

His Worship the Mayor
Councillors
City of Marion

Notice of General Council Meeting

Council Chamber, Council Administration Centre
245 Sturt Road, Sturt

Tuesday, 26 March 2024 at 6.30 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.



Tony Harrison
Chief Executive Officer

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1 Open Meeting

2 Kaurna Acknowledgement

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

3 Disclosure

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

4 Council Member Declaration of Interest (if any)

5 Confirmation of Minutes

5.1 Confirmation of Minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 12 March 2024

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Report Reference | GC240326R5.1 |
| Originating Officer | Business Support Officer - Governance and Council Support – Cassidy Mitchell |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Office of the Chief Executive – Kate McKenzie |
| General Manager | Chief Executive Officer – Tony Harrison |

RECOMMENDATION

That the minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 12 March 2024 be taken as read and confirmed.

ATTACHMENTS

1. G C 240312 - Final Minutes [5.1.1 - 12 pages]



**Minutes of the General Council Meeting
held on Tuesday, 12 March 2024 at 6.30 pm
Council Chamber, Council Administration Centre
245 Sturt Road, Sturt**

**PRESENT**

His Worship the Mayor Kris Hanna
Councillor Joseph Masika
Councillor Nathan Prior
Councillor Raelene Telfer
Councillor Luke Naismith
Councillor Jason Veliskou
Councillor Sarah Luscombe

Councillor Jayne Hoffmann
Councillor Matt Taylor
Councillor Renuka Lama
Councillor Jana Mates
Councillor Amar Singh (from 6.32pm)
Councillor Ian Crossland

In Attendance

Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison
General Manager City Services - Ben Keen
General Manager Corporate Services - Angela Allison
General Manager City Development - Tony Lines
Manager Office of the CEO - Kate McKenzie
Governance Officer - Amey Johnson

1 Open Meeting

The Mayor opened the meeting at 6.30pm.

2 Kurna Acknowledgement

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

3 Disclosure

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

4 Council Member 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 disclosed:

- The Mayor declared a material conflict of interest in the item *Council Member Allowance and Benefits Policy - Amendments*



- Councillor Telfer declared a material conflict of interest in the item *Tree Asset Management Plan*
- Councillor Luscombe declared a material conflict of interest in the following items
 - *Cove Community Garden*
 - *Hamilton College Land Transfer*
 - *Open Space Framework Midlife Review - Endorse for Community Consultation*

5 Confirmation of Minutes

5.1 Confirmation of Minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 27 February 2024

Report Reference GC240312R5.1

Moved Councillor Veliskou

Seconded Councillor Prior

That the minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 27 February 2024 be taken as read and confirmed.

Carried Unanimously

6 Adjourned Items - Nil

7 Deputations

6.32pm Councillor Singh entered the meeting

7.1 Cove Community Garden

Report Reference GC240312D7.1

Mr Salisnew and Ms Gill provided a five-minute deputation regarding the Cove Community Garden.

The Mayor sought and was granted leave of the meeting to vary the order of the agenda and to consider the item *Cove Community Garden* next in the meeting.

Councillor Luscombe declared a material conflict of interest in item *Cove Community Garden* as she is the Chair of the Cove Community Garden Working Group and will leave the meeting for the item.

6.42pm Councillor Luscombe left the meeting

11.5 Cove Community Garden

Report Reference GC240312R11.5

**Moved Councillor Crossland****Seconded Councillor Masika**

That Council:

1. Provides in principle support for the proposed Cove Community Garden managed by Cove Community Garden Inc. on Perry Barr Farm, Hallett Cove.
2. Allocates additional budget of up to \$40,000 to the existing Community Garden Budget for the 2024-25 financial year to cover the cost of secure fencing to support the establishment of the Cove Community Garden.
3. Notes that Cove Community Garden Inc. will apply for relevant development approvals, form a written agreement with council for use of the land and source funding prior to commencing operation.

Carried Unanimously

6.54pm Councillor Luscombe re-entered the meeting

The Mayor sought and was granted leave of the meeting to vary the order of the agenda and to consider the item *Cover Report – SCI Living Kurna Cultural Centre Management Agreement* next in the meeting.

10 Confidential Items

10.1 Cover Report - SCI Living Kurna Cultural Centre Management Agreement

Report Reference GC240312F10.1

Moved Councillor Mates**Seconded Councillor Hoffmann**

That pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(b and d) of the Local Government Act 1999, the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager City Development, General Manager City Services, General Manager Corporate Services, Manager Office of the CEO, Manager People and Culture, Manager City Property, Manager City Activation, Unit Manager Property and Facilities, Team Leader Property, Unit Manager Governance and Council Support, Media and Engagement Advisor and Governance Officer, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to SCI Living Kurna Cultural Centre Management Agreement, 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 pertaining to the operations of SCI and their financial proposal for the renewed Management Agreement.

Carried Unanimously

6.55pm the meeting went into confidence

Moved Councillor Crossland**Seconded Councillor Naismith**

That formal meeting procedures be suspended to discuss the item.

Carried Unanimously



7.01pm formal meeting procedures suspended

7.37pm formal meeting procedures resumed

Moved Councillor Prior

Seconded Councillor Veliskou

In accordance with Section 91(7) and (9) of the Local Government Act 1999, orders that this report, 'SCI Living Kaurna Cultural Centre Management Agreement: GC240312F10.1' the attachments and the minutes arising from this report, having been considered in confidence under Section 90(2) and (3)(b and 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 upon the basis that the information relates to commercial information pertaining to the operations of SCI and their financial proposal for the renewed Management Agreement. The disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest because it could infer a financial advantage to another entity.

Carried Unanimously

7.47pm the meeting came out of confidence

8 Petitions - Nil

9 Committee Recommendations

9.1 Confirmation of Minutes of the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee Meeting held on 20 February 2024

Report Reference GC240312R9.1

Moved Councillor Telfer

Seconded Councillor Veliskou

That Council:

1. Receives and notes the minutes of the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee meeting held on 20 February 2024.
2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Finance, Risk and Audit Committee.

Carried Unanimously

11 Corporate Reports for Decision

8.03pm Councillor Lama left the meeting

8.03pm Councillor Prior left the meeting

11.1 Reconciliation Action Plan 2024-2025

Report Reference GC240312R11.1

**Moved Councillor Crossland****Seconded Councillor Mates**

That formal meeting procedures be suspended to discuss the item.

Carried Unanimously

8.04pm formal meeting procedures were suspended

8.05pm Cr Lama re-entered the meeting

8.05pm Cr Singh left the meeting

8.05pm Cr Prior re-entered the meeting

8.08pm Cr Singh re-entered the meeting

8.49pm formal meeting procedures resumed

Moved Councillor Telfer**Seconded Councillor Masika**

That Council:

1. Note the community feedback on the draft Reconciliation Action Plan.
2. Endorse the City of Marion draft Reconciliation Action Plan from July 2024 to June 2026.

Amendment**Moved Councillor Luscombe****Seconded Councillor Veliskou**

That Council:

1. Note the community feedback on the draft Reconciliation Action Plan.
2. Endorse that the City of Marion draft Reconciliation Action Plan from July 2024 to June 2026 be submitted to Reconciliation Australia for review and endorsement.

**The amendment to become the motion was carried
the motion as amended was carried**

Moved Councillor Crossland**Seconded Councillor Prior**

That Council

3. Endorse the provision of funding of up to \$10,000 per year, in addition to funding for the reconciliation week event, for the life of the Reconciliation Action Plan, commencing in 2024/25 to support delivery.

Lost

8.49pm Councillor Luscombe left the meeting



Councillor Telfer declared a material conflict of interest in the item *Tree Asset Management Plan* as she has previously lodged an application to the City of Marion as a resident to receive financial assistance for the maintenance of a regulated tree under the Regulated Tree Maintenance Fund and will leave the meeting for the item.

8.50pm Councillor Telfer left the meeting

11.2 Tree Asset Management Plan

Report Reference GC240312R11.2

Moved Councillor Prior

Seconded Councillor Crossland

That Council:

1. Notes the outcomes from the community engagement process.
2. Adopts the Draft City of Marion Tree Asset Management Plan 2024-34 (Attachment 1).

Carried Unanimously

8.51pm Councillor Telfer re-entered the meeting

Councillor Hoffmann declared a material conflict of interest in the item *Hamilton College Land Transfer* as she is employed by the Department of Education and will leave the meeting for the item (declared at the meeting of 27 February 2024).

8.51pm Councillor Hoffmann left the meeting

8.52pm Councillor Singh left the meeting

11.3 Hamilton College Land Transfer

Report Reference GC240312R11.3

Moved Councillor Telfer

Seconded Councillor Lama

That Council:

1. Accepts the offer from the Department of Education for the transfer of the walkway designated as 'Allotment 5002 Walkway' between David Avenue and Sampson Road, Mitchell Park for nil consideration (\$0.00) on the basis that the Department for Education covers Council's costs incurred for the vesting of the land.
2. Notes that the proposed land division will create a new Walkway with classification as a Road under the Local Government Act 1999, and that upon the lodgement and approval in the Lands Titles Office, the plan is then deposited and the status as a Walkway will automatically come into effect.
3. Notes that following the vesting, Council will become responsible for the on-going management and maintenance of the land and associated infrastructure.



4. Authorises the Chief Executive Officer or their delegate to sign any documentation as required to complete the walkway vesting, and the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to attest to the affixation of the Common Seal of the Corporation of the City of Marion to any documentation as may be required to affect the vesting of the walkway.

Carried Unanimously

8.57pm Councillor Hoffmann re-entered the meeting

8.58pm Councillor Singh re-entered the meeting

11.4 Revocation of Community Land Classification MCC Plaza

Report Reference GC240312R11.4

Moved Councillor Veliskou

Seconded Councillor Taylor

That Council:

1. Notes the decision made by the Minister for Planning and Local Government on 14 December 2023 to approve Council's proposal to revoke the classification as community land of the whole of land situated at Warracowie Way, Oaklands Park and contained in Certificate of Title Volume 5848 Folio 473.
2. Resolves to approve the revocation of the subject land from its community land classification pursuant to section 194(3)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1999* and to publish a Notice in the Government Gazette to this effect.
3. Notes the Registrar General will be notified of the revocation of the classification of community land in accordance with Section 195 of the Local Government Act 1999.
4. Authorises the Chief Executive Officer or Delegate to sign and the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to attest to the affixation of the Common Seal of the Corporation of the City of Marion, as may be required, to any documentation required to finalise the revocation of community land classification and the land division to create a road reserve.
5. Notes that the balance of the land (approximately 395m²) not required for the road reserve will be merged with the adjoining Marion Cultural Centre title upon creation of the public road via a land division.

Carried

9.10pm Councillor Taylor left the meeting

11.6 Open Space Framework Midlife Review - Endorse for Community Consultation

Report Reference GC240312R11.6

Moved Councillor Crossland

Seconded Councillor Prior

That Council:

GC240312 - General Council Meeting - 12 March 2024



1. Endorses Model 1 of the Open Space Plan to absorb significant open space construction cost increases within existing LTFP budgets (CPI increase only) subject to the following amendments:
 1. Removal of the community garden place holder reference
 2. Removal of the drinking fountain from Alison Avenue, Marion
 3. Removal of the dog bowl from Quick Road, Mitchell Park
 4. Add the wording 'to align to additional works' to Club Marion neighbourhood playground
2. Increases the CEO delegated authority for strategic land acquisitions, using the approved procedure, from \$1,000,000 up to \$2,000,000.
3. Endorses the revised Open Space Framework, which includes Open Space Methodology, Open Space Service Levels and the Open Space Plan, for community consultation.

Carried Unanimously

The Mayor declared a material conflict of interest in point 2 of the resolution regarding Section 2.10 of the *Council Members Allowances and Benefits Policy* as this section relates to Mayoral Support, and will leave the meeting.

The Mayor vacated the Chair and Deputy Mayor Crossland took the Chair

9.11pm the Mayor left the meeting

9.12pm Councillor Luscombe re-entered the meeting

9.12pm Councillor Taylor re-entered the meeting

9.12pm Councillor Telfer left the meeting and did not return

11.7 Council Member Allowance and Benefits Policy - Amendments

Report Reference GC240312R11.7

Moved Councillor Veliskou

Seconded Councillor Masika

That Council:

1. Adopts the Council Members' Allowance and Benefits Policy as provided in Attachment 1 (excluding Section 2.10 – Mayoral Support).
2. Adopts Section 2.10 – Mayoral Support of the Council Members' Allowances and Benefits Policy as provided in Attachment 1.

Carried Unanimously

9.14pm the Mayor re-entered the meeting

Deputy Mayor Crossland vacated the Chair, and the Mayor resumed the Chair.



11.8 Risk Management Policy & Framework update

Report Reference GC240312R11.8

Moved Councillor Mates

Seconded Councillor Veliskou

That Council:

1. Endorses the Risk Management Policy and Framework.
2. Notes the opportunities management work underway that will be updated within the RMF and brought back to Council later in the year.

Carried Unanimously

11.9 2nd Budget Review 2023/2024

Report Reference GC240312R11.9

Moved Councillor Prior

Seconded Councillor Singh

That Council:

1. Adopt the revised budgeted statements including the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows

Carried Unanimously

9.18pm Councillor Singh left the meeting

9.20pm Councillor Singh re-entered the meeting

11.10 Boatshed Cafe Funding Resolution

Report Reference GC240312R11.10

Moved Councillor Crossland

Seconded Councillor Luscombe

That Council:

1. Approves an additional project budget allocation of \$45,000 to be funded through savings identified in budget review 2 towards the Boatshed Upgrade to enable the existing contractor to be engaged to lower the canopy to the ground floor annex.
2. Notes that the project program will be extended to mid-May 2024 to incorporate the additional works to lower the canopy.
3. Notes that the Boatshed Café tenants will be offered additional rent relief within the existing approved budget for the project.

