomes and affect Council's long term financial position. The following key risks may fall into this category:

- Our rates assumption forecasts an average rate increase of 1.8% throughout the LTFP (2019/20 – 2028/29). Council will need to continue to investigate and develop strategies to reduce the reliance on such rate increases, balancing this with the real cost of service provision and service demand from the community.
- Capping employee costs at 2.3% may not be sustainable should service levels increase and associated increases in staffing levels be required.
- Competing priorities and community expectations - There are currently a number of large unfunded aspirational strategic projects identified for further investigation across the City that require partnership funding to be able to proceed, as well as a significant number of unfunded and unprioritised initiatives. It is crucial that these aspirational strategic projects and unprioritised initiatives are prudently assessed with appropriate due diligence and in a disciplined manner to ensure Councils long term financial sustainability is preserved.
- Increasing levels of community housing transfers across the City of Marion resulting in increasing levels of rate rebates.
- Changes to Local Government funding programs and potential risk in relation to cost shifting from the Federal and State Government to Local Government.
- In the area of asset renewal and infrastructure management there are challenges that will need to be addressed. Council's LTFP currently indicates there is sufficient funding to meet the renewal requirements of its Asset Management Plans, however timing of funds and works for different asset classes does need further alignment. There are some classes of assets that are currently not wholly incorporated into Council's AMP's and this information is actively being sought to further assess and, if required, fully incorporate into the LTFP. Council is actively working on meeting this challenge and ensuring that assets are in service levels meet the community expectations.

Long term financial planning is an iterative process and the assumptions applied are reviewed annually using updated information. This ensures Council continually reviews its financial performance and remains firmly focussed on maintaining long term financial sustainability.

Basis of Preparation

Council's LTFP provides the basis for the preparation of its Annual Business Plan. The LTFP also reflects the known impacts of projects included in Council's 4 Year Business Plan 2019-2023.

Plan Framework

The LTFP has been prepared under the following framework:

- Support the achievement of the City of Marion's Strategic Directions.
- Address issues arising and opportunities identified from internal audit reviews, service reviews and business excellence assessments.
- Maintain, on average, a break-even or positive funding (cash) position over the Long Term Financial Plan.
- Continue to improve the maintenance of assets in accordance with Council's Asset Management Plans, with a priority on maintenance before renewal, and renewal before new when it is cost effective to do so.
- Review existing services and assets to ensure they meet prioritised community needs.
- Council only approve new Major Projects where it has the identified funding capacity to do so.
- Maintain Council's position for an average residential rate which remains among the lower rating metropolitan councils.

Assumptions

In constructing the LTFP, a number of assumptions and variables were applied:

- Where changes to service delivery have been prioritised and approved by Council subject to financial capacity, these have been incorporated into the Budget/Long Term Financial Plan. Where no other endorsement exists, service delivery levels are maintained at current levels.
- The 2019/20 budget (first year of the LTFP) has been based upon historical actuals, adjusted where appropriate by an indexation rate of 1.8% (Note - Adelaide CPI at Mar 2019 was 1.3%).
- For the years from 2020/21 onwards a 2.5% increase per annum is applied to operating income and expenditure amounts in line with the Reserve Bank's targeted CPI with the following exceptions:
    - Rates – the assumptions for the draft ABP and LTFP includes a rates increase of 1.8% plus growth, forecast at 1.0%.
    - Employee Costs - a 2.3% increase per annum is applied to Employee costs with consideration given to the revised timetable relating to the change in the Superannuation Guarantee. The Superannuation Guarantee increases recommence on 1 July 2021 with five annual increases of 0.5% each, in line with the Federal Government's target for 12% Superannuation from 2025/26, being incorporated into the LTFP.
      The salary staff (inside/ASU) agreement expires at end of June 2019 and is currently under negotiation (the previous iteration included a 2% increase with a CPI safety net). The wages staff (outdoor/AWU) agreement runs until June 2021 and includes a 2.5% increase or CPI (whichever is higher).
    - Interest expenses are directly related to Council existing and forecast borrowings and cash flows.
    - Interest revenue is directly related to Council investments and cash flows and is carefully monitored in line with interest rate movements.

- An adjustments schedule is used to account for any future variations in operating activities (e.g. an adjustment is made for election expenses to reflect that they only occur once every four years).
- Capital Grants, subsidies and monetary contributions reflect tied monies received in relation to the purchase/construction of new assets and are budgeted in accordance with information known at the time of preparing the budget/LTFP.

Key Outcomes/Conclusions

Overview

The major outcomes and projects contained within the LTFP include:

- **Mitchell Park Sports & Community Redevelopment**
  A multi -function community centre that accommodates regional recreation and a multi-purpose sports hub will be delivered to support greater use by residents and the community through a range of activities and services. This three year project has secured grant funding of $5 million from the Federal Government with up to $10 million committed by the City of Marion.

- **Edwardstown Employment Precinct**
  Activation of the Edwardstown and Melrose Park employment precinct will commence to explore opportunities to make the area an outstanding place for business, innovation and entrepreneurs to thrive, while simultaneously creating new jobs and attracting new industry.

- **Oaklands Precinct Project**
  Centred on the grade separation of the Oaklands railway crossing Council has committed to a $5 million multi-year precinct development. Additional Smart Cities and Suburbs grant funding of $867,500 from the Australian Federal Government will also support this project. The four-year project includes a reserve and playground upgrade, street infrastructure upgrades and art installations to support improved walking and cycling, connectivity, safety and community liveability.

- **Redevelop courts and build a multi-purpose facility at Seaview High School**
  Council will continue to progress the planning and delivery of new sports and community facilities. $500,000 is committed from the Department of Education and Childhood Development. Outcomes of an additional funding application for $1 million from the Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing is pending. The multi-purpose facilities will link with and enable community use of the school open space playing fields and support a number of growing sports clubs in Marion.

- **BMX Facility in partnership with the State Government and the City of Onkaparinga**
  Council will continue to progress the development of the Sam Willoughby BMX facility to be built to UCI standards, in partnership with the State Government and the neighbouring City of Onkaparinga.
  Council has forecast a total project cost of $5.8m (with $1.75m from Council funds, $0.75m from City of Onkaparinga and the remaining $3.3m coming from state government grant funding).

- **Greening our Streets**
  Guided by our Streetscape Policy, we will improve the attractiveness, amenity, character and functionality of streetscapes in the City of Marion to improve the environment and add value to people's experience in the City.

- **Marion Outdoor Pool**
  Council will continue with the $3.57 million 3 year staged upgrade of the Marion Outdoor Pool. This upgrade will improve the facility to contemporary standards to ensure it remains as an attractive outdoor swimming and family recreation site for people of varying interests. The upgrades seek to foster social connectedness, active and healthy lifestyles, developing neighbourhoods, attractive and safe, and empowering communities to work in partnership with Council for various programs and initiatives.

- **Morphettville Park Sports and Community Club**
  With funding support from the State Government ($500k) and SANFL ($50k), Council is investing $3.15m towards improvements to club facilities and change rooms which will be undertaken to support a growing membership base. Expansion of the oval will also form part of the development. The total project cost is $3.7m with an allocation of $2.7m included in the 2019/20 budget.

- **Southern Soccer Facility**
  Council will contribute $2.5m towards the development of at least two additional soccer pitches in the south to support growing membership. External funding of $2.5m will bring this project up to a total of $5 million.

The Community's Capacity to Pay

CPI, and ultimately average wage movements, is a guide of the ability of most residents to pay. Those residents whose financial position does not necessarily move with CPI (ie. pensioners) may not have the ability or capacity to afford the full payment of rates. This is in part dealt with by Council's existing rating policy which provides a number of forms of financial assistance to these people: -

- Postponement of Rates – Hardship
- Postponement of Rates – Seniors
- Payment on Terms
- Rate Capping
- Large variety of payment options

Other Potential Revenue Sources/ Opportunities

- Grant funding is Council's second largest operating revenue source representing 7% of operating income over the term of the LTFP. Council's ability and opportunity to attract State and Federal Government funding for major projects and service improvements is critical to the long term financial sustainability of the organisation.
- Shared services – entering into shared service arrangements with other councils and the LGA in order to achieve economies of scale. Partnering with not-for-profit entities to provide services and facilities for the community is another option.

- Potential sale of surplus land and buildings – Whilst the LTFP is prepared on the basis that there is no reliance on gains from the disposal of assets to fund essential services, consideration should be given to this potential revenue source when considering the funding options for major strategic redevelopment projects.
- Exploring community governance and community capacity building opportunities – that is empowering the community to explore, fund and manage projects with minimal council assistance.

Asset Management

The City of Marion currently owns and manages a large and diverse community asset portfolio, valued in excess of $1 billion. These assets, including roads, footpaths, drains, community buildings, parks and reserves, play a vital role in the local economy and on quality of life. They exist in order to provide services to the community and businesses for current and future generations.
Large proportions of Council's assets have been in existence for many years. Council has also received a number of 'gifted' assets from developers, which attract ongoing operational and maintenance costs over their life. At the same time, demographic change is challenging the capacity of existing assets to meet the increasing demands of the environment in which they are located. The community's expectations too are increasing, which affects the ability of existing purpose-built assets to meet the changing needs of future residents. As community assets have a lengthy useful life, it is a complex task to monitor the cost and timing of their renewal.
Asset management is a critical tool in ensuring appropriate provision is made for the long-term management of community assets, and their impacts on all areas of service planning and delivery.
The City of Marion's Asset Management Vision is:
'To maintain the City of Marion's assets to agreed levels of service which maximise community value throughout an asset's life'.
Council's Asset Management Plans detail information about our assets and define the services to be provided, how the services are provided, and what funds are required to provide the services. All City of Marion assets are audited every three years under an inspection regime.

Financial Indicators

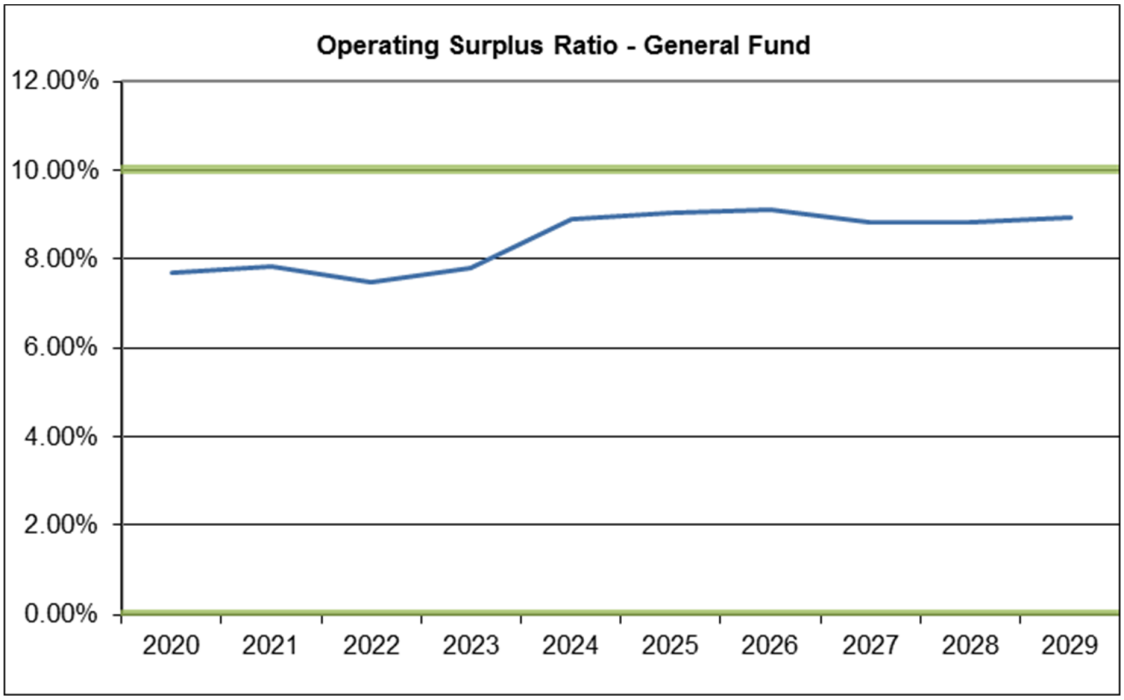
Key Financial Indicators

Average Operating Surplus/(Deficit) Ratio

The Operating Surplus ratio expresses the level of operating surplus/(deficit) before capital expenditure as a percentage of rates. It gives an indication of Council's ability to service its operations from expected rate income and maintain financial sustainability in the long term

Target
An operating surplus ratio averaging between 0% and 10% over any consecutive five year period.

LTFP Commentary
The Operating Surplus Ratio is within the adopted target range of 0–10%. The forecast surplus is required to provide the funding necessary to meet the costs of delivering services and projects to the community including the renewal and upgrade of existing community assets over time to maintain community service standards and expectations, along with the ability to fund future major projects.



Net Financial Liability Ratio

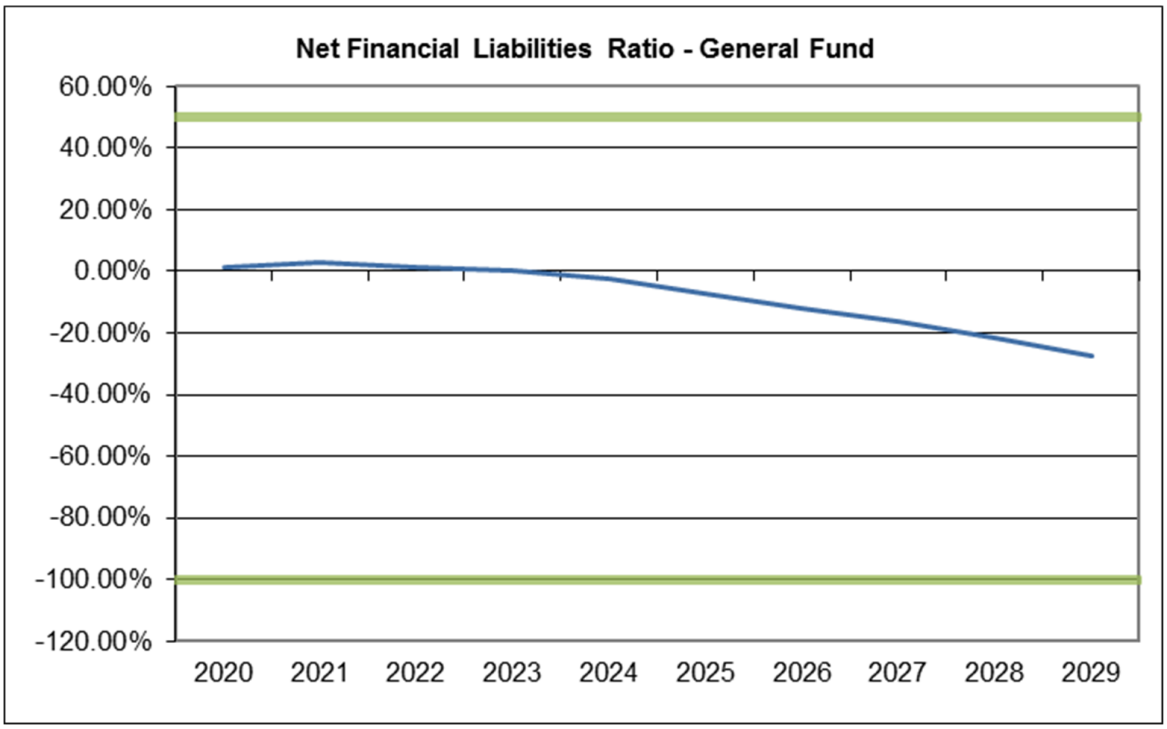
Net Financial Liabilities Ratio expresses Net Financial Liabilities – This comprises total liabilities less financial assets (where financial assets for this purpose includes cash, investments, loans to community groups, receivables and prepayments) expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue. This indicates Council's capacity to meet its financial obligations from operating revenue.

Target

The desirable target range for this indicator is between 0% and 50%

LTFP Commentary

The net financial liability ratio is forecast at 1.5% in 2019/20, increasing with borrowings projected in 2020/21 to 2.7% and then decreasing across the LTFP as loan repayments are made. A negative ratio means Council is in a financially favourable position with more financial assets than liabilities (more cash than debt).



Asset Renewal Funding Ratio

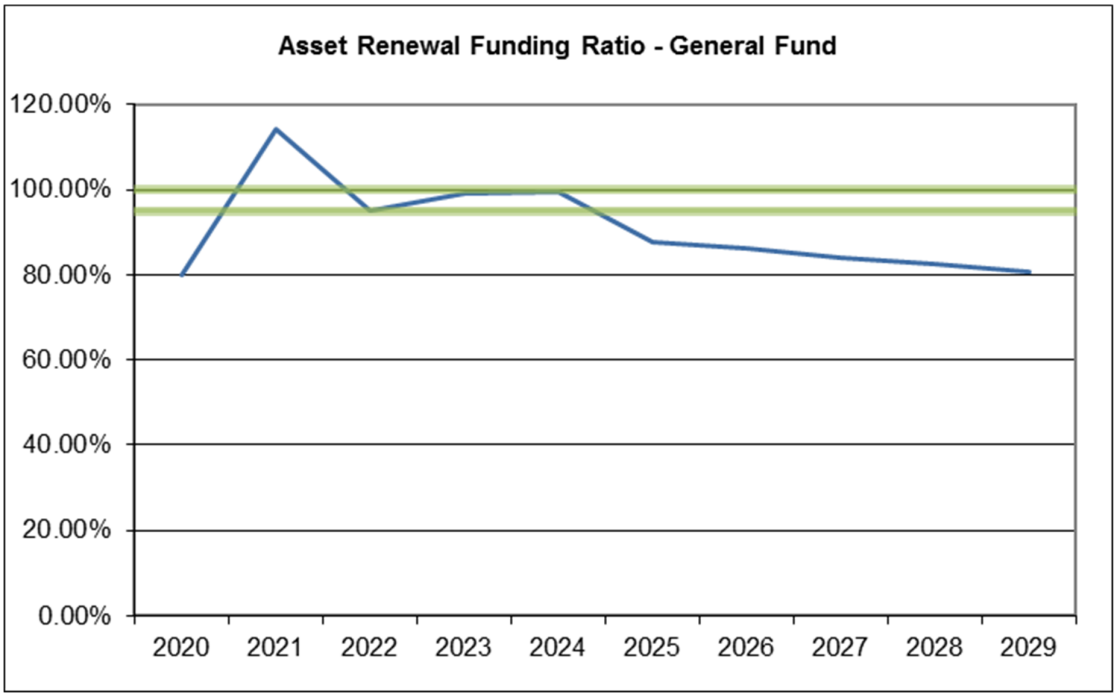
The Asset Renewal Funding ratio is calculated by measuring capital expenditure on renewal and replacement of assets relative to the Infrastructure and Asset Management Plan required expenditure. This indicates whether Council is renewing or replacing existing non-financial assets in accordance with its future Asset Management renewal requirements.

Target

It is suggested that a long term asset sustainability index between 95-100% is acceptable as per Council's Asset Management Policy

LTFP Commentary

Council's Asset Sustainability ratio falls outside of its target. This indicates that Council's asset base requires further renewal, with continuing work on its Asset Management Plans and strategies relating to specific asset classes in progress to set a good foundation for improving this in future.



Other Financial Indicators

Whilst the Key Financial Indicators are those that are required by the Regulations, a number of other ratios can be used to measure financial performance. The two other indicators that Council has elected to use are as follows:

Debt Servicing Ratio

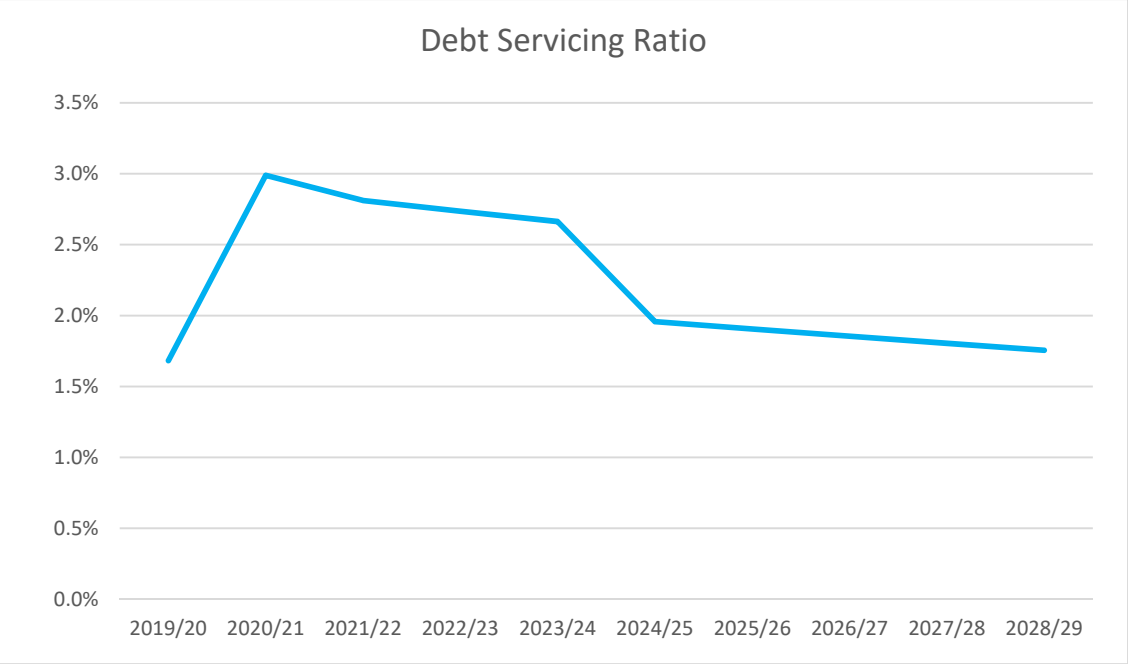
The Debt Servicing ratio expresses forecast debt servicing costs (principal and interest) compared to rates revenue. This indicates the ability of Council to service fixed borrowings from forecast rate income.

Target

This indicator has a desired target range between 0% and 5%

LTFP Commentary

This indicator peaks at 3.0% in 2020/21. Assuming that new borrowings within the LTFP of $10.0m are required in 2019/20 and $2.96 in 2020/21, Council's Debt Servicing Ratio is within target range over the course of the LTFP. This indicates a moderate capacity to borrow within this ratio, noting that all ratios should be considered before making this decision.



Asset Consumption Ratio

The Asset Consumption ratio is calculated by measuring the written down value (depreciated value) of the assets against their replacement cost. It illustrates the amount of asset life or 'as new' condition remaining in the depreciable assets. Depreciation represents the reduction in value of the assets each year and therefore accumulated depreciation is the total reduction in the carrying value of the assets.

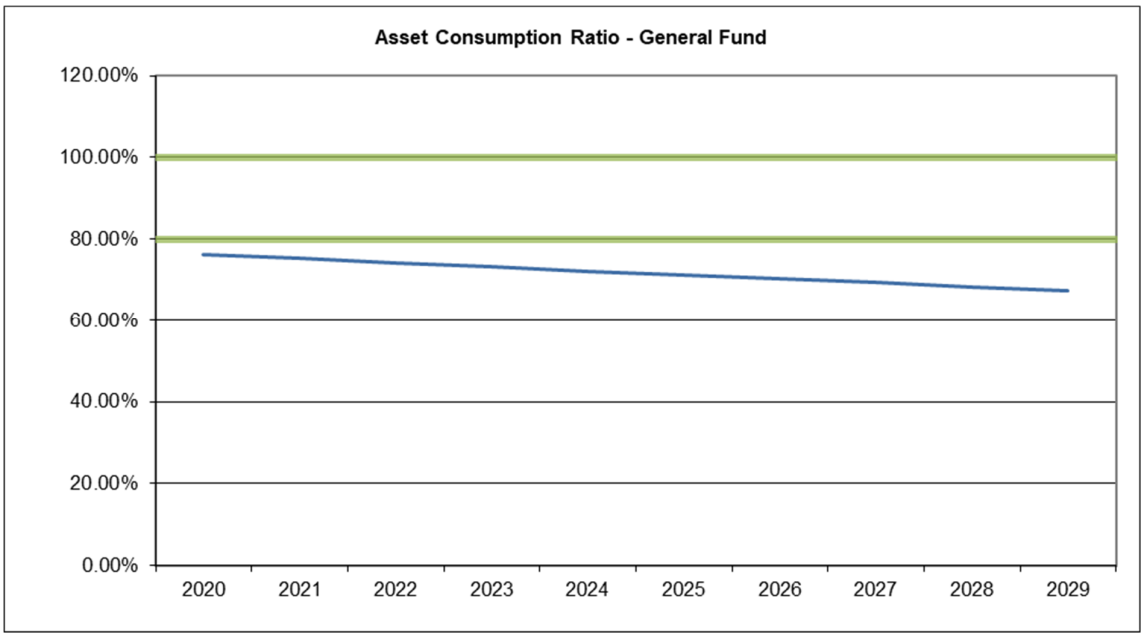
Target

The average proportion of 'as new condition' left in assets is greater than 80% and less than 100%.

LTFP Commentary

The Asset Consumption Ratio highlights the potential service level remaining in Council's assets. If the Asset Consumption Ratio is high, this indicates that Council's assets are in relatively good condition - that is they are either relatively new or have been maintained in good condition. If the Asset Consumption Ratio is low, this indicates that Council's assets are in relatively poor condition - that is assets have not been renewed at a time when renewal was expected to occur.

Council's Asset Consumption ratio falls outside of its target. This indicates that Council's asset base requires further renewal, with continuing work on its Asset Management Plans and strategies relating to specific asset classes in progress to set a good foundation for improving this in future.



Financial Statements

Uniform Presentation of Finances

City of Marion
10 Year Financial Plan for the Years ending 30 June 2029
UNIFORM PRESENTATION OF FINANCES - GENERAL FUND

		Projected Years								
	2019/20	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**	**2027/28**	**2028/29**
Scenario: LTFP 2019-2029	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Operating Activities										
Income	94,734	95,709	97,638	100,329	103,108	106,043	109,120	112,306	114,525	117,656
less Expenses	(87,453)	(88,205)	(90,326)	(92,493)	(93,953)	(96,442)	(99,161)	(102,393)	(104,406)	(107,139)
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	**7,281**	**7,504**	**7,312**	**7,836**	**9,154**	**9,601**	**9,959**	**9,913**	**10,118**	**10,517**
Capital Activities										
***less* (Net Outlays) on Existing Assets**										
Capital Expenditure on Renewal and Replacement of Existing Assets	(12,063)	(17,865)	(15,513)	(16,803)	(17,509)	(16,041)	(16,413)	(16,665)	(17,023)	(17,298)
add back Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment	15,056	15,658	16,284	16,936	17,613	18,318	19,050	19,812	20,605	21,429
(Net Outlays) on Existing Assets	**2,993**	**(2,207)**	**771**	**133**	**104**	**2,276**	**2,637**	**3,147**	**3,582**	**4,131**
***less* (Net Outlays) on New and Upgraded Assets**										
Capital Expenditure on New and Upgraded Assets (including Investment Property & Real Estate Developments)	(32,265)	(6,400)	(6,295)	(6,198)	(6,290)	(6,384)	(6,481)	(6,582)	(6,684)	(6,885)
add back Amounts Received Specifically for New and Upgraded Assets	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Net Outlays) on New and Upgraded Assets	**(27,265)**	**(6,400)**	**(6,295)**	**(6,198)**	**(6,290)**	**(6,384)**	**(6,481)**	**(6,582)**	**(6,684)**	**(6,885)**
less Share of Profit in Equity Accounted Investments (excl dividend)	**(1,278)**	**(365)**	**(376)**	**(387)**	**(398)**	**(410)**	**(423)**	**(435)**	**(448)**	**(462)**
Net funding increase/(decrease) for Financial Year	**(18,270)**	**(1,468)**	**1,413**	**1,383**	**2,570**	**5,083**	**5,692**	**6,043**	**6,568**	**7,302**

Budgeted Funding Statement

City of Marion
10 Year Financial Plan for the Years ending 30 June 2029
BUDGET SUMMARY - GENERAL FUND

Scenario: LTFP 2019-2029		**Projected Years**								
	2019/20	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**	**2027/28**	**2028/29**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Income										
Rates	79,265	81,478	83,754	86,093	88,497	90,968	93,509	96,120	98,804	101,564
Statutory Charges	2,203	2,258	2,315	2,373	2,432	2,493	2,555	2,619	2,684	2,751
User Charges	2,210	2,265	2,321	2,379	2,439	2,500	2,562	2,626	2,692	2,759
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	7,180	7,359	6,838	7,009	7,185	7,364	7,548	7,737	7,931	8,129
Investment Income	708	890	919	950	997	1,124	1,315	1,536	708	708
Reimbursements	530	543	556	570	585	599	614	630	645	661
Other Income	1,361	551	559	567	576	584	593	603	612	622
Net gain - equity accounted Council businesses	1,278	365	376	387	398	410	423	435	448	462
Total Income	**94,734**	**95,709**	**97,638**	**100,329**	**103,108**	**106,043**	**109,120**	**112,306**	**114,525**	**117,656**
Expenses										
Employee Costs	35,905	36,571	37,567	38,447	39,511	40,612	41,752	42,712	43,695	44,700
Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses	36,096	35,190	35,662	36,398	36,224	37,010	37,935	39,527	39,853	40,848
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	15,056	15,658	16,284	16,936	17,613	18,318	19,050	19,812	20,605	21,429
Finance Costs	397	786	813	712	605	502	424	341	254	162
Total Expenses	**87,453**	**88,205**	**90,326**	**92,493**	**93,953**	**96,442**	**99,161**	**102,393**	**104,406**	**107,139**
Operating Surplus	**7,281**	**7,504**	**7,312**	**7,836**	**9,154**	**9,601**	**9,959**	**9,913**	**10,118**	**10,517**
Amounts Received Specifically for New or Upgraded Assets	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year	**12,281**	**7,504**	**7,312**	**7,836**	**9,154**	**9,601**	**9,959**	**9,913**	**10,118**	**10,517**
Capital (Balance Sheet) and Reserve Movements										
Capital Expenditure	(44,328)	(24,266)	(21,808)	(23,001)	(23,799)	(22,426)	(22,895)	(23,247)	(23,707)	(24,182)
Loan Repayments (External)	(1,170)	(2,049)	(1,907)	(2,008)	(2,115)	(1,552)	(1,630)	(1,713)	(1,800)	(1,892)
New Loan Borrowings (External)	10,000	2,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Transfers (to)/from Reserves	9,440	(358)	(358)	(358)	(455)	(858)	(858)	(858)	(858)	(858)
Total Capital (Balance Sheet) and Reserve Movements	**(26,058)**	**(23,713)**	**(24,073)**	**(25,368)**	**(26,369)**	**(24,835)**	**(25,383)**	**(25,818)**	**(26,365)**	**(26,932)**
Net Result (including Depreciation & Other non-cash items)	**(13,778)**	**(16,209)**	**(16,761)**	**(17,532)**	**(17,215)**	**(15,235)**	**(15,424)**	**(15,905)**	**(16,247)**	**(16,416)**
Add back Depreciation Expense (non-cash)	15,056	15,658	16,284	16,936	17,613	18,318	19,050	19,812	20,605	21,429
Less Other Income (non-cash)	(1,278)	(365)	(376)	(387)	(398)	(410)	(423)	(435)	(448)	(462)
Cash Budget Surplus	**-**	**(915)**	**(852)**	**(952)**	**-**	**2,673**	**3,203**	**3,472**	**3,910**	**4,552**

*Employee Costs include temporary labour hire

Budgeted Income Statement

City of Marion
10 Year Financial Plan for the Years ending 30 June 2029
INCOME STATEMENT - GENERAL FUND

Scenario: LTFP 2019-2029		Projected Years								
	2019/20	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**	**2027/28**	**2028/29**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Income										
Rates	79,265	81,478	83,754	86,093	88,497	90,968	93,509	96,120	98,804	101,564
Statutory Charges	2,203	2,258	2,315	2,373	2,432	2,493	2,555	2,619	2,684	2,751
User Charges	2,210	2,265	2,321	2,379	2,439	2,500	2,562	2,626	2,692	2,759
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	7,180	7,359	6,838	7,009	7,185	7,364	7,548	7,737	7,931	8,129
Investment Income	708	890	919	950	997	1,124	1,315	1,536	708	708
Reimbursements	530	543	556	570	585	599	614	630	645	661
Other Income	1,361	551	559	567	576	584	593	603	612	622
Net gain - equity accounted Council businesses	1,278	365	376	387	398	410	423	435	448	462
Total Income	**94,734**	**95,709**	**97,638**	**100,329**	**103,108**	**106,043**	**109,120**	**112,306**	**114,525**	**117,656**
Expenses										
Employee Costs	35,905	36,571	37,567	38,447	39,511	40,612	41,752	42,712	43,695	44,700
Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses	36,096	35,190	35,662	36,398	36,224	37,010	37,935	39,527	39,853	40,848
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	15,056	15,658	16,284	16,936	17,613	18,318	19,050	19,812	20,605	21,429
Finance Costs	397	786	813	712	605	502	424	341	254	162
Net loss - Equity Accounted Council Businesses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	**87,453**	**88,205**	**90,326**	**92,493**	**93,953**	**96,442**	**99,161**	**102,393**	**104,406**	**107,139**
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	**7,281**	**7,504**	**7,312**	**7,836**	**9,154**	**9,601**	**9,959**	**9,913**	**10,118**	**10,517**
Amounts Received Specifically for New or Upgrade	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Surplus / (Deficit)	**12,281**	**7,504**	**7,312**	**7,836**	**9,154**	**9,601**	**9,959**	**9,913**	**10,118**	**10,517**

Budgeted Statement of Financial Position

City of Marion
10 Year Financial Plan for the Years ending 30 June 2029
BALANCE SHEET - GENERAL FUND

Scenario: LTFP 2019-2029	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
		Projected Years								
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
ASSETS										
Current Assets										
Cash & Cash Equivalents	24,389	25,959	25,420	24,717	25,087	28,540	32,523	36,773	41,446	46,764
Trade & Other Receivables	6,823	4,687	4,772	4,895	5,003	5,133	5,269	5,422	5,553	5,700
Inventories	266	260	263	269	267	273	280	292	294	301
Total Current Assets	31,478	30,905	30,455	29,881	30,357	33,946	38,072	42,487	47,293	52,766
Non-Current Assets										
Equity Accounted Investments in Council Businesses	7,437	7,801	8,177	8,564	8,962	9,373	9,795	10,231	10,679	11,141
Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	1,189,919	1,198,312	1,203,948	1,210,188	1,216,333	1,220,627	1,224,690	1,228,502	1,231,681	1,234,670
Total Non-Current Assets	1,197,356	1,206,114	1,212,125	1,218,752	1,225,295	1,229,999	1,234,485	1,238,733	1,242,360	1,245,811
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,228,834**	**1,237,019**	**1,242,580**	**1,248,632**	**1,255,652**	**1,263,946**	**1,272,558**	**1,281,219**	**1,289,653**	**1,298,577**
LIABILITIES										
Current Liabilities										
Trade & Other Payables	10,835	10,604	10,760	10,985	10,965	11,209	11,492	11,954	12,069	12,369
Borrowings	2,049	1,907	2,008	2,115	1,552	1,630	1,713	1,800	1,892	1,567
Provisions	5,356	5,356	5,356	5,356	5,356	5,356	5,356	5,356	5,356	5,356
Total Current Liabilities	18,240	17,868	18,124	18,456	17,873	18,196	18,562	19,111	19,317	19,292
Non-Current Liabilities										
Borrowings	13,586	14,639	12,631	10,516	8,964	7,334	5,620	3,820	1,928	362
Provisions	766	766	766	766	766	766	766	766	766	766
Total Non-Current Liabilities	14,352	15,405	13,396	11,281	9,730	8,099	6,386	4,586	2,694	1,127
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**32,592**	**33,272**	**31,521**	**29,737**	**27,603**	**26,295**	**24,948**	**23,697**	**22,011**	**20,419**
Net Assets	**1,196,243**	**1,203,747**	**1,211,059**	**1,218,895**	**1,228,050**	**1,237,651**	**1,247,610**	**1,257,523**	**1,267,641**	**1,278,158**
EQUITY										
Accumulated Surplus	425,569	432,715	439,669	447,147	455,846	464,588	473,689	482,744	492,005	501,663
Asset Revaluation Reserves	760,237	760,237	760,237	760,237	760,237	760,237	760,237	760,237	760,237	760,237
Other Reserves	10,437	10,795	11,153	11,511	11,967	12,825	13,683	14,541	15,399	16,258
Total Equity	**1,196,243**	**1,203,747**	**1,211,059**	**1,218,895**	**1,228,050**	**1,237,651**	**1,247,610**	**1,257,523**	**1,267,641**	**1,278,158**

Budgeted Statement of Cashflows

City of Marion
10 Year Financial Plan for the Years ending 30 June 2029
CASH FLOW STATEMENT - GENERAL FUND
Scenario: LTFP 2019-2029

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
		Projected Years								
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities										
Receipts:	92,566	97,463	97,187	99,833	102,598	105,518	108,579	111,750	113,953	117,067
Payments:	(72,373)	(72,538)	(74,011)	(75,527)	(76,314)	(78,088)	(80,071)	(82,540)	(83,773)	(85,674)
Net Cash provided (or used in) Operating Activities	20,193	24,925	23,176	24,306	26,284	27,430	28,508	29,210	30,180	31,393
Cash Flows from Investing Activities										
Receipts:										
Amounts Received Specifically for New/Upgraded Assets	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments:										
Expenditure on Renewal/Replacement of Assets	(12,063)	(17,865)	(15,513)	(16,803)	(17,509)	(16,041)	(16,413)	(16,665)	(17,023)	(17,298)
Expenditure on New/Upgraded Assets	(32,265)	(6,400)	(6,295)	(6,198)	(6,290)	(6,384)	(6,481)	(6,582)	(6,684)	(6,885)
Net Cash provided (or used in) Investing Activities	(39,328)	(24,266)	(21,808)	(23,001)	(23,799)	(22,426)	(22,895)	(23,247)	(23,707)	(24,182)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities										
Receipts:										
Proceeds from Borrowings	10,000	2,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments:										
Repayments of Borrowings	(1,170)	(2,049)	(1,907)	(2,008)	(2,115)	(1,552)	(1,630)	(1,713)	(1,800)	(1,892)
Net Cash Flow provided (used in) Financing Activities	8,830	911	(1,907)	(2,008)	(2,115)	(1,552)	(1,630)	(1,713)	(1,800)	(1,892)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(10,305)	1,570	(539)	(703)	370	3,453	3,983	4,250	4,673	5,319
plus: Cash & Cash Equivalents - beginning of year	34,694	24,389	25,959	25,420	24,717	25,087	28,540	32,523	36,773	41,446
Cash & Cash Equivalents - end of the year	**24,389**	**25,959**	**25,420**	**24,717**	**25,087**	**28,540**	**32,523**	**36,773**	**41,446**	**46,764**

Glossary

Financial Assets
Financial Assets include cash, investments, loans to community groups, receivables and prepayments, but excludes equity held in Council businesses, inventories and land held for resale.

Financial Sustainability
Financial Sustainability is where planned long-term service and infrastructure levels and standards are met without unplanned and disruptive increases in rates or cuts to services.

Interest Cover Ratio
Interest Cover Ratio indicates the extent to which Council's commitment to interest expenses are met by total operating revenues. The ratio is calculated by measuring net interest expense to total operating revenue (excluding NRM levy).

Net Lending/ (Borrowing)
Net Lending/ (Borrowing) equals Operating Surplus / (Deficit), less net outlays on non-financial assets. This result is a measure of the Council's overall (i.e. Operating and Capital) budget on an accrual basis. Achieving a zero result in any one year essentially means that the Council has met all of its expenditure (both operating and capital) from the current year's revenues.

Non-financial or Physical Assets
Non-financial or Physical Assets refers to infrastructure, land, buildings, plant, equipment, furniture and fittings, library books and inventories.

Operating Deficit
Operating Deficit is where operating revenues are less than operating expenses (ie. operating revenue is therefore not sufficient to cover all operating expenses).

Operating Expenses
Operating Expenses are operating expenses shown in the Income Statement, including depreciation, but excluding losses on disposal or revaluation of non-financial assets.

Operating Revenues
Operating Revenues are incomes shown in the Income Statement, but exclude profit on disposal of non–financial assets and amounts received specifically for new/upgraded assets (e.g. from a developer). For ratios calculated where the denominator specified is total operating revenue or rate revenue, Natural Resource Management (NRM) levy revenue is excluded.

Operating Surplus
Operating Surplus is where operating revenues are greater than operating expenses (ie. operating revenue is therefore sufficient to cover all operating expenses), but does not take into account any capital expenditure.

Rating Policy

1. RATIONALE

The Rating Policy exists to outline the methodology for setting and collecting rates from its community

2. POLICY SCOPE AND IMPLEMENTATION

(1) Valuation Methodology and Adoption

Council uses Capital Value as the basis for valuing land within the Council area. Capital Value is the value of the land and all of the improvements on the land. The Council also continues to adopt the capital valuations distributed by the Valuer-General.
(See Annexure 1)

(2) Differential General Rates

All land within a council area, except for land specifically exempt under section 147 (2) of the Act is rateable. The Act provides for a council to raise revenue through a general rate, which applies to all rateable land, or through differential general rates, which differentially apply to classes of rateable land. Council uses a differential rating system to raise revenue based upon Land Use to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of rates within the City of Marion. In applying this approach Council will take into consideration all prevailing economic conditions and changes and adjust its differential rates accordingly, to ensure an appropriate and fair equalisation of rates across all land use categories.

The differential general rate Land Use categories are as follows

Category 1 Residential
Category 2 Commercial – Shop
Category 3 Commercial – Office
Category 4 Commercial – Other
Category 5 Industrial – Light
Category 6 Industrial – Other
Category 7 Primary Production
Category 8 Vacant
Category 9 Other

These differential rates will be used to determine the rates in the dollar for all properties within the City of Marion area for the financial year. These rates will be specified in Council's rate declaration for each financial year.
(See Annexure 1)

(3) Minimum Rate

A minimum amount payable by way of general rates is determined to apply to the whole of an allotment (including land under a separate lease or licence) and only one minimum amount is payable in respect of two or more pieces of adjoining land (whether intercepted by a road or not) if they are owned by the same owner and occupied by the same occupier.
The Minimum Rate to apply to properties within the City of Marion will be detailed in Council's rate declaration for each financial year.
(See Annexure 1)

(4) Service Charge

The Council has decided not to impose any service charges for this financial year.

(5) Natural Resources Management (NRM) levy

The Council, under the Natural Resource Management Act 2004, is required to collect this levy. It does so by imposing a separate rate for all rateable properties within the Council area.

For each financial year, the levy for each property will be determined by the total capital valuation within the City of Marion. The calculation is as follows;

- Total Capital Value divided by the Total Amount Required, (set for the financial year by the NRM Board) determines an appropriate rate in the dollar, this rate in the dollar will then be adopted to each property.

(See Annexure 1)

(6) Payment of Rates

The Council has determined that payment of rates for the 2019/20 financial year will be by four instalments, due on 2 September 2019, 2 December 2019, 2 March 2020 and 1 June 2020. However, the total amount of rates may be paid in full at any time.

Council has determined that rates may be paid by the following methods;

- Australia Post – Post Office, Telephone or Internet
- Bpay – Telephone or internet payments
- Centrepay – Deductions directly from Centrelink deductions
- Direct Debit – Direct from either a Cheque or Savings account
- Eservices – Direct through the Council's Internet system
- In person - At Council Offices
- By Mail - Locked Bag 1 Oaklands Park SA 5046

(7) Late Payment of Rates

Council imposes an initial penalty (a fine) of 2% as prescribed under the Act on any instalment that is received late. A prescribed interest rate (which includes the amount of any previous unpaid fine and interest) will apply on the expiration of each month that a balance remains unpaid.

When the Council receives a payment in respect of overdue rates the Council applies the money received in the order set out below in accordance with Section 183 of the Act,

- First – to satisfy any costs awarded in connection with court proceedings;
- Second – to satisfy any interest costs;
- Third – in payment of any fines imposed;
- Fourth – in payment of rates, in chronological order (starting with the oldest account first).

(See Annexure 1)

(8) Rebates and Postponement of Rates

(8.1) Rate Rebate Policy

Refer to the Rate Rebate Policy attached.

(8.2) Rate Capping

Section 166 (1) (l) (ii) of the Act provides for the discretionary rebate of rates where, among other things, there has been a rapid change in valuations.

Council will provide relief against a substantial increase in rates payable on residential land due to large increases in capital value by applying a rebate (capping) of general rates to eligible ratepayers.

For the current financial year, the rate cap is set at 12% with a $20 minimum and a $200 maximum (excluding new or improved properties) for ratepayers who meet the Qualifying Criteria set out below:

Qualifying Criteria:

- The property is the owner's principal place of residence.
- The property has not had more than $20,000 of improvements.
- The property value has not increased due to zoning changes.
- The land use for rating purposes has not changed since 1st July of the previous financial year.
- The property has not sold since the 1st January of the previous financial year.

Rate capping will be applied automatically to properties that can be readily identified as being eligible. Where this rebate is not applied automatically, ratepayers who consider they could be eligible for rate capping may apply in writing to council. Applications will be assessed against the eligible criteria. Only applications for the current financial year will be accepted and must be received in the current financial year.

(8.3) Residential Construction on Vacant Land

Under Section 166 (1) (a) of the Act, and for the purpose of securing the proper development of the area, a discretionary rebate of general rates for the 2019/20 financial year will be granted in respect of an assessment classed as vacant land by the Council, where:

- The principal ratepayer of the assessment applies to the Council for the rebate prior to 30 June 2020, and
- The footings have been poured on the property by 30 June 2020

The amount of the rebate will be the difference between the general rate in the dollar applicable to Vacant land, and the general rate in the dollar applicable to Residential land. This is calculated by the number of days remaining between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020 from the date footings are poured for a residence on the land. Minimum Rate is still applicable.

(8.4) Postponement of Rates – Hardship

Section 182 of The Act permits the Council, on the application of the ratepayer, to partially or wholly remit rates or to postpone rates, on the basis of hardship. Where a ratepayer is suffering hardship in paying rates they may submit an application in writing to the Council's Team Leader Rating Services. The Council treats such inquiries confidentially.

(8.5) Postponement of Rates – Seniors

An Application may be made to Council by ratepayers who meet the criteria required for qualification for the postponement under Section 182A of The Act. (see Annexure 1 for criteria)

(9) Sale of Land for Non-Payment of Rates

The Act provides that a council may sell any property where the rates have been in arrears for three years or more. Council is required to notify the owner of the land of its intention to sell the land, provide the owners with details of the outstanding amounts, and advise the owner of its intention to sell the land if payment of the outstanding amount is not received within one month. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the Council enforces the sale of land for arrears of rates.

(10) Concessions

Cost of Living Concession

Pensioners, low-income earners and self-funded retirees holding a Commonwealth Seniors Health Card can receive up to $200 per year. Eligibility includes pensioners and low-income earners who are tenants.
For further information contact the Concessions Hotline on 1800 307 758.

RATE REBATES

(1) Policy Statement

Council has decided to adopt a Rate Rebate Policy for all rateable land within the Council's area which is applied in accordance with Sections 159 to 166 of the Act. This Policy will assist the Council as a decision making function and is intended to provide guidance to the community as to the matters that the Council will take into account in deciding an application for a rebate.

The Policy also sets out the type of land use for which the Council must grant a mandatory rebate of rates and the percentage amount applicable, and those types of land use where the Council has the ability to grant a discretionary rebate of rates. Rebates will only be available when the applicant satisfies the requirements under both the Act and, where appropriate, the requirements of this Policy.

(2) Mandatory Rebates

Mandatory rate rebates will be granted by Council at the prescribed rate in accordance with Sections 159 to 165 of The Act.

S160 – Health Services 100% Rebate
S161 – Community Services (Including Housing Associations) 75% Rebate
S162 – Religious Purposes 100% Rebate
S163 – Public Cemeteries 100% Rebate
S164 – Royal Zoological Society of SA 100% Rebate
S165 – Educational Purposes 75% Rebate

Where the Council is satisfied from its own records, or from other sources, that a person or body meets the necessary criteria for a mandatory rate rebate, the Council will grant the rebate accordingly. Where the Council is not satisfied based upon the information in its possession or otherwise does not hold relevant information it will require the person or body to lodge an application in accordance with this Policy.

Where a person or body is entitled to mandatory rate rebate of 75% only, the Council may increase the rebate up to a further 25%. The Council may grant this further 25% rebate upon application. Where an application is made to the Council for a rebate of up to a further 25% the application will be determined and written notice will be provided to the applicant of its determination of that application.

(3) Discretionary Rebates

A discretionary rate rebate may be granted by the Council at its absolute discretion up to and including 100% relief to any cases pursuant to Section 166 of the Act.

Any persons or bodies seeking a discretionary rebate, will be required to submit an application form to the Council and provide to the Council such information as stipulated on the application form and any other information that the Council may reasonably require.

(4) Application

The council will inform the community of the provisions for rate rebate under the Act by the inclusion of an advert in the local newspaper each year.

Application forms may be obtained from the Council office located at 245 Sturt Road, Sturt.

The Council will advise an applicant for a rebate of its determination of that application in due course, after receiving the application and receiving all information requested by the Council. The advice will state –

- if the application has been granted, the amount of the rebate; or
- if the application has not been granted, the reasons why.

(5) In regards to prescribed discretionary rate rebates the Council will take into account, in accordance with Section 166(1a) of the Act, the following matters –

- The nature and extent of Council services provided in respect of the land for which the rebate is sought, in comparison to similar services provided elsewhere in the Council area;
- The community need that is being met by activities carried out on the land for which the rebate is sought; and
- The extent to which activities carried out on the land, for which the rebate is sought, provides assistance or relief to disadvantaged persons; and
- Such other matters as the Council considers relevant.

(6) The Council may take into account other matters considered relevant by the Council including, but not limited to, the following–

- Why there is a need for financial assistance through a rebate;
- The level of rebate (percentage and dollar amount) being sought and why it is appropriate;
- The extent of financial assistance, if any, being provided to the applicant and/or in respect of the land by Commonwealth or State agencies;
- Whether the applicant has made/intends to make applications to another Council;
- Whether, and if so to what extent, the applicant is or will be providing a service within the Council area;
- Whether the applicant is a public sector body, a private not for profit body or a private for profit body;
- Whether there are any relevant historical considerations that may be relevant for all or any part of the current Council term;
- The desirability of granting a rebate for more than one year;
- Consideration of the full financial consequences of the rebate for the Council;
- The time the application is received;
- The availability of any community grant to the person or body making the application;
- Whether the applicant is in receipt of a community grant; and
- Any other matters and policies of the Council, which the Council considers relevant.

All persons or bodies wishing to apply to the Council for a discretionary rebate of rates must do so on or before 1 May in that financial year for which the rebate is sought.

- The Council may grant a rebate of rates on such conditions as the Council thinks fit.
- The Council may, for proper cause, determine that an entitlement to a rebate of rates under the Act no longer applies.
- Where an entitlement to a rebate of rates ceases or no longer applies during the course of a financial year, the Council is entitled to recover rates, or rates at the increased level (as the case may be), proportionate to the remaining part of the financial year.

It is an offence for a person or body to make a false or misleading statement or representation in an application, or to provide false or misleading information or evidence in support of an application made (or purporting to be made) under the Act.

The maximum penalty for this offence is $5,000.

If a person or body has the benefit of a rebate of rates and the grounds on which the rebate has been granted cease to exist, the person or body must immediately inform the Council of that fact

and (whether or not the Council is so informed) the entitlement to a rebate ceases. If a person or body fails to do so that person or body is guilty of an offence.

The maximum penalty for this offence is $5,000.

(7) Delegation

The Council has delegated its power, pursuant to Section 44 of the Act, to grant applications for mandatory rebates that meet the requirements of the Act, to the Chief Executive Officer.

The Council has delegated its power, pursuant to Section 44 of the Act to determine applications and to grant a discretionary rebate of rates, to the Chief Executive Officer subject to the following condition:

- Where the discretionary rebate is not more than $5,000.

(8) Review of Rebate

A person or a body aggrieved by a determination of the Council in respect of an application for a rebate may, within 14 days of the date of the notice of determination, seek a review of that decision in accordance with the Council's Internal Review of Council Decisions Policy.

(9) Community Grants

If an application for a rebate is unsuccessful, the Council has an absolute discretion to then treat the application as one for a community grant and to determine it in accordance with the Council's Community Grants Policy.

(10) Availability of Policy Documents

Policy documents are available for inspection at the Council offices and on the website at www.marion.sa.gov.au. Persons may obtain a copy of any Policy document upon payment of the fee set by the Council.

DISCLAIMER

A rate cannot be challenged on the basis of non-compliance with this Policy and must be paid in accordance with the required payment provisions.

Where a ratepayer believes that the Council has failed to properly apply this Policy they should raise the matter with the Council. In the first instance contact the Council's Team Leader – Rating Services on 8375 6617 to discuss the matter. If, after this initial contact, a ratepayer is still dissatisfied they should write to the Chief Executive Officer, City of Marion, PO Box 21, Oaklands Park, SA 5046.

Annexure 1

1. Valuation Methodology and Adoption

Under the Act, the Council may adopt one of three valuation methodologies to value the properties in its area. They are:

- Capital Value – the value of the land and all of the improvements on the land.
- Site Value – the value of the land and any improvements which permanently affect the amenity of use of the land, such as drainage works, but excluding the value of buildings and other improvements.
- Annual Value – a valuation of the rental potential of the property

The Council considers that the Capital Value method of valuing land provides the fairest method of distributing the rate burden across all ratepayers on the following basis:

- The equity principle of taxation requires that ratepayers of similar wealth pay similar taxes and ratepayers of greater wealth pay more tax than ratepayers of lesser wealth;
- Property value is a relatively good indicator of wealth and capital value, which closely approximates the market value of a property, provides the best indicator of overall property value;
- The distribution of property values throughout the Council area is such that few residential ratepayers will pay significantly more than the average rate per property.

Any ratepayer dissatisfied with the valuation made by the Valuer General may object in writing to the Valuer General within 60 days of receiving a rate notice, explaining the basis for the objection. This is provided that ratepayer has not:

(a) previously received a notice of this valuation under the Act, in which case the objection period is 60 days from the receipt of the first notice; or
(b) previously raised an objection to that valuation.

The 60 day objection period may be extended by the Valuer-General where it can be shown there is reasonable cause to do so.

It is important to note that the lodgement of an objection does not change the payment of rates or the due date.

2. Differential General Rates

All land within a council area, except for land specifically exempt (e.g. crown land, council occupied land and other land prescribed under the Act – refer to Section 147), is rateable. The Act provides for a council to raise revenue for the broad purposes of the council through the imposition of a single general rate or through differential general rates that apply to all rateable properties within the council area.

Following a review of rating options available under the Act during the 2002/2003 financial year, the Council consulted extensively with the community on this issue and concluded that a differential

rating system would improve the equity in rate distribution across the community. The review included a comparison of rating methods and rates by land use within the Adelaide metropolitan area.

Differential general rates are based on Land Use as determined in the Local Government (General) Regulations 2013 under the Act. If a ratepayer believes that a particular property has been wrongly classified by the Council as to its land use, then they may object (to the Council) to that land use within 60 days of being notified. A ratepayer may discuss the matter with a Rates Officer, on 8375 6600 in the first instance. The Council will provide, on request, a copy of Section 156 of the Act which sets out the rights and obligations of ratepayers in respect of objections to a land use.

An objection to the land use:

- must be in writing
- must set out-
    - the grounds of the objection; and
    - the land use (being a land use being used by the Council as a differentiating factor) that should, in the objector's opinion, have been attributed to the land; and
- must be made within 60 days after the objector receives notice of the particular land use to which the objection relates.
- this 60 day objection period may be extended where it can be shown there is reasonable cause to do so.

The Council may then decide the objection as it sees fit and notify the ratepayer. A ratepayer also has the right to appeal against the Council's decision to the Land and Valuation Court. It is important to note that the lodgement of an objection does not change payment of rates or the due date.

3. Minimum Rate

The reasons for imposing a minimum amount payable by way of general rates are:

- The Council considers it appropriate that all rateable properties make a contribution to the cost of administering the Council's activities;
- The Council considers it appropriate that all rateable properties make a contribution to the cost of creating and maintaining the physical infrastructure that supports each property.

No more than 35% of properties will be subject to the minimum amount.

4. Natural Resource Management Levy

It is important to note that Council is required to collect this levy under the Natural Resource Management Act 2004 and operates as a revenue collector for the Natural Resources Management Board in this regard. It does not retain this revenue or determine how the revenue is spent.

For further information contact the board by phone 8273 9100, email reception@adelaide.nrm.sa.gov.au

5. Late Payment of Rates

Under the Act, the Council applies penalties (fines and interest) to arrears of rates (i.e. rates which are not paid on or before the due date). The Council issues a final notice for payment of rates when

rates are overdue i.e. unpaid by the due date. If rates remain unpaid more than 21 days after the issue of the final notice then the Council may refer the debt to a debt collection agency for collection. This may result in legal proceedings with costs on-charged to the ratepayer.

The Council has adopted a policy to assist ratepayers experiencing difficulty in making their rate payment by the due date. The Council will consider approving extended payment provisions or, in circumstances where hardship can be demonstrated, deferring the payment of rates.

The Council may be prepared to remit penalties (fines and interest) for late payment of rates where ratepayers can demonstrate hardship or sufficient other reason for late payment.

All applications for remissions must be in writing, addressed to: Rating Services Section, City of Marion, PO Box 21, Oaklands Park, SA 5046.

6. Discretionary Rebate

The Act requires the Council to rebate the rates payable on certain land ('mandatory rebates'). The Act, at section 166, also empowers the Council to grant discretionary rebates of rates of up to 100% of the rates and/or charges payable. The Council, in considering discretionary rebates, must balance the benefits of providing rebates, with the impact that such rebates have on its overall income (and hence upon the general ratepayer base). To promote the transparency of this process the Council has adopted a Rate Rebate Policy. A copy of this Policy is available at the Council offices or on Council's website at www.marion.sa.gov.au.

7. Postponement of Rates – Seniors

The following criteria must be satisfied before the postponement is granted.

- The person is a prescribed ratepayer, or the spouse of a prescribed ratepayer;
- A prescribed ratepayer means the holder of a current State Seniors Card or a person eligible to hold such a card who has applied but is yet to be issued with a card.
- Rates are payable on the principal place of residence.
- The land is owned by the prescribed ratepayer, or the prescribed ratepayer and his or her spouse, and no other person has an interest, as owner, in the land.
- Any current mortgage over the property which was registered prior to 25 January 2007 will be no more than 50% of the Valuer-General's capital value of the property.

An application must be made in the prescribed manner and form and be accompanied by such information as the Council may require. Any rates which are postponed will become due and payable when:

- the title to the land is transferred to another person; or
- there is failure to comply with a condition of postponement.

A minimum amount of $500 of the annual rates must be paid.

An entitlement to a remission will be applied to the proportion of the rates that has not been postponed, unless notice to the contrary is received in writing from the owner.

Interest will accrue on the amount postponed at the prescribed rate per month, under the Act until the amount is paid.

Should the entitlement to a postponement cease to exist, the owner of the land must inform the Council in writing, unless the rates and any interest have been paid in full.

3. REFERENCES

Local Government Act (1999) South Australia
Annual Business Plan

4. REVIEW AND EVALUATION

This policy will be reviewed annually by the Rating Team Leader and the Manager Finance as part of the Annual Business Planning process.

Treasury Management Policy

1. RATIONALE

The Treasury Management Policy exists to ensure sound management of Council's financial transactions with regards to borrowings and investments, ensuring compliance with relevant legislation.

2. POLICY STATEMENT

This policy provides clear direction to the management, staff and Council in relation to the treasury function. It outlines how borrowings will be raised and how cash and investments will be managed. It underpins Council's decision-making regarding the financing of its operations as documented in its annual budget, long-term financial plan, projected and actual cash flow receipts and outlays.

Council is committed to adopting and maintaining a long-term financial plan and operating in a financially sustainable manner.

3. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this Treasury Management Policy is to establish a decision framework to ensure that:

- funds are available as required to support approved outlays;
- interest rate and other risks (e.g. liquidity and investment credit risks) are acknowledged and responsibly managed;
- Council maximises the return on surplus funds;
- the net interest costs associated with borrowing and investing are reasonably likely to be minimised on average over the longer term

4. POLICY SCOPE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Treasury Management Strategy

Council's operating and capital expenditure decisions are made on the basis of:

- identified community need and benefit relative to other expenditure options;
- cost effectiveness of the proposed means of service delivery; and,
- affordability of proposals having regard to Council's long-term financial stainability (including consideration of the cost of capital and the impact of the proposal on Council's Net Financial Liabilities and Debt Servicing ratios)

Council manages its finances holistically in accordance with its overall financial sustainability strategies and targets. This means Council will:

- maintain target ranges for both its Net Financial Liabilities and Debt Servicing ratios;
    - Net Financial Liabilities ratio: Between 0 - 50%
    - Debt Servicing ratio: Between 0 - 5%

- borrow funds in accordance with the requirements set out in its Long-Term Financial Plan;
- not utilise borrowings to finance operating activities or recurrent expenditure;
- endeavour to fund all capital renewal projects from operating cash flow and borrow only for new/upgrade capital projects, having regard to sound financial management principles and giving consideration to inter-generational equity for the funding of long term infrastructure projects;
- only retain and quarantine money for particular future purposes where required by legislation, contractual agreement with other parties, or for specific purposes as outlined in its Reserve Funds Policy;
- apply any funds that are not immediately required to meet approved expenditure (including funds that are required to be expended for specific purposes but are not required to be kept in separate bank accounts) to reduce its level of borrowings or to defer and/or reduce the level of new borrowings that would otherwise be required.

Borrowings

All borrowings will be subject to Council approval on the recommendation of the General Manager Corporate Services. In doing so due consideration will be given to inter-generational equity for the funding of long term infrastructure projects and therefore the equitable sharing of the debt burden between the past, current and future generations.

To ensure an adequate mix of interest rate exposures, Council will structure its portfolio of borrowings to ensure an optimal Treasury Management position, taking into account all borrowing options including fixed and variable terms. In order to spread its exposure to interest rate movements, Council will aim to have a variety of maturity dates on its fixed interest rate borrowings over the available maturity spectrum.

Council will establish, and make extensive use of, a *long-term variable interest rate borrowing facility / LGFA's Cash Advance Debenture facility* that requires interest payments only and that enables any amount of principal to be repaid or redrawn at call. The re draw facility will provide Council with access to liquidity when needed.

Investments

Council funds that are not immediately required for operational needs and cannot be applied to either reduce existing borrowings or avoid the raising of new borrowings will be invested. The balance of funds held in any operating bank account that does not provide investment returns at least consistent with 'at call' market rates shall be kept at a level that is no greater than is required to meet immediate working capital requirements.

Council funds available for investment will be lodged 'at call' or, having regard to differences in interest rates for fixed term investments of varying maturity dates, may be invested for a fixed term. In the case of fixed term investments, the term should not exceed a point in time where the funds could otherwise be applied to cost-effectively defer the need to raise a new borrowing or reduce the

level of Council's variable interest rate borrowing facility.

When investing funds Council will select the investment type which delivers the best value, having regard to investment returns, transaction costs and other relevant and objectively quantifiable factors.

Investments fixed for a period greater than 12 months are to be approved by Council.

To reduce the level of risk embodied in treasury operations, it is appropriate to limit investments made by Council to secure financial institutions. Therefore, without approval from Council, investments are limited to:

- deposits with the Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia (LGFA);
- State/Commonwealth Government Bonds.
- bank interest bearing deposits;
- bank accepted/endorsed bank bills;
- bank negotiable Certificate of Deposits;
- Australian Financial institutions

When considering which financial institutions surplus funds will be invested with, Council will only invest funds with those with a long term credit rating of at least AA and short term credit rating of A1.

All investments must be made exercising care and diligence and considering the following:

- the credit rating of the prospective institution.
- the likely yield and term of the investment;
- the period in which the investment is likely to be required;
- the cost of making and maintaining the investment;
- an assessment of future interest rate movements;
- an assessment of future cash flow requirements;
- the Government guarantee on the investment;

To ensure competitive rates for investments are achieved, quotations must be obtained from authorised institutions on investments of more than $1,000,000 where the period of investment exceeds 30 days and market conditions are known to be fluctuating (for example, when the Reserve Bank of Australia changes the Cash Rate).

Investment of surplus funds outside of the above investment choices must be reported to Council for approval.

Examples of specific investment activities Council would not participate in include shares in private/public companies, listed or unlisted property trusts and derivatives.

Reporting

In accordance with Section 140 of the Local Government Act, a report will be presented to Council annually which will summarise the performance of the investment portfolio. This report will re view the investment performance against prior years and appropriate benchmarks including the RBA cash rate and the 90-Day Bank Bill Swap rate (90 Day BBSW).

5. DEFINITIONS

Financial Assets include cash, investments, receivables and prepayments. Equity held in a Council business is normally regarded as a financial asset but is excluded for the purpose of calculating Local Government published financial indicators. Also, inventories and land held for resale are not regarded as financial assets.

Financial Sustainability is achieved where planned long-term service and infrastructure levels and standards are met without unplanned increases in rates or disruptive cuts to services.

Net Financial Liabilities equals total liabilities less financial assets, where financial assets for this purpose include cash, investments, receivables and prepayments, but excludes equity held in a Council business, inventories and land held for resale.

Debt Servicing Ratio indicates the extent to which a Council's operating revenues are committed to its Debt Servicing costs (Principal and interest repayments).

Net Financial Liabilities Ratio indicates the extent to which net financial liabilities of a Council could be met by its operating revenue.

Non-financial or Physical Assets means infrastructure, land, buildings, plant, equipment, furniture, and fittings, library books and inventories.

Operating Revenues are "operating revenues" as shown in the Income Statement but exclude profit on disposal of non-financial assets, grants and contributions received specifically for new/upgraded infrastructure and other assets, e.g. from a developer.

Rates Revenue is general and other rates net of the impact of rate rebates and revenue from the NRM levy.

Inter-generational Equity in economic, psychological, and sociological contexts, is the concept or idea of fairness or justice between generations. In relation to local government it is often considered in the context of whether payment for the cost of services is recovered over time broadly in accordance with the benefits enjoyed by the service recipients.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Council is to approve all borrowings, as well as in vestments for a period of greaterthan 12 months.
- General Manager, Corporate Services is responsible for making recommendations with regards to borrowings.
- Manager Finance is responsible for ensuring all other tasks are conducted in accordance with the policy.

7. REFERENCES

OTHER RELATED POLICIES

- Reserve Funds Policy

LEGISLATION

For Borrowings

- *Local Government Act, 1999*
  - *Section 44/Section 122/Section 134*
- *Regulations 5 and 5B of the Financial Management Regulations under the Act*

The main legislative provisions in the Local Government Act covering borrowings are:

- *Section 44 – a Council must approve all borrowings and the legislation clearly states that the power to borrow cannot be delegated (for simplicity many Councils appropriately just have all proposed borrowings for the year approved at the time the annual budget is adopted)*
- *Section 22 – a Council's strategic managements plans must include an assessment a Council's proposals with respect to debt levels*
- *Section 134 – empowers a Council to borrow and requires a Council to consider expert advice before entering into financial arrangements for the purpose of managing, hedging or protecting against interest rate movements and other risks associated with borrowing money*
- *Regulations 5 and 7 of the Financial Managements Regulations under the Act – require the preparation of Cash Flow Statements (including financing transactions) covering Councils' Long-term Financial Plans and Budgets*

For Investments

- *Local Government Act, 1999*
  - *Section 47/Section 139/Section 140*

> *The main Local Government Act provisions covering investments are;-*
>
> - *Section 47 – prohibits a Council from directly acquiring shares in a company*
> - *Section 139 – empowers a Council to invest and requires that the power of investment be exercised with the care, diligence and skill that a prudent person of business would exercise in managing the affairs of other persons. Section 139 also requires Council to avoid investments that are speculative or hazardous in nature*
> - *Section 140 – requires that a Council review the performance of its investments at least annually*

8. REVIEW AND EVALUATION

This policy will be reviewed annually as part of the Annual Budget process.

Fees and Charges Policy

1. RATIONALE

This policy exists to provide guidance around factors to be considered when setting Council's fees and charges.

2. POLICY STATEMENT

Council will adopt a Fees and Charges Schedule on an annual basis separated between Statutory and User Charges. Where Council's Fees and Charges are not of a statutory nature, Council will apply the principle of user pays and where possible recover the full cost of operating or providing the service or goods. Where it can be demonstrated that members of the community are unable to meet the full cost, concessions may apply.

3. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this policy is to assist the development of a Fees and Charges schedule that where Council's Fees and Charges are not of a statutory nature, Council will apply the principle of user pays and where possible recover the full cost of operating or providing the service or goods.

4. POLICY SCOPE AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Fees and Charges Schedule details the user charges to be set by Council and the current statutory charges set by the State Government in regulations.

- User Charges set by Council includes:
- Swimming Pool Fees
- Land Clearing Fees
- Library Service Fees
- Halls/Community Centre Hire Fees
- Recreational Fees

Statutory Charges set by State Government in regulations includes:

- Animal Registration Fees
- Parking Infringements
- By Laws
- Development Assessment Fees

The statutory fees and charges listed may be amended at any time during the financial year. The Fees and Charges Schedule will be updated as statutory charges are amended.

Concessions can be applied for by members of the community in relation to User Charges. These applications are required to be in writing on the basis that it can be demonstrated that due to financial hardship they are unable to meet the full cost. Council will consider applications for concessions on a case by case basis.

The relevant work areas and community groups have been consulted in relation to the proposed fees and charges and the following factors have been examined when determining the proposed fees:

- the cost of providing the service, inclusive of overhead costs
- the importance of the service to the community
- market comparison of fees and pricing structures with other enterprises who offer a similar service

- the level of service/facility provided by the City of Marion
- increase in statutory charges set by regulation

5. DEFINITIONS

Statutory Charges - fees from regulatory services. They are associated with the granting of a permit/license or the regulation of an activity

User Fees/Charges - revenues from the sale of goods and services or rent of property facilities. They are discretionary charges for which the payer receives a direct benefit.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBITIES

Finance oversees the Fees and Charges schedule with input from the relevant work areas in relation to setting fees and charges that relate to their areas.

7. REFERENCES

Local Government Act 1999 for South Australia – Section 188

8. REVIEW AND EVALUATION

This policy will be reviewed annually as part of the Annual Budget process.

Reserve Funds Policy

1. RATIONALE

Council will maintain Accounting Reserves as a means by which to separate monies for a particular purpose.

2. POLICY STATEMENT

Council's Reserve Funds Policy aims to provide a means for recognising and allocating funding for future purposes.

3. OBJECTIVES

Council has established a number of Accounting Reserves for different purposes. Some of these are required by Accounting Standards or law, and others are discretionary reserves that Council has chosen to establish.

Where discretionary reserves are established, these need to be appropriately funded by Council. The preferred method is to have these reserves cash-backed to a minimum of 75 %, however if current or future borrowings can be reduced or deferred then this should be given consideration. When funds are required in relation to reserves that are not cash backed, Council is to utilise surplus cash in the first instance and then draw down on borrowings as the need arises, and only to the extent that it has already reduced or deferred previously.

4. POLICY SCOPE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Council currently has the following reserves:

Asset Revaluation Reserve

Purpose - this is a statutory reserve fund required under Australian Accounting Standard AASB 1041. The balance of this reserve represents net increments associated with the revaluation of non-current assets.

Open Space Reserve

Purpose - this reserve has been established to account for the following:

I. set aside open space contributions provided by developers in accordance with the Development Act 1993 (conditions may apply)
II. separate net proceeds associated with Road Closures.
III. net proceeds associated with disposal of minor land holdings
IV. funds received from the 'Urban Trees Fund'

Use of Fund - monies can be applied to the development of Open Space facilities as approved by Council and in accordance with the Open Space Policy. Interest revenues earned on contributions provided by developers are transferred to the reserve.

Grants/Carry Forward Projects Reserve

Purpose - this reserve was created to account for:

- Grants received in advance - occasionally a funding body provides Grant funds relating to the following financial year in advance. When this has occurred it has been necessary to transfer these funds to this reserve so that they can be matched against the expenditures planned to be incurred in the next financial year.
- Unexpended Grants - when grant monies have not been fully acquitted in the financial year this reserve is used to transfer the unexpended balance to the following financial year.

Carryovers - typically represent unspent capital and service improvement budgets carried forward to the following financial year.

Use of Fund - monies are utilised in accordance with the initial transfer of funds.

Asset Sustainability Reserve

Purpose - this is a reserve fund established to:

I. Primary Purpose – Provide Council with the ability to access sufficient funds to enable it to respond to a major infrastructure failure or fund an infrastructure gap identified in periodic asset audits. A minimum balance of $2 million will be retained in the Asset Sustainability Reserve for this purpose.
II. Assist Council fund its Long Term Asset Management objectives.
III. Provide a means by which to spread the cost of intergenerational assets thereby reducing the need for borrowings.
IV. Provide a means by which Council can strategically plan to maintain its asset base within a long term Financial framework.
V. Quarantine funds specifically set aside in the Community Facilities Partnership Program (CFPP) for the purpose of funding the renewal, upgrade and purchase of Council assets as resolved by Council. This will include encouraging organisations leasing council facilities to seek partnership funding for required renewal and upgrade of those community facilities.

The Asset Sustainability Reserve is underpinned by savings identified as part of the budgeting process (refer to Council's Budget Policy) Identified savings are allocated by Council providing a balance between funding new prioritised service improvements identified in the Strategic Plan and addressing Council's financial position.

I. Savings identified during a financial year are forecasts only and therefore will be held for consideration by Council in the 1st Budget Review in the following year.
II. Savings will be separated between recurrent (ongoing) and once off savings. This process is designed to develop a high level of trust in the organisation in the budget review process.
III. Savings of a:
    a. recurrent nature may be allocated to service improvements identified in the Strategic Plan that are of a recurrent nature.
    b. one-off nature may be applied to capital items, new or renewal, or a non-recurrent service improvement (once off).

IV. Council must ensure that it continues the improvement in its financial performance. It is essential that the Annual Savings Initiative focuses on achieving that objective. In relation to the long term financial plan the Annual Savings Initiative will focus on four areas:
    a. Increase expenditure on Infrastructure/Asset replacement/renewal sustainability
    b. Reduce proposed borrowing program - debt servicing ratio improves
    c. Retain savings to improve liquidity (cash) - working capital improves
    d. Reduce reliance on rate revenue to achieve community objectives

The Asset Sustainability Reserve will also be funded from planned cash surpluses identified in the Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) and from funds specifically set aside for the CFPP in the LTFP. Funds will only be set aside for this where Council maintains a breakeven funding (cash) position or better as per its Budget Policy.

The Asset Sustainability Reserve will benefit Council by enabling the allocation of funds for future capital expenditure relating to major infrastructure failures, replacing, renewing and procuring significant assets, as well as utilising funds in accordance with the CFPP eligibility criteria. This will assist in minimising the negative financial impact on rates.

Projects funded out of this Reserve will be assessed against Council's strategic framework to determine the priority and the amount of funds to be utilised.

Where a Partnership Project exists, Council will contribute up to 50% of the funds, with the remainder required to come from grants or co-contributions from the partnership organisation.

Use of Fund - Reserve transfers will be controlled by specific Council resolutions or identified as part of the approved annual Strategic Plan and Budget.

Water Reserve Fund

Purpose – this reserve is established to quarantine revenue received and savings identified from the sale and use of treated stormwater from Oaklands Wetland to further develop 3rd party supply opportunities.

Use of Fund – Reserve transfers require approval at Executive level.

5. DEFINITIONS

Reserve - any part of the accumulated surplus of Council or controlling authority set aside for a particular purpose.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBITIES

The Senior Leadership Team is responsible for reviewing carryovers.

The Executive Leadership Team is responsible for approving carryovers.

Reserve Transfers required by legislation or Accounting Standards will be reviewed for appropriateness by the Manager Finance.

Other reserve transfers require Council resolution

7. REFERENCES

- *Development Act* 1993 Section 50 (10)
- *Australian Accounting Standards Board [AASB] 1041: Revaluation of Non-Current Assets*
- *Open Space Policy*
- *Budget Policy*
- *Treasury Management Policy*

8. REVIEW AND EVALUATION

This policy will be reviewed annually as part of the Annual Budget process.

Asset Accounting Policy

1. RATIONALE

The Asset Accounting Policy exists to ensure there is a distinction made between expenditure on longlived assets and expenditure on goods and services for immediate consumption. This is critically important in determining the cost of providing services.

2. POLICY STATEMENT:

Assets shall be recognised and accounted for in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the details contained in this policy.

3. OBJECTIVES:

The objective of this policy is to provide guidance, clarity and consistency regarding the treatment of capital expenditure, which will provide for greater understanding and accuracy of Council's capital requirements and depreciation expenses.

4. POLICY SCOPE AND IMPLEMENTATION:

Acquisition of Assets

The cost method of accounting is used for the initial recording of all acquisitions of assets. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition, including architects' fees and engineering design fees and all other costs incurred in getting the assets ready for use.

Capitalisation

Assets should have a useful life of greater than one year in order for the expenditure to be capitalised and have a value above the Materiality Thresholds described below.

Any expenditure considered to be Capital must also pass a materiality test. Materiality levels are set so as not to misstate financial statements and to provide a guide whether it is practical from an Administrative perspective that expenditure is capitalised.

Materiality Levels are;

Infrastructure	$5,000
Land	$5,000
Buildings	$5,000
Furniture & Fittings	$3,000
Equipment	$3,000
Other	$3,000

Networked/Aggregate Assets - Expenditure can still be capitalised on items that fall below materiality thresholds individually but operate together as a cohesive whole to form a substantial/significant total value. Examples include the computer network, library books, and reserve furniture.

Maintenance or Capital Expenditure

Maintenance

Expenditure on a non-current asset that does not meet capitalisation criteria is considered maintenance expenditure and must be expensed as incurred. In general, maintenance expenditure will allow the asset to realise its expected service levels and estimated life.

Capital

Capital expenditure can relate to new or existing assets. Capital expenditure shall be recognised (taken into consideration materiality levels) where:

- Expenditure results in an effective increase in future economic benefits
- Expenditure results in an increase in the quality of services provided by the asset beyond that previously determined; or
- Expenditure results in an effective extension to the asset's useful life.

Asset Stocktake

A stocktake of current Inventory items will be conducted at least annually.

Revaluations of Non-current Assets

Infrastructure assets and library stock are revalued annually. Land, Buildings and Other assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from the fair value that would otherwise be determined at the reporting date.

Revaluations of Non-Current Assets are carried out by an independent professionally qualified valuer with the exception of Library Stock which is valued internally. Comprehensive independent valuations are performed every 5 years with desktop valuations performed annually between comprehensive valuations for Infrastructure Assets.

Plant, Equipment, Furniture and Fittings are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment and are not subject to revaluation.

Non-monetary assets received without charge are recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of receipt, except for land under roads. Land under roads and trees are not recognised because there is currently no reliable method of valuation.

Depreciation of Non-current Assets

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of the economic benefits provided by those assets. Land is not a depreciable asset. The Depreciation method applied shall be the straight-line basis, except for infrastructure assets where the "Advanced Straight Line Asset Management" consumption based depreciation methodology is employed. Depreciation rates shall be reviewed each year.

5. DEFINITIONS

Fair value - is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between a knowledgeable, willing buyer and a knowledgeable, willing seller in an arm's length transaction.

Materiality - in relation to information, that information which if omitted, misstated or not disclosed has the potential to adversely affect decisions about the allocation of scarce resources made by users of the financial report or the discharge of accountability by the management or governing body of the entity.

Consideration - in the context of this policy, shall be recognised in "monetary terms" e.g. purchase cost.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Finance and Asset Systems are responsible for reviewing Council's capitalisation thresholds and overseeing the Revaluation process.

7. REFERENCES

Asset Management Policy
AASB Standard AASB113 Fair Value Measurement

8. REVIEW AND EVALUATION

This policy will be reviewed annually as part of the Annual Budget process.

1. RATIONALE

To ensure Council's budget is prepared in an accurate and financially sustainable manner giving consideration to both internal and external factors.

2. POLICY STATEMENT

The City of Marion's Strategic Management Framework provides the strategic direction for the development of the Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) and Annual Business Plan (ABP). Continually improving the integration between Marion's Strategic Plan, LTFP and ABP processes ensures Council develops and implements a robust and transparent system of financial management aligned to Marion's Strategic Plan and aimed at establishing, maintaining and assessing long term financial sustainability.

3. OBJECTIVES

To develop and produce robust, flexible and leading practice long-term (LTFP) and short-term (ABP) financial plans that are directly aligned to Council's Strategic Plan, which: -

- establish clear lines of accountability;
- include the use and assessment of appropriate Key Performance Indicators as a performance measurement tool;
- enable regular monitoring, assessment and reporting of financial performance in all Work Areas across Council;
- provide a strong basis for sound decision making;
- facilitates Council's long term financial sustainability.

4. POLICY SCOPE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Framework and Assumptions

The LTFP and ABP are prepared under a single framework that is reviewed annually and which links to the key objectives of Council's Strategic plan. The framework details the specific parameters under which the LTFP and ABP are set. In addition, a number of assumptions and variables underpin the construction of the LTFP and Annual Budget (AB).

LTFP linked to Asset Management Plans (AMP)

The LTFP is linked to Council's established AMPs thereby identifying funding requirements and assessing the adequacy of existing funding capacity within the LTFP.

Financial Modeling and Scenarios

In preparing the LTFP and Annual Budget various financial modeling is to be conducted, including, but not limited to, a variety of:

- Rating scenarios
- Borrowing options
- Savings targets

In addition, appropriate consideration needs to be given to prevailing economic conditions nationally and on a global basis, and the potential impact that these conditions may have on the local community.

Budgeting Approach

- The Budget process will commence with establishing a comprehensive project plan that maps the entire integrated Work Area Planning and budgeting process.
- Work Area Plans are to be aligned with Council's 4 Year Business Plan and fully integrated with the budgeting process.
- Budget assumptions and potential new initiatives are then assessed in consultation with Elected Members.
- Budgets are built using historical actual income and expenditure as a baseline and adjusted for what is actually needed for the upcoming budget period, regardless of the previous budget and must be based on reality.
- Sound, logical assumptions are to be used, tested and documented to support budget items wherever required.
- All expense and revenue lines must be fully justified for each new budget period.
- Budgets are to be reviewed line by line and at transaction level, analysing each line item for its relevant needs and costs.
- Any proposed expenditure increases must be fully justified and appropriately approved by the relevant General Manager and Executive Leadership Team, prior to presentation to Council.
- In regards to Fees & Charges Council will apply the principle of user pays and where possible recover the full cost of operating or providing the service or goods. Where it can be demonstrated that members of the community are unable to meet the full cost, concessions may apply.
- General contingencies are to be eliminated.
- Where necessary budgets for major projects include contingencies to reflect cost uncertainties, however any contingencies are to be separately identified and reported.
- Consideration should be given to:
    - Current year and prior year actual results;
    - Once-off events not to be repeated;
    - New events not previously encountered;
    - New information and data now available.

Budget Objectives

1. Achievement of a breakeven Funding (Cash) position or better.
2. Maintain an average operating surplus over the term of the LTFP that enables the achievement of a breakeven funding (cash) position.

Budget Carryovers

Budget Carryovers should be avoided wherever possible, but where necessary (for example "Work In Progress") are limited to unspent:

- capital budgets;
- service improvement budgets;
- grant funds and grants received in advance.

Carryovers do **not** include normal operating expenditures and Labour and Internal Charges (eg. Plant Hire) cannot be carried over under any circumstances.

Budget Reviews

Budget Reviews are required to be conducted 3 times per financial year and this will typically be at the end of September, December and March.
A Budget Review is a reforecast of the full year budget and:

- Is an assessment of the YTD actual result plus a reforecast of the budget for the remainder of the financial year;
- Should include a thorough and rigorous review of every budget line item (income, expense and capital);
- Should identify any savings opportunities (once-off and recurrent).

5. DEFINITIONS

Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) – financial planning to accomplish long term goals. Enables Council to plan for the long term financial sustainability and deliver the Strategic Plan of the organisation. It translates the objectives and strategies of the Strategic Plan into financial terms.

Annual Budget (AB) – is a financial document used to project future income and expenses and represents the first year in the LTFP. A budget is a management tool that enable s the effective ongoing management and monitoring of income and expenses (financial performance). It translates the objectives and strategies of the Annual Business Plan into financial terms.

Budget Review – is a revised forecast of the original budget or previous budget review and requires the preparation of revised Financial Statements and associated Financial Ratios.

Budget Carryovers - represent unspent capital and service improvement budgets, together with unspent grant funds that are carried forward to the following financial year.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBITIES

The Senior Leadership Team (SLT) is responsible for the review and approval of all budgets within their Departmental/Work Area responsibility, as well as presenting their finalised budgets to their General Manager and the Executive Leadership Team for clearance and final approval. The SLT is also accountable for justifying variances of actual income and expenditure against budget.

7. REFERENCES

On an annual basis Council is required to:

1. Prepare and adopt a Long Term Financial Plan for a period of at least 10 years - L G Act 1999 s122 (1a)
2. Prepare an Annual Business Plan - LG Act 1999 s123 (1a)
3. Prepare a Budget - LG Act 1999 s123 (1b)
4. Prepare and consider three Budget Reviews – LG (Financial Management) Regulations 2011 s9

8. REVIEW AND EVALUATION

This policy will be reviewed annually as part of the Annual Budget process.

Attachment 4

CITY OF MARION

25 June 2019

RATE IMPACT ANALYSIS 2019/20

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NB: The final Valuer-General report is received in week 52 (24th June) and will be adopted by Council on 25 June 2019.

NEW VALUATIONS

Valuation Comparison Table by Land Use

The City of Marion uses the Capital Value provided annually by the Valuer-General as the basis for valuing all property within its area. The capital value method includes both the value of the land and improvements on the land.

Sales of all property types are analysed to determine market movements. This analysis of sales happens continuously throughout the year and occurs both in reference to site (land) values and capital (improved) values.

Valuations	No. of Rateable Assessmts	Current Capital Value	Proposed Capital Value	Change	Change (less growth)
Residential	40,859	17,537,127,000	18,172,676,000	3.62%	2.13%
Commercial	1,564	2,025,142,500	2,297,973,000	13.47%	11.69%
Industrial	251	202,153,900	194,291,300	-3.89%	4.65%
Primary Production	15	18,214,500	19,083,000	4.77%	5.01%
Vacant Land	780	310,544,600	346,848,100	11.69%	8.80%
Other (churches/ schools/govt land)	121	937,924,640	998,526,020	6.46%	5.51%
Total	**43,590**	**21,031,107,140**	**22,029,397,420**	**4.75%**	**3.33%**

Rateable Assessments based on Authority Valuation Report 14 June 2019

This table shows that the market revaluations for the City of Marion have increased on average by 3.33% (excluding growth) representing a moderate property market increase in Adelaide.

Valuation increases were not equally represented through all land use types. Industrial and Commercial property had moderate increases of (4.65%) and (11.69%) respectively, while Residential property had a smaller increase (2.13%).

A capital value increase (at a higher rate than the proposed average rate increase) will result in a decrease in the Residential Rate in the Dollar.

Rate Capping will still provide relief for any individual residential properties that may have had a valuation increase above an agreed capping level.

COMPARISON BY SUBURB TABLE – PROPOSED VALUATIONS

Capital Values For Residential Land Use:

- **Capital values indicate 11 out of 27 suburbs (with residential land) have increased by more than the average residential increase of 3.62%.**
- **The largest residential increase is Tonsley (8.04%) and the smallest is Seacombe Heights (0.60%).**

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL VALUES FOR ALL LAND USES					
	Capital Value 2018/19	Capital Value 2019/20	Total Change	Total Growth	% of Growth
Ascot Park	667,231,260	687,590,780	3.05%	6,950,000	1.04%
Bedford Park	65,731,800	69,844,100	6.26%	0	0.00%
Clovelly Park	567,266,720	600,141,240	5.80%	7,385,000	1.30%
Darlington	153,288,600	162,136,800	5.77%	1,170,000	0.76%
Dover Gardens	631,853,500	654,310,000	3.55%	10,060,000	1.59%
Edwardstown	1,335,628,280	1,432,900,500	7.28%	36,153,000	2.71%
Glandore	398,710,960	421,744,080	5.78%	3,190,000	0.80%
Glengowrie	1,388,648,200	1,433,007,700	3.19%	25,372,000	1.83%
Hallett Cove	2,420,990,860	2,483,982,080	2.60%	12,843,000	0.53%
**Lonsdale	11,000	11,500	4.55%	0	0.00%
Marino	678,291,000	695,080,500	2.48%	4,390,000	0.65%
Marion	939,727,100	980,040,000	4.29%	16,475,500	1.75%
Mitchell Park	1,113,835,320	1,144,921,820	2.79%	13,012,000	1.17%
Morphettville	773,990,660	833,467,080	7.68%	30,232,000	3.91%
O'Halloran Hill	69,693,100	72,306,100	3.75%	25,000	0.04%
Oaklands Park	1,850,555,060	2,054,212,060	11.01%	6,282,000	0.34%
***Old Reynella	345,000	365,000	5.80%	0	0.00%
Park Holme	693,706,000	717,369,000	3.41%	10,866,000	1.57%
Plympton Park	771,020,000	804,043,000	4.28%	20,115,000	2.61%
***Reynella	320,000	335,000	4.69%	0	0.00%
Seacliff Park	232,118,060	237,041,080	2.12%	810,000	0.35%
Seacombe Gardens	654,816,000	678,890,000	3.68%	15,640,000	2.39%
Seacombe Heights	334,008,000	337,234,000	0.97%	1,185,000	0.35%
Seaview Downs	562,980,500	591,804,000	5.12%	1,914,000	0.34%
Sheidow Park	1,032,066,460	1,058,583,200	2.57%	3,508,000	0.34%
South Plympton	975,138,000	1,038,044,500	6.45%	15,595,000	1.60%
Sturt	541,190,900	567,021,100	4.77%	11,740,000	2.17%
*Tonsley	390,600,900	419,688,000	7.45%	11,595,000	2.97%
Trott Park	475,164,900	498,448,200	4.90%	950,000	0.20%
Warradale	1,312,179,000	1,354,835,000	3.25%	31,070,000	2.37%
Total All Suburbs	**21,031,107,140**	**22,029,397,420**	**4.75%**	**298,527,500**	**1.42%**

Figures as at 14 June 2019

An analysis of suburbs reveals the level of variation around the average value movement 4.75% (including growth). Individual properties may however vary to a lesser or greater extent.

*Tonsley is a new suburb incorporating Tonsley Park, residential land south of Tonsley Park and a small portion of industrial property north of Tonsley Park. All previously Clovelly Park.

**Rateable land that spans Hallett Cove and Lonsdale.

*** Non-rateable land that spans Trott Park and Reynella/Old Reynella (Southern Expressway).

RATE REVENUE BY LAND USE TYPE

Land Use	Rate Revenue 2018/19	% of Total Revenue	Rate Revenue 2019/20	% of Total Revenue
Residential	61,332,148	79.83%	62,411,120	78.79%
Commercial	12,120,192	15.78%	13,471,633	17.01%
Industrial	940,221	1.22%	865,989	1.09%
Primary Production	28,084	0.04%	27,763	0.04%
Vacant Land	1,826,811	2.38%	1,799,534	2.27%
Other (churches/schools/ council/govt land)	578,777	0.75%	638,753	0.81%
Total	**76,826,233**	**100.00%**	**79,214,792**	**100.00**

2018/19 data based on declaration of rates 26 June 2018

DISTRIBUTION OF RATES REVENUE BY LAND USE 2018/19

Land Use	No. of Assessmts	% of Residential Assessmts	Revenue	% of Residential Revenue	% of Total Revenue
Commercial	1,571		12,120,192		15.78%
Industrial	255		940,221		1.22%
Primary Production	16		28,084		0.04%
Vacant Land	710		1,826,811		2.38%
Other (churches/schools/ council/govt land)	121		578,777		0.75%
	2,673		15,494,085		20.17%
Residential					
$0 - *$434,145	15,862	39.3%	17,935,492	29.2%	23.35%
$434,145 - $500K	14,997	37.1%	23,294,357	38.0%	30.32%
$500 - $600K	6,374	15.8%	11,928,534	19.4%	15.53%
$600 - $800K	2,630	6.5%	6,072,336	9.9%	7.90%
$800 - $1M	392	1.0%	1,184,252	1.9%	1.54%
$1M - $5M	139	0.3%	647,256	1.1%	0.84%
$5M+	7	0.0%	269,921	0.4%	0.35%
Residential Total	40,401	100%	61,332,148	100%	79.83%
Total	**43,074**		**76,826,233**		**100%**

2018/19 data based on declaration of rates 26 June 2018

*Represents the Average Residential Valuation for 2018/19

RATES APPLIED TO PUBLIC HOUSING & OTHER HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS - 2018/19

Residential Category	Mandatory Rebate Yes/No	Number of Asmts	% of Total Residential Asmts	Rates Levied 2018/19	Mandatory Rebate Applied	Net Rates Revenue	% of Residential Revenue
SAHT	No Rebate	2,666	6.6%	$3,107,827	$ -	$3,107,827	4.0%
Aboriginal Housing	No Rebate	74	0.2%	$110,013	$ -	$110,013	0.1%
Junction Australia	Yes – 75% From Oct 2018	607	1.5%	$623,761	$319,114*	$304,647	0.4%
Junction Australia	Yes – 75% From Sept. 2017	380	0.9%	$454,245	$339,326	$414,919	0.1%
Other Housing Association Properties	Yes - 75%	591	1.5%	$788,635	$587,367*	$201,268	0.3%
Residential Total		40,401	10.7%	$76,826,233	$1,245,807	$3,838,674	5.0%

This figure does not equate to 75% of the rates levied due to partial rebates applied during the year.

380 properties located mainly in Morphettville & Park Holme transferred from SAHT to Junction Housing in September 2017. This resulted in additional mandatory rebates of $250,830 for 2017/18. For 2018/19 the full 75% rebate applies resulting in rebates of $339,326. This adds $7.87 per residential ratepayer per annum.

During 2015/16 SAHT leased 607 properties in Mitchell Park to Junction Australia. It was agreed under a leasing arrangement with the State Government, that Junction Australia would pay full Council rates rather than accept a 75% rebate available to housing associations. The agreement ceased as of 24th October 2018 at which point Junction Australia requested the rebate. This resulted in rebates of $319,114 for the remainder of the financial year of 2018/19 ($467,800 p/annum).

DIFFERENTIAL RATE

Council currently derives 18% of its rate revenue from the Commercial/Industrial sector. Commercial and Industrial users consume a greater proportion of council resources than residential properties, particularly in regard to the use of roads, traffic, parking, storm water, public health and environment. Council has addressed the need to provide local support to the business sector.

Council applies a higher differential to the Commercial sector than to the Industrial sector to recognise the pressures confronting the Industrial sector such as increased competition from international imports, at the present time.

The use of differentials enables the equalisation of rates across Land Use Codes ie: fair and equitable rates.

DIFFERENTIAL RATES

Council uses a differential rating system to raise revenue based upon its Land Use to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of rates within the City of Marion.

- 18% of the Council's rate revenue is derived from the Commercial (17%) and Industrial (1%) sectors.
- Commercial users consume a greater proportion of council resources than Residential users (ie: roads, traffic, parking, storm water etc).
- A higher differential rate is applied to the Commercial sector (185%) than to the Industrial sector (170%), to recognise the pressures confronting this sector (eg: traditional industries are in decline due to manufacturing pressures from Asia).

The table below provides a comparison of metropolitan council's differential rates.

2018/19 Comparison Differential Percentage			
Council	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Vacant Land**
Playford	597%	597%	100%
Charles Sturt	314%	No differential	318%
West Torrens	256%	256%	256%
Unley	243%	202%	202%
Port Adelaide Enfield	233%	233%	233%
Gawler	219%	219%	150%
Prospect	206%	206%	125%
Mitcham	205%	205%	205%
Marion	**185%**	**170%**	**200%**
Holdfast	160%	160%	160%
Walkerville	160%	160%	160%
Tea Tree Gully	150%	150%	200%
Salisbury	150%	150%	130%
Onkaparinga	142%	142%	142%
Norwood Payneham St Peters	120%	120%	120%
Average	223%	198%	180%

The above table identifies Council's 2018/19 differential rate position compared to other metropolitan councils.

2019/20 Differential Percentages		
Commercial 185%	Industrial 170%	Vacant Land 200%

2018/19 to 2019/20 COMPARISONS

	2018/19	*2019/20
Capital Value of all Properties	$20,866,374,140	$22,029,397,420
Capital Value of Rateable Properties	$19,869,499,173	$20,968,944,491
Total Rateable Properties	43,074	43,590
Gross Rate Revenue	$76,826,233	$79,214,792
Rate Rebates - Rebates	$1,853,800	2,040,349
Rate Rebates - Capping	$2,579 12% cap - $20 minimum & $200 maximum	$1,889 12% cap - $20 minimum & $200 maximum
Differential General Rate Residential/Primary Prod/Other	0.00343301	0.00335766
Differential General Rate Industrial	0.00583612	0.00570803
Differential General Rate Commercial	0.00635107	0.00621167
Differential General Rate Vacant Land	0.00686602	0.00671532
Minimum Rate % Increase	$1,040 1.8%	$1,059 1.8%
% on Minimum Rate	11.7%	13.4%
Natural Resources Management	0.00009892	0.00009661

Figures as at 14 June 2019

All comparatives for 2019/20 are current estimates based on figures to date and are subject to change.

CAPPING – RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

In 2004/2005 there was a considerable variation to the increase in residential valuations. In order to equalise the rate responsibility a cap of 15% was introduced. The rate capping program has proved to be very beneficial to ratepayers experiencing a spike in their annual valuation movement.

- The total number of residential properties that received general capping for 2018/19 was 28.
- The total amount of general capping applied and redistributed for 2018/19 was $2,579 (approx. $0.06 per ratepayer per annum).
- 10 other metropolitan councils apply capping with the average capping amount being 11.5%.

The proposed rate capping policy for the 2019/20 financial year is as follows:

Rate Capping for Qualifying Residential Ratepayers

A rebate of general rates is to be granted to residential ratepayers on their principal place of residence within the category of residential land use.

The Annual Business Plan 2019/20 sets a 12% rate-cap with a $20 minimum and a $200 maximum (excluding new or improved properties) for ratepayers who meet the Qualifying Criteria set out below.

Qualifying Criteria:

- The property is the owner's principal place of residence.
- The property has not had more than $20,000 of improvements.
- The property value has not increased due to a zoning change.
- The land use for rating purposes has not changed since 1st July of the previous financial year.
- The property has not sold since the 1st January of the previous financial year.

Rate capping will be applied automatically to properties that can be readily identified as being eligible. Where this rebate is not applied automatically, ratepayers who consider they could be eligible for Rate Capping may lodge an application which will be assessed against the eligibility criteria. The application must be lodged by 30 June 2020.

ASSISTANCE TO RATEPAYERS

Rebate of Rates – Mandatory

The Local Government Act 1999 requires Councils to rebate the rates payable for certain land uses. This includes land used for health and community services, religious purposes, cemeteries and educational institutions. Mandatory rebates vary from 75% to 100%. The LG (Accountability Framework) Amendment Act 2009 entitles Housing Associations to a mandatory 75% rebate.

People or bodies seeking a rebate must make a written application to the Council. Information and application forms can be obtained from the Council office at 245 Sturt Rd, Sturt.

380 properties located mainly in Morphettville & Park Holme transferred from SAHT to Junction Housing in September 2017. The 75% mandatory rebate applied from this date. For 2018/19 the annual rebate amount is $339,326. This adds $7.87 per residential ratepayer per annum.

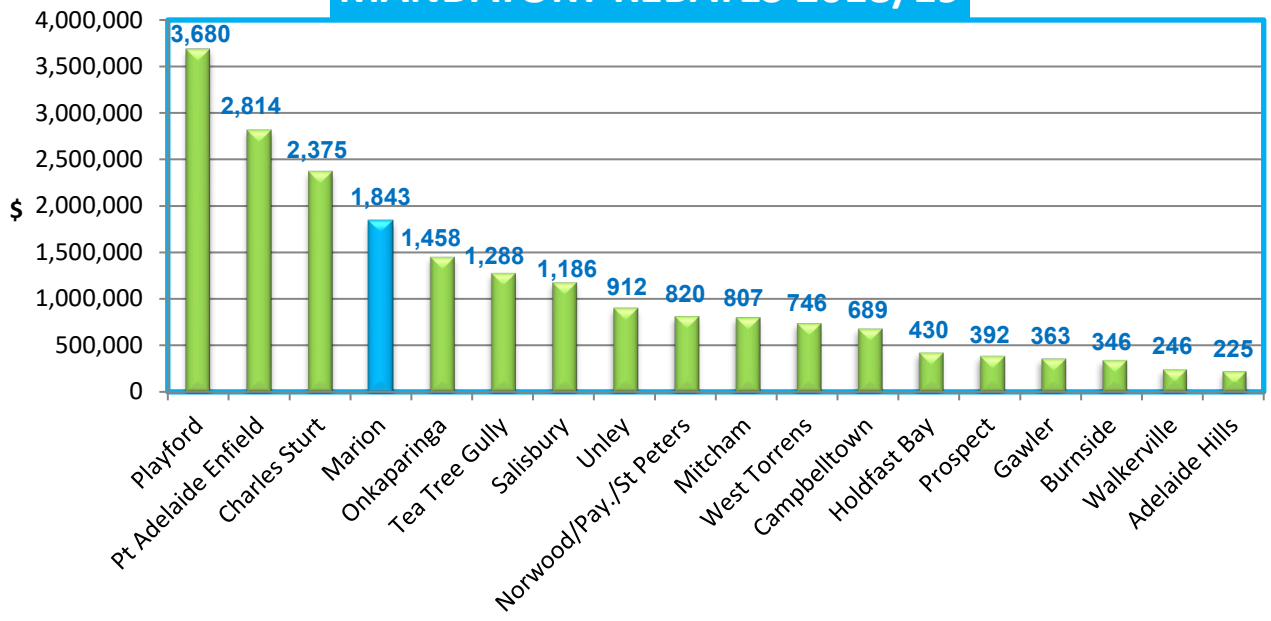
608 Mitchell Park properties were leased to Junction Australia from SAHT during 2015/16. Under a leasing arrangement between the State Government and Junction Australia, Junction Australia have agreed to pay full Council rates rather than opt to accept a 75% rebate available for housing associations. The agreement ceased during October 2018 at which point Junction Australia requested the 75% mandatory rebate. This resulted in rebates of $319,114 for the remainder of the financial year 2018/19 ($467,000 p/annum).

- Actual mandatory rebates to date are $1,831,883 for 2018/19.

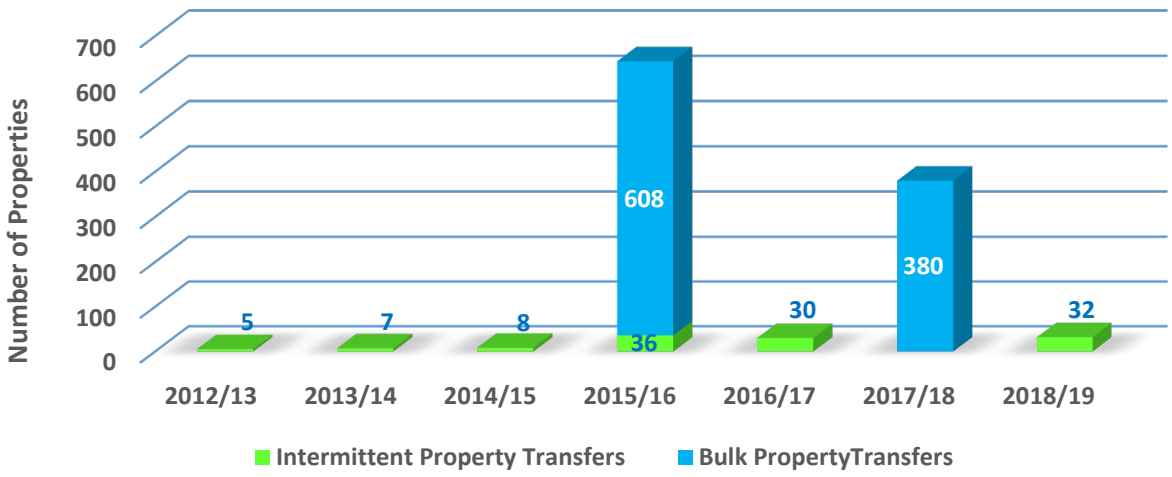
- Estimated mandatory rebates for 2019/20 are $2,059,000 based on current forecasting. The estimate includes the 608 SAHT properties in Mitchell Park leased to Junction Housing in 2015/16. The estimated mandatory rebates for the 608 properties are $469,800 for 2019/20.

- There are currently 2,740 SAHT properties. If all converted to Housing Associations, it would result in $2.4m in rebates.

MANDATORY REBATES 2018/19



PUBLIC HOUSING TRANSFERS TO HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS



YEARLY REBATES

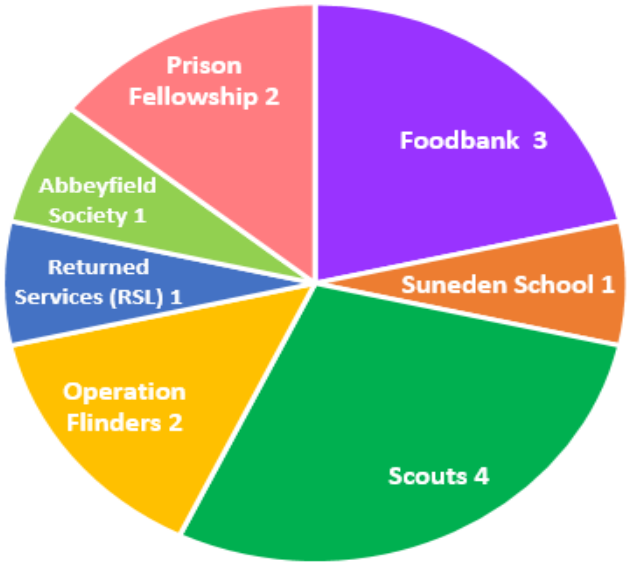
Number of Properties	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	TOTAL
5	5,306	6,615	6,904	5,088	5,136	5,350	5,404	7,457	47,260
7		7,748	8,119	6,380	6,481	6,754	6,973	6,133	48,588
8			5,772	8,265	8,354	8,738	9,172	8,887	49,188
36				13,884	26,978	28,138	29,263	26,609	124,872
608				No rebate	No rebate	No rebate	*319,114	469,800	788,914
30					35,874	37,417	38,914	35,113	147,318
380						250,829	339,326	344,054	934,209
32							34,856	36,708	71,564
1,074	5,306	14,363	20,795	33,617	82,823	337,226	783,022	934,761	2,211,913

**Junction Housing requested the rebate from October 2018*

Rebate of Rates – Discretionary

People or bodies seeking a rebate must make a written application to the Council. Information and application forms can be obtained from the Council office at 245 Sturt Rd, Sturt. Applications for Discretionary Rebates must be received by May 31st of the current year for consideration in the following financial year.

Current Discretionary Rebates



Current Discretionary Rebate Recipients

Property	Number of Properties	% Rebate Granted	Discretionary Rebated Amount
Foodbank	3	100% (25% discretionary & 75% mandatory)	$3,733
Suneden Special School	1	100% (25% discretionary & 75% mandatory)	$2,428
Scout/Guides Association	4	100%	$6,431
Operation Flinders	2	75%	$5,139
RSL	1	50%	$1,967
Abbeyfield Society	1	50%	$1,678
*Prison Fellowship	2	25%	$524
TOTAL	**14**		**$21,900**

All current recipients of a discretionary rebate are invited to reapply. Assessment is based on the criteria outlined in the Discretionary Rebate Application Checklist. The results are advised in June to assist Council to endorse each rebate.

****Prison Fellowship have not reapplied for a discretionary rebate for 2019/20***

Residential Construction on Vacant Land (Discretionary Rebate)

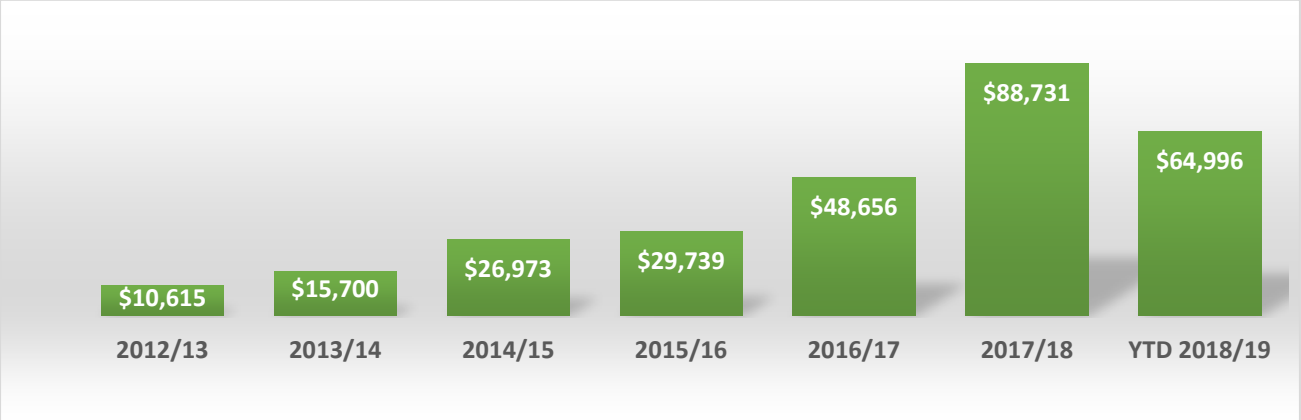
Under Section 166 (1) (a) of the Act, and for the purpose of securing the proper development of the area, a rebate of general rates for the 2019-2020 financial year will be granted in respect of an assessment rated as vacant land in the Council's Assessment Book where the:

- Principal Ratepayer of the Assessment applies to the Council in writing for the rebate prior to 30 June 2020, and
- Footings have been poured on the property by 30 June 2020.

The amount of the rebate will be the difference between the general rate in the dollar applicable to vacant land, and the general rate in the dollar applicable to residential property. This is calculated by the number of days remaining between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020 from the date footings are poured.

If the calculated rebate reduces the rates payable to less than the amount fixed as the minimum amount payable by way of rates, then the rebate shall be reduced so that the rates payable is equal to the amount of the minimum.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION REBATES						
	Owner/Occupier		Developers		Total	
	Rebate Recipients	Rebated Amount	Rebate Recipients	Rebated Amount	Rebate Recipients	Rebated Amount
YTD 2018/19	70	$57,022	7	$7,974	77	$64,996
2017/18	84	$69,039	22	$19,692	106	$88,731
2016/17	43	$33,041	17	$15,615	60	$48,656
2015/16	41	$22,625	11	$7,114	52	$29,739
2014/15	56	$26,973	n/a	n/a	56	$26,973
2013/14	53	$15,700	n/a	n/a	53	$15,700
2012/13	26	$10,615	n/a	n/a	26	$10,615
TOTAL	**373**	**$235,015**	**57**	**$50,395**	**430**	**$85,410**



During 2015/16 Council resolved to allow developers to apply for Residential Construction Rebates. Prior to this, the rebate was accessible to owner/occupiers only.

Postponement of Rates – Hardship

Section 182 of The Act permits the Council, on the application of the ratepayer, to partially or wholly remit rates or to postpone rates, on the basis of hardship. Where a ratepayer is suffering hardship in paying rates they are invited to submit an application in writing to the Council's Team Leader Rating Services. The Council treats such inquiries confidentially.

Postponement of Rates - Seniors

- Number of seniors currently postponed: 27
- New applications approved for 2019/20: 0
- Current legislated interest rate: 4.6% pa (2018/19)

The following criteria must be satisfied before the postponement is granted.

- The person is a prescribed ratepayer, or the spouse of a prescribed ratepayer.
- A prescribed ratepayer means the holder of a current State Seniors Card or a person eligible to hold such a card and has applied but is yet to be issued with a card.
- Rates are payable on the principal place of residence.
- The land is owned by the prescribed ratepayer, or the prescribed ratepayer and his or her spouse, and no other person has an interest, as owner, in the land.
- Any current mortgage over the property which was registered prior to 25 January 2007 will be no more than 50% of the Valuer-General's capital value of the property.

An application must be made in the prescribed manner and form and be accompanied by such information as the council may require. Any rates which are postponed will become due and payable when:

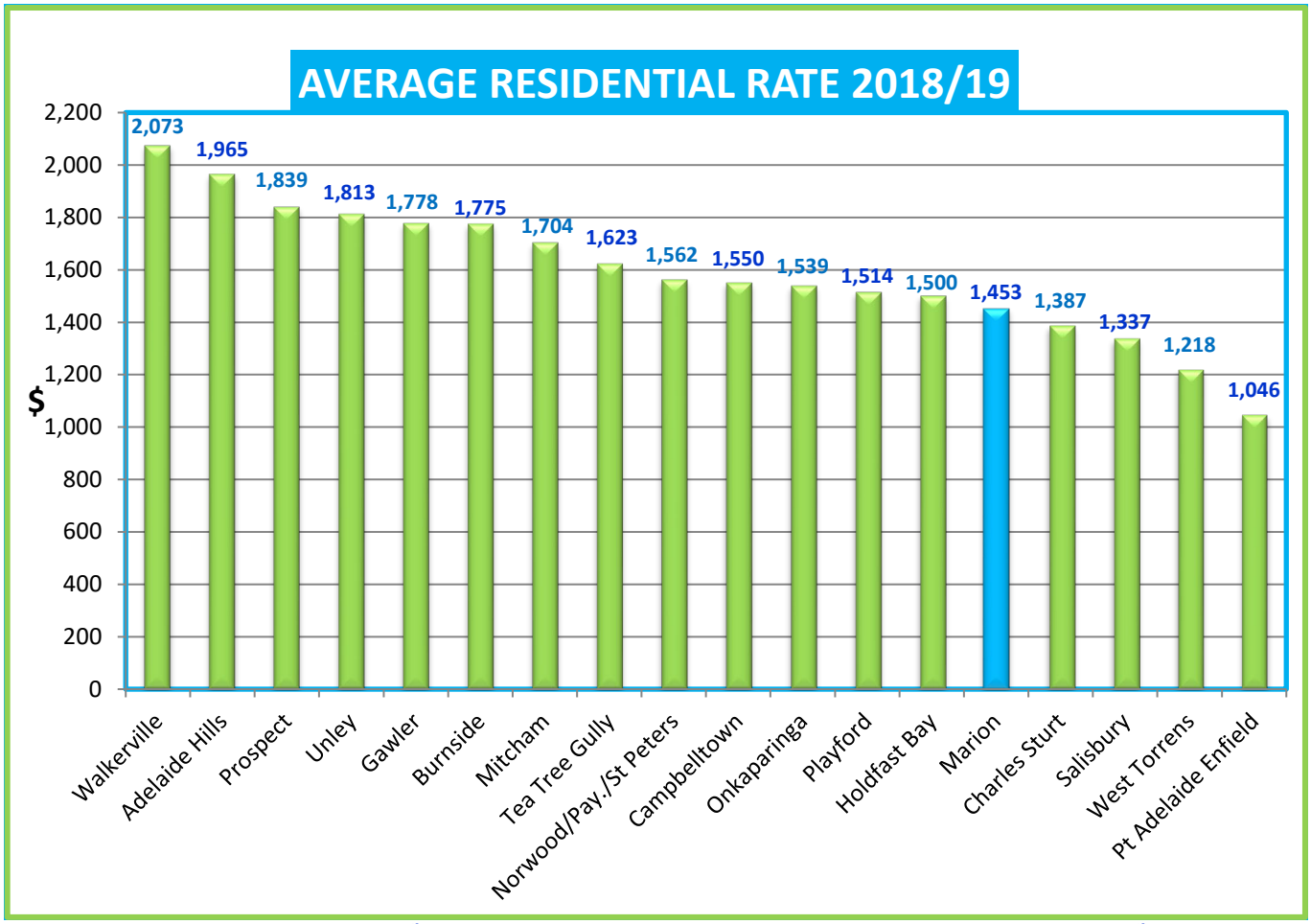
- the title to the land is transferred to another person; or
- there is failure to comply with a condition of postponement.

A minimum amount of $500 of the annual rates must be paid.

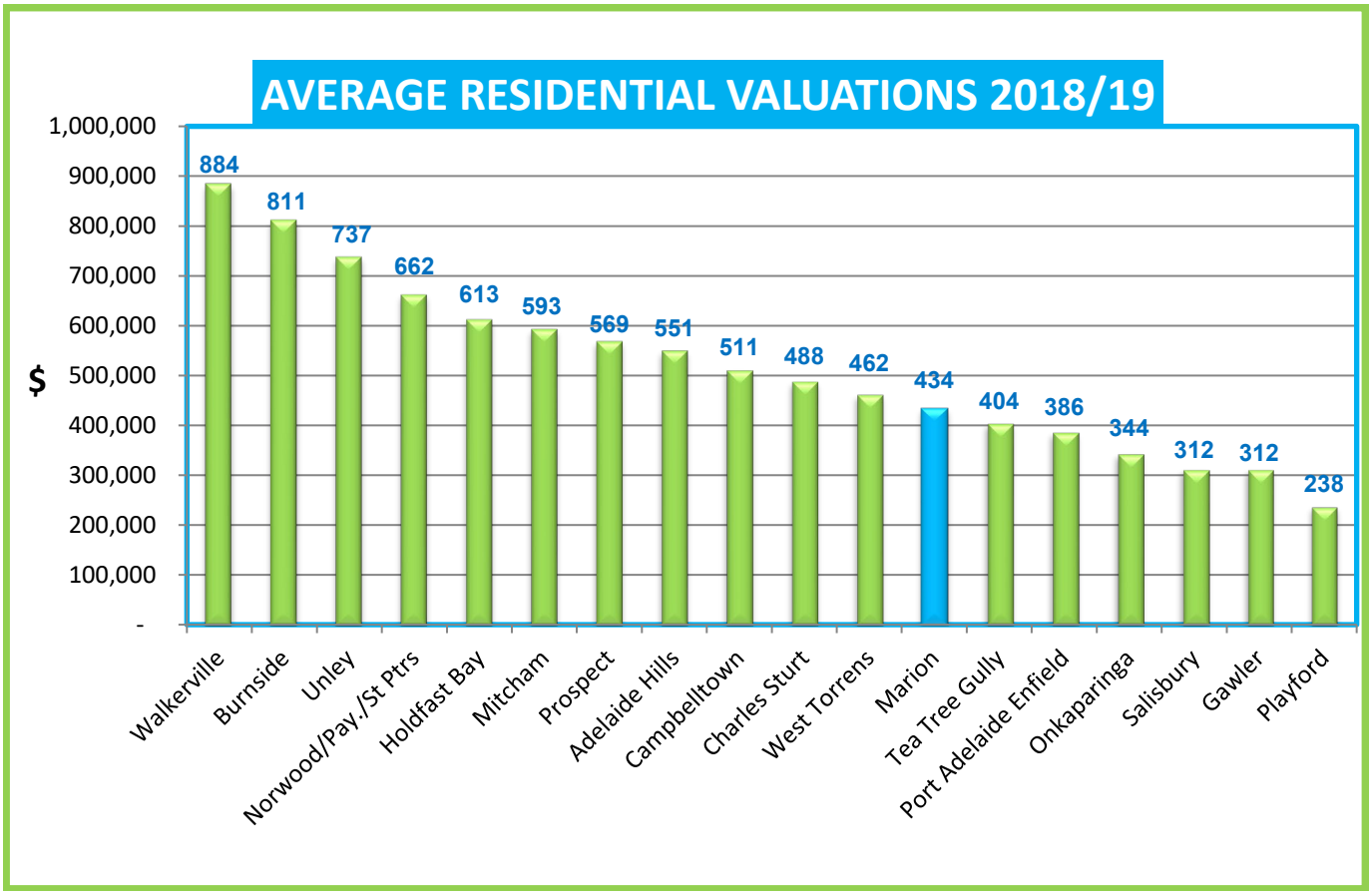
An entitlement to a remission will be applied to the proportion of the rates that has not been postponed, unless notice to the contrary is received in writing from the owner.

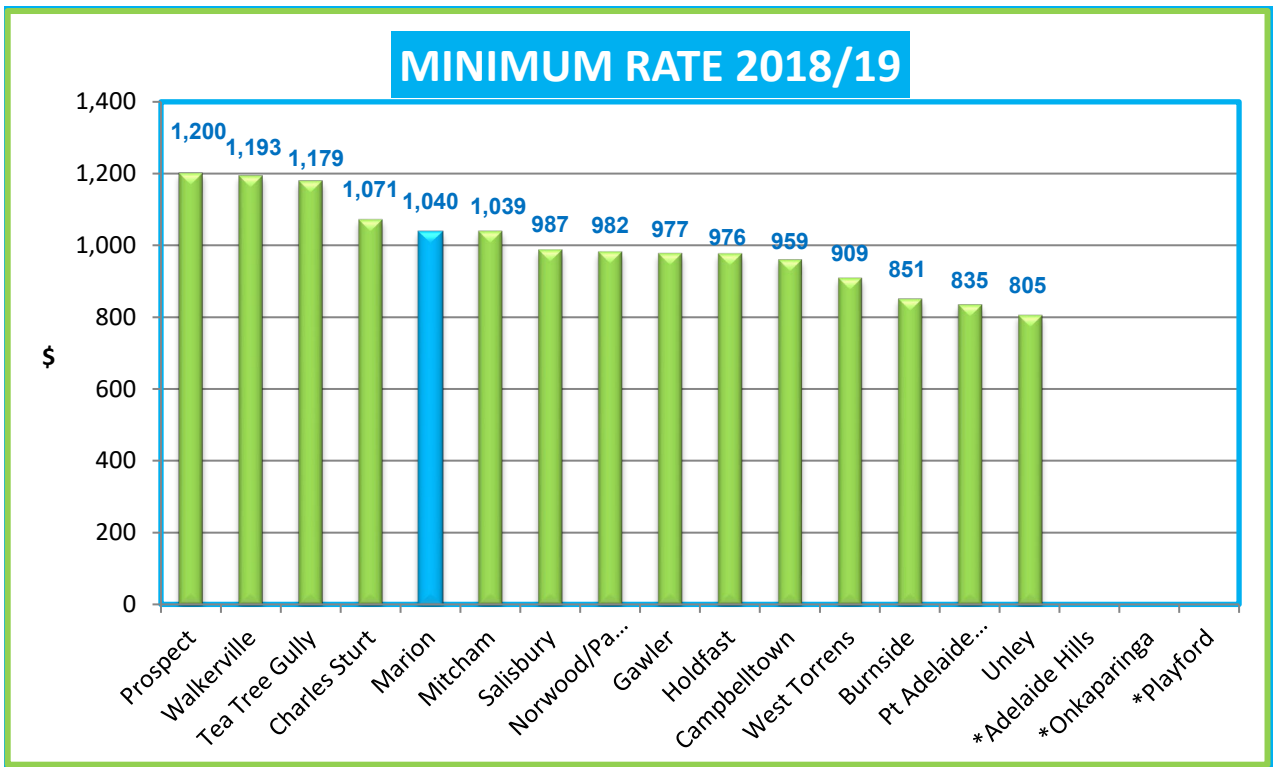
Interest will accrue on the amount postponed at the prescribed rate per month, under the Act until the amount is paid.

Should the entitlement to a postponement cease to exist, the owner of the land must inform the Council in writing, unless the rates and any interest have been paid in full.



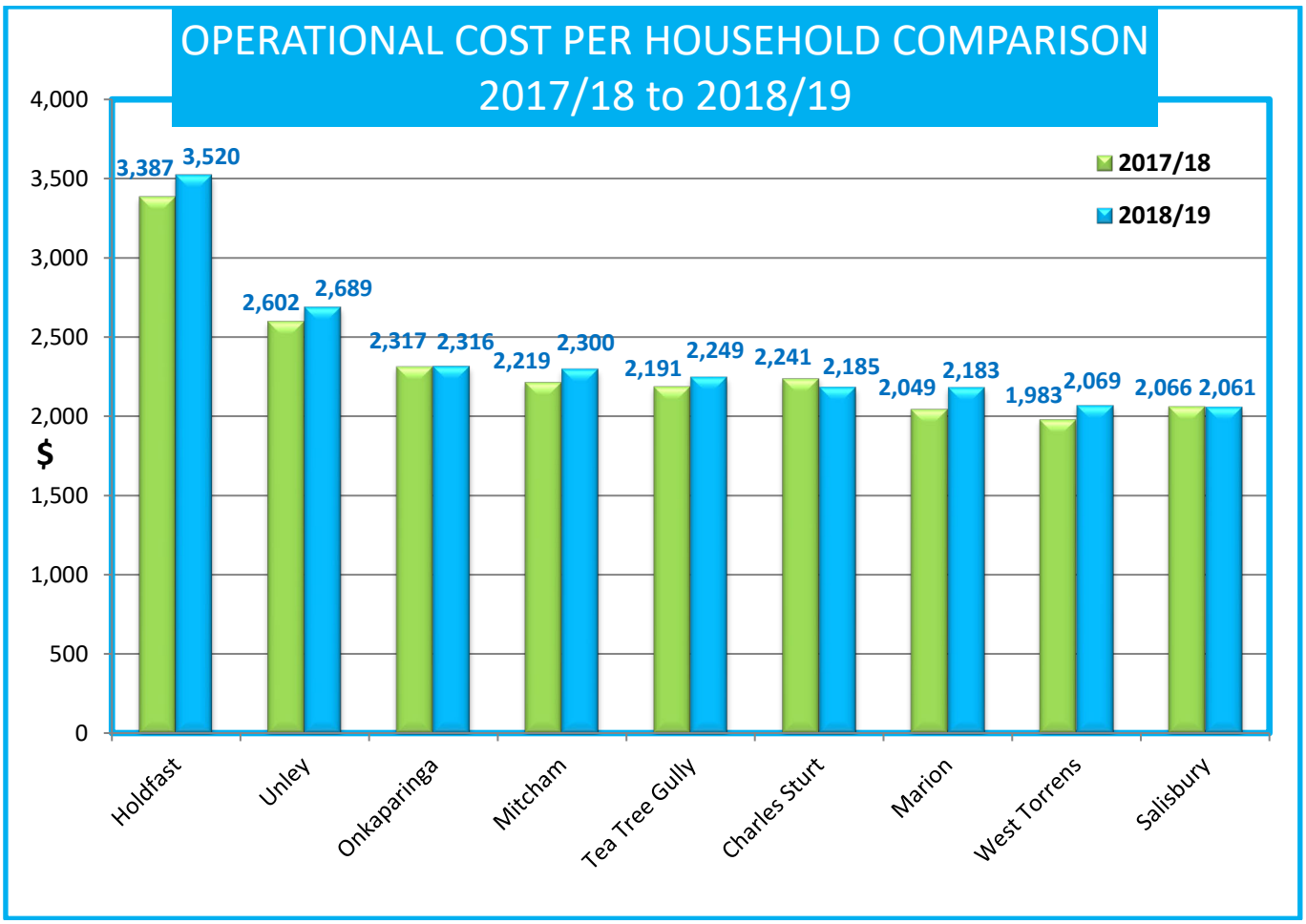
Marion is currently ranked 5th lowest of 18 metropolitan councils (2017/18 ranking was 5th lowest)





A 1.8% average rate increase for 2019/20 would result in a minimum rate increase to $1,059

**** No minimum rate due to a fixed charge being applied***



Operational Cost Per Household

Council's primary benchmark is to compare its average residential rate against other metropolitan councils as displayed in the above table. The table above illustrates that council's operational costs per household compares favourably against that of our neighbouring councils. It should be noted that there are many variables which limit the ability to make this a meaningful comparison, such as different levels of services provided by different councils, different infrastructural renewal requirements not reflected in operational costs, different sources of revenue such as grants and user charges which may vary from council to council.

Valuation - Adoption for 2019-20 Financial Year

Originating Officer	Team Leader Rating Services - Kylie Jaggard
Corporate Manager	Acting Manager Finance - David Harman
General Manager	Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell
Report Reference	GC190625R10

REPORT OBJECTIVE

This Report provides the information required by the Council to allow adoption of the Valuation for the 2019-20 financial year, as required by the Local Government Act.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council is required to adopt the Valuation which is to apply to all land within its area for rating purposes, prior to declaring rates.

RECOMMENDATION

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 24 June 2019), as the Valuations that are to apply to land within its area for rating purposes for the 2019-20 financial year.**

2. **Council notes that, at the time of adoption, the Valuation totalled $22,029,397,420 (including $20,968,944,491 Rateable and $1,060,452,929 Exempt).**

DISCUSSION

Section 167 (1) of the Local Government Act requires the adoption of the valuations which are to apply to land within its area for rating purposes for that year, prior to declaration of the rate or rates.

Section 167 (2) provides that a Council must adopt either valuations made, or caused to be made, by the Office of the Valuer-General, or by a valuer employed or engaged by the Council, or by a firm or consortium of valuers engaged by the Council. The valuation presented for adoption has been prepared by the Valuer General.

CONCLUSION

Adoption of this report is required prior to the declaration of rates for the 2019-20 financial year.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	GC190625R - Valuation - Adoption for 2019-20 Financial Year - Appendix 1	PDF File

CITY OF MARION

NOTICE is hereby given that on 25 June 2019 the Council of the City of Marion, pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Act 1999, for the year ending 30 June 2020,

ADOPTION OF VALUATIONS

adopted the capital valuations to apply in its area for rating purposes for the 2019-20 financial year as supplied by the Valuer-General totalling $22,029,397,420

DECLARATION OF RATES

declared differential general rates in the dollar based on capital value as follows:

(a) **0.335766** cents in the dollar on rateable land of Category 1 – Residential, Category 7 – Primary Production and Category 9 – Other.

(b) **0.621167** cents in the dollar on rateable land of Category 2 – Commercial Shop, Category 3 – Commercial Office, Category 4 – Commercial Other.

(c) **0.570803** cents in the dollar on rateable land of Category 5 – Industrial Light, Category 6 – Industrial Other.

(d) **0.671532** cents in the dollar on rateable land of Category 8 – Vacant Land.

resolved that the minimum amount payable by way of general rates in respect of rateable land within the area for the year ending 30 June 2020 be $1,059.00; and

declared a Separate Rate of 0.009661 cents in the dollar on all rateable land within the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board Area within the area.

The Council resolved that rates will be payable in four equal or approximately equal instalments, and that the due dates for those instalments will be 2 September 2019, 2 December 2019, 2 March 2020 and 1 June 2020.

Adrian Skull
Chief Executive

Rates Declaration 2019-20

Originating Officer	Team Leader Rating Services - Kylie Jaggard
Corporate Manager	Acting Manager Finance - David Harman
General Manager	Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell
Report Reference	GC190625R11

REPORT OBJECTIVE

Having first adopted the Annual Business Plan, the Annual Budget 2019-20 and the Valuation of land within its area, the Council is now required to declare the rates for the 2019-20 financial year.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report sets the differential general rate and the minimum general rate payable on all properties within the Council's area, and the separate rate which the Council is obliged to collect on behalf of the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board. It also sets the due dates for payment for each quarter, and delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer to vary the due dates and to make arrangements with ratepayers for extension of time to pay their accounts, with or without interest.

RECOMMENDATION

1. **That 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 2019-20 financial year as follows:**

   1.1 0.335766 cents in the dollar on rateable land of Categories 1 - Residential, 7 Primary Production, 9 – Other.

   1.2 0.621167 cents in the dollar on rateable land of Categories 2 – Commercial Shop, 3 – Commercial Office, 4 - Commercial Other.

   1.3 0.570803 cents in the dollar on rateable land of Categories 5 - Industry Light and 6 - Industry Other.

   1.4 0.671532 cents in the dollar on rateable land of Category 8 - Vacant Land

2. **That 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 2019-20 financial year of $1,059.00.**

3. **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.**

4. **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 0.009661 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 2019-20 financial year.**

5. **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:**

   - 2 September 2019
   - 2 December 2019
   - 2 March 2020
   - 1 June 2020

6. **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.**

GENERAL ANALYSIS

DISCUSSION

Rate Declaration

The proposed differential general rates are as follows:

Category 1	Residential	0.335766c
Category 2	Commercial - Shop	0.621167c
Category 3	Commercial - Office	0.621167c
Category 4	Commercial - Other	0.621167c
Category 5	Industrial - Light	0.570803c
Category 6	Industrial - Other	0.570803c
Category 7	Primary Production	0.335766c
Category 8	Vacant	0.671532c
Category 9	Other	0.335766c

and combined with a minimum rate payable of $1,059.00 will raise the required rate income for the 2019-20 financial year.

The Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board extends from Cape Jervis in the south to Stockwell in the north. The City of Marion will be charged an amount of $1,971,997 payable in four quarterly instalments of $492,999.25. The proposed separate rate of 0.009661 cents in the dollar, will be applied to all rateable properties within the area and will recoup the amount the Council is required to contribute to the Natural Resources Management Board. A levy on ratepayers will add an average $46 per annum to each rate account. In accordance with an agreement with the Natural Resources Management Board, Council may claim administrative costs on an agreed basis. A claim of $14,190 is forecast for 2019-20 ($12,754 – 2018-19).

Collection of this money on behalf of the Natural Resources Management Board will be revenue-neutral for the Council.

CONCLUSION:

Adoption of the recommended differential general rates, minimum general amount and the separate rate for the Natural Resources Management Board levy will ensure that budget requirements are met.

Rate Rebate 2019-20

Originating Officer	Team Leader Rating Services - Kylie Jaggard
Corporate Manager	Acting Manager Finance - David Harman
General Manager	Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell
Report Reference	GC190625R12

REPORT OBJECTIVE

That the Council review applications received from community service organisations requesting rate rebates in accordance with the Council's Rate Rebate Policy.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Local Government Act 1999 provides for rebates of rates, on either a mandatory (Sections 160 to 165) or discretionary (Section 166) basis of 100% or less. The discretionary rebate may, for example, apply where a not-for-profit community services organisation does not fall within the provisions for a mandatory rebate (under Section 161) but does fall within the discretionary rebate grounds. Section 161(3) of the Local Government Act 1999, as reflected in the Council's Rating Policy, sets a three part test for eligibility for a mandatory 75% rebate for a community service organisation:-

"161 – Rebate of rates - community services

(1) The rates on land being predominantly used for service delivery or administration by a community service organisation will be rebated at 75 per cent (or, at the discretion of a council, at a higher rate).

(3) For the purposes of this section, a community service organisation is a body that –

(a) is incorporated on a not-for-profit basis for the benefit of the public; and
(b) provides community services without charge or for a charge that is below the cost to the body of providing the services; and
(c) does not restrict its services to persons who are members of the body."

The Act also stipulates what is regarded as a community service.

RECOMMENDATION

That:

1. **The Schedule of 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 2019-20 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 2019-20 financial year.**

4. **Council resolves that a discretionary rate rebate of 100% be granted under Section 166(1)(j) of the Local Government Act, 1999 to Scouts SA on the properties it occupies for the 2019-20 financial year.**

5. **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) on the property it occupies at 5 Lawrence Ave, Edwardstown for the 2019-20 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 Plympton Glenelg RSL Sub Branch on the property it occupies at 464 Marion Rd, Plympton Park for the 2019-20 financial year.**

7. **Council resolves that a discretionary rate rebate of 75% be granted under Section 166(1)(j) of the Local Government Act, 1999 to Operation Flinders on the property it occupies at 3/938 and 4/938 South Road, Edwardstown for the 2019-20 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 South Adelaide Squash Centre on the property it occupies at 2A Midera Avenue, Edwardstown for the 2019-20 financial year.**

DISCUSSION

Council periodically receives applications from organisations occupying property within the City of Marion requesting Mandatory or Discretionary Rebates.

All the applications have been considered in accordance with the relevant sections of the Local Government Act 1999 and the Rate Rebate section of Council's Rating Policy.

Appendix 1 summarises the mandatory and discretionary rebates.
Appendix 2 provides a checklist for each discretionary rate rebate applicant.

INTERNAL ANALYSIS:

Legal / Legislative and Risk Management:

Mandatory Rebates

The Local Government Act provides for a number of mandatory 100% rebates, these rebates apply to land being used for the provision of health services, religious purposes, public cemeteries and the Royal Zoological Society of SA, and mandatory 75% rebates for educational purposes, community services, private schools and housing associations.

Discretionary Rebates

When considering granting any Discretionary Rebates, Council must also consider the provisions of the Rating Policy and Local Government Act 1999.

In accordance with Section 166(1a) of the Act "a council must, in deciding whether to grant a discretionary rebate of rates or charges under Section 166(1)(d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) or (j), take into account -

(a) the nature and extent of Council services provided in respect of the land for which the rebate is sought in comparison to similar services provided elsewhere in the Council's area;

(b) the community need that is being met by activities carried out on the land for which the rebate is sought; and

(c) the extent to which activities carried out on the land for which the rebate is sought provides assistance or relief to disadvantaged persons,

and may take into account other matters considered relevant by the council."

Council has previously approved discretionary rebates to the following community organisations:

Foodbank SA

Foodbank SA meets the requirement for a 75% mandatory rebate. In addition, Council in previous financial years has granted a discretionary rebate of 25% in accordance with Council's Rating Policy.

Based on the assessment of the application it is recommended that a 25% discretionary rebate be approved for 2019-20.

Suneden School

This organisation meets the requirement for a 75% mandatory rebate. In addition, Council in previous financial years has granted a discretionary rebate of 25% in accordance with Council's Rating Policy.

Based on the assessment of the application it is recommended that a 25% discretionary rebate be approved for 2019-20.

Scouts SA

Scout SA do not meet the definition of community services set out in the Rate Rebate Policy and therefore do not qualify for a mandatory rebate. However, Council has previously granted a discretionary rebate of up to 100%.

Based on the assessment of the application it is recommended that a 100% discretionary rebate be approved for 2019-20.

The Abbeyfield Society (Marion) Inc

This organisation does not meet the definition of community services set out in the Rate Rebate Policy and therefore does not qualify for a mandatory rebate.
A discretionary rebate of 50% to The Abbeyfield Society (Marion) Inc has previously been approved by Council, from 2004-05 through to the 2018-19 financial year.

Based on the assessment of the application it is recommended that a 50% discretionary rebate be approved for the 2019-20 financial year.

Plympton Glenelg RSL Sub Branch

This organisation does not meet the definition of community services set out in the Rate Rebate Policy and therefore does not qualify for a mandatory rebate.
A discretionary rebate of 50% to the Plympton Glenelg RSL Sub Branch has previously been approved by Council, from 2004-05 through to the 2018-19 financial year.

Based on the assessment of the application it is recommended that a 50% discretionary rebate be approved for the 2019-20 financial year.

Second Chances SA (formerly affiliated with Prison Fellowship Australia)

This organisation does not meet the definition of community services set out in the Rate Rebate Policy and therefore does not qualify for a mandatory rebate.
A discretionary rebate of 25% to the Prison Fellowship Australia (SA) has previously been approved by Council for the 2009-10 through to the 2018-19 financial years.

Second Chances SA was invited to apply for a discretionary rate rebate for 2019-20, however no application was submitted therefore the rebate is not recommended.

Operation Flinders

This organisation does not meet the definition of Community Services set out in the Rates Rebate Policy and therefore does not qualify for a mandatory rebate.
A discretionary rebate of 75% to Operation Flinders has previously been approved by Council for the 2018-19 financial year.

Based on the assessment of the application it is recommended that a 75% rebate be approved to Operation Flinders for the 2019-20 financial year.

South Adelaide Squash Centre

This organisation does not meet the definition of Community Services set out in the Rates Rebate Policy and therefore does not quality for a mandatory rebate.

South Adelaide Squash Centre is owned and operated by SA Masters Squash Incorporated which is a not for profit organisation founded to provide recreational sport for participants over 30 years of age, however premises are available to all ages. The centre is supported by a number of volunteers. The rebate would assist the organisation to expand their services.

Based on the assessment of the application it is recommended that a 25% rebate be approved to South Adelaide Squash Centre for the 2019-20 financial year.

Council Property - Leased

Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, Council must rate all Council owned property over which a lease has been granted.

However, the Recreation Grounds Rates and Taxes Exemption Act, 1981 exempts sporting and recreation clubs from Council Rates. The exemption will only apply where the total income (if any) derived by a club from the use of the land is used to maintain the club facilities at that site.

Financial Implications:

The nature of rebates is that the rate responsibility is shifted from one section of the community to another. The provision of discretionary rebates directly impacts on Council’s finances.

CONCLUSION:

All applications for rate rebates have been reviewed individually in accordance with the relevant sections of the Local Government Act 1999 and with Council's Rating Policy.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Rates Rebates Appendix 1	PDF File
2	Discretionary Rebate Applications Appendix 2	PDF File

APPENDIX 1 - RATE REBATE REPORT 2019-20

Mandatory 100%

Organisation	Rate $	Rebate $
Adelaide Society of The New Church Inc	1,658	1,658
Apostolic Church Aust Ltd	3,316	3,316
Baptist Churches of South Australia Inc	13,534	13,534
Brighton Christadelphian Ecclesia Inc	3,247	3,247
Catholic Church Endowment Society Inc	12,900	12,900
Churches of Christ in SA & NT Inc	15,579	15,579
City Of Marion	13,800	13,800
Community of Christ	2,833	2,833
Corp of Presiding Bishop of Latter-Day Saints	8,031	8,031
Good Shepherd Lutheran Church Hallett Cove Inc	7,513	7,513
Hallett Cove Parish	4,577	4,577
Hindu Society Of SA Inc	3,541	3,541
Islamic Society Of SA Inc	4,145	4,145
Lutheran Church Of Australia (SA) Inc	5,061	5,061
Lutheran Church of Australia SA & NT District Holding Ltd	2,902	2,902
Maranatha Christian Assembly & School Inc	5,527	5,527
New Apostolic Church Aust Pty Ltd	1,157	1,157
Oasis Family Church Inc	1,399	1,399
Park Holme Baptist Church Inc	4,922	4,922
Seaview Community Church Inc	2,625	2,625
Synod Diocese Murray Anglican Church	3,372	3,372
Synod Diocese Adelaide Anglican Church	6,874	6,874
The Salvation Army (SA) Property Trust	10,881	10,881
Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust SA	43,593	43,593
Women's & Children's Health Network	4,747	4,747
Integrated Cardiovascular Clinical Network	2,199	2,199
Southern Adelaide Local Health Network	2,240	2,240
SA Pathology	1,072	1,072
Total	**193,243**	**193,243**

Mandatory 75%

Organisation	Rate $	Rebate $
Access 2 Place Housing Assoc	40,639	30,480
Accessible Housing Assoc Inc	67,341	50,506
Anglicare SA Housing Assoc	36,961	27,721
Anglicare SA Housing Ltd	6,010	4,508
Anglicare SA Inc	43,783	32,837
Bedford Industries Inc	8,100	6,075
Catholic Church Endowment Society Inc	41,365	31,024
Common Equity Housing SA Ltd	24,544	18,408
Community Housing Ltd	8,083	6,062
Cornerstone Housing Ltd	45,769	34,326
Developing Alternative Solutions To Housing Inc	10,997	8,248
Eldercare Inc	75,821	56,866
Emmaus Christian College Inc	27,461	20,596
Hallett Cove School buildings - various private owners	7,152	5,364
James Brown Memorial Trust Inc	12,882	9,661
Julia Farr Housing Assoc	52,567	39,425
Junction & Women's Housing Ltd	1,204,934	903,700
Minda Community Housing Assoc	2,556	1,917

Minda Housing Ltd	25,423	19,068
Rembrandt Living (formerly Netherlands Aged Services)	28,843	21,632
Resthaven Inc	51,320	38,490
SAGE Inprint (disabled employment/training)	1,077	808
Salvation Army Housing Ltd	22,712	17,034
Southern Cross Care (SA & NT) Inc	27,721	20,790
St Martin De Porres Catholic School	10,363	7,772
Sunrise Christian School Inc	10,708	8,031
The Adelaide Benevolent & Strangers Friend Society	12,263	9,197
The Frederic Ozanam Housing Assoc Inc	54,038	40,528
The Salvation Army (SA) Property Trust	2,038	1,529
Trustee of Marist Bros. Southern Province	65,113	48,835
Uniting Care Wesley Bowden	6,781	5,086
Uniting SA Housing Ltd	5,043	3,782
Unity Housing Co	165,795	124,346
Westminster School Inc	116,177	87,132
Westside Housing Association	59,836	44,877
Woodend Primary School	20,898	15,674
Total	**2,403,115**	**1,802,336**

Mandatory 75% and Discretionary 25%

Organisation	**Rate $**	**Rebate $**
Foodbank of South Australia Inc	11,578	11,578
Geddes Building Services Pty Ltd & Mr I Stewart (Foodbank)	4,526	4,526
Suneden Intellectually Disabled Childrens Inc	12,176	12,176
Total	**28,281**	**28,281**

Discretionary 100%

Organisation	**Rate $**	**Rebate $**
The Scout Assoc of South Australia	6,574	6,574
Total	**6,574**	**6,574**

Discretionary 75%

Organisation	**Rate $**	**Rebate $**
Operation Flinders	7,034	5,275
Total	**7,034**	**5275**

Discretionary 50%

Organisation	**Rate $**	**Rebate $**
Plympton Sub-Branch Returned & Services League	4,037	2,019
The Abbeyfield Society (Marion) Inc	3,351	1,675
Total	**7,388**	**3,694**

Discretionary 25%		
Organisation	**Rate $**	**Rebate $**
South Adelaide Squash Centre	3,785	946
Total	**3,785**	**946**

SUMMARY		
	Rate $	**Rebate $**
Mandatory 100%	193,243	193,243
Mandatory 75%	2,403,115	1,802,336
Mandatory 75% & Discretionary 25%	28,281	28,281
Discretionary 100%	6,574	6,574
Discretionary 75%	7,034	5,275
Discretionary 50%	7,388	3,694
Discretionary 25%	3,785	946
TOTAL	**2,649,419**	**2,040,349**

Discretionary Rate Rebate Application Checklists Appendix 2

The Applicant, **Foodbank SA** is applying for a 25% discretionary rebate for the purpose of providing a benefit or service to the local community on three properties with total rates of $16,104.

Section 1: In deciding whether to grant a discretionary rebate of rates, Council must take into account the following matters:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a similar service provided elsewhere in the Council area? In comparison, what is the nature and extent of Council services provided, in respect of the land, for which the rebate is sought? _____	☐	☑
2.	Is a community need being met by the activities carried out on the land for which the rebate is sought?	☑	☐
3.	Do the activities carried out on the land, for which the rebate is sought, provide assistance or relief to disadvantaged persons?	☑	☐
4.	Are there any other matters the Council considers relevant?	☐	☑

Section 2: Council may take into account other matters considered relevant including (but not limited to) the following:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a need for financial assistance through a rebate?	☑	☐
2.	Is the amount of rebate requested considered appropriate?	☑	☐
3.	Is the applicant in receipt of any financial assistance, in respect of the land, by Commonwealth or state agencies?	☑	☐
4.	Has the applicant made (or intends to make) applications to other councils?	☑	☐
5.	Is the applicant providing a service within the council area?	☑	☐
6.	Is the applicant a public sector body ☐, a private not for profit body ☑ or a private for profit body ☐?	☑	☐
7.	Are there any historical considerations that may be relevant for all or any part of the current Council term?	☑	☐
8.	Is there a desire to grant a rebate for more than one year?	☑	☐
9.	Has consideration been made of the full financial consequences of the rebate for the Council?	☑	☐
10.	Was the application submitted within the specified time?	☑	☐
11.	Is the applicant in receipt of a community grant?	☐	☑
12.	Is a community grant available to the person or body making the application?	☐	☑
13.	Is there any other matters/policies considered relevant?	☑	☐

Recommendation:

Foodbank SA provides food relief to the disadvantaged in the community by working with numerous welfare agencies and schools within the City of Marion.

Foodbank SA meets the requirement for a 75% mandatory rebate. In addition, Council has previously granted a discretionary rebate of 25%. It is recommended that a 25% discretionary rebate be approved for 2019/20.

The Applicant, **Suneden School** is applying for a 25% discretionary rebate for the purpose of providing educational services to children or young persons on a property with rates of $12,176.

Section 1: In deciding whether to grant a discretionary rebate of rates, Council must take into account the following matters:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a similar service provided elsewhere in the Council area? In comparison, what is the nature and extent of Council services provided, in respect of the land, for which the rebate is sought? _____	☐	☑
2.	Is a community need being met by the activities carried out on the land for which the rebate is sought?	☑	☐
3.	Do the activities carried out on the land, for which the rebate is sought, provide assistance or relief to disadvantaged persons?	☑	☐
4.	Are there any other matters the Council considers relevant?	☐	☑

Section 2: Council may take into account other matters considered relevant including (but not limited to) the following:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a need for financial assistance through a rebate?	☑	☐
2.	Is the amount of rebate requested considered appropriate?	☑	☐
3.	Is the applicant in receipt of any financial assistance, in respect of the land, by Commonwealth or state agencies?	☑	☐
4.	Has the applicant made (or intends to make) applications to other councils?	☐	☑
5.	Is the applicant providing a service within the council area?	☑	☐
6.	Is the applicant a public sector body ☐, a private not for profit body ☑ or a private for profit body ☐?	☑	☐
7.	Are there any historical considerations that may be relevant for all or any part of the current Council term?	☑	☐
8.	Is there a desire to grant a rebate for more than one year?	☑	☐
9.	Has consideration been made of the full financial consequences of the rebate for the Council?	☑	☐
10.	Was the application submitted within the specified time?	☑	☐
11.	Is the applicant in receipt of a community grant?	☐	☑
12.	Is a community grant available to the person or body making the application?	☐	☑
13.	Is there any other matters/policies considered relevant? *See "Recommendation"*	☑	☐

Recommendation:

Suneden School provides education and care to students aged 5 to 21 years with intellectual and multiple disabilities.

This organisation meets the requirements for a 75% mandatory rebate being land used for educational purposes. In addition, Council in previous financial years has granted a discretionary rebate of 25%. It is recommended that the rebate be approved for 2019/20.

The Applicant, **Scouts SA** is applying for a 100% discretionary rebate for the purpose of providing facilities or services for children or young persons on four properties with total rates of $6,574.

Section 1: In deciding whether to grant a discretionary rebate of rates, Council must take into account the following matters:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a similar service provided elsewhere in the Council area? In comparison, what is the nature and extent of Council services provided, in respect of the land, for which the rebate is sought?_____	☐	☑
2.	Is a community need being met by the activities carried out on the land for which the rebate is sought?	☑	☐
3.	Do the activities carried out on the land, for which the rebate is sought, provide assistance or relief to disadvantaged persons?	☐	☑
4.	Are there any other matters the Council considers relevant?	☐	☑

Section 2: Council may take into account other matters considered relevant including (but not limited to) the following:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a need for financial assistance through a rebate?	☑	☐
2.	Is the amount of rebate requested considered appropriate?	☑	☐
3.	Is the applicant in receipt of any financial assistance, in respect of the land, by Commonwealth or state agencies?	☐	☑
4.	Has the applicant made (or intends to make) applications to other councils?	☑	☐
5.	Is the applicant providing a service within the council area?	☑	☐
6.	Is the applicant a public sector body ☐, a private not for profit body ☑ or a private for profit body ☐?	☑	☐
7.	Are there any historical considerations that may be relevant for all or any part of the current Council term?	☑	☐
8.	Is there a desire to grant a rebate for more than one year?	☑	☐
9.	Has consideration been made of the full financial consequences of the rebate for the Council?	☑	☐
10.	Was the application submitted within the specified time?	☑	☐
11.	Is the applicant in receipt of a community grant? *CoM grant for air-conditioning*	☑	☐
12.	Is a community grant available to the person or body making the application?	☐	☑
13.	Is there any other matters and policies of the Council considered relevant?	☐	☑

Recommendation:

Scouts SA is a 100% not for profit organisation that educates and trains youth in the City of Marion through a network of volunteers. They rely on fundraising and membership fees to run their programs.

Council has previously granted a discretionary rebate of up to 100% on properties occupied by Scouts SA. It is recommended that the rebate be extended for the 2019/20 financial year.

The Applicant, **Abbeyfield Society** is applying for a 50% discretionary rebate for the purpose of providing accommodation for the aged or disabled on a property with rates of $3,351.

Section 1: In deciding whether to grant a discretionary rebate of rates, Council must take into account the following matters:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a similar service provided elsewhere in the Council area? In comparison, what is the nature and extent of Council services provided, in respect of the land, for which the rebate is sought? _____	☐	☑
2.	Is a community need being met by the activities carried out on the land for which the rebate is sought?	☑	☐
3.	Do the activities carried out on the land, for which the rebate is sought, provide assistance or relief to disadvantaged persons?	☑	☐
4.	Are there any other matters the Council considers relevant? *See "Recommendation"*	☑	☐

Section 2: Council may take into account other matters considered relevant including (but not limited to) the following:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a need for financial assistance through a rebate?	☑	☐
2.	Is the amount of rebate requested considered appropriate?	☑	☐
3.	Is the applicant in receipt of any financial assistance, in respect of the land, by Commonwealth or state agencies?	☐	☑
4.	Has the applicant made (or intends to make) applications to other councils?	☐	☑
5.	Is the applicant providing a service within the council area?	☑	☐
6.	Is the applicant a public sector body ☐, a private not for profit body ☑ or a private for profit body ☐?	☑	☐
7.	Are there any historical considerations that may be relevant for all or any part of the current Council term?	☑	☐
8.	Is there a desire to grant a rebate for more than one year?	☑	☐
9.	Has consideration been made of the full financial consequences of the rebate for the Council?	☑	☐
10.	Was the application submitted within the specified time?	☑	☐
11.	Is the applicant in receipt of a community grant?	☐	☑
12.	Is a community grant available to the person or body making the application?	☐	☑
13.	Is there any other matters/policies considered relevant? *See "Recommendation"*	☑	☐

Recommendation:

The Abbeyfield house provides a home for people with a mild intellectual disability where they can develop and maintain their independence in a supported environment.

A discretionary rebate of 50% has previously been approved by Council, from 2004/05 through to the 2018/19 financial year. It is recommended that the rebate be extended for the 2019/20 financial year.

The Applicant, **Plympton-Glenelg RSL Sub Branch** is applying for a 50% discretionary rebate for the purpose of providing a benefit or service to the community on a property with rates of $4,037.

Section 1: In deciding whether to grant a discretionary rebate of rates, Council must take into account the following matters:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a similar service provided elsewhere in the Council area? In comparison, what is the nature and extent of Council services provided, in respect of the land, for which the rebate is sought? _____	☐	☑
2.	Is a community need being met by the activities carried out on the land for which the rebate is sought?	☑	☐
3.	Do the activities carried out on the land, for which the rebate is sought, provide assistance or relief to disadvantaged persons?	☑	☐
4.	Are there any other matters the Council considers relevant?	☐	☑

Section 2: Council may take into account other matters considered relevant including (but not limited to) the following:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a need for financial assistance through a rebate?	☑	☐
2.	Is the amount of rebate requested considered appropriate?	☑	☐
3.	Is the applicant in receipt of any financial assistance, in respect of the land, by Commonwealth or state agencies?	☑	☐
4.	Has the applicant made (or intends to make) applications to other councils?	☐	☑
5.	Is the applicant providing a service within the council area?	☑	☐
6.	Is the applicant a public sector body ☐, a private not for profit body ☑ or a private for profit body ☐?	☑	☐
7.	Are there any historical considerations that may be relevant for all or any part of the current Council term?	☑	☐
8.	Is there a desire to grant a rebate for more than one year?	☑	☐
9.	Has consideration been made of the full financial consequences of the rebate for the Council?	☑	☐
10.	Was the application submitted within the specified time?	☐	☑
11.	Is the applicant in receipt of a community grant? *Holdfast Council for dawn service*	☑	☐
12.	Is a community grant available to the person or body making the application?	☐	☑
13.	Is there any other matters/policies considered relevant? *See "Recommendation"*	☑	☐

Recommendation:

The RSL and veteran's centre provides welfare services for current and ex-serving members and promotes the interests of veterans and serving members of the Australian Defense Forces.

A discretionary rebate of 50% has previously been approved by Council from 2004/05 to the 2018/19 financial year. It is recommended that the rebate be extended for the 2019/20 financial year.

The Applicant, **Operation Flinders** is applying for a 75% discretionary rebate for the purpose of providing a benefit or service to the local community on two properties with total rates of $7,034.

Section 1: In deciding whether to grant a discretionary rebate of rates, Council must take into account the following matters:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a similar service provided elsewhere in the Council area? In comparison, what is the nature and extent of Council services provided, in respect of the land, for which the rebate is sought? *Council operates Men's Sheds at both Trott Park and Glandore Community Centres*	☑	☐
2.	Is a community need being met by the activities carried out on the land for which the rebate is sought?	☑	☐
3.	Do the activities carried out on the land, for which the rebate is sought, provide assistance or relief to disadvantaged persons?	☑	☐
4.	Are there any other matters the Council considers relevant?	☐	☑

Section 2: Council may take into account other matters considered relevant including (but not limited to) the following:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a need for financial assistance through a rebate?	☑	☐
2.	Is the amount of rebate requested considered appropriate?	☑	☐
3.	Is the applicant in receipt of any financial assistance, in respect of the land, by Commonwealth or state agencies?	☑	☐
4.	Has the applicant made (or intends to make) applications to other councils?	☐	☑
5.	Is the applicant providing a service within the council area?	☑	☐
6.	Is the applicant a public sector body ☐, a private not for profit body ☑ or a private for profit body ☐?	☑	☐
7.	Are there any historical considerations that may be relevant for all or any part of the current Council term?	☑	☐
8.	Is there a desire to grant a rebate for more than one year?	☑	☐
9.	Has consideration been made of the full financial consequences of the rebate for the Council?	☑	☐
10.	Was the application submitted within the specified time?	☑	☐
11.	Is the applicant in receipt of a community grant?	☐	☑
12.	Is a community grant available to the person or body making the application?	☐	☑
13.	Is there any other matters/policies considered relevant? *See "Recommendation"*	☑	☐

Recommendation:

Operation Flinders operate a Men's Shed and outback adventure programs for youth at risk (at no charge). Schools Ministry Group provide pastoral care services for public schools including schools within the City of Marion.

A discretionary rebate of 75% was initially approved by Council for the 2017/18 financial year. It is recommended that the rebate be extended for the 2019/20 financial year.

The Applicant, **South Adelaide Squash Centre** is applying for a 25% discretionary rebate for the purpose of providing a benefit or service to the local community on a property with rates of $3,785.

Section 1: In deciding whether to grant a discretionary rebate of rates, Council must take into account the following matters:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a similar service provided elsewhere in the Council area? In comparison, what is the nature and extent of Council services provided, in respect of the land, for which the rebate is sought? *Council does not provide this service, rather private enterprise operate the same service within the Council area.*	☑	☐
2.	Is a community need being met by the activities carried out on the land for which the rebate is sought?	☑	☐
3.	Do the activities carried out on the land, for which the rebate is sought, provide assistance or relief to disadvantaged persons?	☐	☑
4.	Are there any other matters the Council considers relevant?	☐	☑

Section 2: Council may take into account other matters considered relevant including (but not limited to) the following:-			
		Yes	No
1.	Is there a need for financial assistance through a rebate?	☑	☐
2.	Is the amount of rebate requested considered appropriate?	☑	☐
3.	Is the applicant in receipt of any financial assistance, in respect of the land, by Commonwealth or state agencies?	☐	☑
4.	Has the applicant made (or intends to make) applications to other councils?	☐	☑
5.	Is the applicant providing a service within the council area?	☑	☐
6.	Is the applicant a public sector body ☐, a private not for profit body ☑ or a private for profit body ☐?	☑	☐
7.	Are there any historical considerations that may be relevant for all or any part of the current Council term?	☐	☑
8.	Is there a desire to grant a rebate for more than one year?	☑	☐
9.	Has consideration been made of the full financial consequences of the rebate for the Council?	☑	☐
10.	Was the application submitted within the specified time?	☑	☐
11.	Is the applicant in receipt of a community grant?	☐	☑
12.	Is a community grant available to the person or body making the application?	☐	☑
13.	Is there any other matters/policies considered relevant? *See "Recommendation"*	☑	☐

Recommendation:

South Adelaide Squash Centre is owned and operated by SA Masters Squash Incorporated which is a not for profit organisation founded to provide recreational sport for participants over 30 years of age, however premises are available to all ages. The centre is supported by a number of volunteers. The rebate would assist the organisation to expand their services.

South Adelaide Squash Centre has applied for a 25% discretionary rebate for the 2019/20 financial year. It is recommended that the rebate be granted for the 2019/20 financial year.

Council Subsidiaries – Draft 2019/20 Business Plan and Budget Review

Originating Officer	Executive Assistant to General Manager Corporate Services - Louise Herdegen
Corporate Manager	Acting Manager Finance - David Harman
General Manager	Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell
Report Reference	GC190625R13

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to consider the Draft Annual Business Plan and Budget of Council's regional subsidiary, namely the Southern Region Waste Resource Authority (SRWRA).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SRWRA is a Regional Subsidiary, established by the Cities of Onkaparinga, Marion and Holdfast Bay, pursuant to Section 43 of the Local Government Act (SA) 1999. Under its Charter, SRWRA is responsible for providing and operating waste management services on behalf of its constituent councils and ensuring that a long term sustainable Waste Management Strategy exists in the southern region of Adelaide.

The Draft SRWRA 2019/20 Business Plan & Budget is attached as Appendix 1 and incorporates the parameters and objectives on which the Plan and Budget are based upon. The Plan has been formed taking into account the needs of its constituent councils, its various stakeholders and the competitive environment in which it operates.

The Plan supports SRWRA's vision, values and priorities over the next 12 months and beyond. It is consistent with the authority's Charter and will effectively contribute to Council's waste management objectives.

Key highlights in the 2019-20 Annual Business Plan and Budget include:

- A net profit of $0.51m and a capital works program of $12.52m.
- A capital works program designed to ensure SRWRA's facilities are of an appropriate scale and service mix to meet the evolving needs our Constituent Councils and customers. This is demonstrated by the inclusion of the proposed first stage of the Material Recycling Centre (MRF).
- The proposed first stage of the MRF is subject to additional consideration by the Board prior to the project commencing. This relates to matters such as grant funding availability, final facility design and cost.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Advise the Southern Region Waste Resource Authority (SRWRA) that it supports the Draft 2019/20 Business Plan and Budget (attached as Appendix 1).**

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	GC190625_Appendix 1_Draft Business Plan and Budget Review	PDF File

Vision (what we aspire to be)	We are leaders in delivering innovative and sustainable waste management solutions for the benefit of our southern Adelaide communities and the environment			
Mission (what we do)	We accept and process waste at a price point that balances cost, environmental outcomes and community expectations; provide information and market intelligence to assist our Constituent Councils in their waste management strategies; and respond to our Constituent Council's requests for assessment of waste management methods and/or services			
Purpose (why we exist)	To maintain an effective, cost efficient and environmentally responsible waste management service for our Constituent Councils and their communities by maximising the use of the SRWRA landfill site, assets and infrastructure			
Our Strategy	To improve and increase the diversity of materials accepted at SRWRA and maximise waste avoidance, re-use, recycling and recovery opportunities prior to landfill disposal. We do this by building effective relationships with our joint venture partners, stakeholders and customers, capitalising on and promoting the circular environmental economy, being an incubator for compatible industries and operating a financially sustainable, well managed and appropriately governed enterprise			
Our Overarching Principles	**Governance** – we provide good governance and accountability to our Constituent Councils	**Financial Sustainability** – we are financially viable	**Safety and environmental compliance** - we care for our people and our environment	**Community** - we are a responsible part of our community and achieve great outcomes for them
Strategic Plan 2019-26 - Timeframes	**Business improvement (Stage One: 2019-2022)** - immediate actions that maintain effective and commercially viable waste management operations and establish ground-work for future directions	**Developing new ventures (Stage Two: 2019-2026)** – research, modelling and testing of initiatives that will position SRWRA as an environmental hub that drives broader environmental outcomes and generates strong revenues	**Benefiting from new directions (Stage Three: 2025-2030)** – deliver SRWRA's long-term aspirations for a commercially sustainable site that capitalises on emerging opportunities in waste collection, transfer, re-use and sale – as well as complementary industries	
Business Plan 2019-2020 -Key Focus Areas	**Resource Recovery** – we deliver solutions that divert waste from landfill	**Stakeholder Relationships** – we support a community of shared responsibility	**Operational excellence** – we have a business model that supports the delivery of long-term sustainable waste solutions	
Business Plan 2019-2020 - Objectives (how we are going to achieve our Key Focus Areas)	1. Complete the SRC shed extension 2. Progress the Material Recovery Facility 3. Progress the Solar Farm 4. Identify and assess the feasibility of advanced waste treatments opportunities as they arise 5. Assess the feasibility of a bio-pad for either 'organics' from SRC or clean greens 6. Identify and support potential markets/business opportunities for recovered resources 7. Seek expert advice regarding the impact of planning and zoning to determine the best use of the buffer land	1. Establish and maintain consistent communication with stakeholders and communities to ensure SRWRA's role and capabilities are understood 2. Provide information to Constituent Councils to support them with waste avoidance and positive waste behaviours and initiatives 3. Identify industry initiatives and outcomes that are locally relevant and provide to Constituent Councils	1. EPA Licence is renewed by 31 July 2019 2. Update LEMP to reflect new EPA Licence 3. Conduct review of Charter (due 2019) 4. Review and update Governance Manual 5. Review and update Policies and Procedures 6. Implement 2019 Risk Evaluation Action Plan (WHS&IM) 7. Future landfill rehabilitation and capping is assessed and funded over the lifetime of the site 8. Deliver operating surplus 9. Review fill plan and program supercell construction 10. Establish strategic and operational KPIs	
Key Measures	1. Diversion of incoming waste material from landfill >25% 2. Future landfill airspace = 30 years 3. Carbon emission offset >100,000 tonnes pa 4. Deliver agreed projects on time and on budget	5. One presentation to Elected Members in each Constituent Council per annum 6. Bi-monthly communication with Constituent Councils	7. Maintain EPA Licence 8. Reduction in the number of lost time injuries from the previous year 9. Achieve or surpass operating surplus budget	

SOUTHERN REGION WASTE RESOURCE AUTHORITY

(BUDGETED) UNIFORM PRESENTATION OF FINANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2018/19 $'000 BR3	2019/20 $'000 DRAFT BUDGET
Operating Revenues	12,430	11,666
less Operating Expenses	(11,884)	(11,154)
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before Capital Amounts	**546**	**512**
Net Outlays on Existing Assets		
Capital Expenditure on renewal and replacement of Existing Assets	(211)	(1,077)
less Depreciation, Amortisation, Impairment and Movement in Landfill Provisions	1,010	911
less Proceeds from Sales of Replaced Assets	-	-
	799	**(166)**
Net Outlays on New and Upgraded Assets		
Capital Expenditure on New and Upgraded Assets	(284)	(8,945)
less Amounts received specifically for New and Upgraded Assets	-	3,750
less Proceeds from Sales of Replaced Assets	-	-
	(284)	(5,195)
Net Lending/(Borrowing) for Financial Year	**1,061**	**(4,849)**

SOUTHERN REGION WASTE RESOURCE AUTHORITY

(BUDGETED) STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2018/19 BR3 $'000		2019/20 DRAFT BUDGET $'000
	INCOME	
10,741	User Charges	9,882
416	Investment Income	541
691	Other	507
582	Net gain - equity accounted Joint Venture	736
12,430	**TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE**	**11,666**
	EXPENSES	
1,228	Employee Costs	1,237
9,646	Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses	9,006
-	Finance Costs	-
951	Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	911
59	Other Expenses	-
11,884	**TOTAL EXPENSES**	**11,154**
546	**OPERATING SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)**	**512**
-	Net Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Assets	-
-	Amounts Received Specifically for New or Upgraded Assets	3,750
-	Physical Resources Received Free of Charge	-
546	**NET SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)**	**4,262**
-	**Other Comprehensive Income**	**-**
546	**TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**	**4,262**

SOUTHERN REGION WASTE RESOURCE AUTHORITY

(BUDGETED) STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2018/19 BR3 $'000		2019/20 DRAFT BUDGET $'000
	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
	RECEIPTS	
11,432	Operating Receipts	10,389
416	Investment Receipts	541
	PAYMENTS	
(10,874)	Operating Payments to Suppliers and Employees	(10,243)
974	**NET CASH RECEIVED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES**	**687**
	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
	RECEIPTS	
-	Sale of Surplus Assets	-
-	Amounts Specifically for New or Upgraded Assets	3,750
300	Distribution Received from Equity Accounted Joint Venture	350
	PAYMENTS	
(211)	Expenditure on Renewal/Replacement Assets	(1,077)
(284)	Expenditure on New/Upgraded Assets	(8,945)
-	Capital Contributed to Equity Accounted Joint Venture Business	(2,500)
(195)	**NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES**	**(8,422)**
	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
	PAYMENTS	
-	Distribution to Constituent Councils	-
-	**NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES**	**-**
779	**NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD**	**(7,735)**
16,343	**CASH AT BEGINNING OF REPORTING PERIOD**	**17,122**
17,122	**CASH AT END OF REPORTING PERIOD**	**9,387**

SOUTHERN REGION WASTE RESOURCE AUTHORITY

(BUDGETED) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POISITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

2018/19 BR3 $'000		2019/20 DRAFT BUDGET $'000
	CURRENT ASSETS	
17,122	Cash & Cash Equivalents	9,387
1,839	Trade & Other Receivables	1,839
-	Other Financial Assets	-
-	Inventory	-
18,961	**TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS**	**11,226**
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS	
1,167	Investment in Joint Venture	4,053
15,714	Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	25,161
-	Other Non-Current Assets	-
16,881	**TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS**	**29,214**
35,842	**TOTAL ASSETS**	**40,440**
	CURRENT LIABILITIES	
2,436	Trade & Other Payables	2,436
-	Borrowings	-
101	Provisions	101
2,537	**TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES**	**2,537**
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	
-	Trade & Other Payables	-
13,629	Provisions	13,965
-	Borrowings	-
-	Other Non-Current Liabilities	-
13,629	**TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES**	**13,965**
16,166	**TOTAL LIABILITIES**	**16,502**
19,676	**NET ASSETS**	**23,938**
	EQUITY	
19,676	Accumulated Surplus	23,938
-	Asset Revaluation Reserve	-
-	Other Reserves	-
19,676	**TOTAL EQUITY**	**23,938**

SOUTHERN REGION WASTE RESOURCE AUTHORITY

(BUDGETED) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2018/19 BR3 $'000		2019/20 DRAFT BUDGET $'000
	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	
19,130	Balance at beginning of period	19,676
546	Net Surplus/(Deficit)	4,262
-	Transfers from reserves	-
-	Transfers to reserves	-
-	Distribution to Councils	-
19,676	**Balance at end of period**	**23,938**
19,676	**TOTAL EQUITY**	**23,938**

2019-2020 Budget parameters and assumptions

Budget Parameters:

(i) Budget is prepared on the basis that it is consistent with the objectives and initiatives of the Strategic Plan.

No change, budget needs to be consistent with the adopted Strategic Plan.

(ii) Operations are based on a business approach i.e.

- Gate Fees are at market price
- Operating expenses are minimised
- Appropriate Net Return on investment is realised for owners

No change. Gate prices are reviewed annually and the gate prices are considered to be market prices. Operating expenses will be analysed to keep to a minimum.

(iii) Future site rehabilitation and capping is assessed and funded over an estimate life of the landfill.

No change.

(iv) Operating surplus is maintained over the life of the Long Term Financial Plan (individual years may be in deficit if the underlying trend is a surplus).

No change.

(v) Meet all the legislative requirements i.e. WHS, EPA, Zero Waste, Licence conditions.

No change.

(vi) Asset Management plans are in place and are reflected in budget figures.

No change.

(vii) Capital works program is planned and funded i.e. cell construction (link to LTFP).

No change.

(viii) Identify opportunities to diversify and grow the revenue base however any potential commercial opportunities will need to consider the impact on the long term value of SRWRA's land adjoining the waste management zoned land.

(ix) Historic budgeting.

The budget is based on Budget Review 3 data, increased where justified by the appropriate indices.
All new services and or service levels are to be zero based.

The budgets are re-evaluated quarterly each financial year in line with changes and developments within the business and direct market.

A CPI increase (Adelaide CPI for year ending 31st Dec) is used as a base rate if no other relevant data is applicable.

Budget Assumptions

Financial
Deposit interest rates are currently in the 1.5% (ANZ/LGFA cash rate) to 2.44% (LGFA 12-month term rate quoted 4/1/19) range depending on the deposit term. Rate increases are difficult to forecast at this stage and for budget purposes a deposit rate of 2.44% is proposed.

Waste Volumes
Waste volumes are re-assessed at each quarter. Volumes are currently under assessment in line with the data provided from the Joint Venture, Constituent Councils and major customers and in line with the updated Strategic Plan / Long Term Financial Plan.

Waste Prices
The waste prices will be consistent with the prices contained in the Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP). The majority of SRWRA's waste is contracted with annual fixed increases. The Long Term Financial Plan will be reviewed in line with the Strategic Plan. Constituent Councils benefit from lower gate base rates in lieu of annual distributions. A minimum CPI increase will be applied.

Waste Levy
The State Government reviews the Waste Levy on an annual basis and it is expected that the 2019/20 levy increase will be a $3 increase, from, $100.00 to $103.00 per tonne.

Joint Venture
The Southern Recycling Centre (SRC) continues to produce sustainable results in relation to recycling volumes and shared costs.

Staff & Labour Costs
Based on existing staff levels and operations, there is no anticipation of any additional staff being required.
All staff are on individual contracts and any wage increases are based on merit. For budgeting purposes the Adelaide Consumer Price Index (CPI) figures for the year ending 31st December was used.

Competitive Environment

The SRWRA has implemented effective and proven solutions in sustainable resource recovery, landfill management and waste management amidst the current environmental challenges and market competition and will continue to develop this strategic vision into the future.

Boral Linwood Quarry

Originating Officer	Strategic Planner - Sheree Tebyanian
Corporate Manager	Manager Innovation and Strategy - Fiona Harvey
General Manager	General Manager City Development - Abby Dickson
Report Reference	GC190625R14

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) has invited the City of Marion Council to make a written submission on a proposal for the Linwood Quarry. Public submissions close by the 27 June 2019.

Responses to the proposal have been provided in the required submission template (Attachment 1), for Council's consideration.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 6 December 2018, Boral Resources (SA) Limited made an application for an Extractive Mineral Lease, supported by a mining proposal, to the Department for Energy and Mining. The mining proposal describes the existing environment, proposed operations, and an assessment of the potential environmental impacts of these operations over the life of the quarry.

DEM has developed a dedicated project consultation web page, where an electronic version of the mining proposal (477 pages) can be downloaded.

Plans for the proposed mineral extraction site at the Quarry are to extend eastward (Map in Attachment 2) onto currently vacant grassy agricultural grazing land for which Boral holds a Mineral Claim (MC) number 4439 on a parcel of land located to the east of the existing Quarry site. The future operation of the MC is the subject of this mining lease proposal.

The mining proposal includes information around the community consultation undertaken by Boral Resources (SA) throughout the preparation of the proposal.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Endorses the City of Marion Council response to the Extractive Mineral Lease proposal by Boral Resources for Linwood Quarry, subject to any changes proposed at this meeting**

GENERAL ANALYSIS

The mining proposal prepared by Boral Resources outlines that 'Boral have proactively engaged with the local community through the Joint Working Group, community drop-in sessions, newsletters and questionnaires.' (pg.33).

The consultation period undertaken by Boral, between 23 February 2017 to 25 July 2018, included the following:

- Four Joint Working Group (JWG) community consultation meetings (minutes maintained by Boral and circulated via the Boral Linwood webpage). JWG members include residents, Boral Resources staff and a City of Marion Elected Member.
- Two consultation campaign 'drop-in' events

- The first 'drop-in' event was held at the Cove Civic Centre with four community meetings over a 3 day period from 19 September to 21 September 2017. There were a total of 30 attendees that included residents of Hallett Cove and Marino, representatives from the City of Holdfast Bay and City of Marion, and State Government.

- The Second 'drop-in' event was held from 23 July to 25 July 2018 that included 4 community 'drop-in sessions'. A total of 32 community members attended including residents of Hallett Cove and Marino, along with representatives from the City of Marion, DEM and the EPA.

- A total of 8 feedback forms were completed and submitted to Boral Resources raising matters of concern considered by the community to be potential sources of impact.

The above engagement was promoted through the local newspaper and via the Boral Community newsletter. The newsletter was letter box dropped to a total of 750 residents in the suburbs of Marino, Seacliff Park and Hallett Cove.

Community concerns

The following concerns raised in the community consultation undertaken by Boral were:

- Visual impacts (of the extraction site)
- Public safety (Traffic)
- Native plantings boundaries (requests for)
- Dust (considered by the community as having the greatest potential for the proposed operations within the site)
- Noise
- Blast vibration and overpressure
- Groundwater

The above concerns have been used to inform the environmental aspects of the site and the associated mitigation measures to help reduce the impacts on the local community. These are detailed in the mining proposal.

City of Marion response

The following summarises the proposed response at Attachment 1:

Visual impacts

Concerns are raised about the proposed quarry extractive footprint, which may result in reduced visual amenity for adjacent residential properties. However, it is noted that local residents are considered to have a higher sensitivity to their visual environment when compared to passing road users. The proposed buffer planting to the eastern boundary to reduce potential visual impacts of the MC site is supported. If the extent of proposed buffer plantings along the western boundary, as stated in the report, is found to be inadequate or additional (unreasonable) visual impacts will become apparent, it is requested that a mutually beneficial outcome be resolved (e.g. additional landscaping).

Public safety (Traffic)

At present it appears that access to the proposed extension to the quarry operations will be via the existing quarry and therefore Clubhouse Road. However, Boral indicated in a Community update in December 2018, that they obtained approval from Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) for a new access road and intersection adjacent to Majors Road. This is supported, as any heavy vehicle movements should be achieved by utilising the arterial road network. In addition, this will preserve and/or ensure the safety and amenity of the residential area of Hallett Cove.

It is noted that Council is aware of a planning study being undertaken by DPTI on Majors Road to ascertain future needs and demands. This study has noted the possible movement of additional heavy vehicles due to the change in operations of the quarry.

Native Plantings/Vegetation
The species list from the 2017 vegetation survey, independently commissioned by Boral, only mentions *Austrostipa* sp rather than the specific *Austrostipa* species found on site. The survey mentions that Acacia vicotriae spp. victoriae is not a local native plant, however it is named as a native plant species on the Marino Conservation Park species list, and if this is correct will change the Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) offset clearance calculation that is required under the Native Vegetation Act 1991 and Native Vegetation Regulation 2017. It is suggested further assessment of the native plant species be undertaken.

The proposed buffer planting to the eastern boundary to reduce visual impact of the MC site is supported and it is suggested a local native species, Grey Box Grassy Woodland vegetation type, be used to provide important habitat for avian fauna.

Dust
Complaints raised to council by residents relating to dust, noise, blasting and vibration from activities at Linwood Quarry are directed to the EPA, as the mine regulator. In the 2018/2019 financial period council has received three complaints to date from one resident regarding nuisance dust from the site.

The proposal indicates that predictive computational air dispersion modelling was undertaken to consider the whole of the development within the MC and the adjacent quarry in order to assess cumulative impacts of the entire operation. Modelling predictions indicate that the proposed development 'may result in a net reduction of dust emissions' for residents in Hallett Cove due to the extraction site progressing to the north east.

Modelling predictions, however indicate higher concentrations are expected to occur at northern receptors (Seacliff Park and Marion Golf Course) during later stages of the expansion. "Residential zone (R4) in Marino and the Marion Golf Course are not considered to be sensitive receptors due to the absence of residential dwellings in R4 and the short term exposure to recreational golfers utilising the Marion Golf Course" (pg.54).

As council is a leaseholder for the Marion Golf Club, there is a potential risk for council. Recreational golfers playing golf in high dust conditions is not favourable. It is recommended that Boral gives consideration to potential future use of the Golf club site (e.g Mixed use opportunities) for dust exposure up to 24 hour intervals.

Boral indicates a possible ‘worst case predicted’ 11.4g/mg/month of dust, which is well above the desirable target of 4g/mg/month. Boral suggests that regularly watering down the haul route and the areas of the site of potential dust generation will mitigate dust impacts.

It is suggested that further mitigating actions be outlined in the proposal to include the cleaning of resident homes/cars when dust thresholds are breached and become problematic.

Modelling to the proposed Seacliff Park DPA site is not identified in the proposal therefore further modelling to assess the impacts to the future Seacliff Park DPA site is suggested.

Noise
Although the mine is regulated by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and therefore does not fall under the *Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016* it is suggested that the hours of operation be aligned to that Act with regard noise from construction; i.e. 7.00am – 7.00pm Monday to Saturday, and no operation on Sundays and Public Holidays.

Blast Vibration and over pressure
Further feedback is requested indicating the prediction of greater or less earth movement and shock as a result of the intended operation. Confirmation is also requested of expected blast vibration and over pressure impacts on the Marion Golf Club and the Seacliff Park DPA site, in consideration of future mixed use possibilities for the site.

Water
Consideration is requested for the prevention of drag out of mud from the site to reduce the risks of contamination to storm water.

The commitment by Boral Resources to ongoing monitoring for environmental pollution to groundwater is supported.

Marion Golf Club
Council is investigating the potential future upgrade of the Marion Golf Club that may look to increase the use of the site. Modelling undertaken by Boral only considers the current limited use of the site, so it is suggested that the modelling is extended to include more intensive and sensitive uses for this site.

Seacliff Park Residential and Centre Development Plan Amendment
The Cities of Marion and Holdfast Bay are jointly progressing a developer-funded Development Plan Amendment (DPA) to introduce a Suburban Neighbourhood Zone over the land near the intersection of Ocean Boulevard and Scholefield Road at Seacliff Park. The zoning will support medium density residential development and a neighbourhood level activity centre. The subject land is located adjacent the northern end of the quarry operations.

Boral have been aware of the future development potential of the site given their negotiations of the new haulage route with the Seacliff Park developers.

No “receptors” were located along the Southern boundary of the DPA site within the report and subsequent recommendations would not have considered the potential for dust to impact future residential developments. It is suggested that Boral’s modelling is extended to include potential for residential accommodation at this site.

Glenthorne Farm National Park
The South Australian Government plans to bring together several parcels of land in the southern suburbs to form 'Glenthorne National Park'. The Glenthorne National Park concept geographically links parcels of land including Glenthorne Farm, O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park, Marino Conservation Park, Hallett Cove Conservation Park, Happy Valley Reservoir and the Field River to create Glenthorne National Park of approximately 1, 500 hectares.

The report by Boral indicates that discussions have been held with the Minister for Environment and Water and the Minister for Transport, Infrastructure, Minister for Planning and Local Government on 31 July 2018 that resulted in the assurance that: "Glenthorne National Park would in no way impact operations at the site and the particular area of the MC." (pg. 4-5)

The Glenthorne National Park concept is strongly supported as council, community and State Government has been working to progress this outcome for many years. It is noted it is imperative that Boral ensure environmental offsets are factored into future management of the MC so opportunities are maximised across the region through Glenthorne National Park.

Ongoing consultation with the community
Further feedback on the new and ongoing communication plan to keep residents informed in the process of the expansion is sought.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Linwood_Submission_Template City of Marion response	PDF File
2	Linwood Quarry proposed expansion map	PDF File

Public Submission Cover Sheet

Mining Proposal (MP)

LINWOOD EASTERN EXTENSION PROJECT BY BORAL RESOURCES LIMITED

USE THIS FORM AS: A cover sheet to accompany a written submission

Boral Resources (SA) Limited is proposing an extension to the existing Linwood Quarry located between Marino, Seacliff Park and Hallett Cove in the southern suburbs of Adelaide.

On 6 December 2018, Boral submitted an application for an extractive minerals lease, supported by a mining proposal to the Department for Energy and Mining (DEM).

Written submissions are invited from members of the public on this application.

Making a Submission

We value the community's input, information provided in submissions is vital to the assessment processes.

Please follow the steps below to make an effective submission.

1. **Review Boral's application for an EML**, available at www.energymining.sa.gov.au/linwood_quarry_eastern_extension_project

2. Decide whether or not to include personal information in your submission

South Australian Government agencies ensure the protection of personal information by adhering to the South Australian Department of the Premier and Cabinet Information Privacy Principles Instruction (http://dpc.sa.gov.au/sites/default/files/pubimages/Circulars/PC012_Privacy_0.pdf).

When you make a written submission, that submission becomes a public record. Your written submission will be provided to the applicant and will be published on the DEM website. This includes:

- the content of your submission and any attachments - including any personal information about you which you have chosen to include in those documents.

If you wish for your personal information to be withheld, **you must**:

- request that your name and contact details be withheld from publishing by ticking the relevant box in the form below; and
- **not include** personal or identifying information in your submission or attachments.

We will not accept offensive, threatening, defamatory or other inappropriate material.

3. Make a submission

To make a written submission, please use this **cover sheet** to accompany your written submission. Your submission can be provided in any written form, including a letter or email.

Alternatively, make an online submission by accessing the DEM website online submission form and following the instructions.

Provide your written submission to government using any of the following methods:

By mail to:

Mining Regulation
Attn: Business Support Officer

GPO Box 320
ADELAIDE SA 5001

By email to:
DEM.MiningRegRehab@sa.gov.au

On line submission:
online submission form

Public submission

Section A: Contact details

Please complete the following information. Your contact details will be used by the South Australian government to acknowledge your submission. Those marked with an asterisk '*' are mandatory. **Anonymous submissions will not be accepted.**

Title	**CITY OF MARION LINWOOD QUARRY PROPOSAL FEEDBACK SUBMISSION**				
***Name**	SHEREE	***Surname**	TEBYANIAN		
Organisation	CITY OF MARION				
***Street / PO Box**	245 STURT ROAD				
***Town / Suburb**	STURT			SA ***State**	5047 ***Postcode**
***Email address (mandatory for electronic submissions)**	sheree.tebyanian@marion.sa.gov.au	**Telephone**	08 8375 6797		
Submission date	27 JUNE 2019				

Section B: Privacy

Please select **one** of the following options:

✓ *I understand that my submission, **including my personal contact details**, will be published on the DEM website and provided to the applicant.*

OR

*I understand that my submission will be published on the DEM website and provided to the applicant, **but** I require that the government **withholds my name and contact details**. I understand that it is **my responsibility** to ensure personal information is not included in the body of my submission, any footers or headers or any attachments.*

Section C: Submission

Issue	**Reference and page number** (if known)	**Comment**
Groundwater example	*MP 7.1.3, p. 53*	*Example*
Visual Impacts	MP 5.2.1, pg 50	Concerns are raised about the proposed quarry extractive footprint, which may result in reduced visual amenity outcomes for adjacent residential properties. However, it is noted that local residents are considered to have a higher sensitivity to their visual environment when compared to passing road users. The proposed buffer planting to the eastern boundary to reduce potential visual impacts of the MC site is supported. If the extent of proposed buffer plantings along the western boundary, as stated in the report, is found to be inadequate or additional (unreasonable) visual impacts become apparent, it is requested that a mutually beneficial outcome be resolved (e.g additional landscaping).
Public safety (Traffic)	MP 7.2, 7.2.2, pg. 43-44	At present it appears that access to the proposed extension to the quarry operations will be via the existing quarry and therefore Clubhouse Road. However, Boral indicated in a Community update in December 2018 that they obtained approval from Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) for a new access road and intersection adjacent to Majors Road. This is supported, as any heavy vehicle movements should be achieved by utilising the arterial road network. In addition, this will preserve and/or ensure the safety and amenity of the residential area of Hallett Cove. It is noted that Council is aware of a planning study being undertaken by DPTI to ascertain future needs and demands. This study has noted the possible movement of additional heavy vehicles due to the change in operations of the quarry.
Vegetation survey	MP Section 2.12.1 Pg.15-16	The species list from the 2017 vegetation survey only mentions *Austrostipa* sp rather than the specific *Austrostipa* species found on site. The survey mentions that *Acacia vicotriae* spp. *victoriae* is not a local native plant, however it is named as a native plant species on the Marino Conservation Park species list, and if this is correct will change the SEB offset clearance calculation that is required under the Native Vegetation Act 1991 and Native Vegetation Regulation 2017. It is suggested further assessment of the native plant species be undertaken. The proposed buffer planting to the eastern boundary to reduce visual impact of the MC site is supported and it is suggested a local native species, Grey Box Grassy Woodland vegetation type, be used to provide important habitat for avian fauna.
Dust	MP Section 2.6, pg. 10-12, MP Section	The proposal indicates that predictive computational air dispersion modelling was undertaken to consider the whole of the development within the MC and the adjacent quarry in order to assess cumulative impacts of the entire operation. Modelling predictions indicate that the proposed development 'may result in a net reduction of dust emissions'

Issue	Reference and page number (if known)	Comment
	7.9.1 pg. 54	for residents in Hallett Cove due to the extraction site progressing to the north east. However, modelling predictions indicate higher concentrations expected to occur at northern receptors (Seacliff Park and Marion Golf Course) during later stages of the expansion, "Residential zone (R4) in Marino and the Marion Golf Course are not considered to be sensitive receptors due to the absence of residential dwellings in R4 and the short term exposure to recreational golfers utilising the Marion Golf Course" (pg.54) As council is a leaseholder for the Marion Golf Club, there is a potential risk for council. Recreational golfers playing golf in high dust conditions is not favourable. Consideration of future use of the Golf club also needs to be factored (e.g. Mixed use opportunities) to consider dust exposure up to 24 hour intervals. Boral indicates a possible 'worst case predicted' 11.4g/mg/month of dust, which is well above the desirable target of 4g/mg/month. Boral suggests that regularly watering down of the haul route and the areas of the site of potential dust generation will mitigate dust impacts. It is suggested that further mitigating actions be outlined in the proposal to include the cleaning of resident homes/cars when dust thresholds are breached and become problematic. Modelling to the proposed Seacliff Park DPA site is not identified in the proposal. Further modelling to assess the impacts to the future Seacliff Park DPA site is suggested.
Noise	MP Section 2.6, pg.10 4.2.1, pg 27 and 7.8.3, pg.53	Although the mine is regulated by the EPA and therefore does not fall under the Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act, 2016, it is suggested that the hours of operation be aligned to that Act with regard to noise from construction, i.e., 7.00am – 7.00pm Monday to Saturday and no operation on Sundays and Public Holidays.
Blast Vibration and over pressure	MP Section 5.2.4, pg.38	Further feedback indicating the prediction of greater or less earth movement and shock as a result of the intended operation is recommended. Confirmation is also requested of expected blast vibration and over pressure impacts on the Marion Golf Club and the Seacliff Park DPA site, in consideration of future mixed use possibilities for the site.
Groundwater	Section 2.11, pg.14 7.17 & Attachment 15, 3.1.1	Consideration of preventing drag out of mud from the site to reduce the risks of contamination to storm water is recommended. The commitment by Boral Resources (SA) to ongoing monitoring for environmental pollution to groundwater is supported.
Marion Golf Club	MP Section 2.6.2, pg. 12.	Council is investigating the potential future upgrade of the Marion Golf Club that would look to increase the use of the site. Modelling undertaken by Boral only considers the current limited use of the site,

Issue	Reference and page number (if known)	Comment
	Attachment 4, pg.5	so it is suggested that the modelling is extended to include more intensive and sensitive uses for this site.
Seacliff Park Development	Section 7.9.1 pg. 54, Attachment 4, pg.67	The Cities of Marion and Holdfast Bay are jointly progressing a developer-funded Development Plan Amendment (DPA) to introduce a Suburban Neighbourhood Zone over the land near the intersection of Ocean Boulevard and Scholefield Road at Seacliff Park. The zoning will support medium density residential development and a neighbourhood level activity centre. The subject land is located adjacent the northern end of the quarry operations. Boral have been aware of the future development potential of the site given their negotiations on the new haulage route with the Seacliff Park developers. No “receptors” were located along the Southern boundary of the DPA site within the report and subsequent recommendations would not have considered the potential for dust to impact future residential development relating to this DPA site. Council suggests Boral’s modelling is extended to include potential for residential accommodation at this site.
Glenthorne Farm National Park	Attachment 1, 2.2 Land Use	The South Australian Government plans to bring together several parcels of land in the southern suburbs to form 'Glenthorne National Park'. The Glenthorne National Park concept, geographically links parcels of land including Glenthorne Farm, O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park, Marino Conservation Park, Hallett Cove Conservation Park, Happy Valley Reservoir and the Field River to create Glenthorne National Park of approximately 1, 500 hectares. The report by Boral indicates that discussions have been held with the Minister for Environment and Water and the Minister for Transport, Infrastructure, and Minister for Planning, and Local Government on 31 July 2018 that resulted in the assurance that "Glenthorne National Park would in no way impact operations at the site and the particular area of the MC." (pg. 4-5) The Glenthorne National Park concept is strongly supported as council, community and State Government has been working to progress this outcome for many years. It is noted it is imperative that Boral ensure that environmental offsets are factored into future management of the MC so opportunities across the region are maximized through Glenthorne National Park.
Ongoing consultation with the community	MP Section 5.2, pg.44	Further feedback on the new and ongoing communication plan to keep residents informed in the process of the expansion is requested.