Carried Unanimously



11.11 Treasury Operations - Cash Advance Facility Resolution Amendment

Report Reference GC240312R11.11

Moved Councillor Prior

Seconded Councillor Taylor

That Council amends the resolution from 12 December 2023 (GC231212R11.8) to read:

1. Execute Cash Advance Debenture documentation with the Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia, fixing the Repayment Date of the Debenture as 15th day of April 2034 with a \$10,000,000 limit.
2. Authorise the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer to be authorised to affix the common seal to the document.

Carried Unanimously

12 Corporate Reports for Information/Noting

Moved Councillor Prior

Seconded Councillor Crossland

That the following Corporate Reports for Information/Noting be moved en bloc:

- Q2 Corporate Quarterly Risk Report
- Strategic Risk Register Annual Report

Carried Unanimously

12.1 Q2 Corporate Quarterly Risk report

Report Reference GC240312R12.1

Moved Councillor Prior

Seconded Councillor Crossland

That Council:

1. Notes the Q2 Corporate Risk report.

Carried Unanimously

12.2 Strategic Risk Register annual report

Report Reference GC240312R12.2

Moved Councillor Prior

Seconded Councillor Crossland

That Council:

1. Notes and validates the Strategic Risk Register annual report update

Carried Unanimously

13 Workshop / Presentation Items - Nil

14 Motions With Notice



14.1 National Reconciliation Week (NRW) event at Living Kurna Cultural Centre (LKCC) 2024

Report Reference GC240312M14.1

Moved Councillor Crossland

Seconded Councillor Prior

That Council:

1. Notes the details of the free National Reconciliation Week event proposed by Southern Cultural Immersion at the Living Kurna Cultural Centre (LKCC) for May 2024.
2. Provides funding of \$14,450 (ex GST) to Southern Cultural Immersion (SCI) to deliver this event.
3. Notes Southern Cultural Immersion will be required to complete a City of Marion grant process, including a Council grant agreement and acquittal process, relating to the expenditure of these funds.
4. Notes any future Management Agreement between City of Marion and Southern Cultural Immersion should include all financial considerations.

Carried Unanimously

15 Questions With Notice - Nil

16 Motions Without Notice - Nil

17 Questions Without Notice - Nil

18 Other Business - Nil

19 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.

The meeting was declared closed at 9.24pm.

CONFIRMED THIS 26 DAY OF MARCH 2024

CHAIRPERSON

6 Adjourned Items - Nil

7 Communications

7.1 Elected Member Verbal Communications

In accordance with the *Code of Practice - Procedures at Council Meeting 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).

7.2 Mayoral Communication Report

Report Reference GC240326R7.2

Name of Council Member Mayor - Kris Hanna

| Date | Event | Comments |
|------------|--|--|
| 22/02/2024 | Coast FM | Interviewed |
| 23/02/2024 | Citizen of the Year Awards at Government House 2024 | Attended |
| 23/02/2024 | Farewell Event for the Imam | Attended |
| 25/02/2024 | Adelaide Cricket Club - Women & Girls in Cricket Day | Attended and gave speech |
| 26/02/2024 | Marion Mall Walkers Birthday | Attended, cut cake |
| 26/02/2024 | Mayor's Multicultural Pool Event | Attended and gave speech |
| 29/02/2024 | Met Executive Officer – Basketball South Australia | |
| 29/2/2024 | 2023 Governor's Multicultural Awards | Attended: Awards for Elizabeth Sykora (CoM employee), Jessica Williams (YCC member) and SCI who run the LKCC |
| 29/02/2024 | Gala Opening of Wolf Blass Event Centre Morphettville | Attended |
| 01/03/2024 | Alawoona Reserve and Streetscape Upgrade – First Dig | Attended |
| 02/03/2024 | Cove Cricket Club Hall of Fame evening | Attended |
| 04/03/2024 | GAROC meeting at LGA | Attended |
| 05/03/2024 | Met Will Cutts, Executive Officer Volleyball SA, and Harrison Paays, President Austral Volleyball Club | |
| 08/03/2024 | Hawkesbury Avenue Reserve - Official Opening | Attended and opened site |
| 11/03/2024 | Adelaide Cup 2024 SAJC Board Luncheon | Attended |

| | | |
|--|--|----------|
| 16/03/2024 | SA Bangladeshi Community Association Annual Iftar (Dinner) | Attended |
| In addition, the Mayor has met with residents, MPs and with the CEO and Council staff regarding various issues | | |

7.3 CEO and Executive Communication Report

Report Reference GC240326R7.3

| Date | Activity | Attended By |
|------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 28 February 2024 | Meeting on site GM Club Marion and Warriparinga Councillors & CoM re Club Marion Changerooms | Tony Lines |
| 29 February 2024 | Event 2023 Governor's Multicultural Awards | Tony Harrison |
| 29 February 2024 | Event Gala Opening of Wolf Blass Event Centre Morphettville | Tony Harrison |
| 29 February 2024 | SRWRA Board Meeting | Angela Allison |
| 1 March 2024 | Cross Council (PAE & CCS) Fleet meeting | Angela Allison |
| 8 March 2024 | Meeting LG Professionals SA General Managers and Directors Network | Ben Keen |
| 8 March 2024 | Meeting Graduate Program with City of Mitcham | Ben Keen |
| 8 March 2024 | Hawkesbury Avenue Reserve - Official Opening | Tony Harrison Tony Lines |
| 13 March 2024 | Meeting Oaklands Green PCG Monthly meeting with City of Marion and Oaklands Green | Tony Lines |
| 13 March 2024 | Meeting SCI, KC Consulting and CoM re SCI | Tony Lines |
| 13 March 2024 | Meeting Marion Tennis Club & CoM re Marion Tennis Club | Tony Lines |
| 15 March 2024 | Workshop by SAGE Group Demystifying the future for AI for Industrial Operators | Ben Keen |
| 15 March 2024 | Project meeting with Sol Energy | Angela Allison |
| 18 March 2024 | Meeting Innovis and CoM re Nungamoora Coastal walkway | Tony Lines |
| 18 March 2024 | Teams Meeting SA Hydrogen Hubs re Hydrogen Refuelling Station | Tony Lines |

| | | |
|---------------|--|----------------|
| 18 March 2024 | Meeting on site Club Marion and CoM re site upgrades | Tony Lines |
| 20 March 2024 | Weekly Onsite Meeting Blubuilt, North Projects, Aspects Studios, Innovis, CMW Geosciences SA, and CoM re Coastal Walkway Bridges | Tony Lines |
| 20 March 2024 | Meeting North Projects and CoM re Future Pipeline | Tony Lines |
| 20 March 2024 | Meeting Graduate Program with City of Mitcham | Ben Keen |
| 25 March 2024 | SRWRA Board meeting | Angela Allison |
| 25 March 2024 | Meeting Innovis and CoM re Nungamoora Coastal walkway | Tony Lines |
| 26 March 2024 | Meeting Tony Harrison, Steve Wren and Blake Sokora (Pelligra) | Tony Harrison |

8 Deputations

8.1 Marion Tennis Club

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Report Reference | GC2403268.1 |
| Originating Officer | Executive Officer to the CEO – Dana Bartlett |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Office of the CEO – Kate McKenzie |
| General Manager | Chief Executive Officer – Tony Harrison |

SPEAKER

Mr Kym Morgan - President

ORGANISATION

Marion Tennis Club

COMMENTS

Mr Morgan has requested to make a deputation to Council on behalf of Marion Tennis Club regarding council's recent decision to demolish the club's Norfolk Rd home, to enable the construction of a new five court basketball stadium.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

8.2 Morphettville Park Tennis Club

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Report Reference | GC2403268.2 |
| Originating Officer | Business Support Officer – Governance and Council Support – Cassidy Mitchell |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Office of the CEO – Kate McKenzie |
| General Manager | Chief Executive Officer – Tony Harrison |

SPEAKER

Mr David Angus

ORGANISATION

Morphettville Park Tennis Club

COMMENTS

Mr Angus has requested to make a deputation to Council on behalf of Morphettville Park Tennis Club regarding the need for an upgrade of the Morphettville Park Tennis Club Clubrooms.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

8.3 Southern Suburbs Residential Policy Code Amendment

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Report Reference | GC240326D8.3 |
| Originating Officer | Business Support Office – Governance and Council Support – Cassidy Mitchell |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Office of the CEO – Kate McKenzie |
| General Manager | Chief Executive Officer – Tony Harrison |

SPEAKER

Mr Robert Lloyd

ORGANISATION

Resident

COMMENTS

Mr Lloyd has requested to make a deputation to Council on behalf of City of Marion residents regarding the Southern Suburbs Residential Policy Code Amendment.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

9 Petitions - Nil

10 Committee Recommendations - Nil

11 Confidential Items

11.1 Cover Report - Glandore Oval Redevelopment - Project Funding

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Report Reference | GC240326F11.1 |
| Originating Officer | Business Support Officer - Governance and Council Support – Cassidy Mitchell |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Office of the Chief Executive - Kate McKenzie |
| General Manager | Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison |

REASON FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

Local Government Act (SA) 1999 S 90 (2) 3

(b) information the disclosure of which (i) could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting, or proposing to conduct, business, or to prejudice the commercial position of the council; and (ii) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest

RECOMMENDATION

That 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: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager City Development, General Manager City Services, General Manager Corporate Services, Manager Office of the CEO, Manager City Property, Manager City Activation, Unit Manager, Property Strategy and Delivery, Sports & Community Facilities Officer, Unit Manager Governance and Council Support and Governance Officer, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to Glandore Oval Redevelopment – Project Funding, 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 including financial figures of the project projected costs yet to be publicly tendered and concept designs, and that the receipt, consideration or discussion of the information in public would, on the balance, be contrary to the public interest as it could negatively impact the outcomes for Council of a future construction tender process for the project and could infer a financial advantage to another entity when the project is opened to tender.

11.2 Cover Report - Hazelmere Reserve and Morphettsville Tennis Club

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Report Reference | GC240326F11.2 |
| Originating Officer | Business Support Officer - Governance and Council Support – Cassidy Mitchell |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Office of the Chief Executive - Kate McKenzie |
| General Manager | Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison |

REASON FOR CONFIDENTIALITY***Local Government Act (SA) 1999 S 90 (2) 3***

(b) information the disclosure of which (i) could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting, or proposing to conduct, business, or to prejudice the commercial position of the council; and (ii) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest

RECOMMENDATION

That 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: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager City Development, General Manager City Services, General Manager Corporate Services, Manager Office of the CEO, Manager City Property, Manager City Activation, Unit Manager, Property Strategy and Delivery, Unit Manager Governance and Council Support and Governance Officer, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to Hazelmere Reserve and Morphettsville Park Tennis Club, 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 including financial figures of the project projected costs yet to be publicly tendered, and that the receipt, consideration or discussion of the information in public would, on the balance, be contrary to the public interest as it could negatively impact the outcomes for Council of a future construction tender process for the project and could infer a financial advantage to another entity when the project is opened to tender.

11.3 Cover Report - City of Marion Building Asset Strategy Implementation Guide Annual Review 2024

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Report Reference | GC240326F11.3 |
| Originating Officer | Business Support Officer - Governance and Council Support – Cassidy Mitchell |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Office of the Chief Executive - Kate McKenzie |
| General Manager | Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison |

REASON FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

Local Government Act (SA) 1999 S 90 (2) 3

(b) information the disclosure of which (i) could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting, or proposing to conduct, business, or to prejudice the commercial position of the council; and (ii) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest

RECOMMENDATION

That 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: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager City Development, General Manager City Services, General Manager Corporate Services, Manager Office of the CEO, Manager City Property, Manager City Activation, Unit Manager, Property Strategy and Delivery, Property Asset Planner, Unit Manager Governance and Council Support and Governance Officer, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to City of Marion Building Asset Strategy Implementation Guide Annual Review 2024, 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 including financial figures of the project projected costs yet to be publicly tendered and concept designs, and that the receipt, consideration or discussion of the information in public would, on the balance, be contrary to the public interest as it could negatively impact the outcomes for Council of a future construction tender process for the project and could infer a financial advantage to another entity when the project is opened to tender.

12 Corporate Reports for Decision

12.1 Cove Sports Complex - Surrender of Liquor Licence

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Report Reference | GC240326R12.1 |
| Originating Officer | Property Officer – Alicia Smith |
| Corporate Manager | Manager City Property – Mark Hubbard |
| General Manager | General Manager City Development – Tony Lines |

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To seek Council endorsement to surrender the City of Marion On-Premises Liquor License at the Cove Sports Complex located at Oval Road, Hallett Cove (CSC).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council took over the management of the CSC from February 2019 until 1 April 2022 and during this time held an On Premises Liquor License (**Attachment 1**).

At the General Council Meeting dated 12 October 2021, Council endorsed the future management and operational model for the facility which allowed for the Cove Football Club and Cove Cricket Club to occupy and operate the facility in accordance with Council's Leasing & Licensing Policy.

Under the revised operational model, the clubs commenced operating their designated licenced areas under short-term liquor licenses. Cove Football Club has since submitted and received approval for a Club liquor license through the Office of Consumer Business Services (CBS) in accordance with the Liquor Licensing Act 1997, and Council is currently processing a Club liquor licence application for the Cove Cricket Club.

During this time Council suspended its On-Premises Liquor Licence to permit both clubs to take over the sale of alcohol at the Cove Sports Complex clubhouse in accordance with their Club Licence agreements and times. Given both Clubs have now been operating their respective licenced areas within the clubhouse for the past two seasons it is no longer necessary for Council to continue to hold an On-Premises liquor license for the facility.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1. Surrenders the On-Premise Liquor License (57104172) for the Cove Sports Complex in the name of the Corporation of the City of Marion, in accordance with Part 4 of the Liquor Licensing Act 1997 and executes all documents necessary to enact Council's decision.**

DISCUSSION

The Cove Sports Complex is currently licenced to Cove Football Club, Cove Cricket Club and SEDA College SA. Cove Football Club holds a club liquor licence for their times of use under their agreement with Council, and the Cove Cricket Club currently hold a short-term Liquor Licence until 31 March 2024.

Current Licence Agreements

Cove Cricket Club entered into a 5 year licence with the City of Marion on 1 October 2022 expiring 30 September 2027 (Seasonal Licence for Summer period 1 October to 31 March) in accordance with Council's Leasing & Licensing Policy.

Cove Football Club entered into a 5 year licence with the City of Marion on 1 April 2022 expiring 31 March 2027 (Seasonal Licence for Winter period 1 April to 30 September) in accordance with Council's Leasing & Licensing Policy.

On-Premises Liquor License Surrender

Council currently holds an On-Premises Liquor Licence for the Cove Sports Complex building, which has been suspended to facilitate the clubs in their applications to secure their respective Liquor Licences.

Staff are now seeking council authorisation for the formal surrender of the Council On-Premises Liquor Licence.

Following Council Resolution, Council will apply to the Liquor and Gambling Commissioner to seek orders to note the surrender effective 1 April 2024.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Cove Sports Complex Liquor Licence - 57104172 [12.1.1 - 1 page]

ON PREMISES LICENCE**57104172***Liquor Licensing Act 1997*

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Premises Name | Corporation of the City of Marion |
| Licence Status | Current |
| Premises Address | 2 Oval Road, HALLETT COVE SA 5158 |
| Licensee | Corporation of the City of Marion |

Premises capacity

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| Capacity: | 200 |
|-----------|-----|

Authorised hours for the sale of liquor

| Consumption on premises | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Monday | 10:00 am to Midnight |
| Tuesday | 10:00 am to Midnight |
| Wednesday | 10:00 am to Midnight |
| Thursday | 10:00 am to Midnight |
| Friday | 10:00 am to Midnight |
| Saturday | 10:00 am to Midnight |
| Sunday | 10:00 am to Midnight |

This licence authorises the sale and supply of liquor in accordance with the Liquor Licensing Act 1997, the terms and conditions of this licence, and the Commissioner's Codes of Practice.

It is the licensee's responsibility to determine whether any conditions imposed by local council relating to the use of the premises or carrying on the business under the licence also apply.

12.2 Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Report Reference | GC240326R12.2 |
| Originating Officer | Coordinator Biodiversity – Jacob Lemon |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Operations - Brian Green |
| General Manager | General Manager City Services - Ben Keen |

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to seek Council endorsement for the Draft City of Marion Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029.

REPORT HISTORY

| Report Reference | Report Title |
|-------------------------|--|
| GC231212R11.7 | Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029 |
| GC130318R05 | Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2018-2023 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029 has been developed to replace the Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2018-2023. The new plan addresses priorities and resourcing for the next 5 years which includes:

- Broadening the scope of the plan to identify priorities in biodiversity and urban ecosystem management (not just the protection of native vegetation).
- A clearer biodiversity monitoring and reporting framework.
- Better management of current and future biodiversity sites to meet emerging priorities and grant funding opportunities around biodiversity management.

The draft Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029 was endorsed at the 12 December 2023 General Council meeting which included seeking stakeholder and community feedback. This report summarises this feedback and seeks endorsement of the Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1. Notes the outcomes from the community engagement process.**
- 2. Adopts the Draft City of Marion Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029 (Attachment 1).**

GENERAL ANALYSIS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Valuing Nature | Protecting the natural environment and improving connection with nature are key elements of the 'Valuing Nature' theme of the CoM Community Vision. |
| Innovation | Innovation is at the heart of the new plan, which gives direction on developing and utilising modern technology including the development of innovative weed mapping programs using |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| | technology like Forestree. |
| Connected | The plan gives strong support and direction for our residents to play a vital role in connecting with the environment through our environmental volunteering program. |
| Legal / Legislative / Policy | City of Marion Environment Policy |
| Timeline | 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2029 |

DISCUSSION

The City of Marion (CoM) Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029 will provide the overarching framework to assist management, enhancement and protection of natural areas and biodiversity for the next 5 years.

The plan addresses the need for consideration of biodiversity within the context of Council's management and operations by identifying values and issues and presenting strategies and actions that can be undertaken.

Protecting the natural environment and improving connection with nature are key elements of the "Valuing Nature" theme of the CoM Community Vision. The CoM Strategic Plan 2019 – 2029 seeks improved condition, diversity and connectivity of our ecosystems as well as identifying the challenges around increasing impacts and costs of remnant vegetation management due to climate change.

Council has committed to review and deliver a Biodiversity Plan as a priority in the CoM Business Plan 2023 – 2027 in response to feedback from our community identifying improved open spaces and environments as a top priority for the next four years.

Australia is one of the world's most biodiverse countries, however colonisation and urbanisation over the past 200 years has led to significant biodiversity decline. The current Australian State of the Environment Report highlights the alarming, continued decline of Australia's ecosystems which has generated widespread concern amongst specialists and the community. There are now calls for immediate action to address the key issues identified in the report, such as habitat destruction, climate change, pollution, lack of incentives and a poor regulatory environment.

At the global scale, declines in biodiversity and ecosystem health and their link to human health and wellbeing are the subject of a range of international conventions and agreements particularly through the direction of the United Nations Sustainability Development Goals.

On the local scale, the CoM has a relatively high variety of ecosystems and habitat types for such an urbanised area of Adelaide. However, many of the issues that are threatening biodiversity at the national and global scale are evident at our local scale and present a clear call to action for local government.

The plan endorsed by Council at the 21 December 2023 General Council meeting, included the following actions (for a full list of Actions please see page 38 in the Plan):

- Improved aesthetics and ecological function of all biodiversity sites.
- New biodiversity sites along Sturt River, Sheidow Creek and the coast.
- Capacity to seek major funding for additional sites through Urban Rivers and Catchments Program or Green Adelaide funding.
- 15,000 native plants planted annually.
- Threatened species re-introduction.
- Development of a weed mapping program (similar to Forestree).

- Declared weed eradication program.
- Establishment of 3 new natural landscape sites annually.
- Installation of 2 education signs at biodiversity reserves annually.
- Development of an Aboriginal Land Management.
- New Biodiversity Support Officer (1.0 FTE).

These actions will ensure that Council is leading the way in how it is managing, enhancing, and preserving our natural environment.

Community Engagement

Community engagement was carried out as part of the plan's development from 19 February 2024 to 10 March 2024.

Promotion and marketing across numerous platforms were used to inform the community of this engagement using the following methods:

- Social media posts including Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.
- Green Times newsletter.
- Direct emails to key stakeholder groups including local Friends of Groups.

What we heard from the public on the draft Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029

A variety of questions were asked to help get an understanding from the community on what their thoughts about the draft Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029. The results were:

- 90% (68 respondents) supported, 8% (6 respondents) were neutral and 3% (2 respondents) did not support the plan.
- 68% (50 respondents) said council should do more, 30% (22 respondents) said the plan presents a good balance and 3% (2 respondents) said council should do less.
- The areas that our community feel need increased focus and resourcing include revegetation, declared weed mapping and eradication, biodiversity site management, threatened species re-introduction and environmental volunteer support and development.

Updates to the plan based on community feedback

| Feedback | Update |
|---|--|
| Include the weeds <i>Acacia cyclops</i> (Coastal Wattle), <i>Acacia saligna</i> (Golden Wreath Wattle) and <i>Cenchrus macrourus</i> (African Feather grass). | Incorporate these weeds into the Weed management Section on Page 19. |
| Include World Environment Day 2023 site into the Restoration site map. | Incorporate this site into Restoration Map on Page 13. |
| Educate private landholders about declared weed control. | Provide Authorised Officer Training to key Biodiversity staff. |
| Control of pest animals. | Continue to advocate State Government (Green Adelaide) to take control of pest animals such as foxes and rabbits to ensure a 'whole of landscape approach' is adopted. |

| | |
|--|---|
| More native street tree planting for improved urban wildlife connectivity. | Noted, similar comments in TreeAMP engagement and addressed as part of that process. |
| Impacts of introduced bird species and over-abundant native species (Noisy Minors) on our native bird species. | Identify opportunities to reduce introduced bird and Noisy Minor numbers through strategic revegetation plans in our reserves using expert advice from local bird specialists. |
| Stronger emphasis on weed control. | Incorporate Weedy Species Principle from previous ' <i>Remnant Native Vegetation Plan</i> ' into the Weed management section on Page 19. |
| Ensuring that local provenance plant species are used for revegetation. | Incorporate this message into the Wildlife and Revegetation Principles section on Page 22 and remove the statement on genetically adapted species to ensure that local species are prioritised. |
| Educating private land holders on the importance of declared weed control. | Incorporate this message into the Private Land Conservation section on Page 19. |

ATTACHMENTS

1. CoM Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029 [**12.2.1** - 48 pages]
2. Community feedback report - Biodiversity [**12.2.2** - 26 pages]
3. Marion Council Biodiversity Plan 2024 29 Resident comment and recommendation [**12.2.3** - 3 pages]
4. Resident email submissions Biodiversity [**12.2.4** - 2 pages]

City of Marion *Biodiversity Plan* 2024-2029

A great place to *live*
marion.sa.gov.au



Kurna Acknowledgement

Ngadiu tampendi Kurna meyunna yaitya
mattanya yainty yerta

This Kurna acknowledgement was prepared in
consultation with traditional custodians.

Acknowledgement of Country

The City of Marion acknowledges we are situated
on the traditional lands of the Kurna people and
recognises the Kurna people as the traditional
custodians of the land.

Cover image: Pale Fanflower

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Introduction

Purpose of the plan

The City of Marion Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029 will provide the overarching framework to assist management, enhancement and protection of natural areas and biodiversity for the next 5 years. The plan addresses the need for consideration of biodiversity within the context of council's management and operations by identifying values and issues and presenting strategies and actions that can be undertaken.

Protecting the natural environment and improving connection with nature are key elements of the 'Valuing Nature' theme of the City of Marion Community Vision. The City of Marion Strategic Plan 2019-2029 seeks improved condition, diversity and connectivity of our ecosystems as well as identifying the challenges around increasing impacts and costs of remnant vegetation management due to climate change.

Council has committed to deliver this Biodiversity Plan as a priority in the City of Marion Business Plan 2023-2027 in response to feedback from our community identifying improved open spaces and environments as a top priority for the next 4 years.



White Fan Flower in Manunda Way Conservation Reserve

What is biodiversity?

Biodiversity refers to the variety of life forms in a given area. It includes all living organisms, from microorganisms to plants, animals, and humans, as well as the complex networks of ecological systems and processes that support them. Nature is another term commonly used in place of biodiversity. It is often used to describe life on Earth, together with the geology, water, climate and all other inanimate components that comprise our planet. Biodiversity is often described as genetic, species and ecosystem biodiversity. It is often unique to a particular location and has evolved over millennia as a complex response to the ever-changing conditions of our planet. This spatially unique biodiversity is often referred to as being 'native' or 'indigenous' to a particular location.