Section D: Any other comments

Comment
No additional comments.

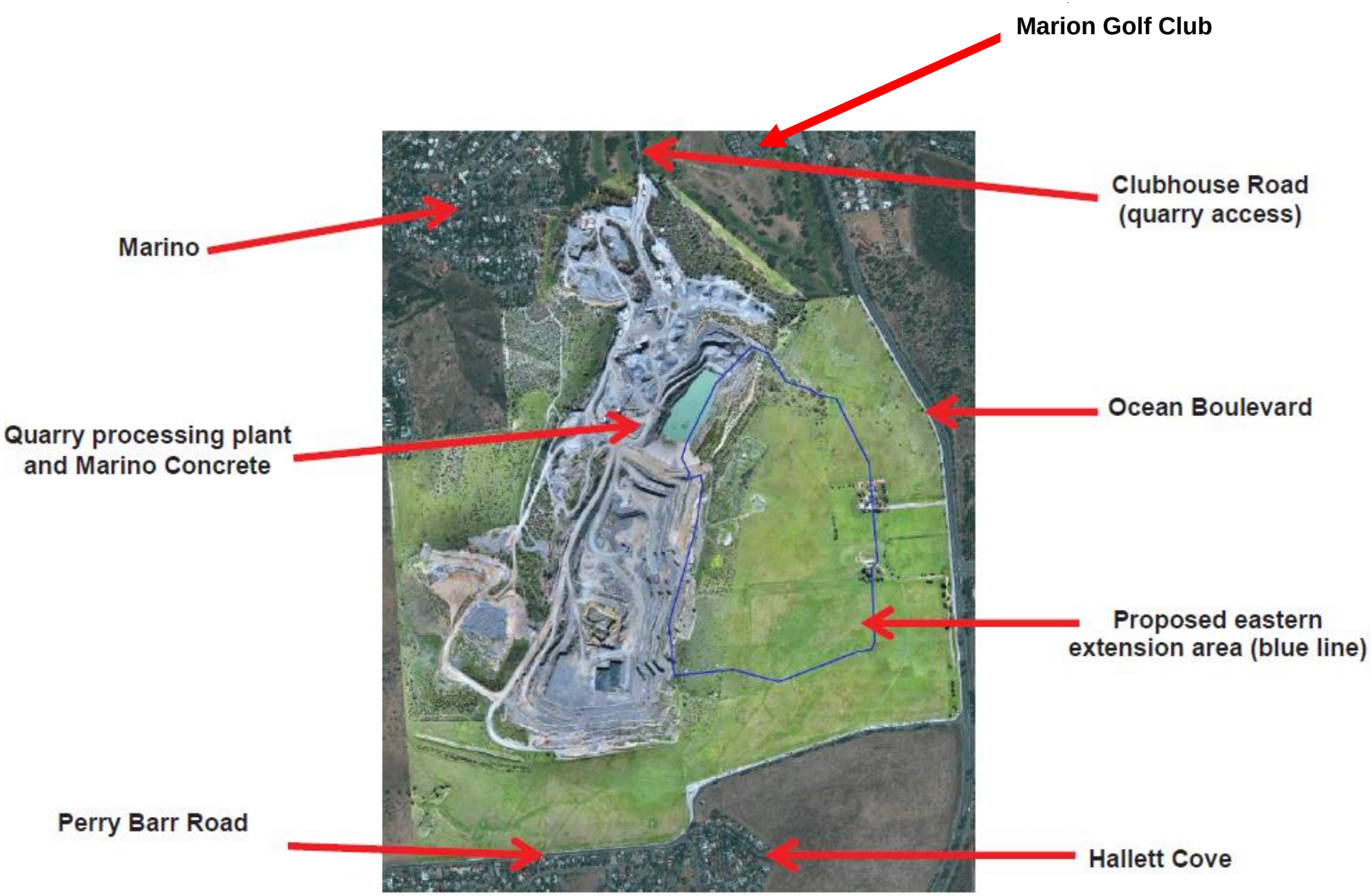
Once completed, return you submission by the due date to:

By mail to:

Mining Regulation
Attn: Business Support Officer
GPO Box 320,
Adelaide SA 5001

By email to:
DEM.MiningRegRehab@sa.gov.au

Online submission:
online submission form


Marion Golf Club
Clubhouse Road
(quarry access)
Marino
Ocean Boulevard
Quarry processing plant
and Marino Concrete
Proposed eastern
extension area (blue line)
Perry Barr Road
Hallett Cove

Hallett Cove Sea Pool Feasibility Study

Originating Officer	Senior Environmental Planner - Rebecca Neumann
Corporate Manager	Manager Innovation and Strategy - Fiona Harvey
General Manager	General Manager City Development - Abby Dickson
Report Reference	GC190625R15

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To provide Council with the final results of the Hallett Cove sea pool technical feasibility study.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In June 2018, Council agreed to work with the Minister for Environment and Water (via Department for Environment and Water- Coastal Management Branch) to progress a study into the technical feasibility of a sea pool at Hallett Cove (GC120618R02). Council agreed to partner in the study to:

- respond to the interest from the community for a sea pool at Hallett Cove;
- gain further understanding of options for protection of the Heron Way Reserve embankment from coastal erosion as a result of sea level rise;
- gain further understanding of cost implications for creating a sandy beach at Hallett Cove.

The University of New South Wales' Water Research Laboratory (WRL) was engaged to deliver the study as coastal engineering specialists and leading researchers on sea pools.

Following consultation with the project partners (City of Marion and Department of Environment and Water - Coastal Management Branch), the full technical feasibility study by WRL is presented in Attachment 1. Key findings of the WRL report include:

- a sea pool is technically feasible and could be designed to protect the Heron Way embankment from coastal erosion as a result of sea level rise;
- combined costs for design and construction of a sea pool, surrounding public facilities and associated protection of the Heron Way embankment may exceed $5 million;
- creation of a sandy beach at Hallett Cove would likely require sand retention structures and sand replenishment with an estimated upfront cost of $13 million and annual maintenance cost of $2 million.

A summary of further expert advice on the concept a sea pool at Hallett Cove beach has been provided in the body of this report. Key findings include:

- The location recommended in the WRL report at the base of the constructed Heron Way embankment contains low biodiversity, however the potential for the pool to impact on threatened Hooded Plovers would need further assessment if the project was to progress.
- The rocky reef at Hallett Cove contains high biodiversity. Whilst WRL did not report threats to marine ecology from case studies of pools in NSW, further consideration of how a seawater pump and associated infrastructure could impact marine species would need consideration.
- The suggested location for a pool is Crown land under the responsibility of the Minister for Transport. The Minister is able to provide consent for a structure to be built in this area, however further advice on the details of approvals, development of management agreements and ongoing liabilities would be needed.
- If Council was to progress with development of a sea pool as a Council-managed facility, it is likely that the pool would need to be managed in line with current public swimming centre guidelines - this would be likely to include provision of lifeguards, fencing and security. These requirements may be different if the State Government (or another organisation) was to progress with the project.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Notes that the "*Feasibility Study for Hallett Cove Ocean Pool, South Australia"* by University of New South Wales, Water Research Laboratory (Attachment 1) and further analysis of the feasibility of a sea pool contained in this report.**

2. **Writes to the Minister for Environment and Water and Minister for Transport, Infrastructure and Local Government and presents the "*Feasibility Study for Hallett Cove Ocean Pool, South Australia"* by University of New South Wales, Water Research Laboratory (Attachment 1) and a summary of the analysis of the feasibility of a sea pool contained in this report.**

Legal / Legislative / Policy:	If Council was to progress this project further, full assessment of risks and project impacts for Council would be needed (s48 Local Government Act 1999) given the significance of the project and likely budget impact of over $5 million.
Current Budget Allocation	A total budget of up to $50,000 was established for this project. Council allocated $25,000 matched with $25,000 from the Department for Environment and Water (Coast Protection) via a funding agreement. To date $34,000 has been spent.
Proposed Future Budget Allocation:	No future budget is allocated to this project and a sea pool is not identified as a priority in the DRAFT City of Marion Business Plan 2019-2023

DISCUSSION

Background

In June 2018, Council agreed to work with the Department for Environment and Water (Coastal Management Branch) to progress a study into the technical feasibility of a sea pool at Hallett Cove (GC120618R02).

The sea pool study area was the beach and intertidal region south of the Hallett Cove Conservation Park boundary and north of where the dune starts on Grand Central Avenue.

The scope of the study focused primarily on whether a sea pool could be built within the physical coastal environment of Hallett Cove along with some high level assessment of other factors relating to sea pool design, construction and management. Key themes of the project brief included:

1. Coastal processes and underlying geology to determine whether the location could physically sustain a sea pool
2. Potential environmental impacts from development of such a sea pool – including to the sub-tidal marine ecology, intertidal ecology and beach/ dune ecology
3. Potential threats to heritage and culture – particularly the geological significance of this location and the adjacent conservation park
4. Future erosion protection of the Heron Way Reserve embankment (taking into account coastal climate change)
5. The potential for a sea pool to assist with retention of sand at Hallett Cove Beach
6. High-level construction and operation costs of the pool
7. Likely popularity of a sea pool and capacity to provide associated infrastructure such as access to car parking.

The scope of the study did not include:

- Community consultation
- Detailed proposals for design and construction
- Detailed analysis of construction costs, operational costs, risks and management models.

A project working group was developed with key representatives from City of Marion and Department for Environment and Water (Coastal Management Branch).

The University of New South Wales, Water Research Laboratory (WRL) was engaged the delivered the bulk study. Advice on ecology and cultural heritage was sought separately as part of the existing investigations into upgrades of the coastal walkway along Hallett Cove beach.

At the 5 March 2019 Infrastructure and Strategy Committee (ISC) meeting, Mr James Carley from WRL provided a presentation on the initial findings of the Hallett Cove sea pool feasibility study with feedback from the ISC being included in a final report to be presented to General Council (ISC190305R03).

Following consultation with the project working group and technical specialists from within City of Marion and Department for Environment and Water, the full feasibility study report by WRL is presented in Attachment 1.

Key Findings

Key findings of the technical report by University of New South Wales - Water Research Laboratory (Attachment 1) include:

- The coastal environment at Hallett Cove beach (along with other similar locations along the metropolitan Adelaide coastline) is suitable for the development of a sea pool.
- Concrete walls and steps would form the shape of the sea pool with water artificially pumped into the pool from the sea with occasional natural wave flushing. Rock revetment would surround the seaward side of the pool to reduce wave energy.
- 'Best practice' design of sea pools includes:
    - A 50 x 20m main pool;
    - A 250 to 450m2 wading pool;
    - 250 to 450m2 of constructed public space;
    - Ancillary works such as toilets, change rooms, lighting, access paths etc.
- Central/best estimates of costs for such a sea pool include:
    - Initial capital: $3 million;
    - Refurbishment at 10 to 20 years: $800,000, net present cost: $206,000;
    - Maintenance costs: $78,000 per annum, 20 year net present cost: $826,000 (plus up to $150,000 per annum if lifeguards are needed - see below);
    - Pump operation: $13,000 per annum, 20 year net present cost: $137,000.
- Maintenance and operating costs of typical sea pools include:
    - draining and removal of debris such as seagrass, sand, rocks etc - this could be as often as weekly. Specialist equipment may be needed on site to remove debris.
    - pump operation and maintenance.
    - crack repairs and joint sealing.
    - painting and maintenance to balustrades.
    - monitoring of water quality (sea pools are not chlorinated)
    - staffing for lifeguards and maintenance activities.
- Lifeguards are not always present at other sea pools in Australia (only 5 out of 70 pools in NSW). Further studies on public safety risks at Hallett Cove would be needed. Separate advice sought from the Local Government Mutual Liability Scheme suggests in South Australia, there may be a need for lifeguards to be present during peak operating hours. Based on current costs, this could add up to $150,000 per year to the operating costs.
- Visitations to the Hallett Cove foreshore was estimated to be 75,000 visitations per year. Based on data from other sea pools and usage statistics from other Australian aquatic facilities, a plausible estimate for annual visits to a sea pool at Hallett Cove is 100,000 and could feasibly range from 50,000 to 150,000.
- Using data on economic modelling of aquatic facilities by Royal Life Saving Society, economic benefits for a sea pool at Hallett Cove were estimated as:
    - Plausible economic benefit $1,400,000 per annum;
    - Plausible health economic benefit $2,600,000 per annum; and

- Plausible total economic benefit $4,000,000 per annum.

- The projected pool usage indicates that the present supply of parking may be insufficient and further consideration of parking spaces would be needed during detailed design. The study analysed current parking arrangements and suggested that parking shortages could be overcome through a combination of the following:
  - Increasing street car parking options along Dutchman Drive, Arafura Street and Grande Boulevarde;
  - Providing bicycle storage facilities near the pool;
  - Improving ease of access to Hallett Cove train station e.g. a bicycle-sharing scheme or shuttle bus during peak times.
- Coastal erosion and sea level rise are recognised threats to Hallett Cove beach. A sea pool could be designed to protect approximately 75m of the Heron Way embankment from coastal erosion for approximately 20 years. The remaining embankment along Heron Way would required staged protection with rock rubble that is sensitive to the surrounding geology. The combine cost for total embankment protection including concrete steps surrounding the sea pool was estimated at $1,875,000.
- A sandy beach could not be created adjacent to the Heron Way embankment through a sea pool alone. Traditional engineering methods would need to be employed to create a sandy beach. Upfront costs to create a sandy beach would be in the order of $13 million plus an annual cost of $2 million.
- The majority of sea pools in Australia were constructed in the 1890s and 1930s. Sea pools are not currently being actively built in Australia and are uncommon in South Australia. There are no recent precedents for planning and building approval and risk management at new facilities, particularly in the South Australian context.

Ecological Impacts

As part of the Marion Coastal Walkway strategy and upgrades a detailed independent assessment of flora and fauna as well as cultural heritage is currently underway for Hallett Cove beach.

These surveys highlight that the areas of highest conservation significance surround the Field River mouth. The WRL report recommends the best location for a pool would be an area between the high and low water mark adjacent to the Heron Way Reserve embankment. The toe of the Heron Way Reserve embankment is artificially constructed with sparse vegetation cover in poor condition. The vegetation is dominated by weed species except in some locations where some revegetation has occurred.

If a sea pool was to progress, landscaping surrounding the pool could improve the use of local native species and ensure the embankment is more easily accessible for maintenance.

A terrestrial fauna survey identified 21 different bird species and up to 11 different reptile species likely to be present along the beach. Most of these species are also concentrated around the Field River mouth area.

If the idea of a sea pool was to progress, further considerations for terrestrial fauna would include:

- Potential impacts to Hooded Plovers – these small, beach dependent birds are protected under Federal legislation. The study area for the sea pool is approximately 300m from where the Hooded Plovers have been nesting. Whilst it is not anticipated that a sea pool would negatively impact on these birds, if a pool was to progress towards detailed design, further expert advice on potential impacts would be needed. This could include timing any construction activities outside of the nesting season.
- Whether the presence of permanent, still water in the pool may attract certain species of birds (this does occur sometimes in NSW)
- A relocation plan for any vertebrate species that are uncovered prior to or during construction (e.g. reptiles in particular).

Sea pools are generally seen to be of low impact to the marine environment. The WRL study did not highlight any negative impacts on the marine environment from sea pools at other locations.

Surveys of Hallett Cove Reef identify this area to be regionally significant and in good condition with high levels of biodiversity. Key areas for consideration around marine protection if the project was to progress would include:

- Impacts related to the location, construction and operation of the seawater pump. In particular minimising risk of entrapment of sea life in the pump.
- Monitoring of discharge water quality. The pool would be expected to attract more swimmers to Hallett Cove, however numbers would still be lower than those swimming at other metropolitan beaches. The presence of these additional people in and around the water may result in very small changes to water quality.
- Whether the overflow water from the pool might attract certain species or change beach ecology.
- Developing a plan for removal of species that may accidentally be trapped in the pool through the intake pump or wave overtopping – this could include dangerous species such as blue-ringed octopus, jellyfish or urchins. Due to the high wall height and shallow adjacent reef, it is not expected that any large marine creatures could be washed in the pool.

Cultural Heritage

Investigation of the potential to impact sites of Aboriginal significance has commenced as part of the potential realignment of the Marion Coastal walkway south of the sea pool study area. Existing sites are known to occur along Hallett Cove beach. Although the embankment along Heron Way Reserve has been recently constructed, there may be factors that need consideration in future studies if a sea pool was to progress. Early engagement with Kaurna representatives would be needed if the project was to progress to detailed design.

Land Ownership and Management

The area recommended as suitable for the pool in the technical feasibility study is covered by the *Harbours and Navigation Act, 1993*. Under this Act, the Minister for Transport owns the seabed and foreshore to high water mark. Consent would need to be sought from the Minister to build structures such as a sea pool.

Further advice around land ownership, ongoing management responsibilities and public liability would be needed if this project was to progress. The types of agreements and / or approvals needed would vary depending on the lead proponent of the project and whether a sea pool was legally considered as part of the ocean or a stand-alone public swimming facility.

For a pool developed on Crown Land, initial advice from the Local Government Mutual Liability Scheme suggests that local government would be exposed to greater liabilities than state government.

Planning and Development

The area is zoned as “Coastal Conservation” in the City of Marion Development Plan.

The following forms of development are envisaged in the zone:

- coast protection works
- conservation works
- interpretive signage and facilities
- small scale tourism/visitor facilities (excluding accommodation).

A sea pool is neither a complying nor non-complying form of development within the zone, therefore a development application for construction of the pool would need to be assessed ‘on merit’, with a referral to the Coast Protection Board.

The zone seeks that any development should be designed and sited to be compatible with conservation and enhancement of the coastal environment and scenic beauty of the zone and should not adversely impact on the ability to maintain the coastal frontage in a stable and natural condition.

Key staff from Department for Environment and Water - Coastal Management Branch have advised on this project and confirmed that any application would be considered on merit.

Further advice on requirements for building approval would also be needed as part of detailed design (see section above on land ownership).

Next Steps

It is recommended that the final report on the sea pool study be presented to the Minister for Environment and Heritage to seek further feedback.

No existing commitment exists for funding of this project towards detailed design by either Council or the State Government.

Should Council wish to pursue the idea of a sea pool at Hallett Cove as a strategic Council priority, further detailed assessment of the project and potential risks to Council would be required through a full prudential review (s48 Local Government 1999).

Key issues to include in the prudential analysis would include:

- Community and economic benefits and needs analysis.
- Consultation and detailed impact analysis (community demand, environmental and cultural impacts, traffic management, safety, security etc.).
- Analysis of project delivery and management models.
- Financial sustainability and whole of life costs of the project.
- Further advice on legislative approvals and liabilities (land ownership, environmental, planning, building etc.).

If a sea pool is not progressed at this location, then further consideration will continue to be needed around the staged protection of the Heron Way Reserve embankment from coastal erosion. A monitoring plan for this location is being developed as part of Council's coastal climate change adaptation planning. Protection is also being planned through the Hallett Cove Foreshore Master Plan. Funding support for monitoring and protection works will continue to be sought from the State Government.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Attachment 1 Hallett Cove Sea Pool Feasibility Study - WRL Technical Report	PDF File

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Water Research Laboratory

Feasibility Study for Hallett Cove Ocean Pool, South Australia

WRL TR 2018/37 | April 2019

By J T Carley, I R Coghlan, D B Lord and M Western



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Executive summary

ES.1 Overview

There are more than 150 ocean pools in the world, predominantly in NSW and South Africa. Ocean pools are highly valued community assets in the areas where they are present. This study has combined case studies from existing pools, discussions with pool managers, experts and pool users, with contemporary coastal engineering techniques and consideration of the coastal processes prevailing at Hallett Cove, to assess the feasibility and develop a preliminary design for an ocean pool at Hallett Cove. This report does not cover ecological and cultural heritage factors, which are covered in separate studies by others.

ES.2 Preliminary design for Hallett Cove

While this report canvassed slatted and netted ocean pools, a concrete ocean pool is recommended for Hallett Cove in this report.

Due to the different wave and tidal characteristics occurring between Hallett Cove and NSW, an ocean pool at Hallett Cove would be less able to operate on the basis of tidal and wave flushing, but would operate best with the use of a pump as the primary means for filling and circulating the water, noting that many NSW ocean pools also use this method. This will also allow a wall level of 1.5 m AHD or higher (AHD is approximately mean sea level). It will result in substantial wave overtopping into the pool only during storm waves and high tides, thereby improving pool safety under ambient conditions, and reducing the potential for sand, seagrass wrack, litter and debris to enter the pool. The proposed wall level could be further optimised with further design development.

Five locations were considered in this report, with the recommended location shown in Figure ES.1. The slight northerly aspect of this location also has the advantage of enhanced sun in winter.

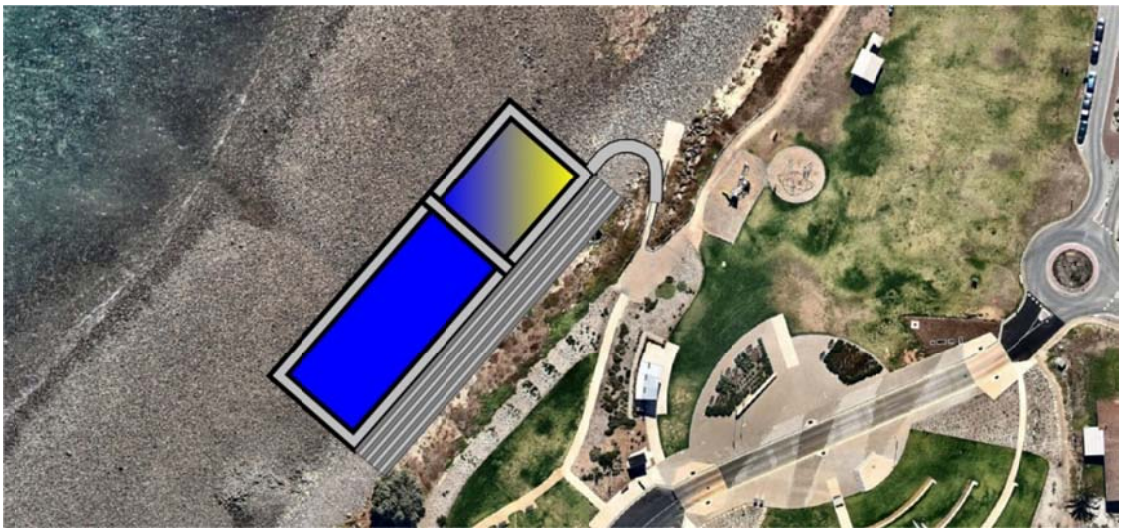


Figure ES.1 Potential pool location

ES.3 Embankment Protection

Previous studies have identified that approximately 400 m of embankment fronting Heron Way Reserve may need coastal protection works into the future, with rock armour and/or cobbles being options, to establish an artificial headland on an otherwise eroding beach. Short sections of this have already been undertaken, however, the full 400 m length could be staged. A stepped concrete seawall associated with an ocean pool would enhance this objective and could cover approximately 75 m of this, albeit at a higher cost. Estimated costs for this would be:

- Stepped concrete seawall: 75 m @ $12,000 = $900,000
- Rock rubble embankment protection: 325 m @ $3,000 = $975,000
- Total cost for embankment protection: $1,875,000.

Assuming that the protection works will be undertaken regardless of an ocean pool, the additional cost for the stepped concrete portion would be:

- 75 m @ ($12,000 - $3,000) = $675,000.

ES.4 Creation of a sandy beach at Hallett Cove

Previous studies have examined the feasibility and costs to create and maintain a sandy beach at Hallett Cove. This would likely involve a sand retention structure, such as an offshore breakwater (comparable to Semaphore Park) or groyne, initial sand nourishment of 500,000 m^3 (if compatible sand was able to be sourced), and the addition of 100,000 m^3/year of compatible sand to feed alongshore losses. Sufficient studies have not yet been undertaken to determine if this would be technically feasible for Hallett Cove. Indicative costs for this (assuming it was technically feasible and adjusted to 2019) would be:

- Sand retention structure: $3 million;
- Initial nourishment: $10 million
- Annual maintenance: $2 million.

This cost is multiple times that of an ocean pool. It would be technically feasible to integrate an ocean pool into a scheme to create a sandy beach, with the ocean pool acting as a groyne or being part of an offshore breakwater, however, this would introduce additional complexities, uncertainties and risks, which are detailed in the report. A more detailed understanding of sediment movement (supply and potential transport rates) would be required, should these options be contemplated. As an ocean pool could be constructed and maintained for a much lower amount than the construction and maintenance of a beach, and could be viable, independent of a beach, it is not recommended that an ocean pool be dependent on any scheme to create and maintain a beach at Hallett Cove. The construction of an ocean pool at the recommended location does not preclude further consideration of a sandy beach for Hallett Cove.

ES.5 Costs for ocean pool
Costs for a “best practice” ocean pool would cover:

- A 50 m x 20 m main pool;
- A 250 to 450 m^2 wading pool;
- 250 to 450 m^2 of constructed public space (decking, promenade and seating); and
- Ancillary works such as toilets, change rooms, lighting and disabled access.

The range of cost estimates and techniques is presented in the body of this report. Central/best estimates of costs (including in-house council labour, materials, external contracts and electricity) are:

- Initial capital: $3 million;
- Refurbishment at 10 to 20 years: $800,000, net present cost: $206,000;
- Maintenance costs: $78,000 per annum, 20 year net present cost: $826,000;
- Pump operation: $13,000 per annum, 20 year net present cost: $137,000.

ES.6 Maintenance
Typical maintenance of an ocean pool involves:

- Planning, asset management, supervision;
- Cleaning;
- Cleaning materials;
- Trash pump and pressure cleaner;
- Sand and wrack removal;
- Minor concrete patching;
- Balustrade repairs;
- Painting;
- Lane marking;
- Pump overhauls;
- Pump replacement;
- Rock removal;
- Lighting maintenance;
- Joint sealing (“Sikaflex”); and
- Service vehicle.

Depending on local factors, most ocean pools are emptied and cleaned at frequencies of once per week to once per month. The most popular pools are sometimes also half drained and refilled overnight once per week in the peak of summer, while more remote pools are cleaned only once or

twice per year. Minimal chemicals are used for cleaning of all ocean pools. The water is not chlorinated.

ES.7 Usage, benefits and car parking

Based on available data, this study has found that there may presently be approximately 64,000 individual visits from November to March each year to the beach and foreshore at Hallett Cove. Additional facilities such as toilets would be needed for increased patronage of the area. The body of this report has identified options to increase available parking and presents more lateral options to manage access during peak times.

The following are central/best estimates of a range of economic and social parameters for an ocean pool, which are derived from the Royal Life Saving Society and other data:

- Plausible individual visits: 100,000 per annum;
- Plausible economic benefit $1,400,000 per annum;
- Plausible health economic benefit $2,600,000 per annum; and
- Plausible total economic benefit $4,000,000 per annum.

ES.8 Safety and Risk Assessment

Of the approximately 70 ocean pools in NSW, less than five have dedicated lifeguards and/or fencing, with some having nearby volunteer patrols on weekends during the patrol season. Most are open 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Ocean pools are almost always safer than the neighbouring beach and rock shelves. A range of risk control measures are presented in the report, with more detailed studies recommended if the project is to progress further.

ES.9 Feasibility

Existing ocean pools are a highly valued community asset. An ocean pool at Hallett Cove is technically feasible. It would involve an initial capital cost of several million dollars and a commitment to ongoing maintenance. Additional studies would be needed to progress the project towards detailed design.

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1 Introduction

The Water Research Laboratory (WRL) of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering at UNSW Sydney was engaged by the City of Marion to undertake a coastal engineering assessment of the feasibility of an ocean pool at Hallett Cove, South Australia. The work was undertaken in conjunction with Coastal Environment (Doug Lord) and Integrated Coasts (Mark Western).

The following tasks were undertaken for this project:

1. Assess different pool design options;
2. Create preliminary design for pool;
3. Assess costs and benefits of developing a sea pool;
4. Assess local geology and coastal processes;
5. Assess potential impacts to local ecology (to be undertaken in separate studies);
6. Assess potential impacts to local culture and heritage (to be undertaken in separate studies);
7. Assess erosion protection options for road embankment;
8. Assess sand retention potential of sea pool;
9. Estimate capital and operational costs of pool; and
10. Assess likely popularity of pool, and parking capacity;

A range of assessment criteria were considered for arriving at a preferred option, and include:

- Capital costs;
- Maintenance costs;
- Safety from waves;
- Potential for natural flushing;
- Potential for sand and seagrass infill;
- Impact on beach processes;
- Engineering certainty;
- Ease of construction;
- Ease of disabled access;
- Potential for boulder/debris impacts; and
- Preservation/maintenance of water quality (including separation from external contamination).

2 Pool types

2.1 Preamble

There are three broad classes of pools which primarily use the surrounding seawater, namely:

- A netted/slatted enclosure which could be fixed or floating (Figure 2.1 to Figure 2.4);
- Tidal/wave filled pool (Figure 2.5 and Figure 2.6);
- A pump-filled pool (or pump-assisted pool) (Figure 2.7).

2.2 Netted or slatted enclosure

There are numerous netted or slatted pool enclosures around Australia. Due to their abundance, WRL is not aware of any attempt to catalogue them nationally. Examples of netted pool enclosures in South Australia include Moonta Bay, Port Lincoln, Point Sinclair, Streaky Bay, Ceduna and Wallaroo. Netted enclosures are often constructed in association with a jetty and are primarily a barrier for sharks (and/or dangerous jellyfish in tropical areas).

Slatted enclosures can also incorporate promenades, deck areas, regular dimensions and geometry, and provide for lap swimming. The amenity of most of these types of pools relies on the native sandy beach present at the site.

There is evidence of an ephemeral sandy beach at Hallett Cove, primarily as a thin veneer of sand over cobbles, and it could be possible to create or further enhance a sandy beach at Hallett Cove. However, to establish a permanent sandy beach would be complex and expensive (many times the cost of an ocean pool located at the back of a beach or headland), with an element of uncertainty. Furthermore, the storm wave climate at Hallett Cove is much larger than that of most netted or slatted pools (e.g. in Sydney Harbour). Therefore, a netted or slatted pool would need to be more heavily engineered at Hallett Cove than most existing examples.

Given that no detailed studies have yet been undertaken, without the high certainty of a sandy beach being available, WRL does not recommend that investment be made towards a netted or slatted enclosure for Hallett Cove.



Figure 2.1 Netted pool, Point Sinclair SA



Figure 2.2 Netted pool, Manly Cove NSW



Figure 2.3 Slatted pool, Little Manly NSW



Figure 2.4 Slatted and netted pool with boardwalk, Balmoral NSW

2.3 Tidal/wave filled pool

A concrete tidal/wave filled pool is potentially feasible for Hallett Cove. Most ocean pools in NSW started their life as tidal/wave filled, but many have evolved into being pump filled.

Potential limitations on a purely tidal/wave filled pool for Hallett Cove include:

- The presence of “dodge tides” (Section 7.1) means that flushing would be low at times;
- The wave climate is much lower than the open coast of NSW; and
- Wave flushing is likely to fill the pool with seagrass wrack and/or sand, and potentially litter and other marine debris.

As with many ocean pools in NSW, a combination of intermittent tidal, wave and pump filling would be feasible for Hallett Cove.



Figure 2.5 Tidal/wave filled pool, Edithburgh SA



Note: lap pool and wading pool

Figure 2.6 Tidal/wave filled pool, South Curl Curl NSW

2.4 Pump-filled pool (or pump-assisted)

A pump-filled pool (or pump-assisted) is potentially feasible for Hallett Cove.

A purely pumped pool has the following disadvantages:

- The pool will need to be higher and therefore may contain more concrete;
- Pump costs will be higher; and
- The pool will be more psychologically disconnected from the ocean.

Based on experience from other locations, an optimum position and elevation can be developed that somewhat relies on pumps, but also receives some wave and tidal flushing.



Figure 2.7 Pump-filled pool, Maccallum Pool, Cremorne, Sydney Harbour NSW

3 Background on Ocean Pools

Depending on definitions, there are approximately 70 ocean pools in NSW, with most located between Newcastle and Wollongong. Fifteen ocean pools are located on Sydney's northern beaches. Most NSW ocean pools were built from the late 1800s to early 1930s. The last new construction was at Cronulla in the 1960s, which was rebuilt in the early 1990s. However, most ocean pools in urban areas are renovated at intervals of 10 to 20 years.

The term "ocean pool" has been used in this report, however, they are also referred to as sea pool(s), rock pool(s), tidal pool(s), ocean baths, sea baths, rock baths, and (in the UK) lido.

The original pools generally had little formal engineering design, but often involved local residents and/or life savers excavating favourable portions of rock shelves, and later enhancing these with concrete walls. Some locations had existing natural pools which were used by traditional owners and/or early colonial settlers. The constructed ocean pools evolved through numerous construction iterations. They are a highly valued local asset and are now generally managed by the relevant local council.

Concrete/rock ocean pools are ubiquitous within NSW and some provinces in South Africa. There is one in Queensland (Caloundra), two in South Australia (Edithburgh and Kingscote), and small numbers of ocean pools in the UK (e.g. Bude), USA (Victoria Beach, Laguna Bay), Mediterranean and New Zealand (one at Dunedin). There are also numerous "ghost" ocean pools on many coasts, including NSW. These pools were either damaged by ocean forces, were excessively dangerous, filled with sand, or simply ceased to be repaired or maintained.

Ocean pools are highly popular with communities and complement traditional beach use. They offer the following advantages over swimming in the ocean:

- A barrier from sharks;
- No rips;
- Partial protection from large waves;
- Partial reduction in stinging jellyfish;
- A well-defined space for training and practising;
- Potentially better water quality than the ocean at certain times; and
- The potential for safer night swimming.

Ocean pools also offer the following advantages over conventional swimming pools:

- Ocean salt water is perceived as more natural and is more buoyant;
- Minimal chemicals are used for cleaning;
- No heating costs;
- Lower pumping and/or filtration costs;
- Potentially reduced costs for staffing, cleaning and maintenance; and
- They allow a close psychological connection with the ocean ("The Wild Edge" – Section 4.2).

Potential disadvantages and/or limitations for ocean pools include:

- They displace existing ecological communities;
- They require a commitment to monitoring, maintenance and future refurbishment;
- The need to manage public safety;
- A pool can change wave and sand patterns in some locations;
- Increased human visitation and congestion may concern some people;
- Liability issues have not been comprehensively tested for new pools;
- Social, political and environmental complexities; and
- There has possibly never been a Development Application for a new ocean pool in Australia.

4 Literature on ocean pools

4.1 Engineering literature

There is limited engineering literature on the design and coastal engineering of ocean pools. This is because:

- Most ocean pools were constructed without formal design; and
- Few ocean pools have been constructed in the last 50 years;

The following works have been sighted by WRL.

4.1.1 WRL Reports

WRL Ocean pool studies

Munro C H and D N Foster (1964), "Investigation of Southern Swimming Pool Cronulla Beach", Technical Report 1964/04.

Foster, D N and R C Nelson (1967), "Investigation of Proposed Baths at South Cronulla Surfing Beach", Technical Report 1967/02.

Haradasa, D K C and J E Hills (1985), "Model Tests of Proposed Swimming Pool at South Cronulla", Technical Report 1985/02.

Carley, J T, C D Drummond and G P Smith (2016), "Options for Managing Large Rocks in North Curl Curl Ocean Pool", Letter Report WRL2016073 L20160922.

AWACS Reports (A joint venture between WRL and Manly Hydraulics Laboratory; MHL)

Haradasa, D, R Jacobs and A Gordon (1990), "Model Investigation and Hydraulic Design of Southern Swimming Pool Cronulla Beach", AWACS Report 90/14.

Rock shelf processes

Shand, T D, W L Peirson, M Banner and R J Cox (2009), "Predicting Hazardous Conditions for Rock Fishing - A Physical Model Study", Research Report 234.

4.1.2 Manly Hydraulics Laboratory (MHL) Reports

MHL (1996), "A Preliminary Study on the Upgrade Options for North Curl Curl Rock Pool", Report MHL727.

4.1.3 Other engineering literature

Haradasa et al. (1993)

Haradasa, D, D Hewitt and R Jacobs (1993), "Design and Construction of an Ocean Rock Pool at Cronulla", Coastal Management Conference, Port Macquarie, NSW.

This paper reflects on the design and construction methods for the refurbished ocean pool at Cronulla.

Jayewardene et al. (2011)

Jayewardene, I F W, R Jacobs, D W Cameron and L Skountzos (2011), "Case Studies in Improving Design Criteria for Ocean Swimming Pools Utilising Physical Modelling and Other Investigative Techniques", Australasian Coasts and Ports Conference, Institution of Engineers Australia.

This paper examined issues regarding eight ocean pools in NSW, including water quality and sand ingress.

Bosman and Scholtz (1982)

Bosman, D E and D.J.P. Scholtz (1982), "A Survey of Man-Made Tidal Swimming Pools along the South African Coast", Proceedings of the International Conference on Coastal Engineering, American Society of Civil Engineers.

Bosman and Scholtz (1982) documented the coastal engineering of 80 ocean pools on the coast of South Africa, predominantly in KwaZulu-Natal and Cape Province, many of which were constructed in the 1950s following a relatively large number of shark attacks. It is the most comprehensive published work on the engineering design of ocean pools, so has been summarised here in more detail than other works. They noted that there was a need/demand for more ocean pools and that no design criteria could be found.

The stated tidal range is about 1.5 m, which is comparable to NSW. Corbella and Stretch (2012) noted that littoral drift at Durban is approximately 650,000 m^3/year to the north-east, versus approximately 40,000 to 100,000 m^3/year at Adelaide (Section 7.3.4).

They estimated that the 80 ocean pools for which they collected data accounted for about 90% of existing pools along 3,000 km of coast, that is, they estimated that there were a total of approximately 90 ocean pools in South Africa.

Noting that the paper is about 36 years old, the ocean pools at the time were filled by waves and tides, with no mention of pumps. They classified ocean pools into four types, namely (Figure 4.1):

- Pools partly enclosed by walls – usually on beaches with flatter slopes (Type a).
- Pools partly enclosed by walls, with high walls to exclude beach sand (Type d), with ramps and tapered channels to allow wave flushing.
- Pools fully enclosed by walls – usually on beaches with steeper slopes (Type b, Type c),
- Semi-detached pools (Type c) [referred to as island configurations by WRL].

They observed that pools with higher walls (Types b, c, d) located in the vicinity of sandy beaches modified the beach shape (Figure 4.1), and in particular, the sand build up surrounding Type (c) pools can eventually enter the pool.

Approximate wall crest levels relative to mean sea level (converted to MSL by WRL) are shown in Table 4.1. In Australia, Australian Height Datum (AHD) is approximately MSL (Section 7).

Wall level (m MSL)	KwaZulu-Natal (Number)	Cape Province
2.25	0	0
2.00	5	1
1.75	6	2
1.50	7	5
1.25	2	6
1.00	7	14
0.75	0	9
0.50	2	7
0.25	1	0
0.00	0	2
-0.25	0	0

Table 4-1 Crest levels of South African ocean pools

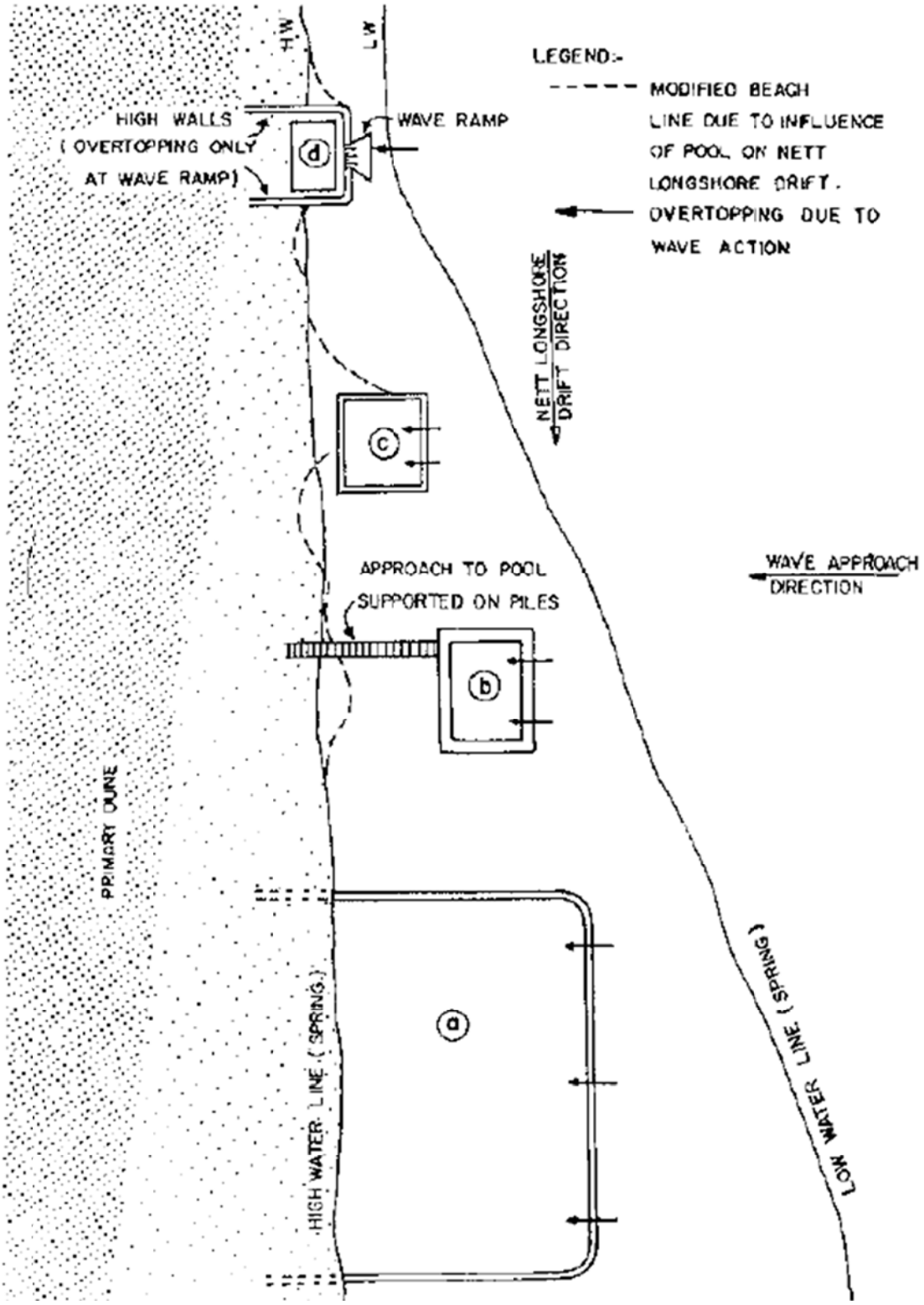


Figure 4.1 Schematisation of pools (Figure 3 of Bosman and Scholtz, 1982)

They also noted that:

> "Most pools were constructed of mass concrete founded on rock, with one pool constructed on steel sheet piles. The wall crest levels of most of the pools are above the mean high water spring tidal level with the predominance of crest levels about 0.1 m to 0.5 m above mean high water spring level.
>
> The majority of the pool walls facing the approaching waves have seaward slopes between 2:1 horizontal and vertical and crest widths between 0.4 m and 1.0 m.
>
> Pool floors consist usually of either sand or rock or combination of the two. Some pools have concrete floors.
>
> All pools are provided with drain pipes at the lowest position in the pool to allow drainage during low water spring tides."

Wave overtopping inflow rates for 13 pools were measured during high water spring tides and found to range from 20 to 650 m^3 per metre length of wall - no duration for this was given, nor the wave conditions which prevailed. On the assumption by WRL of 6 hour duration (above mean sea level), this translates to average rates of 0.9 L/s/m to 30 L/s/m.

They noted that:

> "A large number of pools are drained fortnightly to clean the pools, remove accumulated sand and to enable the rock and concrete surfaces to be washed with lime to control the growth of slippery algae. Other chemicals used to control algal growth are carbide and copper sulphate. …"
>
> "A few pools are frequently sanded up due mainly to incorrect siting. Two of these are sanded up to such an extent that they are out of use.
>
> Water replenishment at about eight of the pools is considered to be insufficient. This leads to stagnant water conditions and excessive algal growth.
>
> Some of the pools are dangerous since bathers can be washed from side or back walls out to sea.
>
> Parts of walls of three of the pools have been destroyed by waves."

Bosman and Scholtz (1982) recommended that the following design factors be considered:

> "(b) The siting of the pool: The pool should preferably be situated so that the walls can be founded on rock where possible. Where no rock foundation is present sheet piling could be considered as a foundation for the walls. Seasonal variation of the beach profile as well as longshore sediment transport in the beach zone should be considered in the siting to prevent the pool from being sanded up. Sufficient consideration should also be given to the aesthetic and ecological considerations to minimize the impact of the structure on the environment.
>
> (c) Water replenishment by wave action: Sufficient quantities of fresh sea water should enter the pool frequently enough and overflows should be situated so that adequate renewal of water throughout the pool is ensured. A general criterion for inflow would be to stipulate that inflow should occur at least during high water neap tides with dominant wave conditions. The walls should be built rather too low than too high since it will be easier to raise the walls if this is afterwards found to be necessary. The seaward slope of the wave-facing wall should be about 2 horizontally on 1 vertically or flatter since flatter slopes increase overtopping and stability.
>
> (d) Safety: The pool floor should be even and if the pool is not of uniform depth the slopes should be gentle. Situations where overwash from walls to sea can occur which could be a danger to bathers should be prevented. Intakes of drain pipes should be covered with grids. Notice boards indicating water depths should be provided.
>
> (e) Maintenance: The floor level of the pool should be above low water springs to allow drainage. It appears to be good practice to whitewash the walls with lime when the pool is cleaned as this apparently retards the growth of algae and shells and also gives the pool an attractive and tidy appearance."

4.2 Landscape design literature

The project: "The Wild Edge – A survey of coastal pools in NSW" by Nicole Larkin (2019) has collected data for 56 ocean pools in NSW by photographing and mapping their form/shape/topography with a drone (https://www.nicolelarkin.com/the-wild-edge/). The drone photography had been completed at the time of writing, with further analysis to be undertaken and extended to complete the documentation.

4.3 Sociological literature

Because of the popularity of ocean pools within the community and their integral place in society, especially before the proliferation of indoor/inland Olympic pools, there is a body of literature regarding social, cultural and heritage aspects of ocean pools. This literature is valuable in identifying the locations of ocean pools and documenting some of their characteristics.

4.3.1 McDermott (2005, 2011, 2012)

Marie-Louise McDermott (2005, 2011, 2012) wrote extensively on the origins, history, presence and culture of ocean pools in NSW and South Africa, including a 2012 PhD thesis. The PhD thesis documented 93 ocean pools in NSW, but noted that some of these were of marginal construction and/or were no longer maintained. It also documented 50 ocean pools in South Africa.

4.3.2 National Trust (2005)

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) published "Survey of Harbourside Ocean Pools of the Sydney Metropolitan Region (2005). The version viewed by WRL is dated "reprinted 2005", however, the project brief is dated 1992-1993 and the document sheets are dated 1994. It documented 29 ocean pools and 45 "tidal (harbourside)" pools in the Sydney region, and included a description, history and status of each pool, together with sketches and photos. It contains minor descriptions of some engineering features such as balustrades and the presence of a pump enclosure, but does not provide dimensions, levels, performance or engineering details.

4.3.3 O'Connell (2015)

Mary O'Connell (2015) has compiled a series of ocean pool calendars featuring photos and information on ocean pools from Sydney. In a summary page for the 2016 calendar, she noted:

> "There were two distinct periods of construction or expansion of Sydney's ocean rock pools. The later nineteenth century saw early forms of public private alliances as local authorities built pools and leased them to private entrepreneurs or swimming clubs. Both Bronte and Bondi ocean pools were designed by a public works civil engineer, working for the NSW Water Board. These were opened to the public in the early 1890s while Randwick Council had excavated their Coogee pools as early as 1874.

The second period of creation, particularly on the Northern Beaches, was in the 1930s - the Depression era – when councils built pools with unemployed labour gangs. Les Murray's poem, The Ocean Baths, honours them …"

4.3.4 Web sites

There are numerous web sites devoted to ocean pools. Examples include:

- Ocean pools NSW: https://oceanpoolsnsw.net.au/; and
- All into ocean pools: https://allintooceanpoolsinc.org/.

4.4 Changes since original ocean pool construction

The following factors have changed in Australia since the original construction of ocean pools from the 1890s to 1930s.

Engineering:

- Higher safety standards and duty of care for public assets;
- Advances in coastal engineering and understanding of coastal processes;
- Improvements in pump technology;
- Sea level rise and its potential acceleration; and
- Wider availability of less corroding or non-corroding reinforcement for concrete (e.g. galvanised steel, stainless steel, glass fibre, basalt fibre).

Socio-political:

- Active shark management strategies in NSW and Queensland;
- Longer life expectancy and longer retirement;
- Higher standards of surf life saving and professional lifeguards, and increased employment of professional lifeguards;
- The growth of recreational surfing;
- Increased awareness of sun safety;
- The proliferation of (inland) fresh water Olympic pools using filtered, treated water;
- Generally improved swimming ability in people raised in Australia; and
- Improvements in access for people with a disability.

5 Investigations of other ocean pools

5.1 Scope

WRL's scope involved investigating four ocean pools in detail, namely:

- Dee Why;
- North Curl Curl;
- South Curl Curl; and
- Freshwater.

Based on information provided by Yorke Peninsula Council, WRL also compiled details of Edithburgh tidal pool.

The main criteria for selecting the four Sydney pools were:

- They are well known to WRL engineers, who have long term knowledge of these pools as residents, surf life savers and swimmers;
- They cover a range of aspects, attachment to land, wave exposure, wave overtopping and safety; and
- They have different cleaning regimes and apparent water quality.

WRL engineers Ian Coghlan, Chris Drummond and James Carley completed drone (Figure 5.9 and Figure 5.22) and RTK GPS surveys (Figure 5.1) of these pools and their surrounding rock platforms. These were combined with existing published seabed surveys and seabed composition maps (Gordon and Hoffman, 1989) to develop an approach path for ocean waves into the pools.

In addition to observations and measurements by WRL engineers, interviews were undertaken with present and retired Northern Beaches Council staff involved with the management and renovation of these pools, together with regular users. Maintenance costs for ocean pools are presented in Section 16.

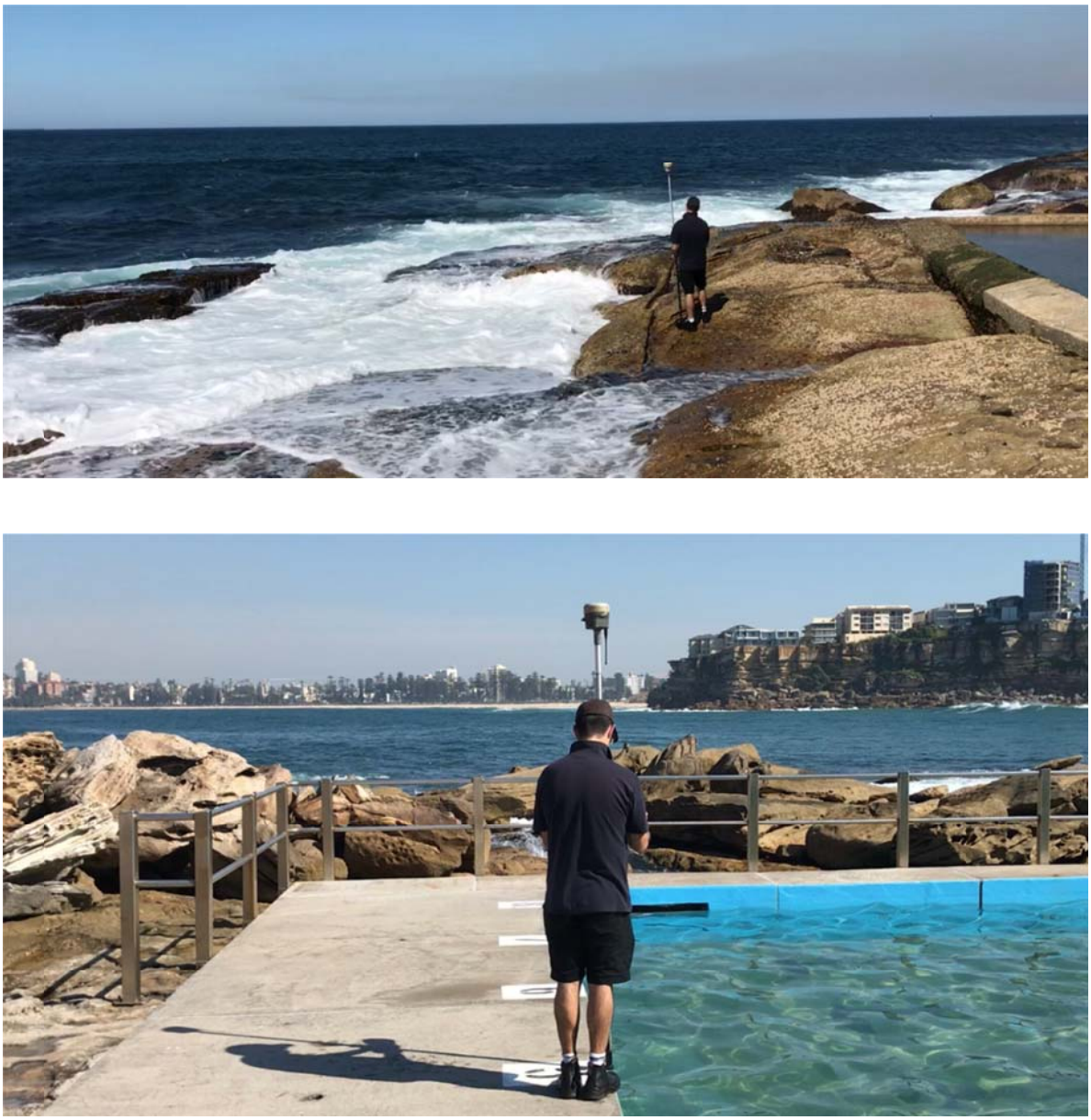


Figure 5.1 GPS surveys of Dee Why (top) and Freshwater (bottom)

5.2 Dee Why ocean pool

Dee Why ocean pool is shown in Figure 5.2. It comprises a main pool (50 m x 19 m), a children's/wading pool (21 m x 11 m) and steps/bleachers for public space (~400 m^2). The seaward wall crest is 1.8 m AHD. The main pool depth varies from 1.7 m to 0.7 m, while the wading pool varies from zero to 0.7 m. The dimensions, including depths are summarised in Section 5.7. Land based surveys undertaken by WRL were combined with the most recent seabed maps for Sydney to create transects offshore from the pool as shown in Figure 5.3, Figure 5.4 and Figure 5.5.



Figure 5.2 Dee Why ocean pool (Source: NearMap)

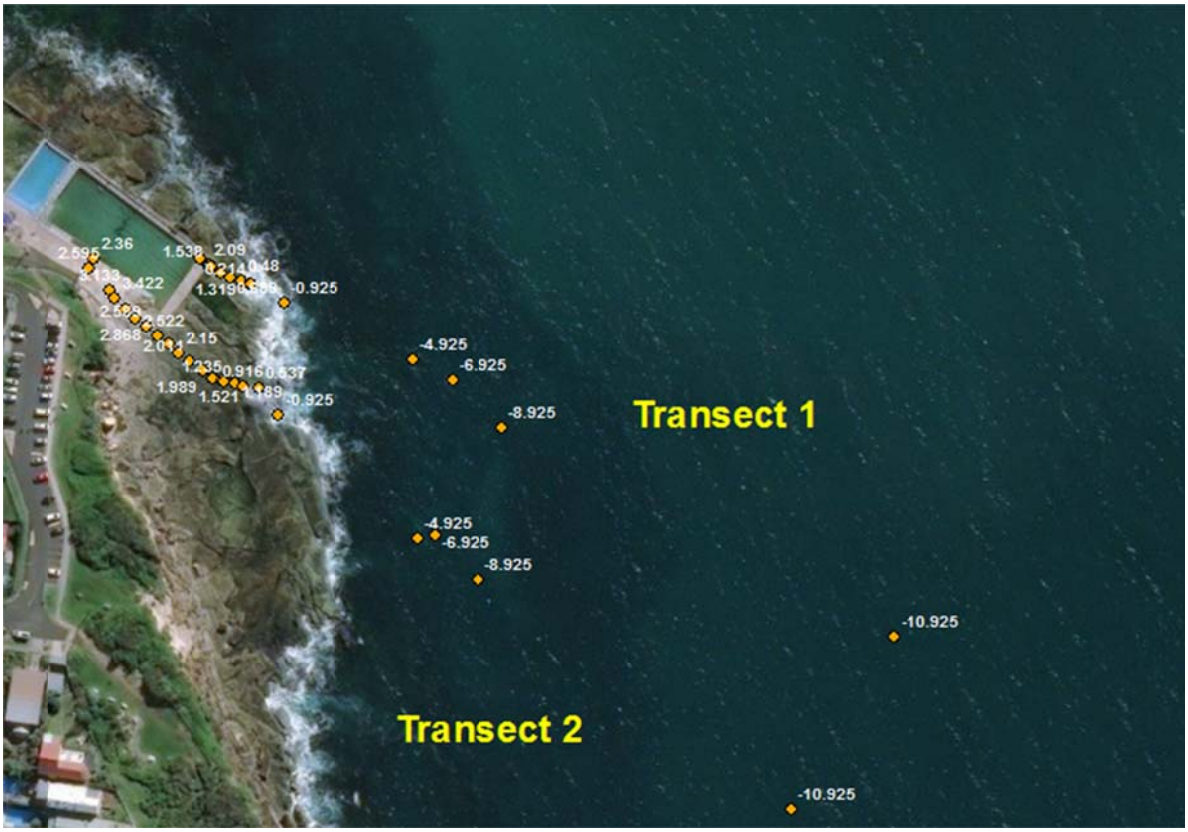


Figure 5.3 Dee Why transect locations

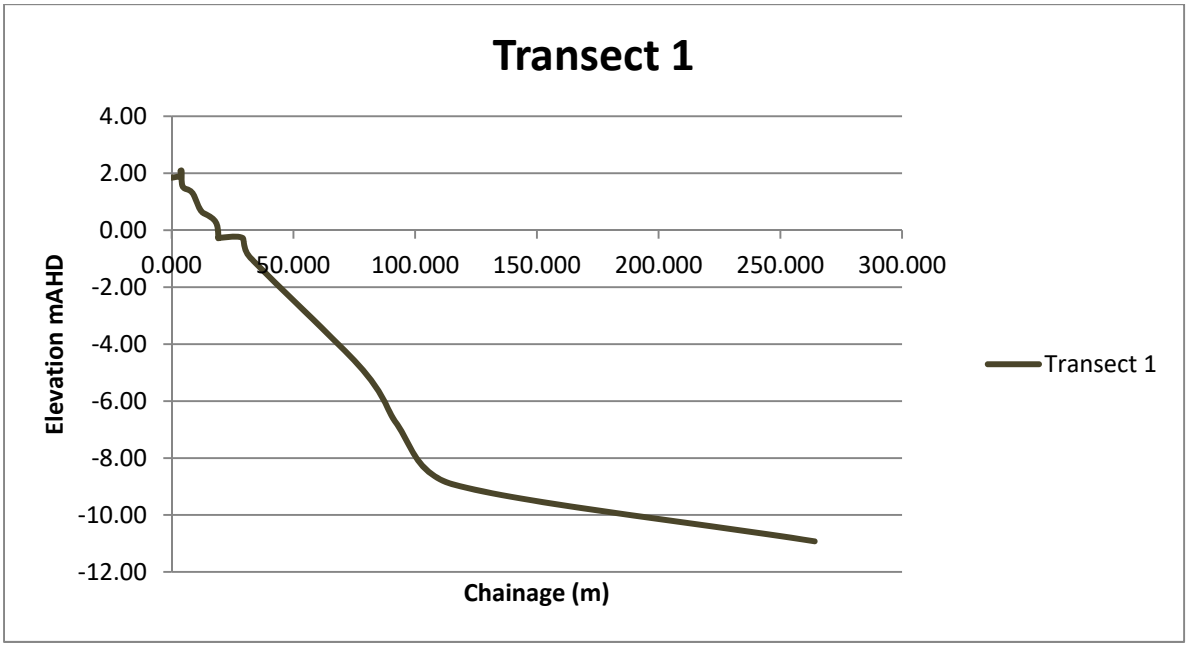


Figure 5.4 Dee Why transect 1

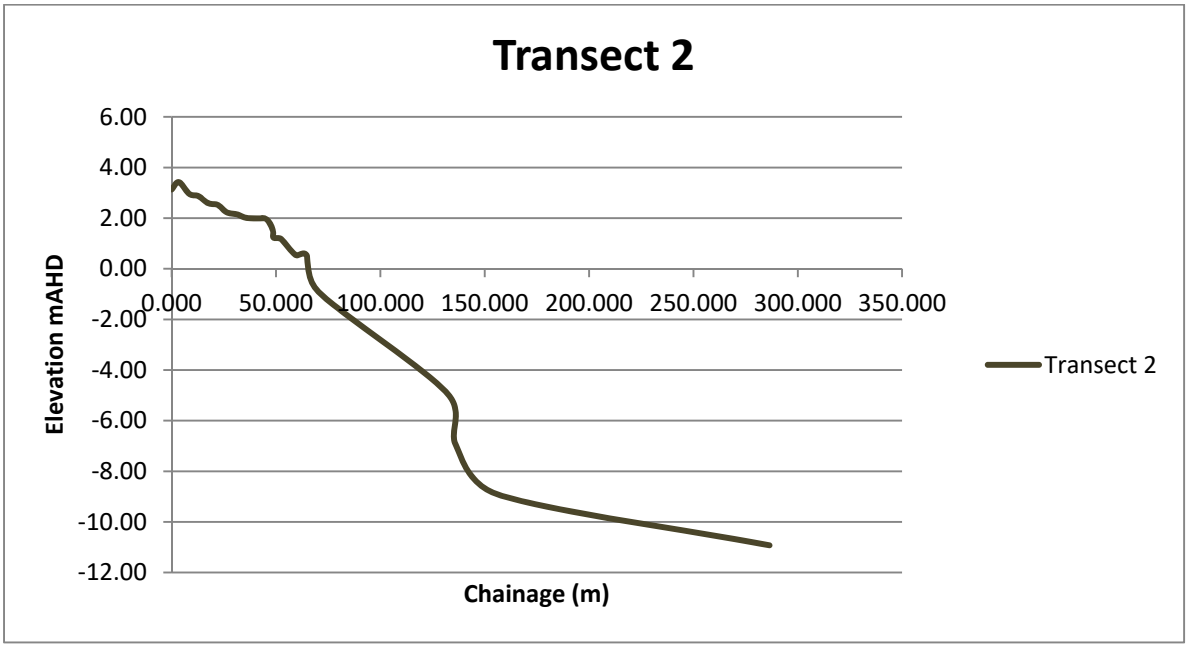


Figure 5.5 Dee Why transect 2

The walls and floor are concrete. The children's/wading pool is painted with blue chlorinated rubber paint, with a non-slip aggregate incorporated into the paint on the floor.

Under ambient conditions it receives very little wave flushing, consequently it utilises two Tsurumi pumps with the following characteristics: Model 80SFQ27.5, 80 mm bore, 3-phase, 2,000 L/minute (33 L/s), 123 kg.

Dee Why pool takes about 1 hour to drain and about 8 hours to fill.

Dee Why pool is cleaned fully once per week for most of the year and partly drained and refilled overnight in the middle of the weekly cleaning cycle. It still suffers from poor water quality during the peak of summer.

Sand ingress into the pool is minor and is able to be washed out as part of normal pool cleaning.

Boulders are transported into the pool during major storms about every 5 to 10 years.

The pool is dangerous about 1 to 6 times per year (Figure 5.6 and Figure 5.7), but the attachment to the land and stepped nature of the pool surrounds (Figure 5.6) allows for safe refuge.

The northerly aspect and cliff/bleachers on its southern side make this pool pleasant in winter.



Figure 5.6 Dee Why wave overtopping (1)



A bike rider gets 'salted' at Dee Why. Picture: Jenny Peachey

Figure 5.7 Dee Why wave overtopping (2)

5.3 North Curl Curl ocean pool

North Curl Curl ocean pool is shown in Figure 5.8. It comprises a main pool (33 m x 12 m) and a natural children's/wading pool (33 m x 11 m). There is minimal constructed public space, but substantial natural rock shelves. The seaward wall crest is 1.6 m AHD. The main pool depth is about 1.2 m, while the wading pool varies from zero to 1.2 m. The dimensions, including depths are summarised in Section 5.7. Land based surveys undertaken by WRL were combined with the most recent seabed maps for Sydney to create transects offshore from the pool as shown in Figure 5.10 and Figure 5.11



Figure 5.8 North Curl Curl ocean pool location (Source: NearMap)

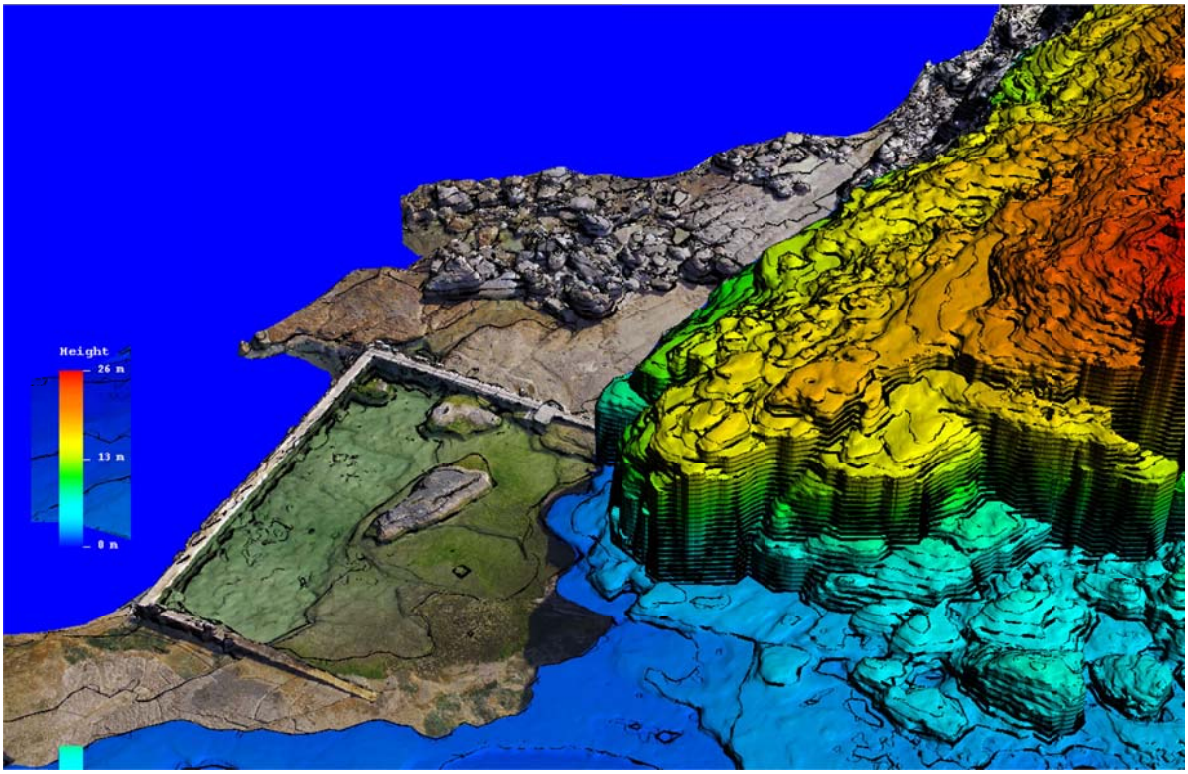


Figure 5.9 North Curl Curl ocean pool terrain

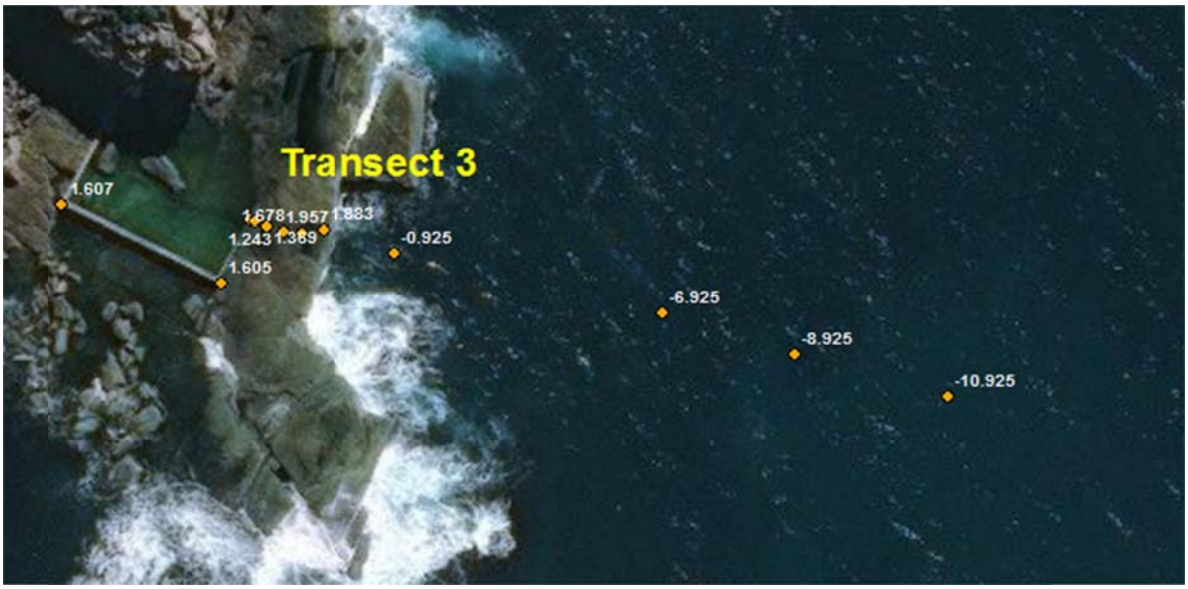


Figure 5.10 North Curl Curl transect locations

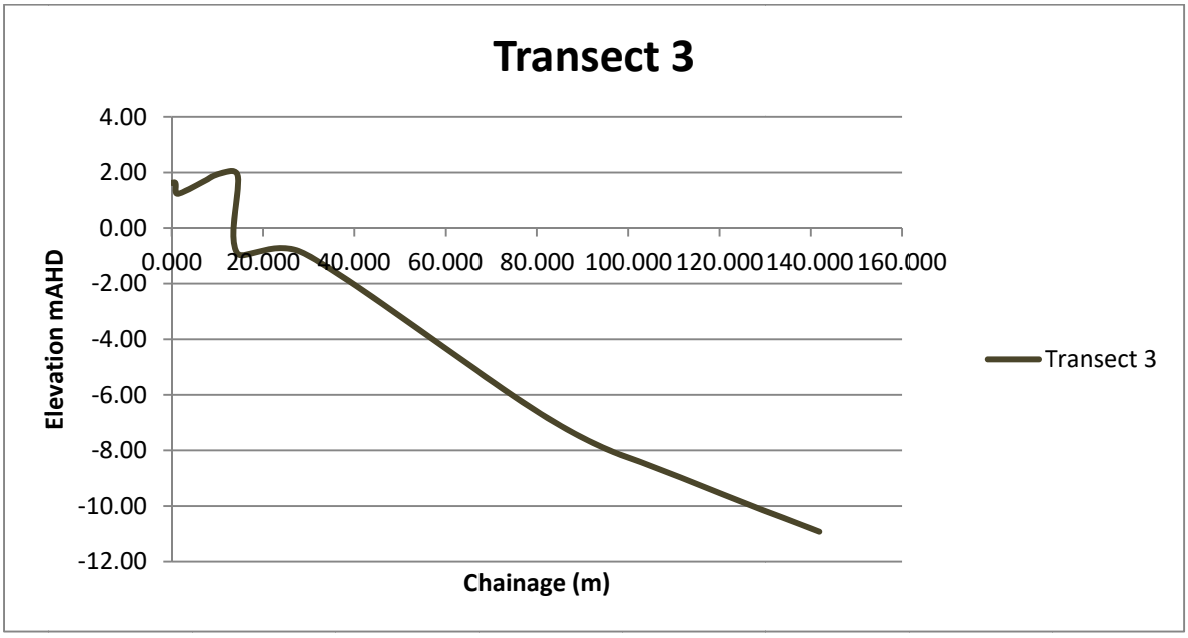


Figure 5.11 North Curl Curl ocean pool transect 3

This pool is quite remote by Sydney standards. Access can be gained around the foreshore during very low tides, or via a remote bush path and very steep steps.

The walls are concrete while the floor is a mix of rock and sand.

There is no pump.

North Curl Curl pool is cleaned about twice per year, to remove algae/slipperiness from the steps by water blasting and/or algaecide. The pool is half drained to do this.

Because of the low intervention, the pool supports its own ecosystem, however, this includes numerous sea urchins. The walls are covered in a variety of organisms, some of which are soft, but some of which are hard and sharp, which can result in cuts to the feet of swimmers if they push off the walls hard.

Due to its wave exposed location, the water quality is generally good. However, as there is no pump, during hot weather with small waves and low tides, the pool can harbour “pelican itch” – a parasite/lice carried by birds which buries into human skin and dies, causing significant itching.

Sand ingress into the pool is minor due to its remoteness from the sandy beach and seabed.

Boulders are transported into the pool during major storms about every 5 to 10 years, and sometimes damage the pool balustrade (Figure B.3).

The pool can be dangerous even in ambient conditions during high tides - about once per week to once per fortnight (Figure 5.12 to Figure 5.14). Numerous injuries due to wave overtopping have occurred at this pool. Christopher Drake died at this pool and his death was the subject of a coronial inquest in 2014 (MacMahon, 2014). The pool is close to an island type in form, with only a minor connection to the land. This accentuates its danger, as swimmers can be washed out of the leeward side of the pool into the surf and rips.

The known danger of this pool means that it is actively managed during patrol season (Figure 5.15).



Figure 5.12 North Curl Curl ocean pool overtopping (1)



Source: Pamela Pauline, australianphotography.com

Figure 5.13 North Curl Curl ocean pool overtopping (2)



Source: amandabauer.blogspot.com

Figure 5.14 North Curl Curl ocean pool overtopping (3)

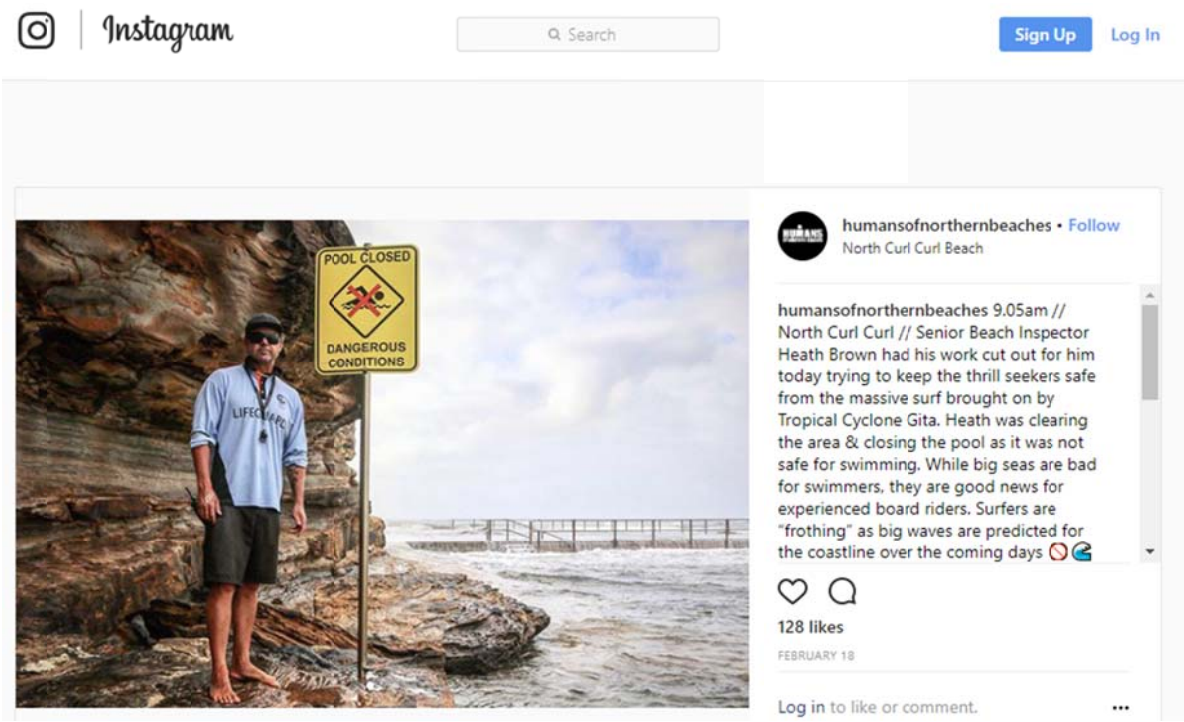


Figure 5.15 North Curl Curl ocean pool closure

5.4 South Curl Curl ocean pool

South Curl Curl ocean pool is shown in Figure 5.16. It comprises a main pool (50 m x 13 m), a children's/wading pool (30 m x 15 m) and a promenade/public space (~240 m^2). The seaward wall crest is 1.5 m AHD. The main pool depth varies from 1.6 m to 1.2 m, while the wading pool varies from zero to 0.7 m after they have been emptied of sand. The dimensions, including depths are summarised in Section 5.7.

Land based surveys undertaken by WRL were combined with the most recent seabed maps for Sydney to create transects offshore from the pool as shown in Figure 5.17 and Figure 5.18.

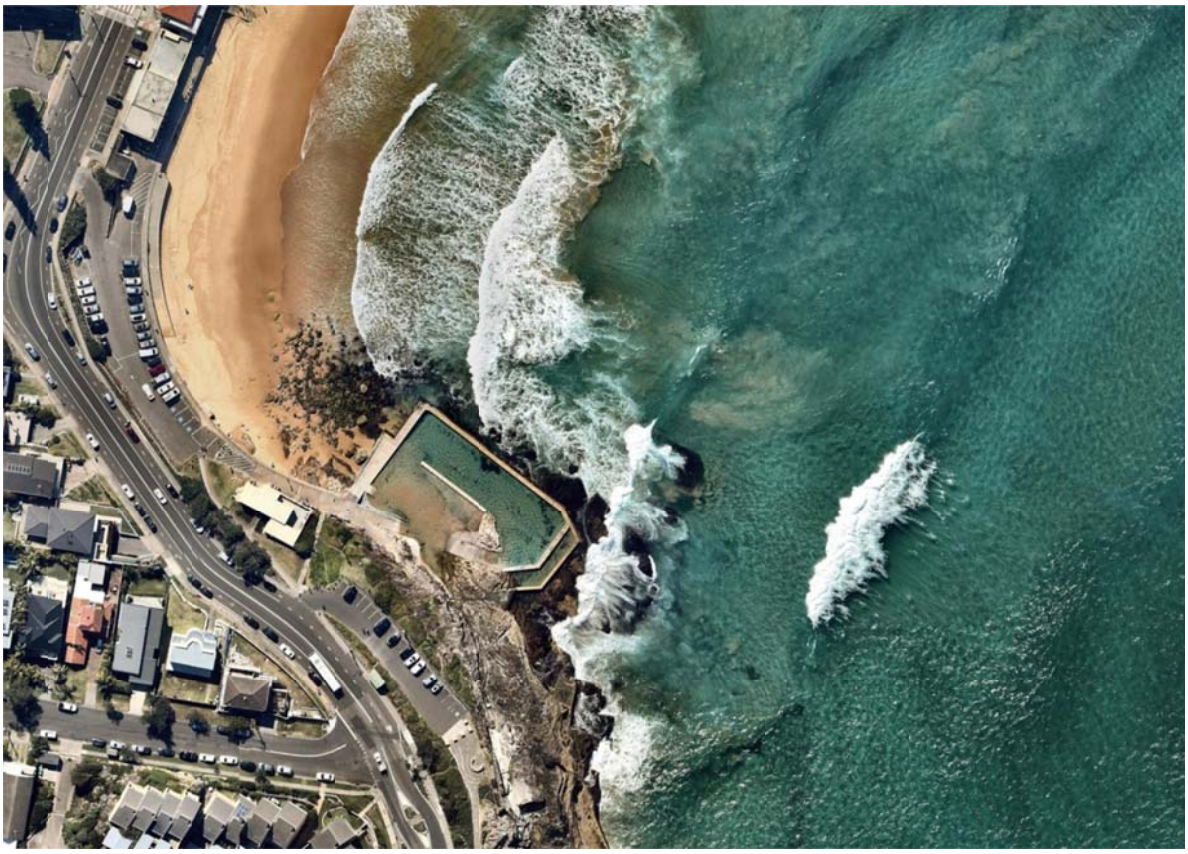


Figure 5.16 South Curl Curl ocean pool location (Source: NearMap)



Figure 5.17 South Curl Curl transect locations

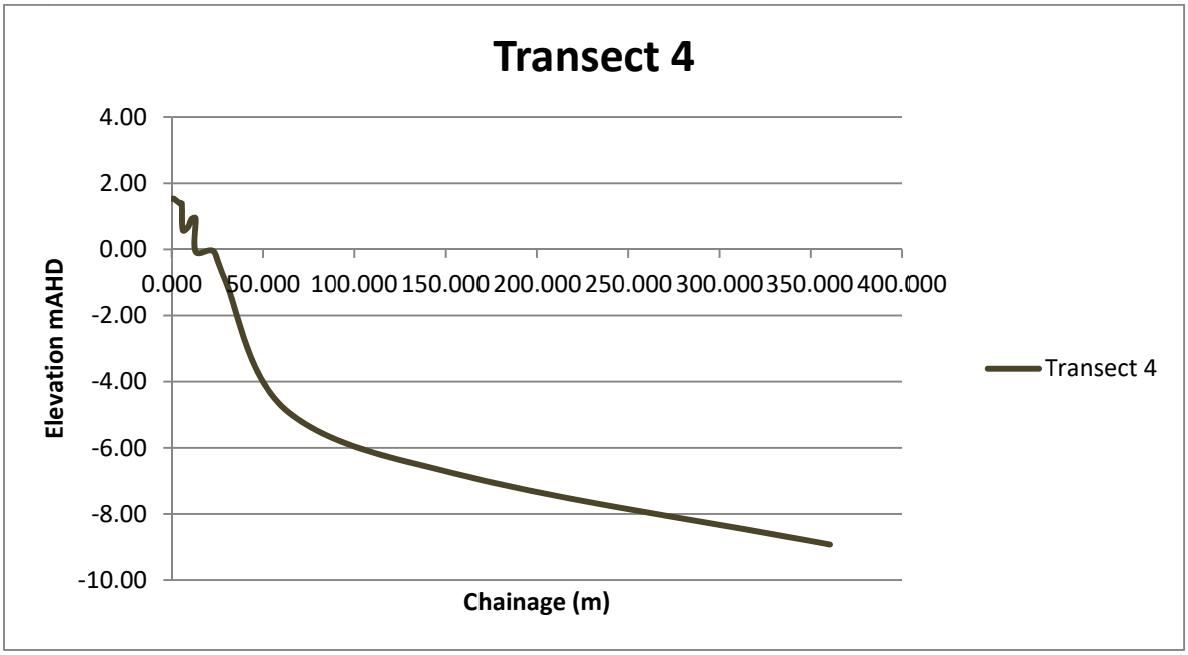


Figure 5.18 South Curl Curl ocean pool transect 4

The walls are concrete and painted with blue chlorinated rubber paint. The floor is a combination of concrete, excavated rock and sand. There is level access from an adjacent car park and a ramp into the wading pool.

Under ambient wave conditions at high tide, it receives substantial wave flushing. It is equipped with a Tsurumi pump with the following characteristics: Model 80SFQ27.5, 80 mm bore, 3-phase, 2,000 L/minute (33 L/s), 123 kg. However, due to wave flushing, the pump is only required when waves are very small.

South Curl Curl pool takes about 1 hour to drain and about 8 hours to fill.

South Curl Curl pool is cleaned once per week for most of the year. It rarely suffers from poor water quality, except during the peak of summer at the end of the weekly cleaning cycle.

Sand ingress into the pool is substantial when wave heights are moderate to large (significant wave height; Hs, above about 2 m). It is estimated that there are about five sand removal campaigns with a bobcat per year and about four with a loader excavator, that is, nine on average (Figure 5.19). This amounts to about $13,000 per year in sand removal expenses by a contractor.

The pool regularly accumulates small quantities of seaweed, and occasionally fills with more substantial quantities of it. Occasionally seaweed mixes with sand on the bed and eutrophies, forming a malodorous sludge, which needs to be removed by machine.

Boulders are transported into the pool during major storms about every 5 to 10 years.

The pool is dangerous about 6 to 12 times per year (Figure 5.20), but its attachment to the elevated surrounding land allows for safe refuge, and serious incidents are rare.

The northerly aspect and cliff/promenade on its southern side make this pool pleasant in winter.

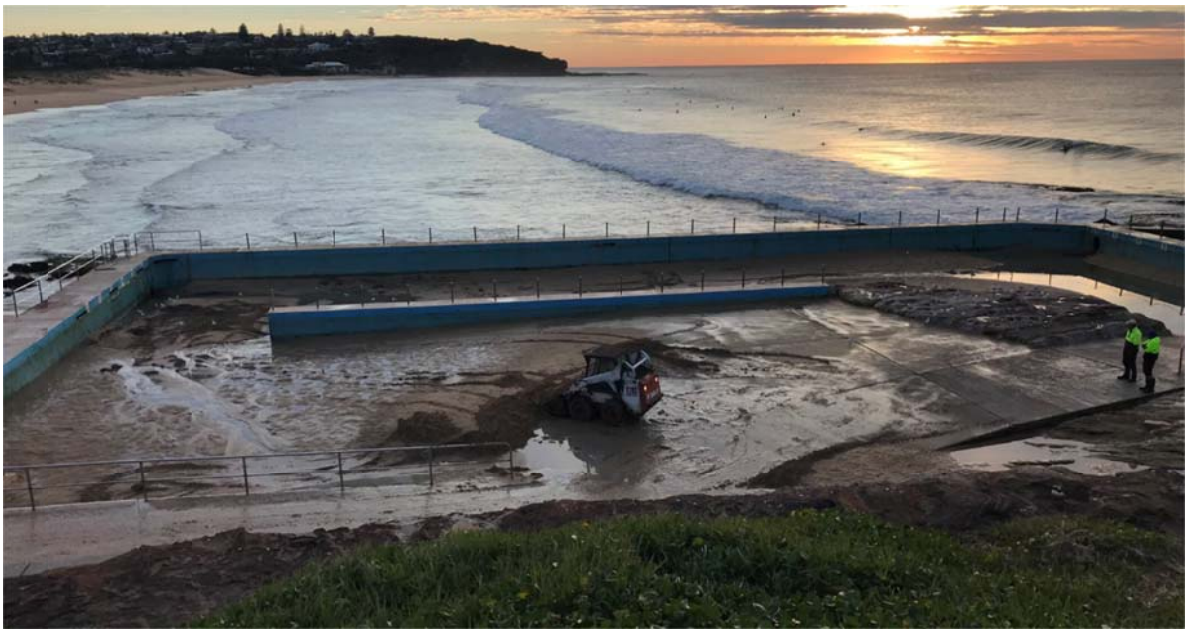


Figure 5.19 South Curl Curl ocean pool sand removal



Figure 5.20 South Curl Curl ocean pool overtopping

5.5 Freshwater ocean pool

Freshwater ocean pool is shown in Figure 5.21. It comprises a main pool (50 m x 18 m) and a promenade/public space (~420 m^2). There is no children's/wading pool, which results in occasional collisions/conflicts between users, noting that there are nearby small natural rock pools. The seaward wall crest is 1.5 m AHD. The main pool depth varies from 1.7 m to 1.2 m. The dimensions, including depths are summarised in Section 5.7. Land based surveys undertaken by WRL were combined with the most recent seabed maps for Sydney to create transects offshore from the pool, as shown in Figure 5.23 to Figure 5.25.



Figure 5.21 Freshwater ocean pool location (Source: NearMap)

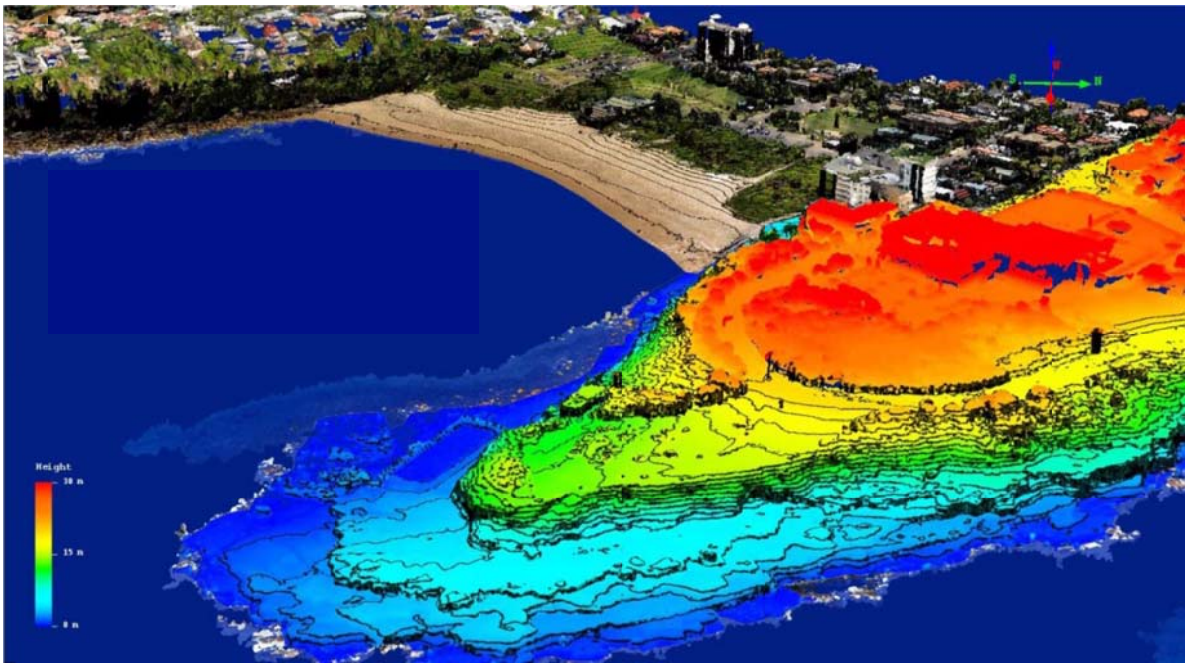


Figure 5.22 Freshwater ocean pool terrain

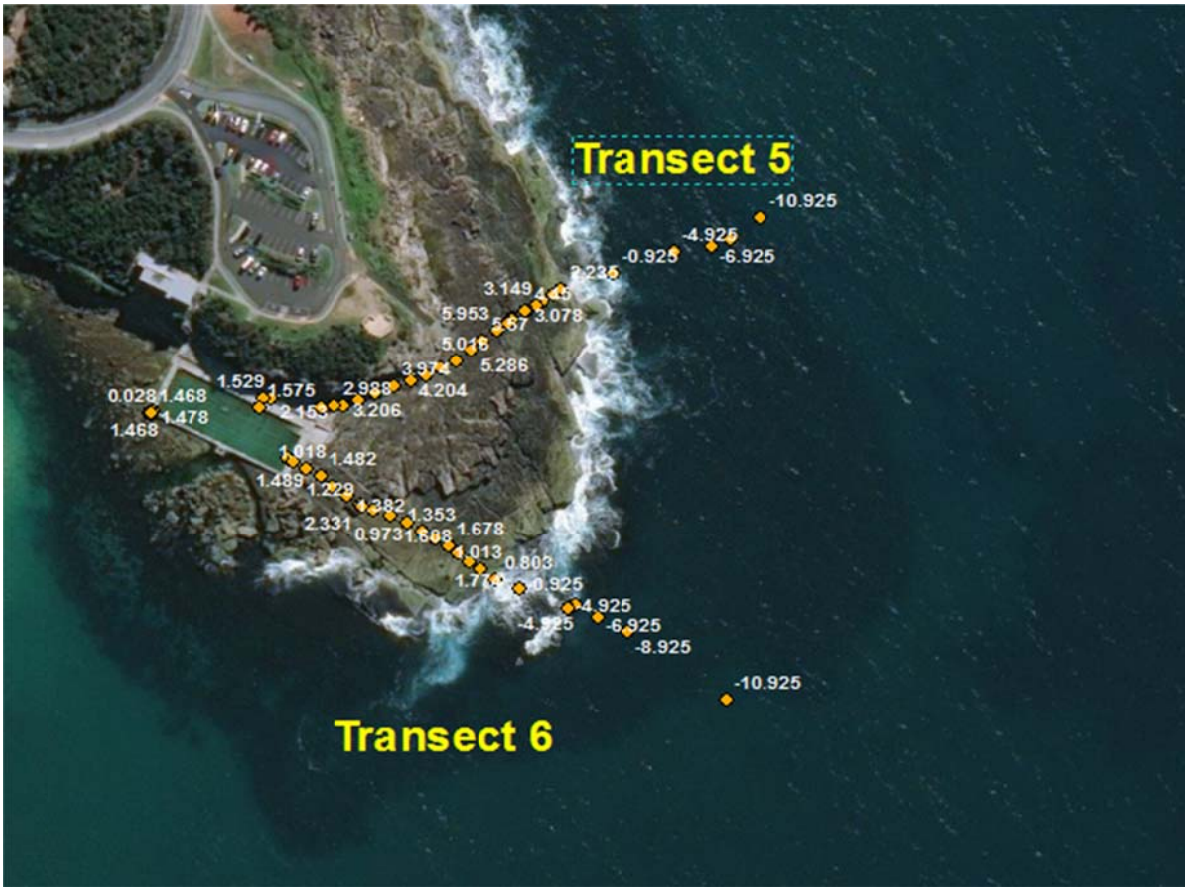


Figure 5.23 Freshwater transect locations

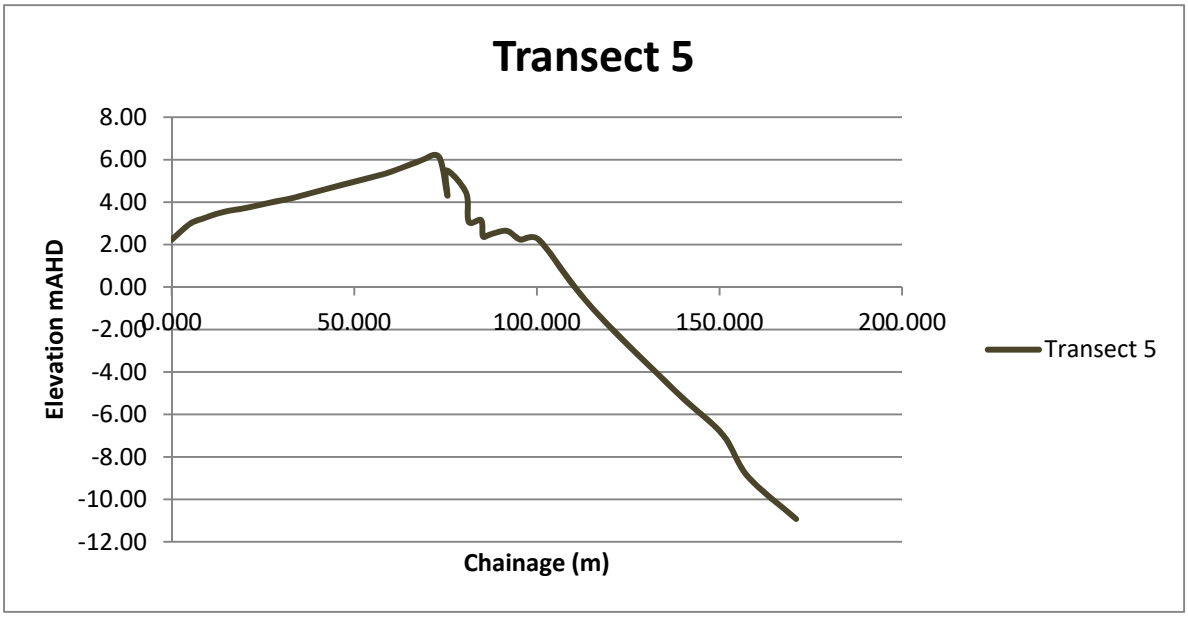


Figure 5.24 Freshwater transect 5

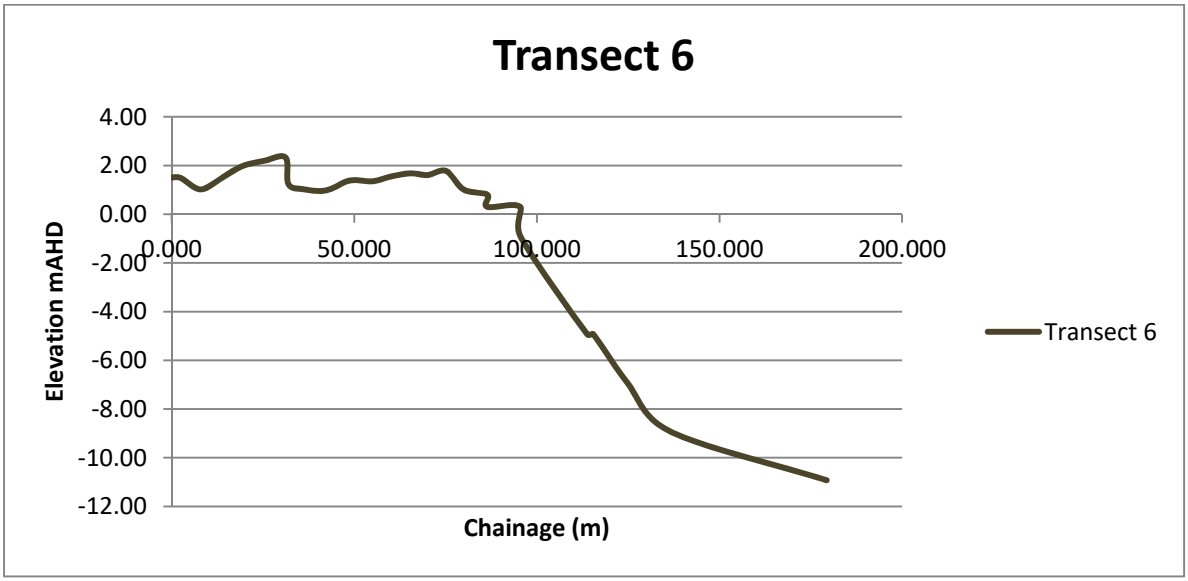


Figure 5.25 Freshwater transect 6

The walls are concrete and painted with blue chlorinated rubber paint. The floor is concrete with black painted lane lines. There is stair access from an adjacent car park, plus a pathway from the nearby beach and steep/rough ramp access for service vehicles and machines. There is a ramp with a gradient of about 1V:4H into the pool which is wide enough for service vehicles.