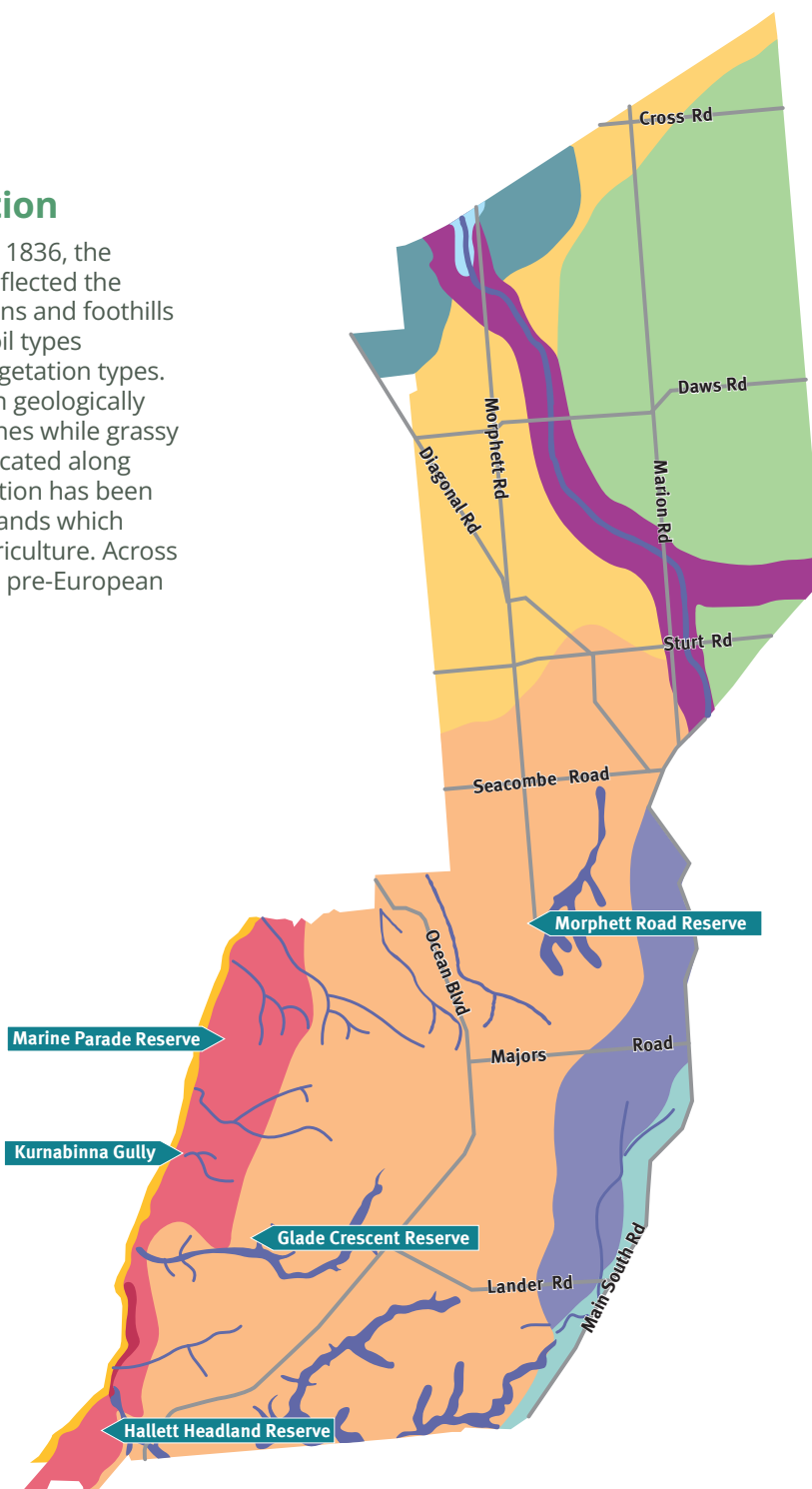
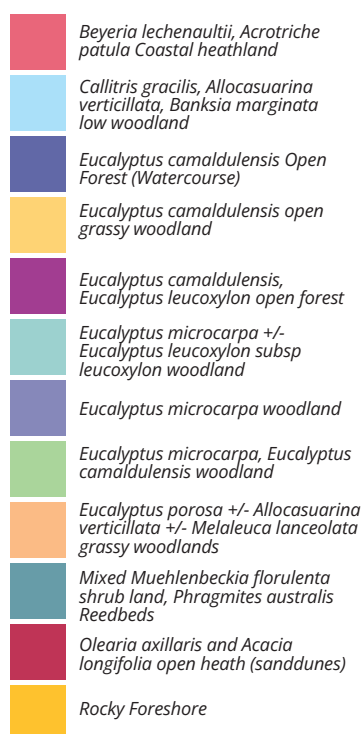
Biodiversity provides numerous ecological, economic and cultural benefits. It plays a crucial role in maintaining the health and resilience of ecosystems including regulating the climate, purifying the air and water and providing natural resources such as food, medicine and shelter.

Today, as urbanisation and technological advancements distance us from the natural world, it remains crucial to preserve and nurture our bond with nature, as it sustains our physical and mental well-being while reminding us of our responsibility to protect and conserve our planet.

Biodiversity is under threat from a range of human activities including habitat destruction, pollution, overexploitation of natural resources, and climate change. Conservation efforts are essential to protect and restore biodiversity and ensure the continued provision of ecosystem services for current and future generations.

Pre-European vegetation

Before the arrival of Europeans in 1836, the landscape of the City of Marion reflected the natural features found on the plains and foothills with diversity of landforms and soil types supporting a diverse mosaic of vegetation types. Coastal heathlands were found on geologically ancient coastal clifftops and beaches while grassy woodlands to open forest were located along watercourses. Most of this vegetation has been cleared, particularly grassy woodlands which were preferentially cleared for agriculture. Across the city less than 1 per cent of the pre-European vegetation remains.



Introduction

Global biodiversity decline

Australia is one of the world's most biodiverse countries; however, colonisation and urbanisation over the past 200 years has led to significant biodiversity decline. The Australian State of the Environment Report¹ highlights the alarming, continued decline of Australia's ecosystems which has generated widespread concern amongst specialists and the community. There are now calls for immediate action to address the key issues identified in the report, such as habitat destruction, climate change, pollution, lack of incentives and a poor regulatory environment.

At the global scale, declines in biodiversity and ecosystem health and their link to human health and wellbeing are the subject of a range of international conventions and agreements particularly through the direction of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Losses in biodiversity are from a range of sources. Land clearance for urban development, roads, farms or tracks for recreation are the most common threats in urban areas. Cumulative impacts over many years from impacts such as pollution, invasion by new species and changes in land management (– eg grazing of livestock or changes in fire ecology) have also led to biodiversity decline. Past land clearance has left small, isolated remnants and fragmentation of native vegetation in the City of Marion. These fragmented 'islands' that remain are often referred to as areas of 'remnant vegetation'.

Fragmented native vegetation makes it harder for species to move between areas and increases the chances of extinction due to events such as fire and disease. Small islands have limited resources

with populations becoming smaller, eventually resulting in local extinctions. Small island patches are also subject to edge effects. As the patches get smaller, only the centre 'core' area remains suitable for remnant vegetation. Due to changes in light, water and weed infiltration, the edges become less diverse, effectively resulting in further habitat loss and fragmentation.

The rapid expansion of urban areas has led to a significant loss of natural habitats and biodiversity, which poses a serious threat to the health and sustainability of urban ecosystems. Cities and towns are often viewed as concrete jungles, where human activities dominate and natural habitats are replaced by buildings, roads, and other infrastructure. As a result, urban areas have become hostile environments for many plant and animal species that once thrived in these regions.

The loss of biodiversity in urban areas has a range of negative consequences, including a decrease in ecological functions, such as pollination, pest control and nutrient cycling. These functions are critical for maintaining the health and productivity of urban ecosystems and supporting the well-being of human populations that depend on them.

In recent years, there has been growing awareness of the importance of preserving and enhancing biodiversity in urban areas. Many cities are now implementing strategies to protect and restore natural habitats, such as creating green spaces, planting native vegetation and reducing the use of pesticides and herbicides. These efforts not only help to preserve biodiversity but also provide numerous benefits for human health and well-being.



2023 aerial photograph of Hallett Headland in Hallett Cove



1959 aerial photograph of Hallett Headland in Hallett Cove

¹ Cresswell ID, Janke T & Johnston EL (2021). Australia state of the environment 2021: overview, independent report to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra. DOI: 10.26194/f1rh-7r05. www.soe.dccew.gov.au

Climate change

The climate in Adelaide is projected to become hotter and drier taking us from what is currently considered a Mediterranean climate to a semi-arid climate (similar to Port Augusta) over the next 20 years². In addition, sea levels are rising and coastal conditions are changing, which is expected to cause a complete loss of many coastal habitats if they do not have space to retreat.

These changing environmental conditions will result in many species no longer being able to survive in their natural range and will have a profound impact on the function of our ecosystems.

Whilst many species may no longer thrive under the changed conditions, other species will adapt leading to the potential invasion of new weeds and over-abundance of some native species.

Vegetation in and around cities offers valuable ecosystem services essential for dealing with climate change. Green spaces can significantly lower temperatures in urban areas by cooling them through processes like evapotranspiration, shading, and reflectance, helping counter the urban heat island effect.

Urban vegetation also reduces the risk of flooding through storm-water runoff management and providing shelter for our wildlife during extreme weather events. These natural environments also capture greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and other pollutants, which further mitigates climate change.

Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design (BSUD)

Recognising that the City of Marion's future will remain predominantly urbanised, this plan is founded on principles of BSUD, with the goal of integrating biodiversity into our city's current and evolving urban landscape.

BSUD is a protocol and process for urban design. It aims to create urban environments that are a net benefit to native species and ecosystems, through the provision of essential habitat and food resources³. It represents an approach to urban biodiversity conservation that seeks to achieve biodiversity benefits in urban areas. This is in contrast to the standard 'offsetting' approach, where a loss of biodiversity in urban areas is offset with planting in less populated areas. This reduces the opportunity for urban residents to benefit from and engage with nature in the spaces where they live.

To deliver biodiversity benefits within the built environment, BSUD asks urban planning and design professionals to blur the boundaries between what is considered built and natural environments. To achieve this, BSUD must mitigate the detrimental impacts of urbanisation to create and enhance habitat within innovative, often highly modified environments. This occurs whilst also encouraging community stewardship of biodiversity and facilitating positive human-nature interactions.



New Holland Honeyeater in Silver Banksia. Photo: Stellar Momentum (John McGreevy).

² Department for Environment and Water (2022). Guide to Climate Projections for Risk Assessment and Planning in South Australia 2022, Government of South Australia, through the Department for Environment and Water, Adelaide.

³ Garrard, G. E., Williams, N. S., Mata, L., Thomas, J., & Bekessy, S. A. (2018). Biodiversity sensitive urban design. Conservation Letters, 11(2), e12411.

Introduction



Sticky Hop Bush by Sturt River - Warripari

Policy and legislation

There is a variety of different policies and legislation that impact how biodiversity is protected and managed in the City of Marion. Despite the range of potential legislation, the actual protection of native vegetation in the Adelaide metropolitan area is extremely low. Clearance of native vegetation on private land happens frequently with little involvement of biodiversity specialists or approval from councils or state government.

City of Marion staff advocate frequently for improved legislation for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in our council area.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) include nationally threatened species and ecological communities. The *EPBC Act* provides a range of protections. Under the *EPBC Act*, impacts to these MNES require approval from the minister. Often, MNES are identified during native vegetation surveys which are required to clear native vegetation under the *South Australian Native Vegetation Act 1991 (NV Act)*. Within metropolitan Adelaide, the *NV Act* does not apply and so recognition of which MNES are present within a given area are important to allow council biodiversity officers and members of the public to have input into developments which may impact known MNES.

Within the City of Marion, the presence of 'Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia' is the most commonly encountered MNES. Further information on this community is listed in the sections below.

Native Vegetation Act 1991 (NV Act)

The *NV Act* provides for the protection of native vegetation in South Australia. Although the *NV Act* aims to ensure the protection of areas of high conservation, the majority of metropolitan Adelaide has been excluded from the *NV Act* except for areas of the Hills Face Zone and some creek and riverlines. For the City of Marion the majority of significant vegetation occurs along the coastline and is therefore not covered by any protections under the *NV Act*.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 (NPW Act)

The *NPW Act* provides for the conservation of wildlife in natural areas and for areas set aside for protection and management by the State Government. Most native animals in South Australia are protected under the Act and some plant species are identified for listing with various levels of conservation (endangered, vulnerable or rare). The State Government maintains these listings in schedules under the *NPW Act*.

Environment Protection Act 1993 (EP Act)

The *EP Act* is administered by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and provides the regulatory framework to protect the environment as a whole (including land, air and water). The *EP Act* is implemented through various tools that address environmental harm with a focus on waste, water, air and noise. Impacts to biodiversity such as vegetation clearance are not normally addressed through the *EP Act*; however, incidents that impact receiving environments (such as pollution or spills) that may affect biodiversity are.

Landscape South Australia Act 2022 (Landscapes Act)

The *Landscapes Act* aims to promote sustainable and integrated management of landscapes. This includes setting priorities for the management of funding of landscapes across regions in South Australia. Metropolitan Adelaide is identified as the Green Adelaide Region under the *Landscapes Act* and with the regional priorities governed by the Green Adelaide Board. Funding for activities in the Green Adelaide Region is collected by councils through the local government rates notice through a *Landscapes Levy*. The *Landscapes Act* also provides for the identification and management of pest plant and animal species and regulates activities related to extraction of water from the environment.



Vegetation

Remaining vegetation communities

The Adelaide region is recognised as one of 15 national biodiversity hotspots in Australia by the Australian Government, supporting a high diversity of flora and fauna (Wildlife Land Trust, 2018). More recently, in 2021 the National Park City Foundation awarded Adelaide National Park City status, making it the first city in Australia and the second in the world (after London) to receive this honour. The title covers all of Greater Adelaide and recognises the existing biodiversity values within the area as well as a commitment at federal, state, and local levels to continue to improve biodiversity outcomes and community connections to nature.

The City of Marion has been largely cleared for agricultural and subsequent urban development. Despite this, there are valuable and important remnant areas. The single largest patch of remnant vegetation is at the Hallett Headland Reserve (17.5ha) which contains over 100 native plant species and over 30 species considered to be of conservation significance in the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Along the coast there are other remnant coastal heathlands and cliff face vegetation, with some better examples at Marine Parade Conservation Reserve in Marino and Kurnabinna Gully and Clifftop Crescent Conservation Reserves at Hallett Cove. The coastal clifftop environment is the most significant and highest quality area of remnant native vegetation and should be the major focus of our efforts to protect remnant vegetation.

Other significant remnants occur in the Hallett Cove area, including those at Glade Crescent Conservation Reserve and Manunda Way Conservation Reserve. Glade Crescent Conservation Reserve is a large remnant patch along the Waterfall Creek, a watercourse which runs into Hallett Cove Conservation Park. This 10 hectare site has over 40 native plant species and is a critical linkage for flora and fauna from the coast to the hills.



Morphett Road Conservation Reserve:
Native grassland (Left), Remnant Native
Vegetation Signage (Above), Scrambled
Eggs (below).



There are several important remnants close to the O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park. Morphett Road Conservation Reserve is a large patch adjacent the recreation park, that contains populations of Wallaby Grasses (*Rytidosperma* sp.), Common Chocolate Lily - Walyu (*Arthropodium fimbriatum*), Cut Leaf Goodenia (*Goodenia pinnatifida*), Curved Riceflower (*Pimelea curviflora*) and Garland Lily (*Calostemma purpureum*). Roy Lander Reserve has a small section of derived native grassland, but with some extensive populations of native plants such as White-flowered Goodenia (*Goodenia albiflora*), Pale Fan Flower (*Scaevola albida*) and Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy (*Vittadinia blackii*).

The Lower Field River (Cormorant Drive Reserve) is an important remnant area with one of the few river red gum - Karra (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) creek lines and steep slopes with remnant derived grasslands. Significant species found here include

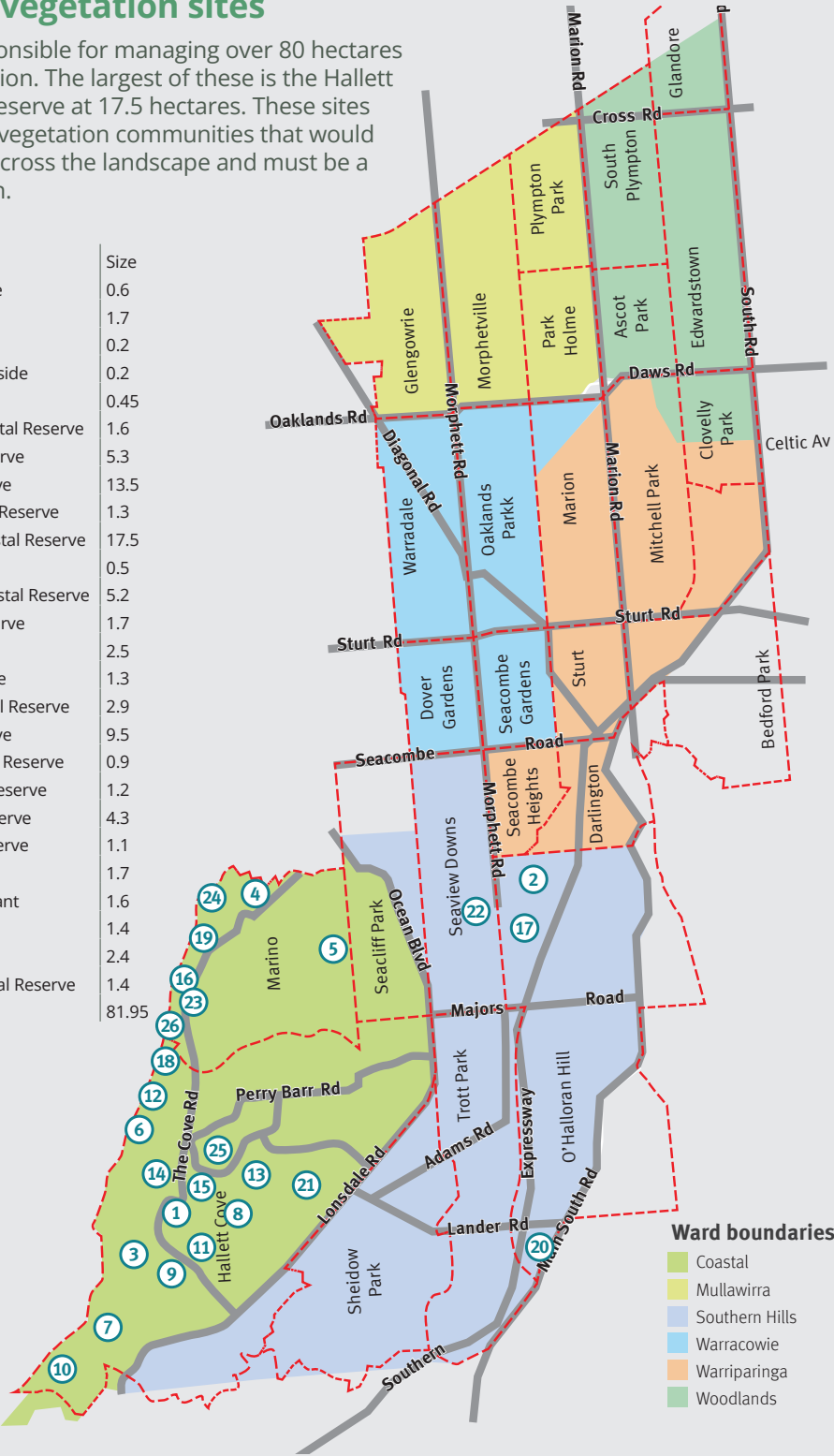
Tufted Bluebell (*Wahlenbergia luteola*), Blanket Fern (*Pleurosorus rutifolius*), Tall Scurf-pea (*Cullen australasicum*) and Summer Vanilla Lily - Walyu (*Arthropodium strictum*).

On the plains there are very few remnant areas, with native vegetation limited to small populations of native grasses or small stands of remnant trees. The Sturt River in Warriparinga is one significant area of river red gum - Karra (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) forest. Its connection to the nearby Sturt Gorge means it contains important linkages for flora and fauna.

Remnant native vegetation sites

The City of Marion is responsible for managing over 80 hectares of remnant native vegetation. The largest of these is the Hallett Headland Conservation Reserve at 17.5 hectares. These sites show examples of critical vegetation communities that would have once been present across the landscape and must be a priority as part of this plan.

| Number | Reserve Name | Size |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Admella Drive Reserve | 0.6 |
| 2 | Alpine Drive Reserve | 1.7 |
| 3 | Arafura Drive Reserve | 0.2 |
| 4 | Bandon Terrace Roadside | 0.2 |
| 5 | Bundarra Road Verge | 0.45 |
| 6 | Clifftop Crescent Coastal Reserve | 1.6 |
| 7 | Cormorant Drive Reserve | 5.3 |
| 8 | Glade Crescent Reserve | 13.5 |
| 9 | Gretel Crescent Drive Reserve | 1.3 |
| 10 | Hallett Headland Coastal Reserve | 17.5 |
| 11 | Kalmia Court Reserve | 0.5 |
| 12 | Kurnabinna Gully Coastal Reserve | 5.2 |
| 13 | Lighthouse Drive Reserve | 1.7 |
| 14 | Lucretia Way Reserve | 2.5 |
| 15 | Manunda Way Reserve | 1.3 |
| 16 | Marine Parade Coastal Reserve | 2.9 |
| 17 | Morphett Road Reserve | 9.5 |
| 18 | Murnada Way Coastal Reserve | 0.9 |
| 19 | Murto Gully Coastal Reserve | 1.2 |
| 20 | Old Hallett Bridge Reserve | 4.3 |
| 21 | Ragamuffin Drive Reserve | 1.1 |
| 22 | Roy Lander Reserve | 1.7 |
| 23 | The Cove Road Remnant | 1.6 |
| 24 | The Esplanade | 1.4 |
| 25 | Weerab Drive Reserve | 2.4 |
| 26 | Westcliff Circuit Coastal Reserve | 1.4 |
| | | 81.95 |



Restoration sites

Restoration sites are those sites that have small amounts of native vegetation remaining that require expanding and enhancing or are critical linkages that if restored help provide important habitat for local wildlife.

| Number | Reserve Name | Size |
|--------|---|------|
| 1 | Appleby Reserve | 1.1 |
| 2 | Barton Drive Reserve (Upper Field River) | 1.5 |
| 3 | Bayley Cct Reserve | 0.8 |
| 4 | Bombay Street Reserve | 1.1 |
| 5 | Byron Avenue Reserve | 0.6 |
| 6 | Denham Reserve and Roadside | 0.3 |
| 7 | Erin Place Reserve | 2.2 |
| 8 | Herron Way Foreshore and Dunes | 0.5 |
| 9 | Kenton Avenue Reserve | 0.6 |
| 10 | Matthew Street Creek line | 0.3 |
| 11 | Nari Reserve | 2.5 |
| 12 | Newland Avenue Reserve | 0.1 |
| 13 | Oaklands Estate Reserve and Sturt River World Environment Day Sites | 3.7 |
| 14 | Reserve Street Reserve | 0.3 |
| 15 | Sturt River Linear Trail (Maldon Avenue) | 0.8 |
| 16 | Sturt River Linear Trail (Marion Leisure Centre) | 0.2 |
| 17 | Trott Park Creek and Woodland | 7.6 |
| 18 | Warriparinga | 2.5 |
| 19 | Waterfall Creek | 3.1 |
| 20 | Minchinbury Terrace Corridor | 0.5 |
| | | 30.3 |



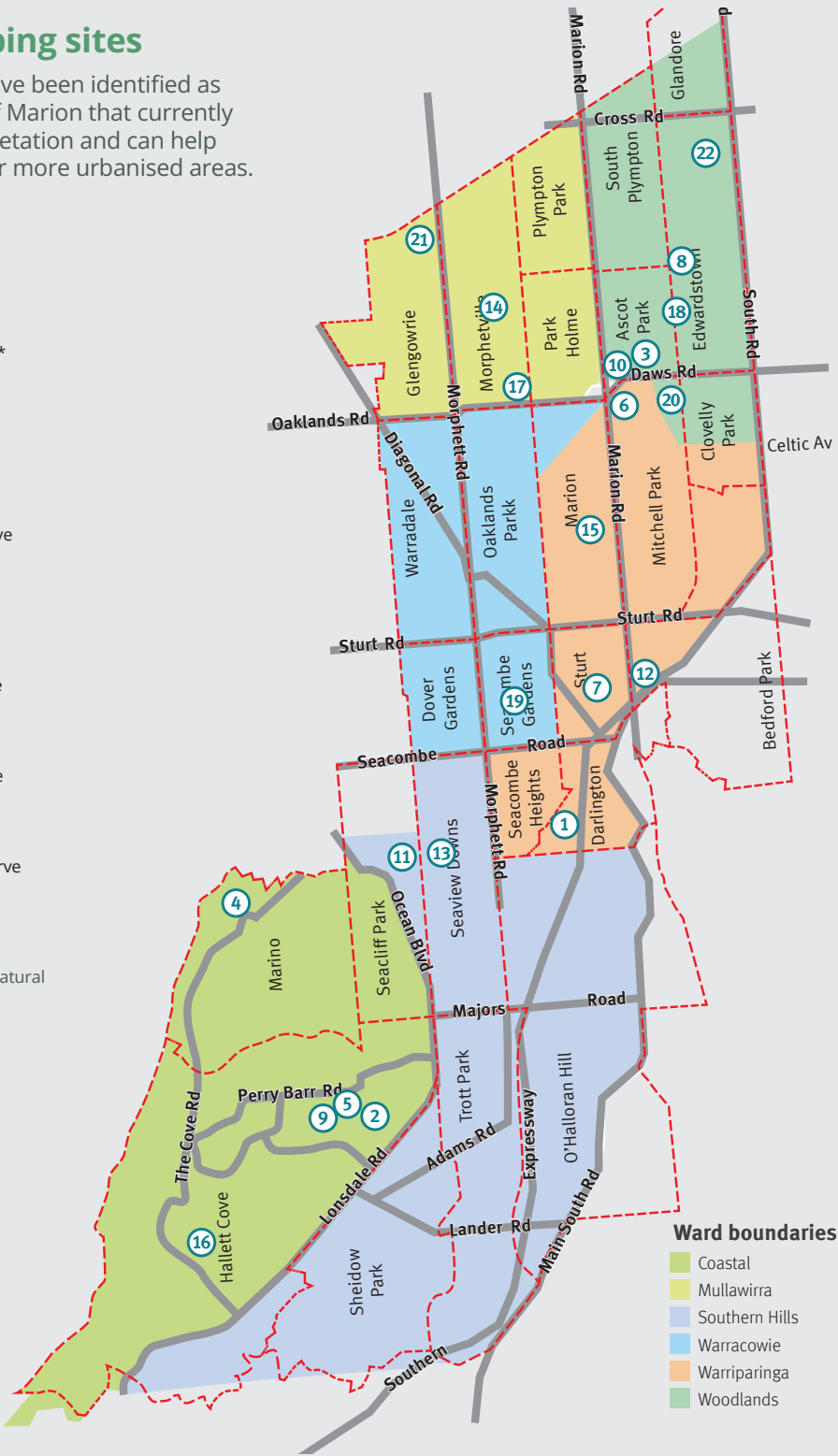
Vegetation

Natural landscaping sites

Natural landscape sites have been identified as locations within the City of Marion that currently have little or no native vegetation and can help increase biodiversity in our more urbanised areas.

| Number | Reserve Name |
|--------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Alpine Drive Reserve* |
| 2 | Aroona Road Reserve |
| 3 | Audrey Street Reserve |
| 4 | Bandon Terrace Reserve* |
| 5 | Beeches Road Reserve |
| 6 | Brenda Street Reserve |
| 7 | Brolga Place Reserve |
| 8 | Collins Avenue Reserve |
| 9 | Fairhill Street Reserve |
| 10 | First Avenue Road Reserve |
| 11 | Gully Road Reserve |
| 12 | Lot 30 |
| 13 | Mitchell Street Reserve* |
| 14 | Na Botto Reserve |
| 15 | Oliphant Avenue Reserve |
| 16 | Pavana Reserve* |
| 17 | Radstock Reserve |
| 18 | Robert Street Road Verge |
| 19 | Russell Avenue Reserve |
| 20 | Terra Avenue Reserve |
| 21 | Willoughby Avenue Reserve |
| 22 | Wright Street Reserve |

*site developed as part of the trial Natural Landscaping Plan



Threatened species

The City of Marion hosts a diverse array of rare and threatened vegetation species, each with their distinct characteristics and ecological significance. Among these species is the Rock Sida (*Sida petrophila*), distinguished by its unique yellow leaves and furry fruit. The City of Marion is fortunate to host this rare plant in Kurnabinna Gully at Hallett Cove. The Yellow-anther Flax-lily – Kurduki yuri (*Dianella longifolia* var. *grandis*) is an attractive drought-tolerant species, and ecologically important given it attracts native birds and insects. Despite being listed as vulnerable in the Mount Lofty Ranges, the Yellow-anther Flax-lily – Kurduki yuri has been found at Glade Crescent at Hallett Cove.