Except during very high tides and/or large waves, it receives minimal wave flushing. It is equipped with a Tsurumi pump with the following characteristics: Model 80SFQ27.5, 80 mm bore, 3-phase, 2,000 L/minute (33 L/s), 123 kg. This pump is run a large proportion of the time to maintain water quality.

Freshwater pool takes about 1 hour to drain and about 8 hours to fill.

Freshwater pool is cleaned fully once per week for most of the year and partly drained and refilled overnight in the middle of the weekly cleaning cycle during peak months. It still suffers from poor water quality during the peak of summer.

Sand ingress into the pool is minor and is able to be washed out as part of normal pool cleaning.

Boulders are transported into the pool during major storms about every 10 years.

The pool is dangerous about once (1) per year, but the attachment to the land and stepped nature of the pool surrounds allows for safe refuge except during extreme storms, when overtopping water approaches via Transect 5 in Figure 5.24.

The pool sometimes accumulates small quantities of seaweed which is removed as part of normal cleaning.

Its location on the southern side of a cliff means that it is colder than other locations in winter, but is well protected from summer north-east winds. Therefore, it is only lightly used in winter, but is heavily used in summer.

5.6 Edithburgh tidal pool

Details of the Edithburgh tidal pool were provided by Yorke Peninsula Council, with substantial additional details provided in the document “Edithburgh Swimming Pool” by Meridith Clifford (2008) for Edithburgh Museum Inc.

An aerial photo of the pool is shown in Figure 5.26. Historic photos are shown in Figure 5.27 to Figure 5.32.



Note: Image quality is poor in Google earth and Nearmap (Source: Nearmap)

Figure 5.26 Edithburgh tidal pool 2005



Figure 5.27 Edithburgh tidal pool 1930s (Clifford, 2008)

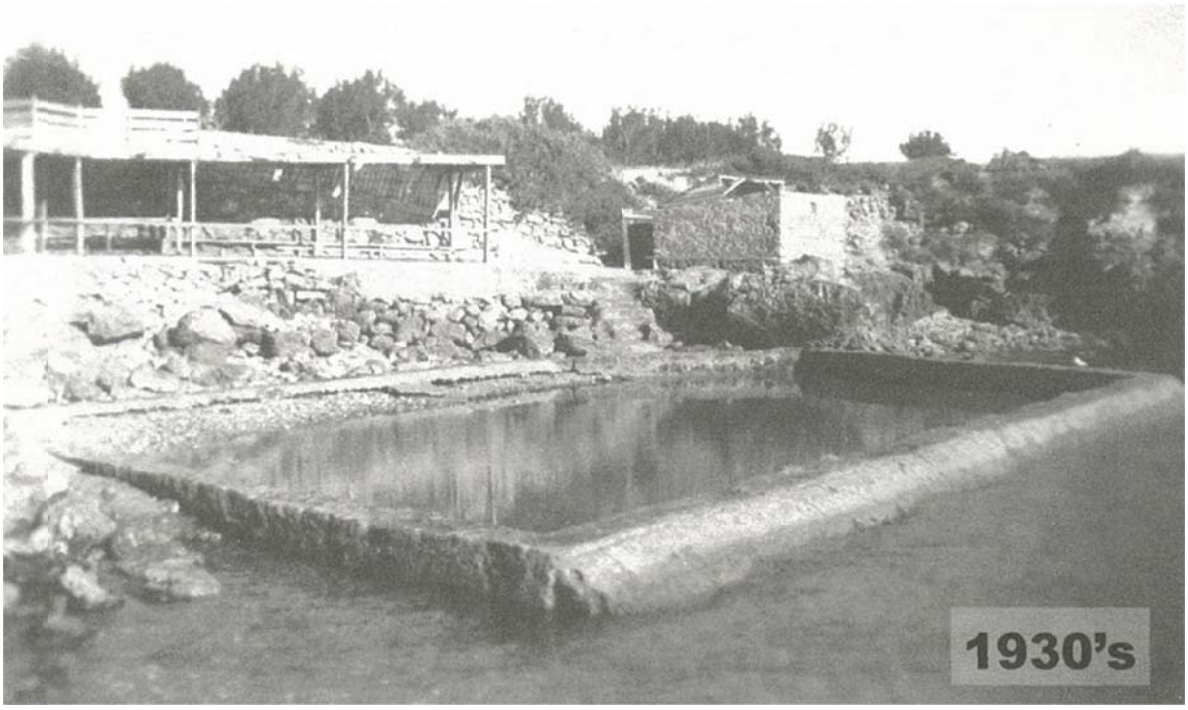


Figure 5.28 Edithburgh tidal pool 1930s (Clifford, 2008)



Note: Pool is empty. Leaks are common in many ocean pools

Figure 5.29 Edithburgh tidal pool 1930s -1940s (Clifford, 2008)



Figure 5.30 Edithburgh tidal pool 1940s -1950s (Clifford, 2008)



Figure 5.31 Edithburgh tidal pool 1970s (Clifford, 2008)



Figure 5.32 Edithburgh tidal pool extension 1992 (Clifford, 2008)

The pool is now about 25 m long and between 8 and 12 m wide. Survey drawings from Yorke Peninsula Council indicate the seaward wall of the pool is at 0.01 to 0.09 m AHD, that is, just above mean sea level. The pool floor is shown to be as low as -1.07 m AHD, and much shallower on the western side, giving a maximum water depth of about 1 m.

Clifford (2008) reported the following.

> "Dr Flood, a former mayor of Yorketown (1882-1883) was observed to be building a tidal pool in 1885, however, he died before it was completed and it was abandoned. Steps were constructed to separate bathing beaches for men and women.
>
> The cliff face was terraced in 1930 and the first pool constructed in 1933. The outer wall was shattered in a north-easterly gale in 1934, but was rebuilt and stood for a further 50 years. Public space (a balcony/viewing area) was also constructed. A shark net was installed outside the pool in 1981, but was discontinued due to prohibitive maintenance costs – predominantly due to vandalism.
>
> The pool was redeveloped in 1983-1984, which involved terracing, a balcony, dressing sheds, toilets and landscaping. This had a budget of $229,000, funded through a Commonwealth grant of $165,000 and a contribution from the Edithburgh Progress Association of $64,000. This was also a job creation project, employing 25 people for 20 weeks.
>
> The pool was lengthened and deepened with a grant of $10,000 in 1991-1992."

The present pool does not have pump. With a crest at about mean sea level, it is flushed by waves/tides most days. Council reports that it is drained and cleaned once or twice per year, during which sand and rocks are removed from the pool. Boulders are washed into the pool during large north to east wind wave events. Waves wash into the pool during high tides, but the landward pool surrounds are quite elevated, so people can escape readily.

5.7 Summary of pool dimensions

A summary of pool dimensions for the five ocean pools studied in detail, and a sixth pool at Collaroy in Sydney, are shown in Table 5.1, with additional information on wall and water levels in Table 5.2. As noted in the table, (most of) these pools contain the following elements:

- A main swimming (lap) pool;
- A smaller children's/wading pool; and
- Constructed public space.

Pool	Wall level (m AHD)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Deep depth (m)	Shallow depth (m)	Area (m^2)	Volume (m^3)
Main pool							
Collaroy		50	25			1,250	
Dee Why	1.8	50	19	1.7	0.7	950	1,140
North Curl Curl	1.6	33	12	1.2	1.2	396	475
South Curl Curl	1.5	50	13	1.6	1.2	650	910
Freshwater	1.5	50	18	1.65	1.2	900	1,283
Edithburgh	0.0	25	10	1.0	0.5	250	190
Children's/wading pool							
Collaroy		15[a]	15[a]		0	225	
Dee Why		21	11	0.7	0	231	81
North Curl Curl		33	11	1.2	0	363	218
South Curl Curl		30	15	0.7	0	450	158
Freshwater		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Edithburgh		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Constructed public space							
Collaroy		[b]	[b]			530	
Dee Why		50	8			400	
North Curl Curl		0	0			0	
South Curl Curl		40	6			240	
Freshwater		60	7			420	
Edithburgh		[c]	[c]			400 [c]	

Notes: a: Main pool is equivalent to wading pool ; b = irregular; c: 300 to 400 m^2 plus barbeque shed plus grassed area.

Table 5-1 Dimensions of six ocean pools

In addition, WRL has acquired the seaward wall levels from numerous other ocean pools from a range of sources, including direct surveys by WRL associated with other projects. While these levels are useful, the propagation of waves into a pool is also dependent on the pool's location, coastal exposure and geometry of the surrounding rock shelf and seabed, rather than just the level itself. These levels are shown in Table 5.2. It can be seen that the wall level of most NSW pools is well above the mean high water springs (MHWS) tide level, with most above the 1 year ARI water level. These pools rely on the generally moderate wave climate (and/or pumps) to achieve flushing of the pool. Complex wave propagation and overtopping processes need to be modelled to quantify this (Section 11).

Pool	Source	Seaward wall level (m AHD)	MHWS[a] or MHHW[b] (m AHD)	Median Hs[c] (m)	1 year ARI WL[d] (m AHD)
Dee Why	WRL survey	1.8	0.65	1.6	1.24
North Curl Curl	WRL survey	1.6	0.65	1.6	1.24
South Curl Curl	WRL survey	1.5	0.65	1.6	1.24
Freshwater	WRL survey	1.5	0.65	1.6	1.24
Sawtell	UNSW Aviation LiDAR	1.8	0.65	1.5	1.24
Black Head	UNSW Aviation LiDAR	2.0	0.65	1.2	1.24
Forster Pool	UNSW Aviation LiDAR	1.6	0.65	1.0	1.24
The Entrance Baths	WRL RTK-GPS	2.0	0.65	1.2	1.24
Pearl Beach	WRL RTK-GPS	0.94	0.65	1.2	1.24
Bilgola Pool	UNSW Aviation LiDAR	1.9	0.65	1.6	1.24
Mona Vale Pool	UNSW Aviation LiDAR	1.5	0.65	1.6	1.24
North Narrabeen Pool	WRL RTK-GPS	1.4	0.65	1.2	1.24
Queenscliff Pool	WRL CDD Drone	1.6	0.65	1.6	1.24
Bondi North inner	UNSW Aviation LiDAR	1.0	0.65	1.6	1.24
Bondi North outer	UNSW Aviation LiDAR	0.5	0.65	1.6	1.24
Bondi Icebergs	UNSW Aviation LiDAR	2.4	0.65	1.0	1.24
Ross Jones Coogee	UNSW Aviation LiDAR	1.0	0.65	0.8	1.24
Wylie's Baths Coogee	UNSW Aviation LiDAR	1.0	0.65	0.8	1.24
Edithburgh SA	Tonkin drawing 20161486.01A	0.0	0.9	0.5	?

a. MHWS is mean high water springs as defined by MHL tide tables and applies to NSW locations

b. MHHW is mean higher high water as defined by Australian National Tide Tables and applies to Edithburgh

c. These are estimates by WRL using coastal engineering judgement, with some values based on published measurements

d. Excludes wave setup

Table 5-2 Crest levels of ocean pool walls

6 Hallett Cove geology

6.1 Preamble

Coastal Environment (2012) reported the following with regard to Hallett Cove:

6.2 Geology introduction

“The Hallett Cove Conservation Park and the Hallett Headland Reserve showcase the unique and world-renowned geology of the area, including the high cliff line from Marino to Black Cliff, the amphitheatre and sugarloaf within the Hallett Cove Conservation Area, and the high cliffs to the south along Hallett Headland, including the Hallett Headland Reserve. The beach itself is unique, with the exposure of shingle and clay substrate originating from the present-day erosion of the cliffs and reefs and the remnant glacial till. Large isolated rocks (erratics) are exposed along the beach, and occasional thin patches of sand mask the underlying shingle. The Field River entrance across the beach and the unique riparian vegetation along the river banks offer a different experience for passive recreation.”

6.3 Geological and geomorphological background

“The geological significance of the area was first recognised by Professor Ralph Tate of the newly formed University of Adelaide who in 1877 discovered the visible signs of glaciation along the coastal cliffs (Dolling 1981). This glaciation, which was evident along approximately 2 km of the cliff shoreline, has subsequently been identified as the result of a glacier traversing the area from south to north in the Permo-Carboniferous age (Hasenohr & Corbett 1986), almost 270 million years ago. Striations in the basement rock caused by scratches from rocks embedded in the glacial ice are visible on the rock shelf at the cliff top near Black Rock at the northern end of Hallett Cove (Plate 0-6, [WRL Figure 6.1]). The Precambrian surface of these purple siltstones (believed to be some 600 million years old) was polished and scratched by the movement of the glacier. These Precambrian sandstones and siltstones of the Marinoan Series are exposed today as the cliff line reaching north from Black Cliff and as the lower level rocky shoreline platform at the base of the cliffs. They are exposed once more along the cliff line to the south of Hallett Cove (Hasenohr & Corbett 1986).”



Plate 0-6: Exposure of 600 million year old Precambrian siltstones at the top of Black Cliff, Hallett Cove. The polished surface and deep scratches caused by the passage of a glacier approximately 270 million years ago were first recognised by Professor Ralph Tate of the University of Adelaide in 1877. Photo: Coastal Environment Pty Ltd, 27 April 2011

Figure 6.1 Exposure of 600 million year old Precambrian siltstones (CE, 2012)

"The significance of these geological finds has been recognised as being of national and global importance. In 1893 an expedition to the site was organised by the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science and included 150 local and visiting geologists and other interested persons. This expedition was described at the time as the largest scientific expedition ever undertaken in the southern hemisphere. Following the retreat of the glacier, sediments were deposited along its route, infilling an old river valley that formerly occupied Hallett Cove. The nature of these Permian sediments within the amphitheatre area (Plate 0-7 [WRL Figure 6.2]) suggests they were deposited in a lake formed by melt water trapped behind the retreating ice towards the end of the glaciation (Hasenohr & Corbett 1986). 'The soft Permian glacial deposits, overlaid by more recent clays, became in time deeply eroded, gradually carving the formation now known as the "Amphitheatre."' (Dolling 1981)."



Plate 0-7: The sugarloaf and amphitheatre within the Hallett Cove Conservation Area 2011. Photo: Coastal Environment Pty Ltd, 27 April 2011

Figure 6.2 The Sugarloaf and Amphitheatre (CE, 2012)

"The periods of glacial deposition, subsequent sedimentary deposits and then erosion by surface runoff and rising sea levels to the current still stand (about 6,000 years BP) are all reflected in the present-day shoreline of Hallett Cove. At the base of the cliffs to the north and south is a narrow wave cut rock platform, visible from the air for about 50 m width from the low water line and to an approximate depth of around 3 m below mean sea level. This bedrock presumably underlies the beach and much of the remaining sedimentary deposits in the amphitheatre and forms the modern land surface of Heron Way Reserve and the subdivisions landward of the beach to the north and south of the Field River. The depth and continuity of this rock substrate could only be confirmed by drilling or seismic survey."

"The shingle comprising much of the beach sediment is in part of glacial origin. 'Visible only at low tide is the lowest of these sediments, called by geologists a lodgement till. It is a bed which extends well out to sea with only the surface exposed at the low water mark. The sediments consist of a very fine grained, compacted grey sandy clay containing unsorted (variably sized) clasts or pebbles of rock. Most of these are angular but a small number are rounded. The majority of the pebbles consist of red siltstones or sandstone torn from the underlying Proterozoic bedrock by the advancing ice, but a small number consist of quartzite granite or rocks of volcanic origin.' (Giesecke 1999). Dating of the pollen in this sediment suggests it is of Permian age."

"The erratics have been a popular subject for amateur photographers visiting the beach over many years. In particular, there are two large stones about 50 m south of the Conservation Park boundary which are clearly visible on the earliest photos of Hallett Cove. These two large erratics (Plate 0-8 [WRL Figure 6.3]) are 'composed of red-brown Proterozoic sandstone and siltstone. These were probably stripped from the bedrock south of Hallett Cove and carried deep in the Permian ice' (Giesecke 1999). Close examination of these two photos and other available photographs dating back to around 1970 shows very little obvious change in the surface level of the beach at this location. There are slight fluctuations and changes in the texture (sand to gravel) at different dates. The more recent photographs of these erratics (1980s to present) all tend to show gravel or shingle rather than sand. This photographic record is consistent with the limited survey data available which suggests a fluctuation in the surveyed levels at this location on the beach of less than 0.5 m since 1975."

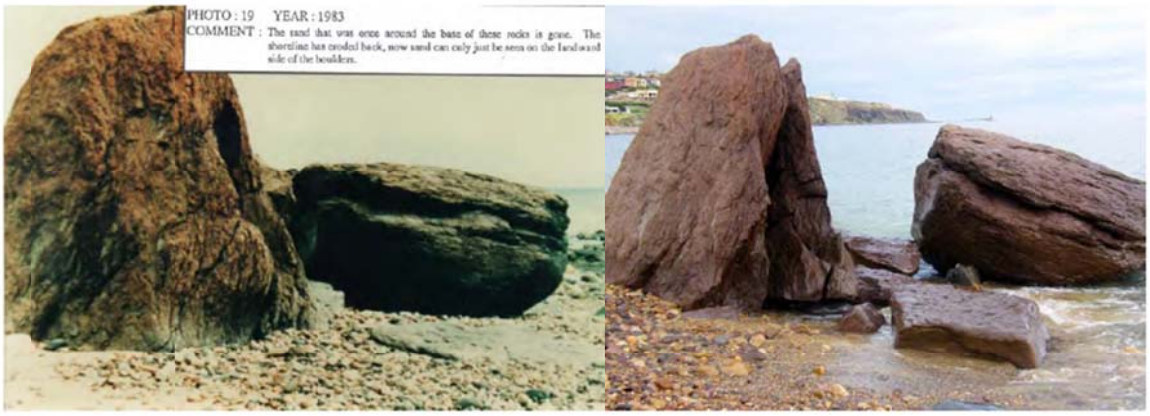


Plate 0-8: Erratics on Hallett Cove Beach. **Photo** (left) taken 1983 (Matschoss & Mayberry). **Photo** (right) taken 29 April 2011 (Coastal Environment Pty Ltd). There appears to be less than 100mm variation in the sediment level around the base of the rocks over a period of almost 30 years

Figure 6.3 The "Erratics" on Hallett Cove Beach (CE, 2012)

"Sea level was significantly lower during the last glacial period and 20,000 years ago would have been about 120 m below the present level. During that period of lower sea level, the current Hallett Cove foreshore was inland and elevated. Erosion of the hinterland to the east and the sediments infilling and seaward of the present shoreline would have been eroded, 'forming a vast alluvial plain which in the late Pleistocene ice age extended across the present Gulf St Vincent' (Dolling 1981). During the subsequent Holocene transgression as sea level rose, the Gulf was inundated and the current sea level was achieved approximately 6,000 years ago. Since that time the shoreline has continued to be eroded by wind and waves to form the present shoreline. This geological history is essential to understanding the current structure of Hallett Cove and the way in which it responds to the current-day coastal processes (wind, waves and currents)."

6.4 Geotechnical studies

Coffey Geotechnics (2013) undertook a geotechnical investigation entitled “Heron Way, Hallett Cove Geotechnical and Environmental Investigation” for the City of Marion. Eighteen boreholes were drilled, with all located above the embankment. The drilling machine had a maximum drilling depth of 3 m.

Coffey Geotechnics (2013) noted that “Bedrock was perceived to be encountered at borehole 16 at a depth of 0.9 m. Based on regional geological information, bedrock is expected at relatively shallow depths of less than 30 m.” Most other boreholes terminated in fill comprising natural materials, generally sandy clay, clayey sand, sandy gravel, gravelly clay or sandy silt. As stated above, the boreholes were well back from the revetment, only extended a maximum depth of 3 m below ground, and therefore did not extend into the areas where an ocean pool might be located.

6.5 Synthesis of geology and geotechnical studies

The unique geology comprises the whole study area but is only well preserved at the surface to the north of the old surf club. Where areas have been developed to the east and south of the Hallett Cove Conservation area, the surface geology has been reworked, flattened, and in some areas covered with imported fill. There is a strong argument for limiting further works to that area of the foreshore south of the Conservation area only.

The existing geotechnical studies did not probe the intertidal areas where an ocean pool would likely be located. . The borehole information obtained was not designed for this purpose - the boreholes were short and did not generally go below the reworked back beach areas. They provided no additional information on the foundation conditions at potential pool sites. For the project to progress further, geotechnical studies specific to potential pool locations would be needed to allow appropriate selection/design of foundations and construction procedures.

7 Hallett Cove coastal processes

7.1 Tides and water levels

Water levels are composed of the following components:

- Astronomical tides which are forced by the sun and moon;
- Tidal anomalies or residuals which may be forced by wind (wind setup), barometric pressure and trapped waves;
- Wave setup inside the surf zone; and
- Wave runup on beaches, cliffs and structures.

These components are shown in Figure 7.1 and described below.

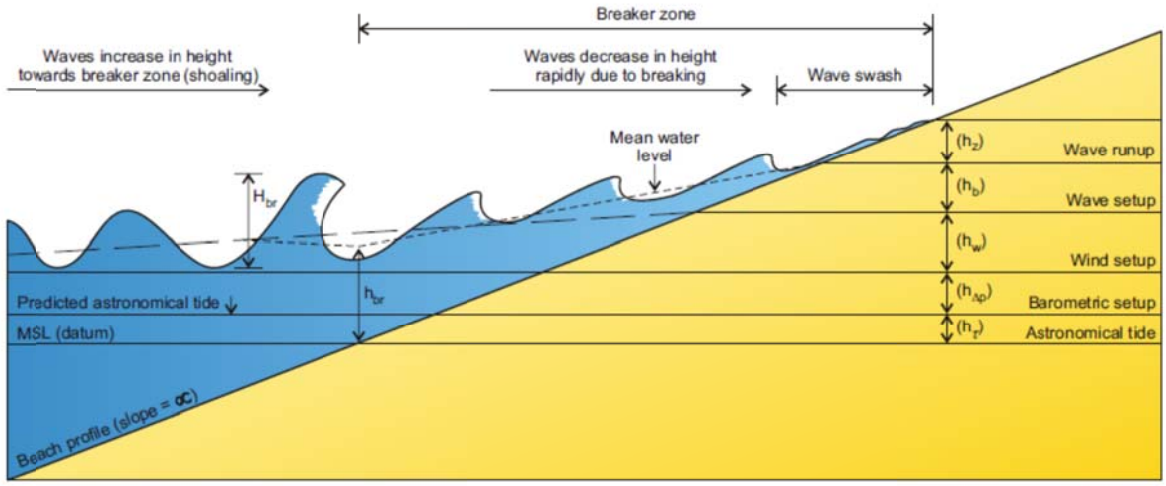


Figure 7.1 Components of elevated water levels (Adapted from NSW DECCW, 2010)

7.1.1 Tides

The main data relevant for Hallett Cove is:

- Outer Harbor Port Adelaide from 1940 to present; and
- Port Stanvac from 1992 to 2010.

Adelaide's Living Beaches (ALB, 2005) provided the following information on Adelaide's tides:

"The tidal range on the Adelaide coast varies from about 2.4 m at spring tides to near zero at neap tides, although winds and atmospheric pressure gradients also cause significant changes in the sea level. Tidal currents in coastal Adelaide waters are essentially north–south alongshore, with speeds up to 0.2–0.3 metres per second (m/s).

Tide levels are measured from a local chart datum (CD), which is different for each major port. By international convention, the datum is set at the calculated lowest astronomical tide (LAT). Tide predictions and measurements for Outer Harbor were converted to this datum on 1 January 2001. At Outer Harbor, LAT is 1.452 m below the AHD, which is consistent across Australia. Table 7.1 shows commonly used tide levels, as determined by Flinders Ports Pty Ltd and published in the tide tables, for Outer Harbor in both CD and AHD.

Mean high water spring tides and mean high water neap tides

Tide tables commonly refer to other levels such as mean high water springs (MHWS) and mean high water neaps (MHWN). The former is defined as the average of all twice-daily high tides at spring periods, while the latter is averaged over neap tide periods. Spring tides refer to the periods when the predicted tidal range is at its greatest – when the solar and lunar influences on the oceans work together at or soon after the new or full moon. Neap tides are the periods when the tidal range is smallest, between the new and full moon – when the lunar and solar influences are opposed and cancel each other out to some degree.

The South Australian sea

The South Australian sea has resonance periods that influence the separate components of diurnal tidal constituents in such a way that an apparently peculiar tidal behaviour occurs. The effects are different in each of the two gulfs. In Gulf St Vincent, the entrance conditions create an apparent standing oscillation that causes high tide to occur at the same time everywhere in the gulf. Both gulfs also experience an unusual situation known as 'dodge tides', which occur near the equinoxes and are due to tidal modifications causing water levels to remain constant the whole day. The phenomenon, which also occurs to a lesser extent on other parts of the South Australian coast, is described by Bye (1976)."

MHL (2013) provided the following commentary on the Outer Harbor Port Adelaide tide gauge:

> "The Port Adelaide (Outer) gauge digital records began in November 1943 with a Ballout chart recorder and float. This was upgraded to a Leupold and Stephens recorder in May 1982. The site was then upgraded again to an air bubbler type instrument with a Mindata/Handar recorder at the start of 1996.
>
> Older records are available at South Australian State Records, in the form of tide books with tide highs and lows, with monthly statistics. Some of these records were photographed for this study but further investigations should reveal more records. The earliest date captured for this site was March 1937-July 1941.
>
> Land subsidence has been a major issue for both of the Port Adelaide sites as the subsidence covers a substantial area of northern Adelaide. Further complicating the extraction of sea level trends at the site is the benchmarks in the region also being subject to subsidence. See Belperio (1993) for further information."

Published water levels are shown in Table 7.1 relative to tide datum (lowest astronomical tide, LAT) and Australian Height Datum (AHD), which is approximately mean sea level. The following adjustments have been made between LAT and AHD:

- Outer Harbor (CE 2012, BOM 2010a) AHD = LAT + 1.45
- Port Stanvac (BOM, 2010b) AHD = LAT +1.28 (BOM) (Note that the University of Hawaii data repository incorrectly says + 0.993)

Tidal plane	Outer Harbor Adelaide (m LAT)	Port Stanvac (m LAT)	Outer Harbor Adelaide (m AHD)	Port Stanvac (m AHD)
Highest astronomical tide	2.8	2.5	1.348	1.22
Mean high water springs	2.3	2.0	0.848	0.72
Australian Height Datum	1.45	1.28	0.000	0.00
Mean high water neaps	1.3	1.2	-0.152	-0.08
Mean sea level	1.3	1.2	-0.152	-0.08
Mean low water neaps	1.3	1.2	-0.152	-0.08
Mean low water springs	0.3	0.3	-1.152	-0.98
Lowest astronomical tide	0.00	0.0	-1.452	-1.28

(from Australian National Tide Tables, 2010 and BOM, 2010)

Table 7-1: Tidal planes for Port Adelaide

Typical tidal measurements for Port Stanvac are shown in Figure 7.2.

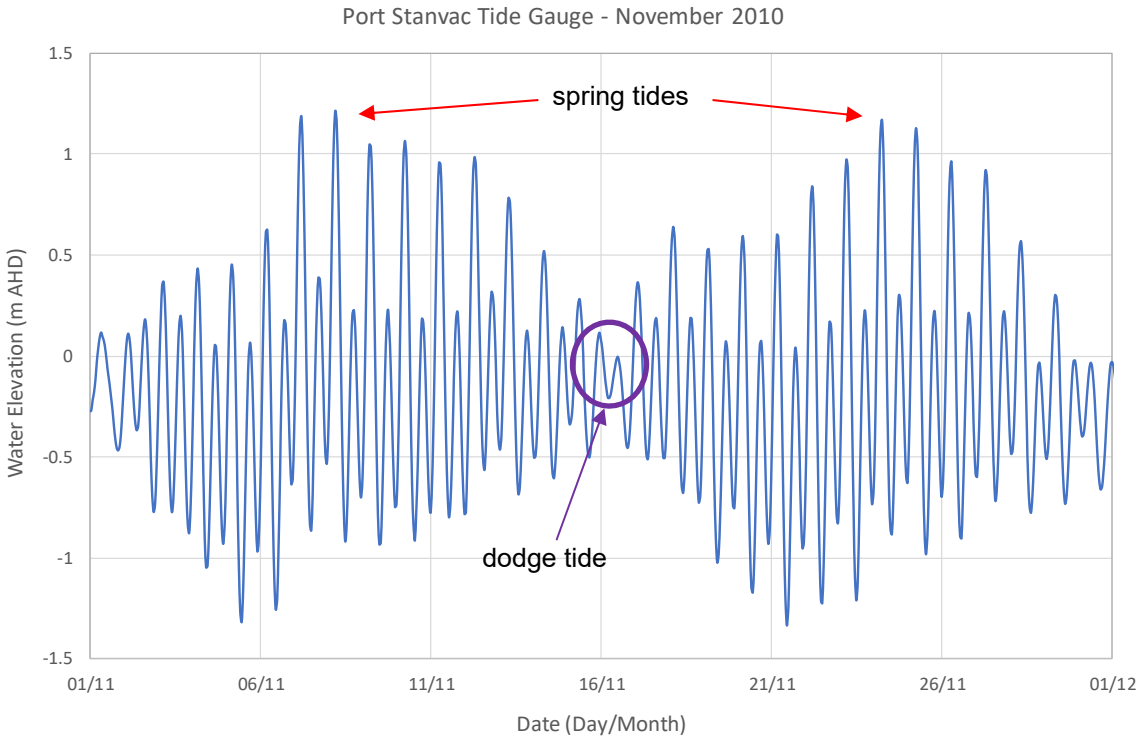


Figure 7.2: Example spring tides and dodge tides Port Stanvac – November 2010

7.1.2 Other sea level anomalies

Other sea level anomalies (often referred to as tidal anomalies) can result in differences between the actual water level and the predicted tidal water level(s). Anomalies can include a combination of short-term factors, such as variations in seasonal temperature, air pressure, wind stress, and coastal-trapped waves and longer term effects caused by variations in global atmospheric and oceanic patterns.

In addition to conventional “storm surge”, anomalies over time scales of days to months to years can be caused by:

- Ocean Density Changes;
- Coastal Trapped Waves;
- El Niño - Southern Oscillation;
- Inter-decadal Pacific Oscillation (IPO); and
- Future sea level rise.

7.1.3 Extreme water levels

Extreme water levels (excluding wave setup and runup) for Adelaide are shown in Table 7.2, based on the sources listed in the table. It is recommended that additional analysis be undertaken of the Port Stanvac tide gauge data as it geographically more relevant, noting that extreme water level conditions are relevant to the structural design of an ocean pool, but not its serviceability.

Average recurrence interval (ARI)	Port Adelaide (m AHD)		
Source	1	2	3
1 year	1.602	1.92	1.50
10 year	2.047	2.25	
100 year	2.325	2.51	2.35
200 year			
500 year			

Excluding wave setup and runup

Source:

1. City of Port Adelaide Enfield (2005)
2. Wynne et al (1984); Kinhill et al (1983)
3. Riedel and MacFarlane (1999) using joint probability with same ARI for waves

Table 7-2 Extreme water levels for Port Adelaide

Integrated Coasts (2018) mapped elevated water levels for Hallett Cove based on the following information:

> "DEWNR advises that current storm surge risk for Kingston Park to the north of the depicted location is 2.4m AHD storm surge, and 0.3m wave set-up, and at Port Noarlunga to the south is 2.3m storm surge and 0.4m wave set-up. In all Hallett Cove regions storm surge has been set at 2.3m and wave set-up at 0.3m. Wave run-up has been mapped at 1.0m higher and depicted by way of dotted blue line.. Coast Protection Board sea level rise policy levels are 0.3m indicatively by 2050, and a further 0.7m indicatively by 2100. [sea level rise is discussed below]"

This is broadly consistent with the 100 year ARI values shown in the table above,

7.1.4 Sea level rise

The two longest tide gauge records (Fremantle and Sydney) reveal rising sea levels prior to 1960, relatively stable sea level rise rates between 1960 and 1990, followed by an increased rate of rise from the early 1990s (White et al., 2014). White et al. (2014) reported that for the period between 1966 to 2009, (when there are observations of most sections of the Australian coastline), the

average rate of relative sea level rise around Australia was 1.4 ± 0.2 mm per year, which is slightly less than the global averaged rise for the same period (CSIRO and BOM, 2015).

The Coast Protection Board policy (1992) policy is to design for an absolute sea level rise of 0.3 m for 2050 plus an allowance for subsidence depending on location (0.1 m for Port Adelaide). Engineers Australia's (NCCOE, 2017) interpretation of the most recent IPCC projections is shown in Figure 7.3.

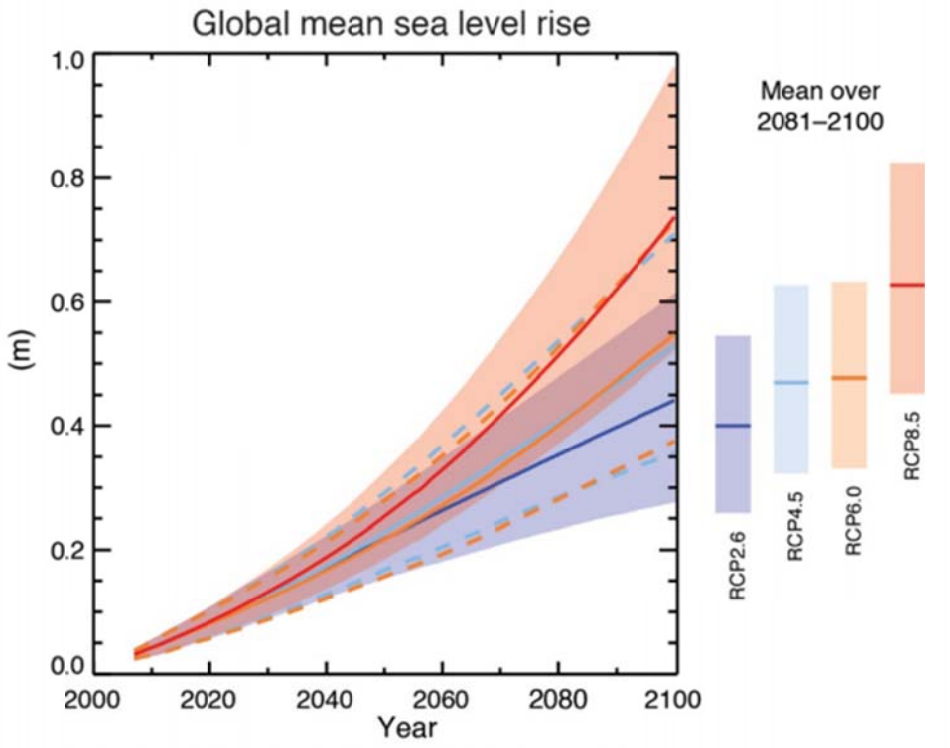


Figure 7.3 Sea level rise projections (Figure 6 from NCCOE, 2017)

As discussed above, data from high precision SEAFRAME tide gauges exists for Port Stanvac from 1992 to 2010, while data is available for Thevenard from 1966 to 2018, including a high precision SEAFRAME tide gauge from 1992. This data shows the following trends (BOM, 2011, 2019):

- Gauge movement trend relative to local benchmarks, (but not land subsidence):
  - Port Stanvac: -0.1 mm/year (subsidence);
  - Thevenard: +0.2 mm/year (uplift).

- Sea level rise after correcting for subsidence and barometric effects:
  - Port Stanvac: 4.3 mm/year (1992 to 2011, BOM, 2011);
  - Thevenard: 4.3 mm/year (1992 to 2011, BOM, 2011);
  - Thevenard: 4.1 mm year (1992 to 2019, BOM, 2019)

For an ocean pool asset life of 50 years, sea level rise scenarios of 0.3 m by 2050 have been considered in this report, with discussion of 1 m by 2100 in accordance with CPB policy. Based on IPCC and NCCOE curves (2017), these benchmarks have the rates of rise shown in Table 7.3.

Planning horizon	Sea level rise (m)	Rate of rise		
		Average (mm/y)	At end of planning horizon (mm/y)	At end of planning horizon (mm/decade)
Present day	0.0	4.1	4.1	41
2050	0.3	5	7	70
2100	1.0	9	16	160

Table 7-3 Sea level rise benchmarks and rates of rise

As discussed in Section 16, ocean pools are typically refurbished at intervals of 10 to 20 years. This often involves adding new pool surrounds and increasing the pool wall levels. With decadal rates of sea level rise of 40 to 160 mm, sea level rise can be managed within the expected refurbishment cycle for an ocean pool. It should be noted, however, that the wave overtopping response (Section 12.4) may not be linear, and therefore additional consideration of this needs to be undertaken at detailed design stage. It can be readily managed through refurbishment elevation (of walls and floor) or the use of wave deflector shapes for the seaward wall.

7.2 Waves

The coast at Hallett Cove is subject to ocean swells propagating from the Southern Ocean and local wind waves within the Gulf St Vincent. Coastal Engineering Solutions (CES, 2004) undertook numerical modelling separately for both these wave sources for a 10 year period (termed a hindcast) from 1/1/1993 to 31/10/2002 at 3 hour time steps with some details of the modelling presented in Figure 7.4 to Figure 7.7). Model output was extracted for 96 nearshore sites between Hallett Cove and the Outer Harbor. Thus modelling was not focussed on Hallett Cove and was not intended for the purposes of determining shoreline sediment transport rates nor design wave conditions for application at Hallett Cove. It was a portion of a broader study addressing the Adelaide metropolitan coast further north. The modelling did not incorporate detailed nearshore bathymetry and provided data at limited points in relatively deep water (20 m) at two locations offshore from Hallett Cove. Wave conditions and average sediment transport rates should therefore be applied with appropriate caution.

This remains the best/only available data relevant to Hallett Cove, but it should be noted that it is computer model output rather than measured data. The ocean storms and local winds that drive the waves within the model are model simulations of real weather events.

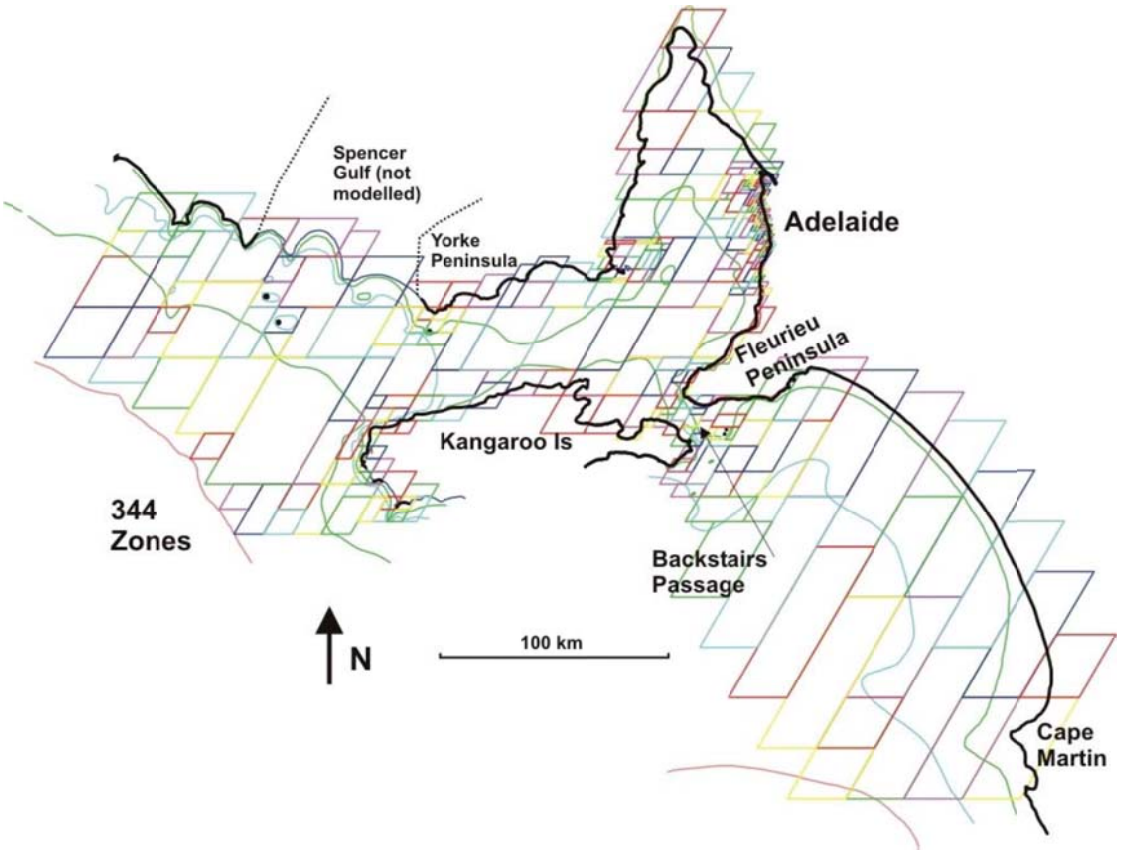


Figure 7.4: Model domain for swell waves (Figure 4.5 of CES, 2004)

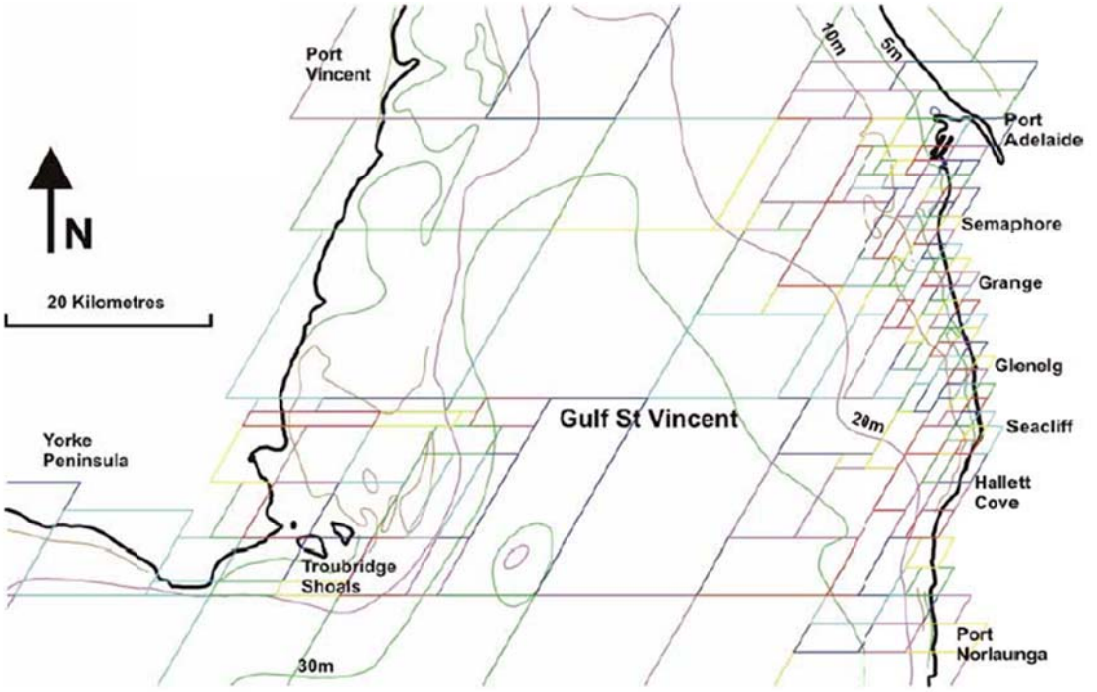


Figure 7.5: Nearshore zones for wave modelling (Figure 4.6 of CES, 2004)

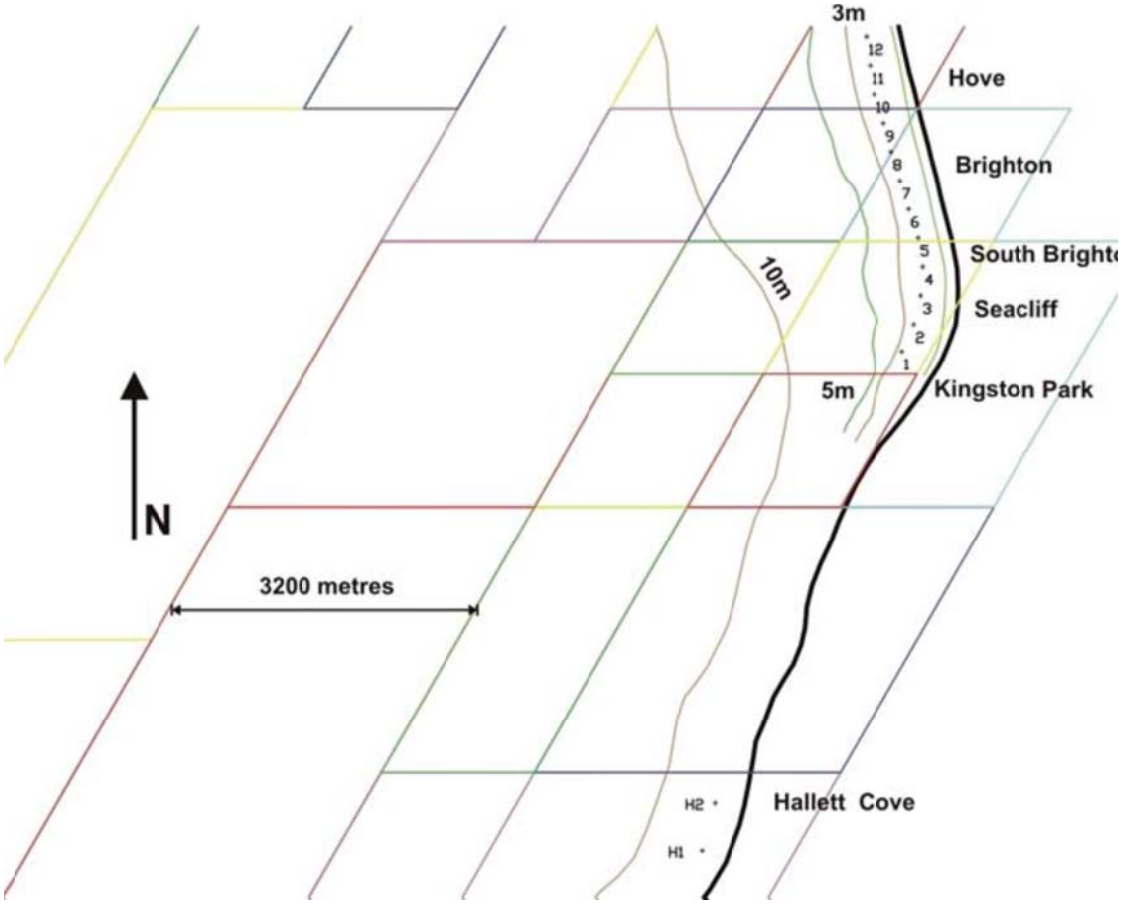


Figure 7.6:Model output near Hallett Cove (Figure 4.7 of CES, 2004)

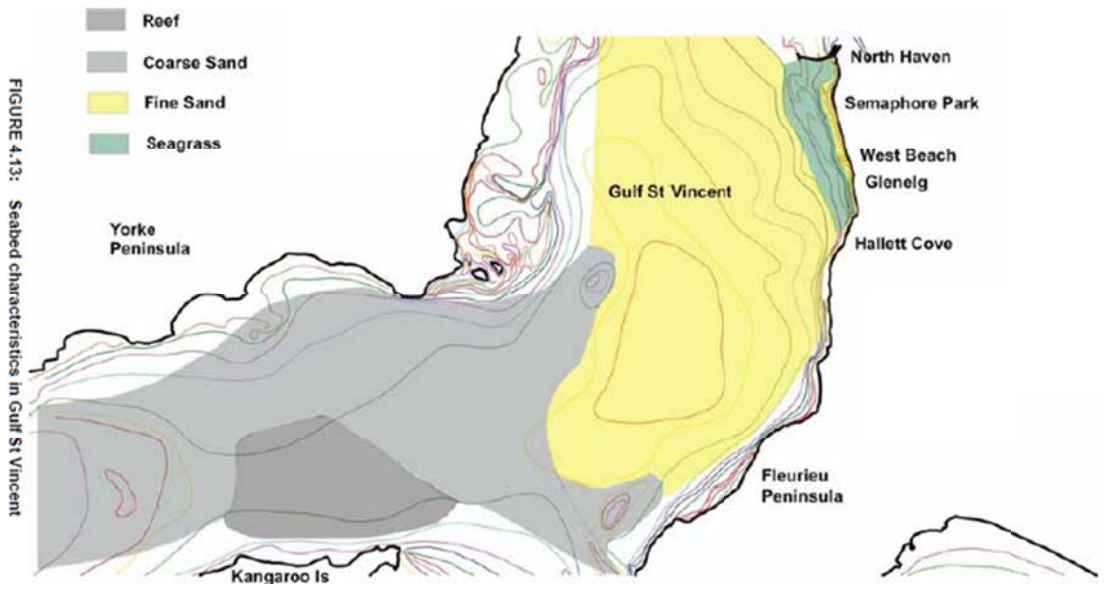


Figure 7.7 Seabed types used for wave modelling (Figure 4.13 of CES, 2004)

CES Deep Water Sea Waves (depth 20 m) at output point H1 (Hallett Cove) for the period 1/1/1993 to 31/10/2002 on 3 hourly time step are shown in Table 7.4.

Parameter	Value
Analysis period	1/1/1993-31/10/2002
Effective record length	9.8 years
Time step	3 hours
Average H_S	0.37 m
Average H_S associated T_P	3 s
H_S exceeded 10%	1.17 m
10% exceeded H_S associated T_P	5 s
H_S exceeded 1%	2.19 m
1% exceeded H_S associated T_P	7 s
1 year ARI Hs	3.45 m
1 year ARI H_S associated T_P	9 s

Source: CES (2004)

Table 7-4 Wave parameters (sea only) from Hallett Cove numerical modelling

7.3 Other coastal processes and hazards

7.3.1 River discharges and other water quality hazards

Flood flows from the Field River (Figure 7.8) have the potential to contaminate an ocean pool. Larger scale ocean contamination from rainfall or sewage also has the potential to adversely affect water quality in an ocean pool, in a similar manner to swimming in the ocean. This should be considered carefully in choosing an appropriate site and operating procedure. It can then be managed through detailed modelling, ceasing to pump into the pool, or pool closure as a last resort.

Coast and Marine, NR AMLR (2019) have advised that some species of diatoms are present in the Hallett Cove area that cause skin irritations, while others are toxic. They also referred to bacteria associated with human and dog use. Dogs are not permitted in any ocean pools known to the authors, and they are generally signposted to this effect. Detailed design of pumps and pool circulation will allow an ocean pool to maintain sufficient dilution of species introduced within a pool, but may not protect against background external ocean water species.

As per Appendix B.10, no ocean pools known to WRL use chlorine or water treatment, as this would create toxic discharges when emptying. Cleaning is via high pressure water blasting, with sparing use of algaecides on slippery horizontal surfaces which present a hazard to people.



Figure 7.8 Flood water from Field River 29/06/2010 (Coastal Environment, 2012)

7.3.2 Stormwater

Contamination from stormwater also needs to be considered for detailed design of an ocean pool. Minor diversions of existing stormwater pipes is a relatively minor cost within the overall cost of an ocean pool.

7.3.3 Seagrass wrack, litter and debris

Wave runup into an ocean pool has the potential to transport seagrass wrack into the pool. This is a common issue in many other ocean pools. Sea grass wrack can be a consistent and significant problem along the foreshores of Gulf St Vincent (e.g. West Beach boat ramp) and elsewhere on the open coast (e.g. Victor Harbour). If the issue is deemed minor to moderate, wrack removal can be undertaken as part of routine pool maintenance. Substantial wrack ingress would best be prevented through a sufficiently elevated pool incorporating pumps. Detailed design of any pump intakes would also need to consider the potential for seagrass blockage, and elevate the pool sufficiently that major ingress of wrack is confined to events of about 1 year ARI (or even less frequent).

Coast and Marine, NR AMLR (2019) have advised that Hallett Cove (and O'Sullivans and Willunga Beaches) are litter accumulation points. In site visits by the authors, the cobble shoreline at Hallett Cove was noted to trap and harbour litter. At a local level, ingress of litter and debris into an ocean pool can be managed (as per wrack) through a sufficiently elevated pool, favouring the use of a pumped system. Wrack may still accumulate against the outside of the pool structure and this should be considered in deciding design orientation and materials used. Numerous strategies external to an ocean pool could be developed to reduce the regional scale litter problem.

7.3.4 Littoral drift

CES (2004) estimated that the potential net littoral drift for Hallett Cove was 100,000 m^3/year northward, but due to the low availability of sand, the actual littoral drift was less than 10,000 m^3/year northward. The modelling showed that the potential littoral drift is higher at Hallett Cove than further north on Adelaide beaches. However the limitations on the modelling undertaken have not allowed this to be verified by measurements. Issues relating to supply of sand to the beach around the southern headland and Port Stanvac may also limit actual transport rates. The extent of transport in relatively shallow water off the base of the rock shelf has not yet been addressed.

7.3.5 Storm erosion and vertical sand movement

Two Coastal Management Branch profiles (200040 and 200041) are present at Hallett Cove for 33 surveys between 3/5/1975 and 7/2/2018 (Section 11), with surveys generally once per year. Due to the predominance of reef, boulders and cobbles, with only a thin veneer of sand, there is little short and long term change in these profiles.

Coastal Environment (2012) made the following observations for profile 200041:

- "The location of the erosion escarpment at the back of the beach has not changed over the period of record from 1975 to 2007 (i.e. has not receded);
- The maximum change in level of the beach seaward of the erosion escarpment (approximate chainage 45m) is less than 0.5 m;
- In 1975 the back of the beach for a distance of 20 m from the erosion escarpment was up to 0.5 m higher than in 2007;
- Below mean sea level (0 m AHD, approximate chainage 85) there is no discernible change in the level of the beach profiles for a distance of 65m offshore to a depth of -1.5 m AHD; and
- The total volume variation in the envelope of profiles between the erosion escarpment (approximate chainage 45) and the mean water mark (0 m AHD, approximate chainage 85) is less than 20 m^3/m."

7.3.6 Beach response to sea level rise

Coastal Environment (2012) estimated a Bruun Factor for Hallett Cove of 25. That is, as an initial approximation, the beach/embankment is expected to recede by 25 times the sea level rise.

Without protection (Section 14), for the CPB sea level rise benchmarks, the beach could recede by:

- 2050; 0.3 m sea level rise; 8 m recession;
- 2100; 1 m sea level rise; 25 m recession.

The shingle/cobble foreshore may result in recession being lower than this, particularly given that recent sea level rise has been about 4.1 to 4.3 mm/year (Section 7.1.4), with minimal recession observed.

7.3.7 Boulder debris loads

The predominance of boulders and cobbles at Hallett Cove means that the detailed design of the structure needs to consider debris impacts along with conventional water forces.

7.4 Seabed composition

Detailed maps have not been sighted, but aerial photos indicate that the seabed at Hallett Cove and offshore appears to consist of shingle/cobble with some sand. The available sand is in deficit compared with the littoral drift potential.

8 Ecological and cultural heritage studies

Council is undertaking separate ecological and cultural heritage studies regarding this project.

9 Potential usage

9.1 Existing usage of Hallett Cove beach

A detailed study of existing usage of Hallett Cove Beach has been undertaken by Mark Western of Integrated Coasts and is presented in Appendix C. Using site data collection and additional literature, it is estimated that there are about 64,000 visits per year from November to March and perhaps 75,000 total visits per year to the beach and foreshore of Hallett Cove. The veracity of these estimates could only be improved with continuous data collection over a representative year.

9.2 Beach and pool usage

9.2.1 Available data

Estimated annual beach and pool visits from a range of data sources are shown in Table 9-1, with further discussion on sources and methods below. It can be seen that heavily used ocean pools in Sydney have over 260,000 annual visits, while for remote pools, annual visits can be as low as 50,000.

Beach usage data is collected by many councils through paid lifeguards, and is also available through statistics collected by volunteer surf life savers and collated by surf life saving state and national bodies. The data spans the “patrol season” – typically the months of October to April inclusive, and patrol hours – typically 9 am to 5 pm or 6 pm. The volunteer data only covers weekends and public holidays within the patrol season. A small number of beaches have longer patrol seasons or hours, but these are not part of the ocean pool case studies.

For Sydney’s northern beaches, this data covers an entire beach precinct, including the ocean pool, and does not separate out the pool usage. The lifeguard beach usage data was upscaled by 20% to account for use outside of patrol hours. The proportion of total beach use attributed to each pool was estimated by expert opinion (also termed the Delphic Method), whereby a minimum of two opinions were sought from professional lifeguards or surf life savers familiar with that beach – usually from those who collect the statistics. The proportion of beach users estimated to use the pool ranged from 10% at more remote pools to 50% at South Curl Curl where the pool has excellent access and the beach is considered to be one of Sydney’s most dangerous.

Beach/Pool	Period	Pay or Free	Beach precinct (a) or gate data	Upscaled individual visits (b)	Pool visits % (c)	No of pool visits
Collaroy	2017-18	F	357,655	429,186	30%	128,756
Dee Why	2017-18	F	1,090,573	1,308,688	20%	261,738
North Curl Curl	2017-18	F	392,968	471,562	10%	47,156
South Curl Curl	2017-18	F	363,789	436,547	50%	218,273
Freshwater	2017-18	F	821,758	986,110	15%	147,916
Queenscliff	2017-18	F	611,264	733,517	20%	146,703
Forster ocean pool (d)	"recent"	F		100,000		100,000
Bondi Beach (e)	2014	F		3,500,000		
Bondi Icebergs (f)		P				?
Wylie's Baths Coogee (g)	2017-18	P	50,000	82,000		82,000
Dawn Fraser Baths (g, h)	2016-17	P	40,886	101,800		101,800
Greenwich Baths	2015-16	P	32,605	60,000		60,000
Illawarra aquatic facilities	2016	P				128,000
Adelaide Beaches		F		9,200,000		
Marion Outdoor Pool	2017-18	P				100,000
Australian pool visits	2016	P				106,000,000
Average per facility	2016	P				99,000

Notes:

(a) Lifeguard data from Northern Beaches Council for October 2017 to April 2018, or gate data from source

(b) Beach data upscaled by 20% to account for users outside of patrol hours/season. Pool data upscaled to account for season passes (assumed 20 visits/year) and family passes (assumed to be 4 people)

(c) Delphic method, whereby two expert local life savers were polled and the results averaged

(d) Daniel Aldridge Mid Coast Council quoted in Port Macquarie News 6/12/2018

(e) 2014 data from Bondi Park, Beach and Pavilion Plan of Management

(f) Several attempts have been made to acquire this data, but they have been unsuccessful

(g) Upscaling based on data for family tickets and season passes

(h) 2016-2017 data from C Leisure (2017)

(i) Surf Life Saving South Australia and Adelaide's Living Beaches (2014)

(j) Royal Life Saving Society (2017)

Table 9-1 Annual users of beaches and pools in various locations

The Royal Life Saving Society (RLS, 2017) has collated usage statistics for various aquatic facilities around Australia. RLS quotes the following statistics:

- Western Australian aquatic facility visits: 4.4 visits per person per year;
- Wollongong City Council public aquatic facilities: 128,000 visits per year;
- Australian public aquatic facilities: 1027; and
- Australian average visits per pool per year: 99,000.

Usage statistics were also collected from ocean, tidal or harbour pools with paying access, with the results reflecting "seasonal" and "family" passes where the data is available.

Council has advised that there are approximately 100,000 visits per year to the Marion Outdoor Pool, which is open for 6 months per year and charges entry fees.

Based on the data in Table 9.1 and consistent with Royal Life Saving Society's (2017) average for Australian aquatic facilities, a plausible estimate for annual visits to an ocean pool at Hallett Cove is 100,000, and could feasibly range from 50,000 to 150,000.

This figure represents an annual average of about 23 people per hour during daylight hours. If the ocean pool was open year round and had free entry, given the added attraction of a "trip to the beach", it is not unreasonable to expect higher annual visitation than the paid entry Marion Outdoor Pool, which has 100,000 visits in its 6 month season.

9.2.2 Composition of users

Pool use comprises lap swimming and "fun and splash" activities. The best ocean pools have separate areas for each, with the following observations made for Sydney ocean pools, based on the long term observations of the authors. Lap swimmers predominate before about 9 am in summer, and predominate at all times in the cooler months. Some winter swimmers purchase wetsuits, as they prefer to swim in salt water and the wetsuit cost is offset against the entry fees for inland pools. Many winter swimmers brave the cold winter water without a wetsuit and some ascribe physical and psychological health benefits to swimming in cold water.

Many ocean pools have associated swimming clubs – sometimes separate ones in summer and winter. Examples of iconic winter swimming clubs include the Bondi Icebergs and the Freshwater Frigid Frogs (South Curl Curl). The Frigid Frogs originally operated at Freshwater ocean pool, but this pool is unpleasant in winter due to its location on the southern side of a cliff. They

subsequently migrated 1 km further north to South Curl Curl ocean pool - the location on the northern side of a headland is pleasant in winter.

Ocean pools are sometimes “taken over” for surf life saving activities, swim clubs or school activities. During peak times in the height of summer, lap swimmers accept that the pool will be overrun with “fun and splash” activities, and confine their lap swimming to other times.

Over an entire year, ocean pool usage is probably evenly balanced between lap swimming and “fun and splash” activities, but there is no data to support this. It is envisioned that a new ocean pool would incorporate ramp access for all in accordance with contemporary Australian standards and codes.

9.3 Economic value of beach and pool usage

The majority of work regarding beach economics in Australia has been undertaken by Dr Dave Anning of Griffith University (Anning 2012, 2016), but does not specifically relate to ocean pool use.

A range of economic criteria from Anning (2012, 2016) are presented in Table 9.2. While local resident expenditure has been estimated to be as low as $0.50 per visit, proximity to a desirable coastal location usually commands a premium in real estate values.

The Royal Life Saving Society (2017) also undertook economic modelling of aquatic facilities and developed estimates for the economic benefit per visit. Furthermore, they undertook complex analyses that demonstrated an economic health benefit through mechanisms such as reduction of lifestyle diseases. The results of these are shown in Table 9.2.

Visitor/Expenditure type	Year	Low	Mid	High	Total
Anning (2012, 2016)		$	$	$	$
Byron Bay beaches					
Domestic overnight tourist	2010-2012		74.00		
International tourist	2010-2012		28.00		
Day tripper	2010-2012		55.00		
Gold Coast and other locations					
Local resident expenditure	2008	0.50		2.30	
Tourist expenditure	2008	15.00		45.00	
Consumer surplus Fuel only	2013		6.10		
Fuel plus time @ 40% of hourly rate	2013		9.30		
Plausible beach visit value including inflation	2019		10.00		
Royal Life Saving Society (RLS, 2017)					
Economic benefit			13.83		
Health economic benefit			26.39		
Total benefit			40.22		
For 100,000 annual visits based on RLS (2017)					
Plausible economic benefit					1,400,000
Plausible health economic benefit					2,600,000
Plausible total economic benefit					4,000,000

Table 9-2 Economic value of beach/pool visit in other locations

By combining Table 9.1 with Table 9.2, the following economic benefits of an ocean pool are possible:

- Plausible visits: 100,000 per annum (range 50,000 to 150,000);
- Plausible economic value: $1.4 million per annum (range $700 thousand to $2.1 million);
- Plausible health economic value: $2.6 million per annum (range $1.3 to $3.9 million);
- Plausible total economic value: $4 million per annum (range $2 to $6 million).

The above analyses show strong economic benefits for an ocean pool, but do not indicate the distribution of costs and benefits. That is, an entity such as Council or the state government may fund construction and maintenance, while another party, such as residents from other local government areas or the commonwealth health budget may benefit from the project.

Examples of potential means utilised in other areas to acquire a share of the economic benefits of an ocean pool include:

- Grants from State or Commonwealth governments;
- Special rates levies;
- Increased rates revenue through increased property values;
- Additional development or intensification of development;
- Parking fees (often with resident and ratepayer exemptions);
- Parking fines;
- Development and leasing of associated commercial facilities (e.g. cafes or function centres); and
- Entry fees for the pool (rare for ocean pools).

9.4 Public safety

A detailed risk assessment of public safety would need to be undertaken if progress is to be made towards an ocean pool. While WRL has only examined five ocean pools in detail, it should be noted that of the 70 ocean pools in NSW, a small number (<5) are staffed with full time lifeguards, some are reasonably proximate to existing surf life saving facilities (which do not operate year round), while others are located in quite isolated areas. As most pools are popular meeting places, it is rare for there to be only one person in the vicinity, so many emergencies are first responded to by bystanders.

Examples of potential management measures for separate issues to be analysed are listed below.

Dangerous ocean conditions propagating into the pool

- Warning signs;
- A traffic light forecasting and monitoring system; and
- Closure of the pool.

Non-swimmers or poor swimmers getting into difficulty

- Volunteer or professional lifeguards;
- Fencing and/or closure of the pool after hours;
- Bystander action;
- Warning and depth signs; and
- An emergency call button.

Collisions or accidents in the pool; medical episodes in the pool

- Design the pool so as to minimise the potential to jump into it from heights;
- Warning and depth signs;
- Volunteer or professional lifeguards;
- Bystander action;
- Existing emergency callout procedures; and
- An emergency call button.

Additional discussion of fencing of ocean pools is contained in Appendix B.8. As discussed there, about five of the approximately 70 ocean pools in NSW have fencing, with most of the fenced pools charging for entry, which in turn funds paid lifeguards. All other ocean pools in NSW are unfenced, probably on the premise that they present a hazard less than the surrounding ocean.

10 Car parking demand and availability

The projected pool usage indicates that the present supply of parking may be insufficient and further consideration of parking spaces would be needed. A high level car parking study has been undert////aken by Mark Western of Integrated Coasts in Appendix D. The summary from this is reproduced below.

“If an ocean pool is to be successful at Hallett Cove Beach it must be demonstrated how traffic and parking might be managed. Conventional planning methods that attempt to meet demand within peak periods by installing larger areas of car parking will be unsuccessful. New paradigm thinking will identify ways in which car parking can be managed on larger days, and how patrons can be encouraged to utilise other forms of transport.

A preliminary strategy

The following strategies could be implemented to provide a viable number of car parks for an ocean pool. The reasons for each strategy have been described above.

1. Increase the number of car spaces in close proximity to the pool.
2. Install cycle storage facilities adjacent to the main pool car park and adjacent to the cafe.
3. Create a ‘Drop and Go’ zone along Heron Way.
4. Create more parking opportunities on Dutchman Drive.
5. Consider traffic control options and additional parking opportunities on Grand Boulevarde.
6. Overflow traffic on larger days would likely choose Arafura Street as it has two pedestrian access points to the foreshore area.
7. A cycle ride sharing scheme could be instituted at the train station (cycle garage).”

11 Wave overtopping calculations

11.1 Background

A basic model was set up using the EurOtop (2016) document to compare wave overtopping between existing ocean pools and Hallett Cove. The schematic cross section for this is shown in Figure 11.1.

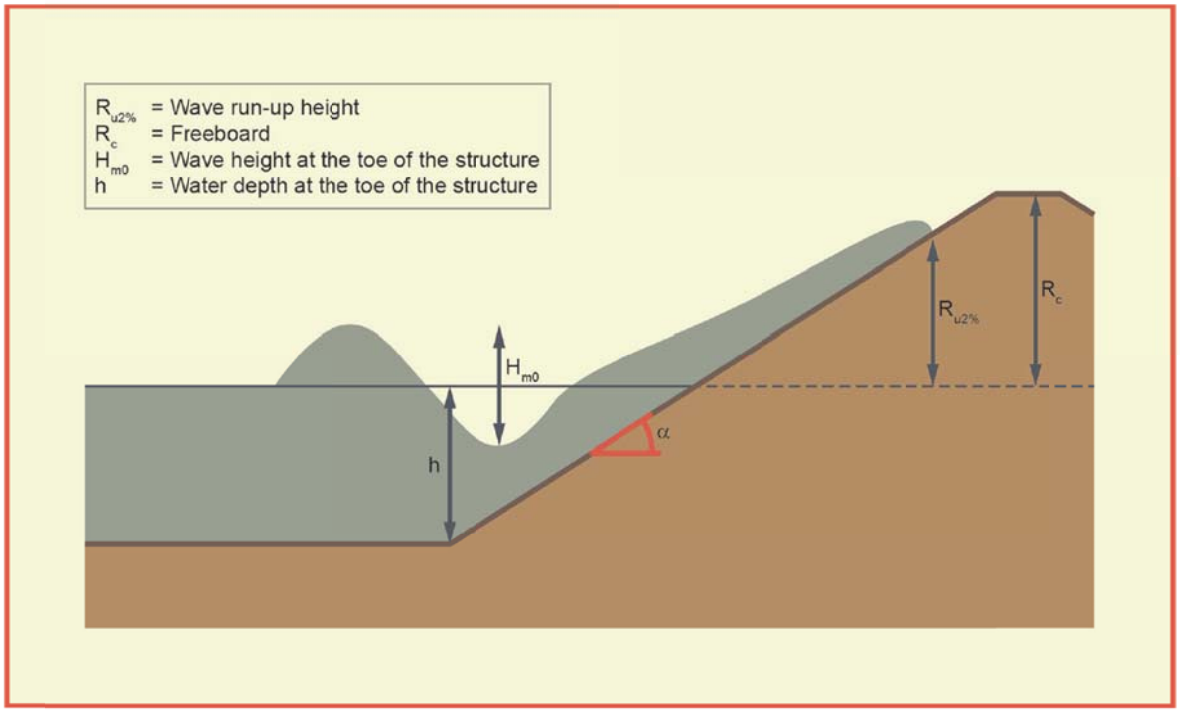


Figure 11.1 EurOtop cross section for overtopping

An example of the wave overtopping process from a WRL physical model is shown in Figure 11.2. A range of wall geometries can be adopted to reduce wave overtopping (Figure 11.3 to Figure 11.5), noting that wave overtopping has both positive and negative impacts on an ocean pool.

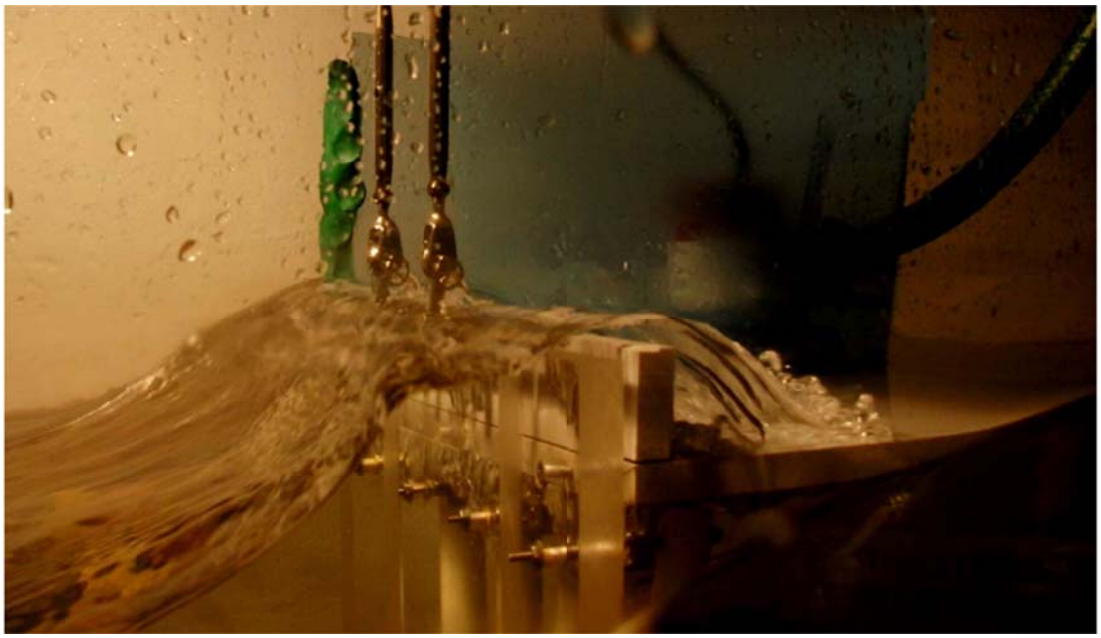


Figure 11.2 Wave overtopping physical model

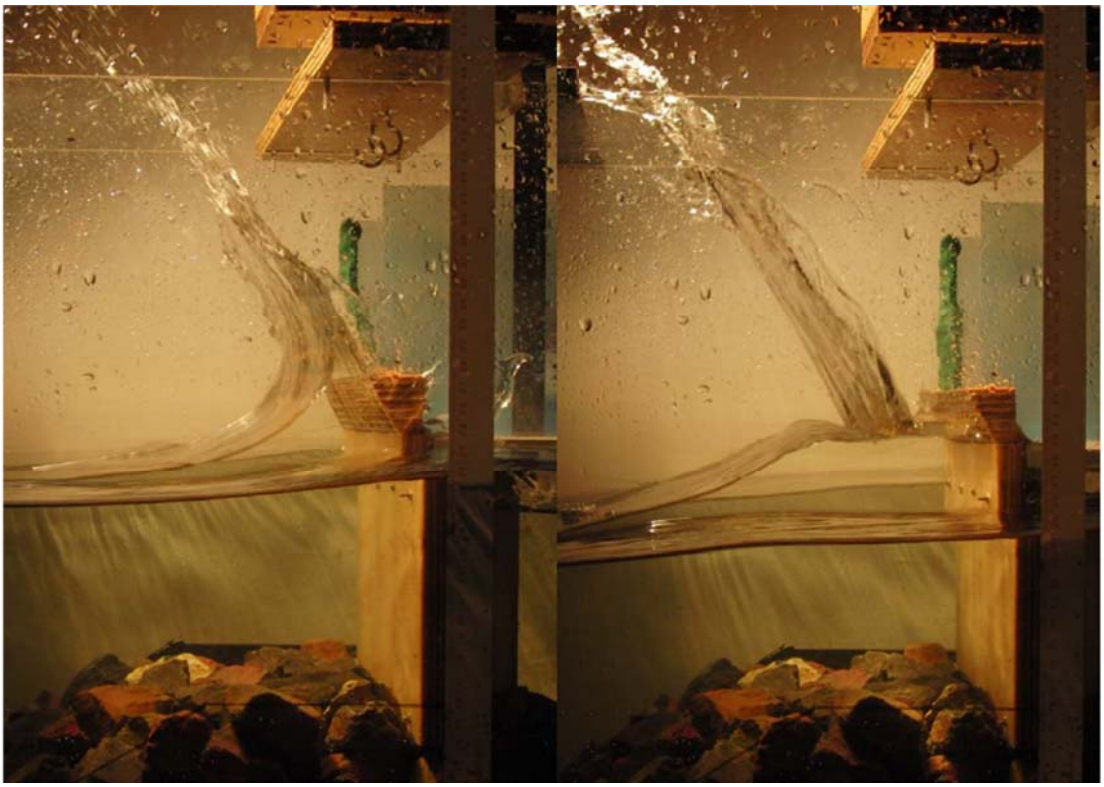


Figure 11.3 Angled wave deflector wall physical model

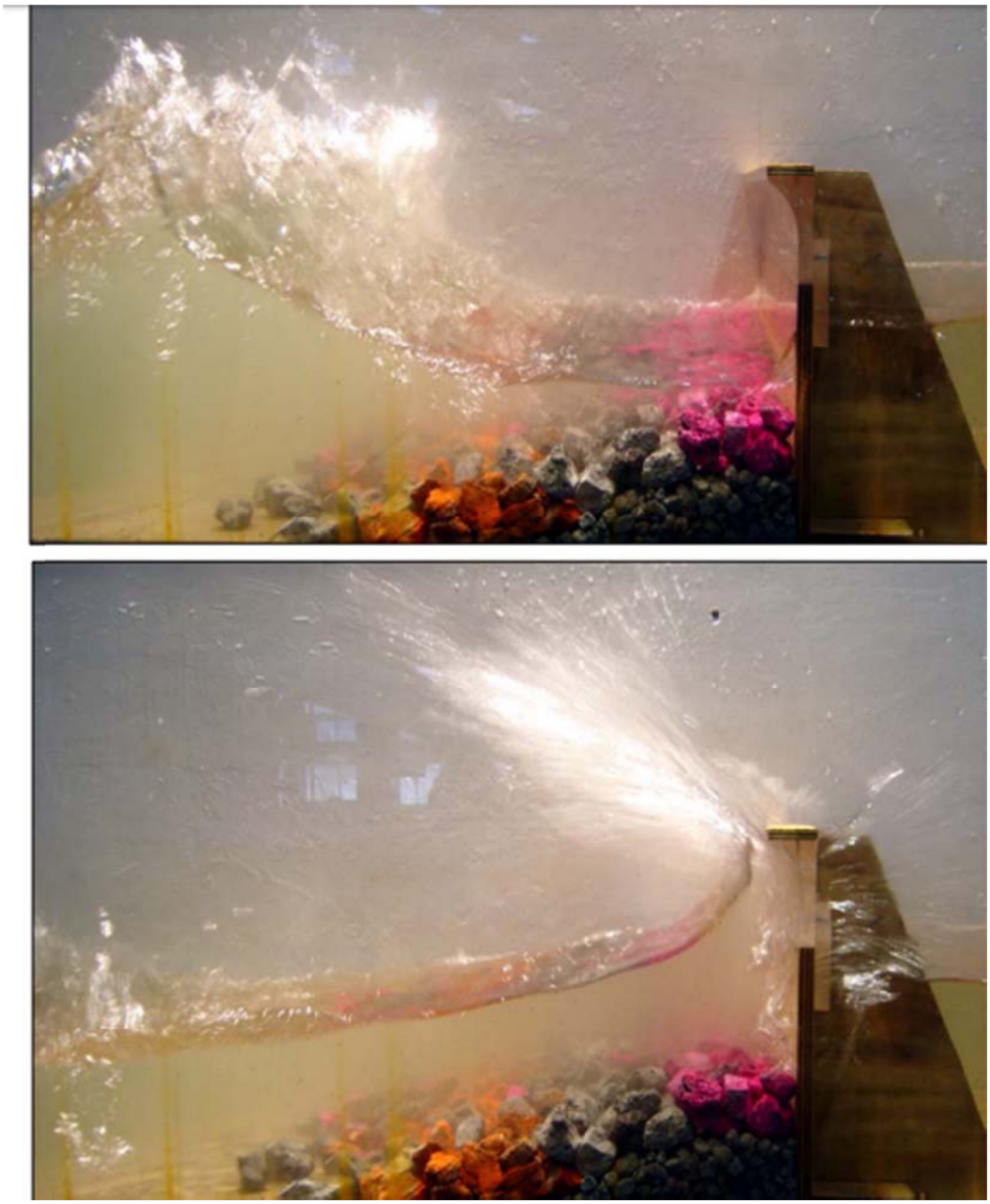
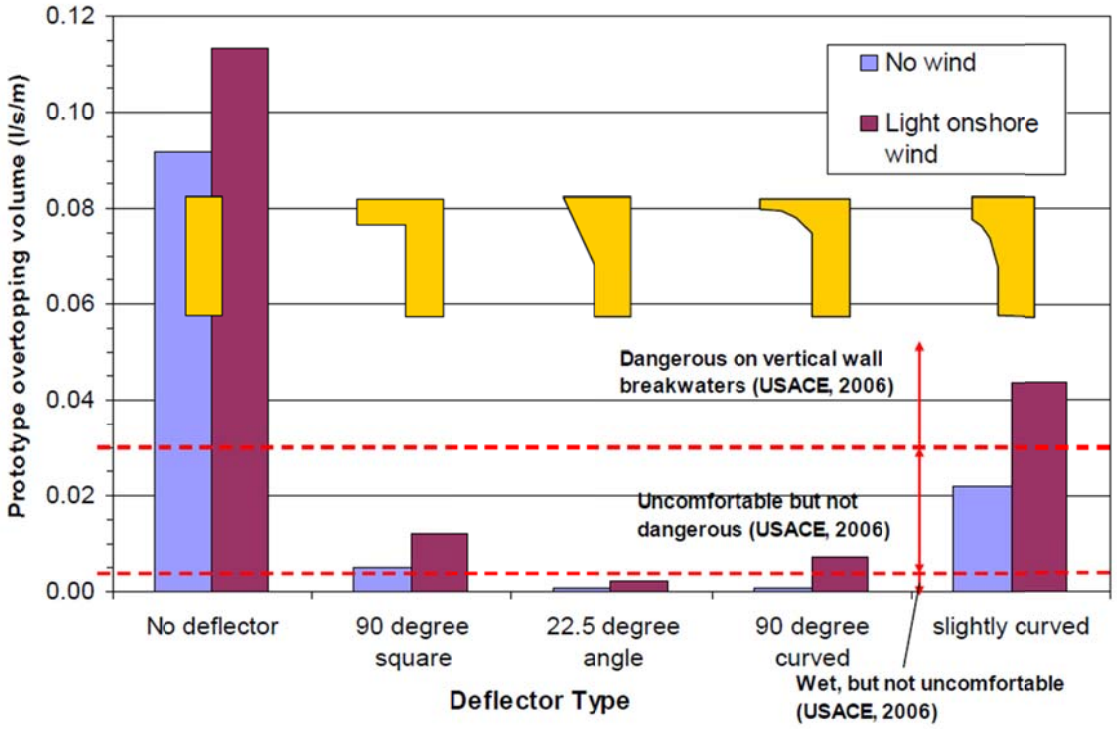


Figure 11.4 Curved wave deflector wall physical model



Note: From model tests for separate WRL project

Figure 11.5 Various wave deflector wall shapes

11.2 Overtopping calculation models

WRL set up a numerical model (Dally et al, 1984; SBEACH) for each shore normal transect for the Sydney pools and Hallett Cove to the -11 m AHD contour for each pool location. Details of the model are given in Larson and Kraus (1989) and Larson et al. (1990). The transects were derived by joining WRL's land/drone survey to the hydrographic charts (Section 7).

This was interfaced with EurOtop (2016) equations 5.12 and 5.13 [design and assessment approach] to define the overtopping at the seaward edge of the pool using depth limited Hs from SBEACH. WRL's procedure was compared to overtopping measurements and geometry for Cronulla determined in a physical model (Haradasa et al, 1990) and good agreement was found.

The overtopping model was applied with a spring tide for the following conditions:

- Ambient/median wave conditions;
- 10% exceedance wave conditions; and
- 1 year ARI wave conditions.

Note that almost all ocean pools are dangerous in conditions exceeding 1 year ARI, so wave overtopping for larger events was not modelled. Events larger than 1 year ARI will need to be considered for structural design of the pool.

11.2.1 Overtopping estimates for four Sydney pools

Overtopping estimates for four Sydney ocean pools are shown in Figure 11.6 to Figure 11.8. EurOtop (2016) recommends that its techniques be used as order of magnitude estimates only. The values found concur with the qualitative observations of WRL's engineers.

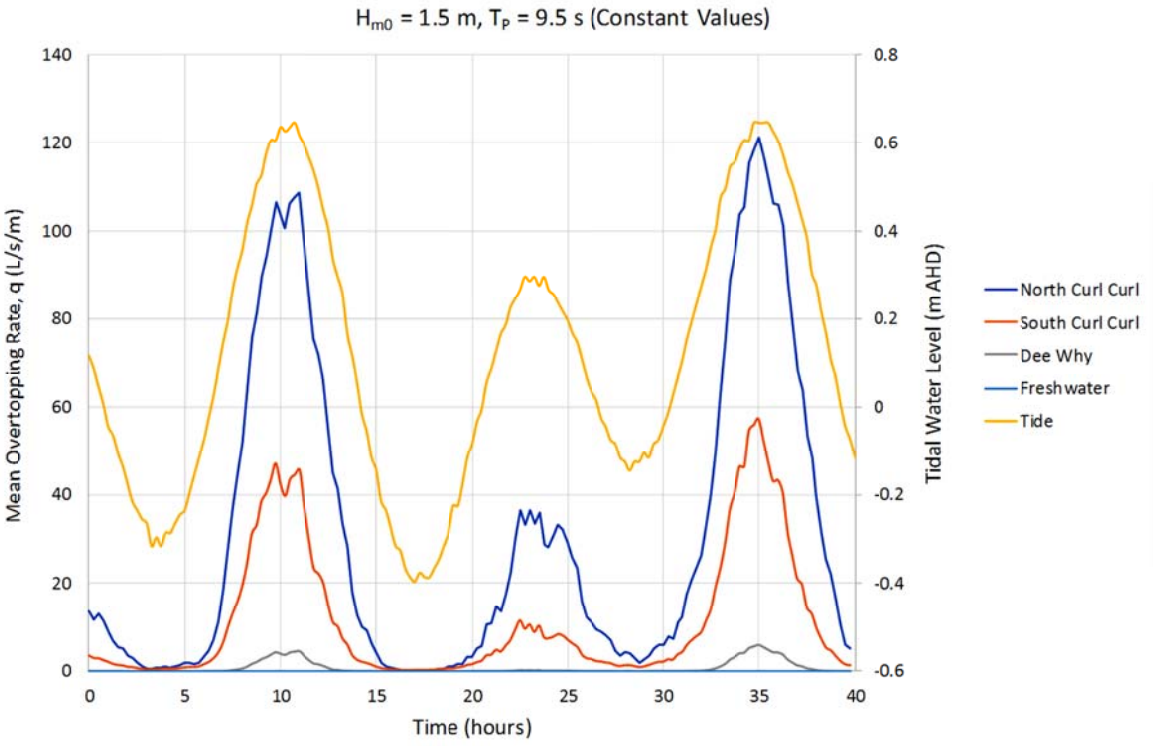


Figure 11.6 Overtopping Sydney pools ambient waves

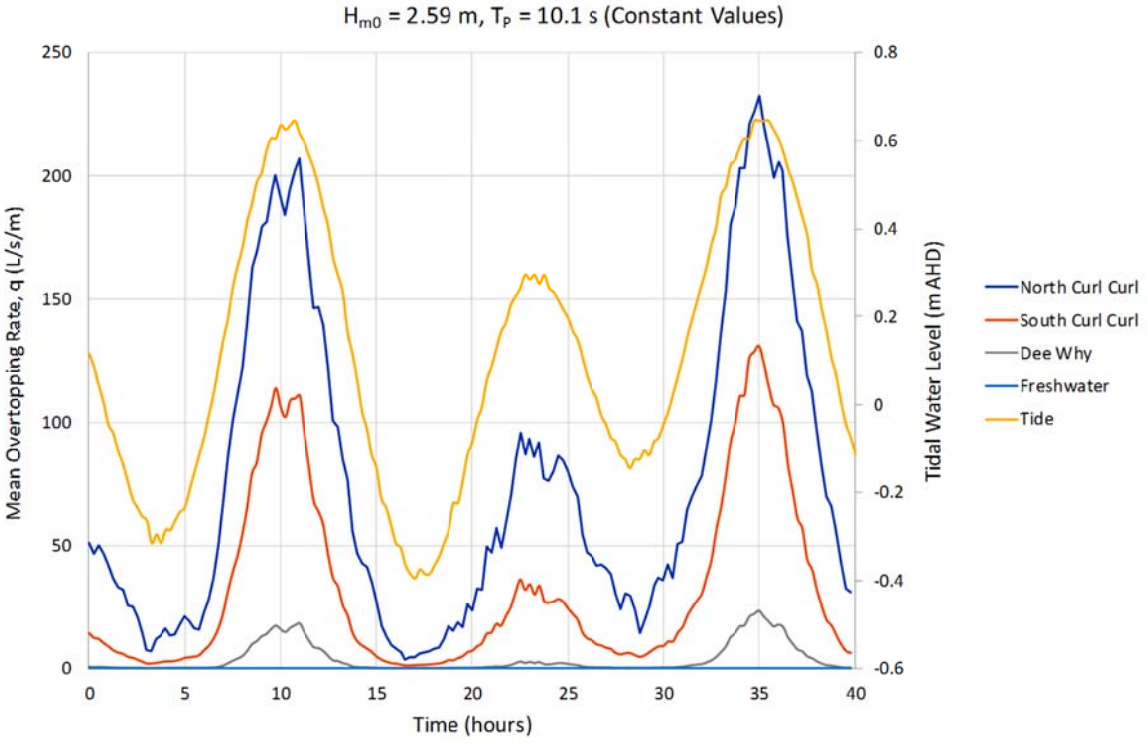


Figure 11.7 Overtopping Sydney pools 10% exceedance

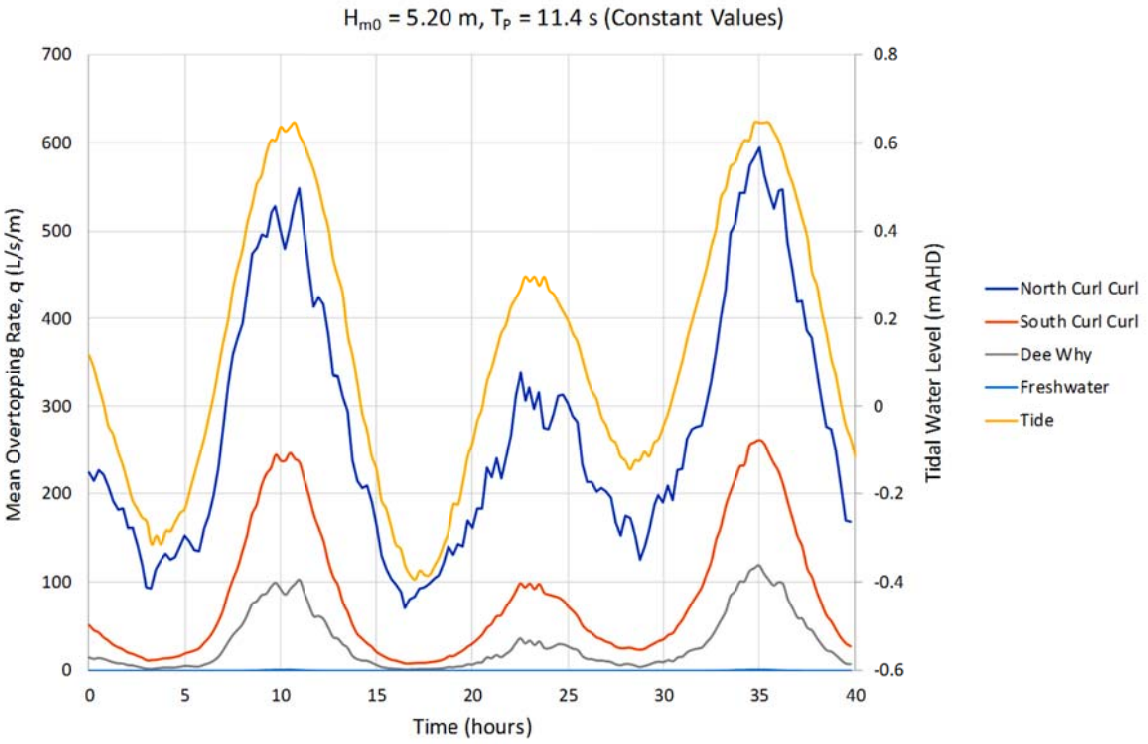


Figure 11.8 Overtopping Sydney pools 1 year ARI

12 Hallett Cove ocean pool location and wave overtopping

12.1 Land and seabed levels

The following information was used to ascertain levels:

- A recent aerial (helicopter) ground level survey undertaken by Aerometrex; and
- Coast Protection Branch profile surveys from 2018.

A typical onshore transect from the aerial survey is shown in Figure 12.1. The surveyed underwater transects are shown in Figure 12.2, which also shows two onshore profiles where an ocean pool could be considered. It can be seen that the plan positions of the profiles do not exactly coincide, however, they have been blended together to form a typical profile (Figure 12.3) for the purposes of wave overtopping modelling. More accurate profiles could only be acquired through a custom survey, but the data used is sufficiently accurate for preliminary wave overtopping modelling.