The Desert Saw-sedge (*Gahnia lanigera*) is another rare plant found in sandy soils within coastal heathland at Hallett Cove and Marino conservation sites. This species is vital for supporting the Diamond Sand-skipper butterfly (*Antipoda atralba*) which is found at Hallett Headland. Another species found at the Hallett Headland is the Bundled Fanflower (*Scaevola linearis* ssp. *confertifolia*). This attractive groundcover with distinctive blue or white fan-shaped flowers plays a vital role as a habitat resource, attracting and supporting native butterflies and other essential insects. City of Marion continues to work in partnership with Trees for Life to ensure the preservation of these crucial species.



(Left to right) Rock Sida at Kurnabinna Gully Conservation Reserve in Hallett Cove, Creamy Candles in Manunda Way Conservation Reserve

Other threatened species include Rohrlach's Bluebush (*Maireana rohrlachii*), a rare shrub that is found along the coastline, but its survival is threatened by weeds, trail maintenance and insufficient natural regeneration. Seed collection and propagation of this species is crucial for its ongoing presence in the environment.

Creamy Candles (*Stackhousia monogyna*), renowned for their sweet-smelling and cream-colored flowers, are found at various grassland reserves including Manunda Way and Glade Crescent. Additionally, Yellow-wash Bluebell (*Wahlenbergia luteola*) is a rare species found at various biodiversity sites around the City of Marion. These species support local wildlife by providing an important source of nectar for butterflies. These rare and threatened species reflect the unique identity and character of our region. Their presence heightens the need for protection of our biodiversity sites.

The City of Marion is committed to safeguarding threatened species through a range of proactive initiatives. These include actively supporting the Trees for Life 'Bush for Life' program and the implementation of seed collection and propagation programs. Furthermore, promoting community awareness regarding the ecological significance of these threatened species is vital for their protection.

Educational initiatives include:

- Placing informative signage in essential biodiversity locations.
- Hosting workshops and educational community sessions.

These combined efforts focus on preservation of threatened plant species, ensuring that they endure for future generations to enjoy.

Vegetation

Restoration principles

Protection of remnant vegetation is about bush regeneration

Bush regeneration in remnant vegetation sites does not require planting tubestock, as the seed source already exists in the plants and soil at that site.

Sites require active management

Remnant native vegetation should be considered an asset to the community and afforded the same consideration as other assets. The effective management of remnant vegetation assets requires ongoing budgets for maintenance. Bushcare or remnant vegetation management requires specialist teams and contractors with comprehensive vegetation knowledge, weed identification and control knowledge. These individuals have an ability to manage sites that change conditions from season to season. These specialist workers understand that active management involves not just tidying the areas, but also removing the weeds and other threats at the sites, which requires a very distinctive skill set.

Linkages and corridors

Prior land clearance has created small, isolated remnants of vegetation, causing fragmentation. This makes it difficult for species to move between biodiversity sites, increases susceptibility to fire and disease and depletes resources, causing population decline and local extinctions.

To buffer the impacts of isolation and fragmentation, biodiversity management should prioritise improving the genetic and structural integrity of existing habitats and facilitate linkages between remnant areas.

There are several key biodiversity linkages within the City of Marion. These include the coastal vegetation along the Hallett Cove coastal walking trail, the Sturt River – Warripari Linear Park corridor, Oaklands Wetland and the Waterfall Creek catchment in Hallett Cove. Ensuring improved connectivity between these areas and expanding their high-quality habitats are essential objectives. Small island patches are also subject to edge effects. As the patches get smaller only the centre 'core' area remains suitable for remnant vegetation. Due to changes in light, water and weed intrusion the edges become less diverse effectively resulting in further habitat loss and fragmentation.



Native Rosemary at Hallett Headland

Illegally dumped rubbish*Vegetation damage by vehicles at Hallett Headland*

Threats to our vegetation

Tracks and trails

Tracks and trails increase habitat fragmentation in already small remnant patches by diminishing core habitat and creating pathways and edges through which weeds can infiltrate sites. Tracks should be strategically located to minimise fragmentation and damage. Additionally, track maintenance must be conducted in a way that avoids causing destruction to vegetation.

Inappropriate land use

Illegal dumping can smother native plants and subsequent removal is costly and causes further damage to native vegetation.

Trail bikes and off-track walking and running can damage native plants and subsequent restoration can be costly and cause further damage.

Uncontrolled dogs can chase native wildlife, kill animals, and trample vegetation.

Dog faeces can create localised nutrient spikes and upset the delicate balance of phosphorus and nitrogen resulting in native plant disease or death.

Erosion and storm water management

Stormwater runoff intensifies erosion, leading to increased loss and fragmentation of the remaining vegetation. Stormwater introduces numerous weed seeds, creating entry points for them into the residual vegetation.

Climate change

Climate change poses significant threats to native vegetation globally. As temperatures rise and weather patterns become more unpredictable, many plant species are at risk of altered growth cycles, reduced reproductive success and increased vulnerability to pests and diseases. Shifts in precipitation patterns can cause droughts or excessive rainfall, stressing native plants and ecosystems. Warmer conditions promote invasive species that can displace native vegetation. Such changes threaten not only the survival of individual species but also the overall biodiversity and functioning of these vital habitats.

Vegetation



Mature river red gums - Karra, Maldon Avenue Reserve

Urban trees

The City of Marion's Urban Tree assets provide many benefits to our community including oxygen production, carbon storage, urban cooling, shade, streetscape amenity and increased property values. Our vision is to have streets and parks with mature, healthy trees that are a habitat for birds and other wildlife. The community values Marion's trees for their shade, appearance and the contribution they make to the environment. Council managed trees are unique as a living asset, with their value accumulating over time. However, their conditions change routinely based on variable environmental conditions, public interaction, and maintenance practices. For these reasons we treat them separately from the Biodiversity Plan and have created a Tree Asset Management Plan to ensure our trees can be effectively managed for future generations to enjoy.

Private land conservation

Private land conservation plays a crucial role within an urban setting, contributing significantly to the overall health and sustainability of the local environment. In populated urban areas, private properties often contain pockets of green spaces, mature trees and native vegetation that offer essential habitats for local wildlife and help maintain ecological balance. By engaging private landowners in conservation efforts, the City of Marion can:

- create a network of interconnected green corridors
- mitigate the impacts of urban sprawl and habitat fragmentation
- reduce heat island effects
- increase resilience to the impacts of climate change
- Educate and support on the importance of declared weed control.

Collaborative private land conservation efforts also foster a sense of community ownership and stewardship, as residents become actively involved in preserving their local ecosystems. In an urban context where public land might be limited, the conservation of private land emerges as an essential strategy to safeguard biodiversity, maintain ecosystem services and ensure the sustainability of the city for present and future generations.

Weed management

Weeds are a significant threat to native plants within remnant vegetation, with flow on effects to all the organisms that rely on the plants for food and habitat. Weeds compete for space, light, water, nutrients and can change soil conditions suppressing regeneration of native plants. In the City of Marion there are several key weed species that directly threaten our native vegetation:

- Gazania (*Gazania sp.*)
- Olive (*Olea europaea*)
- African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)
- Rice Millett (*Piptatherum miliaceum*)
- Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)
- Scabious (*Scabiosa atropurpurea*)
- Artichoke Thistle (*Cyanara cardunculus*)
- Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*)
- Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolius*)
- Acacia cyclops (Coastal Wattle)
- Acacia saligna (Golden Wreath Wattle)
- Cenchrus macrourus (African Feather Grass)

Managing weeds in remnant vegetation will likely be a lifelong activity as the areas are all small and isolated and thereby prone to ongoing infestation.

The City of Marion has the opportunity to adopt a proactive approach to weed management. This can be achieved through developing and implementing a comprehensive weed mapping program, to understand the extent of declared weeds within the City of Marion. By using the data collected from the mapping program, funding can be appropriately allocated based on threats of weeds to native vegetation and ecologically sensitive sites.

The City of Marion will not use or promote any species of plant that has a weedy potential or is invasive by nature. The City of Marion will remove and actively manage pest plants declared by the minister with the *Natural Resources management Act 2004*.



Laughing Kookaburra at the Field River. Photo: Stellar Momentum (John McGreevy)

Wildlife

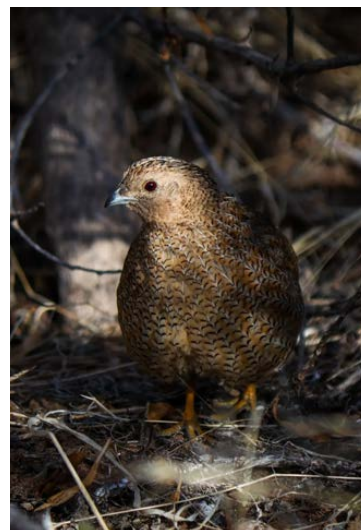
Our wildlife

The City of Marion hosts a diverse range of native fauna, including icon species that significantly contribute to the ecology of the region. The City of Marion coast has gained recognition as a butterfly hotspot, providing a suitable habitat for various butterfly species. The Diamond Sand-skipper Butterfly (*Antipoda atralba*) is found in the coastal heathlands at Hallett Headland and exclusively relies on the Desert saw-sedge (*Gahnia lanigera*) for its survival.

This butterfly plays a crucial role as a pollinator, facilitating the reproduction of various plant species. Efforts are underway to reintroduce the Chequered Copper Butterfly (*Lucia limbaria*) to the City of Marion by protecting remnant vegetation with Native Sorrel (*Oxalis perennans*), which is essential for the butterfly's survival.

The Eastern Bearded Dragon (*Pogona barbata*) has been spotted in biodiversity reserves through the City of Marion. Thriving in open forests, heathlands and scrub, the Eastern Bearded Dragon typically perches on exposed branches and logs. Similarly, the Shingleback lizard (*Tiliqua rugosa*) can be found in coastal heathland vegetation within Hallett Cove Conservation Park.

There are several icon birds found within the City of Marion. An excellent example is the Superb Fairywren (*Malurus cyaneus*), a small woodland bird, which lives in the understory along the Sturt River - Warripari at Warriparinga, Trott Park and Oaklands Wetlands. Additionally, the Brown Quail (*Synoicus ypsilophorus*) inhabits tall native grasslands in biodiversity reserves in the City of Marion. Revegetation of native grasses along biodiversity reserves near Glenthorne National Park may support a more diverse array of species including the Brown Quail. Large revegetation projects such as this can be conducted with the support of environmental volunteer groups and the community.



(Left to right) Eastern Bearded Dragon. Photo: L. Allen, Diamond sand-skipper Butterfly. Photo: M. Endacott, Brown Quail in Hallett Cove Conservation Park. Photo: Stellar Momentum (John McGreevy).

Other icon bird species include the Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo - Tiwu (*Zanda funerea*). Distinguished by its black plumage with yellow panels on the cheek and tail and can be found across the City of Marion landscape. This bird relies on trees and shrubs around City of Marion for food and shelter. Additionally, the Nankeen Night Heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*) is an icon species residing along the Field River, where it preys on fish, frogs and freshwater invertebrates, contributing to the balance of aquatic ecosystems. Finally, the Nankeen Kestrel (*Falco cenchroides*), a small raptor, has been observed in multiple coastal locations, including Hallett Cove Conservation Park and Marine Parade Conservation Reserve.

Collectively, these icon species play pivotal roles in ecosystem function within the City of Marion. Their presence serves as a valuable indicator of the region's ecological health, emphasising the importance of preserving and safeguarding their habitats for the benefit of wildlife and the local community.



(Left to right) Yellow Tail Black Cockatoo. Photo: D. Easton, Superb Fairywren (Male). Photo: Stellar Momentum (John McGreevy), (Above) Nankeen Kestrel. Photo: Stellar Momentum (John McGreevy).

Wildlife



Wildlife and revegetation principles

The City of Marion implements strategic revegetation strategies to enhance biodiversity and connectivity while preserving native fauna habitats. The revegetation principles in the City of Marion aim to:

- provide and expand habitat
- enhance food sources
- establish breeding grounds
- create safe migration pathways for native fauna.

Prior to revegetation, it is essential to select appropriate native plant species. This selection process involves a thoughtful assessment of the site's overall health and an evaluation of the potential implications of climate change on the area. In highly functional remnant reserves, revegetation is usually limited and primarily involves utilising species that already inhabit the local environment. In revegetation and where possible in landscaping Council will use local indigenous species. Where local indigenous plants are used they should be of local provenance to preserve genetic diversity. It is not necessary to

plant climate-tolerant species as these areas are expected to naturally adapt to the effects of climate change. In certain cases, the removal of woody weeds may be necessary prior to revegetation. Conducting bird surveys can help evaluate the value of woody weeds as habitats and food sources for native fauna. If the removal of woody weeds is deemed appropriate, a staged approach is employed, typically beginning uphill or upstream, gradually progressing downhill and downstream to reduce disturbances to native flora and fauna.

Selecting the most suitable species for a revegetation site involves careful consideration. Assessing the existing remnant vegetation informs the selection of appropriate species. Additionally, revegetation may be targeted at reintroducing rare species or those that serve as hosts for specific fauna. Collaborative efforts with the South Australian Botanic Gardens and local native plant nurseries allow rare native plant populations to be secured for revegetation.

Weed control measures include sensitive weed spraying, hand weeding and the removal of woody weeds. It is fundamental to conduct weed removal only when it benefits native species.

Threats to our wildlife

Anthropogenic (human-caused) environmental change has clear impacts on fauna, including habitat loss, pollution, introduced species and disease.