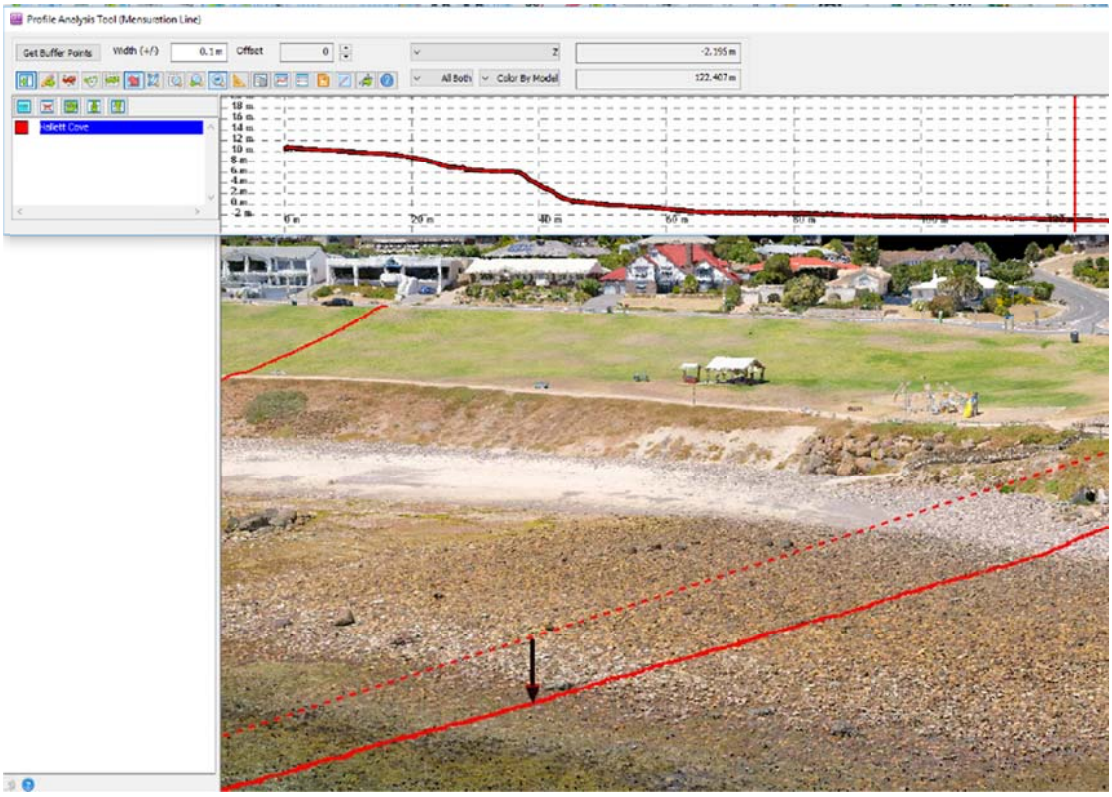


Figure 12.1 Aerometrex aerial survey and profile

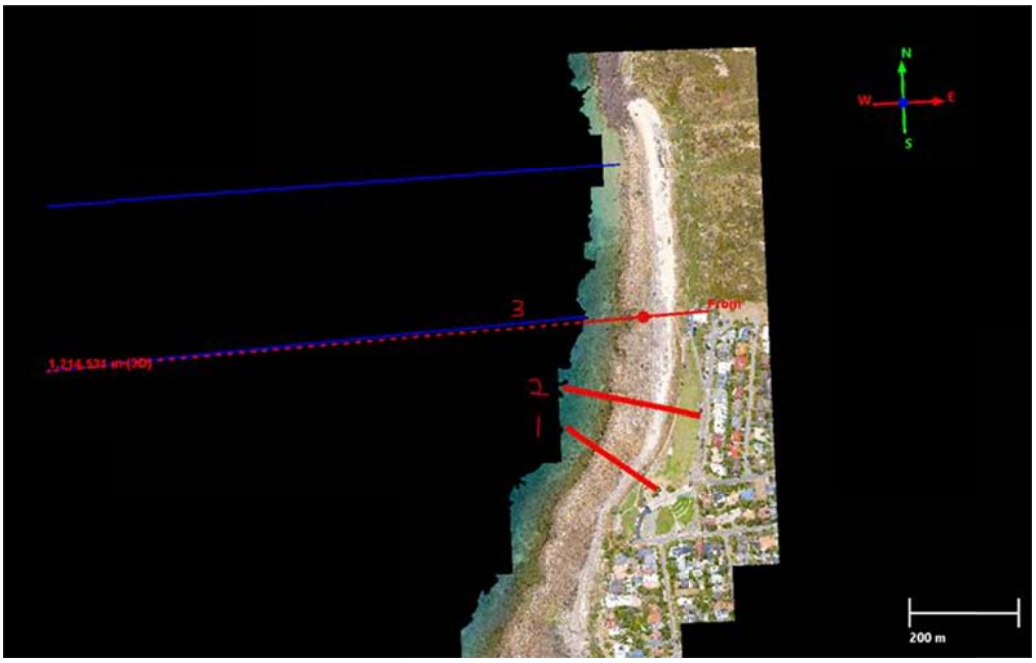


Figure 12.2 Coast Management Branch underwater survey locations

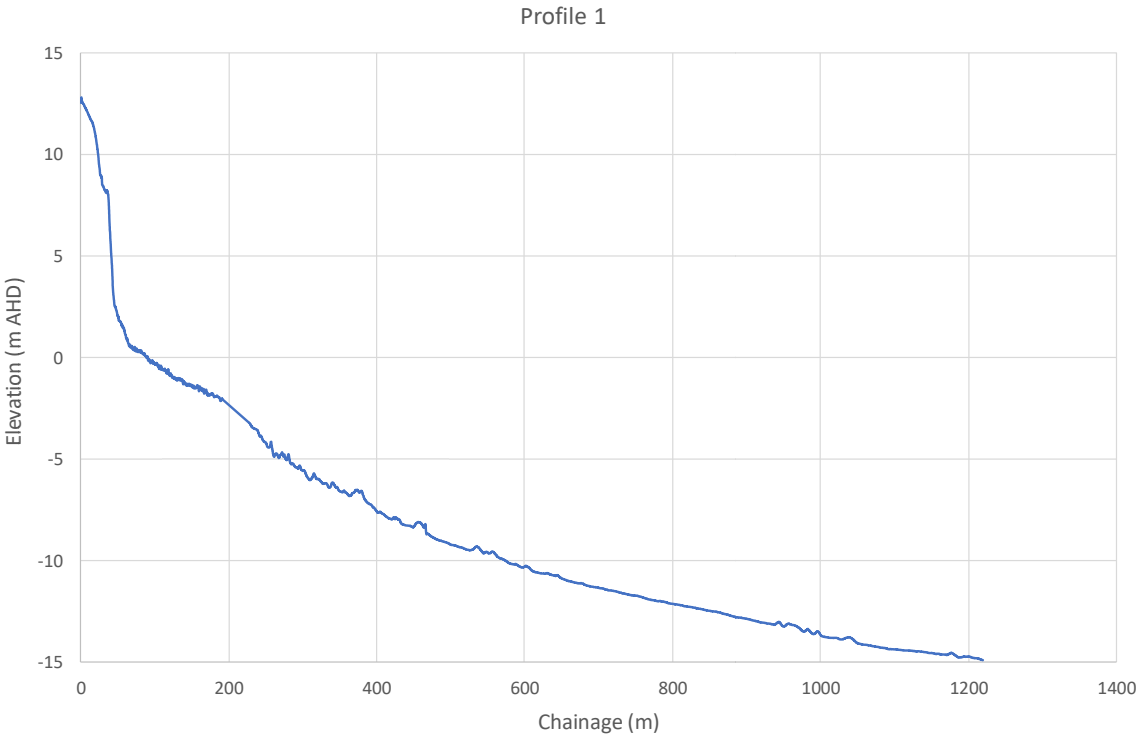


Figure 12.3 Hallett Cove Profile 1

12.2 Potential pool location

Ocean pools are best located on existing rock platforms, and should be reasonably close to the water to retain the ambience of an ocean pool. A northerly aspect and a wall/cliff/embankment to the south make them more pleasant in the cooler months. Recommended pool dimensions are outlined in Section 13. As discussed there, the only major constraint on shape is that lap swimmers prefer a 50 m length with parallel walls at the ends. Other aspects of pool shape would be best undertaken by a specialist architect or landscape architect.

An optimum pool location involves multiple criteria, many of which are subjective, social, environmental or political, and are beyond the scope of this report. Potential locations, together with a non-exhaustive list of their major advantages and limitations within the scope of this study are presented in Table 12.1. This list is confined to the vicinity of Hallett Cove. The potential to accrete sand and form a beach is discussed in Section 15.

Location	Distance from Heron Way reserve	Advantages	Limitations
Southern end of Heron Way Reserve	Southern end	Quasi headland and platform Partial northerly aspect Proximate to existing high use areas Existing parking spaces with potential for expansion Existing access and rock armouring	Bedrock platform not strongly evident Limited potential to accrete sand
Boatshed café	Northern end	Proximate to existing high use areas Existing parking spaces with potential for expansion Some potential to accrete beach	Soft dune access Not on a headland Higher potential for sand ingress Coastal impacts on Conservation Park
Northern end of beach	600 m N	Greater potential for sand accretion	Within Conservation Park No road access or parking
Field River entrance	400 to 600 m S	Partial northerly aspect	Dune area with private houses Water contamination during river flows Quiet streets with limited parking No potential to accrete sand
Southern rock platforms	1000 to 1,500 m S	Broad bedrock platforms Northerly aspect	Distant from roads and walkways Quiet streets with limited parking No potential to accrete sand

Table 12-1 Potential pool locations

12.3 Suggested Hallett Cove location

A potential pool location for a 50 x 20 m pool, wading pool and bleacher steps is shown in Figure 12.4. This location may be varied by up to 20 m cross shore or 100 m alongshore without significantly altering the assessment described below. Calculations were undertaken with the seaward edge of the pool at chainage 76 m (refer to Figure 12.3).

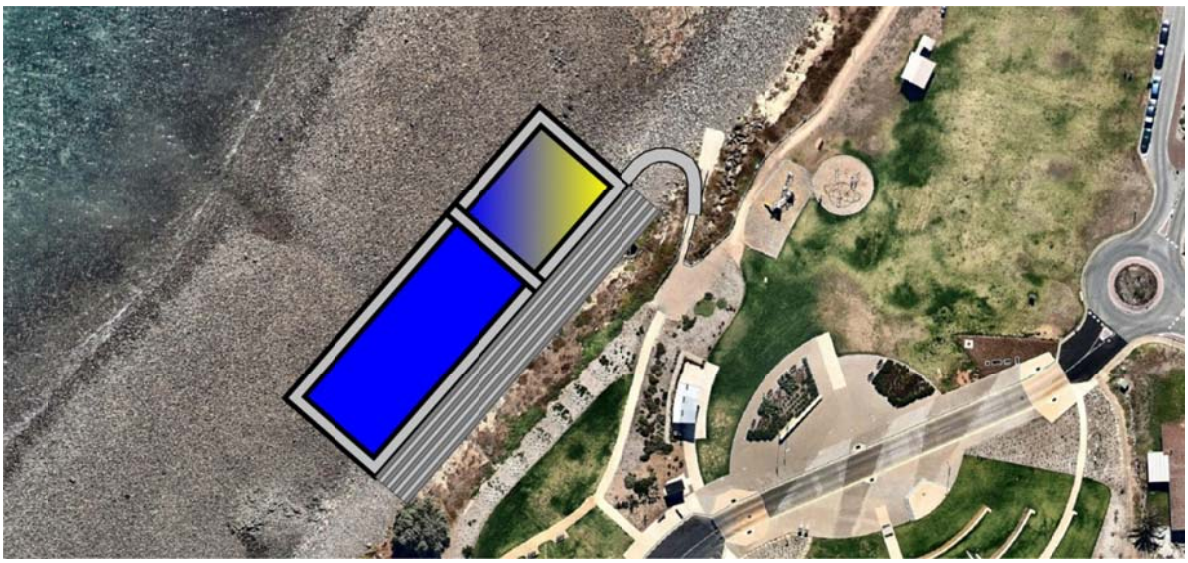


Figure 12.4 Potential pool location

While proximity to existing facilities (toilets, showers, change rooms) is desirable, the cost of facilities is relatively low compared with the cost of a new ocean pool.

In addition to the dependence on location, many criteria can be altered/managed through the elevation of the pool walls, external wall shape (Section 11), and/or the extent of excavation versus wall height.

12.4 Wave overtopping and flushing

The same procedure described in Section 11.2 (with the addition of 1% exceedance wave conditions) was applied to obtain overtopping estimates for a potential ocean pool location in Hallett Cove and are shown in Figure 12.5 to Figure 12.8. These include wall crest levels of 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 m AHD. EurOtop (2016) recommends that its techniques be used as order of magnitude estimates only.

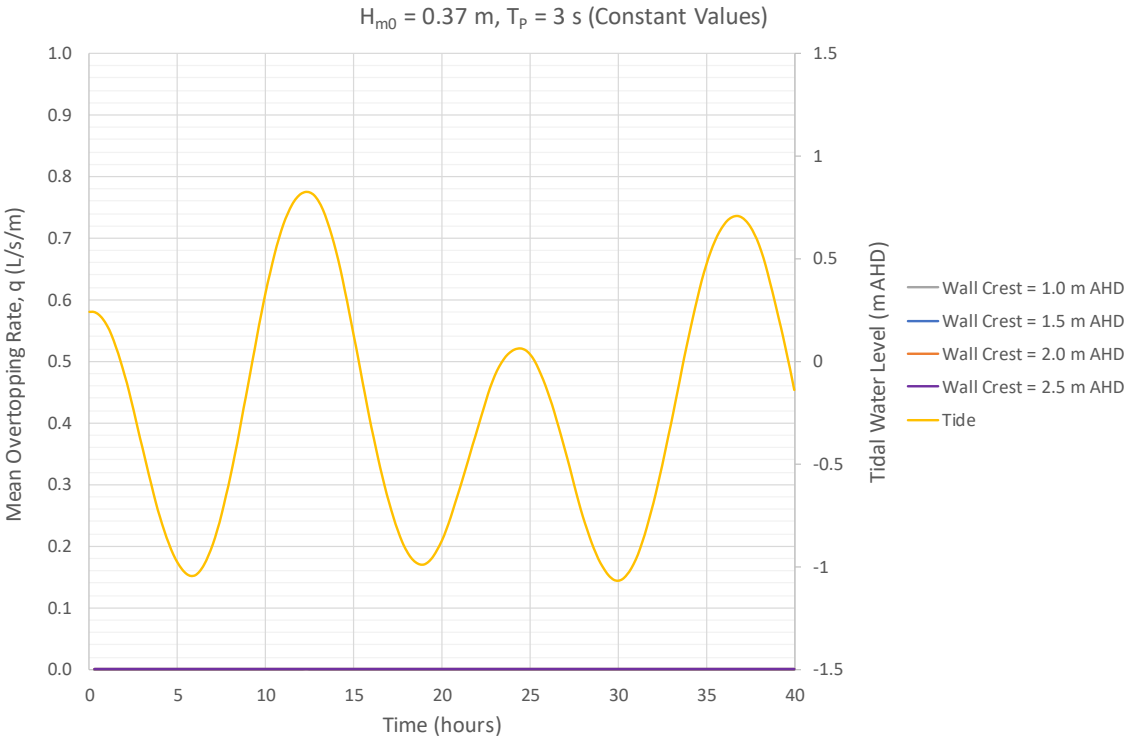


Figure 12.5 Overtopping Hallett Cove pool ambient waves

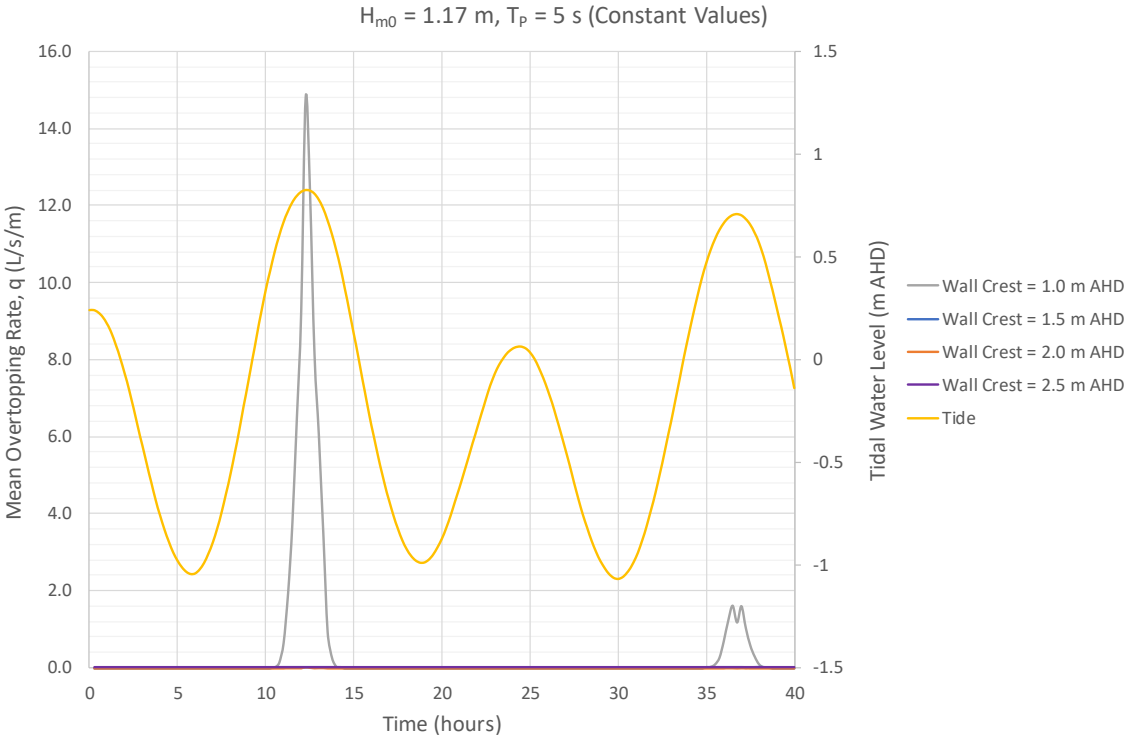


Figure 12.6 Overtopping Hallett Cove pool 10% exceedance waves

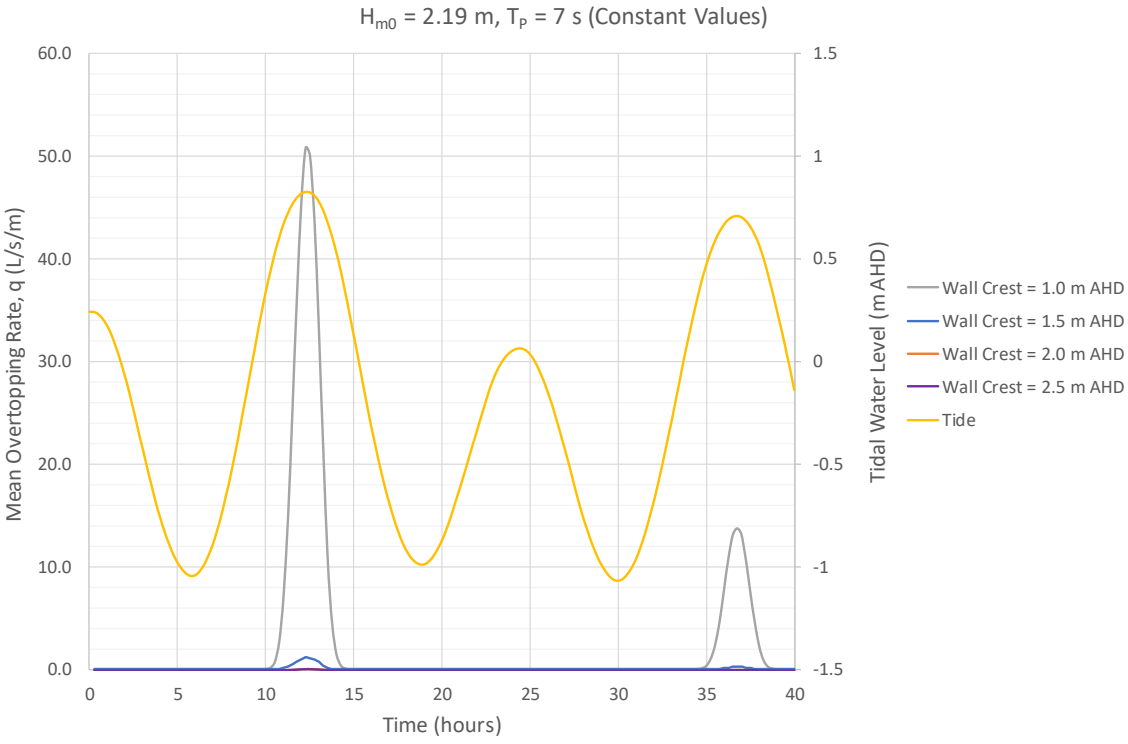


Figure 12.7 Overtopping Hallett Cove pool 1% exceedance waves

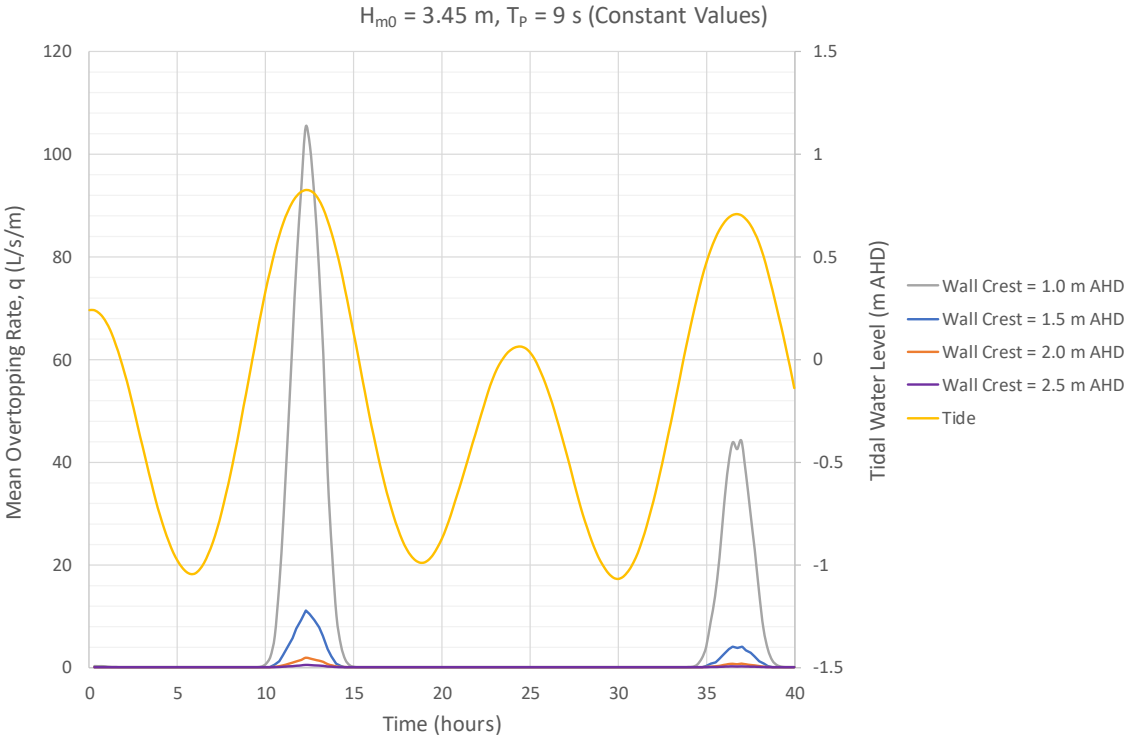


Figure 12.8 Overtopping Hallett Cove pool 1 year ARI waves

These calculations show that natural flushing for Hallett Cove comparable with well performing Sydney pools cannot be achieved under ambient conditions, while a 1 m AHD crest at Hallett Cove (lower than most Sydney pools) will still be dangerous at the peak of the tide 10% of the time. These differences primarily arise from the larger tidal range for Adelaide and smaller wave climate (wave heights and periods) relative to Sydney.

Therefore, to achieve flushing of the pool under ambient conditions and reasonable safety under 10% to 1% conditions, a wall crest of at least 1.5 m AHD would be needed in conjunction with a pump.

13 Concept design parameters

The recommended design parameters emanate from the following:

- The review of existing ocean pools (Section 5);
- Discussions with numerous pool users and experts to define a “good” or “best” practice ocean pool;
- Wave overtopping calculations; and
- Pool design standards (Appendix B).

The following design parameters are recommended for the Hallett Cove ocean pool:

- Pool dimensions:
    - Main pool: 50 m long x 20 m (8 lanes) wide (could be narrowed to 15 m (6 lanes) if required);
    - Main pool 1.2 to 1.35 m deep in shallow end; 1.6 m in deep end;
    - Children’s/wading pool: 250 to 450 m^2;
    - Children’s/wading pool: ranging from zero to 0.7 m deep;
    - Constructed public space: 250 to 450 m^2;
- Pool shape:
    - Lap swimmers prefer a 50 m length with parallel walls at the ends, but other components could be any shape;
- (Preliminary) Pool wall elevation 1.5 m AHD or preferably higher;
- Minimum elevation of lowest point in pool floor: -0.2 m AHD (higher is preferable);
- Scuppers 100 mm high, with a further 100 mm of concrete over them, that is, the pool deck is 0.2 m above the normal pool water level;
- A predominant reliance on pumping to fill and replenish the pool’s water; and
- Allowance for pram, wheelchair, machine and service vehicle access.

It is strongly recommended that the design incorporates input from a landscape architect or architect.

14 Potential to protect embankment from erosion

14.1 Embankment erosion and management

Previous work by Coastal Environment (2012) and Integrated Coasts (2018) identified that the embankment is vulnerable to present day extreme storms, and this vulnerability will increase with future sea level rise. An illustration of erosion following a storm event is shown in Figure 14.1. These studies indicated that rock armour protection of the embankment (a revetment) and/or cobbles are the most feasible options over the medium to long term. This hazard is already managed by the placement of rock armour in places, as shown in Figure 14.2.



Figure 14.1 Erosion of embankment following storm event (Coastal Environment, 2012)



Figure 14.2 Existing partial rock armour (Integrated Coasts, 2018)

The previous studies have recommended that protection of the embankment extend for a distance of up to about 400 m alongshore (Figure 14.3), but could be staged over time, with the full 400 m not presently needed. The appearance of the placed rock could be sympathetic to the Hallett Cove foreshore (Coastal Environment, 2012).



Figure 14.3 Extent of future armouring (Integrated Coasts, 2018)

14.2 Stepped concrete seawalls (landward of pool)

Many ocean pools incorporate stepped concrete bleacher seawalls as public space (Figure 14.4). These have the potential to act as seawall protection of an embankment. However, the following limitations would be present:

- A stepped concrete seawall associated with an ocean pool would be about 75 m long;
- End effect erosion/scour would occur where the wall ends, however, this would be minor and easily managed with the cheaper protection of a rock armour revetment, some of which already exists; and
- Stepped concrete seawalls are relatively expensive ($12,000 per lineal metre), and therefore probably not viable or necessary for the entire Hallett Cove embankment.



Figure 14.4 Stepped concrete seawall associated with ocean pool

14.3 Combination of stepped concrete (landward of pool) with rock armour (alongshore from pool)

Stepped concrete seawalls provide excellent public space, but are expensive. Therefore, in most situations (e.g. Manly and Kingscliff NSW), they are used for a limited extent, between sections of existing seawall or rock armour revetment. Examples of stepped seawalls are shown in Figure 14.5 and Figure 14.6, while a typical Adelaide rock armour seawall is shown in Figure 14.7. The

presence of a clay and cobble at Hallett Cove means that the scour potential for coastal structures may be less than some other Adelaide locations with sandy shorelines.



Figure 14.5 Existing stepped concrete seawall (Manly NSW)



Figure 14.6 Existing stepped concrete seawall (Kingscliff NSW)



Figure 14.7 Existing rock armour seawall (Glenelg SA)

With approximately 400 m of embankment to be protected in the future, approximately 75 m of embankment protection could be landward of an ocean pool and be constructed from stepped concrete, leaving 325 m of rock rubble (located alongshore from the ocean pool), the costs for this would be:

- Stepped concrete seawall: 75 m @ $12,000 = $900,000
- Rock rubble embankment protection: 325 m @ $3,000 = $975,000 (Coastal Environment, 2012)
- Total cost for embankment protection: $1,875,000.

Assuming that the protection works will be undertaken regardless of an ocean pool, the additional cost for the stepped concrete portion would be:

- 75 m @ ($12,000 - $3,000) = $675,000.

Note that no rock rubble is recommended to be placed seaward of the proposed ocean pool, except possibly as scour protection subject to additional geotechnical investigations and detailed design.

15 Potential for sand retention

15.1 Impacts of recommended location on shoreline

Due to the predominantly cobble shoreline, and recommended location on the southern platform, shoreline impacts through interference with alongshore sand transport would be minor. There is the potential for minor sand accretion against the structure, but any desired large scale sandy beach augmentation could only be achieved with conventional coastal engineering means such as groynes, offshore breakwaters and/or nourishment.

15.2 Creating a sandy beach at Hallett Cove

Coastal Environment (2012) examined the feasibility and costs to create and maintain a sandy beach at Hallett Cove. This would likely involve a sand retention structure, such as an offshore breakwater (comparable to Semaphore Park) or groyne, initial sand nourishment of 500,000 m^3 (if compatible sand was able to be sourced), and the addition of 100,000 m^3/year of compatible sand to feed alongshore losses. Sufficient studies have not yet been undertaken to determine if this would be technically feasible for Hallett Cove. Indicative costs for this (assuming it was feasible and adjusted to 2019) would be:

- Sand retention structure: $3 million;
- Initial nourishment: $10 million
- Annual maintenance: $2 million.

This cost is multiple times that of an ocean pool. It would be technically feasible to integrate an ocean pool into a scheme to create a sandy beach, with the ocean pool acting as a groyne or being part of an offshore breakwater, however, this would introduce additional complexities, uncertainties and risks, which are detailed in the report. A more detailed understanding of sediment movement (supply and potential transport rates) would be required, should these options be contemplated. As an ocean pool could be constructed and maintained for a much lower amount than the construction and maintenance of a beach, and could be viable, independent of a beach, it is not recommended that an ocean pool be dependent on any scheme to create and maintain a beach at Hallett Cove. The construction of an ocean pool at the recommended location does not preclude further consideration of a sandy beach for Hallett Cove.

16 Capital and maintenance costs for ocean pool

16.1 Indicative capital costs

Based on discussions with ocean pool asset managers and first principles estimates by experienced engineers, the likely range of initial capital costs for a new ocean pool would be:

- Low: $2 million;
- Most likely: $3 million;
- High: $5 million.

This would cover:

- A 50 m x 20 m main pool;
- A 250 to 450 m^2 wading pool; and
- 250 to 450 m^2 of constructed public space.

As per Section 14, approximately 400 m of embankment may need to be protected in the future. Assuming that approximately 75 m of embankment protection is constructed using stepped concrete and 325 m of rock rubble, the costs for this would be:

- Stepped concrete seawall: 75 m @ $12,000 = $900,000
- Rock rubble embankment protection: 325 m @ $3,000 = $975,000
- Total cost for embankment protection: $1,875,000.

16.2 Indicative maintenance costs

Indicative annual maintenance costs have been derived from discussions with ocean pool asset managers. Some noted that most existing ocean pools are old assets and were constructed prior to many contemporary developments in engineering technology. Therefore, a new ocean pool could require less maintenance than many of these pools.

Maintenance costs have been presented as low, most likely and high values. The high values are encountered on heavily used Sydney pools (>250,000 visits per year), where the asset is aging and the wave climate is much larger than Adelaide. Pools which can be classed as low maintenance

are in relatively remote locations (<50,000 visits per year), do not have a pump or lane markings, and involve minimal cleaning – relying predominantly on wave flushing.

The following tasks are covered in the indicative maintenance costs:

- Planning, asset management, supervision;
- Cleaning;
- Cleaning materials;
- Trash pump and pressure cleaner;
- Sand and wrack removal;
- Minor concrete patching;
- Balustrade repairs;
- Painting;
- Lane marking;
- Pump overhauls;
- Pump replacement;
- Rock removal;
- Lighting maintenance;
- Joint sealing (Sikaflex); and
- Service vehicle.

Indicative maintenance costs are shown in Table 16.1, which are presented as an annual amount and as a Net Present Cost based on a 7% discount rate over 20 years. This is in accordance with the central discount rate of most state treasury recommendations. Due to the relatively mild wave climate, new construction and moderate usage, maintenance for an ocean pool at Hallett Cove is likely to be less than the "most likely" category.

Range	Annual costs ($/year)			Net Present Cost 20 years @ 7% ($)		
	Council staff labour	Materials and subcontracts	Total	Council staff labour	Materials and subcontracts	Total
Low	11,000	1,000	12,000	116,000	11,000	127,000
Most likely	60,000	18,000	78,000	635,000	190,000	826,000
High	90,000	47,000	137,000	950,000	500,000	1,450,000

Table 16-1 Indicative maintenance costs

Daniel Aldridge of Mid Coast Council in NSW stated in the Port Macquarie News 6/12/2018 that annual maintenance for the Forster ocean pool was $63,250, which is comparable to the figures shown above.

16.3 Pump electricity costs

Additional studies would need to be undertaken regarding water circulation, water quality and pumping requirements. As discussed in Section 13, some form of pumping is recommended for Hallett Cove. Many ocean pools exist with no pump, whereas Dee Why ocean pool uses two pumps, but is estimated to have over 250,000 visits per year. A range of indicative electricity costs to run a pump for an ocean pool is shown in Table 16.2. These are based on 30 kW pumps (Appendix B.9.6) with an electricity supply cost of 30c per kW hour, except for the "low" value, which is for pools with no pump. Due to the mild wave climate and tidal range at Adelaide, as per Section 12.4, a pump is recommended for Hallett Cove.

Range	Annual costs ($/year)	Net Present Cost 20 years @ 7% ($)
Low	0	0
Most likely	13,000	137,000
High	38,000	395,000

Table 16-2 Indicative pump electricity costs

16.4 Indicative pool refurbishment costs

As discussed in the report, most ocean pools require upgrading at intervals of about 10 to 20 years. Funds for this are usually obtained through additional grants. Management of ocean pools is also undertaken within a local Council's normal asset portfolio management system.

Based on discussions with asset managers, indicative refurbishment costs (future value, FV and present cost, PC, discounted at 7% over 20 years) are:

- Low: $200,000 future value; $51,000 present cost;
- Most likely: $800,000 future value; $206,000 present cost;
- High: $1,500,000 future value; $388,000 present cost.

16.5 Summary of costs

A summary of costs detailed above (including in-house council labour, materials, external contracts and electricity) is provided in Table 16.3, noting that the “low” value for pump costs is for pools with no pump.

Range	Initial capital	Refurbishment at 10 to 20 years		Maintenance		Pump costs	
	$	$	Net Present	$/year	Net Present	$/year	Net Present
Low	$2,000,000	$200,000	$51,000	12,000	127,000	0	0
Most likely	$3,000,000	$800,000	$206,000	78,000	826,000	13,000	137,000
High	$5,000,000	$1,500,000	$388,000	137,000	1,450,000	38,000	395,000

Table 16-3 Summary of costs

17 Conclusions

Following a review of literature on ocean pools, site inspections of existing ocean pools, assessment of the local geology and consideration of the local coastal processes, a pumped ocean pool is considered technically feasible at Hallett Cove.

WRL has prepared a conceptual design for a “best practice” ocean pool at Hallett Cove which incorporates:

- A 50 m x 20 m main pool;
- A 250 to 450 m^2 wading pool; and
- 250 to 450 m^2 of constructed public space (including a stepped concrete seawall on the landward side of the two pools).

As part of this feasibility assessment, information associated with the proposed ocean pool (including benefits, initial and ongoing costs, potential usage, car parking availability and public safety) has been provided to assist the City of Marion in deciding whether the project can proceed to detailed design or not. Note that additional studies would be needed to progress the project towards detailed design.

If a decision is made to proceed to detailed design of an ocean pool at Hallett Cove, it is recommended that the design incorporates input from a specialist architect or landscape architect.

18 References and bibliography

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Appendix A: People who assisted with this study

The following individuals were interviewed in this study and provided knowledge, experience, expertise, information and opinions regarding ocean pools. WRL acknowledges the contributions they made to assist with this study. However, the opinions in this report are those of WRL and may not represent the position of the individuals below:

- Mr Bill Andronicus;
- Associate Professor Kirsten Benkendorff;
- Associate Professor Rob Brander;
- Associate Professor Ron Cox;
- Mr Angus Gordon;
- Mr Nick Hoskin;
- Mr Russell Jenkins;
- Ms Nicole Larkin;
- Mr Levi Littlejohn;
- Mr Andy Prentice;
- Northern Beaches Council pool maintenance staff;
- Mr Rick Pybus;
- Ms Courtney Tallon; and
- Professor Bruce Thom.

Appendix B: Pool design details

B.1 Preamble

This appendix contains ocean pool design details which have evolved during the lives of many pools.

B.2 Engineering design of structure

Establishing the design working life of a maritime structure is critical for determination of subsequent design parameters. WRL has adopted a nominal design life of 50 years for this proposed ocean pool. This is a typical design life for a normal maritime structure (AS 4997, 2005). As discussed elsewhere, most heavily-used ocean pools in NSW are renovated at intervals of 10 to 20 years, with minor maintenance at more frequent intervals.

Having established the design life, an appropriate level of design risk needs to be adopted, to develop design waves and water levels. An annual probability of exceedance for significant wave height and still water level forms the design “event” or design conditions.

Australian Standard (AS) 4997 recommends design significant wave heights based on the function and design life of the structure as reproduced in Table B.1. AS 4997 recommends that the design water levels accompanying these waves should not be below Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).

Based on this guideline, selection of the 200 to 500 year ARI event may be suitable for the proposed “normal” maritime structure. However, coastal hazard assessments for local government areas typically consider the 100 year ARI as the design criteria for deriving coastal setbacks and inundation areas. As such, there is a reasonable basis for accepting some reduction in the design conditions. The guideline gives no further direction on the recommended design water level. Use of this conservative design water level indicates that selection of the reduced design significant wave height is robust for preliminary design. This could be revisited at detailed design stage.

Function Category	Structure Description	Encounter Probability (a, b)	Design Working Life (Years)			
			5 or less (temporary works)	**25** (small craft facilities)	**50** (normal maritime structures)	**100 or more** (special structures/ residential developments)
1	Structures presenting a low degree of hazard to life or property	~20%(c)	1/20	1/50	1/200	1/500
2	Normal structures	10%	1/50	1/200	1/500	1/1000
3	High property value or high risk to people	5%	1/100	1/500	1/1000	1/2000

(a) Apart from the column "Encounter Probability (calculated by WRL), the table is a direct quote from AS 4997-2005.

(b) Inferred by WRL.

(c) The encounter probability for temporary works, normal maritime structures and special structures in Function Category 1 is ~20%. However, the encounter probability for small craft facilities in Function Category 1 is 39%.

Table B.1 Design life and design event (source AS 4997-2005)

B.3 Design elements

This report is primarily focussed on coastal engineering issues, so is not an exhaustive review of applicable legislation and standards pertaining to swimming pools. Additional studies into this may need to be made.

The following design elements need to be considered for an ocean pool:

- Pool location:
  - Access;
  - Proximity to rivers, drains, groundwater and stormwater;
- Pool design:
  - Dimensions;
  - Disabled access;
  - Maintenance access;
  - Lane lines;
  - Lane rope attachments;
  - Scuppers;
  - Concrete mix;

    - Handrails, balustrades, chains;
    - Children's/wading pool;
- Pump(s):
    - Primary insitu pump(s);
    - Portable pump;
    - Pump location and type;
- Pool floor:
    - Concrete, sand or rock;
    - Slope to drain;
- Drain valve:
    - Size;
    - Location;
    - Slope and fall to drain valve;
    - Valve type;
- Lighting:
    - Night swimming;
    - Cleaning;
- Maintenance provisions:
    - Vehicle access;
    - Painting and surface finishes;
    - Cleaning protocols and triggers;
    - Storage of cleaning equipment;
    - Chemical use;
- Amenities and services:
    - Change rooms, toilets and showers;
    - Electricity;
    - Parking for cars and bicycles; and
    - Signage.

B.4 Pool location

Due to its complexity and importance to the overall project, pool location is discussed separately in Section 12.

B.5 Pool dimensions

B.5.1 FINA dimensions

While the proposed pool will not be suitable for official accredited swimming competitions due to its salt water, official FINA (Fédération internationale de natation; English: International Swimming Federation) dimensions are presented in Table B.2 for reference. Additional criteria (such as greater depth) apply for pools intended for Olympic Games and world championships, which are not realistic for an ocean pool.

Pool type	Length(m)	Width (m)	Lane width (m)	Depth with starting blocks (m)*	Depth without starting blocks (m)
50 m pool	50.000	25	2.5	1.35	1.0
25 m pool	25.000	25	2.5	1.35	1.0
Water polo (men)	30	25	n/a	1.8 to 2.0	1.8 to 2.0

* “Depth - A minimum depth of 1.35 metres, extending from 1.0 metre to at least 6.0 metres from the end wall is required for pools with starting blocks.”

Table B.2 FINA pool dimensions

B.5.2 Swimming Australia depth guidelines

Swimming Australia Limited (2015) considered Standards Australia Limited Pool Depth Guidelines (2006) and the Royal Life Saving Society (SU 1.22) “Safe Water Entry For Competitions” and concluded:

> “Where the recommended pool depth sought is in relation to entry into water for competition or training with novice swimmers then there should be no concourse diving into water with a depth less than 1.35 and no platform dives into water with a depth of less than 1.8 metres. Where the recommended pool depth sought is in relation to recreational users then there should be no platform or concourse dives into water with a depth of less than 2.0 metres.”

B.6 Children’s/wading pool

Many successful ocean pools incorporate a swimming (lap) pool and a separate children’s/wading pool. The wading pool allows children and non-swimmers to be separated from lap swimmers, and offers shallower wading depths for children and non-swimmers. As discussed above, successful children’s/wading pools typically have an area of 230 to 450 m^2 and maximum depths of 0.7 m with a ramped floor.

B.7 Width of pool walls

Access for maintenance and repairs may be required on all pool walls. Wider walls make this easier and safer for workers. As a minimum, walls should be wide enough to wheel a trolley carrying heavy equipment, say 600 mm to 1 m. Vehicle or machine access (> 2.4 m wide) on some walls is advantageous.

B.8 Suggested pool dimensions

Based on the above and measurements of existing ocean pools, the following pool dimensions are suggested:

- Main pool: 50 m x 20 m (8 lanes). 1.2 m to 1.35 m deep in shallow end and 1.6 m in deepest part, with “No diving” signs;
- Children’s/wading pool of 250 to 400 m^2, grading from zero depth to 0.7 m maximum depth; and
- Constructed public space of 300 to 400 m^2 would also enhance community use of the pool.

B.9 Other design elements

B.9.1 Design for access and mobility

Design for access and mobility is covered in AS 1428.1-2009 and the National Construction Code (NCC, 2019). Conventional requirements for ramps are a minimum width of 1 m, maximum gradient of 1V:14H and maximum distance of 9 m between landings (for 1V:14H gradient). This would mean a maximum vertical distance 0.64 m between landings.

The National Construction Code (NCC, 2019) is focussed on performance based design. It also presents studies regarding wheelchair stability on slopes in air (rather than those under water). Subject to a holistic analysis of the project, NCC (2019) permits a ramp to be not steeper than 1V:6H over a sloping ramp length of 6 m. In reality, much of a ramp approach into a pool will be under water, where different physical forces and stability prevail.

If a wading pool is designed for 20 m width and 0.7 m maximum depth, complying ramp access could be part of the wading pool’s floor.

If an island pool location is adopted, disabled access would be more complex. This could take the form of an elevated bridge or some form of matting on the sand. The matting may be buried in sand at times and may be damaged by waves at other times.

B.9.2 Lane lines, lane ropes and attachments

Many pools with a concrete floor have lane lines painted on the bottom (Figure B.1). These allow swimmers using the middle lanes to keep in their lane and reduce collisions with other swimmers.

Lane ropes are used in many ocean pools during times of high pool use and/or while running carnivals/races. Flush mounted stainless steel attachments (Figure B.1) are preferred.



Figure B.1 Stainless steel lane rope attachment and scupper

B.9.3 Scuppers

Scuppers serve the following functions:

- Allow a pool to keep a near constant water level;
- Prevent excessive loss of water from inside the pool through splashing and waves made by swimmers; and
- Allow floating debris and surface scum to discharge from the pool.

Typical design of scuppers (Figure B.1) is a rectangle of about 1 m long by 100 mm high. Most Sydney Northern Beaches' pools have a concrete slab of about 150 mm thickness above the scupper. This allows sufficient concrete cover to the reinforcement. It means that the pool surrounds are about 250 mm above the water level of the pool.

Detailed design of a pool can consider the following with respect to scuppers:

- Locating the scuppers to assist with intended pool circulation patterns;
- Designing scuppers with different invert levels to assist with intended pool circulation patterns; and
- Locating the scuppers with reference to prevailing winds, to assist with removal of floating debris.

B.9.4 Concrete mix and reinforcement

Some areas of some pools on Sydney's northern beaches have been constructed/repaired using rounded river pebble aggregate in the concrete mix, rather than conventional angular basalt aggregate. This is to reduce the hazard of sharp aggregate injuring or being uncomfortable for wet/bare feet. This is probably most relevant on the pool surrounds and the pool floor at depths where wading can be undertaken.

Corrosion of reinforcement steel has been a major problem with concrete structures in the marine environment. Many ocean pools were constructed with mass concrete without reinforcement. Partial excavation meant that the walls did not have to be very high, and therefore had lower wave forces acting on them. Recent advances in technology and availability mean that reinforcement of stainless steel, glass fibre or basalt fibre could be used, subject to detailed design.

Some insitu concrete work will be inevitable, however, many upgrade projects have involved some use of precast concrete. For formed concrete, the recommendation has been to form and pour on the same day where possible, which precludes complex reinforcement systems being tied in place.

B.9.5 Handrails, balustrades, chains and fencing

Most ocean pools have some form of perimeter balustrade where an external fall hazard is present (generally interpreted as more than 1 m). There are two main types used:

- Two rail balustrades (Figure B.2 and Figure B.3) which comply with AS 1657-2018; and
- Post and single chain balustrades (Figure B.4).



Photo: James Carley WRL UNSW

Figure B.2 Two rail ocean pool balustrade (Freshwater)



Photo: Andy Prentice

Figure B.3 Two rail ocean pool balustrade and debris damage (North Curl Curl)



Photo: James Carley WRL UNSW

Figure B.4 Post and single chain pool balustrade

Balustrades are occasionally damaged (probably) by boulder impacts during storm events. The designs shown incorporate modular elements, so can be more easily repaired in the event of damage.

To WRL's knowledge, there are a small number of ocean pools in NSW with fencing (Bondi Icebergs, McIver's Baths, Wylie's Baths, Thirroul, Shellharbour and Ulladulla Ocean Pool), however, this is sometimes to control access for pools with paid entry. All other ocean pools in NSW are unfenced, probably on the premise that they present a hazard less than the surrounding ocean.

B.9.6 Pumps

All people with expertise in ocean pools recommended that one or more pumps should be the primary method for filling and maintaining water quality in an ocean pool. This has evolved since the early ocean pools were exclusively wave filled, and reduces the difficulty in modifying pools for future sea level rise. The use of a pump rather than wave filling allows for reduced ingress of sand in areas such as Hallett Cove.

Five ocean pools in the former NSW Warringah Council area use a cast 316 stainless steel submersible Tsurumi pump with the following characteristics: Model 80SFQ27.5, 80 mm bore, 3-phase, 2,000 L/minute (33 L/s), 123 kg (Figure B.5).

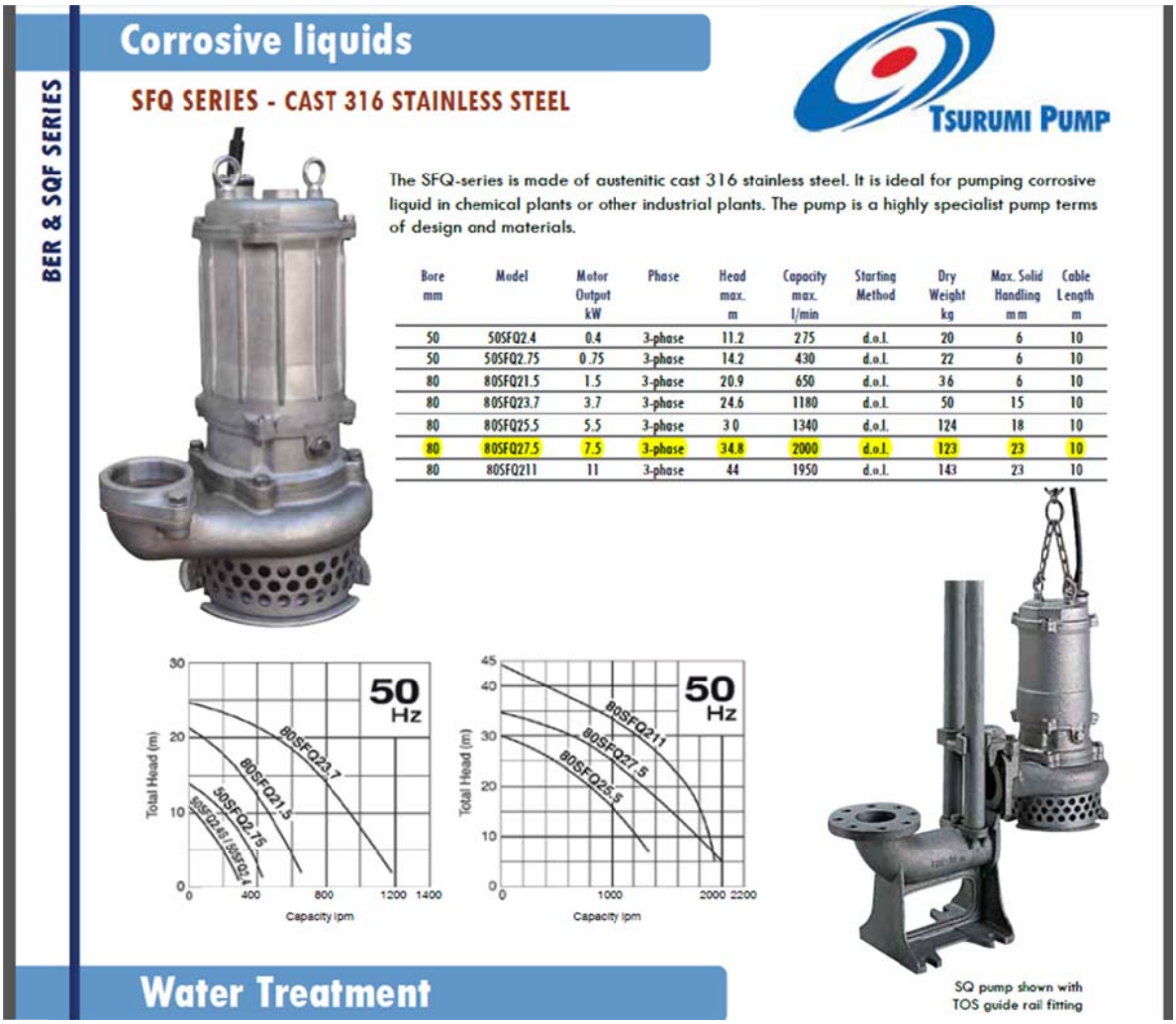


Figure B.5 Tsurumi pump details

Five ocean pools in the former NSW Pittwater Council area use an equivalent submersible Grundfos pump.

Three ocean pools in the Sydney Northern Beaches Council area rely on wave filling only (Newport, Mona Vale and North Curl Curl), with the first two often filling with sand and seaweed. Northern Beaches Council also keeps a Sykes transportable pump for assistance, cleaning and as backup.

Northern Beaches Council staff report that the pools with a pump typically take 8 to 12 hours to fill. There are problems at some pools with pumps clogging with seaweed or sand. Pumps are serviced/overhauled about twice per year and last about 10 years in total.

Submersible pumps and their housing need to be below the lowest operating water level. This means they (or their housing) are exposed to wave impacts and construction and servicing is difficult.

While Northern Beaches Council pools have adopted submersible pumps, there are advantages and disadvantages with the use of NPSH (net positive suction head) pumps. NPSH pumps would require a foot valve and backup priming mechanism, but allow the pump infrastructure to be out of the wave impact zone, with only the much simpler and smaller scale inlet within the wave impact zone.

B.9.7 Pool Floor

Most ocean pools have a concrete floor which slopes towards a drain valve. Some have floors comprising sand and/or natural rock, with the rock smoothed and levelled in places.

Most people with experience in ocean pools recommended a concrete floor. In common with many design elements of ocean pools which have evolved, most heavily-used ocean pools in urban areas have a concrete floor, while more remote pools with less use sometimes have a more natural floor.

A concrete floor has the following characteristics:

- Advantages:
    - Easier to clean and remove excess sand;
    - Seaweed and other contaminants may mix with sand floors, creating odour and sludge;
    - Reduced leakage from pool;
    - Smoother underfoot for pool users;
    - Ability to paint lane lines on the bottom; and
    - Easier access for service vehicles and machines.

- Disadvantages:
    - More expensive; and
    - Less natural surface.

Sand and/or natural rock floors have the following characteristics:

- Advantages:
    - Potentially reduced cost; and
    - More natural habitat.

- Disadvantages:
    - More difficult to clean;
    - Potential for the pool to leak;
    - Potential for sludge to form in sand;
    - Lane lines cannot be marked on bottom; and
    - Potential hazard if crevices are present.

B.9.8 Drain Valve

All pools known to WRL have a drain valve. On Sydney's northern beaches, these are typically 600 mm diameter, cast iron gate valves (Figure B.6). Most Sydney pools can be drained in about 1 hour. The invert of these valves should be located no lower than the mean low water neap level, with some consideration for future sea level rise. Cast iron/stainless steel has been the preferred material due to its strength and resistance to impacts.

Reasonably safe low tide access to the drain valve is needed for workers.



Figure B.6 Gate valve for draining pool

B.10 Maintenance

B.10.1 Frequency

Most Northern Beaches Council ocean pools are cleaned once per week at low tide most of the year by a work crew of three. This involves draining the pool and cleaning as described below. The frequency is relaxed to once per fortnight during winter. Two of the most heavily used pools (Dee Why and Freshwater) do not experience substantial wave flushing, so are partly cleaned a second time most weeks during summer. This partial cleaning involves half draining and refilling without other active cleaning.

Cleaning is much easier when a vehicle carrying the cleaning equipment can be driven into the empty pool, obviating the need to unload, cart and reload. Such vehicle access may also serve as disabled access if designed appropriately.

More natural pools, such as North Curl Curl are partly drained about twice per year and the steps blasted/scrubbed to remove algae. Due to the marine habitat in this pool, there is a reluctance to fully drain it for an extended length of time.

B.10.2 Surface finishes and cleaning of surfaces

Most Sydney Northern Beaches pools use a blue coloured chlorinated rubber paint on their walls, while the floors are generally unpainted concrete. The smooth paint surface is used as it reduces the propensity for organisms to attach to walls and reduced weathering of concrete through cement erosion. Pools with a concrete floor generally have black lane lines painted on the floor. Walls are typically painted once per year, while lane lines are typically painted twice per year. Non-slip epoxy coatings have been trialled on precast pool surrounds at South Curl Curl, but they have not fully bonded to the concrete.

While more aggressive chemical cleaners have been used in the past, cleaning of surfaces for Northern Beaches Council pools is now undertaken with a high pressure water blaster. Painted horizontal surfaces and/or surfaces requiring additional treatment are cleaned with “Cyndan Algae Died B”. Cyndan (cyndan.com.au) describes this as: “a non-chlorine liquid treatment formulated to control and remove algae, mildew and bacteria. Algaecide for killing algae in pools, ponds, air conditioning cooling towers, fountains, etc.”

B.10.3 Sand removal

Water velocities required to move sand are shown in Figure B.7 (Hjulstrom, 1935). Indicative sand size for Hallett Cove is 0.2 to 0.3 mm. It should be noted though, that (based on observations from WRL engineers) due to winnowing and sorting, the sand which gets transported into ocean pools is usually finer than the surrounding beach, however, no details for this are available.

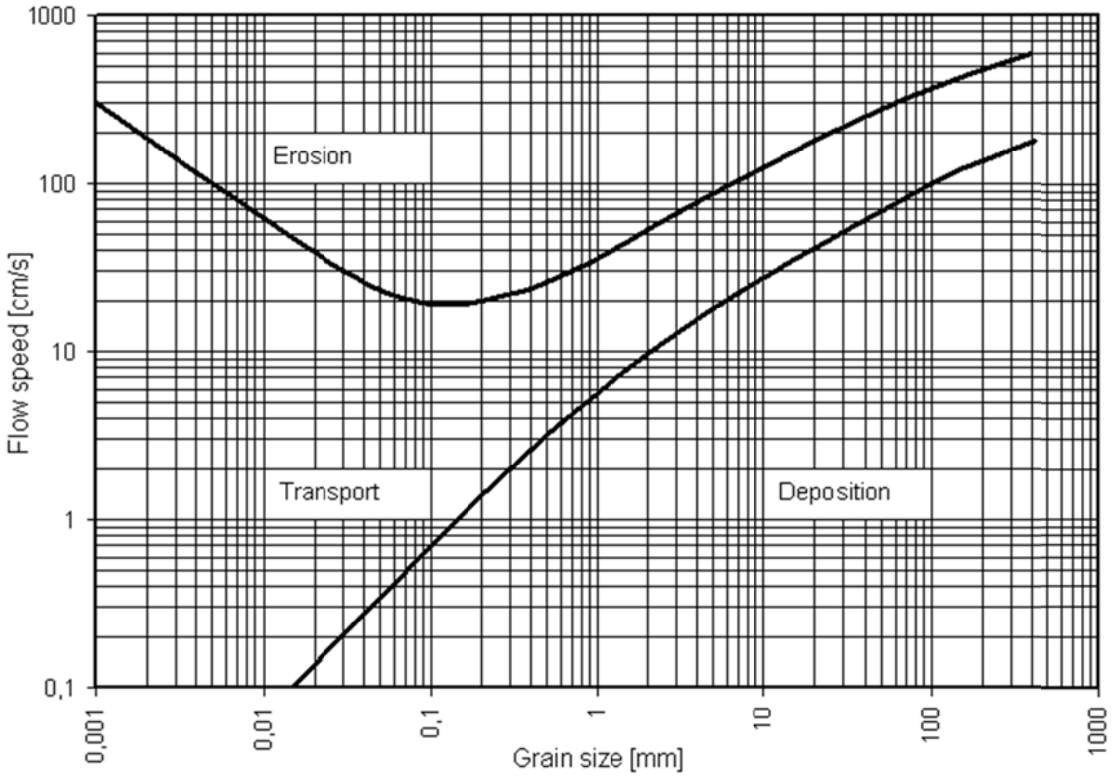


Figure B.7 Hjulstrom diagram for sand erosion

From Figure B.7, sand of 0.2 to 0.3 mm will mobilise under the following water velocities:

- Initial transport (bed load/ripples): 0.015 to 0.02 m/s; and
- Erosion/scour: 0.2 m/s.

Indicative swimming speeds are as follows:

- Victorian Police swimming test:
  - 100 m in 4 minutes = 0.42 m/s.
- Surf Life Saving Australia Surf Rescue Certificate (≥ 13 years' old):
  - 200 m in 5 minutes = 0.67 m/s.
- Surf Life Saving Australia Bronze Medallion (≥ 15 years' old):
  - 400 m in 9 minutes = 0.74 m/s.
- Surf Life Saving Australia Gold Medallion and professional lifeguard:
  - 800 m in 14 minutes = 0.95 m/s.
- World record:
  - 50 m in 20.91 s = 2.39 m/s.

Reconciling the above, humans can swim faster than the velocities required to erode sand, but apart from elite swimmers, not much faster, and therefore any active sand removal through velocity scour is probably not viable while swimmers are using the pool.

Thin veneers of sand are usually removed by hosing with pumped water (Figure B.8) as part of normal pool cleaning operations. Thicker sand deposits require removal with earthmoving plant (Figure 5.9). Pool design and operation also needs to plan for the scenario of earthmoving plant or vehicles breaking down inside the pool, since a rising tide with wave overtopping could result in loss or damage to plant and/or environmental contamination.



Figure B.8 Sand removal Bondi Icebergs (Source: Aquabumps)

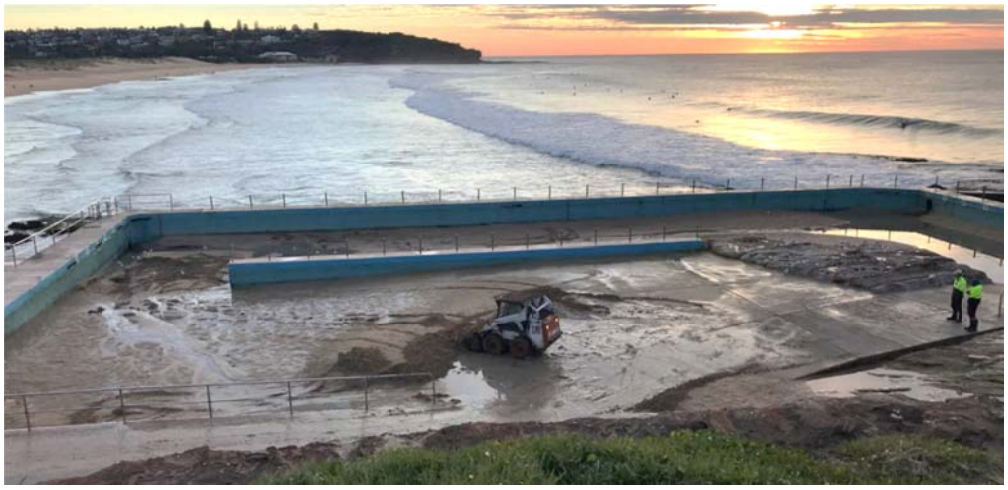


Photo: James Carley WRL UNSW

Figure B.9 Sand removal South Curl Curl

Appendix C: Potential usage (by Integrated Coasts – Mark Western)

C.1 Overview

The purpose of this section is to evaluate: the potential usage for the proposed ocean pool, the possible economic value of beach and pool usage, and the possible demand and availability of car parking for pool users.

A comprehensive and accurate estimate of existing usage of Hallett Cove Beach could be derived by deploying a network of cameras and surveying the area for an entire representative year. The resources (time and money) for this were not available for this project, so estimates relying on a reduced scope of data collection were developed.

To ascertain a profile of existing users and related car parking patterns the Hallett Cove Beach area was surveyed on the dates and times noted in Table C.1. The survey visits marked in blue represent those that involved a car parking count and people count. The purpose of the other visits was to review the beach area in the early morning for three days: Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

	0800hrs	1100hrs	1400hrs	1700hrs	2000hrs
1st Jan 2019 – New Years		X	X	X	X
5th Jan 2019 - Saturday		X	X	X	X
31 Jan 2019 - Thursday	X	X	X	X	X
2 Feb 2019 – Saturday	X				
3 Feb 2019- Sunday	X	X	X	X	X

Table C.1 Survey visits to Hallett Cove Beach

The survey time frame of three hours was chosen for two reasons. Three hours is likely to represent the limit of time at which a visitor would stay at the beach and it was a manageable time frame in which to conduct surveys in the context of a low-cost feasibility study.

The overall purpose of the surveys was to obtain a 'snapshot' of beach, foreshore and car parking use at four times through the day for four separate day types:

- A public holiday (within school holidays);

- Saturday (within school holidays);
- Sunday (after school holidays); and
- Thursday (after school holidays).

It is also important to recognise that the surveys were conducted in the prime summer months of the year and on days of pleasant summer weather.

C.2 Beach and potential pool usage

C.2.1 Profile of existing users

Based on twenty (20) visits to the beach it was observed that people visit Hallett Cove Beach for the following venues or activities:

1. Café (normally adults, or adults with children);
2. Reserve: BBQs, picnics (Figure C.1), playground, sitting, talking;
3. Beach: fossicking, sitting, walking (but not swimming);
4. Coastal trail: walkers use Hallett Cove Beach as the parking point;
5. Morning and evening walkers, sometimes with dogs;
6. 'Sun-setters': on pleasant evenings people gather on foreshore until sunset; and
7. Speciality groups: for example a snorkelling group assembled on north end (2 Feb) and a playgroup was observed using the playground (31 Jan).



Figure C.1 Picnic on foreshore (Western, 2019)

Evaluating the way in which people travelled in cars also provided insight into visitor demographic:

1. Couples predominate (often meeting with other couples);
2. Parent(s) with children – usually in groups of 3-5;
3. Women in groups of 2-5 (usually café attendees, but also seen on the reserve). Women are often seen exercising on the walking trail either alone or in a pair; and
4. Larger picnic groups normally contain a larger range of visitor types.

The types of visitors that are less seen at Hallett Cove Beach include:

1. Teenagers (unless with parents, often on the walking trail). Sometimes 2-4 teenage girls were observed, but rarely any teenage boys; and
2. Groups of men (young or old). Sometimes lone men sat on foreshore area, but rarely any young adult male groups were observed.

C.2.2 Numbers of existing users

People were counted within the following areas and photographs taken:

- Café (and kiosk) area (sometimes just the kiosk is open);
- Reserve – green space, BBQ areas, playground; and
- Beach – from Grand Boulevard to Black Point (i.e. the whole beach).

Trail walkers use the car park, attend the kiosk or café, but are unable to be counted when walking on the trails. The results of the count are included in Table C.2 along with summary weather conditions.

1 January – New Year's Day holiday (1100 – 2000)

	1100	1400	1700	2000	Totals
Weather (very pleasant)	25°	29°	28°	23°	
Café (closed) kiosk (open)	14	18	13	0	45
Reserve - BBQ/playground	93	124	111	106	434
On the beach	35	46	42	34	157
Totals	**142**	**188**	**166**	**140**	**636**

5 January – Saturday (1100 – 2000)

	1100	1400	1700	2000	Totals
Weather – v. pleasant (mild)	21°	24°	24°	20°	
Café (open until 2000)	68	116	31	15	230
Reserve - BBQ/playground	64	78	51	42	235
On the beach	17	42	35	16	110
Totals	**149**	**236**	**117**	**73**	575

31 January – Thursday (1100 – 2000)

	1100	1400	1700	2000	Totals
Weather (v. pleasant – mild)	22°	26°	25°	19°	
Café (not open after 1500)	25	55	0	1	81
Reserve - BBQ/playground	43	6	7	26	82
On the beach	6	3	5	4	18
Totals	**74**	**64**	**12**	**31**	183

3 February – Sunday (1100 – 2000)

	1100	1400	1700	2000	Totals
Weather (hot, but not extreme)	31°	31°	30°	25°	
Café (open but not after 1500)	81	44	0	0	125
Reserve - BBQ/playground	24	12	28	98	162
On the beach	13	7	7	23	50
Totals	**118**	**63**	**35**	**121**	**337**

Table C.2 Existing usage counts

The last survey day of 3 February 2019 provides an ideal case study for visitor behaviour at Hallett Cove Beach when the weather becomes hotter:

- From 1100 to 1700, 91 people were observed on the beach or reserve; and
- At 1400 (2pm), 19 people were on the beach or reserve.

In comparison, nearby Moana Beach at 1.15pm (Figure C.2) on the same day is likely to have had ~300 cars parked on and off the beach, and therefore likely to have 700-800 visitors to the beach and foreshore areas.



Figure C.2 Visitors to Moana Beach (3 February 2019, 1:15, Western)

Moana Beach is one of the smaller southern beaches and is about 15 minutes' drive south of Hallett Cove Beach. Beaches further south at Port Willunga, Aldinga Beach and Sellicks Beach are likely to have had much greater beach populations on this day.

In all the surveys conducted at Hallett Cove Beach no one was observed swimming until the 19th visit on 3 February at 1700 when three teenage girls, and one older male (unrelated) had a short swim.

Based on this survey day, and common knowledge about beach visitors, it can be safely concluded that in hotter weather, people do not patronise the Hallett Cove Beach but either stay indoors or visit other beaches. This factor is well summarised by one of the contributors on *change.org* for the petition *'Let's build a sea-pool in Hallett Cove':*

> **Amanda G**
> Feb 13, 2018
> We live in Hallett Cove and currently when we go to the beach on a hot day, it's not the one at our doorstep because we can't swim [there].

C.2.3 Duration of beach visit

WRL have provided the following information. There are some data sources for instantaneous and/or daily totals of beach users in other jurisdictions, and instantaneous data has been collected and presented above for Hallett Cove at 3 hourly intervals. However, there is very limited data available for the typical duration of a beach visit, which is necessary to upscale the collected Hallett Cove data into daily and annual totals.

The only data known to WRL is contained in Anning (2012) and the City & County of Honolulu (2018). Anning undertook specific on-site and online surveys for users of Manly Ocean Beach (Sydney) and Collaroy-Narrabeen Beach (Sydney). The City & County of Honolulu (2018) undertook user surveys associated with upgrading a derelict ocean pool in the vicinity of Sans Souci Beach, Waikiki, Hawaii.

The following durations were estimated:

- Manly Ocean Beach:
  - Average: 2.5 hours
  - ± Standard deviation: 1 hour to 4 hours
- Collaroy-Narrabeen Beach:
  - Average: 2 hours
  - ± Standard deviation: 0.5 hour to 3.5 hours
- Sans Souci Beach, Waikiki:
  - Average: 3.9 hours

The figures for Collaroy-Narrabeen Beach are probably most representative for Hallett Cove, as they are predominantly suburban residential areas, whereas the other locations have a substantial tourist industry. That is, the best available data indicates that typical beach (or future pool) visit at Hallett Cove would last for 2 hours and could typically range from 0.5 to 3.5 hours.

C.2.4 Baseline calculation of Hallett Cove Beach visitors (November to March)

The fact that Hallett Cove Beach has less visits by what we might call the 'traditional beach goer' is an advantage in this study because the introduction of a pool will likely introduce a totally new type of visitor. Therefore deriving an estimate of existing visitor numbers to Hallett Cove Beach may provide a useful baseline from which to assess the impact of new users that a swimming pool is likely to attract. It is recognised that the surveys were not designed specifically to calculate the number of visitors per day to Hallett Cove Beach. However, deriving some estimate may assist in determining what might be a realistic number of 'pool goers' to add to that baseline. The calculation may also give a perspective on what increase in the number of visitors that Hallett Cove could realistically handle.

This baseline study utilises visitor numbers from Saturday 5 January and Sunday 3 February as representative of weekend attendance, and Thursday 31 January attendance multiplied by 5 to represent weekday attendance at the beach. These were further adjusted for a typical duration of 2 hours to account for the 3 hourly sampling and for visitation before 11 am, that is, from 4 x 3 hourly data (but assuming a 2 hour duration of visit) to 7 x 2 hourly data (Table C.3). Previous estimates by WRL have assumed that beach use in quieter months is about 20% of the summer values.

This indicates that existing plausible beach usage for Hallett Cove beach is:

- 3,197 individual visits per week in summer;
- 63,945 individual visits for 20 weeks per year; and
- 76,734 individual visits per year (based on 20%) upscaling.

Day/Date	Recorded visits 3 hourly data spanning 0930-2130	Upscaled data 2 hourly visits from 0700-2100	Estimate for week	Estimate for 20 weeks/year
Saturday 5 January	575	1,006		
Sunday 3 February	337	590		
Thursday 31 January (x5)	183	320		
Totals – per week			**3,197**	**63,945**

Table C.3 Estimate of individual beach visits

When considering the possible influx for new pool users, the question needs to be asked as to how many new users might be generated, and how would Hallett Cove Beach manage the increase. Could an influx of 80,000 to 100,000 visitors be managed in the context when 64,000 to 75,000 visits are currently made (and a very optimistic estimate)?

C.3 Potential usage of pool

C.3.1 Profile of potential users

The impetus for the funding of this study was the endorsement of 4,957 petitioners on ***change.org*** to 'build a sea-pool at Hallett Cove'. Before this petition was closed 507 people also added a comment as to why they supported the concept of an ocean pool. 218 of these people gave generic support with comments such as, 'great idea', 'good idea', 'yay', and similar. Many of these also indicated that they would actively patronise the pool. 16 people left comments that were obscure or meaningless. This left a data set of 273 comments from people that gave reasons for their support of the ocean pool. This data set (Table B.4) proved to be a useful resource to conduct a qualitative assessment of reasons that people desired a pool, and also provided an insight into the likely user. It is important to note that some people made multiple observations and therefore the number of comments exceeds the number of participants.

Reason	Number	%
Perceived community need (in particular where the person identified as a 'local')	76	24%
Tourism, the desire for increased visitors to the area (the State needs this, the South needs this)	58	18%
The desire for a swimmable beach (rocky beach comments). These were locals and non-locals	47	15%
Safe swimming opportunity (mostly sharks and drownings)	48	15%
Kids and families (is a twin with item above)	20	6%
Healthy, exercise opportunity (some mention chlorine). Many mentions of the boardwalk.	19	6%
People who had swum in other pools – interstate, Edithburgh	37	12%
Economy and property values	4	1%
Request for access for those with disabilities	3	1%
Expressed some concern about impact on the environment	4	1%

Table C.4 Qualitative assessment of petitioner comments

In the following pages, sample quotes are provided with accompanying qualitative assessment where applicable. The comments have not been edited for spelling and grammar, nor upper/lower cases for listed names, but the surnames have been reduced to a single letter.

Local needs / community needs (76 comments)

It was expected that there would be strong local support for the pool. The following are a sample of the 76 comments received.

- Rebecca B
  1 year ago
  Im a local and this would be an excellent idea for the community

- Emeel H
  1 year ago
  I am local and would love a swimming area at Hallett cove

- Amanda G
  Feb 13, 2018
  What an amazing idea! We live in Hallett cove and currently when we go to the beach on a hot day, it's not the one at our doorstep because we can't swim [there].

- Glenice F
  Feb 13, 2018
  I live at Hallett Cove and would love to be able to swim there

- Julie T
  1 year ago
  Have lived in Hallett Cove for 30years would love to swim there

People in neighbouring suburbs also indicated that they would use the pool.

- Roya F
  1 year ago
  I'm living in Sheidow Park but can't get my kids to the closest beach to us for a swim.
  It would be fantastic to be able to go for a swim at Hallett Cove.

- adam R
  1 year ago
  I live at trott park would definitely use it with my kids

- Sarah W
  1 year ago
  My children and I regularly visit this area to see friends and we would love to go to beach near their house instead of driving kms away to Christies Beach

A boost to visitor numbers and tourism more broadly (58 comments)
A large percentage of respondents saw the pool proposal as a boost to visitors to the area. Some of the locals seemed to feel that Hallett Cove was undervalued and would welcome more visitors to an iconic pool.

- Jess W
  Feb 13, 2018
  This would be amazing and draw more people to the area!

- Liz h
  1 year ago
  Great idea, will bring a lot of visitors to the area.

- Tash s
  1 year ago
  I'm a local and this would be awesome for tourism

- candice k
  May 30, 2018
  I used to live near Hallet Cove and the area could use a boost, something like this would be fantastic!

Others took a broader view and saw the proposal as good for tourism in Adelaide or the State.

- bria p
  1 year ago
  This would be awesome for SA
- Mel P
  Feb 15, 2018
  Hallet cove would attract visitors from all over. Would be a lovely family outing that isn't found anywhere else in adelaide.

- Fiona H (typing in a rush)
  1 year ago
  Halett cove has so much more to offer this would be adduch a grwat investment foe tourism in our state. Walk the board walk play on the reserve and swim in the rock pool. Perfect!

- Christina M
  Feb 14, 2018
  As a Hallett Cove resident this would bring further tourism to the local area and allow more and more Adelaidians the chance to see what's on offer in their own backyard. Safe from sharks is added bonus.

Swimmable Beach/ Rocky Beach (47 comments)

The nature of the beach was another common theme from both locals and visitors alike.

- Brooke H
  1 year ago
  I'd love to be able to swim at Hallett cove rather than cut myself on the rocks :)

- Brigitte K
  1 year ago
  It would be great to take the kids down too and not cut themselves. Such a great idea for the area

- fiona w
  1 year ago
  Hallett cove has so much to offer but not a beach that people can enjoy. Swim pool is a great start to make this beach desirable. At the moment its an ankle breaker

- Aimi C
  1 year ago
  It's a great idea. It would be a reason for us to go to the beach at Hallett Cove, otherwise we would not go there when there is so many better swimming beaches nearby.

- andy c
  Jun 17, 2018
  There’s no sandy beaches from Kingston to o Sullivan’s so this is a great idea!

- Tracey M
  1 year ago
  Its an awesome idea. Hallett Cove is a fantastic beach but hardly anyone tends to swim there because its so rocky.

- Kendall M
  Feb 14, 2018
  We love this area and a swim pool would be fantastic for families of the area. Its currently too dangerous to take the kids to actually spend quality time there’.

Safe swimming beach (48 comments)

The desire for a safe swimming beach was not normally related to the rocky nature of the beach (and these comments were assigned in the category above). A section of the respondents expressed that they were fearful of swimming in the ocean because of sharks, drownings and rips. People expressed the desire for an option for salt water swimming that was safe. These respondents may represent a new beach user that may not be utilising other beaches.

The following quotes are a sample of responses:

- Sasha J
  Feb 13, 2018
  This is a great idea to create a safe environment for families to swim at the beach.

- Tracey D
  1 year ago
  I want somewhere safe for my kids to swim.

- Jodie K
  Feb 14, 2018
  Safe from sharks and turning a rarely used beach spot into a more lively hub!

- Nickolas G
  Feb 13, 2018
  I love swimming shark free.

- Nick R
  1 year ago
  Great community facility ideal for poms who are scared of sharks

- Amelia P
  1 year ago
  With the amount of beach drownings recently I think these opportunities need to be welcomed.

- Melissa M
  1 year ago
  This is a brilliant idea, to create a safe swimming area as the beach at Hallett Cove is really dangerous for anyone who attempts to swim there.

- Sharyn E
  1 year ago
  Sea pools at beaches along the coast of Adelaide would be beneficial for a number of reasons. Not all swimmers have the skills or knowledge of tides and currents to negotiate the surf.

Comparisons with experiences interstate or at rural SA pools (37 comments)

A substantial number of respondents drew on their experience interstate or at Edithburgh or Kangaroo Island pools within the State. Most of the respondents had lived/stayed in Sydney and recognised the value of these pools to the community.

- Nigel S
  Feb 12, 2018
  It's a great idea, will bring tourists to the area, great for kids. Having lived in Sydney, these pools are really well patronised and would be great for the Adelaide coastline

- Jacqueline N
  Mar 28, 2018
  It's a great idea. There is one in Edithburg. It's a safe place for people too swim

- Danielle C
  1 year ago
  It's a great idea, I went in one as a child in Sydney and have never forgotten the experience

- Kelli H
  1 year ago
  I grew up in Sydney, where sea-pools are quite common, they are wonderful for families, and those afraid of our toothie ocean dwelling friends.

- Johanna K
  Feb 12, 2018
  Yes! I grew up swimming in Sydney's sea pools. I've always wished we had them here in Adelaide.

There were also several comments expressing frustration that ocean pools had not yet been implemented in Adelaide. One is included here:

- James M
  Feb 12, 2018
  It's about time Adelaide had a decent rock / tidal pool. Hopefully this will be the first, but not the last one in metro SA.

Health and fitness (19 comments)

Nineteen respondents specifically mentioned the ocean pool as an opportunity for health and fitness activities.

- lisa d
  Apr 20, 2018
  Would be wonderful to bring kids n families to the beach and for fitness..

- Susan A
  Feb 12, 2018
  I'm signing because outdoor activity is important for everyone. This is a great idea.

- michelle r
  Feb 12, 2018
  swimming is so good for you..the more the better

- Letitia L
  Feb 13, 2018
  We need this pool for safety reasons & we will use it. My husband needs daily excersize & out doors is the best way.

Some respondents singled out the health benefits of swimming in salt water versus chlorinated water. This may indicate that there would be a niche of swimmers who would visit this pool but not visit chlorinated pools.

- Sue G
  Mar 13, 2018
  We shouldn't have to go to nsw to enjoy this experience!! Swimming in toxic chlorine can be avoided! !

- Steve B
  1 year ago
  Swimming safely in salt water is healthier than swimming in pool chlorinated water.

- Carol L
  Feb 14, 2018
  Every time I go to Sydney I'm reminded of what a great idea this is. I like swimming laps but hate chlorine.

A connection drawn between the boardwalk and the pool (~ 6 comments)

A number of respondents saw a connection between the provision of the boardwalk and the destination of a swim in a pool at the end of a walk. This concept is likely to have some tourist value as well and could be a source of promotion for the conservation park and Hallett Cove.

- Michelle S
  Feb 6, 2018
  What a great idea . You can use the boardwalk and then have a swim in a safe environment. Good excercise for everyone. Bring it on

- Louise G
  1 year ago
  The conservation park is so amazing. However after a hot 1.5 hour walk we had to drive to another beach to cool down. A sea pool would be a perfect addition to the beautiful and stunning SA coast.

- anita B
  1 year ago
  Thats a at brilliant idea, what an asset, to jump into the sea pool after walking the boardwalk, that would be a wow !

Economy and property values (4 comments)

Views about the economy and property values were not strongly represented. However, it could be speculated that many who expressed support for the pool in other ways, also would see an ocean pool as benefitting house values and the broader economy as well.

- Aneta S
  1 year ago
  Such a great solution to making HCB a swimming beach! It would raise the property value in the area for sure.

- Rebecca W
  1 year ago
  It's a mighty great idea. Not only would it help boost the patronage at the local quiet often empty shopping centre. But it's would be great for both the cafe on the beachfront and possibly help bring people to see the fantastic natural structures of the conservation park.

Disability perspective (3 comments overall)

A few respondents requested that the pool be designed to cater for those with disabilities.

- Tammy K
  Feb 13, 2018
  It's a great idea especially if it was designed so that it was disability and wheelchair friendly to get into the water…

Environmental perspective (4 comments overall)

Environmental concerns were in the minority of respondents.

- Amity L
  Jul 15, 2018
  Yes this is an awesome idea as long as it it built with the surrounding environment in mind I'm all for it! Yay

- RITA B
  1 year ago
  as long as it does not have environmental impact, it would be great for the community

One person had questions about the nature of the pool water.

- Natalie P
  Feb 12, 2018
  I would like to see a seaside swimming pool because it would give the beach goers somewhere safe to swim and not have to worry about getting attacked by sharks or getting dragged out in rough rips or drowning etc. It would be a good idea but I was just thinking about the water coming from the ocean into the pool and what it contains.

A few people from further away indicated that they would travel periodically to visit the pool

- Leanne S
  1 year ago
  Athough I live in the Barossa it'd make a fantastic family day out!

- Elizabeth
  Nov 17,2018
  I would drive from the other side of Adelaide to swim in a sea pool

One younger person summed up his hopes for the pool:

- Kobi A
  1 year ago
  It's our only chance of hopefully catching some bodacious mermaids.

Various summary comments:

Several people summarised the issues and likely demand more descriptively:

- Linda P
  Feb 13, 2018
  [The] view is sensational, lawns, swings for families to picnic as well as a lovely boardwalk for those wanting fitness, but not a good place to swim as very rocky. A sea pool would be a great addition for families to spend a day here.

- Fae H
  1 year ago
  We already have an upgraded cafe and take-away on the beachfront, and the pavillion and playground bring in the families. The only element missing is somewhere safe to bathe. The sea pool in Edithburgh is a fabulous facility, so let's have the hat trick by bringing swimming to the Cove.

C.3.2 Caveats regarding stated preferences

A qualitative study such as this is based on declarations on what people intend to do, or think they will do. Further surveys and study would quantify more fully the likely level of pool patronage.

It is worth noting that expectations of a pool were stimulated by the picture (Figure B.3) included on the petitioning website[1]. The proposed design for the Hallett Cove sea-pool will be necessarily different because of the differing coastal environment.



Figure C.3 Photograph of Bronte pool in NSW

[1] www.change.org/p/lets-build-a-sea-pool-in-hallett-cove-south-australia

C.4 Profile of new pool user

Based on the comments provided by 273 petitioners the profile of the pool user is likely to be:

1. Local and regular – it is very likely that the pool will be heavily patronised by local swimmers. These swimmers would also include large numbers of teenagers who are at present vastly under represented at the beach and would use the pool after school and on weekends. Local includes the surrounding suburbs of Trott Park, Sheidow Park. It is likely that Hallett Cove would come alive on hot weekends, rather than becoming dormant due to lack of swimming facilities.

2. Families with children – it appears from the comments that families would patronage the pool from further afield because it offers safe swimming for small children. Combined with the playground facilities, Hallett Cove would be attractive to families with children.

3. Exercisers (health) – although only four people specifically mentioned 'lap swimming', pool use is likely to be generated by those looking for an opportunity to exercise. This may be more formal exercise such as lap swimming or aqua aerobics, but is likely to include those who choose to swim/bathe in salt water to promote good health.

4. Periodic visitors – it is very evident that there is strong interest in attending the pool from outside Hallett Cove. These visitors are more likely to put it on the 'family calendar' and perhaps attend once or twice a season.

5. The pool would likely attract many more young adults (18-25) to the beach. At the moment this demographic is represented very poorly (especially males).

6. The opportunity exists to promote the walking trail and the ocean pool together. It is likely that groups (including youth groups and clubs) may schedule this as an activity. As a tourist promotion for the trail, park, reserve and beach it is likely to be a resounding success.

7. The pool is likely to present opportunities for specialist users. Aqua aerobics, swimming lessons, snorkelling instruction, life saving may be activities that specialist personnel would like to run.

C.5 Number of potential users

The number of potential users is difficult to quantify. There are no other ocean pools within Greater Metropolitan Adelaide upon which to draw comparative data. In this study two data sources are utilised:

- Data of patronage of Sydney ocean pools; and
- Data from Marion Swimming Centre (outdoor swimming centre).

Data from these are contained in the main body of WRL's report.

C.6 Economic value of beach and pool usage

Data regarding the economic value of beach and pool usage is contained in the main body of WRL's report.

Appendix D: Car parking demand and availability (by Integrated Coasts – Mark Western)

D.1 Overview

The projected pool usage indicates that the present supply of parking may be insufficient and further consideration of parking spaces would be needed. A high level car parking study has been undertaken by Mark Western of Integrated Coasts. The purpose of this section of work is to evaluate the existing car parking capacity in the vicinity of the proposed pool and to evaluate how an increased number of vehicles might be managed. The context of this work should be viewed as a preliminary feasibility study that is likely to require further assessment of a more detailed nature. Apart from a general overview of the transport network of the area, no evaluation has been conducted as to the impact of the pool users on traffic movements in the area.

D.2 Transport network

D.2.1 Road access to the pool site

There are three ways in which external visitors can travel by road to Hallett Cove Beach from Lonsdale Highway (Figure D.1):

- The main access route is to use The Cove Road and then Dutchman Drive.
- For those coming from the south along the Lonsdale Highway, Gretel Crescent – Grand Central is more likely to be used.
- Another access way from the south is to utilise Myer Road, a slower road that eventually arrives into Hallett Cove Beach area via Marine Pde.

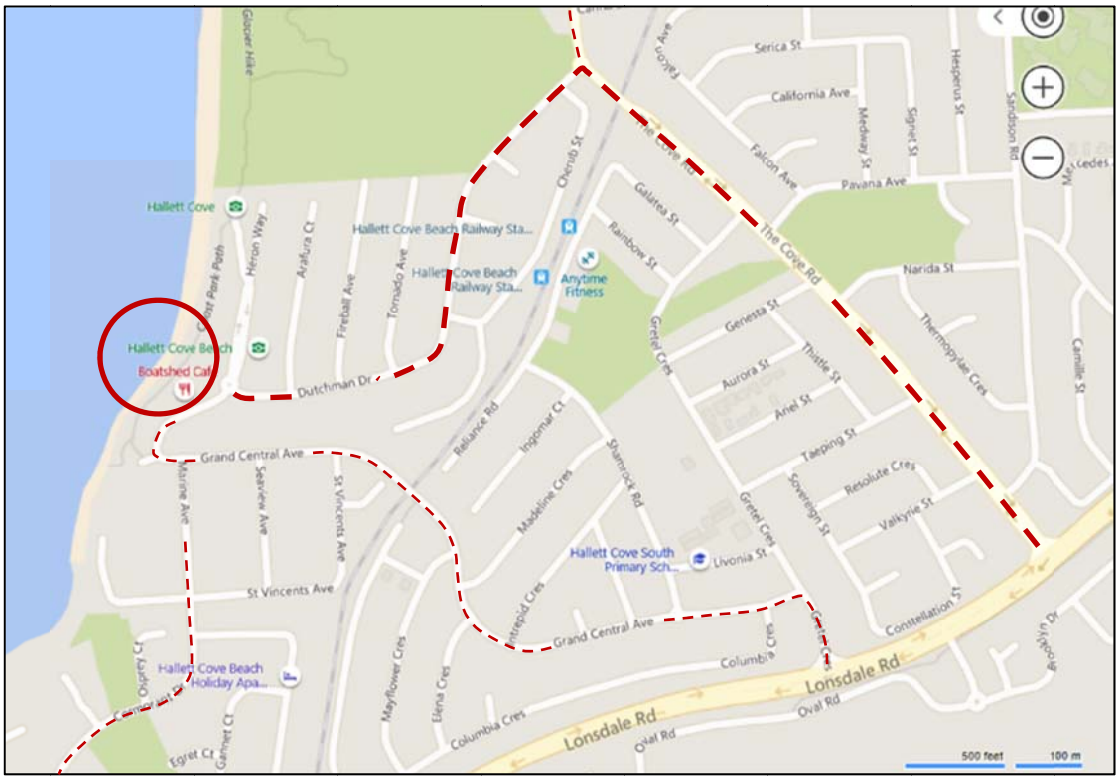


Figure D.1 Road access to Hallett Cove Beach

The Cove Road is classified as a 'secondary road' and also forms the road spine for the northern sections of Hallett Cove. This road would be utilised by residents from the northern sections of Hallett Cove, and likely also to be used by Marino and Seacliff residents.

D.2.2 Public transport availability

The Hallett Cove Beach train station is situated about 800 m from the pool site (Figure D.2). This is the outside limit in which people may walk to access the beach, especially in hot weather. Bus service 683 connects the train station to bus stop 59 at Hallett Cove Beach with a service that runs approximately every hour. Local residents living to the south of Hallett Cove would also be able to utilise the bus service from bus stops 60-65[2].

[2] https://adelaidemetro.com.au/content/download/751/57336/file/681-682-683_ttable_routemap_27-01-19.pdf

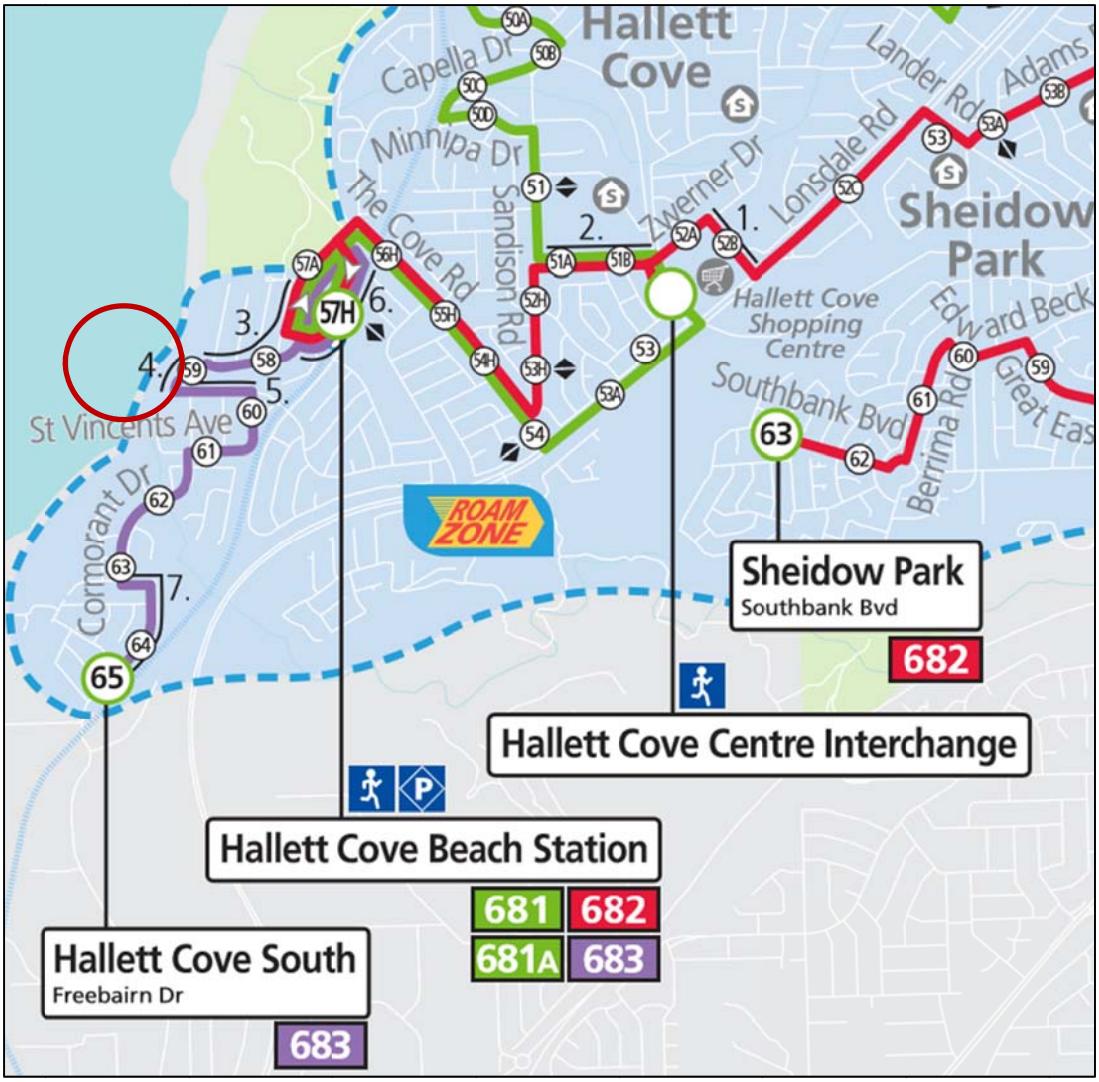


Figure D.2 Public transport access to Hallett Cove Beach

D.2.3 Cycling and walking access

Bicycle lanes have been installed to The Cove Road from Lonsdale Highway but cease at the bridge over the train line. A small walking path between Dutchman Drive and Heron Way is also often used as cycling track (Figure D.3). However the path does not extend further up Dutchman Drive.

Footpaths have been installed on both sides of Dutchman Drive and only one side of other access roads.

No facilities have been installed at Hallett Cove Beach to cater for cycle storage.



Figure D.3 Potential cycle and walking track to Hallett Cove Beach

D.3 Development Plan Review

The current land-use zoning is depicted in Figure D.4. The predominant land-use is 'Residential'. Heron Way Reserve is zoned 'Coastal Open Space' and the foreshore region is zoned 'Coastal Conservation Zone'. Principles of Development Control (PDC) in relation to vehicle movement and parking is limited to one principle in the Coastal Conservation Zone:

(b) minimise vehicle access points to the area that is the subject of the development.

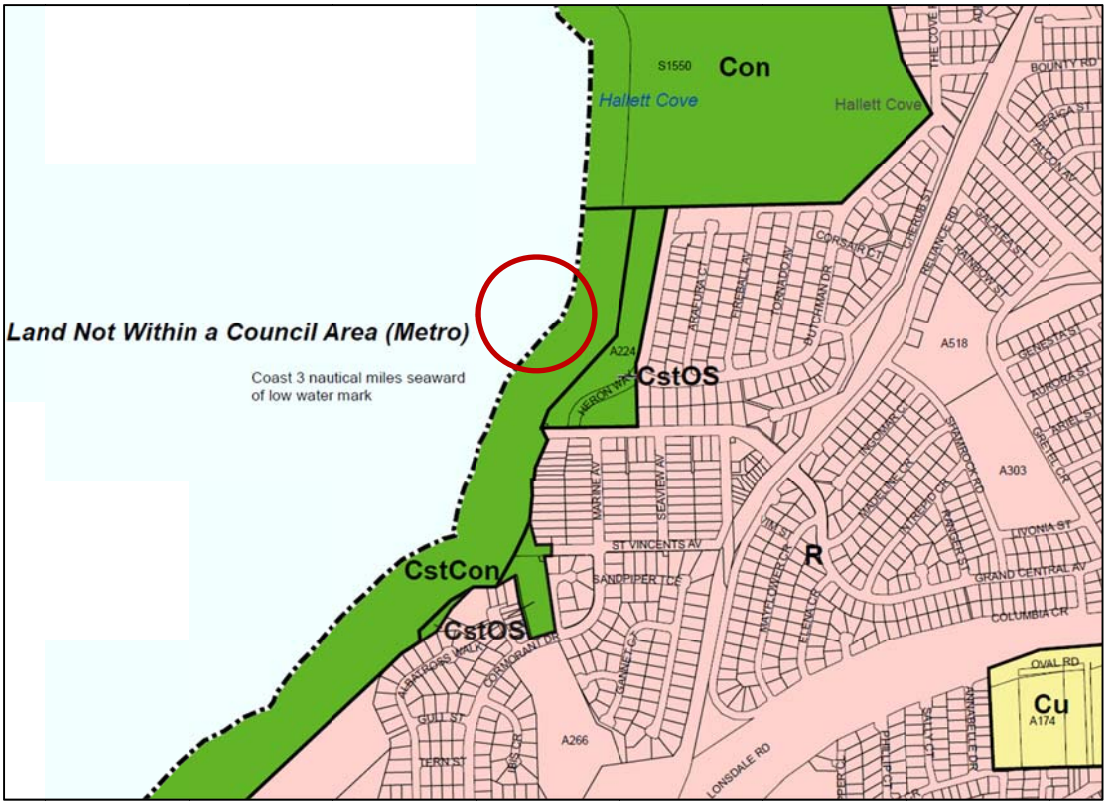


Figure D.4 Portion of Zone Map Mar/15, City of Marion Development Plan

D.3.1 General principles from the Development Plan

Development should be integrated with existing transport networks, particularly major rail, road and public transport corridors as shown on Location Maps and Overlay Maps – Transport (Figure D.5), and designed to minimise its potential impact on the functional performance of the transport network (PDC 2).

Development generating high levels of traffic, such as schools, shopping centres and other retail areas, and entertainment and sporting facilities should incorporate passenger pick-up and set-down areas. The design of such areas should minimise interference to existing traffic and give priority to pedestrians, cyclists and public and community transport users (PDC 6).

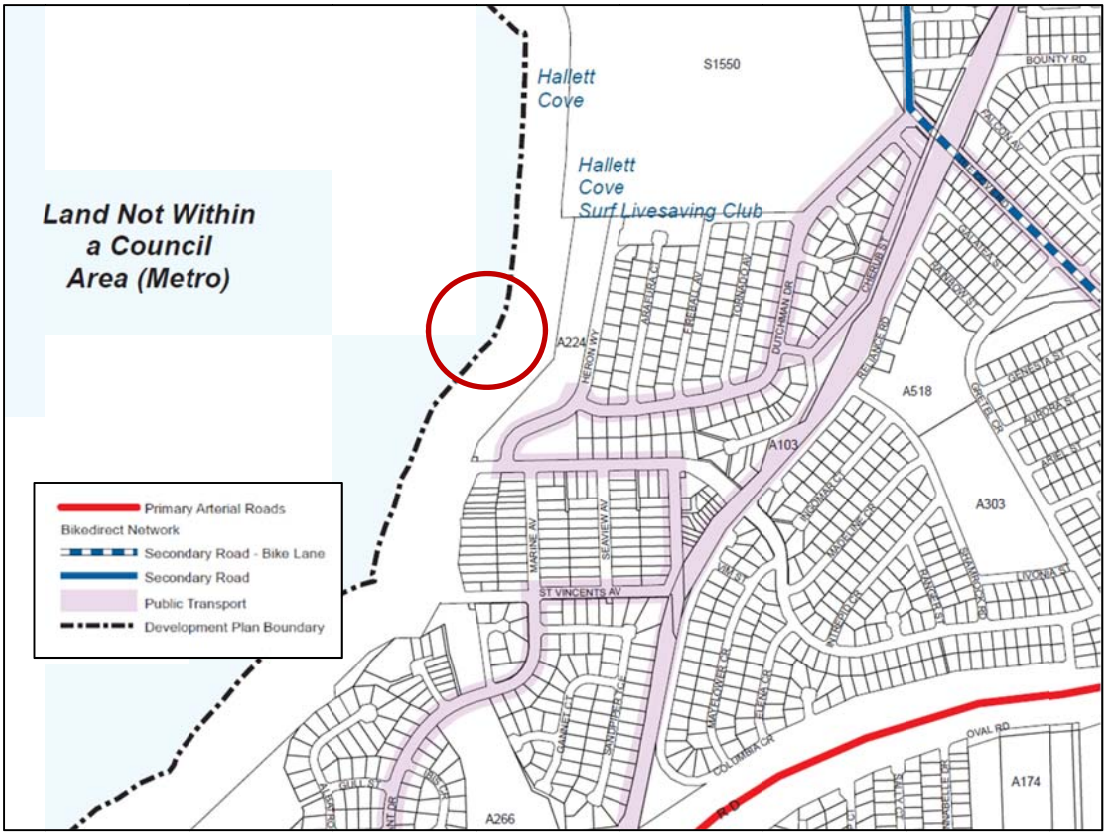


Figure D.5 Portion of Transport Map Mar/15, City of Marion Development Plan

D.3.2 Vehicle Parking Controls

Development should provide off-street vehicle parking and specifically marked accessible car parking spaces to meet anticipated demand in accordance with *Table Mar/2 – Off-street Vehicle Parking Requirements* (PDC 34). However, Table Mar/2 gives no parking requirements for pools.

General principles of development control relating to car parking are contained at PDC 36 and 38:

> Vehicle parking areas should be sited and designed to: (a) facilitate safe and convenient pedestrian linkages to the development and areas of significant activity or interest in the vicinity of the development (b) include safe pedestrian and bicycle linkages that complement the overall pedestrian and cycling network (c) not inhibit safe and convenient traffic circulation (f) minimise the number of vehicle access points onto public roads (h) where practical, provide the opportunity for shared use of car parking and integration of car parking areas with adjoining development to reduce the total extent of vehicle parking areas and the requirement for access points (i) not dominate the character and appearance of a site when viewed from public roads and spaces (Portion PDC 36)

Vehicle parking areas that are likely to be used during non-daylight hours should provide floodlit entry and exit points and site lighting directed and shaded in a manner that will not cause nuisance to adjacent properties or users of the parking area (PDC 38)

D.4 Parking Demand Assessment

The recent report by Victoria Transport Policy Institute, *Parking Management: strategies, evaluation and planning*[3] provides an insight into old and new paradigms when dealing with car parking assessments that are likely to be relevant when considering car parking demand for an ocean pool[4].

D.4.1 Conventional car park demand assessment

The report notes that conventional parking demand assessments usually:

- Assume that parking should be abundant and free at most destinations;
- Assume that parking lots should almost never fill;
- That every destination should satisfy its own parking needs; and
- Operates on a predict and provide planning which planners then try to satisfy.

Conventional planning determines how much parking to provide at a particular site based on recommended minimum parking standards published by various professional organisations. These parking standards are usually predicated on the likely generation of car parking usage in accordance with land-use type[5]. Furthermore, car parking demand studies identify the characteristics of peak usage, and then base car parking needs based on 85th percentile demand curves. In practice this means that the aim is to produce a car parking design that would have 15 out of 100 sites vacant even during peak periods.

In the context of the proposed ocean pool, the conventional approach would be to ascertain usage based on land type from published sources, and then apply data from comparative examples as to confirm the likely car park demand. In regard to the former, there is no published data on how many car parks an ocean pool would be likely to generate. In regard to the latter, there are no comparative examples within South Australia upon which to base a study to determine how many people may patronage the pool, and what likelihood of car parking generation.

[3] Litman, T 2016 *Parking Management: Strategies, Evaluation and Planning*, Victoria Transport Policy Institute
[4] Additional reports are included in the reference section.
[5] A comprehensive example of this planning approach is contained within *Guide to traffic generating developments,* Roads and Traffic Authority (NSW), October 2002

Three published sources were identified in relation to pools generally:

- Canberra - 5 car spaces per 100 m^2 of pool area[6];
- Victoria - 5.6 x 100 m^2 of the site[7]; and
- Gold Coast - 15 spaces, plus one (1) space per 100 m^2 of Total Use Area[8].

The current pool proposal gives an upper and lower range of pool and public space areas in Table D.1.

Public Space Area	Upper Area (m^2)	Lower Area (m^2)
Main pool	1,000	750
Wading pool	450	250
Public space	450	250

Table D.1 Upper and lower range of proposed pool and public space areas

Applying the design criteria from each of the sources listed above to the proposed pool design delivers the following car park requirements in the Table D.2 below.

Location for Car Spaces to Pool Area Ratio	Upper Area (no. parks)	Lower Area (no. parks)
Canberra	70	50
Victoria	106	70
Gold Coast	34	28

Table D.2 Upper and lower range of proposed car park requirements

It is acknowledged that these latter two calculations are low because the site area of the proposal is low, and public space is likely to be higher than 450 m^2 in final design. It is also important to remember that these criteria are related to conventional pools, not ocean pools. A formal car parking demand assessment would then seek to identify from a comparative example what the likely patronage and car parking may be for the site.

[6] ACT Planning and Land Authority 2018, *Parking and Vehicular Access: General Code*
[7] Victorian Government 2018, *Municipal Planning Strategy and Planning Policy Framework*, Table 1: Car parking requirement.
[8] Gold Coast City Council, ND, Gold Coast Planning Scheme, *Car parking, Access and Transport Integration.*

D.4.2 New paradigm car park demand assessment

The Victorian Transport Policy Institute report also explains what is meant by 'new paradigm' car parking demand assessment. New paradigm car parking design:

- Considers too much supply as harmful as too little;
- Strives to use parking facilities efficiently;
- Considers full lots to be acceptable provided that spill over parking is available nearby;
- Emphasizes sharing of parking facilities between different destinations; and
- Emphasizes innovation that encourages other modes of transport.

Because it is not possible to predict exact parking demand and management program effectiveness, efficiency-based standards rely on *contingency-based planning*, which means that planners identify solutions that can be deployed if needed in the future. Management solutions tend to reduce most problems, providing a greater range of benefits and so are supported by more comprehensive planning[9].

D.4.3 Car park demand assessment design

Because data is not readily available for ocean pools, assessment is framed around the following questions:

- What is available capacity?
- What is the current demand and parking pattern?
- How many people arrive per vehicle?
- What is the possible number of additional patrons that could currently be parked ?
- Where could new spaces be sourced?
- What strategies could be employed to manage parking demand?

The scope of the study was set at two levels: ~250 m walk from the pool site and ~400 m walk from the pool site (Figure D.6). As the café area is an integral part of the reserve it was included in the study of the smaller radius. To create a more easily assessable study area, the full length of roads were included, even though some areas of these may be in excess of 400 m walk. It was also noted that pedestrian access is available to the reserve area from the northern ends of Arafura Court and Fireball Avenue via a concrete walking path.

[9] Similar trends exist in car parking management in South Australia. Refer report: *Parking Spaces for Urban Places: Car Parking Study Technical Report*, *Aurecon, 2013,* and *What we have heard: Metropolitan Adelaide Car Parking Review, DPTI, 2018.*



Figure D.6 The scope of the car parking assessment

The site was inspected on four different days: 1st January (public holiday), 5th January (Saturday), 31st January (Thursday), and 3rd February (Sunday). The site was inspected at 1100, 1400, 1700, and 2000 hours on each day. A video was recorded from the car of the subject area, photographs were taken of the café area, beach and reserve and the car park pattern recorded on to a map (see example in Figure D.7).



Figure D.7 Example of survey method

What is the available car parking capacity?

- Availability of car spaces adjacent Heron Way Reserve: 102, 4 accessible car spaces;
- Within 250 m from the pool site: 168 car spaces, 4 accessible car spaces; and
- Within 250-400 m from the pool site: 103 car spaces.

What is current demand and parking pattern?

Car parking survey 'snapshots' were taken on the following days and time noted in Tables D.2 and D.3.

		1st Jan	5th Jan	31st Jan	3rd Feb
1100	Filled	76	130	93	103
hours	Vacant	92	38	75	65
1400	Filled	101	127	80	49
hours	Vacant	67	41	88	119
1700	Filled	78	87	23	29
hours	Vacant	90	81	145	139
2000	Filled	72	60	30	68
hours	Vacant	96	108	138	100

Table D.2 Car parking survey 'snapshots' within 250 m from the pool site

		1st Jan	5th Jan	31st Jan	3rd Feb
1100	Filled	7	12	10	14
hours	Vacant	96	91	93	89
1400	Filled	9	13	8	13
hours	Vacant	94	90	95	90
1700	Filled	15	13	10	14
hours	Vacant	88	90	93	89
2000	Filled	9	10	12	12
hours	Vacant	94	93	91	91

Table D.3 Car parking survey 'snapshots' within 250 m from the pool site

General observations:

- Car parking filled from the north to the south in the morning due to café and trail usage.
- Car parking filled from the south to the north in the evening (when café closed).
- Even on busy days car parking was in ample supply after 1700 hours.
- Accessibility parks were usually available at both sites (check 31 Jan).
- Car parking within 250 m exceeded or approached 100 three times at 1100 hrs. The only time it did not was when the café was closed on New Year's Day.
- When car parking exceeded 100, car parking moved to Dutchman Drive.
- The only cars observed in the 250-400 m range were residents or resident's visitor's cars.

What are the characteristics of vehicle occupancy?

Three studies were carried out on Sunday 3rd February at 1100, 1400, and 2000 hours.

Study 1: 1100 hours

One hundred cars were observed either arriving or departing from any car space adjacent to Heron Bay or within the café car parking area (Table D.4). Care was made to ensure that short stay cars were not counted twice. 'Drive throughs' were not counted.

Occupants	Number of vehicles	Number of people
1	23	23
2	51	102
3	15	45
4	7	28
5	4	20
Total	100	218

Table D.4 Car parking survey – occupants per vehicle (11:00 3 February 2019)

Findings: 2.18 people per vehicle.

Study 2: 1400 hours

The constituency of various parties were observed on the reserve and at lunch. Most parties were observed leaving. This was a smaller data set of 56 people.

Survey results: 56 people left in 25 vehicles
Findings: 2.24 people per vehicle.

Study 3: 2000 hours

Fifty cars left at the end of the evening with the following number of occupants in Table D.5.

Occupants	Number of vehicles	Number of people
1	10	10
2	51	102
3	8	24
4-5	6	27
Total	75	163

Table D.5 Car parking survey – occupants per vehicle (20:00 3 February 2019)

Findings: 3.26 per vehicle (using 4.5 for latter category).

Observations:

Single occupancy vehicles were mostly female and either meeting friends at the café or accessing the walking trail. Some single males were also observed who were either sitting on the reserve or in their cars.

Users of the reserve and beach tended to arrive in pairs or above. Families with children were often in a group of 3-5. This observation tends to be supported by the higher occupancy rate within vehicles at the end of the day (i.e. 3.26 per vehicle).

Conclusion:

An appropriate vehicle occupancy rate for pool users is 2.5 people per vehicle.

What number of additional visitors could be accommodated within the existing car parking supply?

To take a more conservative approach, only 85% of available parks were allocated to the study. One of the main reasons for taking this approach is that when seeking to park vehicles within a network of roads, it is likely that finding parks may be more difficult. The purpose of this study is to ascertain how many pool users could have been accommodated on the two days with the highest number of visitors to Hallett Cove Beach (Tables D.5 and D.6). It also allows for a greater number of residents cars to parked on the street.

1st January

	Parks within 250 m of pool					Parks within 250-400 m of pool					
	Spaces	85 %	FILLED	VACANT	2.5 vehicle	Spaces	85%	FILLED	VACANT	2.5 vehicle	Total extra
1100	168	143	76	67	167	103	88	7	81	201	368
1400	168	143	101	42	105	103	88	9	79	196	301
1700	168	143	78	65	162	103	88	15	73	181	343
2000	168	143	72	71	177	103	88	9	79	196	373

Table D.5 Car parking survey results (1 January 2019)

5th January

	Parks within 250 m of pool					Parks within 250-400 m of pool					
	Spaces	85%	FILLED	VACANT	2.5 vehicle	Spaces	85%	FILLED	VACANT	2.5 vehicle	Extra people
1100	168	143	130	13	33	103	88	12	76	189	221
1400	168	143	127	16	40	103	88	13	75	186	226
1700	168	143	87	56	140	103	88	13	75	186	326
2000	168	143	60	83	208	103	88	10	78	194	401

Table D.6 Car parking survey results (5 January 2019)

Based on this study, the car parking within 250 m radius of the pool site would have come under pressure within the mornings until mid-afternoon. It is important to recognise that these days were optimum summer days and were in peak New Year season. In theory, the area 250-400 m from the pool site would have had ample car parking opportunities.

Overall a doubling of the existing number of users to Hallett Cove Beach is reasonable, assuming that people are willing to park in neighbouring streets and walk to the pool.

Where could additional car parking spaces be sourced?

Any proposed changes are subject to community engagement, funding and engineering investigation.

The issue of proximity

While in theory there would normally be ample parks in the broader network of streets there exists only nine (9) parks in close proximity to the pool. Increasing the number of parks in this area is likely to be essential to create enough parks for normal usage on normal weekends or weekdays. This would be important for those with children, those with disabilities, and for those who want to visit the pool for exercise early in the morning or later in the afternoon/ evening.

Five (5) new parking spaces could be created by changing the angle of car parking on Heron Way (Figure D.8).



Figure D.8 New car spaces created by change of angle

Alternatively, It is probably more desirable that a greater number of car spaces are created in the vicinity of the pool as drawn conceptually in Figure D.9.



Figure D.9 New car spaces created by installation of additional car park.

D.5 What traffic management strategies could be employed?

Parking management refers to policies and programs that result in more efficient use of parking resources. Parking management includes several specific strategies. When appropriately applied parking management can significantly reduce the number of parking spaces required in a particular situation, providing a variety of economic, social and environmental benefits. When all impacts are considered, improved management is often the best solution to parking problems.

The items listed below are not intended as an exhaustive list. They are intended to illustrate how parking demand might be managed, especially on larger demand days.

Employee car parks

The number of workers in the café and kiosk was observed to be in the range of 5-8.

Specialist groups

A snorkelling group was observed assembling on the northern end of Heron Way on 2nd February (Saturday morning). The estimated number of participants was 20, arriving in approximately 15 cars, plus the two car spots taken up by the car and trailer (Figure D.10). Groups such as these could be advised to park in Arafura Street and meet in the cul-de-sac just 60 m up the rise. A snorkelling group is likely to be undertaking their activity for at least 2-3 hours. Saturdays and Sunday mornings are the highest demand times for car parking in this vicinity. If Council was able

to communicate directions to the leaders of these groups who in turn would communicate with their constituents, then impact on the car parking could be more easily managed.



Figure D.10 Specialists groups could be encouraged to manage their own parking.

Shuttle bus from the Train Station to Heron Way

97 parks are available at the Park and Go on Cherub Street within 800 m of the pool site. On very large days (such as weekends and public holidays) people could be encouraged to park in the Park and Ride at Hallett Cove Beach. Portable signage on Dutchman Drive could alert travellers that Hallett Cove Beach is 'full' and that parking is available in the Park and Ride. A shuttle bus between the two locations could ferry people to and from the Heron Way Reserve. This may be a strategy used in the future to allow for the growth of numbers at the pool.

Encourage cycling

Currently there are no cycle parking facilities at Hallett Cove Beach. Installing these near the pool and adjacent to the café would encourage people to ride to the beach. Installing a wide footpath on the west side of Dutchman Drive from the upper roundabout, and installing a wider path from Dutchman Drive to the café area is likely to encourage riders to access Hallett Cove Beach from the northern sections of Hallett Cove. This pathway would also connect Tornado Ave, Fireball Ave and Heron Way on the northern end (Figure D.11). To compensate for the loss of planting on Dutchman Drive the cycle way/walking corridor could be planted with various suitable species of trees.

Installing cycle sharing facilities at the Park and Go at Hallett Cove Station would encourage people to utilise the train service, and then cycle to the pool.



Figure D.11 Installing a cycle and walkway will provide a link for northern and eastern Hallett Cove residents

Provide 'Drop and Go' facilities in Heron Way

A 'Drop and Go' area (Figure D.12) may encourage people to use ride sharing services (such as Uber). Additionally, on days that are very busy, drivers can drop their passengers at the pool and drive further away to find a park.



Figure D.12 Drop and Go facilities will allow people to park further away

D.6 Car parking summary and conclusions

The projected pool usage indicates that the present supply of parking may be insufficient and further consideration of parking spaces would be needed.

If an ocean pool is to be successful at Hallett Cove Beach it must be demonstrated how traffic and parking might be managed. Conventional planning methods that attempt to meet demand within peak periods by installing larger areas of car parking will be unsuccessful. New paradigm thinking will identify ways in which car parking can be managed on larger days, and how patrons can be encouraged to utilise other forms of transport.

A preliminary strategy

The following strategies could be implemented to provide a viable number of car parks for an ocean pool. The reasons for each strategy have been described above.

1. Increase the number of car spaces in close proximity to the pool.
2. Install cycle storage facilities adjacent the main pool car park and adjacent to the cafe.
3. Create a ‘Drop and Go’ zone along Heron Way.
4. Create more parking opportunities on Dutchman Drive.
5. Consider traffic control options and additional parking opportunities on Grand Boulevarde.
6. Overflow traffic on larger days would likely choose Arafura Street as it has two pedestrian access points to the foreshore area.
7. A cycle ride sharing scheme could be instituted at the train station (cycle garage).”



Figure D.13 Car parking strategy

This strategy would allow for approximately 200 car spaces primarily within 250 m walk of the pool site. Allowing for a range of vehicle occupancy numbers generates a range of visitor numbers that could be accommodated by vehicle (Table D.7). Adding a percentage of visitors that would walk, use public transport or cycle provides an overall potential visitor number.

Occupancy rates	Vehicle	Non-vehicle	Total visitors
2.0	440	125	565
2.25	495	125	620
2.5	550	125	675

Table D.7 Potential visitor capacity for Hallett Cove Beach

As a contrast, the peak number of visitors observed in the vicinity of Heron Way Reserve was 236 people on 5th January at 1400 hours.

In Appendix C, it was calculated that approximately 64,000 people visit Hallett Cove Beach reserve area between months of November to March (20 weeks). The car parking and visitor strategy outlined above would indicate that 2-3 times that number of people could be accommodated at Hallett Cove Beach.

Additional car parking strategies

To allow for growth, and contingency planning, other strategies may need to be employed.

The Park and Go adjacent the train station contains an additional 97 spaces. On anticipated larger days, a shuttle bus could run continuously between the Park and Go and the Drop and Go for peak hours (probably only 4-5 hours). Signage on Dutchman Drive would alert visitors of the service. This strategy would create the potential for an additional 225 people to travel by car and visit Hallett Cove Beach every 2-3 hours (depending on the length of stay).

However, this strategy would also increase the patronage on the train if visitors knew that on public holidays or on weekends that the shuttle bus was in operation. A small fee would likely offset the cost of the bus.

Establishment of a World War II Honour Board

Originating Officer	Manager Community Connections - Liz Byrne
Corporate Manager	Manager Community Connections - Liz Byrne
General Manager	General Manager City Services - Tony Lines
Report Reference	GC190625R16

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To provide information as per Motion on Notice from Councillor Maggie Duncan GC190514M05 that:
The Administration investigate establishing a World War 2 honour board (for those who served and/or died) and present a report to Council at the 25 June 2019 meeting for consideration, identifying suitable location/s and options for funding.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report will provide Council with information about Administration's initial investigations into the establishment of World War 2 Honour Board.

Honouring veterans can take many forms from the more traditional timber ornate boards to modern perspex boards. Even a creative approach such as an avenue of trees with plaques or murals can all be considered appropriate recognition of veterans.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Notes the report.**
2. **Endorses option XXX as the preferred style of Honour Board.**
3. **Indicates XXX as the preferred location to place a World War 2 Honour Board.**
4. **Notes that any Honour Board will take 6 to 12 months before installation to allow time for research, community engagement and manufacture.**

or

1. **Notes the report.**
2. **Allows further time for Administration to explore non-traditional and creative ways to honour World War 2 veterans and reports back to Council on 27 August 2019.**
3. **Indicates XXX as the preferred location to place a World War 2 Memorial.**

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Liveable:	We will celebrate our rich cultural diversity and heritage through artistic, cultural and community activities and vibrant destinations.
Engaged:	Meaningful opportunities for community engagement, partnerships and co-creation.

Prosperous: A welcoming city offering residents and visitors a wide range of leisure and cultural experiences.

Opportunities: If Council were to endorse more time for Administration to explore other options, we could investigate more creative ways to honour World War 2 veterans such as: mural, cenotaph, avenue of trees, memorial wall, pavers, electronic (virtual) displays.

DISCUSSION

NAMES FOR THE HONOUR BOARD:

A search from the World War Two (WW2) Nominal Roll, (http://www.ww2roll.gov.au/) created by Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) has estimated there were **1600+** service men and women who served in WW2, who were either born or lived in the Marion Council area (this allows for changes to boundaries over time).

This approximate number will need further research and verification to ensure its accuracy. Undertaking engagement with the community through a consultation activity is recommended to provide every opportunity to record the names correctly.

The DVA provided this commentary about the accuracy of Honour Boards:

- The Nominal Roll commenced as a special project 20 years ago, and has been ongoing since this time, and will never be complete.
- "Incomplete" is typical of historical records as there are always more records/information being uncovered.
- There is no definitive list of names of those who served in WW2. The nearest is the Department of Defence paper archives. These paper records were where the Nominal Roll names were sourced from initially. Organisations require permission to access the files, and then would have to go through them minutely to work out the people being searched for - this would entail many years of work.
- Use of **criteria** to decide whose names will appear on the honour board. DVA suggest the use of *date restrictions.* For example - individuals who were born and/or lived in Marion, do we mean people who lived in Marion all their lives, part of their lives, were living here during the war, or 20 years after the war?
- Always leave blank space on the honour board, to be able to add additional names as they are found.

HONOUR BOARD DESIGN:

There are several types of boards that could be considered including approximate costings:

1. An ornate board could be re-created in a similar style to the wooden Edwardstown WW1 honour board (refer Appendix 1). Price up to $66,000 per board (we will potentially need more than one board due to the number of names identified) plus application of names in gold vinyl lettering, $1,200 for 1,500 names. Additional names will incur further cost. Production time takes about six months to manufacture. Total up to $150,000.

2. Simple rectangular wooden boards (refer Appendix 2). Price $2,500 (for one board containing 500 names- lettering will cost $3,000+). Therefore up to $10,000 for a board large enough to list identified veterans plus an additional $12,000 for lettering. Time to complete a board of 500 names is about 6 to 10 weeks. Total up to $24,000.

3. An acrylic board (refer Appendix 3) is priced at $915 per board. Cost of lettering is additional and is dependant on type - gold, black, white vinyl. Total up to $5,000.

LOCATIONS:

Possible locations for a memorial board may include: Marion RSL; Plympton Glenelg RSL; Edwardstown Soldiers Memorial Recreation Ground (adjacent or near to WW1 honour board); Marion Council Chamber; Marion Cultural Centre, Warradale Barracks, Hallett Cove foreshore (outdoor memorial).

Note that the existing WW1 honour board created in 1918 only carries ‘Edwardstown’ district names (approximately 200 names).

If Council wishes to pursue a non-traditional commemoration, such as a mural, then alternative locations could also be considered as part of a creative approach.

When considering a suitable memorial other desirable attributes would include accuracy, cultural inclusion, permanency, accessibility and being conspicuous.

PROJECT FUNDING SOURCES:

Possible grant funding sources include:

- Department of Veteran's Affairs
  - Saluting Their Service Commemorations Program 2019 - 2020
  - South Australian ANZAC Day Commemoration Grants 2020 - 2021

Some examples of projects funded by The South Australian ANZAC Day Commemoration Fund above have been:

- Loxton RSL - Large mural depicting WW1 and the Centenary at the entrance of the RSL
- Naracoorte Lucindale Council - Paved walk of honour for those who served in WW2
- Macclesfield RSL - Construction of Gabion wall with signage within the Memorial Garden for visitors to leave tributes

Obtaining a grant to assist with such a project would involve an application and approval process with no guarantee of securing funds. Any funds obtained can offset Council's costs however it may be that Council needs to allocate budget for the entire cost of the honour board.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Edwardstown Honour Roll Appendix 1	PDF File
2	Traditional wooden style board Appendix 2	PDF File
3	Example of Glass or Acrylic Honour Board Appendix 3	PDF File



The Edwardstown & District Roll of Honour was created in 1918 "to honour the memory of the men from Edwardstown who have enlisted with the A.I.F." Commissioned by the Edwardstown Institute Committee it was unveiled on Saturday 24th August 1918 in the Edwardstown Institute Hall. The Edwardstown Choral Choir sang *Our Splendid Men* and *The Soldier's Dream of Hope* and local boy scouts formed a guard of honour.

Built by Edwardstown's Pengelley Furniture Factory, the ornate board was constructed of beautifully polished blackwood, and said to be designed "in the modern Georgian style". At its completion it measured 8 by $7^1/_2$ feet, and bore the names of nearly 200 soldiers and one nurse. More names were added to the board over time.

For decades the board hung in the Edwardstown Institute Hall on South Road. When the Hall was demolished in 1989 the board was moved to the Warradale Army Barracks, where it was carefully and respectfully looked after for nearly 30 years.

Today it resides permanently, alongside the Soldiers Memorial Recreation Ground, in a fitting place for preserving the memory of our service people and making it accessible to the whole community now and into the future.

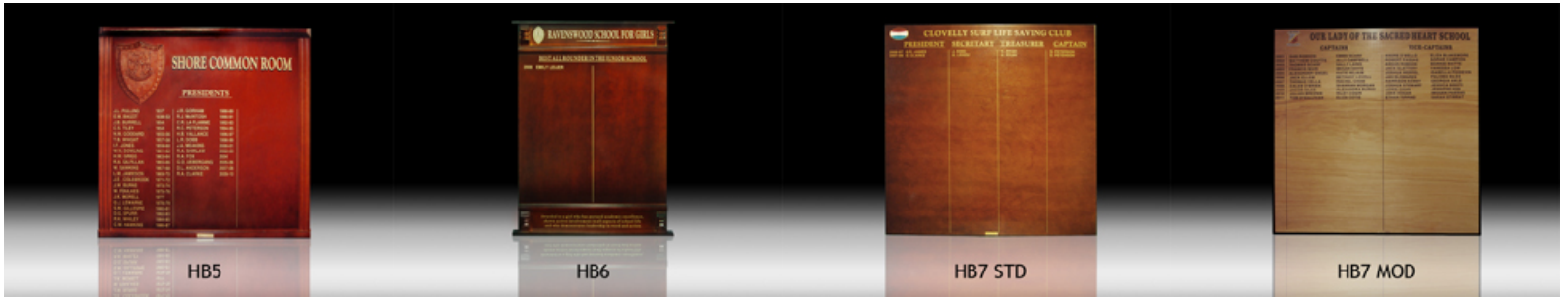
12 / 2 Stanton Road
Seven Hills NSW 2147
Ph: (02) 9674 4266
hamiltonhonourboards@gmail.com

Hamilton's standard range of honour boards vary from traditional to modern in style, with the added benefit of individual planning to suit each client's needs. Each style is available in a range of finishes to compliment it's location. Acrylic and custom honour boards are also available on enquiry.

In addition to your new honour board, Hamiltons are equipped to produce and apply lettering; made from high quality vinyl. For a more personal touch, include your company of school emblem with ease!

Please contact us with your individual requirements for a proposal and layout options.
* Prices are on application.





The Honour Board Specialists


HOWICK COLLEGE
ACADEMIC HONOURS BOARD
YEAR
JUNIOR SCHOLAR
SENIOR SCHOLAR
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
Yunging Hao
Ann-Marie Anderson
Aamenah Al-Ani
John Jun-Cheul Park
Peter Bevan
Jae Hyun Lee
Cristian Cucerzan
Alice Eager
YEAR
JUNIOR SCHOLAR
SENIOR SCHOLAR
2022
2023
2024
2025
2027
2029
2030
2032
2033
Donated by P.T.A.

Partial Road Closure Cobham Avenue Morphettville

Originating Officer	Land Asset Officer/Registered Conveyancer - Heather Michell
Corporate Manager	Manager City Property - Megan Hayward
General Manager	General Manager City Development - Abby Dickson
Report Reference	GC190625R17

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to enable Council to consider the outcome of the community consultation undertaken on the proposed partial road closure of Cobham Avenue Morphettville, to facilitate the realignment of the Morphettville Park Oval.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The community consultation for the road closure process of the portion of Cobham Avenue Morphettville marked A on the attached Preliminary Plan (Appendix 1) (the Plan) has concluded.

There were no objections to the proposal or requests for easements. Six representations were received in response to the community consultation and are detailed in this report.

Authorisation to make the Road Process Order in accordance with the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991 will facilitate the partial closure of Cobham Avenue.

RECOMMENDATION

1. **Notes the representations received in response to the community consultation in response to the community consultation required under the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991.**

2. **Resolves to make a Road Process Order in accordance with the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991 to close portion of Cobham Avenue Morphettville and merge with Allotment 702 in D120809 more particularly delineated and lettered "A" on the Preliminary Plan PP19/0010**

GENERAL ANALYSIS

To facilitate the Morphettville Park oval realignment and address the irregular shape of the oval, on 29 January 2019 Council resolved:

3. Authorises the commencement of the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991 process to close the section of road reserve (existing car park) on Cobham Avenue Morphettville between Kendall Terrace and McKellar Terrace in accordance with the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991 which requires:
   - Preparation of a preliminary plan
   - Preparation of a statement of affected parties and
   - Undertaking of public consultation

4. Resolves that the road closed pursuant to the Roads (Opening and Closing Act) 1991 is to be merged with Allotment 61 in Filed Plan 10392 (comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 5888 Folio 45) for the Morphettville Park Sports Club.

In accordance with the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1001 (the Act), community consultation was undertaken in May 2019 to allow the community to make representations and to request easements over the portion of land being closed which are marked A on the attached Preliminary Plan PP19/0010. Notices were published in the Messenger Newspaper and Government Gazette together with a direct mail out to affected parties and to the relevant Statutory Authorities.

The following representations have been received in response to the community consultation, within the statutory timeframe:

Name of the party making the representation	Comments
Tony Devlin	Request to view the concept plan
Jose Power	Objection received and subsequently withdrawn. The objection was made on the assumption that the road would be closed to all through traffic.
Telstra	Telstra has no objection. They advise that they have assets in the vicinity. If Council intends to build on the closed road the Telstra assets may need to be relocated.
APA	No objection
Electranet	No objection
SA Power Networks	No objection

Copies of the representations are attached (Appendix 2).

The following diagram illustrates Council's approval process in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Council Report 1 (GC190129R03)	Council authorises the commencement of the Roads (Opening & Closing) Act 1991 process to close the section of Quinn Street as shown in red on Appendix 3, which requires: - Preparation of a preliminary plan - Preparation of a statement of affected parties and - Undertaking of public consultation
Council Report 2 (GC190625R0)	Council considers the outcomes of the public consultation and authorises the preparation of the document to be submitted to the Surveyor General under the Act to formally close the road (Road Process Order)

Subject to Council's authorisation, a Road Process Order will be finalised with the Surveyor General's Department to close the portion of land marked A in the Plan.

Following the issue of the Road Process Order:

- The road closure land will be amalgamated with Lot 702 in Deposited Plan 120809 in Certificate of Title Volume 6222 Folio 73 for Kellett Reserve Oval and
- There will be no impact on the two traffic movements in Cobham Avenue

The completion of the road closure process will enable the realignment of the Morphettville Park Sports Club oval.

Timeline

The remainder of the road closure process is procedural and it is anticipated that it will be completed in three to four months' time.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Appendix One_Preliminary Plan	PDF File
2	Appendix Two_Feedback received	PDF File

PRELIMINARY PLAN NUMBER

PP 19/0010

CITY OF MARION
HUNDRED OF NOARLUNGA
IN THE AREA NAMED MORPHETTVILLE

SCALE 1 : 1250 (A3)

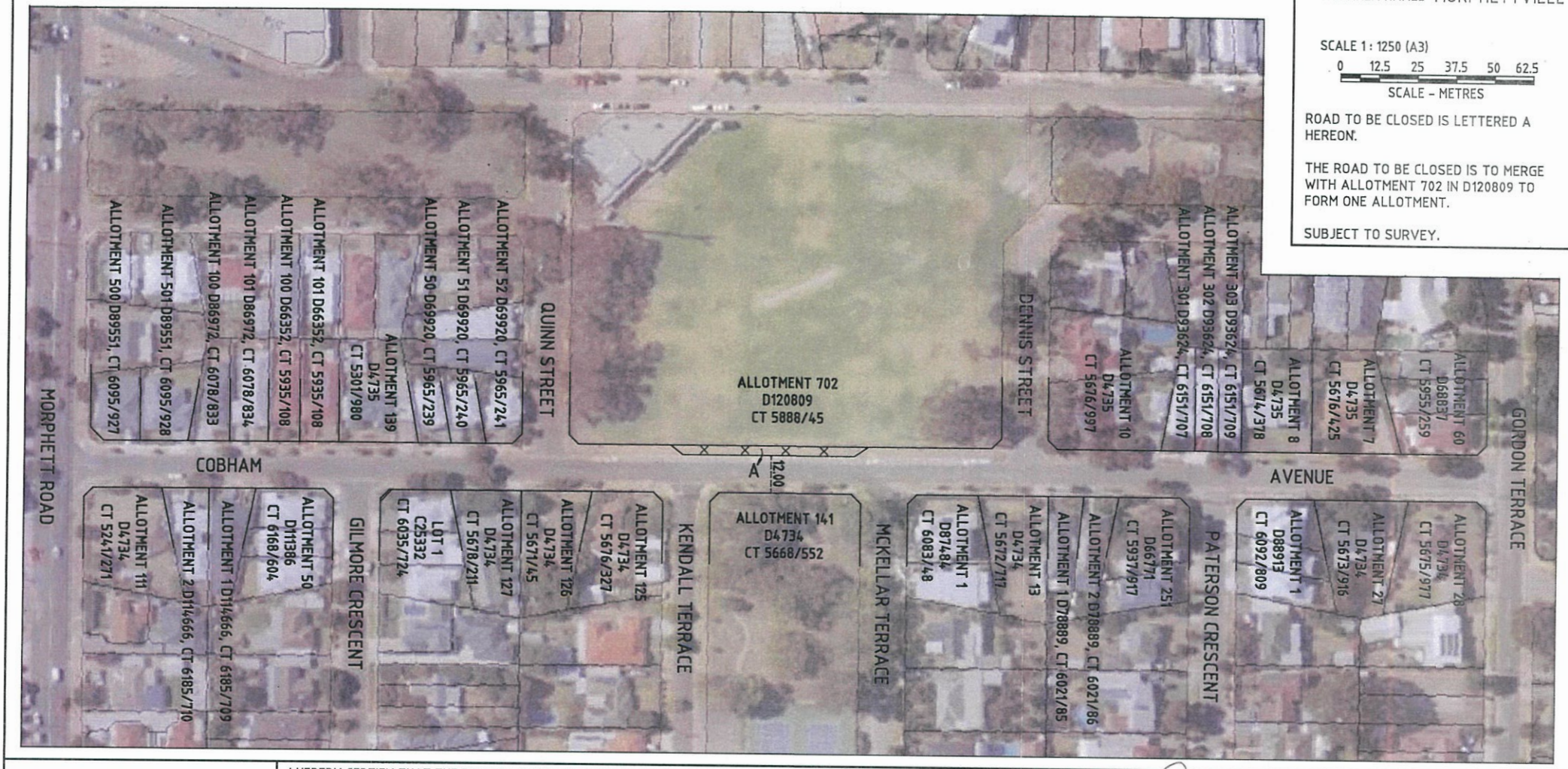
0 12.5 25 37.5 50 62.5

SCALE – METRES

ROAD TO BE CLOSED IS LETTERED A HEREON.

THE ROAD TO BE CLOSED IS TO MERGE WITH ALLOTMENT 702 IN D120809 TO FORM ONE ALLOTMENT.

SUBJECT TO SURVEY.



AERIAL IMAGERY OBTAINED FROM PROPERTY LOCATION BROWSER, LAND SERVICES GROUP

DATE OF IMAGERY: FEBRUARY 2018

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PORTION OF THE ROAD TO BE CLOSED LETTERED A HEREON IS PUBLIC ROAD WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 3 OF THE ROADS (OPENING & CLOSING) ACT, 1991

AUTHORITY: SEC. 14 SUB SEC. 1 OF ACT 1945 OF 1929

COBHAM AVENUE P.C. CT 4015/34

Ashley Window, Licensed Surveyor

PROPOSAL CERTIFIED CORRECT AS TO INTENT

DATED 17/4/2019

AUTHORISED OFFICER
CITY OF MARION

JOHN C BESTED & ASSOC PTY LTD
ABN 96 004 596 908
SURVEYING & PLANNING CONSULTANTS
362 MAGILL ROAD KENSINGTON PARK 5068
PHONE (08) 8332 7111 FAX (08) 8364 1829
email surveyors@johnbested.com.au

REFERENCE No.	DRAWING No.	VERSION No.
19919	19919-ROAD	2

Heather Michell

From: Devlin, Anthony [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 10 May 2019 8:28 AM
To: Electronic Mail
Subject: Road Closure Cobham Avenue Morphettville

Hello,

I noticed an ad in the paper (actually my wife noticed it) advising of the impending closure of a part of Cobham Avenue.

The notice mentions that a copy of the plan and a statement of persons affected are available for public inspection at the council office during business hours. Unfortunately both my wife and I work full time so will struggle to get into the council office.

Is there any way that you could notify me of where on Cobham is being closed? Or do we have to come in to view the plans.

I hope that you can help me.

Thanks.

Tony Devlin
1 Kendall St MORPHETTVILLE

This email has been scanned by City of Marion's MessageLabs Email Security System.
For more information please visit http://www.symanteccloud.com

SCANNED

Jose Power
3 Dennis Street
Morphettville SA 5043

13 April 2019

RECEIVED
CITY OF MARION
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
14 MAY 2019
Original Fwd: ☐
File No:
2 5 6 7 8 10 P

Mr Adrian Skull
CEO City of Marion
GPO Box 21
Oaklands Park SA 5046

Dear Sir

RE: Proposed Closure of Cobham Avenue, Morphettville

I strongly object to the closure of Cobham Avenue, Morphettville for the following reasons:

- It will further INCR ease the volume of traffic in surrounding street.
- Quick and direct access to Morphett Road from the East Cobham Avenue and surrounds will be cut off.
- The density of traffic is continually increasing due to single dwellings being replaced by two and three units. For the same reason, street parking is a worsening hazard.
- This situation is set to be exacerbated by the proposed subdivision of the very large property called 'Amber Lodge' situated on Gordon Terrace, facing Cobham Avenue.
- Roads exiting this area are already restricted by Sturt Creek bordering the Eastern side.
- Importantly, this road closure would limit quick and direct access for emergency vehicles to the area surrounding Eastern end of Cobham Avenue.

Considering the above points, I respectfully ask that you reject the closure of Cobham Avenue, Morphettville.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully

Jose Ann Power
[redacted]

Heather Michell

From: Bested Surveyors - Plans <plans@johnbested.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 14 June 2019 3:20 PM
To: Heather Michell
Subject: FW: PP 19/0010
Attachments: APA Group 15-5-2019.pdf; ElecraNet 10-5-2019.pdf; SAPN 27-5-2019.pdf; Telstra 21-5-2019.pdf

Hi Heather

Below is the reply from the Roads Unit at the Surveyor-General's Office. They received one objection which was subsequently withdrawn.

We can now proceed with finalising the road closing process when you are ready.

Regards, Nick Papatheodorakis

JOHN C BESTED AND ASSOCIATES PTY LTD
Surveying & Planning Consultants
362 Magill Road Kensington Park
South Australia 5068
Telephone 08 8332 7111
Fax 08 8364 1829
Email surveyors@johnbested.com.au

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From: White, Neil (DPTI) [mailto:Neil.White@sa.gov.au]
Sent: Friday, 14 June 2019 3:14 PM
To: Bested Surveyors - Plans
Subject: FW: PP 19/0010

Hi Nick,

Thanks for the responses from the utilities. For your information we received an objection from Jose Power. This objection was subsequently withdrawn. There are now no outstanding objections with the Surveyor General.

Regards

Neil White
Research Officer
Land Boundaries
Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure
T 82264244 (64244) • E neil.white@sa.gov.au
Level 2 101 Grenfell St Adelaide SA 5000 • GPO Box 1354 Adelaide SA 5001 • www.dpti.sa.gov.au

collaboration . honesty . excellence . enjoyment . respect

Bested Surveyors - Plans

From: Bested Surveyors
Sent: Wednesday, 15 May 2019 2:47 PM
To: Bested Surveyors - Plans
Subject: FW: Cobham Av, Morphettville - Proposed Road Closure
Attachments: CobHam Av, Morphettville_Road Closure Proposal.pdf

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From: Cooper, Daniel <daniel.cooper@apa.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 15 May 2019 2:44 PM
To: Bested Surveyors <surveyors@johnbested.com.au>
Cc: Dunn, Jarrod (THO) <Jarrod.Dunn@apa.com.au>
Subject: Cobham Av, Morphettville - Proposed Road Closure

To whom it may concern,

I refer to the attached notification of the proposal to close a portion of Cobham Av, Morphettville.
Please be advised that after review, APA does not have any objection to the proposal.
Should you require further information, please feel free to contact me.

Kind regards,
Daniel Cooper
Technical Officer – Third Party Works

APA Group
Planning and Integrity
330 Grange Rd
Kidman Park

d +61 08 8159 1739
e daniel.cooper@apa.com.au
w www.apa.com.au

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Bested Surveyors - Plans

From: Bested Surveyors
Sent: Friday, 10 May 2019 4:08 PM
To: Bested Surveyors - Plans
Subject: FW: Proposed Road Closing - portion of Cobham Avenue, Morphettville PP-0010
Attachments: 19-0010 20190510 John C Bested and Associates.pdf

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From: Cock, Lauren (ENet) <laurenc@electranet.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 10 May 2019 4:00 PM
To: Bested Surveyors <surveyors@johnbested.com.au>
Subject: Proposed Road Closing - portion of Cobham Avenue, Morphettville PP-0010

Good Afternoon

Please find ElectraNet's response in regards to the above proposed road closure.

Kind regards
Lauren

Lauren C
Land Management Coordinator
ElectraNet

P: +61 8 8404 7393 F: +61 8 8404 7349 M: 0410 551 640
E: Laurenc@electranet.com.au W: electranet.com.au
Corporate: ElectraNet Pty Limited • 52-55 East Terrace, Adelaide • PO Box 7096 Hutt Street Post Office, Adelaide, SA, 5000
My Office: 52-55 East Terrace, Adelaide SA 5000

Think before you print!

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ElectraNet

Your ref: PP19/0010
Our ref:

10 May 2019

John C Bested and Associates Pty Ltd
362 Magill Road
Kensington Park SA 5068

Dear whom it may concern

re: Proposed Road Closure – portion of Cobham Avenue, Morphettville
Ref number PP19/0010

I refer to your email dated 7 May 2019 regarding this proposal.

ElectraNet does not have any assets which will be affected by the proposed road closure. Accordingly, ElectraNet has no objection to the proposal.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me on 08 8404 7393.

Yours sincerely

Lauren Cock
Land Management Coordinator
laurenc@electranet.com.au

RECEIVED - 9 MAY 2019

JOHN BESTED AND ASSOCIATES

John C Bested and Associates Pty Ltd
ACN 007 916 814

362 Magill Road Kensington Park SA 5068
Telephone (08) 8332 7111
Facsimile (08) 8364 1829
Email surveyors@johnbested.com.au
Web www.johnbested.com.au

Consulting Surveyors
GPS, Topographic, Mining and Land Surveying

7 May 2019
Our Ref: 19919

Transmission Lessor Corporation
Property Services
ElectraNet
PO Box 7096 Hutt Street Post Office
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Proposed Road Closing - portion of Cobham Avenue, Morphettville

We act as Surveyors for the City of Marion in respect to the proposed road closing of portion of Cobham Avenue at Morphettville. Pursuant to Section 10 of the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991, we enclose for your information the public notification of the proposed road closing together with a copy of the preliminary plan.

Yours faithfully

P. Clarke

Quality Certified Company
Licence Number Q0231

RECEIVED - 9 MAY 2019

ROADS (OPENING & CLOSING) ACT 1991
Road Closure – Cobham Avenue, Morphettville

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 10 of the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991, that the City of Marion proposes to make a Road Process Order to close and merge with the adjoining Allotment 702 in D120809 portion of the public road (Cobham Avenue) more particularly delineated and lettered 'A' in PP 19/0010.

A copy of the plan and a statement of persons affected are available for public inspection at the offices of the Council at 935 Marion Road, Mitchell Park, and at the Surveyor-General's Office, Level 2, 101 Grenfell Street, Adelaide during normal working hours. The Preliminary Plan can also be viewed at www.sa.gov.au/roadsactproposals

Any application for easement or objection must set out the full name, address and details of the submission and must be fully supported by reasons. The application for easement or objection must be made in writing to the Council at PO Box 21, Oaklands Park SA 5046 WITHIN 28 DAYS OF THIS NOTICE and a copy must be forwarded to the Surveyor-General at GPO Box 1354, Adelaide SA 5001. Where a submission is made, the Council will give notification of a meeting at which time the matter will be considered.

Dated 17 April 2019
Adrian Skull, Chief Executive Officer.

PRELIMINARY PLAN NUMBER

PP 19/0010

CITY OF MARION
HUNDRED OF NOARLUNGA
IN THE AREA NAMED MORPHETTVILLE

SCALE 1 : 1250 (A3)

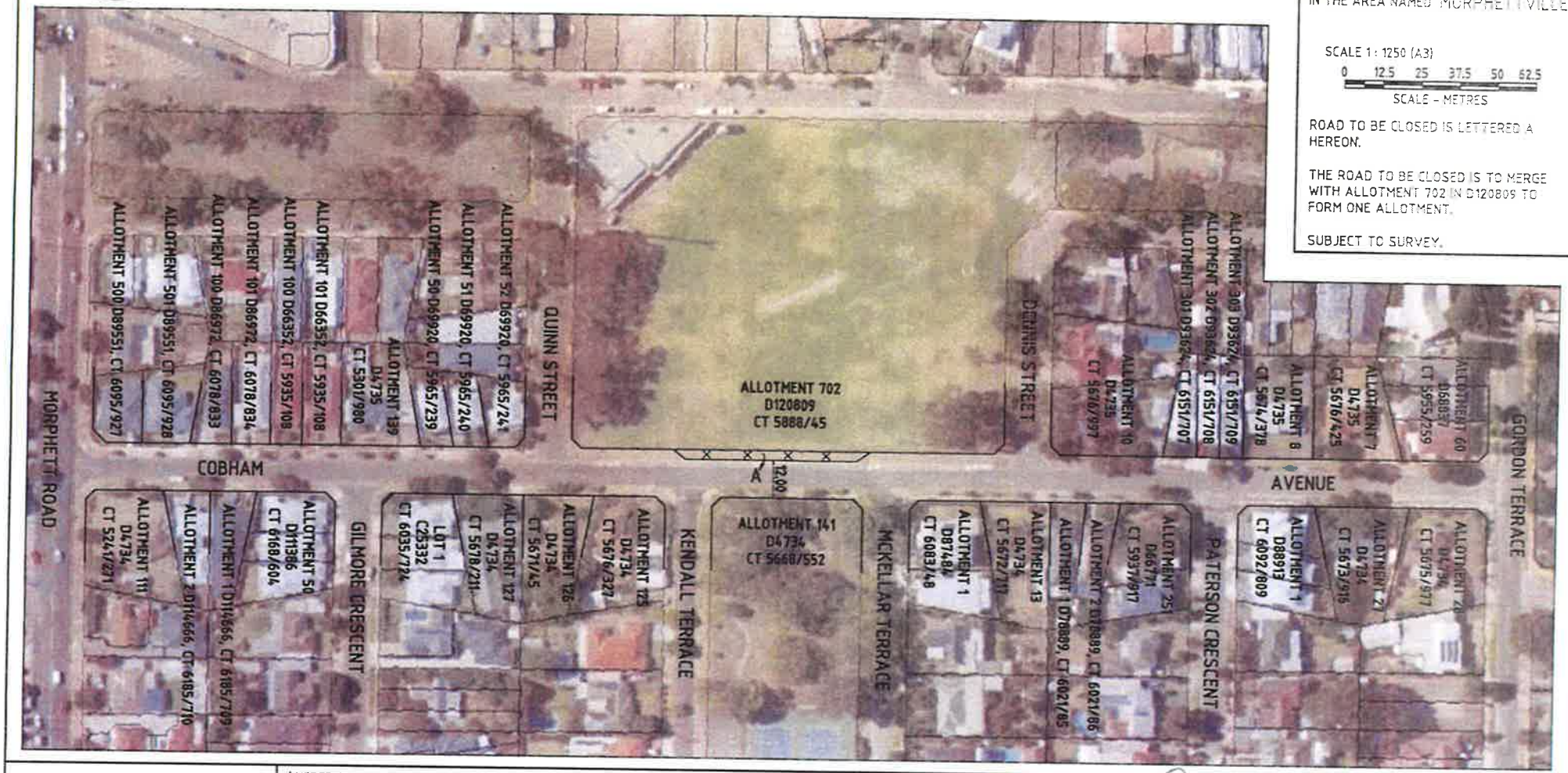
0 12.5 25 37.5 50 62.5

SCALE - METRES

ROAD TO BE CLOSED IS LETTERED A HEREON.

THE ROAD TO BE CLOSED IS TO MERGE WITH ALLOTMENT 702 IN D120809 TO FORM ONE ALLOTMENT.

SUBJECT TO SURVEY.



AERIAL IMAGERY OBTAINED FROM PROPERTY LOCATION BROWSER, LAND SERVICES GROUP

DATE OF IMAGERY: FEBRUARY 2018

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PORTION OF THE ROAD TO BE CLOSED LETTERED A HEREON IS PUBLIC ROAD WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 3 OF THE ROADS (OPENING & CLOSING) ACT, 1991

AUTHORITY: SEC. 14 SUB SEC. 1 OF ACT 1945 OF 1929

COBHAM AVENUE P.C. CT 4015/34

Ashley Window, Licensed Surveyor

PROPOSAL CERTIFIED CORRECT AS TO INTENT

DATED 17/4/2019

AUTHORISED OFFICER
CITY OF MARION

JOHN C BESTED & ASSOC PTY LTD
ABN 56 004 536 909
SURVEYING & PLANNING CONSULTANTS
362 MAGILL ROAD KENSINGTON PARK 5068
PHONE (08) 8332 7111 FAX (08) 8364 1829
email surveyors@johnbested.com.au

REFERENCE No. 19919 | DRAWING No. 19919-ROAD | VERSION No. 2

Bested Surveyors - Plans

From: Bested Surveyors
Sent: Monday, 27 May 2019 3:14 PM
To: Bested Surveyors - Plans
Subject: FW: Proposed Road Closure - Portion of Cobham Avenue, Morphettville

---

From: Angela Clark <Angela.Clark@sapowernetworks.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 27 May 2019 3:08 PM
To: Bested Surveyors <surveyors@johnbested.com.au>
Subject: Proposed Road Closure - Portion of Cobham Avenue, Morphettville

Preliminary Plan No. 19/0010
Your ref: 19919

I refer to your earlier communications advising of this matter.

I advise that SA Power Networks have no infrastructure that will be impacted by this proposal and accordingly we have no objections/requirements in relation to proposed closure.

If you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Angela Clark
Easements Manager
Registered Conveyancer

Direct: 08 8404 5897
Mobile: 0433 463 885
Angela.clark@sapowernetworks.com.au
---
1 Anzac Highway, Keswick SA 5035
www.sapowernetworks.com.au

SA Power Networks

****
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****

Telstra Plan Services

Level 6, 275 George Street
Brisbane, QLD 4000

Postal Address:
Locked Bag 3820
Brisbane, QLD 4000

Email: F0501488@team.telstra.com

Date : **21/05/2019**

Your Ref: 19919
Our Ref: **AF258613-1**

Pat Clarke
surveyors@johnbested.com.au

Dear Pat,

Re: Proposed Road Closing - portion of Cobham Avenue, Morphettville

Thank you for your original communication dated **07/05/2019** in relation to the location specified above.

Telstra's plant records indicate that there are **Telstra assets in the vicinity.** Subject to your compliance with the below conditions, **Telstra have NO OBJECTIONS** to the road closure.

We note that our plant records merely indicate the approximate location of the Telstra assets and should not be relied upon as depicting a true and accurate reflection of the exact location of the assets. Accordingly, if you haven't already done so please contact Dial Before You Dig for a detailed site plan and a list of Telstra Accredited Plant Locators (APL) to establish the exact location of Telstra assets (phone 1100 or visit www.1100.com.au).

The network located by a Telstra Accredited Plant Locators may ensure the network is located within the proposed closure.

In the event Telstra's assets require relocation, please engage **Telstra's Asset Relocation** team to obtain a quote to relocate the assets from the location in question. The relocation of the assets would be carried out at your cost, however the relocation would ensure that the land/s and its projected use would not be hindered or restricted by easements. The existing network on this road cannot be built over.

Please phone 1800 810 443 (opt 1) or email F1102490@team.telstra.com to arrange for asset relocation at the property.

As these assets comprise an essential component of the Telstra network, we take this opportunity to highlight Telstra's rights and requirements to ensure that they are understood. The following is stated for your information:

(1) Telstra's existing facilities are grandfathered under the 1997 Telecommunications Act. This enables such facilities to legally occupy land in perpetuity for the duration of that facilities use.

(2) Part 1 of Schedule 3 of the Telecommunications Act 1997 authorises a carrier to enter land and exercise any of the following powers:

- inspect the land
- install a facility
- maintain a facility

In the case of installation and planned maintenance a notification will be afforded and such work will generally proceed during business hours. However, from time to time, certain activities need to be carried out without delay in order to protect the integrity of the network. Such activities may require vehicular access without notice and at any time of the day or night. 24/7 access for maintenance must be maintained.

(3) If at any time in the future it becomes necessary, in the opinion of the carrier because of a subdivision of any land to remove, or alter the position of a facility, the carrier may enter the land and do anything necessary or desirable for that purpose. The person who proposes to subdivide the land is liable to pay the carrier the reasonable cost of anything reasonably done by the carrier in this regard.

(4) If at any time in the future it becomes necessary, in the opinion of the carrier or the land owner to remove, or alter the position of any Telstra assets, the carrier may enter the land and do anything necessary or desirable for that purpose. If the land owner is contemplating carrier relocation of these assets, then the land owner is liable to pay the carrier the reasonable cost of anything done in this regard.

(5) All individuals have a legal "Duty of Care" that must be observed when working in the vicinity of Telstra's communication plant. It is the constructors/land owner's responsibility to anticipate and request the nominal location of Telstra plant in advance of any construction activities in the vicinity of Telstra's assets. **All enquires for plant locations should be made through Dial Before You Dig's freecall "1100" enquiry number. On receipt of plans, notwithstanding the recorded location of Telstra's plant, the constructor/land owner is responsible for potholing and physical exposure to confirm the actual plant location before site civil work begins.** Telstra reserves all rights to recover compensation for loss or damage caused by interference to its cable network or other property.

Telstra would also appreciate due confirmation when this proposed acquisition proceeds so as to update its **Cadastre** records. Information regarding acquisition of the land would be of benefit to us and should be directed to the following location:

South Australia
Telstra - Cadastre Updates
PO Box 61
Ballarat VIC 3353
Attention: - Team Leader
F1501634@team.telstra.com
F1103432@team.telstra.com

Please pass all information contained in this communication to all parties involved in this proposed process. Any difficulties in meeting the above conditions, or questions relating to them, please do not hesitate to contact Telstra Plan Services; email F0501488@team.telstra.com

Yours sincerely,



Anthony Lebessis

For
Manager – Brian O'Shea
Telstra Plan Services

F0501488@team.telstra.com

Nominations sought for the Australia Day Council of SA Board of Management

Originating Officer	Unit Manager Governance and Records - Jaimie Thwaites
Corporate Manager	Manager Corporate Governance - Kate McKenzie
General Manager	Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell
Report Reference	GC190625R18

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to seek a Council nomination or nominations for election to the Australia Day Council of South Australia (ADCSA).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ADCSA is an independent, non-profit, membership based association. Council is a paid member of the ADCSA.

The ADCSA has written to the Local Government Association (LGA) requesting an appointment for a Local Government ex officio Member on their Board for a term commencing as soon as possible.

Nominations must be forwarded to the LGA by close of business on 16 July 2019.

RECOMMENDATION

That:

1. **Council notes the report Nominations Sought for the Australia Day Council of South Australia;**

2. **Council nominates Councillor/s as a candidate/s for the election of the Australia Day Council Board of Management;**

3. **Administration forwards the above nomination/s to the Australia Day Council of South Australia by close of business on Tuesday 16 July 2019.**

BACKGROUND

The Australia Day Council of South Australia (ADCSA) is an independent, non-profit, membership based association. Funding and support comes from the Australian Government (via the National Australia Day Council), the Government of South Australia, membership base (including all Local Councils, Corporate Club and Individual Members), sponsorships, grants, merchandise sales and partnerships with like minded organisations. The City of Marion pays for a Membership with ADCSA.

Under the ADCSA's Constitution its objectives are:

- To foster national pride
- To instil a desire to contribute to Australia's future
- To encourage Australians to live and work together by fostering local community spirit
- To stimulate concern for Australia as a nation
- To create an awareness of, and value, for Australia's heritage
- To promote the observance and celebration of Australia Day

- To make recommendations to and advise the Australian Government on all matters relating to the above objects

DISCUSSION

The Australia Day Council of SA has written to the Local Government Association (LGA) requesting an appointment for a Local Government ex officio Member on their Board for a term commencing as soon as possible.

The appointment is for a maximum of two years, commencing immediately upon appointment.

The position is voluntary and there are no sitting fees.

There are approximately ten meetings held annually, normally on a Thursday evening from 6-8pm in the city.

Nominations addressing the Selection Criteria provided in Appendix 1 to this report must be forwarded to the LGA by a council using the attached form (Appendix 2) along with an up-to-date CV/resume.

Councillor Hull has expressed an interest in being nominated.

CONCLUSION

If Council chooses to submit a nomination or nominations, the appropriate documentation will be completed and forwarded to the LGA by the due date of close of business Tuesday 16 July 2019. The LGA Board of Directors will consider nominations received at its meeting on Thursday 18 July.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Appendix 1 - Australia Day Council of SA Board of Management - Part A	PDF File
2	Appendix 2 - Australia Day Council of SA Board of Management - Part B	PDF File

Nominations to Outside Bodies - Part A

Australia Day Council of SA Board of Management	
Legal Status of Body	Incorporated Body
Summary Statement	The Australia Day Council of SA is an independent non-profit membership-based association with funding and support from all levels of Government.

Selection criteria *The following selection criteria must be addressed when completing Part B*	
Industry Experience	An ability to represent community views and the views of local government.
Board / Committee Experience	Relevant experience serving on boards and committees is desirable.
Key Expertise *(other relevant experience i.e. those requirements established for a Board/Committee under an Act)*	• An interest in and/or knowledge and experience in the celebration of community and civic events • Strong financial skills

Liability and indemnity cover *The LGA requires that persons appointed to outside bodies be appropriately insured throughout the period of their appointment and seeks to collect details of the insurances provided by the outside body (on an annual basis)*	
Insurance information (Certificates of Currencies or equivalent) supplied by the Outside Body	Yes
Insurance Policies are valid & current	Yes

Nominations to Outside Bodies - Part B

This form:

- *must not exceed 2 pages;*
- *must be submitted by a council;*
- *must be emailed in PDF format to lgasa@lga.sa.gov.au; and*
- *upon receipt at the LGA, will be acknowledged by return email.*

Australia Day Council of SA Board of Management

Council details			
Name of council submitting the nomination			
Name of council officer submitting this form – refer LGA Policy	Name: Position: Email: Telephone:		
Nominee details			
Full Name			
Current Elected Member ☐	or	Current council officer ☐	
Home / Postal Address			
Phone		Mobile:	
Email			
Resume / CV	Attached ☐	or	Forwarded separately ☐
Information relevant to the appointment sought *(address the selection criteria from Part A)*			
Industry Experience:			
Board/Committee Experience:			
Key Expertise:			
Any other comments:			

Undertaking:

The LGA Board resolved in January 2015 to ensure that appointees to external Boards and Committees remain current local government members or officers. If you leave local government for any reason during the term of your appointment, are you prepared to resign your appointment if requested to do so by the LGA?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Signature of Nominee: _____

Service Review Program - History and FY2019/20 plan

Originating Officer	Performance & Innovation Leader - Cass Gannon
Corporate Manager	Manager Innovation and Strategy - Fiona Harvey
General Manager	General Manager City Development - Abby Dickson
Report Reference	GC190625R19

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To provide Council with:

- A history of the formal Service Review (SR) Program since 2016
- Highlights of benefits realised from the implementation of recommendations in FY2018/19
- A proposed plan for the SR Program FY2019/20

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Commencing in 2016, the SR Program has reviewed 32 services. The focus for FY2018/19 was to support the implementation of recommendations whilst delivering the review of 9 services including Records Management and Information and Communication Technology (ICT). This focus resulted in 54 actions being implemented during FY2018/19. The SR Program in FY2018/19 also included the first collaborative cross-council SR, where Cities of Marion, Charles Sturt and Port Adelaide Enfield undertook a shared review of ICT. The FY2019/20 SR Program proposes to further expand on the number of cross council SR's, as well as deliver one City of Marion stand alone review of Neighbourhood Centres.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Notes the implementation of recommendations from the Service Review Program FY2018/19, as provided in appendix 1.**
2. **Endorses the proposed Service Review Program, FY2019/20 as provided in appendix 2.**

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Service Review Program History

In early 2016, the City of Marion (CoM) embarked upon formalising an approach to the delivery of SR's across the organisation. During this time the Performance and Improvement Team (PIT) was established and was responsible for creating the framework and tools to support and facilitate SR's. The team facilitated the review of an organisational service list identifying 131 services delivered across the CoM. The management teams responsible for the delivery of the 131 services completed a service statement to provide a snap shot of each service, identify those with the most opportunity for improvement and prioritise for SR. The PIT developed a SR Framework and Program Plan which was formally adopted by Council in September 2016. This plan was aligned to The City of Marion Business Plan 2016-2019 in which a total of 33 services were to be reviewed over the life of the plan (9, 12 and 12 in FY2016/17, FY2017/18 and FY2018/19 respectively).

The FY2016/17 SR Program commenced, with a delivery model where the management teams responsible for the delivery of the service were accountable for leading the planning, resourcing and completion of the SR. Under this model these management teams were also accountable for the implementation of the recommendations of the review. The PIT was responsible for supporting the reviews through research, benchmarking, data analysis and assisting with draft report writing.

In January 2017, a review of the SR Program delivery model was undertaken by the CoM management team. Various opportunities to improve the program were identified. Based on this review, a new methodology for future service reviews was adopted by Council in June 2017. To ensure that the new SR delivery model was well resourced and that there was better alignment with strategic objectives the Performance and Innovation (P&I) team was established in August 2017. The P&I team assumed the responsibility of leading and delivering the SR program with input provided by the service delivery teams.

As a part of the overall improvement of the SR Program delivery model the P&I team also enhanced the reporting and monitoring of the implementation of recommendations generated by the SR program. In February 2018, a discussion was held at the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC) regarding the progress of the implementation of recommendations from service reviews, as minuted:

"The Committee noted the report and raised concerns that only 50% of recommendations were closed out. The Committee suggested that the program may need to slow down to ensure the recommendations are implemented appropriately and the organisation is not overwhelmed. It was noted that the organisation was at risk of strategic initiative overload and some parts of this business were creating blockages due to high and demanding workloads. It was noted that the May Committee meeting would consider the Service Review Program for 2018/19 and this would be taken into consideration."

In May 2018 the SR Program for FY2018/19 was presented to FAC with two options, one to maintain the target of 12 service reviews, the other to decrease the target for the number of service reviews to 9 and free up capacity to support the implementation of recommendations. The FAC supported the approach of decreasing the number of SR's to be delivered, with the freed up capacity in the P&I team to support the implementation of recommendations. Based on this recommendation Council adopted a program of 9 service reviews (3 less than the City of Marion 2016-2019 Business Plan target) to be undertaken in FY2018/19. The reduction in the number of service reviews for the year allowed for a redirection of the resources from the P&I team to support the implementation of 22 existing open actions from previously completed service reviews. Progress of the implementation of actions can be seen in Appendix 1, where a comparison of the open recommendations as at May 2018 and May 2019 are displayed side by side. It is worth noting that in the twelve months 54 actions have been implemented, with 10 service reviews being closed during this same period. The P&I team has supported the implementation of 17 of these actions, with 5 remaining actions to be completed.

During the delivery of the FY2018/19 SR Program the opportunity to deliver a collaborative, cross council review of ICT presented itself. This enabled comprehensive bench marking and the opportunity to collaborate with recommendations. This cross council SR Program delivery model will form the majority of the FY2019/20 SR Program, with one City of Marion standalone review of Neighbourhood Centres.

Benefits realised in FY2018/19 as a result of the Service Review Program

The implementation of the 54 actions from the service review program in FY2018/19, resulting in the completion of 10 service reviews, has delivered a number of benefits for the CoM and its community (see Appendix 1). Highlights of these benefits include:

- $0.5M reduction in annual costs realised for Open Space Operations through productivity improvements
- 20% reduction in Open Space Operations Phase 1 related calls from the community
- Increased tree pruning with 7,000 trees pruned in the first 12 months of the tree pruning program (3 times higher than previous annual volumes)
- rationalisation of underutilised equipment, enabling the purchase of a hyrdalada (lifting platform) at no additional cost

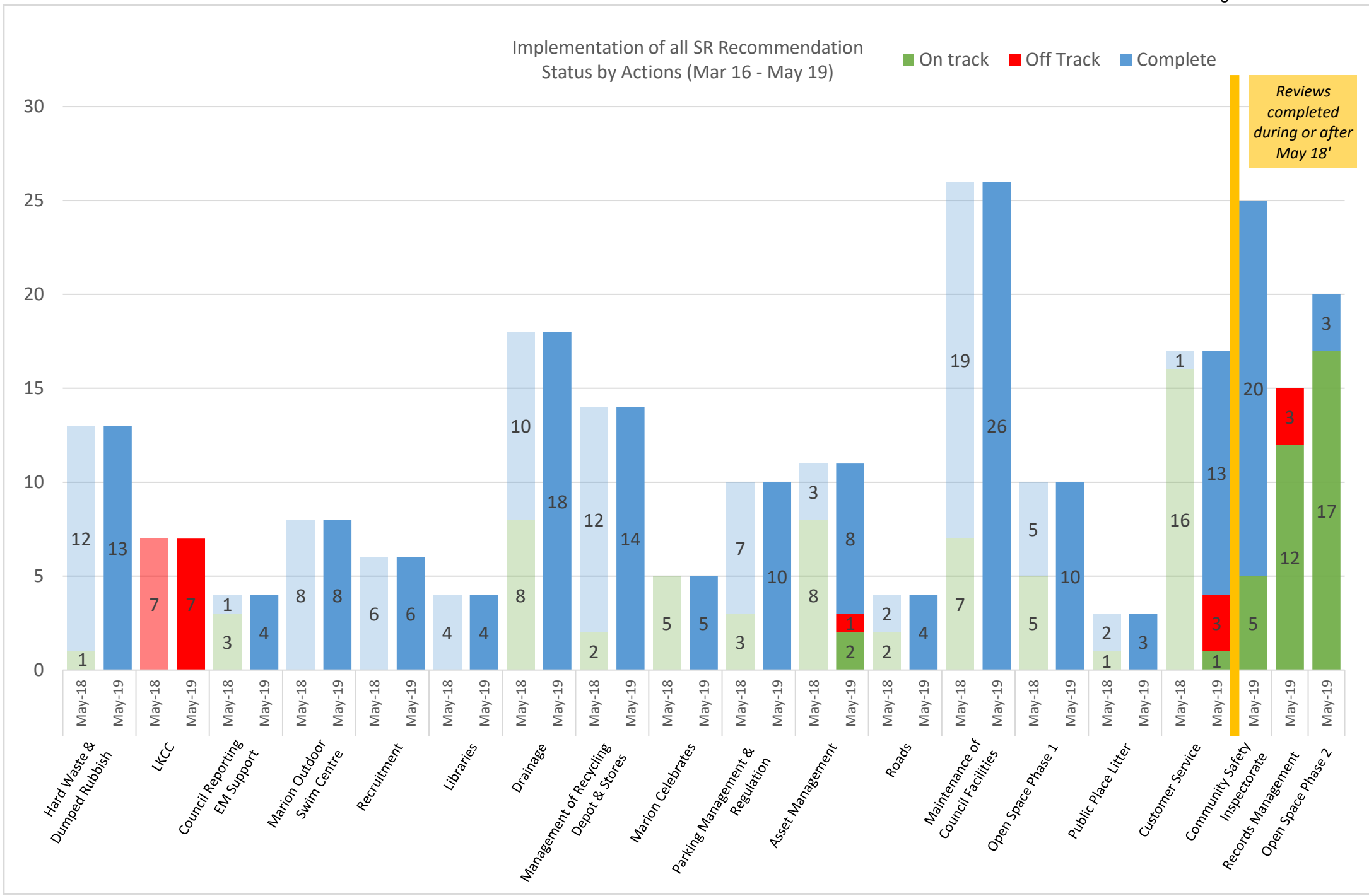
- Savings of $25k in postage costs in Customer Service via the implementation of digital channel options
- An 18% improvement in the Quality Management Tool score implemented in Customer Service
- The Administration Building foyer upgrade nearing completion
- Ecuria Agenda Management System fully implemented
- The new Community Safety Inspectorate service delivery model commenced in April 2019
- Dogs and Cats Online (DACO) fully implemented resulting in 62% of re-registration of dogs being processed on the new platform. Prior to DACO, CoM handled 100% of re-registrations

Proposed Service Review Program FY2019/20

The draft 4 Year Business Plan, 2019-2023 contains in the 'Our Council of Excellence' section, a strategy under 'Innovative Business' to 'continuously improve through the service review program'. Appendix 2 outlines the proposed list of 9 services for review in FY2019/20, with the reviews being a blend of CoM only and cross council reviews based on the opportunities identified. Currently with the cross council reviews there is a methodology proposed to conduct a desktop analysis as a first stage in the process, and then based on the findings, determine the focus of comprehensive reviews. This approach may result in the specific number of service reviews being delivered in FY2019/20 varying from the initial 9 proposed.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Appendix 1 - Implementation of recommendations from the Service Review Program FY201819	PDF File
2	Appendix 2 Proposed Service Review Program FY201920	PDF File


Implementation of all SR Recommendation
Status by Actions (Mar 16 - May 19)
On track
Off Track
Complete
Reviews completed during or after May 18'
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
May-18
May-19
Hard Waste & Dumped Rubbish
LKCC
Council Reporting EM Support
Marion Outdoor Swim Centre
Recruitment
Libraries
Drainage
Management of Recycling Depot & Stores
Marion Celebrates
Parking Management & Regulation
Asset Management
Roads
Maintenance of Council Facilities
Open Space Phase 1
Public Place Litter
Customer Service
Community Safety Inspectorate
Records Management
Open Space Phase 2

Appendix 2: Proposed Service Review Program FY2019/20

Proposed Marion Standalone Service Reviews	
Neighbourhood Centres (1 service)	Review of Neighbourhood Centres to test: – Operating model and utilisation, incorporating a trial of After Hours open hours – Benchmarking and collaboration our service provision across LG in SA, including PAE and CCS – Increasing programs and program attendance, as per recent Council reports and motions – Trialling a third community bus (2 years).
Proposed Cross Council Service Reviews	
Capital construction and Maintenance (5 services)	This is a full cross council review of civil capital works and maintenance to determine opportunities across the following services: – Roads – Drainage – Kerb and Gutter – Traffic Device Construction – Technical Engineering
Parks and Gardens/ Open Space (1 service)	The review focus across Open Space: – Design and construction
Water and electricity bill validation (1 service)	Cross council bill audit and tariff review
Fleet Maintenance (1 service)	Cross council benchmarking
Proposed Service Reviews for FY2019/20	**9 services**

Oaklands Community Connections Consultation

Originating Officer	City Activation Senior Advisor - Brett Grimm
Corporate Manager	Manager City Activation - Greg Salmon
General Manager	General Manager City Development - Abby Dickson
Report Reference	GC190625R20

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To provide Council with the consultation findings on the Oaklands Community Connection to the Marion Regional Centre, which illustrates the proposed closure of a portion of Diagonal Way and creation of a larger public park.
This report seeks Council's endorsement of the following;

- to commence the process for permanent road closure of a section of Diagonal Way as per the concept design.
- to be temporarily close a section of Diagonal Way from vehicle access until Council resolves the permanent closure proposal.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council recently resolved a capital works program for Council's $4 million in kind contribution towards the Oakland Crossing project and integration of Smart Cities and Suburbs grant funding GC190326R13. The scope of works presented illustrates pedestrian and cyclist connectivity to the new station, reinforcing the aim to increase public transport patronage. The program reflects the terms of funding agreement, grant funding acquittal time frames and practicality of works.

A concept design for the community connection to the Regional Centre and Dwyer Road Reserve public park was consulted with the community 3rd May- 24th May 2019. The concept proposes to close a portion of Diagonal Way to create a larger public park with new playground and amenities.

The consultation process involved a letterbox drop to residents within 400m radius, project website with survey seeking feedback on the road closure and reserve development concept. A face-to-face drop in session was hosted 15th May. Advertisement of the concept and survey was conducted via Social media, local messenger and attendance at the Oaklands Station handing out brochures to commuters.

A total of 452 people visited the Making Marion web page to review the information provided on the concept. 39 people completed the survey and 47 people completed the online quick poll. The results of consultation survey quick poll illustrate 91% level of support for the overall concept. Of the 39 people who completed the survey, 82% provided support to the proposed road closure. Additional qualitative comments have been provided via Facebook and email.

RECOMMENDATION

That council:

1. **Notes the community consultation feedback received on the concept design for the proposed Diagonal Way road closure and Dwyer Road Reserve.**
2. **Notes correspondence from the Commissioner of Highways, confirming Diagonal Way is issued Section 26(2) of the Highways Act 1926, currently under care and control of Council and no approval is required to commence the road closure process.**
3. **Authorises the commencement of the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991 process to close the section of Diagonal Way Oaklands Park between the northern boundary of 10**

Diagonal Way and the southern boundary of the intersection of Crozier Terrace and Dwyer Road Oaklands Park in
accordance with the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991 which requires:
- Preparation of a preliminary plan
- Preparation of a statement of affected parties and
- Undertaking of public consultation

4. **Resolves that the road closed pursuant to the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991 is to be merged with Lot 94 in Filed Plan 147328 (comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 5854 Folio 339) for Dwyer Road Reserve**
5. **Notes a further report will be tabled to consider the outcome of the community consultation for the road closure and to seek authorisation to submit the documentation with the Surveyor General to formally close the road.**
6. **Resolves to temporarily close Diagonal Way (Section 32 Road Traffic Act 1961) for vehicle traffic as illustrated in attachment 5, until Council resolve the permanent proposal pursuant to Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991.**

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Council endorsed a works package and concept design for consultation (GC190326R13), that integrates the Australian Government Smart Cities and Suburbs grant funding (Attachment 1 Community Consultation Brochure).

The objectives of the concept are to create:

- Seamless integration of public realm that provides enhanced connections to the Oaklands Station.
- A Smart precinct that incorporates real time data capture and information distribution; supporting enhanced service delivery, economic development opportunities, public safety and community connections.
- Dwyer Road Reserve Community Park and playground upgrade with integrated technology based infrastructure. This incorporates a portion of Diagonal Way being closed to create a larger public park.
- Enhanced walking and cycling connection from the Oaklands Railway Station to Marion Regional Centre.
- A precinct approach to public art, place making and wayfinding to enhance the user experience.

The consultation process was conducted from the 3rd May-24th May 2019. A total of 879 properties received a letterbox drop brochure informing of the proposed concept and links to an online survey. In addition Social media, local messenger and a face-to-face drop in session were facilitated to enable engagement and feedback on the proposal. In summary, the findings of the survey illustrate 91% level of support for the overall concept plans with 82% in support of the proposed road closure. Suggestions and preferences for Dwyer Road Reserve community park and playground upgrade have also been provided. Details on the survey results are provided in Attachment 2 Community Engagement Feedback Report.

The Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991 requires Council to authorise commencement of a formal consultation to which this report seeks endorsement to proceed. Due to the current portion of land being occupied by the Commissioner of Highways (DPTI) Section 26, approval has been sought to commence the process. Refer to Attachment 4 for DPTI correspondence.

Currently the PTPA are occupying Dwyer Road Reserve and Diagonal Way Road Reserve (Section 26 and Right of Entry) as a site compound. The PTPA are proposing to demobilise from site in July/ August 2019. A practical approach would be to retain the portion of road closed to vehicle access post PTPA occupancy until the process of permanent closure investigations are resolved. This would limit confusion by way of potentially opening up the road and then closing within a period 9-12 months. Furthermore, the portion of temporary road closure would support safety and practicality of capital works programming for Dwyer Road Reserve late 2019/ early 2020. This report seeks Councils authorisation to retain the portion of road temporarily closed for vehicle access (Section 32 Roads Traffic Act 1961).

Liveable
The concept proposed enhances walking and cycling connections, which are aligned, to Council's Walking and Cycling network plan, supporting active transportation and community connections to key facilities. The proposed link enhances comfort and safety away from the hostile car dominant environment of Morphett Road and Diagonal Road intersection.

Valuing Nature
The concept proposes to create a larger community park with supporting green infrastructure through tree planting, water sensitive urban design and general environmental improvements for pedestrians and cyclists.

Connected
The concept illustrates improved community connections between the new Oaklands Station and Marion Regional Centre. The proposal enhances walking and cycling as per the City of Marion Walking and Cycling Guidelines and network plan 2018-2022. Innovative technology based solutions are proposed to provide way finding within the precinct to inform the community with news and events in the area, and enable the opportunity for businesses to advertise services. Digital signs will also be in the precinct to inform car parking availability for commuters reducing traffic congestion in local streets surrounding the precinct.

Prosperous
The concept proposes to enhance the visitor experience to City of Marion Regional Centre through integration of active modes of transportation, improved amenity and spaces and places for community activation.

Innovation
The first smart precinct in South Australia will focus on understanding current and potential problems and opportunities. Through the design of key infrastructure elements including the transportation network and public realm, innovative technology solutions will enable data analysis improving the experience and services provided to the local community and visitors. Council have received an Australian Government Smart Cities and Suburbs grant of $710,000 to contribute to the development of these initiatives.

Consultation
Community engagement occurred over the period 3rd May- 24th May 2019 regarding the proposed road closure of Diagonal Way adjacent Dwyer Road Reserve (pedestrian and cyclist link only) and the creation of a larger public park and pedestrian/ cyclist connection to Marion Regional Centre.

The following summarises the engagement process with further details provided in Attachment 2.

- 879 flyers (400 metre radius) distributed by letter box drop.
- Brochures available from Administration Centre, Marion Cultural Centre and SA Aquatic and Leisure Centre.
- Handout of brochures by staff to commuters at Oaklands Station.
- Emailed to Oaklands Crossing PTPA registered stakeholder distribution list.
- Making Marion website with information and survey www.makingmarion.com.au/oaklands-community-connections.
- Facebook and Messenger advertisement 3 May 2019.
- Facebook post launching survey with 3,206 people reached, 4 comments and 4 shares.
- Facebook 15 May promoting the survey reaching a total of 2389 people.
- Facebook 15 May promoting drop in session 1103 people. The Facebook event posting resulted in 55 interested, 11 shared and 781 people reached.
- Facebook sponsored post on 21 May 2019 reaching 2,379 people with 7 comments and 1 share.
- Face to face, drop in session hosted 15 May between 5:30pm and 7:00pm. A total of 10 community members in attendance.

Survey Results

- A total of 452 people visited the Making Marion website and 36 people downloaded the concept plan document.
- 47 people completed the online quick poll.
- 39 people completed the survey questions online.

It is important to note that some respondents did not answer all survey questions. Council also received responses through phone calls and email correspondence, which are provided for reference in Attachment 2. It is noted email, Facebook and telephone commentary has been excluded from the quantitative survey results due to the qualitative nature of feedback. It is unknown if the email, Facebook and telephone respondents filled out the survey.

Overall summary

	Support	**Do Not Support**
Overall do you support the concept plan prepared to improve connectivity from Oaklands to Marion Regional Centre	91%	9%
What is your level of support for the closure of Diagonal Way adjacent Dwyer Road Reserve? (pedestrian/cyclist link only) *Details on the location of survey respondents is provided in figure 4 and 5 of attachment 2.	82%	18%

A summary of Dwyer Road Reserve survey key themes and consideration for design responses are provided in Attachment 3.

DISCUSSION

Council resolved a works program that confirms Council's funding contributions to the Oaklands Crossing project as per the funding agreement (GC190326R13). The endorsed works program confirmed the integration of Oaklands Smart Precinct- Smart Cities and Suburbs grant funding scope and time frames. On 23 April 2019 (GC190326R13) Council resolved the following;

2.Endorses the concept plan for Diagonal Way road closure and Dwyer Road reserve to be consulted with the community April/May 20193.
3. Note a future report will be presented to Council, informing of consultation findings on the concept plan for Diagonal Way road closure and Dwyer Road Reserve Development

The concept plan presented to the community illustrates the following key ideas;

- Closure of Diagonal Way adjacent Dwyer Road Reserve (pedestrian/ cyclist link only).
- Direct pedestrian and cyclist connection from train station to the Marion Cultural Centre, State Aquatic and Leisure Centre and further south to Westfield's future mall expansion pedestrian entry.
- Safer streets for pedestrian/ cyclist connections to Marion Regional Centre with less vehicle traffic

volumes. (Pre-construction volumes Diagonal Way 1,655 average per day; Morphett Road 42,000 average per day).

- Creation of a larger community park incorporating a new playground and recreational facilities.
- Maintain vehicle access on Diagonal Way to resident properties and on street parking south of Dwyer Road Reserve.
- Formalise car parking on Diagonal Way south of Dwyer Road Reserve.
- Commuter car parking is reduced on Crozier Terrace and redistributed to Murray Terrace, Addison Avenue and Railway Terrace. This will likely reduce traffic volumes along Crew Street and Dwyer Road at peak times.
- Proposed Pedestrian Actuated Crossing (PAC) on Diagonal Road adjacent Warracowie Way (subject to DPTI approval). The proposed location will enhance walking and cycling connections to the future Tonsley 'Chrysler trail' with a proposed alignment on Trott Grove.
- Integration of smart precinct wayfinding and lighting technology.
- Enhanced amenity with street trees and shrub plantings.
- Public art.
- Investigate future proofing for an autonomous vehicle to transit between the Regional Centre and Station along shared path.
- Maintain pedestrian paths on Morphett Road to Regional Centre as a secondary option with appropriate way finding.

1.Open Space

As per Council's endorsed Oaklands Crossing Contribution Works Program (GC190326R13), Dwyer Road Reserve is to be redeveloped 2019/20. It is noted the endorsed works program and design budgets integrate Australian Government Smart Cities and Suburbs grant funding.

On 23 April 2019 Council:

1.Endorses the proposed works program, scheduling and design budgets without committing to the removal of the pedestrian refuge on Diagonal Road.

2.Endorses the concept plan for Diagonal Way road closure and Dwyer Road Reserve to be consulted with the community in April/ May 2019

3.Notes a future report will be presented to Council, informing of consultation findings on the concept plan for the Diagonal Way road closure and Dwyer Road Reserve development.

Dwyer Road Reserve to the south of the station is currently being occupied by the PTPA as a site compound. Upon the PTPA demobilising and making good the site, the City of Marion will upgrade the reserve inclusive of play equipment, technology based infrastructure and improvement of amenities. The proposed concept is to maximise the open space and enhance safe pedestrian and cyclist linkages. The concept informs of the potential spatial arrangement of a smart plaza that will offer Wi-Fi, charging stations, seating and shelter. Smart play incorporating new technology play equipment, running track that provides sensor technology, basketball and netball 3 on 3 in addition to the potential for a community garden and nature play have been considered.

Community feedback on the Dwyer Road Reserve redevelopment concept illustrated a preference for nature play, climbing, slides and swings, closely followed by community courts and interactive smart play elements. Other elements considered are dimming lights and energy generating materials and furniture. It is also noted that shaded areas and lawn was important.

Based on the community feedback detailed designs will be developed and documentation for tender. Designs will be provided to inform community and ward members at 70% detailed design as per works program endorsed. It is intended to finalise the detailed design and tendering documentation of Dwyer Road Reserve separable portion late 2019, with construction anticipated to be complete by June 2020.

2.Permanent Closure of Diagonal Way

To facilitate the development and expansion of Dwyer Road Reserve, it is proposed that the section of Diagonal Way, Oaklands Park between the northern boundary of 10 Diagonal Way and the southern boundary of the intersection of Crozier Terrace and Dwyer Road Oaklands Park as shown on the attached plan (Attachment 5) is closed under the Act. Pedestrian and cycle linkages will be maintained from the Oaklands Railway Station to the Marion Cultural Centre, State Aquatic and Leisure Centre and Westfield Marion.

On 23 April 2019 (GC190326R13) Council:

4.Authorises a letter be sent to the Highways Commissioner seeking written approval to commence the road closure process as per Section 26(8) of the Highways Act.

5.Notes a future report will be presented to Council seeking authorisation to commence the Roads (Opening and Closing Act, 1991) process to close the section of Diagonal Way, Oaklands Park; between the northern boundary of 10 Diagonal Way and the southern boundary of the intersection of Crozier Terrace and Dwyer Road to facilitate the development and expansion of Dwyer Road Reserve.

The road closure land is currently occupied by the Commissioner of Highways (DPTI) under Section 26(2) of the Highways Act 1926 for the duration of the Oaklands Crossing Project. Approval of the Commissioner of Highways has been sought under Section 26(8) of the Highways Act 1926. Correspondence confirms approval is not required due to Diagonal Way being in care and control of Council. A copy of correspondence is provided (Attachment 4).

A resolution of Council is required to commence the road closure process under the Act, to close portion of Diagonal Way Oaklands Park. The closed road will be merged with Allotment 94 in FP147328 being the land in Certificate of Title Volume 5854 Folio 339 for Dwyer Road Reserve.

The following diagram illustrates Council's approval process in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Council Report 1 (subject of this report)	Council authorises the commencement of the Roads (Opening & Closing) Act 1991 process to close the section of Diagonal Way as shown in red in attachment 5, which requires: -Preparation of a preliminary plan -Preparation of a statement of affected parties -Undertaking of public consultation
Council Report 2 (subject of future report)	Council considers the outcomes of the public consultation and authorises the preparation of the document to be submitted to the Surveyor General under the Act to formally close the road (Road Process Order)

A traffic impact statement is provided for reference to the proposal (Attachment 6).

It is noted this process can take 9-12 months to be completed. Consequently, the program of capital works has been planned to be in separable portions. Subject to resolution on the road closure, capital works for the Diagonal Way road reserve are programmed to commence July 2020 in succession to Dwyer Road Reserve development. The design process will consider this with practical interfaces between packages of works.

Refer to Attachment 7 for works packages resolved GC190326R13.

Community Land

Dwyer Road Reserve is classified as Community Land under the Local Government Act 1999 and is contained in Community Land Management Plan 9 – Principal Reserves.

Upon the closure of the portion of Diagonal Way, the road closure land will be classified as Community Land under the Local Government Act 1999 and will be included in Community Land Management Plan 9 – Principal Reserves.

3.Temporary Road Closure

The PTPA have occupied Dwyer Road Reserve and portion of Diagonal Way and Morphett Road Reserve as a site compound for construction activities. Dwyer Road Reserve is authorised under a Right of Entry, Diagonal Way occupied by the PTPA under Section 26(2) Highways Act 1926.

The PTPA intend to demobilise from site July/August 2019. Subject to the PTPA and Commissioner of Highways formalising completion of works, Council may consider the temporary closure of the subject portion of road to vehicle access until the proposed permanent closure process is concluded.

The permanent road closure process can take up 9-12 months to be completed, consequently the proposition is to retain the portion of road temporarily closed from vehicle access rather than opening and closing within a short period of time. In addition, the portion of road to be closed will provide construction access and compound area for the Dwyer Road Reserve redevelopment works early 2020, limiting impacts to the community and surrounding streets. It is proposed to keep the portion of road closed with temporary traffic control devices such as water crash barriers, retention of compound gates and communications developed to reflect the development of Dwyer Road Reserve site fencing.

Section 32 of the Road Traffic Act 1961 refers to community consultation at least one month prior to meeting to resolve. Council have recently conducted consultation on the road closure proposal with figures suggesting 82% support. As the consultation undertaken as part of the overall development of the Dwyer Road Reserve has clearly depicted the proposed closure of Diagonal Way, it is sufficient for the Section 32 Temporary Closure.

Conclusion

The community consultation for the Oaklands community connection to the Marion Regional Centre has been completed. The concept plans consulted illustrate the closure of Diagonal Way adjacent Dwyer Road Reserve (pedestrian/ cyclist link only) and creation of a larger community park incorporating a new playground and recreational facilities.

The consultation feedback illustrates 91% support for the overall concept and 82% support for the proposed road closure.

In order to deliver the capital works program as intended in Council's endorsed Oaklands Contributing works and Smart Cities and Suburbs grant GC190326R13, a decision is time critical. As noted the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991 can take 9-12 months to be resolved, consequently the works program has been planned to reflect approvals process and practical delivery.

Furthermore, it is proposed to maintain the portion of Diagonal Way that is currently occupied by the PTPA closed to vehicle traffic (Section 32 Road Traffic Act 1961) until such time as Council resolve the proposed permanent solution through the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991 process.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Attachment 1 Community Consultation Brochure and Survey	PDF File
2	Attachment 2_Oaklands Community Connections engagement report June 2019	PDF File
3	Attachment 3 Summary Dwyer Road Reserve Survey Key Themes	PDF File
4	Attachment 4_Commissioner Highways Response	PDF File
5	Attachment 5_Diagonal Way Road Closure Location Plan	PDF File
6	Attachment 6_Diagonal Way_Traffic Impact Statement_June 2019	PDF File
7	Attachment 7_Illustration of Separable Portions Program of Works	PDF File

OAKLANDS CROSSING COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

We want to hear from you

The purpose of this consultation is to understand the level of support to close the northern portion of Diagonal Way to create a larger community park and shared use path from the new train station to the Regional Centre.

We would also like to hear your thoughts on Dwyer Road Reserve upgrade.

We invite you to review the concept and tell us what you think.

A drop in session is scheduled for Wednesday 15th May 5.30-7pm at Councils City Services, 935 Marion Road, Mitchell Park, 5043.

Please visit our website at www.makingmarion.com.au/oaklands-community-connections to complete a quick poll or a survey. Consultation is open until **24th May.**

If you require a hard copy survey please contact us on 8375 6600 and we will post one out.

Frequently Asked Questions

When will these changes take place?

When consultation is complete we will then provide the feedback to our Elected Members for their consideration in their decision making. A Council meeting is scheduled for the middle of 2019 where they will be considering community feedback on the concept.

What is a "Smart precinct"?

A smart precinct means Council uses technology and data to provide services and facilities more effectively and innovatively.

When will my street be streetscaped?

Subject to Council approvals Diagonal Way is programed for works to commence July 2020 with completion January 2021.

Will I be able to drive down my street?

The proposal is for vehicle access to Diagonal Way only from Crew Street.

How long will works take?

Dywer Road Reserve upgrade is scheduled to be completed by July 2020.

How can I be involved?

Tell us what you think in the survey open now.

What's happening next?

A report will be brought back to Council outlining the results of consultation.



Improved community connections and reserve upgrade

To complement the Oaklands Crossing Project the City of Marion is working on an exciting project for Oaklands that will significantly improve connectivity to Marion Regional Centre.

The Project will achieve multiple benefits including:

- Enhanced streetscapes
- Better pedestrian and cyclist movement
- Creation of a larger public park at Dwyer Road Reserve with new playground and amenities
- Technologies that enhance the local community and visitor experience of the precinct.

Have your say on the concept plans provide your feedback online by 24th May 2019.

PROVIDE YOUR FEEDBACK

Have your say on the concept plans

Provide your feedback online by 24th May 2019

www.makingmarion.com.au/oaklands-community-connections

Stay informed

You can expect to receive regular updates, notifications and news of the project's milestones. We encourage you to follow us on Facebook or visit our website to stay across latest news.

View the webpage
www.makingmarion.com.au/oaklands-community-connections

Follow us on Facebook
City of Marion

What's happening next?

A report will be brought back to Council outlining the results of consultation.

For updates visit: www.marion.sa.gov.au/oaklands-community-connections

Questions?

Email us
council@marion.sa.gov.au

Call us
8375 6600

Supported by matched funding of $867,500 Australian Government's Smart Cities and Suburbs Program

Australian Government
BUILDING OUR FUTURE

CITY OF MARION

www.marion.sa.gov.au/oaklands-community-connections

Project Scope

The Project provides a significant opportunity to connect the new railway station to the Marion Regional Centre through technology for parking, lighting, play equipment and public park facilities. City of Marion will be using technology to improve the services provided to the community.