Habitat loss and degradation

Habitat loss, primarily caused by vegetation clearance, has devastating effects on native fauna. Vegetation serves as a vital habitat, providing food, shelter and breeding grounds for wildlife. Vegetation loss, often caused by urbanisation and urban infill, reduces the availability of small patches of native vegetation and faunal habitat.

Faunal habitat encompasses more than just vegetation, it also includes moss-covered rocks and dead timber. These elements play a crucial role in supporting a wide range of species, such as native bees, insects and reptiles such as the Eastern Bearded Dragon, which sunbathes on logs around the City of Marion. Removing dead logs and rocks not only eliminates habitat for these species but also increases the landscape's vulnerability to erosion and diminishes the intricate details of the environment. Preserving all elements of faunal habitat is vital for maintaining the biodiversity and ecological balance.

Pests and disruptive species

Invasive species pose threats to native fauna by outcompeting them for resources and spreading diseases. Parks and reserves offer shelter and hunting grounds for pests such as cats and foxes, posing a threat to native fauna. Irresponsible ownership of domestic cats and dogs that are allowed to roam freely, worsens the issue by disturbing and killing native fauna. The Field River area is particularly affected by the damaging impact of rabbits and hares, which exerts high grazing pressure and negatively impacts natural regeneration.

The presence of aquatic pest species, notably European carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) in the Oaklands and Warriparinga Wetlands, present a pressing concern. These pests compete with native fish species and damage aquatic vegetation. Other pest species in the City of Marion include rats, domesticated ducks and geese and European (feral) honeybees (Sturt River BSUD Report, 2022).

Efficient pest management is essential for mitigating the adverse effects of invasive species on native plants and animals. Therefore, the City of Marion is taking proactive steps by implementing measures such as installing protective fencing to safeguard native vegetation against pest intrusion.



Rabbit at Upper Field River. Photo: D. Easton

Aboriginal land management

The Adelaide Plains are the traditional lands of the Kaurna people. Within the City of Marion on state government land, members of the Kaurna community are using traditional land management practices such as burning. Cultural burning can include burning or prevention of burning of Country for the health of particular plants and animals such as native grasses, bushfoods and threatened species, or to improve biodiversity in general. It may involve patch burning to create different fire intervals across the landscape and can be used for fuel and hazard reduction. Fire

may be used to gain better access to Country, to open up important pathways, maintain cultural responsibilities and as part of cultural heritage management⁴. The return of cultural burning to City of Marion sites would be an important step in our reconciliation efforts and one that would have significant cultural, ecological and community benefits. Building relationships and working together on Country is an important first step for City of Marion and the Kaurna community to build a program of Aboriginal land management.



Scar Tree at Oaklands Wetlands

⁴ firesticks.org.au

Glenthorne Precinct

A large portion of the Glenthorne Precinct is located within the City of Marion and includes several parcels of land including the Glenthorne National Park-Ityamaitpinna Yarta, Marino Conservation Park, Hallett Cove Conservation Park and a large area of Field River Catchment, which includes council owned land within Hallett Cove, Trott Park and Sheidow Park. The City of Marion plays a key role in contributing towards the precinct and has been working closely with

major stakeholders including the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Green Adelaide, Onkaparinga Council, SA Water and the Department of Infrastructure and Transport. This plan helps identify key sites that are located within the Precinct, helping improve biodiversity, reduce weed threats and improve storm water quality.



Lower Field River



Rakali swimming at Oaklands Wetland. Photo: S. Cook

Watercourses and wetlands

Our catchments

A catchment is an area of land that gathers rainwater and directs it toward a creek or river system. Within the City of Marion, the Sturt River - Warripari and Field River catchments serve as important ecosystems that play a crucial role in supporting biodiversity.

The Field River catchment directs water towards the westward-flowing Field River, which ultimately discharges into the sea at Hallett Cove. Although original vegetation within the Field River catchment has been largely cleared or altered, remnants of Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) and Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) persist alongside native plantings and invasive species. Notable plant species at the Field River's mouth in Hallett Cove include:

- Coast Saltbush - Niplina (*Atriplex cinerea*)
- Short-Stem Flax-lily – Kurduki yuri (*Dianella brevicaulis*)
- Fanflower (*Scaevola crassifolia*)
- Cushion Bush (*Leucophyta brownii*).

The Sturt River has been significantly altered by concreting and channelisation, resulting in the loss of essential natural features critical for flora, fauna habitat and ecosystem functions. Remnants of vital river red gum woodlands along the Sturt River persist; these remnants are crucial for sustaining populations of woodland bird species.

Persistent growth of woody weeds, particularly olives and desert ash, pose a challenge along the Sturt River - Warripari. These woody weed seeds flow downstream from Sturt Gorge, accumulating at Warriparinga. It is vital for the City of Marion to manage woody weeds along the Sturt River - Warripari to prevent rapid accumulation and dominance. Developing a weed mapping program

Watercourses and wetlands

would assist in comprehensive understanding and effective control measures for declared weeds. Preserving biodiversity within the Sturt River - Warripari and Field River catchments requires collaborative efforts to maintain water quality, manage invasive species and restore degraded habitats. Support from volunteer groups like the Friends of Warriparinga, Friends of Sturt River, Friends of Lower Field River, and Friends of Upper Field River significantly aid weed management and vegetation restoration within these catchments.

Wetlands

The City of Marion has proactively initiated the construction of wetlands to manage stormwater flow and promote biodiversity. The City of Marion is home to two vital wetlands: Oaklands and Warriparinga. Both take water from the Sturt River through a series of vegetated ponds to clean and filter the water, which is either re-released in the case of Warriparinga, or used to recharge the aquifer in the case of Oaklands.

The effectiveness of wetlands in improving water quality is underscored by their proficient stormwater filtration. More than 20 species of aquatic plants thrive in the wetlands’ ponds, including sedges - talnkyadli, rushes, water ribbons and slender knotweeds. These plants slow water flow, causing sediment to settle which cleans the water. Additionally, these aquatic plants absorb nutrients, purifying the water which aids their own growth.

Oaklands Wetland

Over **8000**
native trees and shrubs planted

Including river red gum - Karra, Silky Tea Tree and Golden Wattle - Mirnu



Warriparinga Wetland

Over **130**
flora and fauna species inhabit the area

Including diverse aquatic macroinvertebrates and reintroduced native fish species



Beyond their water filtering and stormwater management functions, Oaklands and Warriparinga Wetlands play crucial roles in supporting biodiversity

The City of Marion’s dedication to preserving wetlands and aquatic ecosystems is evident through collaborative efforts with Aquasave – Nature Glenelg Trust. By conducting comprehensive surveys of native and invasive fish species at both wetlands, City of Marion aims to control introduced species and conserve native species.



Oaklands Wetland



Pacific Black Duck. Photo by John McGreevy (Stellar Momentum)

Watercourses and wetlands



(Top) Salt Club Rush in Sheidow Park, (above) Field River Mouth at Hallett Cove, (right) Sturt River - Warriparinga at Warriparinga.

Aquatic biodiversity

Oaklands and Warriparinga Wetlands host a diverse range of aquatic species. At Warriparinga Wetland, the ponds are home to over 20 aquatic plant species. Among them are River Eel-grass (*Vallisneria australis*) and Water Ribbons (*Cyanogeton procerum*). These aquatic plants provide vital habitats for native fish species and help to clean the water, absorb nutrients and increase dissolved oxygen concentrations. Additionally, the following frogs thrive at Warriparinga Wetlands:

- Spotted grass frog (*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*),
- Common froglet (*Crinia signifera*)
- Eastern Banjo frog (*Limnodynastes dumerilii*)

Oaklands Wetland provides a habitat for more than 130 flora and fauna species, including a diverse array of aquatic macroinvertebrates and reintroduced native fish species. Notably, the nationally endangered Australasian Bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*) has been found at Oaklands Wetlands. The thick sedges - talnkyadli and reeds on the edge of the wetland's ponds provide a vital habitat for this endangered bird species.

Riparian zones

Riparian zones are defined as the transitional areas between land and watercourses. Riparian zones within the City of Marion occur predominantly along the Sturt River - Warriparinga including the Warriparinga riparian zone and Oaklands Estate Reserve. Smaller riparian zones are also present along the Field River and Waterfall Creek.

Vegetation plays vital functions within riparian zones by supporting biodiversity, filtering water, enhancing connectivity between biodiversity sites and preventing bank collapse and undercutting. Riparian vegetation in the lower reaches of the Field River (north-west of Cormorant Drive) comprise emergent river red gums - Karra (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and dense Common Reed - Witu (*Phragmites australis*) which is important for removing nutrients and sediment from the water. The upper riverbanks support areas of revegetation comprised indigenous trees, shrubs, groundcovers and tussock grasses.

Other important species found within City of Marion's riparian zones include the River Bottlebrush (*Callistemon sieberi*) and Silky Tea-Tree

(*Leptospermum lanigerum*) which attract native bird species. Additionally, the Stiff Leaf Flat-sedge - Talnkyadli (*Cyperus vaginatus*) and Hop Goodenia (*Goodenia ovata*) support the ecosystem by attracting butterflies.

The City of Marion recognises the vital functions that vegetation plays within riparian zones and understands that it is essential to protect and restore riparian vegetation to enhance the structural integrity, stability and ecological functions of City of Marion's watercourses.

Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)

WSUD is an approach to urban planning and design that aims to manage stormwater in a way that is beneficial to the environment and the community. WSUD and biodiversity are closely connected, as WSUD focuses on mitigating flooding, the provision of green space, the impacts of stormwater on coastal environments and maintaining stream ecology, all of which can impact biodiversity outcomes.

A great example of a WSUD project that supports biodiversity is the Oaklands Wetland. This constructed wetland is home to a diversity of wildlife including birds, aquatic life and native vegetation. The wetland relies on the existence of native vegetation to clean the water as it moves through each pond. The cleaned water is then stored in an aquifer where it can be used to irrigate 31 local reserves and public open spaces, helping to support urban biodiversity.

The City of Marion also implements WSUD into natural landscaping by planting trees and other vegetation to absorb rainwater. Specifically, the City of Marion plants a variety of native trees and plants, such as gums and bottlebrushes. These trees and plants reduce stormwater runoff by increasing infiltration and provide a habitat for native animals.

The City of Marion is committed to implementing WSUD in natural landscaping to improve the environment and the quality of life for its residents. By implementing WSUD projects, the City of Marion is helping to improve the quality of its water resources, reduce stormwater runoff and support urban biodiversity.



Silky Blue Grass at Hallett Headland

Natural landscaping

With urban growth and climate change effects, it is crucial to rethink how we design and manage existing green spaces to meet the changing needs of the community and environment. Natural landscaping is a crucial aspect of creating sustainable and resilient cities by incorporating open grassy areas, trees, shrubs, mulched sections, small watercourses, biodiversity zones and nature play areas into highly urbanised areas. Natural landscaping not only offers advantages such as creating habitats, supporting biodiversity, and managing stormwater but also has a positive impact on people's physical, mental, and social health.

In acknowledgment of these benefits, the City of Marion is dedicated to promoting the advancement of natural landscaping through the establishment of two new landscaping sites each year. This proactive effort is geared toward enhancing biodiversity within heavily urbanised areas.

As urban populations continue to grow and the importance of sustainability and well-being gains in prominence, the role of well-designed and expertly managed green spaces becomes increasingly crucial. By emphasising natural landscaping, the City of Marion can create spaces where nature and urban life harmoniously coexist.





Partnerships

Environmental volunteers

Environmental volunteers are integral to the preservation and management of biodiversity sites and our native revegetation programs. Some environmental volunteers have been involved in managing areas of council land for over 30 years, and their knowledge of our natural areas and commitment to preservation is of great value to council. The City of Marion has four conservation groups that work on council land:

Friends of Warriparinga

The Friends of Warriparinga were established to protect and enhance the last remaining stretch of Sturt River – Warriparinga in the early 1990s. The site is a Red Gum - Karra woodland and through weekly working bees the group has reintroduced over 90 locally native species of plants, including 11 of conservation significance. The site is also highly significant to the Kaurna people as the start of the Tjilbruke Dreaming, and hosts the Living Kaurna Cultural Centre, which makes use of the outstanding natural environment to educate the public.



Friends of Sturt River Landcare Group (above), Woodend Primary School Students and City of Marion staff planting at Upper Field River (right), Friends of Sturt River Landcare Group planting event 2023 (below)



Friends of Lower Field River

Friends of the Lower Field River is a group established by residents in 2006 to protect and care for the lower portion of the Field River and the surrounding environment at Hallett Cove.

The site contains a range of vegetation communities; a river red gum - Karra (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) woodland along the river, Lomandra grassland on the slopes of the valley, and Spinifex coastal sand dunes around the mouth of the river. Recent bird surveys found over 30 species of woodland and coastal birds make use of the area.

Friends of Upper Field River

Friends of Upper Field River is the newest group in City of Marion, with members forming in 2019. The initial focus was to plant a diverse understorey and scattered shrubs on a barren slope south of Barton Reserve, in an area that would have traditionally been a Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) open woodland. This area is now well established and hosts significant numbers of insect pollinators including the Chequered Swallowtail Butterfly - Pilyapilya.

The group has also cleared a large area of feral olives down to the edge of the Field River, both through their own working bees and via a Green Adelaide Grassroots Grant to employ contractors and engage with the Kaurna community.

Friends of Sturt River Landcare Group

Friends of Sturt River Landcare Group formed in 2013 to protect and restore the Sturt River-Warripari corridor. They conduct regular working bees and educational activities at seven reserves along the river in both City of Marion and Holdfast Bay, including large community planting events at Oaklands Wetland over the past decade.

The sites are predominantly river red gum - Karra (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) woodlands as well as diverse wetland habitats. The group takes a diverse and inclusive approach to volunteering, welcoming many hundreds of people who may not usually get involved in conservation activities to visit City of Marion reserves.