LEGEND

- Existing Tree to be Retained
- Proposed Deciduous Tree
- Proposed Evergreen Tree
- Bus Stop
- Wombat Crossing/traffic controls
- Wayfinding element
- Opportunity for Public Art as surface graphics
- Dwyer Rd Reserve
  Includes playground, recreation opportunities, pathways and amenities.
- Road Reserve / Landscaping

KEY

01. Dwyer Road Reserve upgrade including playground
02. Shared use path (pedestrian tree lined avenue)
03. Power and facilities for events i.e food trucks, markets
04. Controlled access for service vehicles to reserve
05. Shared use path (pedestrian tree lined avenue)
06. Bitumen road reseal
07. Proposed paved table top wombat crossing, providing traffic control of pedestrian and cyclist crossing point.
08. Vehicle crossover for residential properties
09. Lawn area for recreation
10. Parallel parking to Diagonal Way
11. 90 degree parking to Diagonal Way
12. Paving treatment for visual identification of pedestrian and cyclist activity.
13. Retain existing footpath connection on Morphett Road with wayfinding and landscape treatments

Proposal

- Closure of Diagonal Way adjacent Dwyer Road Reserve (pedestrian / cyclist link only)
- Maintain vehicle access on Diagonal Way to resident properties and formalise on street parking south of Dwyer Road Reserve
- Creation of community park incorporating new playground and recreation facilities with integrated technology
- Direct pedestrian and cyclist connection from train station to the Marion Cultural Centre, State Aquatic and Leisure Centre and further south to Westfield
- Train station commuter car parking is reduced on Crozier Terrace and redistributed to Murray Terrace, Addison Avenue and Railway Terrace. This will likely reduce traffic volumes along Crew Street and Dwyer Road at peak times
- Integration of technology wayfinding, lighting, public art and reserve amenities
- Opportunities for autonomous vehicle to transit between the Regional Centre and Station along shared use path.
- Safer streets for pedestrian/ cyclist connection to Marion Regional Centre with less traffic
- Enhanced amenity with street trees and shrub plantings
- Maintain existing pedestrian movements along Morphett Road with supporting wayfinding signage









Note: Images are only examples of potential treatments and may not represent final concept plans.

OAKLANDS COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS
Community Engagement
May 2019

CITY OF MARION

COMMUNITY UPDATE

The City of Marion are working on an exciting project between Oaklands Crossing and Diagonal Road.

We want to understand the level of support to close the northern portion of Diagonal Way to create a larger community park and pedestrian/ cyclist link from the new train station to the Regional Centre.

We would also like to hear your thoughts on Dwyer Road Reserve upgrade.

The playground at Dwyer Road Reserve is being designed with a focus on smart technology, which could include free WiFi and on-demand train timetables, casual catch up spaces, a multipurpose court, table tennis tables and interactive digital play.

WE WANT YOUR FEEDBACK

Please take a few minutes to provide us with your feedback by visiting our website at www.makingmarion.com.au/oaklands-community-connections

Consultation is open until **24 May 2019**

POTENTIAL ROAD CLOSURE

We want to understand the level of support to close the northern portion of Diagonal Way to create a larger community park and shared use path from the new train station Regional Centre.

1. **What is your level of support for the closure of Diagonal Way adjacent Dwyer Road Reserve? (pedestrian/cyclist link only)**

☐ **Support**

☐ **Do not support**

OPEN SPACE FEEDBACK

2. How important are the following recreation/play features to you?



	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Less Important	Not Important at all	Not applicable to me
Multipurpose Community Court (Basketball/Netball/Soccer net)					
Smart Play- Interactive digital play					
Table Tennis tables					
Running track with integrated lighting and/or timing system					
Nature play, sensory play, climbing, slide, swing					

Any other recreation/play comments?

marion.sa.gov.au | Oaklands Community Connections - Information Sheet

OPEN SPACE FEEDBACK

3. How important are the following digital/ technology features to you?

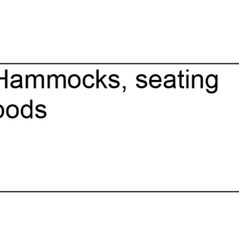
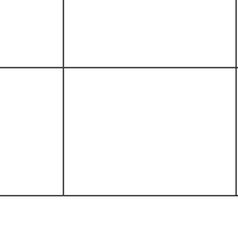
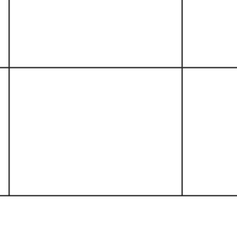
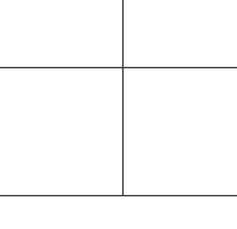
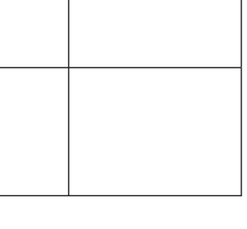





	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Less Important	Not Important at all	Not applicable to me
Free WiFi					
Device charging station					
Power outlet pods/station					
Lighting that dims/turns on and off with movement					
Solar powered benches					
Energy generating pavement to power equipment in reserve					
Light/Music generating pavement/Public art					

Any other digital/technology comments?

4. **How important are the following informal recreation/gathering features to you?**

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Less Important	Not Important at all	Not applicable to me
Seating- picnic benches/tables/seats					
Irrigated lawn/ shaded areas					
Event space- markets/popups/ food trucks					
Community Garden, Urban Fruit Orchard					
Hammocks, seating pods					

marion.sa.gov.au | Oaklands Community Connections - Information Sheet

Any other informal recreation/gathering comments?

5. Overall, what is the level of support for the concept?

- ☐ **Strongly support**
- ☐ **Somewhat support**
- ☐ **Do not support**
- ☐ **Strongly do not support**

Any other facilities would you like to see in the precinct/ reserve?

What street do you live in?

What suburb do you live in?

Thank you for your participation.

This will be considered by Council mid 2019 for design development and works to commence 2020.

Attachment 2
OAKLANDS COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS
Community Engagement Feedback

City of Marion - Oaklands Community Connections
Community Engagement Outcomes June 2019

Community consultation was undertaken from **3 May 2019 to 24 May 2019**.

Feedback was sought via a letterbox drop to residents within a 400 metre radius refer figure 1 below.

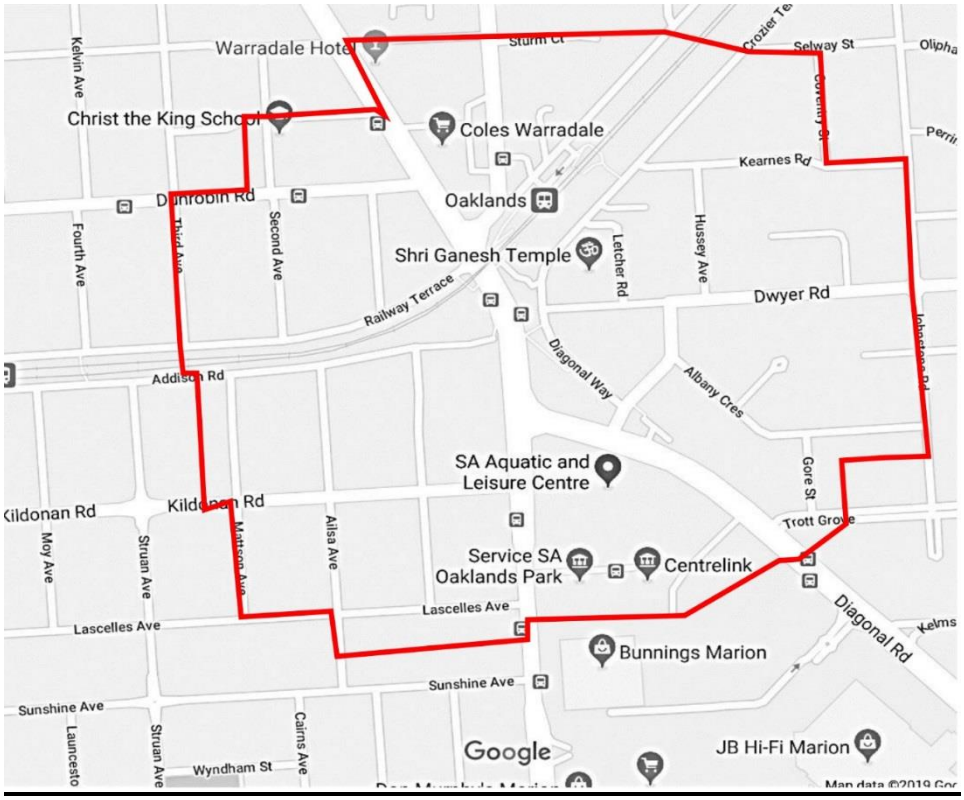


Figure 1 Distribution of flyers

A total of 879 properties were delivered a brochure informing of the proposal and links to a project specific website and survey on our community engagement website www.makingmarion.com.au/oaklands-community-connections.

In addition to the letter box drop, brochures were available at Marion Cultural Centre, Administration Building and State Australian Aquatic and Leisure Centre. Council staff also attended the new Oaklands Station on 21st and 22nd May to hand out brochures to commuters departing in the morning peak hour. A total of 100 additional brochures were distributed.

Attachment 2
OAKLANDS COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS
Community Engagement Feedback

This engagement page hosted draft concept plans, images of proposed treatments, information about a face to face drop in session and staff contact details. It also hosted an online survey for people to complete a Quick Poll for those who wanted to easily identify their level of support for or against the concept.

The link to the survey was posted on the City of Marion social media pages on the following dates

- 3 May 2019 Facebook post launching survey with 3,206 people reached, 4 comments and 4 shares
- 15 May promoting the survey reaching a total of 2389 people
- 15 May promoting drop in session 1103 people. The Facebook event posting resulted in 55 interested, 11 shared and 781 people reached
- Sponsored post on 21 May 2019 reaching 2,379 people with 7 comments and 1 share. Comments are included as part of this report.

A face to face drop in session was hosted with Elected Members and staff at City of Marion City Services Depot on 15 May between 5:30pm and 7:00pm. A total of 10 community members attended.

Elected Members were invited to distribute the link to via the Extranet and information was posted in the Messenger What's Happening column.

Community feedback statistics

The feedback received from the community overall included:

- A total of **452** people visited the Making Marion website and 36 people downloaded the concept plan document.
- **47** people completed the online quick poll with 43 people (91%) supporting the overall concept plan.
- **39** people completed the survey questions online. 82% provide support for the closure of the portion of Diagonal Way illustrated.

Attachment 2
OAKLANDS COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS
Community Engagement Feedback

Quick Poll Results

Overall, do you support the concept plan prepared to improve connectivity from Oaklands to Marion Regional centre?

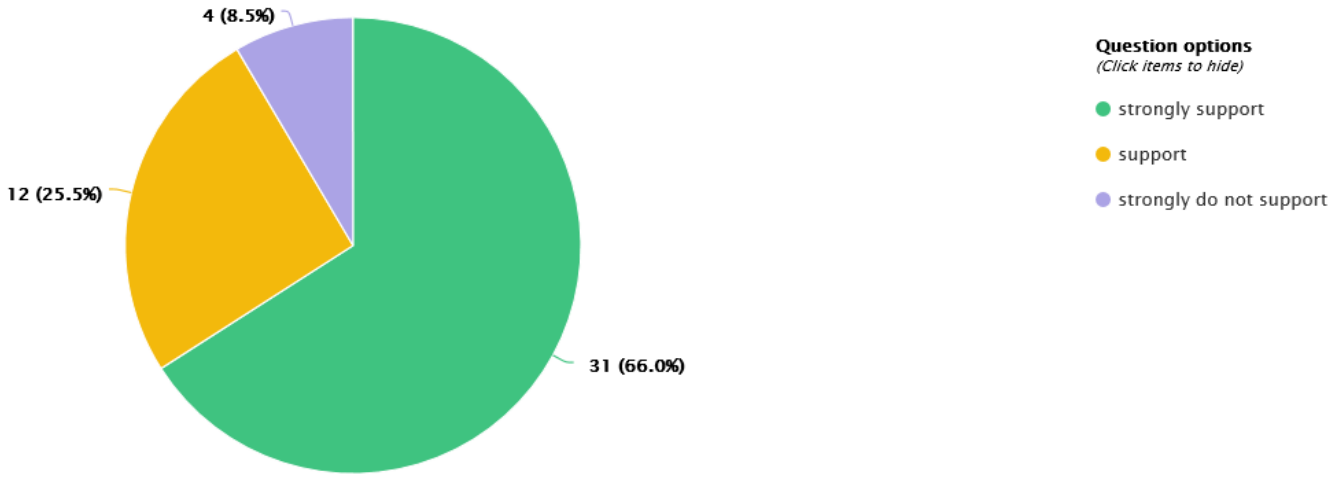


Figure 2

Summary

- **Strongly support or support No.43 (91%)**
- **Strongly do not support No.4 (8.5%)**

***Note email and facebook correspondence is excluded from the online survey pole results as these responses are qualitative. It is also uncertain as to whether the email correspondent had filled in the survey.**

Survey Responses

Q1 What is your level of support for the closure of Diagonal Way adjacent Dwyer Road Reserve? (pedestrian/cyclist link only)

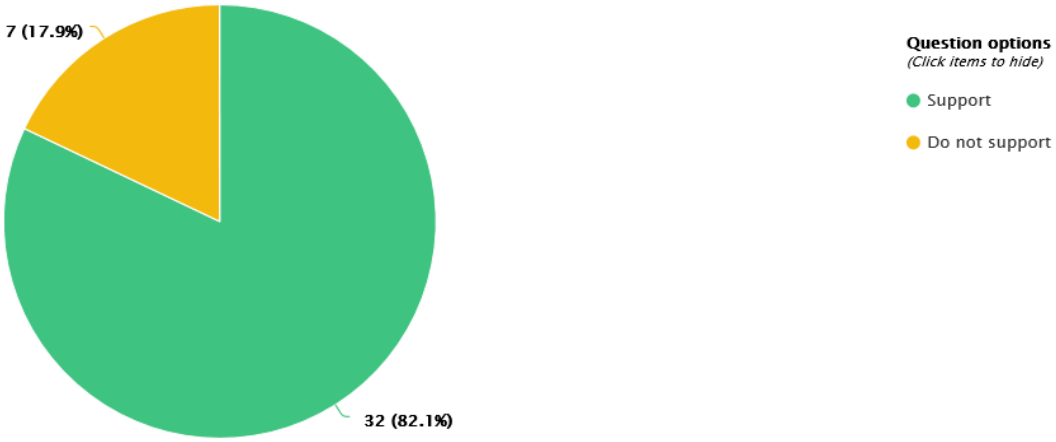


Figure 3

Summary

- **Support No.32 (82%)**
- **Do not support No.7 (18%)**

Refer to figures 4 and 5 for graphic illustration of respondent locality.

***Note email and facebook correspondence is excluded from the online survey pole results as these responses are qualitative. It is also uncertain as to whether the email correspondent had filled in the survey.**

Attachment 2
OAKLANDS COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS
Community Engagement Feedback

CITY OF MARION

Oaklands Community Connections- Diagonal Way Road Closure

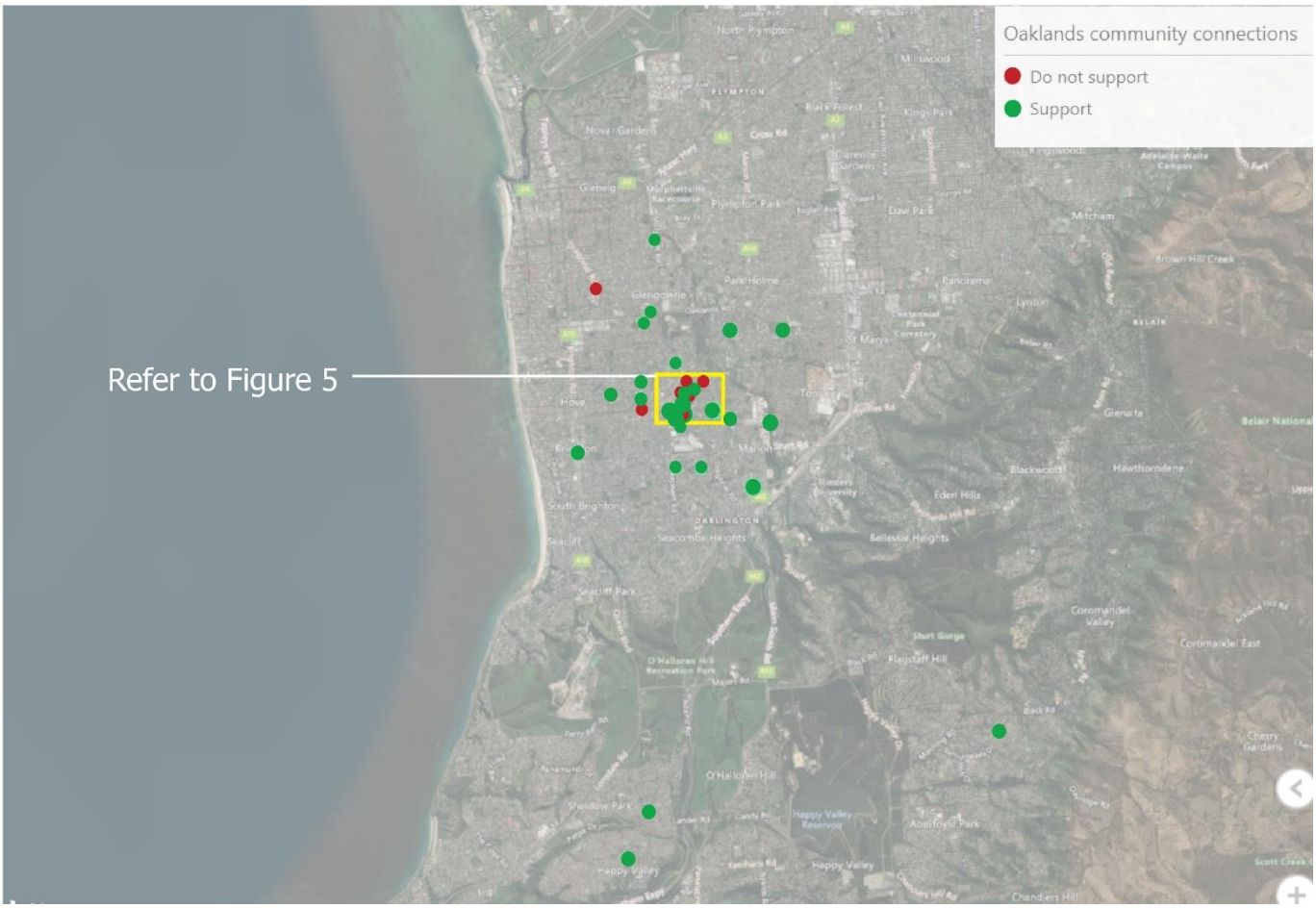


Figure 4 Mapping responses (regional) – refer yellow inset figure 5

Attachment 2
OAKLANDS COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS
Community Engagement Feedback

CITY OF MARION

Oaklands Community Connections- Diagonal Way Road Closure

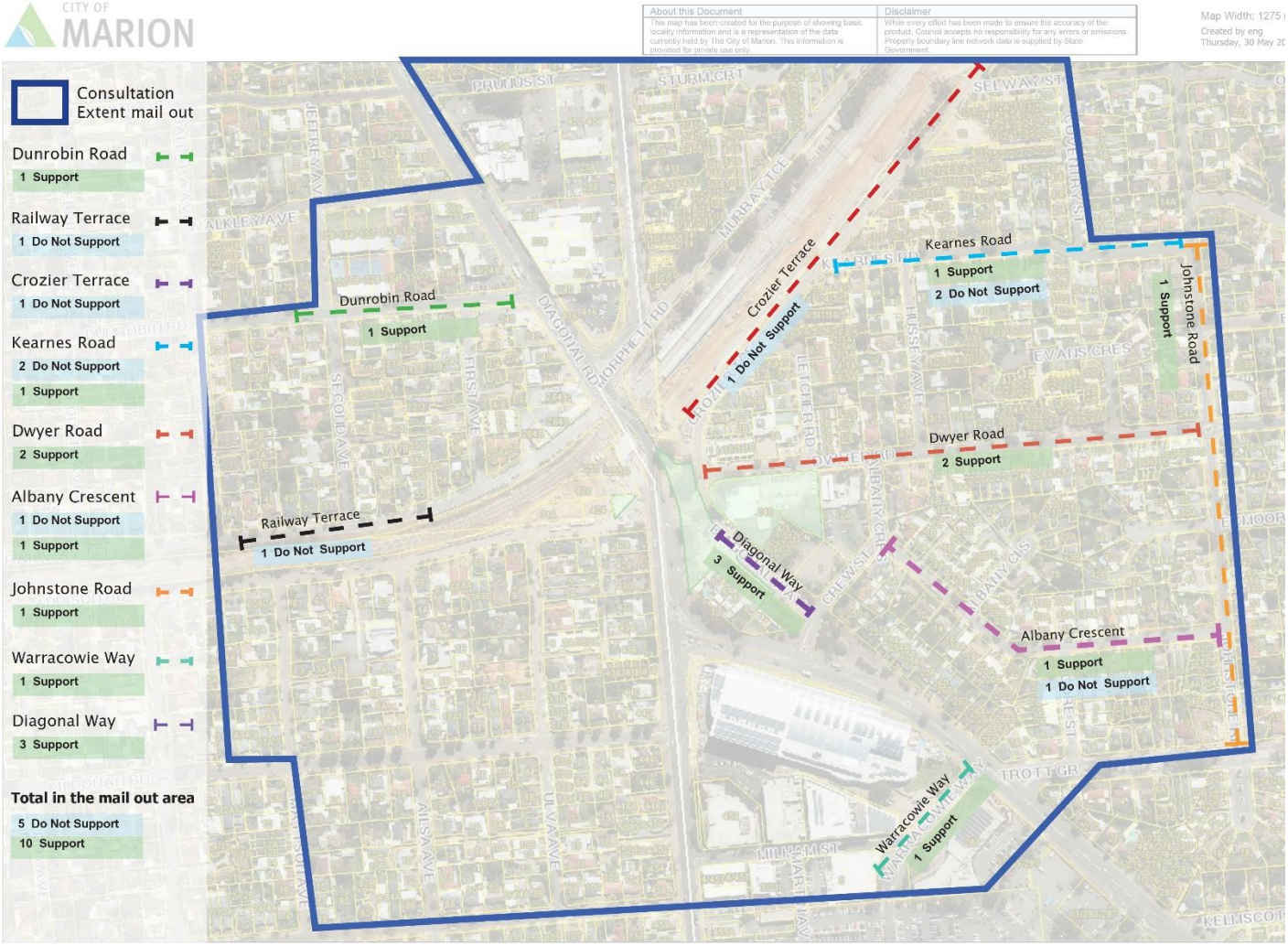


Figure 5 Mapping responses (local)

Summary

- **Support 10**
- **Do not support 5**

<u>As illustrated above Diagonal Way and roads directly connected</u>

Diagonal Way – Support 3

Dwyer Road – Support 2

Crozier Terrace – Do not support 1

Attachment 2
OAKLANDS COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS
Community Engagement Feedback

CITY OF MARION

Q1 Comments

- Fantastic idea
- I think this would be an improvement to the area
- As I currently live in Diagonal Way, I would welcome the closure in relation to cars etc. My one concern is that parking will be at a premium, people will still park their cars to access the train &/or parks. Visitors/service people already have trouble parking on the road, no spaces. !! Visitors during the day are unable to find any parking spaces on the road. ***Parking permits should be issued to current residents of Diagonal Way & surrounding streets ***
- As long as there will still be the same amount or more car parking available.
- Dwyer road is a nightmare and unsafe as a result of diagonal way closure. Parking issues as long this route need to be addressed if diagonal way is to permanently closed i.e. parking on only one side of road.
- It is important to have more green space, more ways of walking and bike riding - important for our community. So much friendlier!
- I agree that it's a good idea to close off Diagonal Way permanently BUT. The council needs to take into consideration the increased traffic at the T-junction of Albany Cres & Dwyer Rd as we've been experiencing throughout the temporary construction closure. Albany Cres should be wider and No Standing zones enforced both sides of Dwyer Rd between Albany Cres and Hussey Ave. Cars parked in this area create blind spots and difficulty in turning safely. And while there will be increased car parks on the other side of the station, the majority of commuters will continue to park in the streets on the southern side of the station.
- If the proposed recreation facility can be a larger space I believe it will drive more people to connect with each other and will benefit both the community and those visiting it.
- Great idea if implemented correctly and doesn't impact negatively on residents in the area.
- Anything that encourages walking/cycling (and their safety) over car use is a good thing
- "I think it is a wonderful idea to link the new to-be-landscaped railway station with the Marion Cultural Centre. It has the potential to create a true ""heart of Marion"", a town square/high street experience, making Marion a very desirable community to live in. The road closure will encourage more foot and cycle traffic, quieten the area, allow families and commuters to use the space safely, and make it a more inviting space for everybody."
- "There needs to be less of this recreational space. MORE PARKING.
- Closing diagonal way to crozier terrace is a terrible idea. The most direct way to my street during the current closure of diagonal way is via Hussey ave. It is terrible. The Better most fluid version is diagonal way to crozier tce and on to the western end of kearnes. Hussey is terrible due to the parking from the train commuters at times impossible. I have an idea of a hybrid version of the proposed design that will allow the areas (again I think these would be better utilised as parking but if they have to be parkland my idea is a fair compromise) both parkland and fluid traffic. I would like to be contacted about this. If the proposed plan goes ahead as is I believe it fair that residents/owners of this area have our council rates reduced. I propose a 40% reduction to be adequate. It seems like this is benefiting the commuters more than the people who live here. Going further than that into disadvantaging the residents. "

- This will result in increased traffic flow in surrounding streets such as Hussey Avenue, Kearnes Road and other roads in proximity of the train station. Slower response times to emergency vehicles accessing train station and residential properties. Parking is already a nightmare for residents as there is and will be not enough car parking close to train station. People prefer easier access to train station via Crozier Terrace / Diagonal Way. Larger pedestrian crossing as in draft plan is good idea and upgrade to Park is excellent but not to the expense of our access roads.
- We live on crozier terrace and having diagonal way closed is extremely inconvenient. We have been impacted enough with the train line/station works and don't want to have to have more inconvenience."
- The traffic on Dwyer Road has already increased due to many subdivisions on this road and the fact that this road is used to connect to Marion Road and vice versa to Diagonal Road consequently, increasing the traffic on the small and narrow street(s): Albany Crescent and Crew Street. By closing Diagonal Way, you are increasing traffic on the these two streets which will now include traffic from the drop off areas at Oaklands Station. We have been asking the Marion Council for years to find ways to decrease the traffic on these streets. A sign was put up near Diagonal Way: Local traffic only - this is shameful and inconsiderate towards residents on these two streets. Dwyer Road should be a one way street, the barriers (why are the barriers there?) placed at the corner of Trott Grove and Diagonal Road should be removed as Trott Grove can withstand the traffic: it is a longer street and traffic can turn left into Johnstone or Pemberton Street to reach Dwyer Road. You are shifting the problem of traffic to the surrounding streets of the train station. Take responsibility please. The focus should be on seriously considering the impact that the closure of Diagonal Way and the increased traffic on Dwyer Road have and will have in the area. Speed bumps should be installed on Crew Street and Albany Crescent to reduce speeding cars and more paving is needed on Crew Street, Albany Crescent and Dwyer Road. Finally, not enough trees have been designated to the area near Morphett Road. Approximately 44,000 cars crossed the old train intersection daily. Now that the train barriers have been removed, the train overpass will be used by more commuters. More trees are needed to absorb traffic and noise pollution. You have all been elected to represent ALL residents in the Marion Council area so even residents on these two small streets: Crew Street and Albany Crescent should be listened to. We all want what is best for the new Oaklands Station area- we use this train everyday- but we want to retain our quality of life in terms of traffic, noise and air pollution. Consider the impact your decision will have on existing residents, future residents and the area.
- This would be wonderful for everyone, locals & tourists alike. I 100% support this idea.

Q2 How important are the following recreation/play features to you?

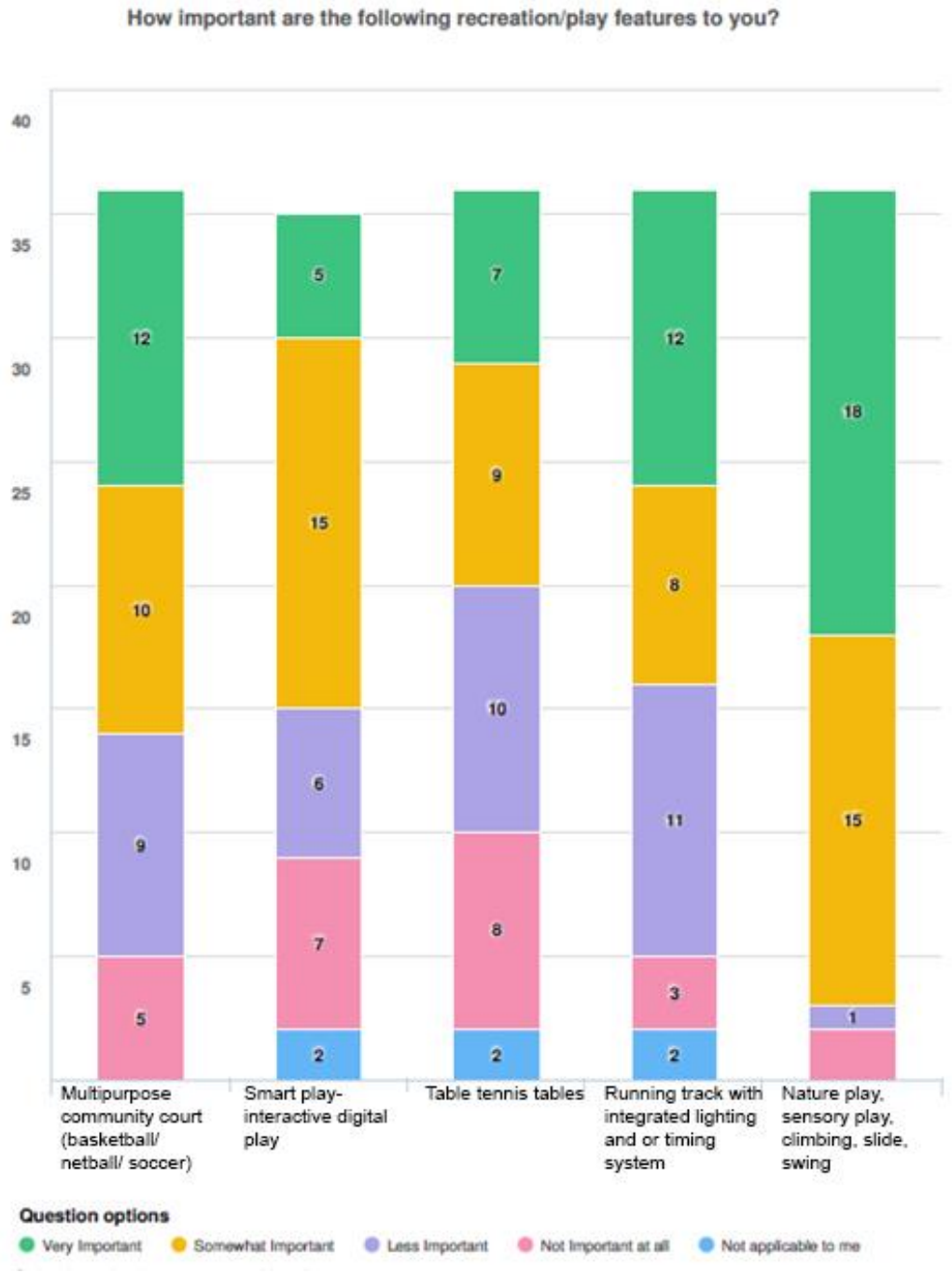


Figure 6

Summary

Nature play, climbing slide and swing greatest level of importance followed by multi-purpose community court, running track and smart play.

Attachment 2
OAKLANDS COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS
Community Engagement Feedback

Q2 Any other recreation/play comments?

- Play is awesome
- Space for dogs to be walked/run
- I am concerned about the noise level to the residents, in relation to some of the above sports.
- Toilet, similar to the unit at the George St Reserve
- Community garden?
- Hanging chairs, net swing, skittles
- Play equipment for those with disability would be nice, like the swings those in a wheelchair can use.
- "Chess/checkers/backgammon tables would be wonderful. For inspiration - Bryant Park in Manhattan has daily board game competitions. It is a fantastic and beloved park in the heart of New York City.
- Summer water play for children would be wonderful."
- Some features that were mentioned above could be placed at the wetlands as it has a larger area to accommodate such things as a running track. A Park is for more outdoor activities such as climbing and swings etc. Digital interactive ideas are for home, not a Park. Emphasis is for kids and adults having fun in the form of exercise without digital stuff.
- There is enough digital play at home and school... this area should be physical only
- A great opportunity to trial smart technology near an activity hub - i.e. it feels like the right place for it, close to train station, aquatic, cultural centre, Westfield. Also prefer keeping visual clutter to a minimum (appropriate 'see through' fencing, or no fencing, etc, refer to Point Malcolm Reserve, Semaphore Pk).

Attachment 2
OAKLANDS COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS
Community Engagement Feedback

CITY OF MARION

Q3 How important are the following digital/technology features to you?

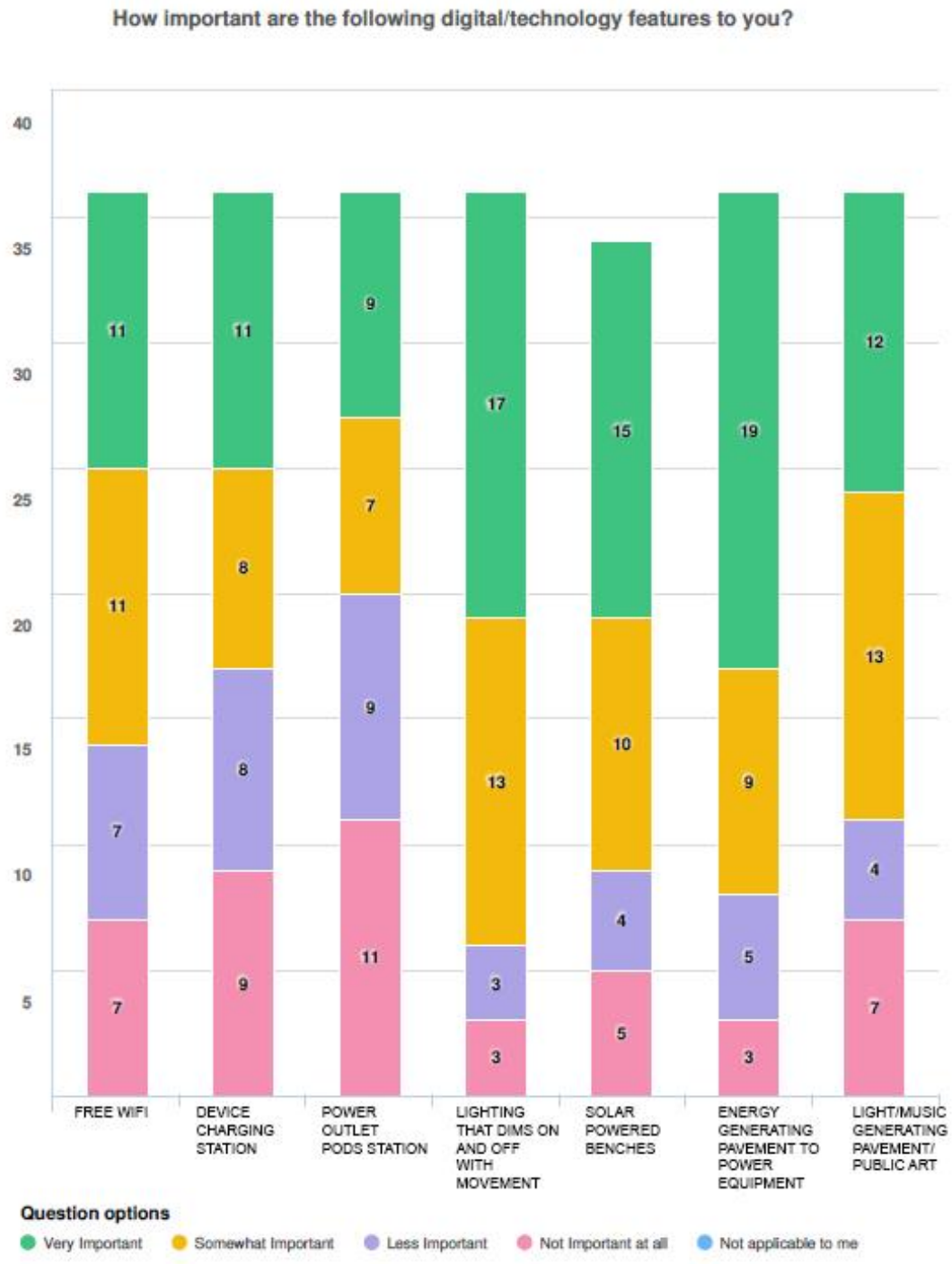


Figure 7

Summary

Lighting that dims on and off with movement received greatest level of importance followed by energy generating pavement and powered benches

Q3 Any other digital/technology comments?

- Connection to council and local community through kiosks
- Utilise every opportunity to harness energy: solar, wind, kinetic.
- Great ideas!
- Personally, I don't feel that the technology "wow" factor is as important a drawcard as creating a place that is inviting, communal and comfortable in all seasons, providing shade in Summer and sunshine in Winter. I think humans are drawn to places that have the right balance of natural and built environments.
- This area suffers from a great deal of vandalism and graffiti so if these are implemented it will again be a cost to the local rate payer.
- Some great ideas and a good opportunity to see how they work.

Q4 How important are the following informal recreation/gathering features to you?

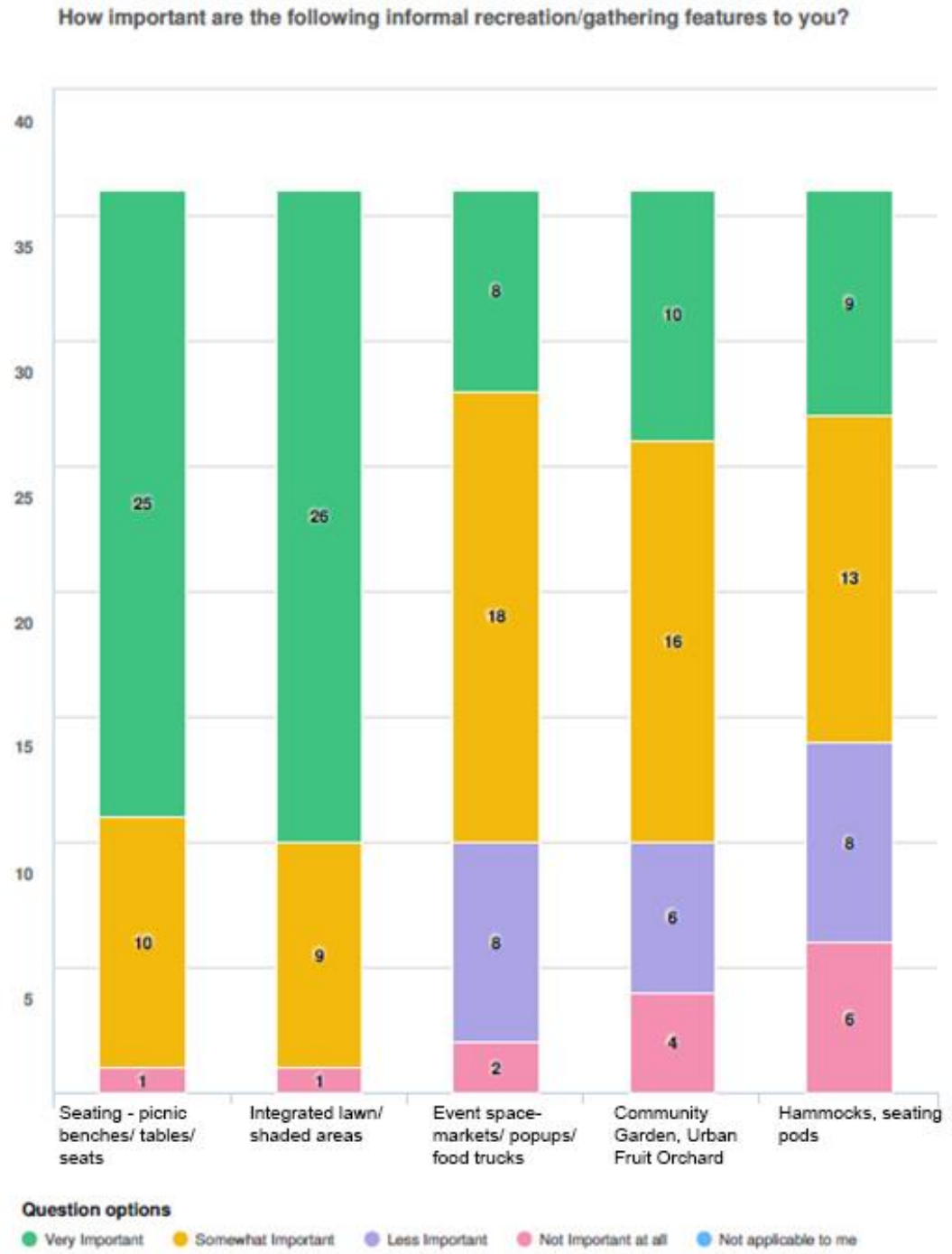


Figure 8

Summary

Integrated lawn/ shade areas and seating picnic tables received greatest level of importance followed by community garden and events space

Q4 Any other information recreation / gathering comments?

- waste of money
- An objection to the proposed sighting of the community garden. This is alongside the operational area of the Church and we do not need extraneous noise during service times. We do not want the view from our western wall windows to be that of a community garden particularly if the often unkempt condition of our own "community" garden is typical of what we can expect that view to be. We do at times use the Reserve to conduct outside services and the garden would then be an obstacle to easy access for parishioners, many of whom are now in more mature years and use mobility aids. The western entrance to the Church is also an emergency exit.
- Strongly support the concept overall.
- Tree stump seating arrangement (with comfortable back support)
- Plenty of seating in the shade would be useful
- I would be very keen to be involved in planning and maintaining an orchard and/or community garden.
- Make it a Park where community events could still be held but does not impact on the surrounding environment to locals.

Q5 Are there any other facilities you would like to see in the precinct / reserve?

- Shade
- More carparks for Oaklands trains station near station
- I'm really interested in ensuring that the road crossing of diagonal road is as quick and easy as possible for pedestrians. Where there is an excessive wait time, then there is the temptation to avoid the official crossing which undermines the whole purpose.
- Space for dogs
- Median refuge on Diagonal Road south of Crew and north of Trott Grove for safe crossing of Diagonal Road must not be removed, even if lights on corner of Trott Grove
- Basketball ring
- "A small bridge with running water and/or pump (no sand)
- (By the way, the ""Overall Support"" question is not functioning so I'd like to let you know I strongly support your concept)"
- "Amenities such as public toilets including an accessible toilet (I know there is one near the station on the plans, but one closer to the recreation part would be nice).
- Water stations for refilling bottles."
- I think everyone is so used to that section of road being closed now that it won't have any impact on traffic as it has been for some time now.
- "I STRONGLY SUPPORT the concept - I was unable to highlight this option above, although I tried 2 different web browsers. Toilets, compost bins, barbecues. Native bird and insect attracting plants.
- Fruit trees - guavas, pomegranates, loquats, citrus, feijoas - these fruit trees are less likely to be targeted by birds."
- a great concept and a much needed space for our community
- Toilets , BBQ and larger playground
- Strongly do not support this concept
- I couldn't tick the box regarding level of support. I strongly support the concept. Well done all

- Traffic lights are badly needed where Crew Street meets Diagonal Road.

Additional comments were provided by social media, email and phone conversation

Social media and email correspondence
Note th

Facebook direct message
Fantastic and what about bike lanes on all other road too. We are becoming more bike friendly, but still need lots more done to the roads for it to be safe to ride a bike.

Facebook comments

- Sounds good, also a community garden would be awesome and something we mentioned at one of the first PTP meetings
- Sounds like a great idea! The more trees the better!! Help with the urban heat effects
- If its council land and no houses have restricted access then it's a good idea but make traffic intersections safe by removing trees and widening openings to frequently used thoroughfares

Email submissions

30/4/19 (street address of email correspondent- Dwyer Road)
Ideas for the renewal for Dwyer Road Reserve from parishioners at St Elizabeth's

1. Upgrade the play equipment
2. FENCED PLAYGROUND.
    - More for younger children, toddlers can access, i.e., first step low enough
    - No bark chips (toddlers eat them)
    - Prefer recycled rubber base.
    - A toddler swing
    - Shaded adult seats /benches INSIDE FENDE PLAYGROUND AREA
    - Monkey bars
    - A slide
    - A massive swing that can be pushed
    - A separate basketball ring.
    - A basket swing (large flat which has been seen in recent playgrounds)

    - Gazebo type erection for shade with table and chairs and BBQ area
    - A toilet (as the one in the George Street Reserve)
    - Replace rubbish bins (extra on Western Boundary)
    - Restore the grassed surface (with watering reconnected back to our environmental watering system)

    - Seating and shade. Leave the established trees there.
    - Extend our community garden into the reserve.
    - Native plants. (find out the indigenous ones for our area especially the ones for food.)
    - Establish a butterfly plant garden. (Bring back the butterflies)

Attachment 2
OAKLANDS COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS
Community Engagement Feedback

21/5/19 (street address of email correspondent- Hersey Court)
Thanks for the opportunity to comment on the concept plans for Diagonal Way, but my biggest concern is motor vehicle access to Diagonal Road, turning north from Trott Grove.

At the moment it is particularly difficult to turn right because although there are traffic lights on the corner of Morphett and Diagonal Road to hold the traffic, it doesn't synchronise with the traffic heading north from Sturt Road and the traffic exiting the Marion Shopping Centre. In addition to this traffic from the shopping centre, there is nothing to stop the traffic turning north out of the centre in the slip lane.

This results in a situation where you may have a gap in the traffic heading south, but there won't be a gap with the traffic heading north and then if there is, the traffic coming out of the slip lane usually changes lane and heads up in the outside lane, hence stopping the traffic being able to come out of Trott Grove..

This is becoming such a difficult situation that on a lot of occasions, the only way I can head north is to turn left from Trott Grove, then turn right into Marion Shopping centre, drive around the small roundabout and come back out and turn left onto Diagonal Road...

Can you please bring this situation to the attention of the traffic management department. Perhaps the lights exiting the shopping centre and the lights at the corner of Morphett and Diagonal Roads can be synchronised to stop traffic and enable a gap to be created for the Trott Grove traffic, bearing in mind that this exit is the only one that turns north into Diagonal Road, other than Crew Street.

Having lived in Hersey Court for 33 years, we have seen this traffic problem increase immensely over the last few years and I believe it needs to be addressed as soon as possible before there is a serious accident. I look forward to hearing from you.

23/5/19 (no specified street address of email correspondent)
A community park must have readily available access to it which means there must be convenient parking available. With the completion of the Oaklands crossing upgrade, we can expect all the streets that access the park to be clogged again with rail travellers' cars. Hopefully, the now dead-end Diagonal way can be made a controlled day time parking area for casual visitors (young mothers and their children, for example). There also needs to be similar zones in Dwyer road. The only successful community gardens are those that have controlled access and are properly managed. We would need to know how Council intends to achieve these before commenting.

All community gardens look pretty untidy a lot of the time and we doubt if this is the type of view that should be imposed on people looking out through the windows of the adjoining church. Also, that building obviously needs access to the park for community events at times (Welcome to Australia days, for example) and the proposed siting of the garden should not cause any impediment to this. Will the siting compromise the ability of people to shortcut along the side of that building to and from the railway station?

I heard from another interested resident that it is now proposed to not include toilets in the planning and to rely on those at the new railway station.

This would be a most unsatisfactory move and undo the benefits of the remaining changes being proposed. The rail station ramps and stairways are already dangerous and demanding for the very young - the elderly and infirm - and for mothers having to negotiate with prams.
22/5/19 (no specified street address of email correspondent) Nice to meet you here. I am a local resident in Oaklands Park. I am glad to see the Oaklands Crossing Project approaches to another stage. I got the flyer regarding Oaklands Crossing Community Connections this morning when I commute to the city by train. One of my concerns is the traffic burden for Crew Street. This is the main way out or crossing the other side of the railway for local residents in Oaklands Park. Currently, it has been very hard to get out (right turn towards Morphett Road) during the peak time as at this point needs to give away every direction. It is nearly impossible to have a pause during peak time. Even if the traffic light is red, if the drivers in the direction to Morphett Road not polite enough to leave a space for the right turn car to cut in, this is a mission impossible already. I bet most of the local residents get nervous when traveling this point. My advice is the council officer to have a test drive during the peak time. It is great to hear that there will have a new playground and amenities at Dwyer Road Reserve. As a parent for two little ones, my experience is it will be quite a crowd for a quite long time which comes back with my point, the traffic burden for the Crew Street. I can imagine how long it will be waiting in and out at this point. And also, safety driving, etc. Hopefully, I didn't confuse you too much. Happy to clarify if needed.
17/5/19 (street address of email correspondent- Kersey Road) The Concept Plans will be a very welcomed addition and complement our fantastic new Railway Station which we can all be very proud of. We know what you have in mind will beautify our station surrounds. We as residents living very close to the station and Dwyer Road Reserve which will have a new Playground and amenities area is absolutely fantastic for all of us (especially children and parents). We would love to have a set of Fitness Exercise Stations included for the many runners, walkers, bike riders etc etc who like to keep fit.This would create a wonderful area for all resident's needs. We have noticed there are other Councils in the metropolitan and country areas who provide exercise stations for their residents and we hope you can do the same. Not only my wife and I would be over the moon but we feel sure other people would appreciate it. Our council area is home to all different age groups who would benefit from this. Thanking you
Phone conversation 24th May (street address of email correspondent Lincoln Avenue, Warradale) Contact made by resident unable to complete online submission • Support of proposal • Suggest planting of Acer palmatum for autumn colour. Jacaranda for seasonal colour • Creation of quiet space and sensory space for children with autism or sensory needs.

- New technology is all good but need to create a balance of natural spaces away from noise and vehicles etc

Attachment 3 Summary Dwyer Road Reserve Survey Key Themes

Dwyer Road Reserve Community Park- Key Themes	No. of times issue raised	Proposed Design Brief Response
Insufficient Car parking in the area	8	Only 26% of the available commuter car parking will be situated within this area. Parking has been redistributed the other quadrants around the Station (originally 85% on Crozier Tce). The new station redistributes the parking to all four quadrants (Murray Tce 41%, Railway Tce (26%), Addison Avenue 7% and Crozier Tce 26%). The inclusion of digital signs communicating availability of car parking in the area will seek to improve the experience for commuters. Refer to Traffic Impact Statement -Attachment 6 Additional indented parking along the northern edge of Dwyer Road Reserve will be investigated in the detail design of the Reserve. Parking will be formalised on the southern portion of Diagonal Way to Crew Street.
Increased traffic in surrounding streets	4	It is expected that traffic volumes into this area will be reduced due to the new car-parking configuration being provided DPTI, as part of the Oaklands Crossing upgrade. That is, parking off Crozier Terrace will be reduced from 254 to 94 parks, therefore reducing traffic movements in the area. The inclusion of digital signs communicating availability of car parking available in the area will seek to improve the impact on local residents, Assessment of parking controls will be undertaken late 2019 calendar year. Refer to Traffic Impact Statement -Attachment 6
Pedestrian Activated crossing (PAC) along Diagonal way. Traffic light along Crew Street.	4	Discussions with DPTI have commenced with overall in principle support for the PAC proposal. DPTI have commented that the proposed PAC will be listed on their strategic initiatives matrix for future consideration of funding support. Detailed design and cost estimates to be considered in a funding partnership. Capital works is not programmed until 2021/22 as per GC190326R08. Sensors will be installed in 2019/20 financial year to understand the current pedestrian movements in/through the precinct. Wombat crossing (traffic control device) proposed on Crew Street for pedestrian vehicle conflict management.
Emergency vehicle access to station	1	Access to the station is not restricted with access from Dwyer Road and Crozier Terrace retained. Noting the impact of car parking and controls in

		surrounding streets will be assessed after the Oaklands Station project completion Refer to Traffic Impact Statement- Attachment 6
More trees Native bird and insect attracting plants	2 1	Additional tree planting is proposed as part of the scheme. Plant species selected will consider habitat value.
Increased noise and air pollution	2	The proposal will improve environmental outcomes of the precinct by increasing planting of trees and limited in vehicle movements in the locality of the reserve.
Provision of Toilet	4	One Exeloo is located at the Railway Station within close proximity approx. 30 metres to Dwyer Road reserve. The proposed road closure will enhance connections for pedestrian safe pedestrian movement and access.
Play equipment / Activities - For those with disability	 1	To be considered throughout detailed design.
- Hanging chairs, net swing and skittles	1	
- Water play	2	
- Climbing	1	
- Board game tables	1	
Limit the digital play	2	Play equipment considered will provide interaction and different types/levels of physical activity. Technology will be an added feature to enhance physical, social and passive play.
Shade	2	Shade sails will be part of the design, as well as natural shade through additional tree planting.
BBQ and Compost bins and water stations	2	BBQ and water station(s) will be part of the final design. A review of bins types will be considered based on operating and maintenance requirements
Information Kiosk	1	An interactive digital screen that will provide relevant information on events and services will be funded by Smart Cities and Suburbs grant funding.
Community Garden location, Fruit orchard	3	This will be reviewed in detailed design in consultation with interested stakeholders, with reference to the Community Garden Framework.
Graffiti / vandalism	1	The inclusion of CCTV cameras will be investigated to enhance community safety in the precinct. Crime prevention through environmental design principles applied to the project.
Space for dogs	1	Council has two dedicated dog parks. Dwyer Road reserve is an off-leash dog exercise area. However, dogs have to be on leash within 5 metres of play area.

Attachment 3 Summary Dwyer Road Reserve Survey Key Themes

Government of South Australia
Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure

In reply please quote *2019/00099/01*
Enquiries to George Morias
Telephone 08 7109 7878

RECEIVED
CITY OF MARION
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
18 JUN 2019
Original
Fwd:
File No:
2 5 8 7 8 10 P
SCANNED

ROAD AND MARINE SERVICES
77 Grenfell Street
Adelaide SA 5000
GPO Box 1533
Adelaide SA 5001
ABN 92 366 288 135

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

Dear Mr Skull,

Thank you for your letter of 8 May 2019 to the Chief Executive of the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure. He has asked me to respond on his behalf in my role as the delegate of the Commissioner of Highways.

I can advise that Diagonal Way is under the care, control and management of the City of Marion, even with the Section 26(2) issued. As such, formal approval is not required from the Commissioner of Highways to commence the road closure process for Diagonal Way under Section 26(8) of the *Highways Act 1926*.

Yours sincerely,

Emma Kokar
A/EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ROAD AND MARINE SERVICES

13 June 2019

#14109448

CITY OF MARION

About this Document	Disclaimer
This map has been created for the purpose of showing basic locality information and is a representation of the data currently held by The City of Marion. This information is provided for private use only.	While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the product, Council accepts no responsibility for any errors or omissions. Property boundary line network data is supplied by State Government.

Map Width: 799.5 m
Created by eng
Monday, 18 March 2019

N W E S



Proposed Diagonal Way Closure

CITY of MARION
TRAFFIC IMPACT STATEMENT

Diagonal Way, Oaklands Park
Road Closure
DRAWING NO: , SHEET NO:,

BACKGROUND

To develop a significant open/green space, provide a connection with the Oaklands Park Station Plaza and promote the movement of pedestrians and cyclists (from the Station to the Marion Shopping Complex), Council is proposing to combine the existing reserve and eastern portion of the Morphett Road reserve corridor.

To facilitate this proposal, the closure of Diagonal Way (from the northern edge of the housing to Crozier Terrace) is proposed.

It is expected that traffic volumes into this area will be reduced due to the new car parking configuration being provided by DPTI, as part of the Oaklands Crossing upgrade. That is, parking off Crozier Terrace will be reduced from 254 to 94 parks, therefore reducing traffic movements in the area.

It should be noted that as part of the construction activities associated with the Oaklands Crossing/Station upgrade, the PTP Alliance (the contractor undertaking the project for Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure) has closed this portion of Diagonal Way to set up a Site Office complex.

PROPOSAL
The proposal consists of:

- Closing the northern portion of Diagonal Way, from the northern edge of the housing to Crozier Terrace;
- Utilising the Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991 to facilitate the closure;
- The land will be amalgamated into the reserve and a new Certificate of Title (CT) issued over the land – it will be listed as community land.

The closure of the road and the formulation of a new reserve is considered advantageous in reducing possible conflict and congestion.

IMPACTS

Possible Impacts	Comments
Transfer of traffic to adjacent streets	This is unlikely as traffic volumes in the area should be reduced, as: • The significant traffic generator, 254 car parks at the Station has been reduced to 94 spaces. • Only 26% of the available car parking will be situated within this area – with parking relocated to other quadrants around the Station.
In-direct access to residential area	Alternative routes are readily available

OUTCOMES

The proposed closure will:

- Improve amenity in the area
- Reducing congestion and access issues for those properties abutting Diagonal Way;

- Facilitate the movement of pedestrians and cyclists (allowing the provision a shared path from the Station to the south and the Marion Shopping complex)
- Reduce traffic movements (turns) and possible congestion at the junction Diagonal Way and Crew Street (only 30 metres from Diagonal Road
- Facilitate the development of a significant open space area for the community
- Reduce the amount of land being used for road in the area.

CONSULTATION

A consultation plan is being developed to engage the community and stakeholders.

TCD Proposer
Name: Mark Griffin
Title: Unit Manager, Engineering
Authority: City of Marion
Date: June 2019

Traffic Impact Statement Certification

Recognised Traffic Engineering Practitioner Certification
I certify that the installation, alteration or removal of the traffic control device(s) described in the TIS and shown on the attached plans:

- is an appropriate treatment at the location;
- is in accordance with the "Code of Technical Requirements" (Part 2 of the Manual of Legal Responsibilities and Technical Requirements for Traffic Control Devices);
- is in accordance with DPTI Operational Instructions.

……	..…Mark Griffin…….	…June 2019….
Recognised Traffic Engineering Practitioner	Print Name	Date

Separable Portions Program of Works

- Aligned to Councils funding agreement
- Aligned to road closure process



Detailed design/ documentation- 2019/20

Construction- (2019/20)

Construction (subect to road closure)- (2020/21)

Design development 30% - (2019/20)
Detailed design/ documentation- (2020/21)
Construction contract admin- (2021/22)

Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018

Originating Officer	Unit Manager Governance and Records - Jaimie Thwaites
Corporate Manager	Manager Corporate Governance - Kate McKenzie
General Manager	Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell
Report Reference	GC190625R21

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to present Council with an overview of the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018 and seek endorsement of the Public Interest Disclosure Policy and Procedure.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018* (PID Act) is due to commence on 1 July 2019 and will replace the framework for protection of appropriate disclosures of public interest information currently set out in the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1992*.

This Bill outlines the circumstances in which a person can appropriately disclose confidential environmental or health information in the public interest. It also outlines when a public officer can disclose public administration information, regardless of any confidentiality or secrecy provisions that may apply.

These protections promote accountability and transparency in government by giving informants greater protection, and offering clear rules about when information can be appropriately disclosed.

It also allows informants to disclose information to members of the media or a member of parliament, should the relevant authority fail to respond within a legislated timeframe. Under the Bill, disclosure to a journalist is an action of last resort.

It is recommended that Council adopts an appropriate Public Interest Disclosure Policy (Appendix 2) and Procedure (Appendix 3) to ensure compliance with the requirement of the PID Act and Public Interest Disclosure Guidelines (currently in draft form) developed by the Office of Public Integrity. A copy of the draft policy and procedure for Council's consideration and if agreed, adoption.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **adopts the "Public Interest Disclosure Policy" attached as appendix 2 subject to any suggested amendments.**

2. **notes the "Public Interest Disclosure Procedure" attached as appendix 3**

3. **notes that the Public Interest Disclosure Policy will replace the Whistle Blowers Policy adopted on 27 March 2018 upon the commencement of the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018 (ie on 1 July 2019).**

Legal / Legislative / Policy:	The Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018 commences 1 July 2019. It is recommended that Council adopts an appropriate Public Interest Disclosure Policy and Procedure to ensure compliance with the Act and ICAC Public Interest Disclosure Guidelines.
Risk Management:	Failure to take action by Council within the legislated timeframes means

an informant can make their disclosure known to a journalist or Member of Parliament (other than a Minister). Adhering to an adopted Procedure mitigates the risk of this occurring.

BACKGROUND

In 2018 the South Australian Government passed the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018 (PID Act) as part of a package of new legislation and amendments arising from recommendations by the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (Commissioner) after his review of the existing legislative framework in 2014.

The PID Act - which is not yet in force, but is to commence on 1 July 2019 - replaces the framework for the protection of appropriate disclosures about public interest information currently set out in the Whistleblowers Protection Act 1992 (Whistleblowers Act). The Local Government Association (LGA) has prepared a comprehensive explanation of the scope and impact of the PID Act and the obligations of councils — in particular the important responsibilities of the CEO and designated responsible officers.

A copy of this document titled **Public Interest Disclosure Act Update (May 2019)** is attached as Appendix 1.

It is recommended that councils review and adopt a Public Interest Disclosure Policy and Public Interest Disclosure Procedure as a matter of best practice and in order to reduce the risk of non-compliance with the PID Act timeframes for responding to appropriate disclosures.

DISCUSSION

The City of Marion is committed to investigating all public interest disclosures in a confidential manner and taking action accordingly. The Chief Executive Officer ('CEO') has identified the Manager Corporate Governance and the Manager Human Resources as the responsible officers who shall be responsible for:

- receiving the information;
- undertaking a preliminary investigation;
- decide what action (if any)
- notify the informant and the Office for Public Integrity of the outcomes and
- reporting the matter to the CEO .

In a situation where the information disclosed is about or is related to the CEO, the responsible officer/s shall report the matter to the Mayor who will determine how the matter will be investigated. In the case where a person is disclosing information about or in relation to one of the responsible officers, the information should be provided direct to the CEO.

Disclosures can be made to either of or both responsible officers in person, by telephone, in writing or via email. All disclosures will be investigated by the responsible officer/s in order to assess, investigate and report on the disclosure and recommend a course of action in a prompt and fair manner. Generally:

a) a staff member about whom a complaint has been made will be informed as soon as appropriate and be given the opportunity to respond to the allegation(s);
b) the investigation will be conducted with procedural fairness; and
c) a report on the results of the investigation, along with any recommendations will be made available to the CEO accordingly.

All disclosures of any nature will be reported to the CEO or the Mayor where the matter relates to the CEO. Those of a serious nature involving fraud, theft or corruption will be reported to the South Australian Police and/or Office of Public Integrity.

Under the PID Act, failure to take action by the Council within the legislated timeframes will mean an informant can make their disclosure known to a journalist or Member of Parliament.

The policy and procedure will be available on the Council's website. Training on the PID Act will be made available to all staff and information in relation to this procedure will also be provided to new staff as part of their induction program.

In situations where, after investigation, a disclosure is found to be deliberately false, malicious or vexatious, the confidentiality provisions and protection under legislation will not apply. In these cases, the CEO or the Mayor (where the matter relates to the CEO) will determine if the informant's identity will remain confidential. The person deliberately making such a disclosure may become the subject of legal proceedings under the Act or through common law action. In the case of an employee making a deliberate malicious disclosure or accusation about another employee, action may be taken under the City of Marion Performance Management Policy.

CONCLUSION

The City of Marion Public Interest Disclosure Policy and Procedure have been designed to ensure that staff and members of the public can raise concerns regarding actual or suspected contravention of ethical and legal standards without fear of reprisal or feeling threatened by doing so. The Policy and Procedure have been drafted in line with the Act and relevant Guidelines.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Appendix 1 - Public Interest Disclosure Act Update for Councils May 2019	PDF File
2	Appendix 2 - DRAFT Public Interest Disclosure Policy	PDF File
3	Appendix 3 - DRAFT Public Interest Disclosure Procedure	PDF File

May 2019 - Public Interest Disclosure Act Update

In 2018 the South Australian Government passed the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018* (**PID Act**) as part of a package of new legislation and amendments arising from recommendations by the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption (**Commissioner**) after his review of the existing legislative framework in 2014.

The PID Act - which is not yet in force, but is to commence on 1 July 2019 - replaces the framework for the protection of appropriate disclosures about public interest information currently set out in the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1992* (**Whistleblowers Act**). Whilst many of the concepts remain the same or very similar, there are a few key differences between the regimes that Councils should be mindful of, which are discussed in further detail below.

Overview

The PID Act is intended to:

- protect disclosures about wrongdoing in the private or public sector, in circumstances where the information is disclosed to an appropriate recipient and the information disclosed relates to a substantial risk to public health or safety or the environment;
- facilitate appropriate disclosures about public administration information by public officers or former public officers;
- ensure that those disclosures are properly assessed and, where necessary, investigated and acted upon; and
- ensure that those who make appropriate disclosures are protected against reprisals.

A public officer (which includes Council officers and employees) can make an appropriate disclosure pertaining to either environmental and health information, or public administration information. Members of the public will only be afforded protection from liability for appropriate disclosures with respect to environmental and health information.

Disclosures can only be made to 'relevant authorities' as defined in the Act, or to journalists or members of Parliament when a relevant authority fails to properly deal with the disclosure.

Impact

The impact of the PID Act can be summarised as follows:

- where an appropriate disclosure is made to a relevant authority, the informant will be protected from all liability, despite any duties of secrecy or confidentiality or any other restriction on disclosure (statutory or otherwise) which would otherwise apply;
- relevant authorities (which in some cases can include Councils) have a duty to act promptly upon receipt of an appropriate disclosure to assess the information, decide what action (if any) to take, and notify the informant and the Office for Public Integrity (**OPI**) of the outcome of that assessment;

- if relevant authorities fail to act in the required timeframes, informants will be similarly protected from liability in relation to a subsequent disclosure of that information to a journalist or a member of Parliament;
- penalties of up to $20,000 or 2 years' imprisonment can apply:
  - if persons to whom appropriate disclosures are made knowingly, and without the consent of the informant, disclose an informant's identity (other than to the extent required to properly investigate the information disclosed, or as permitted by any guidelines prepared by OPI);
  - for victimising (causing detriment to) someone who has made or intends to make an appropriate disclosure;
  - for preventing or hindering a person from making an appropriate disclosure; and/or
  - for making false or misleading disclosures (note - this was the only penalty provision under the former regime);
- CEOs and presiding officers of public sector agencies (described in the PID Act as 'principal officers') are required, within 3 months of commencement of the PID Act, to designate 'responsible officers' in accordance with any guidelines prepared by OPI, and to ensure the contact details of the responsible officers are made available to officers and employees of the Council/agency;
- responsible officers, once appointed by principal officers of Councils (CEOs) and public sector agencies, are required to:
  - complete any training courses approved by the Commissioner for the purposes of the *Public Interest Disclosure Regulations* 2019 (**PID Regulations**) (noting that at the time of this update, no training courses have been approved yet);
  - receive appropriate disclosures, and ensure compliance with the PID Act in relation to any such disclosures; and
  - make appropriate recommendations for dealing with any such disclosures; and
  - provide advice to officers and employees of the agency or Council in relation to the administration of the PID Act; and
- the principal officers of public sector agencies are also required to prepare and maintain (including making available on the internet) a document describing the applicable procedures for persons making appropriate disclosure, and for officers and employees required to deal with any such disclosure, including the steps required to protect informants and to minimise risks of detrimental action against informants and persons the subject of an appropriate disclosure.
- at present, Councils are not legally obliged to prepare and maintain this procedure document but, as it is anticipated that this obligation may be extended to Councils in the future, Councils may nonetheless wish to do so as a matter of best practice and in order to reduce the risk of non-compliance with the timeframes for responding to appropriate disclosures.

An overview of a number of key changes and definitions is set out in the table attached to this note at **Annexure A**. The table at **Annexure B** sets out the 'relevant authority' for the various categories of information about which an appropriate disclosure may be made.

Key changes - further detail

Scope of disclosure

One of the most significant changes in the PID Act is that it narrows the scope of public interest disclosure that can be made and protected.

The PID Act provides that disclosure of 'public interest information' will only be protected where it is made to a 'relevant authority'. This is narrower than the Whistleblowers Act, which protected disclosures of public interest information made by informants to any 'person to whom it is, in the circumstances of the case, reasonable and appropriate to make the disclosure.'

The narrowing of the scope is supplemented by the introduction of specific duties to act which are placed on the authority to which the disclosure is made. In particular, the Act imposes specific requirements to take appropriate action within certain timeframes (30 days for the initial assessment, and 90 days - or such longer time as is notified in writing - for subsequent action). If no response to the disclosure is provided or the appropriate steps are not taken within those timeframes, an informant's subsequent disclosure to a journalist or a member of Parliament will also be protected.

However, if the relevant authority determines that no action is required in relation to an appropriate disclosure (either because the information disclosed doesn't justify the taking of further action, or the information relates to a matter that has already been investigated and there is no reason to re-examine the matter, or there is another good reason why no action should be taken), then any subsequent disclosure of the same matter (other than to a member of Parliament or the OPI) will no longer be protected.

Duties of principal officers and responsible officers

One of the key matters for Councils to note is the requirement for the principal officer of a public sector agency or Council, within 3 months of commencement of the PID Act, to ensure that one or more officers or employees are designated as 'responsible officers'. For the purposes of the PID Act, a Council's principal officer is its chief executive officer.

This is similar to the obligation currently set out in section 302B of the *Local Government Act* 1999 - which will be repealed upon the commencement of the PID Act - that requires Councils to ensure a member of staff (with the qualifications prescribed by the regulations) is designated as the responsible officer for the purposes of the Whistleblowers Act.

Although the PID Act notes that the regulations may prescribe qualifications for responsible officers, the Regulations currently only require that responsible officers must have completed any training courses approved by the Commissioner. As noted above, no such courses have yet been identified.

The PID Act also requires principal officers of public sector agencies to ensure that a document setting out the agency's procedures for making, receiving and addressing appropriate disclosures is prepared and maintained in accordance with the OPI's guidelines. That disclosure document or procedure must:

- be made available on the internet and for inspection by members of the public at the agency's premises;
- include the name and contact details of the responsible officer for the agency;
- detail the clear obligations on the agency and its officers and employees in relation to appropriate disclosures; and

- describe the risk management steps to be taken to assess and minimise detrimental action arising from public interest disclosure.

The PID Guidelines also set out some additional matters which are to be included in that procedure document, including:

- a clear statement from the principal officer with respect to his or her expectations in respect of the operation and implementation of the PID Act and commitment to the protection of informants and to the genuine and efficient consideration and action in relation to information provided in a public interest disclosure;
- the manner in which a public interest disclosure will be securely received and stored;
- the criteria to be applied in the assessment of an appropriate disclosure; and
- the manner in which an informant will be kept informed about their disclosure.

Although the obligation to appoint responsible officers applies to the principal officers of both Councils and public sector agencies, the obligation with respect to this "disclosure document" is currently directed solely at public sector agencies.

That being the case, Councils are not presently legally obliged to prepare and maintain that document. However, as it is anticipated that this obligation may be extended to Councils in the future, Councils may still, as a matter of best practice and in the interest of increasing transparency and accountability, wish to develop a document of this nature. Having a document of this nature will also assist to reduce the risk that an appropriate disclosure may not be assessed and actioned in the time frames provided for in the PID Act (which could then result in the informant escalating the matter by speaking to a journalist about it).

To assist in that regard, the Local Government Association has prepared a Model Public Interest Disclosure Policy and Model Public Interest Disclosure Procedure which Councils can use to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Act and the Guidelines. In particular, the Model Procedure addresses the matters prescribed in the PID Guidelines and the PID Act that are required to be included in the "disclosure document" referred to above, as well as a number of other steps which the PID Guidelines require recipients of an appropriate disclosure to take.

Other differences of note

The existing obligations on recipients of appropriate disclosures to keep the identity of informants confidential have not changed. Nor have the provisions relating to victimisation, save that:

- victimisation is, in addition to being considered a tort and an act of victimisation under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*, now also considered an offence (in relation to which proceedings can be commenced by the Commissioner of Police or the Director of Public Prosecutions); and
- the definition of 'detriment' has changed slightly, to identify that:
  - loss or damage includes damage to reputation;
  - injury or harm includes psychological harm; and
  - a threat of reprisal may be express or implied, conditional or unconditional, and in any proceedings dealing with an act of victimisation (including the prosecution of any

offence), it is not necessary to prove that the person threatened actually feared that the threat would be carried out.

It remains an offence to make a false disclosure, although the definition of the offence has changed slightly in the PID Act, and now provides that a false or misleading disclosure must be knowingly made - recklessness is no longer captured. The PID Act also creates a new offence of preventing or hindering disclosure, which has a maximum penalty of $20,000 or imprisonment for 2 years.

Unlike under the *Whistleblowers Act*, there is now no longer a requirement for an informant to assist with any official investigations arising from their disclosure (at the risk of forfeiting the right to protection should the individual fail to do so). It appears the purpose behind the removal of this requirement is to encourage individuals to report disclosures by making the consequences of doing so less onerous and serious.

There is also now some additional guidance as to what may be included in the regulations, including that the regulations may prescribe fines not exceeding $5,000 for offences against the regulations, and that the regulations are to be a matter for the discretion of the Commissioner.

What next?

The PID Act has received assent from both Houses, and is due to commence on 1 July 2019. From that date, Councils will have 3 months to appoint responsible officers, and recipients of appropriate disclosures (including Councils) will need to have regard to and comply with the PID Act and the PID Guidelines in relation to:

- the information that needs to be provided to OPI in the event of an appropriate disclosure;
- any required action in the event of such a disclosure;
- the appointment of responsible officers; and
- the policies and procedures that public sector agencies need to have in place for dealing with appropriate disclosures (which it is recommended Councils also adopt).

The Guidelines are currently available on the OPI's website in draft form to assist in the preparation for the commencement of the PID Act. The Guidelines will also commence in final form (which may involve some minor changes to the current draft Guidelines) on 1 July 2019.

The LGA recommends that Councils review and adopt as appropriate the Model Public Interest Disclosure Policy and Procedure, which have now been released in anticipation of the commencement of the regime, to ensure compliance with the requirements of the PID Act and the Guidelines. LGA will also shortly provide further information about training sessions on the impact of the PID Act to be held in June 2019.

Annexure A

Key differences between the legislative regimes

Topic	Under the Whistleblowers Act	Under the PID Act
Immunity	A person who makes an appropriate disclosure of public interest information incurs no civil or criminal liability by doing so.	If: • a person makes an appropriate disclosure of environmental and health information; or • a public officer makes an appropriate disclosure of public administration information, the person is not subject to any liability as a result of that disclosure, despite any duty of secrecy or confidentiality or any other restriction on disclosure (whether or not imposed by an Act) applicable to the person.
Public Interest Information	information that tends to show: (a) that an adult person (whether or not a public officer), body corporate or government agency is or has been involved (either before of after the commencement of this Act): (i) in an illegal activity; or (ii) in an irregular and unauthorised use of public money; or (iii) in substantial mismanagement of public resources; or (iv) in conduct that causes a substantial risk to public health and safety, or to the environment; or (b) that a public officer is guilty of maladministration in or in relation to the performance (either before of after the commencement of this Act) of official functions; (replaced by public administration + interest information sections)	**environmental and health information** • information that raises a potential issue of a substantial risk to the environment or to the health or safety of the public generally or a significant section of the public (whether occurring before or after the commencement of the PID Act); or **public administration information** • information that raises a potential issue of corruption, misconduct or maladministration in public administration (whether occurring before or after the commencement of the PID Act)
Appropriate disclosure	a disclosure of public interest information made to a person to whom it is, in the circumstances of the case, reasonable and appropriate to make the disclosure, where the person making the disclosure: • believes on reasonable grounds that the information is true; or	• in relation to environmental and health information, means a disclosure to a relevant authority where the person making the disclosure:

Topic	Under the Whistleblowers Act	Under the PID Act
	• isn't in a position to form a belief on reasonable grounds about the truth of the information, but believes on reasonable grounds that the information may be true; and is of sufficient significance to justify its disclosure to enable its truth to be investigated.	- believes on reasonable grounds that the information is true; or - isn't in a position to form a belief on reasonable grounds about the truth of the information, but believes on reasonable grounds that the information may be true; and is of sufficient significance to justify its disclosure to enable its truth to be investigated. • in relation to public administration information, means a disclosure by a public officer to a relevant authority where the public officer reasonably suspects that the information raises a potential issue of corruption, misconduct or maladministration in public administration (where corruption, misconduct and maladministration have the same definition as in the *ICAC Act*). • otherwise means a disclosure to a journalist, or a member of Parliament other than a Minister of the Crown, <u>in circumstances where the person has</u>: - already made an appropriate disclosure (as defined above) of substantially the same environmental and health or public administration information; and - in making that earlier disclosure, made their identity known to the relevant authority; and - either: ◦ has not, within 30 days of making that earlier disclosure, received notification from

Topic	Under the Whistleblowers Act	Under the PID Act
		the relevant authority that the disclosure has been assessed and that either action is being taken (and what that action is) or that no action is being taken and why; or ◦ has not, within 90 days of making that earlier disclosure (or such longer time as the relevant authority may advise by written notice), received notification from the relevant authority ; and - reasonable grounds to believe that the information is true.
False disclosure	A person who makes a disclosure of false public interest information knowing it to be false or being reckless about whether it is false is guilty of an offence. Penalty: Division 5 fine or division 5 imprisonment. A person who makes a false disclosure of public interest information is not protected by this Act.	A person must not make a disclosure of public interest information knowing that it is false or misleading in a material particular (whether by reason of the inclusion or omission of a particular). Maximum penalty: $20,000 or 2 years' imprisonment. A person who makes a false or misleading disclosure of public interest information is not protected by this Act.
Notification of informant as to outcome of disclosure	If an appropriate disclosure of public interest information is made to a public official, that official must, wherever practicable and in accordance with the law, notify the informant of the outcome of any investigation into the matters to which the disclosure relates.	A person to whom an appropriate disclosure of public interest information is made must assess the information as soon as practicable after the disclosure is made and, after that assessment, must: • take action in accordance with any applicable guidelines or as is appropriate in the circumstances; • take reasonable steps to notify the informant (if their identity is known)

Topic	Under the Whistleblowers Act	Under the PID Act
		that an assessment has been made and to advise: - of the action being taken; or - if no action is being taken, of the reasons why; • provide OPI with information relating to the disclosure in accordance with any applicable guidelines. A person who takes action in relation to public interest information (or, if that action consists of referring the disclosure to another person, the person to whom the disclosure is referred) must: • take reasonable steps to notify the informant (if their identity is known) of the outcome of that action; and • provide OPI with information relating to the outcome of that action in accordance with any applicable guidelines.

Annexure B

Relevant Authorities

Where the information relates to…	the relevant authority is…
a public officer* *as defined and set out in Schedule 1 of the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012* - relevantly, this includes members, officers and employees of local government bodies	either: • the person who is designated by the Guidelines as being taken to be responsible for management or supervision of the public officer; or • the person who is in fact responsible for the management or supervision of the public officer; or • the relevant responsible officer (as designated by the Council in accordance with section 12 of the PID Act)
a public sector agency or public sector employee	either: • the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment; or • the responsible officer for the relevant public sector agency
an agency to which the *Ombudsman Act 1972* applies	the Ombudsman
a location within the area of a particular Council established under the *Local Government Act 1999*	a member, officer or employee of that Council
a risk to the environment	the Environment Protection Authority
an irregular and unauthorised use of public money or substantial	the Auditor-General
the commission, or suspected commission, of any offence	a member of the police force
a judicial officer	the Judicial Conduct Commissioner
a member of Parliament	the Presiding Officer of the House of Parliament to which the member belongs
a person or a matter of a prescribed class[1]	an authority declared by the regulations to be a relevant authority in relation to such information

[1] at this stage, no prescribed persons or classes have been identified

Where the information relates to…	the relevant authority is…
public interest information - being: • environmental and health information (information that raises a potential issue of a substantial risk to the environment or to the health or safety of the public generally or a significant section of the public); or • public administration information (information that raises a potential issue of corruption, misconduct or maladministration in public administration)	• the OPI; • a Minister of the Crown; or • any other prescribed person or person of a prescribed class

1. RATIONALE

1.1. The City of Marion is committed to upholding the principles of transparency and accountability in its administrative and management practices, it encourages the making of disclosures that reveal public interest information.

1.2. The purpose of this Policy is to ensure that the City of Marion:

- properly fulfils its responsibilities under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018 (PID Act)*;
- encourages and facilitates Disclosures of Public Interest Information in accordance with the objects and requirements of the PID Act ;
- ensures there is appropriate oversight of public interest disclosures about corruption, misconduct and maladministration in public administration;
- provides appropriate protection for those who make Disclosures in accordance with the Act; and
- acknowledges the need to appropriately support Informants, the Responsible Officer and, as appropriate, those Public Officers affected by any appropriate Disclosure.

2. POLICY STATEMENT

2.1. This Policy applies to appropriate Disclosures of Public Interest Information that are made in accordance with the PID Act by public officers including Council Members, Officers and Employees of the Council, and by members of the public, and is intended to complement the reporting framework under the ICAC Act.

3. OBJECTIVES

3.1. This Policy is also designed to complement the existing communication channels within Council, and operate in conjunction with other existing policies, including:

- Fraud & Corruption Management Policy;
- Code of Conduct for Council Employees;
- Code of Conduct for Council Members; and
- Complaint and Grievance Policy

3.2. The Council is committed to:

- referring, as necessary, appropriate Disclosures to another Relevant Authority;
- where the Disclosure relates to Corruption, or serious or systemic Misconduct or Maladministration in public administration, reporting the Disclosure directly to the OPI in accordance with the Guidelines and the requirements of the ICAC Act;

- otherwise facilitating the investigation of appropriate Disclosures in a manner which promotes fair and objective treatment of those involved; and
- rectifying any substantiated wrongdoing to the extent practicable in all the circumstances.

4. POLICY SCOPE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Disclosure Process

4.1. Disclosures are to be handled by the Council in accordance with the Public Interest Disclosure Procedure.

4.2. Nothing in this Policy prevents a person from making a Disclosure to a Relevant Authority external to the Council (i.e. the Ombudsman or the OPI). This is a choice to be made by the Informant at his/her discretion. The Council recommends an Informant have regard to the factors at clause 6.4 of the Public Interest Disclosure Procedure when deciding where to direct a Disclosure.

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBITIES

The Role of the Principal Officer

5.1. The Principal Officer is responsible for:

5.1.1. ensuring that one or more appropriately qualified officers or employees of the Council are designated as responsible officers of the Council for the purposes of the PID Act and undertake any training required by the Public Interest Disclosure Regulations; and

5.1.2. ensuring that the name and contact details of each responsible officer of the Council are made available to officers and employees of the council; and

5.1.3. the preparation and maintenance of this Procedure in accordance with the requirements of the PID Act and the Directions and Guidelines, in particular the Public Interest Disclosure Guidelines.

The Role of the Responsible Officer

5.2. A person designated as a Responsible Officer for the Council:

5.2.1. must:

5.2.1.1. receive appropriate Disclosures relating to the Council and ensure compliance with the PID Act, and the Public Interest Disclosure Procedure, in relation to any such Disclosures;

5.2.1.2. make appropriate recommendations to the principal officer of the Council in relation to dealing with Disclosures, including any suggested changes to this Policy or the Public Interest Disclosure Procedure; and

5.2.1.3. provide advice to officers and employees of the Council in relation to the administration of the PID Act; and

5.2.1.4. complete any training courses approved by the Commissioner for the purposes of the Public Interest Disclosure Regulations; and

5.2.2. may carry out any other functions relating to the PID Act.

5.3. Upon the receipt of a Disclosure, the Responsible Officer will deal with the disclosure in accordance with the Public Interest Disclosure Procedure.

5.4. In making any determination or taking any action under this Policy or pursuant to the Public Interest Disclosure Procedure:

5.4.1. the Responsible Officer may seek legal advice from Council's lawyers and/or guidance from SAPOL or the Ombudsman in relation to the most appropriate course of action to pursue; and

5.4.2. is authorised to incur costs in accordance with the Council's Budget for that purpose.

5.5. The Responsible Officer will liaise as required with the Informant and any Independent Assessor in relation to any investigation process undertaken in accordance with the Public Interest Disclosure Procedure, and will ensure that the Informant is provided with support and protection as necessary and appropriate in the circumstances of the Disclosure.

The Role of a Council member, employee or officer of the Council

5.6. A Council member, employee or officer of the Council is responsible for:

5.6.1. ensuring they comply with this Procedure and the Public Interest Disclosure Policy when dealing with any Disclosure; and

5.6.2. immediately referring any Disclosure of environmental and health information made to them by a member of the public, or any Disclosure of public interest information made to them by a public officer, to the Responsible Officer.

Information to Elected Body

6.1. As a matter of discretion, the Principal Officer may inform the elected body, on a confidential basis, of the fact that an investigation of a Disclosure took place and the outcome of the investigation as outlined in the Public Interest Disclosure Procedure.

Protection for the Informant

7.1. An Informant who makes an appropriate Disclosure is protected by:

7.1.1. immunity from criminal or civil liability as provided for in section 5(1) of the PID Act;

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7.1.2. a prohibition on disclosure of his/her identity as provided for in section 8 of the PID Act;

7.1.3. a prohibition against Victimisation as provided for in section 9 of the PID Act; and

7.1.4. a prohibition against hindering, obstructing or preventing an Informant from making an appropriate Disclosure as provided for in section 11 of the PID Act.

7.2. The PID Act does not provide any protection to people who knowingly make disclosures that are false or misleading.

7.3. A person who knowingly makes a Disclosure that is false or misleading in a material particular is guilty of an offence and may be prosecuted.

7.4. A person who personally commits an act of Victimisation against an Informant is guilty of an offence and may be prosecuted.

7.5. The Council will take action as appropriate in the circumstances of the relevant Disclosure/s to protect Informants from Victimisation. Such action may include acting in accordance with the risk minimisation steps set out in the Public Interest Disclosure Procedure and/or referring the matter to the SA Police.

7.6. Any Council Member or employee or officer of the Council who:

7.6.1. knowingly makes a disclosure that is false or misleading; or

7.6.2. commits an act of Victimisation in relation to an Informant; or

7.6.3. acts otherwise than in accordance with this Policy or the Public Interest Disclosure Procedure (including with respect to divulging the identity of an Informant) in relation to a Disclosure

may also face disciplinary action by the Council or the Chief Executive Officer (as appropriate).

Confidentiality

8.1. The identity of an Informant will be maintained as confidential in accordance with the PID Act.

8.2. A recipient of an appropriate Disclosure may only divulge the identity of an Informant where one of the following applies:

8.2.1. the recipient believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to divulge the identity of the Informant in order to prevent or minimise an imminent risk of serious physical injury or death to any person, **and** the identity of the Informant is then divulged to a person or authority that the recipient believes on reasonable grounds is the most appropriate authority or person to be able to take action to prevent or minimise the imminent risk of serious physical injury or death to any person;

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8.2.2. the recipient has been issued with a notice from the OPI advising that the identity of the Informant is required by the OPI, in which case the recipient **must** disclose the identity of the Informant to the OPI;

8.2.3. doing so is necessary for the matter to be properly investigated (but only to the extent necessary to ensure proper investigation); or

8.2.4. the Informant consents to his/her identity being disclosed.

8.3. The PID Act does not expressly require any other information relating to a Disclosure (including, for example, the nature of the allegations) to be maintained as confidential, but in considering whether to further disclose other information provided as part of an appropriate Disclosure the Council should be mindful of the prohibition against Victimisation in the PID Act.

8.4. An Informant may wish to remain anonymous, but in that event must ensure that the allegation is sufficiently supported by the provision of necessary details and evidence to enable the matter to be properly investigated.

9. REVIEW AND EVALUATION

9.1. This Policy will be available for inspection at the Council's Offices during ordinary business hours and via the Council's website www.marion.sa.gov.au;

9.2. Copies will also be provided to the public upon request;

9.3. The Council will review and update this policy no less than every four (4) years in line with the Council's Policy.

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Appendix A

Relevant Authorities

Where the information relates to…	the relevant authority is…
a public officer* *as defined and set out in Schedule 1 of the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012* - relevantly, this includes members, officers and employees of local government bodies	either: • the person who is designated by the Guidelines as being taken to be responsible for management or supervision of the public officer; or • the person who is in fact responsible for the management or supervision of the public officer; or • the relevant responsible officer (as designated by the Council in accordance with section 12 of the PID Act)
a public sector agency or public sector employee	either: • the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment; or • the responsible officer for the relevant public sector agency
an agency to which the *Ombudsman Act 1972* applies	the Ombudsman
a location within the area of a particular council established under the *Local Government Act 1999*	a member, officer or employee of that Council
a risk to the environment	the Environment Protection Authority
an irregular and unauthorised use of public money or substantial	the Auditor-General
the commission, or suspected commission, of any offence	a member of the police force
a judicial officer	the Judicial Conduct Commissioner
a member of Parliament	the Presiding Officer of the House of Parliament to which the member belongs
a person or a matter of a prescribed class[1]	an authority declared by the regulations to be a relevant authority in relation to such information

[1] at this stage, no prescribed persons or classes have been identified

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Where the information relates to…	the relevant authority is…
public interest information - being: • environmental and health information (information that raises a potential issue of a substantial risk to the environment or to the health or safety of the public generally or a significant section of the public); or • public administration information (information that raises a potential issue of corruption, misconduct or maladministration in public administration)	• the OPI; • a Minister of the Crown; or • any other prescribed person or person of a prescribed class

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Appendix B – Definitions

For the purposes of this Policy the following definitions apply.

1. ***Commissioner*** means the person holding or acting in the office of the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption.

2. ***Corruption in public administration*** is defined in section 5(1) of the ICAC Act and means**:**

    2.1 an offence against Part 7 Division 4 (Offences relating to public officers) of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935*, which includes the following offences:

        (i) bribery or corruption of public officers;

        (ii) threats or reprisals against public officers;

        (iii) abuse of public office;

        (iv) demanding or requiring benefit on basis of public office;

        (v) offences relating to appointment to public office; or

    2.2 an offence against the *Public Sector (Honesty and Accountability) Act 1995* or the *Public Corporations Act 1993*, or an attempt to commit such an offence; or

    2.3 an offence against the *Lobbyists Act 2015*, or an attempt to commit such an offence; or

    2.4 any other offence (including an offence against Part 5 (Offences of dishonesty) of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935)* committed by a public officer while acting in his or her capacity as a public officer or by a former public officer and related to his or her former capacity as a public officer, or by a person before becoming a public officer and related to his or her capacity as a public officer, or an attempt to commit such an offence; or

    2.5 any of the following in relation to an offence referred to in a preceding paragraph:

        (i) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of the offence;

        (ii) inducing, whether by threats or promises or otherwise, the commission of the offence;

        (iii) being in any way, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in, or party to, the commission of the offence;

        (iv) conspiring with others to effect the commission of the offence

3. ***Council*** means City of Marion

4. ***Detriment*** includes:

    - injury, harm (including psychological harm), damage (including damage to reputation) or loss;
    - intimidation or harassment;
    - discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to a person's employment; and/or
    - threats of reprisal (which may be express or implied, and/or conditional or unconditional).

5. ***Directions and Guidelines*** is a reference to the Directions and Guidelines issued pursuant to section 20 of the ICAC Act and/or section 14 of the PID Act, which are available on the Commissioner's website (www.icac.sa.gov.au).

6. ***Disclosure*** means an appropriate disclosure of public interest information made by an Informant to a Relevant Authority.

    A person makes an ***appropriate disclosure of environmental and health information*** if:

    (a) the person:

        i. believes on reasonable grounds that the information is true; or

        ii. is not in a position to form a belief on reasonable grounds about the truth of the information, but believes on reasonable grounds that the information may be true and is of sufficient significance to justify its disclosure so that its truth may be investigated; and

    (b) the disclosure is made to a Relevant Authority.

    A person makes an ***appropriate disclosure of public administration information*** if:

    (a) the person:

        i. is a public officer;

        ii. reasonably suspects that the information raises a potential issue of corruption, misconduct or maladministration in public administration; and

    (b) the disclosure is made to a Relevant Authority.

7. ***Employee*** refers to all the Council's employees, whether they are working in a full-time, part-time or casual capacity.

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8. ***Environmental and health information*** means information that raises a potential issue of a substantial risk to the environment or to the health or safety of the public generally or a significant section of the public.

9. ***Fraud*** includes an intentional dishonest act or omission done with the purpose of deceiving.

10. **ICAC Act** is the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012.*

11. ***Independent Assessor*** means the person designated by the Responsible Officer as being responsible for investigating a disclosure made to City of Marion in accordance with the Public Interest Disclosure Procedure.

12. **Informant** means a person who makes an appropriate disclosure of public interest information to a Relevant Authority.

13. ***Maladministration in public administration*** is defined in section 5(4) of the ICAC Act and

    13.1. means:

    (i) conduct of a public officer, or a practice, policy or procedure of a public authority, that results in an irregular and unauthorised use of public money or substantial mismanagement of public resources; or

    (ii) conduct of a public officer involving substantial mismanagement in or in relation to the performance of official functions; and

    13.2. includes conduct resulting from impropriety, incompetence or negligence; and

    13.3. is to be assessed having regard to relevant statutory provisions and administrative instructions and directions.

14. ***Misconduct in public administration*** is defined in section 5(3) of the *ICAC Act* and means:

    14.1. contravention of a code of conduct by a public officer while acting in his or her capacity as a public officer that constitutes a ground for disciplinary action against the officer; or

    14.2. other misconduct of a public officer while acting in his or her capacity as a public officer.

15. ***Office for Public Integrity (OPI)*** is the office established under the *ICAC Act* that has the function to:

    15.1. receive and assess complaints about public administration from members of the public;

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15.2. receive and assess reports about corruption, misconduct and maladministration in public administration from the Ombudsman, the Council and public officers;

15.3. refer complaints and reports to inquiry agencies, public authorities and public officers in circumstances approved by the Commissioner or make recommendations as to whether and by whom complaints and reports should be investigated;

15.4. give directions or guidance to public authorities in circumstances approved by the Commissioner;

15.5. perform other functions assigned to the Office by the Commissioner.

16. ***Public administration*** defined at section 4 of the ICAC Act and, without limiting the acts that may comprise public administration, an administrative act within the meaning of the *Ombudsman Act 1972* will be taken to be carried out in the course of public administration.

17. ***Public administration information*** means information that raises a potential issue of corruption, misconduct or maladministration in public administration.

18. ***Public interest information*** means environmental or health information, or public administration information.

19. ***PID Act*** means the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018*.

20. ***Principal Officer*** for the purposes of the PID Act means the Chief Executive Officer of the Council.

21. ***Public Officer*** has the meaning given by section 4 and Schedule 1 of the ICAC Act, and includes:

    - a Council member; and
    - an employee or officer of the Council;

22. ***Relevant Authority*** means the person or entity that receives an appropriate disclosure of public interest information in accordance with the PID Act, as set out in Appendix A to this Policy.

23. ***Responsible Officer*** is a person who has completed any training courses approved by the Commissioner for the purposes of the *Public Interest Disclosure Regulations 2019* and has been designated by the Council as responsible officer under section 12 of the PID Act.

24. ***Victimisation*** occurs when a person causes detriment to another on the ground, or substantially on the ground, that the other person (or a third person) has made or intends to make an appropriate disclosure of public interest information.

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1. RATIONALE

1.1. This procedure has been developed to support the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018 and the City of Marion's Public Interest Disclosure Policy.

1.2. This document explains the applicable procedures and processes that the City of Marion has in place for making and dealing with appropriate Disclosures of public interest information, to ensure that the City of Marion:

- properly fulfils its responsibilities under the PID Act and the ICAC Act;
- appropriately encourages and facilitates Disclosures of Public Interest Information, including environmental and health information regarding a location within the area of the City of Marion;
- provides a process by which Disclosures may be made so that they are properly investigated;
- provides appropriate protection for those who make Disclosures in accordance with the Act; and
- recognises the need to appropriately support Informants, the Responsible Officer and, as appropriate, those Public Officers affected by any appropriate Disclosure.

2. PROCEDURE SCOPE AND IMPLEMENTATION

2.1. This Procedure applies to appropriate Disclosures of Public Interest Information, that are made in accordance with the PID Act, by public officers including Council Members, Officers and Employees of the Council, and by members of the public.

2.2. This Procedure is intended to complement the reporting framework under the ICAC Act, and designed to complement the existing communication channels within Council and to operate in conjunction with other existing policies, including the:

- Public Interest Disclosure Policy;
- Fraud & Corruption Prevention Policy;
- Code of Conduct for Council Employees;
- Code of Conduct for Council Members; and
- Internal Review of Council Decisions Policy under section 270 of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

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3. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Procedure the definitions are as per the Public Interest Disclosure Poilcy.

4. PROCEDURE / STEPS

Role of Responsible Officer

4.1. Upon receipt of a Disclosure, the Responsible Officer will deal with the Disclosure in accordance with the processes described in this Procedure, and within the authority granted by the Public Interest Disclosure Policy and the PID Act.

4.2. If an Informant believes that his/her Disclosure is not being dealt with appropriately or in accordance with this Procedure or the Public Interest Disclosure Policy, they should contact the Responsible Officer in the first instance.

4.3. The Responsible Officer may be contacted in person, by telephone or in writing. The relevant contact details are:

- Telephone: 08 8375 6625 (Manager Corporate Governance)
08 7420 6413 (Manager Human Resources)
- Email: Publicinterestdisclosure@marion.sa.gov.au
- Address: Confidential
Responsible Officer, Public Interest Disclosure
PO Box 21
Oaklands Park SA 5046

This mail box is cleared by the records management team daily, however all mail addressed in this way will be delivered direct to the Responsible Officers unopened.

Confidentiality

5.1. The identity of an Informant will be maintained as confidential in accordance with the PID Act.

5.2. A recipient of an appropriate Disclosure may only divulge the identity of an Informant where:

5.2.1. the recipient believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to divulge the identity of the Informant in order to prevent or minimise an imminent risk of serious physical injury or death to any person, **and** the identity of the Informant is then divulged to a person or authority that the recipient believes on reasonable grounds is the most appropriate authority or person to be able to take action to prevent or minimise the imminent risk of serious physical injury or death to any person;

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5.2.2. the recipient has been issued with a notice from the OPI advising that the identity of the Informant is required by the OPI, in which case the recipient must disclose the identity of the Informant to the OPI;

5.2.3. doing so is necessary for the matter to be properly investigated (but only to the extent necessary to ensure proper investigation); or

5.2.4. the Informant consents to his/her identity being disclosed

5.3. The PID Act does not expressly require any other information relating to a Disclosure (including, for example, the nature of the allegations) to be maintained as confidential, but in considering whether to further disclose other information provided as part of an appropriate Disclosure the Council should be mindful of the prohibition against Victimisation in the PID Act.

5.4. An Informant may wish to remain anonymous, but in that event must ensure that the allegation is sufficiently supported by the provision of necessary details and evidence to enable the matter to be properly investigated.

Disclosure Process

6.1. The PID Act provides for protection for Informants where public interest Disclosures are made:

6.1.1. by a member of the public or a public officer about environmental and health information which the Informant reasonably believes to be true or which the Informant believes may be true and is of sufficient significance to warrant Disclosure, regarding a location within the Council area of a particular council; and/or

6.1.2. by a public officer with a reasonable suspicion about public administration information regarding either a location within a Council area or a public officer who is a member, officer or employee of the Council.

6.2. Disclosures should generally, and wherever possible, be directed in the first instance to the Responsible Officer, who has the responsibility for receiving appropriate Disclosures relating to the Council.

6.3. However, nothing in this Procedure prevents a person from making a Disclosure to another Relevant Authority, including a Relevant Authority external to the Council. This is a choice to be made by the Informant at his/her discretion.

6.4. The following are relevant considerations for an Informant in determining where to direct a Disclosure:

6.4.1. when choosing to make a Disclosure internally, Disclosures relating to an elected member or a member of council staff, should usually be made to a Responsible Officer;

6.4.2. Disclosures relating to the Chief Executive Officer (or person acting in that position), should usually be made to a Responsible Officer or the Mayor;

6.4.3. any Disclosure relating to a person appointed as a Responsible Officer should be made to the other person appointed as a Responsible Officer or failing this, to a Relevant Authority external to the Council (such as the OPI);

6.4.4. any Disclosure relating to public administration information about a public officer who is a member, officer or employee of the Council may be made to a Responsible Officer;

6.4.5. any Disclosure relating to Maladministration or Misconduct in public administration may be reported to OPI in accordance with the ICAC Act;

6.4.6. if there is a reasonable suspicion of Corruption, or of Maladministration or Misconduct that is serious or systemic, it must be reported to the OPI in accordance with the Directions and Guidelines;

6.4.7. if a Disclosure contains allegations of Fraud or Corruption, the Informant should report the matter in accordance with the Council's Fraud and Corruption Management Policy, which provides that:

6.4.7.1. if the Disclosure relates to Corruption in public administration it will be reported to the OPI; and

6.4.7.2. if the Disclosure relates to Fraud, it may be reported to the Responsible Officer or direct to SAPOL.

6.5. A Disclosure may be made in person, by telephone or in writing (either by post or email) Where a Disclosure is made by telephone, the recipient must take notes of the conversation and, where possible, should ask the Informant to verify and sign the notes.

Receipt of a Disclosure

7.1. A flowchart outlining the Disclosure Process is at **Appendix B** to this Procedure.

7.2. If a Council member, employee or officer receives a Disclosure of public interest information regarding a location within the Council area, the recipient of that Disclosure will:

7.2.1. ask the Informant whether they consent to the details of their identity being provided to the Responsible Officer, and in doing so advise the Informant that a failure to provide that consent may mean that the Disclosure cannot be properly investigated; and

7.2.2. refer the Disclosure to the Responsible Officer and, in doing so, comply with the wishes of the Informant with respect to whether details of their identity may be divulged.

7.3. Upon the receipt of a Disclosure (whether directly, or by referral from a Council Member, employee or officer), the Responsible Officer will:

7.3.1. immediately undertake a Preliminary Assessment in accordance with Part 8 of this Procedure; and

7.3.2. as soon as practicable thereafter, in accordance with Part 9 of this Procedure:

7.3.2.1. notify the OPI of the Disclosure; and

7.3.2.2. confirm receipt of the Disclosure with the Informant; and

7.3.3. subject to the outcome of the Preliminary Assessment, then take appropriate action, including, where required:

7.3.3.1. appointing an Independent Assessor to further investigate the Disclosure in accordance with Part 10 of this Procedure; and

7.3.3.2. notifying the Informant of the outcome of any action, including any investigation in accordance with Part 11 of this Procedure; and

7.3.3.3. notifying the OPI of the outcome of any action taken in accordance with Part 11 of this Procedure; and/or

7.3.3.4. reporting the outcome of any action taken to the Minister in accordance with Part 11 of this Procedure; and

7.3.3.5. preparing and issuing a final report to the Principal Officer in accordance with Part 12 of this Procedure.

Preliminary Assessment of Disclosure

8.1. Where the identity of the Informant is known to the Responsible Officer or is reasonably ascertainable, the Responsible Officer will acknowledge receipt of the Disclosure within 2 business days and in doing so, will provide a copy of this Policy to the Informant.

8.2. Upon receipt of a Disclosure, the Responsible Officer will undertake a preliminary assessment to determine:

8.2.1. if the content of the Disclosure suggests there is an imminent risk of serious physical injury or death to any person or the public generally;

8.2.2. if the matter/s the subject of the Disclosure involve corruption in public administration, or serious or systemic misconduct or maladministration in public administration; or

8.2.3. if the information disclosed justifies further action, including a decision as to whether the Disclosure:

8.2.3.1. is frivolous, vexatious or trivial (in which case, no further action will be taken in relation to the Disclosure);

8.2.3.2. involves a matter which has already been investigated or acted upon by a Relevant Authority and there is no reason to re-examine the matter or there is other good reason why no action should be taken in respect of the matter (in which case, no further action will be taken in relation to the Disclosure);

8.2.3.3. requires referral to another Relevant Authority external to the Council; or

8.2.3.4. warrants referral to an Independent Assessor for a formal investigation and report to Council.

8.3. The Responsible Officer must report the outcome of his/her determination following the Preliminary Assessment to the Principle Officer (unless the Disclosure relates to the Chief Executive Officer in which case it should be to the Mayor). Any report prepared in accordance with this Part will not disclose particulars that will or are likely to lead to the identification of the Informant, unless the circumstances in clause 5.2 of this Procedure apply.

8.4. Where the Responsible Officer determines that the content of the Disclosure suggests there is an imminent risk of serious physical injury or death to any person or to the public generally, the Responsible Officer must immediately communicate such information as may be necessary to mitigate that risk to the most appropriate agency (for example, South Australia Police, SafeWork SA, SA Ambulance, Environment Protection Authority). In doing so, the Responsible Officer must also have regard to clause 5.2.1 of this Procedure.

8.5. Where the Responsible Officer forms a reasonable suspicion that the matter/s the subject of the Disclosure involve corruption in public administration, or serious or systemic misconduct or maladministration in public administration, the Responsible Officer must comply with his/her reporting obligations under the ICAC Act in accordance with the Directions and Guidelines.

8.6. Where the Responsible Officer determines the Disclosure warrants further investigation, the Responsible Officer will, having regard to available resources, appoint the Independent Assessor and refer the Disclosure to the Independent Assessor for investigation.

8.7. Where the Responsible Officer determines the Disclosure warrants referral to an external body or another Relevant Authority, the Responsible Officer will undertake the referral, including ensuring that such information as is necessary to enable action to be taken is communicated to the most appropriate person or relevant authority to take that action.

8.8. Where the Responsible Officer determines the Disclosure requires any other action to ensure the matter the subject of the Disclosure is properly addressed, the Responsible

Officer will include in his/her determination details of that other recommended action. Where the Preliminary Assessment is being undertaken by the Supervisor, the Supervisor will include this recommendation in his/her report to the Responsible Officer for the Responsible Officer to action.

Notification of Preliminary Assessment

9.1. So long as the identity of the Informant is known to the Responsible Officer or is reasonably ascertainable, the Responsible Officer will notify the Informant of the outcome of his/her determination in writing as soon as is reasonably practicable after the Preliminary Assessment has been made, and in any event **within 30 days of receipt** (as required by the Act) of the Disclosure. In doing so, the Responsible Officer must advise the Informant of:

9.1.1. any action that has been, or will be, taken in relation to the Disclosure; or

9.1.2. if no action is being taken in relation to the Disclosure, the reason/s why.

9.2. If the Responsible Officer fails to notify the Informant in accordance with clause 9.1 above, the Informant may be entitled to protection in relation to any subsequent Disclosure of that information to a journalist or member of Parliament in accordance with the PID Act.

9.3. If the Informant is dissatisfied with the Responsible Officer's determination, it is open to him/her to report the Disclosure to another Relevant Authority external to the Council.

9.4. As soon as reasonably practicable following the Preliminary Assessment and notification to the Informant, the Responsible Officer must use the dedicated online notification form at icac.sa.gov.au to notify OPI of the Disclosure (**Initial Notification**), and in doing so must ensure that the details required by Guideline 1.4 of the Public Interest Disclosure Guidelines are included in the Initial Notification.

9.5. The Responsible Officer will retain the unique reference number issued by the OPI upon making the Initial Notification, and will ensure that reference number is provided to any other person or authority to whom the Disclosure is referred.

Investigation Procedure

10.1. Where the Responsible Officer determines, following a Preliminary Assessment, that a Disclosure warrants referral to an Independent Assessor for a formal investigation and report, the Responsible Officer will appoint an Independent Assessor in accordance with this Part to investigate the Disclosure.

10.2. The Independent Assessor will be appointed on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature of the Disclosure. A list may be prepared of pre-approved persons who may be appointed as an Independent Assessor in any given circumstances, in which case the Responsible Officer must have regard to this list in appointing the Independent Assessor.

10.3. The objectives of the investigation process are:

10.3.1. in appropriate circumstances, to investigate the substance of the Disclosure and to determine whether there is evidence in support of the matters raised or, alternatively, to refute the report made;

10.3.2. to collate information relating to the allegation as quickly as possible. This may involve taking steps to protect or preserve documents, materials and equipment;

10.3.3. to consider the information collected and to draw conclusions objectively and impartially;

10.3.4. to observe procedural fairness in the treatment of any person who is subject of the Disclosure; and

10.3.5. to make recommendations arising from the conclusions drawn concerning remedial or other appropriate action.

10.4. The Independent Assessor will observe the principles of natural justice throughout the investigation process. The investigation will be conducted in an efficient manner and will involve a thorough and balanced assessment of the available evidence and any other factors deemed relevant to making a fair and reasonable judgement about the matter.

10.5. Upon receipt of a Disclosure referral under this Part, the Independent Assessor will bring the fact of the Disclosure to the attention of the person who is the subject of it in writing within 5 days, and provide them with an opportunity to respond to the Disclosure within a reasonable timeframe (either in writing or in person). The full details of any allegations contained in the Disclosure need not be brought to the person's attention if the Independent Assessor considers that doing so will compromise the investigation.

10.6. During any interview with the Independent Assessor, the person who is the subject of a Disclosure may be accompanied by any person providing support to him/her (including a lawyer) as he/she considers fit. Any costs incurred in relation to obtaining the assistance of a support person are the personal expenses of the person subject of the Disclosure. The support person is bound by a duty of confidentiality in relation to any matter discussed during such interview.

10.7. The investigation will be undertaken in confidence. So long as the identity of the Informant is known to the Responsible Officer or is reasonably ascertainable, the Independent Assessor will keep the identity of the Informant confidential unless the circumstances in clause 5.2 of this Procedure apply.

10.8. The Independent Assessor will keep the Responsible Officer informed of the expected timeframes for completion of the investigation and the provision of his/her investigation report to the Responsible Officer.

10.9. Upon finalising an investigation the Independent Assessor must prepare an investigation report to the Responsible Officer that will contain the following details:

10.9.1. the allegation(s);

10.9.2. an account of all relevant information received including any rejected evidence, and the reasons why the rejection occurred;

10.9.3. the conclusions reached and the basis for them; and

10.9.4. any recommendations arising from the conclusions, including any remedial action which should be taken by the Council.

The report is to be accompanied by:

10.9.5. the transcript or other record of any verbal evidence taken, including tape recordings; and

10.9.6. all documents, statements or other exhibits received by the Independent Assessor and accepted as evidence during the course of the investigation.

10.10. Any report prepared in accordance with this Part will not disclose particulars that will or are likely to lead to the identification of the Informant, unless the circumstances in clause 5.2 of this Procedure apply.

10.11. The Responsible Officer must take whatever action is, in his/her discretion, considered appropriate in the circumstances having regard to the matters identified in the Independent Assessor's report.

Notification of Further Action

11.1. So long as the identity of the Informant is known to the Responsible Officer or is reasonably ascertainable, the Responsible Officer will notify the Informant of the outcome of his/her determination in writing as soon as is reasonably practicable after the Further Action has been taken and, in any event, **within either:**

11.1.1. **90 days of receipt** of the Disclosure; or

11.1.2. such longer period as may be specified by written notice given by the Responsible Officer within that 90 day period.

11.2. In doing so the Responsible Officer must advise the Informant of:

11.2.1. any action that has been, or will be, taken in relation to the Disclosure; or

11.2.2. if no action is being taken in relation to the Disclosure, the reason/s why.

11.3. If the Responsible Officer fails to notify the Informant in accordance with clauses 11.1 and 11.2 above, the Informant may be entitled to protection in relation to any subsequent Disclosure of that information to a journalist or member of Parliament in accordance with the PID Act.

11.4. If the Informant is dissatisfied with the Responsible Officer's determination or the action taken it is open to him/her to report the Disclosure to another Relevant Authority external to the Council.

11.5. As soon as reasonably practicable following the Preliminary Assessment and notification to the Informant, the Responsible Officer must use the dedicated online notification form at icac.sa.gov.au to notify OPI of the action taken in relation to the Disclosure (**Further Notification**) and, in doing so, must ensure that the details required by Guideline 2 of the Public Interest Disclosure Guidelines are included in the Further Notification.

11.6. If the Disclosure came to the Council by way of a referral from a Minister, the Responsible Officer must ensure that the Minister is also notified of the action taken in relation to the Disclosure, and the outcome of any such action. The Minister should be notified in accordance with this clause following the Preliminary Assessment if the Responsible Officer determines that no action is to be taken.

Final Report and Recommendation

12.1. Upon finalising any action required in relation to a Disclosure, the Responsible Officer must prepare a report that will contain the following details:

12.1.1. the subject of the Disclosure;

12.1.2. an account of the steps taken by the Responsible Officer in accordance with this Procedure, including, where appropriate, enclosing a copy of any Independent Assessor's report;

12.1.3. conclusions reached as a result of the steps taken in response to the Disclosure and the basis for them; and

12.1.4. any recommendations arising from the conclusions, including any remedial action which should be taken by the Council.

12.2. Any report prepared in accordance with this Part will not disclose particulars that will or are likely to lead to the identification of the Informant, unless the circumstances in clause 5.2 of this Procedure apply.

12.3. The Responsible Officer's Report must be provided to the Chief Executive Officer (or to the Mayor where the matter relates to the Chief Executive Officer) to action as he/she considers appropriate.

Information to Elected Body

13.1. As a matter of discretion, the Principal Officer may inform the elected body, on a confidential basis, of the fact that an investigation of a Disclosure took place and the outcome of the investigation.

13.2. Factors the Principal Officer will take into account in determining whether to inform the elected body under paragraph 7.1 above and the level of detail provided in doing so are to include:

13.2.1. if known, the identity of the Informant, and whether the Informant has consented to his/her identity being divulged;

13.2.2. if applicable, the identity of any person the subject of the Disclosure;

13.2.3. the impact (if any) of the investigation upon the Council's achievement of its objectives under its Strategic Plan and/or policies; and

13.2.4. the impact of any action taken to finalise the matter upon the Council's operations and/or budget.

13.3. In the event the Disclosure and/or any subsequent investigation process is confined to issues that impact only upon Council staff and human resource processes, the Principal Officer will not inform the elected body of the fact of the Disclosure and/or investigation (since these matters fall outside the roles and responsibilities of elected members under the *Local Government Act 1999*).

Secure Handling and Storage of Information

14.1. The Responsible Officer must ensure accurate records of an appropriate Disclosure are securely and confidentially maintained including notes of all discussions, phone calls, and interviews.

14.2. The Responsible Officer will ensure all information relating to an appropriate Disclosure is maintained as confidential and as such, will be solely responsible for the secure storage of this information, which will be stored separately from the Council's records.

14.3. In performing his/her duties, the Responsible Officer will maintain a confidential file of information (including written documents, disks, tapes, film or other objects that contain information) that relates to a Disclosure and/or is a product of the associated investigation/reporting process. All such information will be recorded in a register which is to remain confidential and be securely stored in a locked down section of Sharepoint.

14.4. In the event that a person's appointment as a Responsible Officer is terminated, the person must provide this information to the newly-appointed Responsible Officer and having done so will continue to be bound by a duty of confidentiality in respect of an Informant's identity and the information received as a result of the Disclosure.

14.5. Although the Responsible Officer is ultimately responsible to ensure public interest information will be securely received and stored, the security and confidentiality obligations outlined in this Part also apply to any Independent Assessor appointed pursuant to this Procedure in relation to any Investigation.

Protection for the Informant

15.1. Although the PID Act does not provide any protection to people who knowingly make Disclosures that are false or misleading, an Informant who makes an appropriate Disclosure will ordinarily be protected by:

15.1.1. immunity from criminal or civil liability;

15.1.2. a prohibition on Disclosure of his/her identity, other than in limited specific circumstances;

15.1.3. a prohibition against Victimisation; and

15.1.4. a prohibition against hindering, obstructing or preventing an Informant from making an appropriate Disclosure.

15.2. A person who personally commits an act of Victimisation against an Informant is guilty of an offence and may be prosecuted.

15.3. The Council will take action as appropriate in the circumstances of the relevant Disclosure/s to protect Informants from Victimisation, and/or from being hindered or obstructed in making a Disclosure. Such action may include acting in accordance with the following risk minimisation steps:

15.3.1. set out in the Public Interest Disclosure Procedure and/or referring the matter to the SA Police

15.3.2. disciplinary action by the Council or the Chief Executive Officer (as appropriate) for any failure to act otherwise than in accordance with this Procedure or the Public Interest Disclosure Policy (including with respect to divulging the identity of an Informant) in relation to a Disclosure.

16. REVIEW AND EVALUATION

The review of this Procedure is to be conducted every two years. An interim review is to be carried out in the event of:

- An amendment to the Act; or
- A matter reported via this Procedure is not managed appropriately and in accordance with the Act.

The Manager Corporate Governance will be responsible for the review in consultation with Responsible Officers.

Any changes to the document will be submitted to the Executive Leadership Team and will require endorsement by the Chief Executive Officer.

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Appendix A

Relevant Authorities

Where the information relates to…	the relevant authority is…
a public officer* *as defined and set out in Schedule 1 of the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012* - relevantly, this includes members, officers and employees of local government bodies	either: • the person who is designated by the Guidelines as being taken to be responsible for management or supervision of the public officer; or • the person who is in fact responsible for the management or supervision of the public officer; or • the relevant responsible officer (as designated by the Council in accordance with section 12 of the PID Act)
a public sector agency or public sector employee	either: • the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment; or • the responsible officer for the relevant public sector agency
an agency to which the *Ombudsman Act 1972* applies	the Ombudsman
a location within the area of a particular council established under the *Local Government Act 1999*	a member, officer or employee of that Council
a risk to the environment	the Environment Protection Authority
an irregular and unauthorised use of public money or substantial	the Auditor-General
the commission, or suspected commission, of any offence	a member of the police force
a judicial officer	the Judicial Conduct Commissioner
a member of Parliament	the Presiding Officer of the House of Parliament to which the member belongs
a person or a matter of a prescribed class[1]	an authority declared by the regulations to be a relevant authority in relation to such information

[1] presently, no prescribed persons or classes have been identified

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Where the information relates to…	the relevant authority is…
public interest information - being: • environmental and health information (information that raises a potential issue of a substantial risk to the environment or to the health or safety of the public generally or a significant section of the public); or • public administration information (information that raises a potential issue of corruption, misconduct or maladministration in public administration)	• the OPI; • a Minister of the Crown; or • any other prescribed person or person of a prescribed class

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Appendix B

Notification Process Flowchart

Receipt of Disclosure

- Disclosure by a public officer about public administration information - to be made to the Responsible Officer
- Disclosure by a member of the public about environmental/health information to do witha location in the Council area - can be made to any member, officer or employee of that Council to then be passed on to the Responsible Officer to access
- **Acknowledge receipt within 2 Business days - see part 8 of procedure**

Preliminary Assessment

- undertaken by the Responsible Officer to determine:
  - if an imminent risk of serious harm exists;
  - whether there is a need to refer to OPI;
  - whether other action is required, and if so, what

Preliminary Assessment Action

- for example - report risk of imminent harm to SA Police or another appropriate agency, make report to OPI etc
- See part 8 of Procedure

Notify informant re Preliminary Assessment

- **Must be done within 30 days** of the disclosure being made (s7(1)(b)) - see Part 9 of Procedure
- Include details of the action that has been, or will be, taken'Alternatively, if no action will be taken, advise why

Notify OPI about disclosure

- As soon as reasonably practicable
- Use the online notification form at icac.sa.gov.au
- Must include the details specificed in Guideline One - see Part 9 of Procedure

Take Action

- May include undertaking investigations, or referring to another relevant authority -see Part 10 of Procedure

Notify informant - outcome of action

- **Must be done within 90 days** of the disclosure being made, or such longer period as specified by written notice given within that 90 day period (s7(3)(a)) - see part 11 of Procedure
- Include details of the outcome of the action taken

Notify OPI outcome of action

- Use the online notification form at icac.sa.gov.au
- Must include the details specificed in Guideline Two - see Part 11 of Procedure

If applicable, notify Minister re outcome of action

- Only applicable if the initial disclosure came from/via a Minister (s7(5)(b)(ii)) - see part 11 of Procedure

Notify Principal Officer of action

- Upon finalising action prepare a report for the Chief Executive Officer (or Mayor where the matter relates to the Chief Executive Officer) - see part 12 of Procedure

CORPORATE REPORTS FOR INFORMATION/NOTING

Finance Report - May 2019

Originating Officer	Assistant Financial Accountant - Melissa Virgin
Corporate Manager	Acting Manager Finance - David Harman
General Manager	Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell
Report Reference	GC190625R22

REPORT OBJECTIVE

This report provides Council with information relating to the management of financial resources under its control as at May 2019.This report is one of a series of reports designed to assist Council in achieving and maintaining a financially sustainable position. Other reports assisting in this process include the Quarterly Budget Reviews and the LongTerm Financial Plan.

It is considered appropriate that financial information regarding Major Projects be presented on a monthly basis in this report. The principles used for assessment of reportable projects are according to the following criteria:

- Council has agreed to proceed with the project and approved a Section 48 Prudential Report.
- The Whole-of-Life Cost is greater than $4 million dollars (including grant assisted projects).
- Has a project life of more than 12 months.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Receives the report "Finance Report – May 2019"**

GENERAL ANALYSIS

BACKGROUND

This report is presented on a monthly basis to provide Elected Members with key financial information to assist in monitoring Council's financial performance against budget.

DISCUSSION:

Appendix 1 contains a financial report to identify Council's performance against budget utilising a "Funding Statement". It provides a review against all of the elements contained within the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position that are adopted as part of the Annual Budgeting process. The detailed Capital Works graphs provide a weighting of the projects against budget. As an example, a graph with a total budget of $100k spread over two projects, where Project A has a budget of $90k it now accounts for 90% of the works when complete and project B with its budget of $10k now accounts for 10% of the works when complete.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Monthly Financial Reporting
Appendix 2: Capital Works Reporting including Major Projects
Appendix 3: Debtors Reports for Sundry Debtors & Rates Debtors

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Finance Report_May Appendix 1 pts 1 2 3 4	PDF File
2	Finance Report_May Appendix 2 pts 1 2	PDF File
3	Finance Report_May Appendix 3 pts 1 2	PDF File

Funding Statement – Actual versus Budget

The Funding Statement provides a view of Council's financial performance against the approved budget and is consistent with the information provided at budget reviews. It provides a review against all of the elements contained within the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Financial Position that are adopted as part of the Annual Budget Report. It details Council's:

Statement of Comprehensive Income -

The operating result is recognised as one of Council's key financial indicators. The budget framework includes a commitment to its ongoing Financial Sustainability maintaining an Operating Surplus Ratio of between 0% and 5%, on average over each five-year period, which for 2018/19 means a targeted operating surplus of between $0 and $4.647m.

Comment: Council currently has a net operating surplus result of $11.462m before capital revenues, against a year to date forecast budget of $8.418m surplus. This position is detailed in the attached Funding Statement and variation notes.

Capital Budget - The Capital Budget is linked to Council's key financial indicator – "Asset Sustainability Ratio" and an actual to budget comparison reflects Council's progress in achieving its Capital program.

Comment: The actual to budget position reveals that 91.93% of the year to date Capital Renewal Budget has been spent.

The actual progress to date of Council's full Capital New and Renewal Expenditure program is detailed by asset class in the attached graphs (appendix 2).

Loans - The loans component of the Funding Statement identifies any new proposed loan receipts or principal payments. Council's borrowings are included in Council's key financial indicator – "Net Financial Liabilities" which reflects Council's total indebtedness.

Comment: No new borrowings are included in the 2018/19 budget and principal repayments of $1.100m mean that the overall loan liability balance is forecast to decrease by $1.100m to $6.805m at 30 June 2019.

Reserves & Cash - Various fund movements such as surplus budget review results, unspent grants and carryover projects at year end are reflected as transfers to reserves, whilst utilisation of reserve funds are recognised as transfers from reserves.

Cash may be utilised to fund expenditure within the context of Treasury Management to ensure loans are not drawn down where temporary cash holdings are available.

Comment: Councils Reserves are detailed in the below table. Transfer to Reserves of $4.999m and Transfers from Reserves of $20.252m are forecast to occur in 2018/19, and after accounting for amounts quarantined for specific projects or works, there is $7.304m available.

Reserves ($000s)	Asset Sustainability Reserve						Open Space Reserve	Grants & Carryover Reserve	TOTAL ALL RESERVES
	Major Infrastructure Failure	General	Other	Major New Projects	CFPP	TOTAL ASR			
Opening Balance	**2,000**	**7,178**	**647**	**5,160**	**6,672**	**21,657**	**1,218**	**12,256**	**35,132**
Savings from 2017/18 audited accounts	0	2,764	209	0	0	**2,973**	0	0	**2,973**
Budgeted transfers to reserve	0	0	320	0	19	**339**	954	3,706	**4,999**
Budgeted transfers from reserve	0	(4,338)	(40)	(3,635)	(873)	**(8,886)**	(465)	(10,901)	**(20,252)**
Current Budgeted Closing Balance	**2,000**	**5,604**	**1,136**	**1,525**	**5,818**	**16,083**	**1,707**	**5,061**	**22,851**
Quarantined Funds	(2,000)	(2,955)	155	(1,500)	(4,186)	**(10,486)**	0	(5,061)	**(15,547)**
Projected Available Balance	**0**	**2,649**	**1,291**	**25**	**1,632**	**5,597**	**1,707**	**0**	**7,304**

The 2018/19 3rd budget review forecasts a net cash surplus of $1.454m.

*CFPP: Community Facilities Partnership Program
*Other includes Walking & Cycling, Energy Efficiency and Oaklands Wetlands- Water Supply Opportunities

Funding Statement
as at 31 May 2019

Original Adopted Budget $'000	Carryovers $'000	Budget Review Adjustments $'000		YTD Actual $'000	YTD Budget $'000	YTD Variance $'000		Annual Budget $'000	Note
			Operating Revenue						
77,172	-	(31)	**Rates**	70,731	70,700	31	F	77,141	
2,121	-	110	**Statutory Charges**	2,097	2,043	54	F	2,231	
2,175	-	206	**User Charges**	2,240	2,129	111	F	2,381	**A**
8,658	(1,522)	796	**Operating Grants & Subsidies**	7,981	7,479	502	F	7,932	**B**
704	-	461	**Investment Income**	945	949	(4)	U	1,165	
540	-	88	**Reimbursements**	585	519	66	F	628	
878	-	249	**Other Revenues**	780	967	(187)	U	1,127	**C**
344	-	-	**Net gain - Equity Accounted Investments**	-	-	-	-	344	
92,592	**(1,522)**	**1,879**		**85,359**	**84,786**	**573**	**F**	**92,949**	
			Operating Expenses						
34,896	-	(89)	**Employee Costs**	31,140	31,638	498	F	34,807	**D**
20,518	1,643	972	**Contractual Services**	17,149	18,891	1,742	F	23,133	**E**
4,533	-	349	**Materials**	4,577	4,315	(262)	U	4,882	**F**
467	-	-	**Finance Charges**	225	225	-	-	467	
17,106	-	(1,983)	**Depreciation**	13,803	13,863	60	F	15,123	
10,680	-	(2,156)	**Other Expenses**	7,003	7,436	433	F	8,524	**G**
88,200	**1,643**	**(2,907)**		**73,897**	**76,368**	**2,471**	**F**	**86,936**	
4,392	**(3,165)**	**4,786**	**Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before Capital Revenues**	**11,462**	**8,418**	**3,044**	**F**	**6,013**	
			Capital Revenue						
-	-	1,023	**Capital Grants & Subsidies**	2,676	986	1,690	F	1,023	
-	-	-	**Contributed Assets**	113	-	113	F	-	
-	-	(97)	**Asset Disposal and Fair Value Adjustment**	(595)	(97)	(498)	F	(97)	
-	**-**	**926**		**2,194**	**889**	**1,305**	**F**	**926**	
4,392	**(3,165)**	**5,712**	**Net Surplus/(Deficit) resulting from operations**	**13,656**	**9,307**	**4,349**	**F**	**6,939**	
17,106	-	(1,983)	***add* Depreciation**	13,803	13,863	(60)		15,123	
-	-	1,052	***add* (Gain)/Loss on Asset Disposal**	595	97	498		1,052	
(344)	-	-	***less* Share of Profit Equity Accounted Investments**	-	-	-		(344)	
21,154	**(3,165)**	**4,781**	**Funding available for Capital Investment**	**28,054**	**23,267**	**4,787**	**F**	**22,770**	
			Capital						
18,394	3,095	286	***less* Capital Expenditure - Renewal**	17,084	18,584	1,500	F	21,775	**H**
12,694	4,509	(3,509)	***less* Capital Expenditure - New**	5,621	10,658	5,037	F	13,694	**I**
-	-	-	***less* Capital - contributed assets**	113	-	(113)	U	-	
-	-	-	***add* Proceeds from Sale of Surplus Assets**	-	-	-	-	-	
(9,933)	**(10,769)**	**8,003**	**Net funding increase/(decrease)**	**5,236**	**(5,975)**	**11,211**	**F**	**(12,699)**	

Original Adopted Budget $'000	Carryovers $'000	Budget Review Adjustments $'000		YTD Actual $'000	YTD Budget $'000	YTD Variance $'000		Annual Budget $'000	Note
			Funded by						
			Loans						
			Loan Principal Receipts (Net)	-	-	-		-	
			Loan Receipts/(Payments) from Sporting Clubs (Net)	-	-	-		-	
(1,100)	-	-	**Loan Principal Repayments**	(542)	(542)	-		(1,100)	
(1,100)	**-**	**-**	**Loan Funding (Net)**	**(542)**	**(542)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,100)**	
			Movement in level of cash, investments and accruals						
668		786	**Cash Surplus/(Deficit) funding requirements**	19,947	8,736	11,211		1,454	
(11,701)	(10,769)	7,217	**Reserves Net - Transfer to/(Transfer from)**	(15,253)	(15,253)	-		(15,253)	
(11,033)	**(10,769)**	**8,003**	**Cash/Investments/Accruals Funding**	**4,694**	**(6,517)**	**11,211**		**(13,799)**	
9,933	**10,769**	**(8,003)**	Funding Transactions	**(5,236)**	**5,975**	**(11,211)**	**F**	**12,699**	**J**

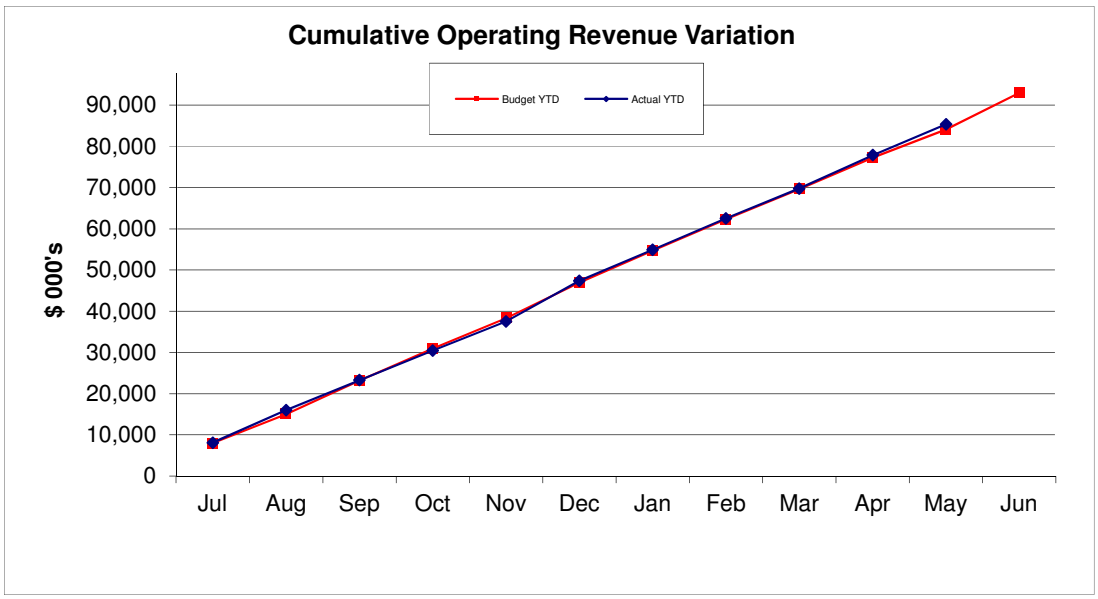
Variation Notes

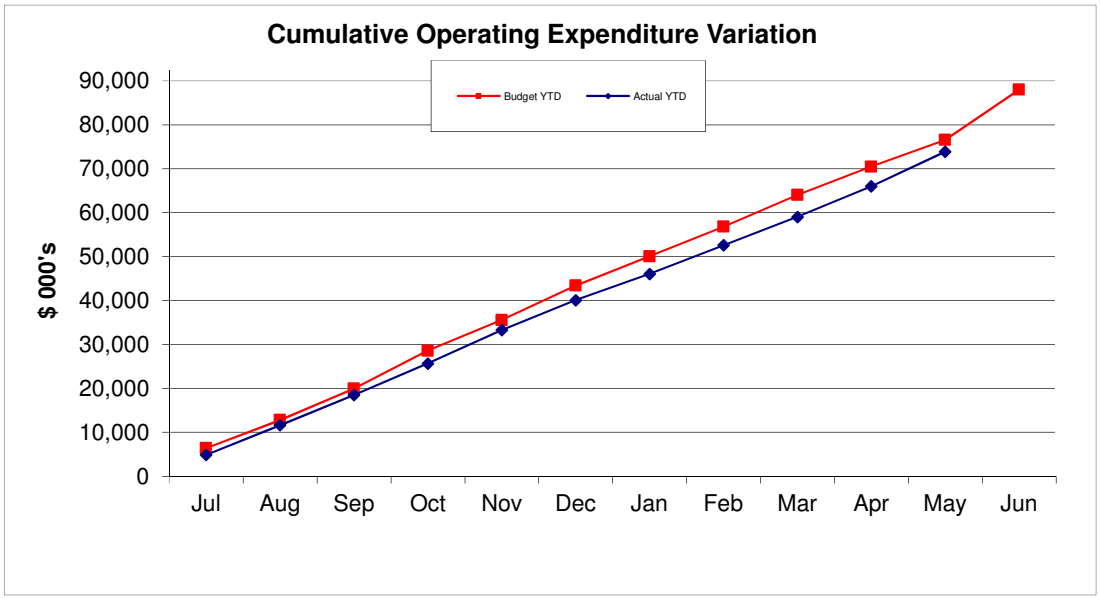
A	**User Charges**	**Favourable $111k**	Predominately reflects variances with regards to unbudgeted sales income for the Marion Cultural Centre ($43k), Cove Sports Club ($29k) and a number of other variances which are individually insignificant.
B	**Operating Grants & Subsidies**	**Favourable $502k**	Predominately reflects a budget-timing variance with regards to the receipt of a State Government grant relating to the Edwardstown Oval Soldiers Memorial Redevelopment ($400k), an unbudgeted variance for Grants Commission Financial Assistance Grant ($74k) and a number of other variances which are individually insignificant.
C	**Other Revenues**	**Unfavourable $187k**	Predominately reflects budget-timing variances in relation to contributions towards irrigation works at Marion Sports & Community Club ($55k) and a number of variances, which are individually insignificant.
D	**Employee Costs**	**Favourable $498k**	Predominantly reflects budget-timing variances in addition to savings from temporarily vacant positions.
E	**Contractors**	**Favourable $1,742k**	Reflects budget-timing variances with regards to Southern Economic Development Board ($146k), Surveyors & Valuers ($139k), Waste ($122k), Cleaning Agreements ($114k), Open Space Reporting & Project Management ($86k) Tree Management Framework ($80k), Aged Care Home Maintenance ($63k), Oaklands Crossing Design ($50k) and a number of other variances that are individually insignificant.
F	**Materials**	**Unfavourable $262k**	Reflects SA Water Charges ($238k) being greater than budgeted and a budget timing variance with regards to Electricity ($56k).
G	**Other Expenses**	**Favourable $433k**	Reflects budget-timing variances with regards to FBT ($127k), Training ($56k) and a number of other variances which are individually insignificant.
H	**Capital Expenditure (Renewal)**	**Favourable $1,500k**	Predominately reflects budget-timing variances with regards to Fleet Replacement Program ($558k), Reserve Development projects ($397k), Information Management capital purchases ($324k) and Footpath Construction ($241k).
I	**Capital Expenditure (New)**	**Favourable $5,037k**	Predominately reflects budget-timing variances with regards to LED Lighting Transition ($1,834k), Streetscape Development ($1,372k), Reserve Development Projects ($1,124k), Public Conveniences ($303k), Sturt Linear Park Bridge ($249k) and a number of other variances which are individually insignificant.
J	**Funding Transactions**	**Favourable $11,211k**	This variance is the sum total of all variances and reflects an increase against council's expected YTD cash position.

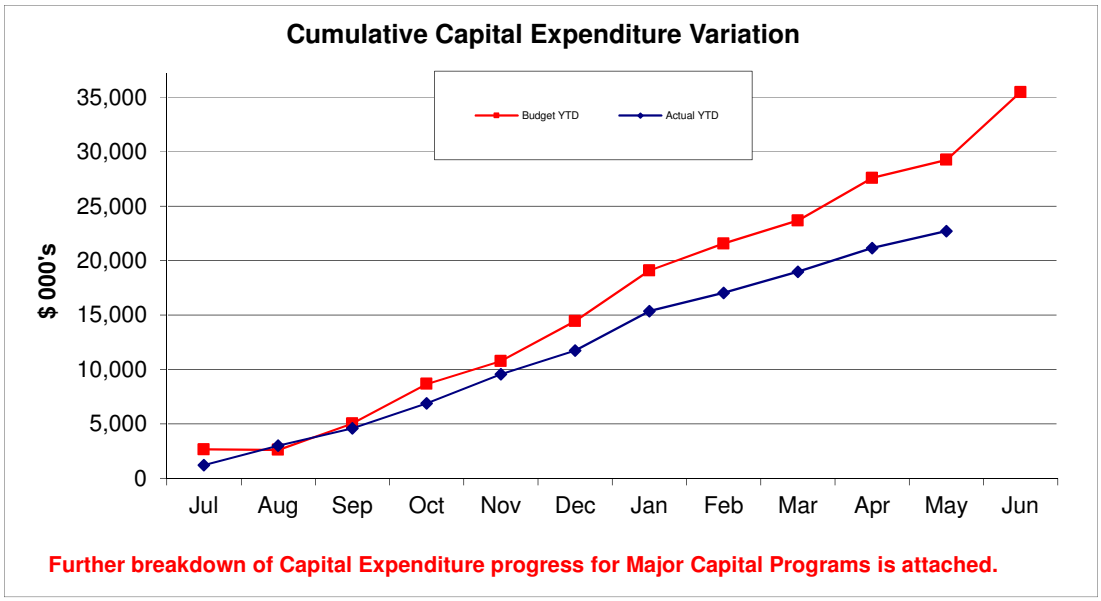
The above comments referring to budget timing variations are where some monthly budget estimates are not reflective of the actual expenditure patterns as at the reporting date.

Note: The progress to date of Capital Expenditure programs (New and Renewal) is detailed in the attached graphs, noting that where no budget exists in the initial months this is primarily due to certain types of capital works that cannot be carried out during periods of inclement weather.

Funding Statement Cumulative Position - 2018/19

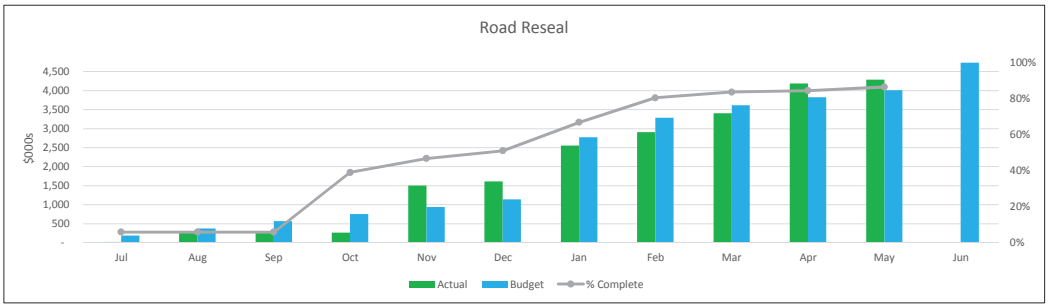




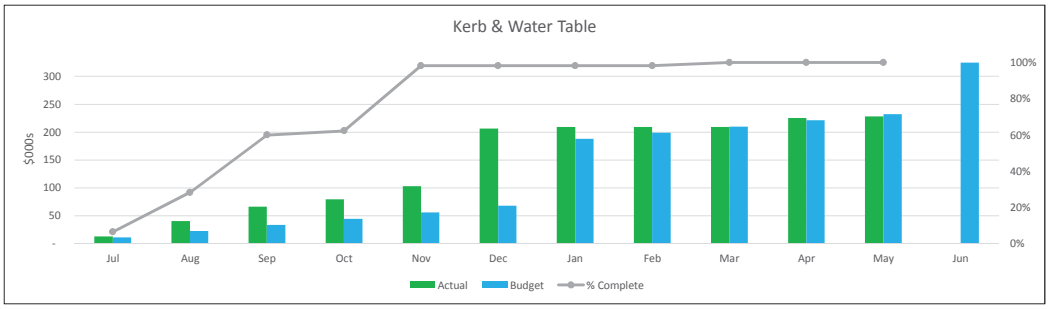


Further breakdown of Capital Expenditure progress for Major Capital Programs is attached.

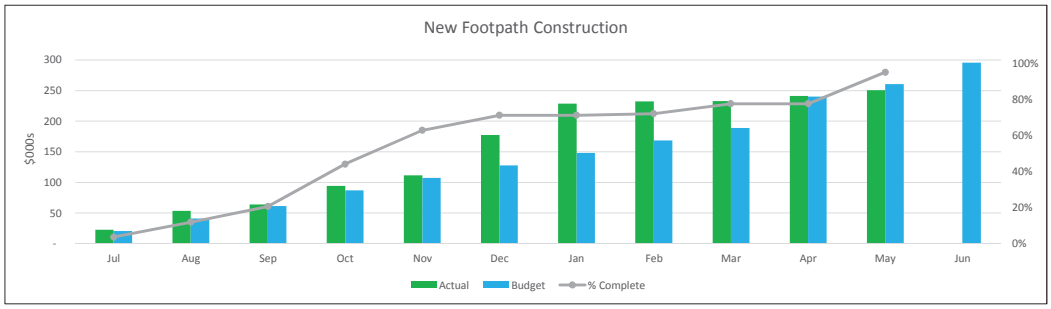
Capital Construction Progress - 2018/19



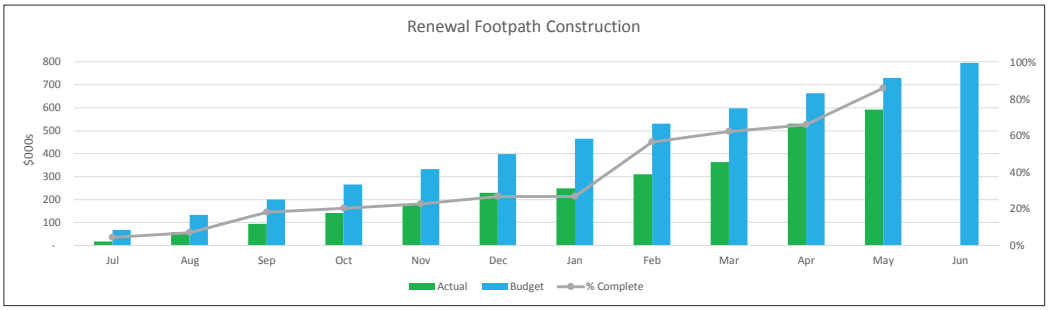
- Programed works are now 86% complete and on track.



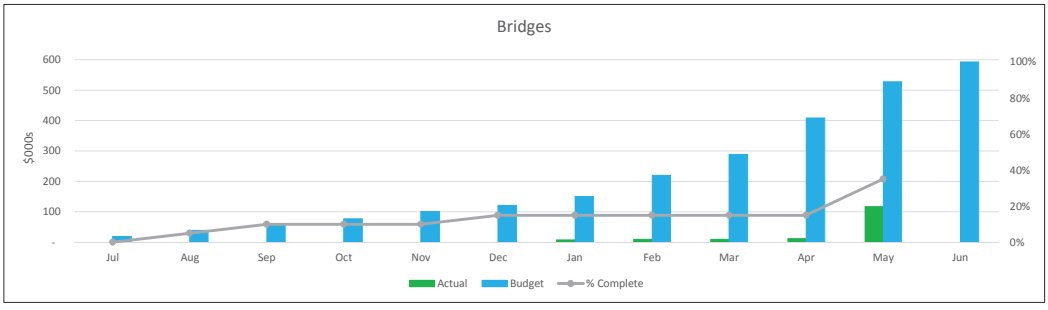
- Program completed - 100% of works carried out.



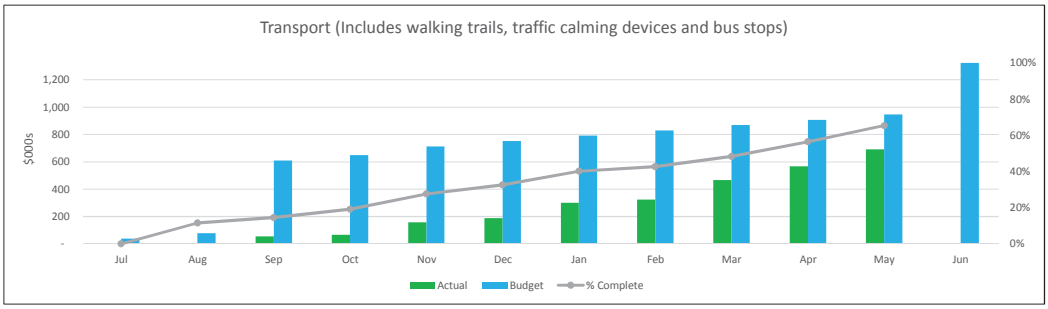
- Program in progress - 95% complete
- Works are in progress for Main South Road and Emma Street & Ruth Court.



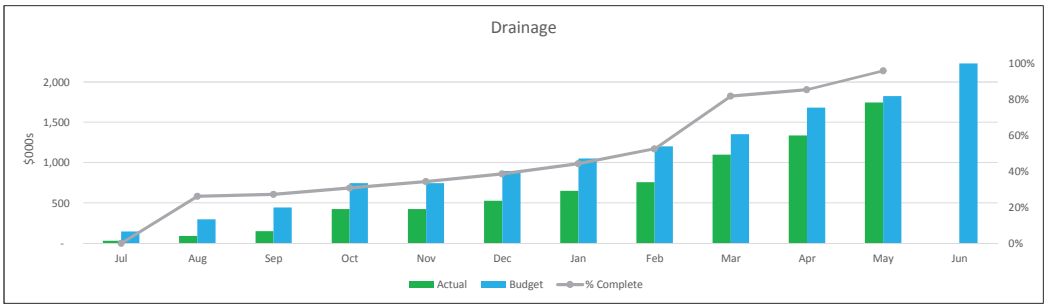
- Program in progress - 86% complete
- A Contractor has been engaged to increase the output of the program.



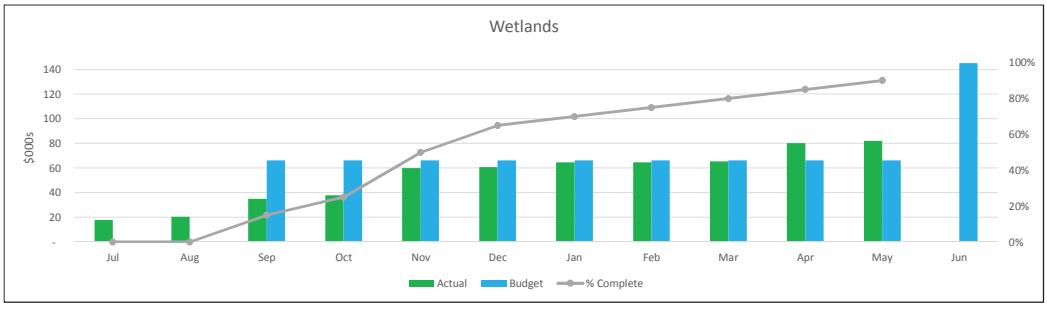
- Tender for both bridges have been awarded, completion of construction works is expected for June 2019.
  A Carryover is anticipated for the removal of existing bridges.



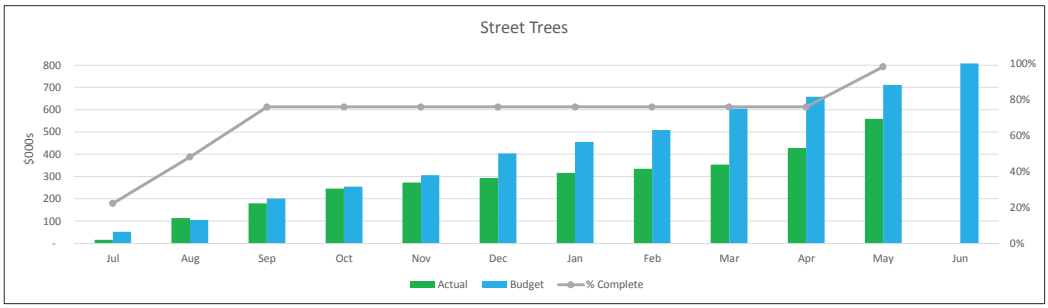
- Program in progress - 65% complete
- Works are in progress for Sturt River Linear Path. Cove Road Carpark (Carryover (C/O)), Calum Grove Crossing, East Terrace Parking Bay, Livingston Filmer Roundabout, Kangaroo Thorn Parking Bay and 21 bus stops are complete.
- Grand Central Shamrock Hallett Cove is likely to be carried over due to additional consultation requirements.



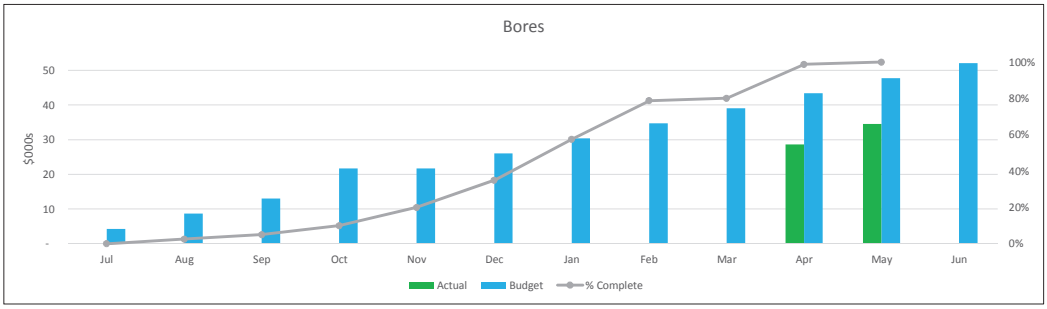
- Forrest Avenue, John Street, Mitchell Street (C/O), Barramundi Drive (C/O) and Glamis Avenue/ Wilga Street Drains (C/O) completed .
- Heron Way and Ridgefield Avenue Drains are in progress.



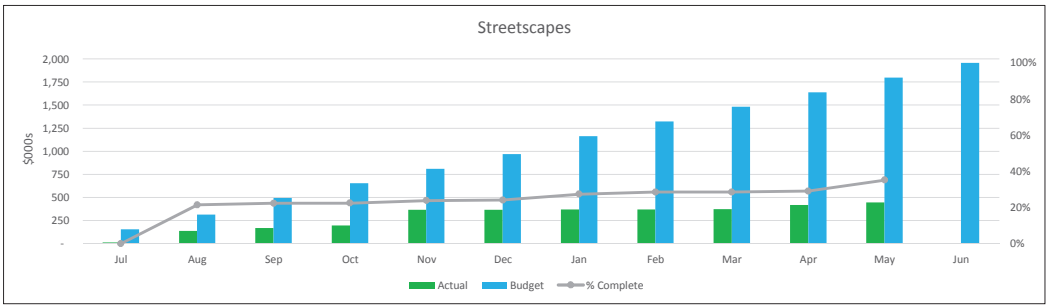
- Landscaping and weed control has commenced at Glade Crescent Reserve.



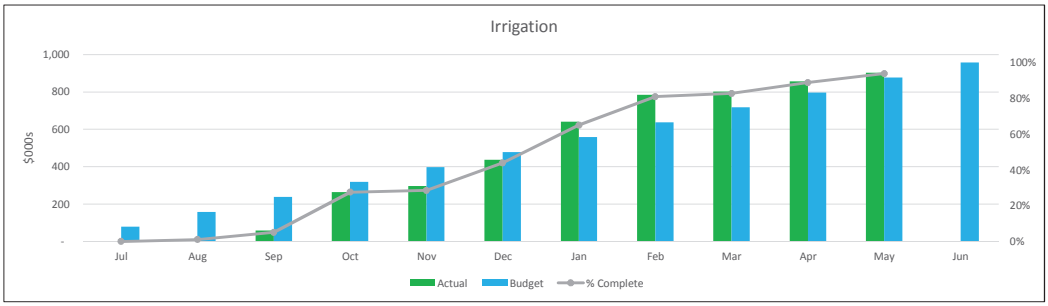
- Program in progress with 1,757 street trees planted.



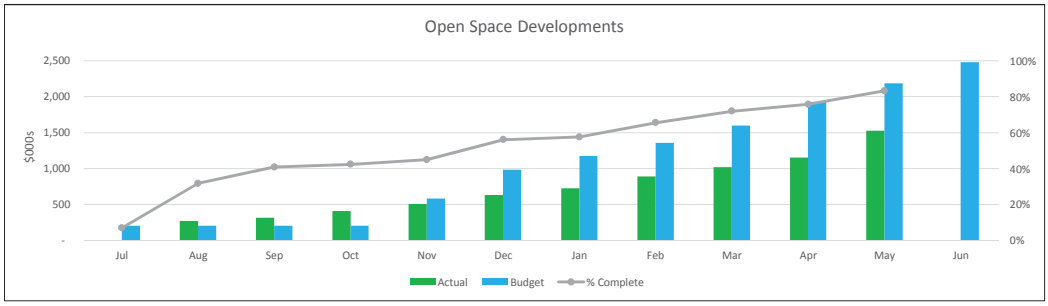
- Program completed. 100% of works carried out.
- Outstanding supplier invoices to be followed up.



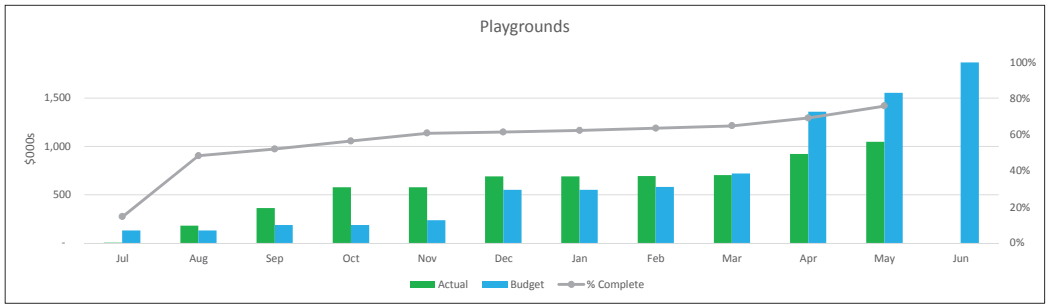
- Program in progress - 35% complete
- Finniss Street (C/O), Heron Way (C/O) and Railway Terrace design (C/O) are complete.
- Railway Terrace Streetscape works and Bray Street are anticipated to have carryovers at 30 June.



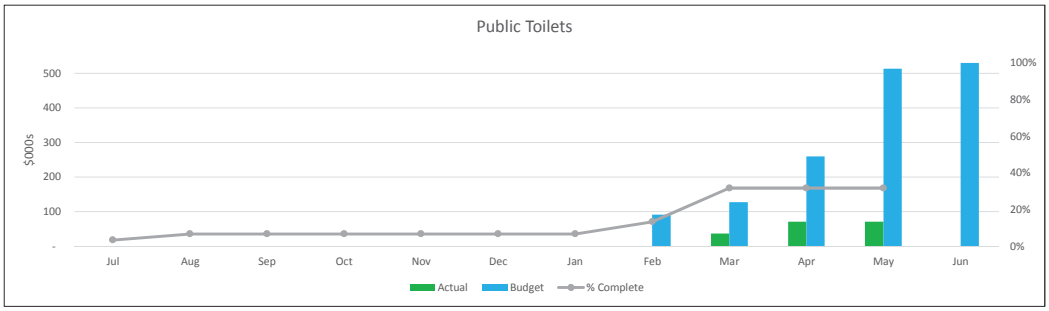
- Program in progress with Mitchell Park Reserve, Marion Sports, Parsons Trees, First Avenue, Heron Way Reserve, Edwardstown, Plympton, Cosgrove Hall, South Park Holme and Plympton Sporting club (C/O) complete.



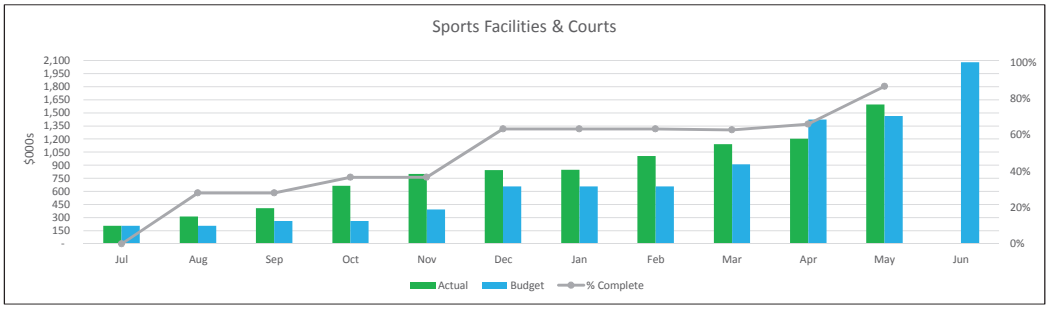
- Program in progress - 84% complete
- Youth Plaza Oaklands Wetlands stage 2 (C/O) and Oaklands Estate Reserve are complete.
  Hazelmere Dog park, Shade Solutions and Shade Sails for Reserves are in progress. Heron Way stage 6 will be carried over.



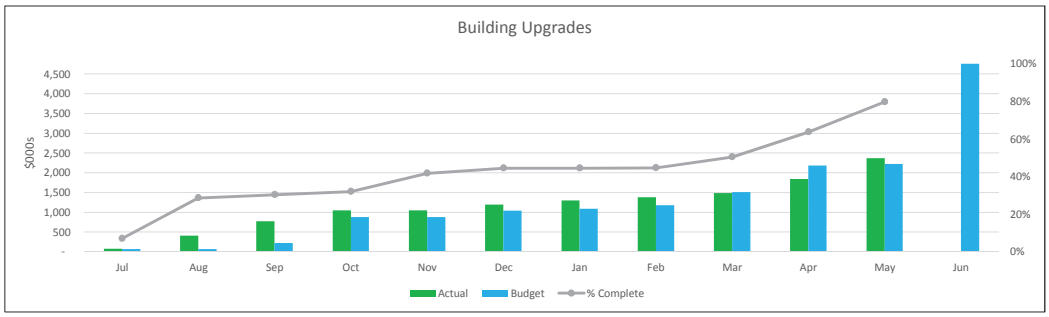
- Program in progress - 76% complete
- Construction on Heron Way Stage 4 Portion A is complete with minor defects to be resolved. Hendrie Street Inclusive Playground is complete.
- Bandon Terrace and First Avenue playgrounds are in progress. There may be a potential carry over for final works at Shamrock Road Reserve.



- Program in progress - 32% complete
- Capella Reserve toilet will be carried over to coincide with Capella precinct plan works. Shamrock Reserve toilet is estimated to be delivered in June.



- Program in progress - 87% complete
- Tender for concept design has been awarded for Seaview High School, this project is anticipated to be carried over.
- Morphettville Kendall Tce and Hamilton Park Reserve Court Upgrades are in progress.
- Woodforde Reserve Courts Development (C/O), Warradale Tennis Club, Marion Sports Club Solar Installation and Southern Carpark (C/O), Marion Basketball Floorboards, Seating and Scoreboard replacement, Cove Football Lights and Southbank Tennis Club Lighting are complete.



- Program in progress - 80% complete

Completed
- Trott Park External Signage & Kitchen Upgrade
- Public Toilet Trott Park- Asbestos Removal
- Fitzjames Building DDA works
- Coach House Rehabilitation
- Park Holme Windows
- Park Holme Library Toilets DDA works
- Glengowrie YMCA - Kitchen
- Cosgrove Hall Air Conditioner
- Warradale Kindy Asbestos Removal
- Woodforde Reserve DDA works
- Community Club Sheds
- Edwardstown Solar Panels
- Glandore Community Centre - Replace signage
- Vietnam Veterans Marion RSL Sheds

Completed (cont.)
- Vietnam Veterans Marion RSL Clubhouse
- Electric BBQ - LKCC (C/O)
- Marion Outdoor Pool Masterplan (C/O)
- Coastal Walking Trail Renewal (C/O)
- Admin Foyer Refurbishment (C/O)
- Cover over Material Bays (C/O)
- Glandore Community Centre - Clark Kitchen
- Glandore Community Centre - Rugby Kitchen

In Progress
- Marion Outdoor Pool Renewal Works (multi-year project)
- Oaklands Solar Install - City Services
- Solar Options for Marion (C/O)

Major Projects

Edwardstown Oval Soldiers Memorial Recreation Ground

	2018/19 Actual YTD 31/05/2019	2018/19 Budget	Project Cost At Completion
Income			
Federal Budget Grant Contribution	2,400,000	2,400,000	4,000,000
Total Income	**2,400,000**	**2,400,000**	**4,000,000**
Expenditure			
Operating	-	-	-
Capital Construction	(6,124,342)	(6,190,357)	(8,965,300)
Total Expenditure	**(6,124,342)**	**(6,190,357)**	**(8,965,300)**
Project Result Surplus/(Deficit)	**(3,724,342)**	**(3,790,357)**	**(4,965,300)**

The net deficit forecast will be funded in the following manner:

Funded By : (Over Project Life)	**$**
Reserve Transfer	4,965,300
- Asset Sustainability Reserve	
	4,965,300

The Edwardstown Oval Soldiers Memorial Recreation Ground project commenced construction in 2017/18 following the signing of a $4m funding agreement with the Federal Government.

Sundry Debtors Report - Aging report as at 31 May 2019

Debtor	Total Balance	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	90+ Days	Percentage of total 90+ day balance	Comments for 90+ Day balances
General Total	**19,774.47**	**18,362.74**	**1,246.73**	**.00**	**.00**	**165.00**	0%	Made up of 1 out of 7 debtors.
Neighbourhood Centres Total	**7,537.10**	**2,367.10**	**890.00**	**90.00**	**.00**	**4,190.00**	7%	Made up of 2 out of 15 debtors. One account totalling $3,465.00 is with the debt collector, $50.00 has subsequently been settled in June.
Regulatory Services Land Clearing Total	**4,522.01**	**.00**	**.00**	**.00**	**.00**	**4,522.01**	8%	Made up of 8 debtors, with one account totalling $1,725.35.
City Property Facilities Total	**67,136.68**	**25,474.46**	**10,644.43**	**9,742.87**	**13,791.36**	**7,483.56**	13%	Made up of 6 out of 29 debtors, with three accounts totalling $5,204.37. One other account totalling $1,675.38 is on a payment plan which is being met. Payments of $1,080.50 have subsequently been received in June.
Civil Services Private Works Total	**61,727.00**	**29,695.00**	**1,149.00**	**4,840.00**	**4,303.00**	**21,740.00**	38%	Made up of 16 out of 36 debtors in this category, with eight of these totalling $10,230.00 relating to works not commenced, awaiting payment, one of the remaining accounts totals $3,190.00. Four accounts totalling $4,620.00 are on payment plans, payments of $570.00 have subsequently been received in June.
Swim Centre Debtors Total	**6,506.50**	**448.50**	**4,454.00**	**680.00**	**.00**	**924.00**	2%	Made up of 1 out of 6 debtors.
Grants & Subsidies Total	**2,501,659.00**	**2,101,659.00**	**400,000.00**	**.00**	**.00**	**.00**	0%	
Environmental Health Inspections Total	**15,867.85**	**3,796.05**	**2,795.30**	**363.00**	**242.00**	**8,671.50**	15%	Made up of 59 out of 108 debtors, with none individually significant. One account totalling $121.00 has subsequently been settled in June.
Regulatory Services Other Total	**14,542.00**	**2,485.00**	**.00**	**2,815.00**	**660.00**	**8,582.00**	15%	Made up of 44 out of 75 debtors in this category, with none individually significant. Three accounts totalling $495.00 have subsequently been settled in June.
Living Kaurna Cultural Centre Total	**6,495.20**	**4,421.30**	**238.70**	**360.60**	**207.00**	**1,267.60**	2%	Made up of 5 out of 22 debtors, with none individually significant. One account totalling $115.00 has subsequently been settled in June.
Local Government Total	**6,508.57**	**5,158.57**	**.00**	**.00**	**1,350.00**	**.00**	0%	
Economic Development Total	**4,709.65**	**4,709.65**	**.00**	**.00**	**.00**	**.00**	0%	
Marion Cultural Centre Total	**6,372.50**	**6,012.50**	**.00**	**.00**	**360.00**	**.00**	0%	
Total	**2,723,358.53**	**2,204,589.87**	**421,418.16**	**18,891.47**	**20,913.36**	**57,545.67**		
Total Aging Profile		**81%**	**15%**	**1%**	**1%**	**2%**		

Category	Description
Employees	Anything that relates to CoM employees.
General	Anything that does not fit into one of the below categories.
Neighbourhood Centres	For hire of rooms in Neighbourhood Centres, etc. - usually charged out at an hourly rate. Also includes cultural workshops and tours.
Regulatory Services Land Clearing	When council has had to clear land due to non-compliance of owner.
Sporting Clubs & Other Leases	Rent, electricity, water, maintenance, etc. charged out to lessees.
Civil Services Private Works	Repairs or modifications to infrastructure (footpaths, kerbs, driveway inverts). Can be at resident request.
Swim Centre Debtors	Outdoor Swimming Centre - used for lane hire, school visits, etc.
Grants & Subsidies	Government grants and subsidies.
Environmental Health Inspections	Food Inspection fees.
Regulatory Services Other	Vehicle Impoundment fees and other regulatory services.
Supplier Refunds	Where a supplier owes the City of Marion funds. This category is used to keep track to ensure we have received payment for credits.
Development Services	Includes contribution from residents and/or developers for the removal and/or replacement of Council Street Trees and significant trees.
Living Kaurna Cultural Centre	Relates to programs run through the LKCC.
Environmental Health Testing	Environmental testing fees.
Local Government	Transactions with other Local Government corporations.
Communications	Anything related to communications.
Economic Development	Events, etc. relating to economic development within the City of Marion.
Marion Cultural Centre	Hiring of the Marion Cultural Centre.

*any category that does not have any outstanding invoices will not be displayed.

Rates Report - Collection of Rates to 31 May 2019

ANALYSIS OF OUTSTANDING RATES AS AT 31 MAY 2019

	Note			% of Total Annual Rates
CURRENT	1	$	6,731,089	8.7%
OVERDUE	2	$	1,369,326	1.8%
ARREARS	3	$	1,089,510	1.4%
INTEREST	4	$	91,473	0.1%
POSTPONED	5	$	197,549	0.3%
LEGALS	6	$	23,604	0.0%
		$	**9,502,552**	12.3%
TOTAL ANNUAL RATES FOR 2018/19		**$**	**77,172,549**	

Note 1: Current
Current rates represent the total amount of rates levied in the current financial year that are not yet due for payment. For example at 1st January this represents Quarter 3 & Quarter 4 rates unpaid.

Note 2: Overdue
Overdue rates represent rates levied in the current financial year that remain unpaid past their due payment date. For example on 1st January, this represents rates from Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 that remain unpaid.

Note 3: Arrears
Rates in arrears represent rates and charges levied in previous financial years that remain unpaid .

Note 4: Interest
Interest represent the fines and interest applied to overdue rates and rates in arrears.

Note 5: Postponed
Postponed rates represent any rates amount due by seniors that have been granted a deferral, until the eventual sale of their property, as allowable under the Local Government Act. Interest is charged on these deferred rates and is recoverable when the property is sold.

Note 6: Legals
Legals represent any legal fees, court costs that have been incurred by Council in the collection of rates in the current financial year. These amounts represent costs that have been on-charged to the defaulting ratepayers and are currently outstanding.

Questions Taken on Notice Register

Originating Officer Governance Officer - Belinda Murch

Corporate Manager Manager Corporate Governance - Kate McKenzie

General Manager Acting General Manager Corporate Services - Ray Barnwell

Report Reference GC190625R23

REPORT OBJECTIVE

**Completed report to be presented as part of the final agenda to be distributed on Thursday 20 June 2019

To receive and note the information contained within the Questions Taken on Notice Register provided in Appendix 1.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 'Code of Practice – Procedures At Council Meetings 2017/18' states that:

4.7 Questions without Notice that were not answered at the same meeting will be entered into a register. This register will be tabled as an information report at the following meeting.

Under Regulation 9 of the Local Government (Procedures at Meetings) Regulations 2013 (the regulations):

(3) A member may ask a question without notice at a meeting.

(4) The presiding member may allow the reply to a question without notice to be given at the next meeting.

(5) A question without notice and the reply will not be entered in the minutes of the relevant meeting unless the members present at the meeting resolve that an entry should be made.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Notes the report "Questions Taken on Notice Register"**

GENERAL ANALYSIS

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	Questions Taken on Notice Register - Appendix 1	PDF File

Questions Taken on Notice Register

CITY OF MARION

Appendix 1

Report Reference	Meeting Date	Councillor	Responsible Officer	Question taken on notice during the meeting	Response
Conflict of Interest GC190611	11 June 2019	Cr Hull	Kate McKenzie	Issue raised with Councilor Pfeiffer being proposed as Chair of a Committee for Edwardstown item. Please advise if Elected Members are forbidden to be a voting member of an external committee and why? Incorporated bodies or not?	"There is nothing within the Local Government Act 1999 that prevents an Elected Member being a member of the governing body of another group (incorporated or not). However, when you are a member of the governing body of a group, it may enact conflict of interest provisions within the Local Government Act. The advice previously provided to Elected Members about Council liaison roles is that these roles are structured to assist in communication and exchange of information between the Council and the external body concerned. Elected Members are not appointed as members of the external body and do not have any voting rights when matters are brought before the body for decision. The liaison approach, rather than a formal appointment to the external bodies has been the preferred method as voting members on external bodies, Elected Members must make decisions on behalf of, and in the best interests of the external body, and not on behalf of, or in the interests of Council. This circumstance has the potential to create a conflict of interest between an individual's role as a City of Marion Elected Member, and their role as a member of the external body. As non-voting liaison to an external body, an Elected Member can, with the agreement of the external body concerned: - Act as the point of contact for Council - Observe and participate in discussions at a meeting of the external body - Act as an information provider from Council to the external body and vice versa. - Act as an advisor, mentor and support for the external body; - Support Council's approach to any matters associated with the external body

Report Reference	Meeting Date	Councillor	Responsible Officer	Question taken on notice during the meeting	Response
Potential land acquisition GC190611F07	11 June 2019	Cr Hull	Abby Dickson	That a report be bought to Council outlining the risks and benefits of a council resolution to allow the CEO to purchase properties to a certain value and to set a criteria regarding how this would be used. Include the strategic intent and value. Governance framework of how to apply and the strategic priorities, together with I&S Committee consultation.	We will prepare a report for the 13 August 2019 General Council Meeting.
Marion Outdoor Pool Patronage GC190611Q01	11 June 2019	Cr Hull Cr Veliskou	Abby Dickson	How would it work if tickets are purchased online and how would we know if resident or business. Could these passes be on-sold? Can we clarify the costs with swimming lessons and the entry costs?	We are seeking to have the ability for online ticket sales for the opening of the next season. We will include a post code tick box to select and also a City of Marion tick box. We will ask for customers to present identification of their residence on arrival when they collect their pre-purchased tickets. Yes these could be on sold. Swimming lesson fee includes general admission being $152.50 per term (inclusive of swimming lessons and pool entry)
Revitalisation of Edwardstown Employment Precinct GC190611R09	11 June 2019	Cr Hull	Abby Dickson	What are the impacts on the 100 year old trees from parking adjacent to them (Messines Ave)?	$10,000 is required for an arborist to undertake a detailed report on the Health of the Trees in Messines Ave and then also to develop an action plan on the best way to protect the trees and see if there are any infill planting requirements. Protecting and planting any new trees may include some type of work to the surrounding infrastructure e.g. fencing or lifting paving.

Report Reference	Meeting Date	Councillor	Responsible Officer	Question taken on notice during the meeting	Response
Coastal Walkway Audit GC190611R12	11 June 2019	Cr Crossland	Abby Dickson	1. Can we assess the section of the walkway that is rated as extreme but not fenced off and ensure the area in safe?	Staff have inspected the retaining structures listed as extreme within the audit report at Herron Way in front of the Boast Shed Café. There are multiple retaining measures in this location which forms the informal garden bed leading to the dune and foreshore. This area has not been fenced off due to the sites aspect and the possibility of people entering into this area is low. The extreme risk was raised due to the perma pine retaining wall completely failing and the impact that this may have on surrounding infrastructure and not the risk to public. This information has been confirmed through the consultant. Council will be investigating geotechnical advice to determine retaining options that may be suitable at this location. Hard copies of the audit document were provided to Coastal Ward members at the Coastal Ward Briefing 18/06/19. A hard copy has also been provided to the Mayor.
				2. Can the consultant report be provided to Elected Members and the Mayor?	A Coastal Walkway project page has been created on the EM's extranet web page under "major projects". Documentation will be uploaded to this page for Elected Members.

Work Health & Safety - Monthly Performance Report - May 2019

Originating Officer	Unit Manager Risk - Sherie Walczak
Corporate Manager	Manager Corporate Governance - Kate McKenzie
General Manager	General Manager Corporate Services - Vincent Mifsud
Report Reference	GC190625R24

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The objective of this monthly 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 to monitor Council's core target of a 10% reduction of the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) from the previous year.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Notes the report and statistical data contained therein.**

DISCUSSION

Targets and performance indicators have been established in order to measure the continual improvement of the program. Performance against these targets are measured in two ways:

- positive performance indicators (PPI's); and
- lag performance indicators (LPI's) both of which are outlined in **Appendix 1.**

Council KPI is the achievement of a 10% reduction on last year's LTIFR of 6.2 to reach 5.6 in 2018/19

The rolling LTIFR, based on internal incident reports, is again 7.8 with five lost time injuries being recorded over the last twelve months.

The current LTIFR, based on LGAWCS (Schemes) claims data, is 5.1 with three lost time injury claims being accepted so far this financial year (as outlined in **Appendix 1**). It should be noted that further LTI data is yet to be processed by the LGAWCS. The LTIFR has increased by 25% when compared to last year's results however it is currently 41% below the industry comparison LTIFR rate.

Key initiatives implemented aimed at the reduction of the LTIFR include:

- The ongoing implementation of SkyTrust WHS Management System.
- Safety Observation program where front-line staff are visited and observed by people leaders.
- Regular monitoring of the close-out of Corrective and Preventative Actions.
- Ongoing review of SWMS, SWPs, SOPs. and risk assessments.
- Piloting of an internal WHS Audit and Contractor Surveillance program.
- Positive fit-for-work and well-being programs

CONCLUSION

The significant reduction in Lost Time Injuries being 78% over the 2016/17 and 2017-18 reporting periods has been a commendable achievement for the City of Marion as it continues in its commitment to place the community and safety at the forefront of everything we do in line with our corporate values. In the 2018-19

reporting period, we have been consolidating to further build on the good work that has been implemented however we will not achieve Council's KPI of 10% or greater reduction in LTIFR compared to the end of 2017 -18 reporting period. having recorded five LTIs this year compared to four last year.

Attachment

#	Attachment	Type
1	GC250619R - WHS Monthly Performance Report – May 2019	PDF File

APPENDIX 1 – WHS Monthly Performance Report – May 2019

The Think Safe Live Well program's vision is **'through our thoughts words and actions, we can all make a difference and reduce harm'.** It specifically focuses on further developing our leadership styles, organisational culture and WHS systems by:

- Developing our people to lead the change across the City of Marion
- Embedding a culture of safety and wellbeing as a part of normal business practice
- Continually improving our WHS Management System (WHSMS) to achieve best practice

POSITIVE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Hazard and Near Miss Reports (Internal WHS SkyTrust reporting data)

Historical statistics inform us that when there is a healthy culture of Hazard/Near Miss Reporting, there is a consequential reduction in injuries to Workers. Hazards and Near Misses are reported to date for this financial year and are outlined in Table 1 and can be compared against those reported last financial year which are outlined in Table 2.

Table 1: Hazard and Near Miss Reports - Financial Year 2018-19

Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Total	Ave
17	9	13	12	3	10	6	8	9	1	11		**99**	**9.0**

Table 2: Hazard and Near Miss Reports - Financial Year 2017-18

Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Total	Ave
21	14	11	9	8	3	5	11	10	16	10	14	**132**	**11**

Lost Time Injuries Reported (Internal WHS SkyTrust reporting data)

Lost Time Injuries (LTI's) are those injuries where a whole work day or more has been lost due to a workplace injury. LTI's reported to date for this financial year are outlined in Table 4 and can be compared against those reported last financial year which are outlined in Table 5.

Table 4: Number of LTI's per month - Financial Year 2018-19

Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Total
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2		**5**

Table 5: Number of LTIs per month - Financial Year 2017-18

Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Total
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	**4**

Individual LTI's reported for 2018/19 are outlined in Table 6 below :

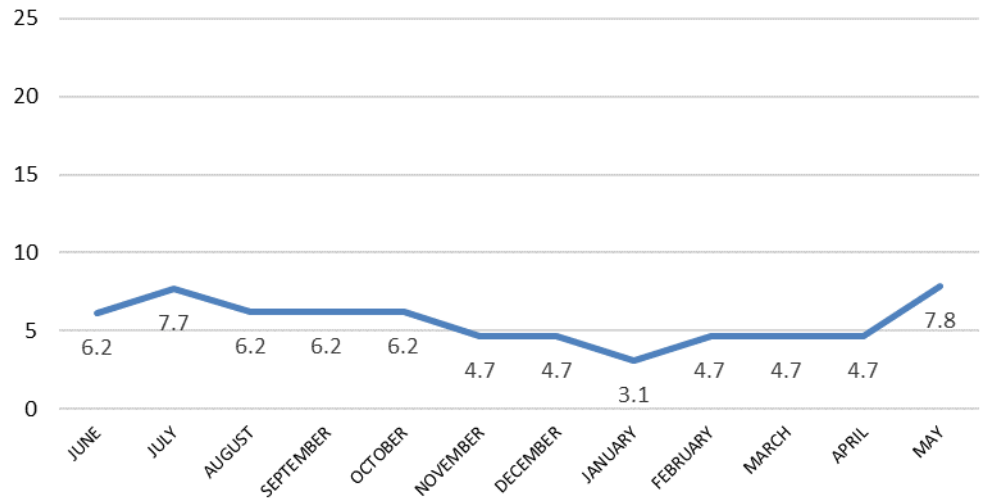
Table 6: Outline of LTI's reported - Financial Year 2018-19

No.	Description of Incident	Mechanism of Injury	Injury Description
1	Trip and fall down internal stair well	Fall on differing level	Bilateral shoulder sprain and left knee sprain injuries.
2	Feeding a bowed branch into chipper which whipped around and hit face	Mechanical – Struck by object	Split upper lip requiring stiches
3	Missed a step on Admin Building stairs and landed awkwardly on right foot	Muscular Stress – No Object Handled	Right calcaneal avulsion of Achilles tendon
4	Lifting stuck piece of concrete from excavated footpath	Muscular Stress – Lifting	Severe muscular strain in lower back
5	Spreading mulch in tipper truck	Muscular Stress – Lifting	Strained back

Rolling Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (Internal WHS SkyTrust reporting data)
Rolling LTIFR, outlined with a solid blue line in Figure 3 from internal incident report data, provides analysis of the average LTIFR over the last 12 months. The dotted blue 'median' line tracks the trend.

Figure 3: Rolling LTIFR

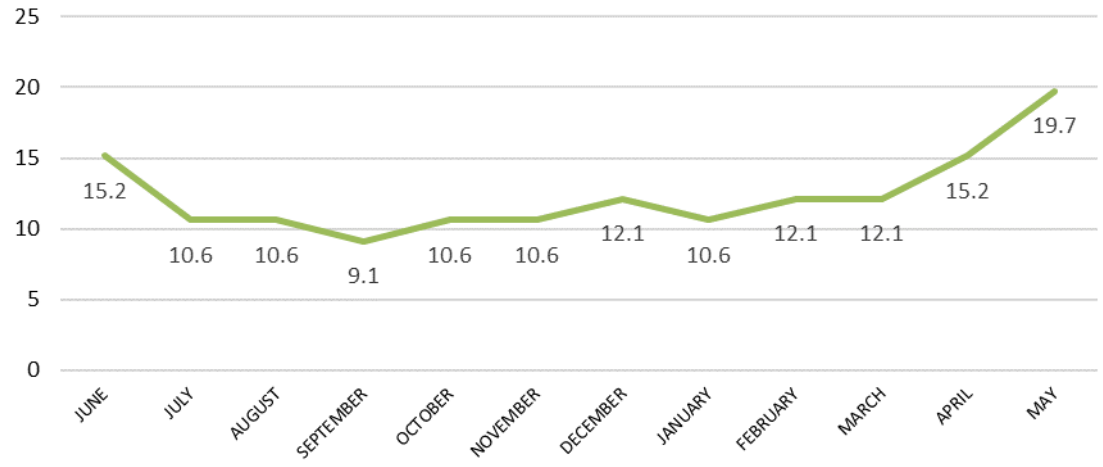
The current rolling LTIFR for the City of Marion is **7.8**, which represents a **25%** increase over the previous 12 months.



Rolling Total Recordable Incident Frequency Rate (Internal WHS SkyTrust reporting data)
Total Recordable Incidents include fatalities, LTI's and incidents resulting in the employee receiving medical treatment and/or is certified as only fit to undertake suitable duties. The Rolling Total Recordable Incident Frequency Rate (TRIFR), outlined with a solid green line in Figure 4 from internal incident report data, provides analysis of the average TRIFR over the last 12 months. The dotted green 'median' line tracks the trend.

Figure 4: Rolling TRIFR

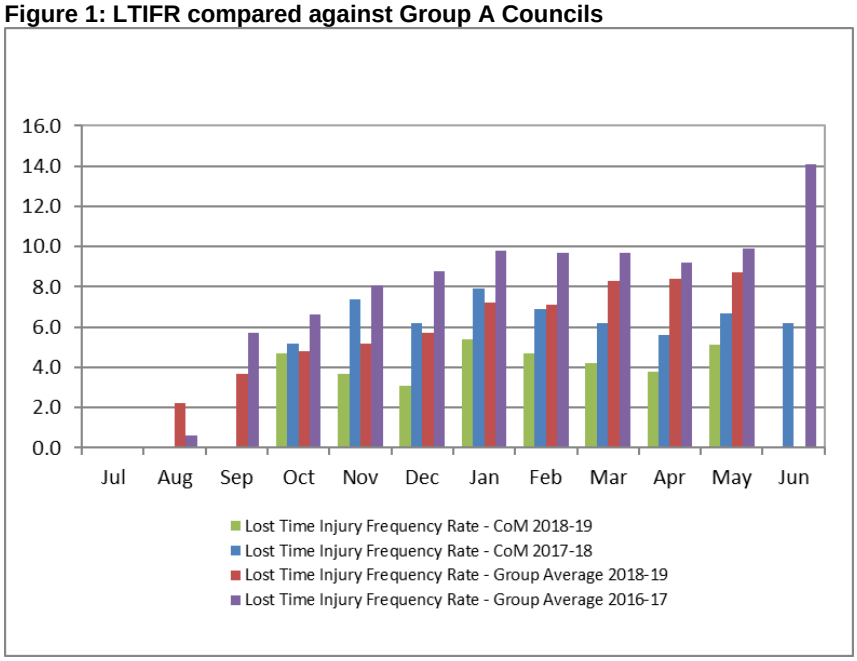
The current rolling TRIFR for the City of Marion is **19.7** which represents a **30%** increase over the previous 12 months.



Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LGAWCS Claims Data)

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR), is an industry standard tool for measuring LTI's within a given reporting period which enables comparison to other organisations. Council's LTIFR is outlined in Figure 1, from the LGA's Member Portal data once claims have been determined and can be measured and monitored against our industry counterparts being the Group A Councils ([1]GaC).

Figure 1: LTIFR compared against Group A Councils

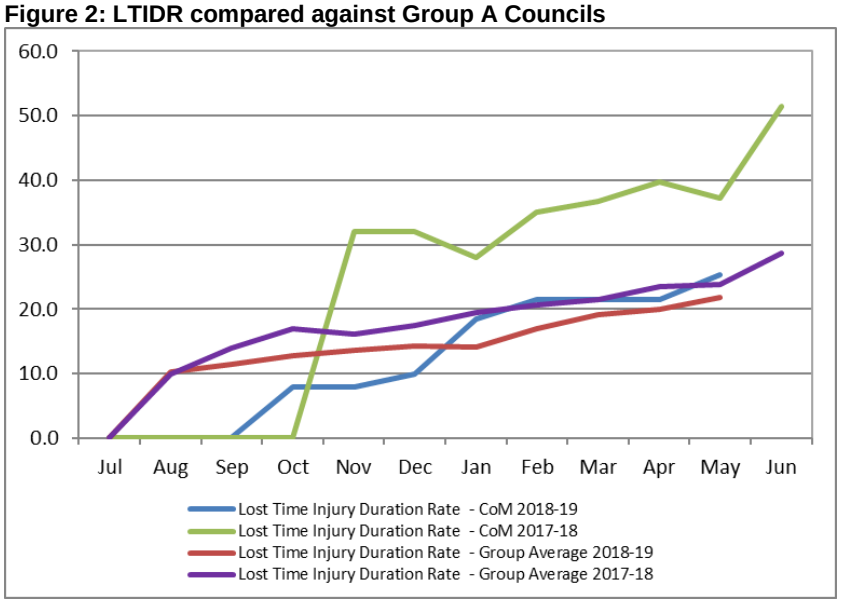


The current LTIFR for the City of Marion (represented in green) is **5.1** with three lost time injuries being claimed. It should be noted there is a lag in statistical data which should be corrected during the June reporting period. The LTIFR has reduced by **24%** when compared to last years recorded result of **6.7** at the same time and is **41%** below the industry comparison LTIFR rate of **8.7**.

Lost Time Injury Duration Rate (LGAWCS Claims Data)

The Lost Time Injury Duration Rate (LTIDR), is an industry standard tool for measuring the average days lost from LTI's within a reporting period to enable comparison to other organisations. Council's LTIDR is outlined in Figure 2, data is sourced from the LGA's Member Portal once claims have been determined and can be measured and monitored against our industry counterparts being the GaC.

Figure 2: LTIDR compared against Group A Councils



The current LTIDR for the City of Marion (represented in blue) is **25.3** which is **32%** less than the **37.3** recorded at the same time last year however is **16%** above the industry comparison LTIDR rate of **21.8.**

1 GaC are metropolitan councils with more than 300 staff (Marion, Adelaide, Charles Sturt, Onkaparinga, Playford, Port Adelaide Enfield, Salisbury and Tee Tree Gully).

WORKSHOP / PRESENTATION ITEMS - Nil

MOTIONS WITH NOTICE

Messines Avenue WW1 Memorial of Honour

Elected Member Councillor Raelene Telfer

Report Reference: GC190625M01

Motion:

Messines Avenue Memorial Trees

Motion:

That a report come back to the General Council meeting of October 22nd detailing:

1. **The appropriate care for the local heritage World War 1 Messines Avenue Memorial of Honour of holm oak trees planted by the Local Council in 1917.**

2. **A management plan for replanting, in the next ten years, a new World War 1 Memorial of Honour of holm oak seedlings, with appropriate streetscaping, historical interpretive signage, and car parking bays.**

3. **The resources required to achieve the retention of this World War 1 Messines Avenue Memorial of Honour.**

Explanation:

The inspection by the Council's arborist and others in early 2018 determined that the remnant of the forty trees were nearing the end of their lives. At this time, the remnant trees are expected to grow for another 10 years.

A centenary after the planting of this WW1 Memorial of trees in 1917, planning is required by the City of Marion to continue this memorial of holm oak trees for the next centenary.

Response Received From: Unit Manager Open Space Operations, Brett Jaggard

Corporate Manager Manager Engineering and Field Services - Mathew Allen

General Manager General Manager City Services - Tony Lines

Staff Comments:

Messines Avenue, Edwardstown was planted by the local Community as a World War 1 Memorial of Honour site in 1917. The roadway was used by the community during both world wars and held events such as street dances, fairs and ANZAC marches. The avenue has a row of English Elm trees located on either side of the road and was listed as a Local Heritage Site on 12 March 2015.

In early 2018, Council's Arborist (David Sheldrick) and Unit Manager (Brett Jaggard) met with Councillor Raelene Telfer in Messines Avenue to discuss the condition and ongoing protection of the English Elm trees. On inspection of the trees, it was established that the trees were infested with Elm Leaf Beetle which causes the tree to defoliate. The trees were subsequently treated with injected insecticide.

Should Council support the recommendation, the following information would be provided in a report to Council on 22 October 2019:

- An independent Arborist report providing recommendations for the ongoing care and protection of the English Elm trees.
- A project management plan for a new World War 1 Memorial of Honour to be established in Messines Avenue. This would consider appropriate streetscaping (including planting new English Elms), historical interpretive signage and car parking bays and include resource requirements.

QUESTIONS WITH NOTICE

Regulations on Building and Development approvals

Elected Member Councillor Bruce Hull

Report Reference: GC190625Q01

Question:

1. With regards to building approvals, does Council consider an appropriate colour scheme for buildings? If not, why not?

2. Is black (as pictured in Struan Ave & Bowker St Warradale.) an appropriate building colour given the adverse aesthetics and climate change considerations?

3. Can a Council determine building colour as part of development & building approval?

Response Received From:

Warwick Deller-Coombs

Staff Comments:

1. *With regards to building approvals, does Council consider an appropriate colour scheme for buildings? If not, why not?*

Response to Question 1:

Yes. Colour schemes are assessed along with other applicable Objectives and Provisions within the Council Development Plan at the Planning Assessment stage (by Council Planning officers).

The Development Plan seeks for buildings to be of a high design standard and appearance and generally reflect the Desired Character of the respective Policy Area. Buildings should, where possible, have regard to their size and design in context within the locality, utilise a range of colours and materials, promote sympathetic roof form and pitch and provide high quality design façade.

The use of cladding, brickwork, glazing is considered to be in keeping with contemporary building methods and designs.

2. *Is black (as pictured in Struan Ave & Bowker St Warradale.) an appropriate building colour given the adverse aesthetics and climate change considerations?*

Response to Question 2:

Yes. In relation to the design and aesthetics, black cladding is considered an appropriate colour/material in this design as it sufficiency contrasts with the red brick of the ground floor and meets the desired outcomes of the Policy Area.

The Desired Character of the Policy Area (where the proposal is occurring) seeks development that promotes cohesive streetscapes whilst allowing for a variety in housing forms and styles.

Council's Development Plan enables very limited consideration to climate change, only seeking to ensure development designs provide for efficient solar access to buildings and open space.

The energy efficiency of the building is considered during the Building Rules Assessment stage and assessed against the National Construction Code of Australia (NCC). The building needs to satisfy particular standards to meet the NCC requirements to be 6-star efficient (i.e. insulation, cladding type etc). The NCC is a national document and is not specific to a local Council area.

3. Can a Council determine building colour as part of development & building approval?

Response to Question 3

Yes, in limited circumstances. Only in particular areas of Council can an assessment take into consideration the use and incorporation of particularcolours and materials, such as the Hills Policy Area which seeks for buildings located in highly visible locations, colours and materials that are sympathetic to the existing topography (i.e. natural colours).

Generally, if the built form is considered to be of an appropriate design standard, appearance and incorporates contemporary colours and materials (i.e. colours typically found within metropolitan area) building colour is not something Council has determination of.

ATTACHMENTS:

#	Attachment	Type
1	Appendix 1 - QON_Struan Ave & Bowker St Warradale	PDF File

Appendix 1

Struan Ave & Bowker St Warradale



MOTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE - Nil

QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE - Nil

OTHER BUSINESS - Nil

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.