Partnerships



(Top and bottom) Friends of Lower Field River

Trees for Life

Trees for Life play a vital role in helping manage some of City of Marion's most important remnant native vegetation. The longstanding partnership has seen Trees for Life help protect and enhance critical habitat at Hallett Headland, Marine Parade, Glade Crescent and Appleby Road conservation reserves in collaboration with council staff and contractors. Hallett Headland is council's most unique conservation reserve, with rare plant and animal species present including the Diamond Sand Skipper Butterfly and the Bundled Fanflower (*Scaevola linnearis* ssp. *confertifolia*).

Government of South Australia

The City of Marion works closely with state government agencies to help deliver positive conservation outcomes. Working collaboratively with other stakeholders means that better outcomes are achieved for our biodiversity by knowledge and resource sharing and working on a whole of landscape approach.

Green Adelaide

Green Adelaide was established as part of the 2019 South Australian natural resources management reform, along with the introduction of the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Green Adelaide work closely with the City of Marion on Coastal Management, Water Resources and Wetlands, Green Streets and Flourishing Parklands, Biodiversity and Water Sensitive Urban Design, Controlling Pest Animals and Plants, Nature Education and Fauna, Flora and Ecosystem Health. An active close relationship with Green Adelaide enables additional financial opportunities through grants and in-kind support.

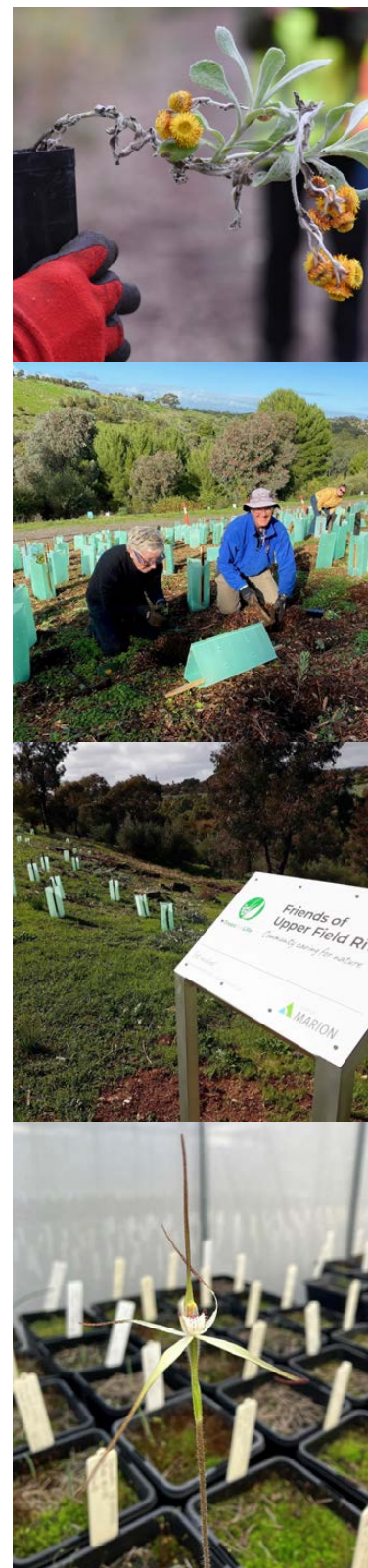
National Parks and Wildlife

The City of Marion is fortunate enough to have two conservation parks and a national park within the council area. Hallett Cove Conservation Park and Marino Conservation Park are significant regional biodiversity hotspots that host many rare and threatened flora and fauna species. Glenthorne-Ityamaiipinna Yarta National Park is an important site that secures vital open space for wildlife and the reintroduction of important vegetation ecosystems that play a large role in our highly urbanised landscape. Working closely with local Parks and Wildlife officers ensures that all biodiversity across the region are better protected.

Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium

The Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium are an important contributor to the City of Marion's Biodiversity. An important partnership has been established which has enabled the re-introduction of rare and threatened plant species back into the City of Marion landscape. Species include the regionally extinct Winter Spider-orchid (*Caladenia brumalis*) and the regionally endangered Small Scurf-pea (*Cullen parvum*).

(Top to bottom) Community planting, Friends of Warriparinga, Trees for Life and Friends of Upper Field River Collaboration Site in Trott Park, Winter Spider-orchid being grown by the State Herbarium for reintroduction in Marino





*Juvenile Black Shouldered Kite at Lower Field River.
Photo: D Easton.*

Monitoring

Flora

The City of Marion demonstrates a strong commitment to monitoring and managing its biodiversity sites, spread across 29 reserves and spanning over 80 hectares of land. To ensure accurate and consistent monitoring, the City of Marion undertakes regular vegetation condition surveys. These are commonly known as Bushland Assessment Method Surveys (BAM's). Initiated in 2016, these surveys aim to cover all biodiversity sites within a five-year cycle, effectively capturing the composition of these environments.

BAM assessments are characterised by their speed, repeatability and comprehensive nature. They rely on a scoring system to assess various indicators of site health including plant species diversity, weed scope and tree health. Each indicator's score contributes to a total biodiversity score, making it simple to track site health over time.

Repeated BAM surveys allow the City of Marion to gain robust datasets which enable the identification of trends and priority management issues. Notably, the assessments highlight areas where management efforts should be focused, including planting native vegetation, protecting grasslands, removing woody weeds and employing strategic weed control measures.

The comprehensive approach of the City of Marion extends beyond monitoring, actively informing strategic planning and project designs. For example, a comprehensive flora and fauna survey informed the design and ecological considerations for the development of the Coast Park at Hallett Cove. Similarly, a vegetation survey for the Marino Coastal Walkway project played a pivotal role in identifying threatened flora species and shaping the walkway's strategic design to minimise disturbances. These proactive initiatives highlight the City of Marion's dedication to thorough vegetation management.



Jumping Spider at Oaklands Wetlands. Photo: C. Macardle

Wildlife

The City of Marion is committed to the monitoring and assessment of local wildlife. Surveys have revealed a diverse array of animals along the coast, including a variety of birds, mammals and reptiles. Notably, the surveys documented remarkable species including the Yellow-rumped Thornbill (*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*), as well as threatened species such as the Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo and Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*). These findings reinforce the ecological importance of the region, highlighting the need for careful conservation actions.

The City of Marion's commitment to wildlife monitoring extends to areas of critical ecological value. Specifically, the Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus*), classified as a nationally vulnerable species, has been a focus of earlier faunal assessments near the mouth of the Field River in Hallett Cove.

The City of Marion is dedicated to developing a comprehensive wildlife monitoring program. This effort is driven by the commitment to understanding the local fauna and their vital ecological roles, which in turn allows the implementation of accurate and evidence-based management strategies.



CoastSnap: a beach monitoring initiative where individuals take photo from a CoastSnap station to help measure how our beaches erode and recover over time due to changing ocean conditions.



iNaturalist: an online platform where individuals can record, share and contribute to biodiversity science. Opportunities exist to promote this platform to our community and hold education sessions, scavenger hunts and participate in the Great Southern Bioblitz.



Aussie Bird Count: an annual week of observing and counting the birds in a local area and submitting information about the birds people have seen within a 20 minute period.

Citizen science

Citizen science involves community participation and collaboration in scientific research with the aim to increase scientific knowledge. Through participation in citizen science activities, community can also develop environmental knowledge, passion and a greater connection to their local environment, community and participating organisations.

Actions

| Action | | Complete action by: |
|---|---|---------------------|
| Biodiversity Site Management | Improve health, aesthetics and ecological function of all biodiversity reserves by performing ongoing maintenance including weed control, fuel reduction and revegetation. | Annually |
| Revegetation | Plant 15,000 local native plants annually across Council biodiversity and natural landscapes sites to improve plant and animal species diversity. | Annually |
| Fencing | Install 250m of fencing annually to help protect important native vegetation. | Annually |
| Signage | Install interpretive signage at 2 reserves annually to help educate the community on the importance of Biodiversity within the City of Marion. | Annually |
| Ecological Monitoring (vegetation) | Undertake Bushland Assessment Monitoring (BAM) surveys across 7 biodiversity reserves annually to assist in determining site health and improvement. | Annually |
| | Create a fauna monitoring program to help understand what wildlife live and visit the City of Marion. | Annually |
| Biodiversity Mapping | Develop an online platform for City of Marion staff and community members to access key Biodiversity site data including flora and fauna present. | 2026 |
| | Undertake annual photo point monitoring at all City of Marion Biodiversity reserves. | Annually |
| Threatened Species reintroduction | Implement projects that secure rare native plant populations in collaboration with the South Australian Botanic Gardens and local native plant nurseries. | Annually |
| Declared Weed Mapping and Eradication Program | Develop a weed mapping program (similar to Forestree) to help understand the extent of declared weeds within the City of Marion. | 2027 |
| | Control declared weeds using the data collected from the mapping program to appropriately allocate funding based on threats of weeds to native vegetation and ecologically sensitive sites. | Annually |
| Seed Collection and Propagation | Develop and implement a local provenance seed collection program to help build a seed bank for use in conservation project across the City of Marion. | Annually |
| Environmental Volunteer Support and Development | Support maintenance at sites with environmental volunteers present. | Annually |
| | Undertake 4 community planting events annually in partnership with our local environmental volunteer groups. | Annually |
| | Undertake workshops and education sessions with community members. | Annually |
| Community Education | Update Biodiversity and remnant vegetation on the City of Marion website, contribute to City Limits and Green Thymes | Annually |
| | Provide 1 community 'walk and talk' tour each Spring at a different Biodiversity reserve annually. | Annually |
| | Promote Citizen Science to help educate the community around the importance of Biodiversity. | Annually |
| | Develop a City of Marion planting guide pamphlet for use by residents to help plant native plants in their gardens | 2026 |
| | Promote native gardens through supporting the Gazania Free Gardens plant giveaway. | Annually |
| Aboriginal Land Management Program | Develop and implement an annual Aboriginal Land Management Program at culturally significant sites across the City of Marion in collaboration with local first nations people. | Annually |
| Trees for Life 'Bush for Life' Program | Continued support of the Trees for Life 'Bush for Life' program at Glade Crescent, Hallett Headland, Marine Parade and Appleby Road Conservation Reserves. | Annually |
| Natural Landscaping Establishment and Maintenance Project | Establishment of 3 new natural landscaping sites annually to help boost Biodiversity in higher urbanised areas. | Annually |
| Private Land Conservation | Identify and map areas of remnant native vegetation on privately owned land. | 2028 |

Master Indigenous species list at priority sites

| Species Name | Common Name | SA Conservation Status | Hallett Headland Coastal Reserve | Marine Parade Coastal Reserve | The Esplanade | Westcliff Circuit Coastal Reserve | Murto Gully | Comorant Drive Reserve | Kurnabinna Gully Coastal Reserve | Cliffop Crescent Coastal Reserve | Glade Crescent Reserve | Lucraria Way Reserve | Manunda Way Reserve | Morphett Road Reserve | Lighthouse Drive Reserve | Old Hallett Bridge Reserve | Murnada Way | Alpine Road Reserve | Warripari | Oaklands Estate Reserve | Roy Lander Reserve | Weerab Drive Reserve | Admella Drive Reserve | Arafura Court Reserve | Werlinga Reserve | Gretel Crescent Reserve | Ragamuffin Drive Reserve | Bandon Terrace Roadside | Cove Road Marino | Kalmia Crescent Reserve | Mathew Street Creek | Byron Gums Reserve | Appleby Reserve | Cove Point | Trott Park Woodland and Creekline |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Acacia acinacea</i> | Gold Dust Wattle | NT | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Acacia cupularis</i> | Cup Wattle | RA | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Acacia ligulata</i> | Umbrella Bush | RA | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Acacia longifolia</i> <i>ssp. sophorae*</i> | Coastal Wattle | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> | Blackwood | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Acacia notabilis*</i> | Noteable Wattle | EN | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> | Kangaroo Thorn | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Acacia provincialis</i> | Swamp Wattle | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> | Golden Wattle | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Acacia rupicola</i> | Rock Wattle | RA | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Acacia spinescens</i> | Spiny Wattle | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Acacia victoriae</i> ssp. <i>victoriae</i> | Elegant Wattle | VU | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Acaena echinata</i> | Sheeps Burr | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Acrotriche patula</i> | Prickly Ground-berry | NT | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Adriana quadripartita</i> | Coast Bitter-bush | RA | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Allocasuarina muelleriana</i> ssp. <i>muelleriana</i> | Common Oak-bush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> | Drooping Sheoak | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Alternanthera denticulata</i> | Lesser Joyweed | NT | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> | Native Box | RA | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Amyema miquelii</i> | Box Mistletoe | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Amyema preissii</i> | Wire-leaf Mistletoe | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Aristida behriana</i> | Brush Wire Grass | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i> | Summer Vanilla-lily | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Arthropodium strictum</i> | Vanilla Lily | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Asperula conferta</i> | Common Woodruff | NT | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Atriplex cinerea</i> | Coast Saltbush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Atriplex paludosa</i> subsp. <i>cordata</i> | Marsh Saltbush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Atriplex paludosa</i> | Marsh Saltbush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> | Seaberry Saltbush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Atriplex suberecta</i> | Lagoon Saltbush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Austrostipa blackii</i> | Crested Spear Grass | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Austrostipa curtica</i> | A Spear Grass | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| <i>Austrostipa drummondii</i> | Cottony Spear Grass | NT | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |

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| <i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i> | Feather Spear-grass | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Austrostipa eremophila</i> | Desert Spear Grass | | | | ● | | | | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Austrostipa flavescens</i> | Coast Spear Grass | | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i> | Half-beard Spear Grass | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Austrostipa nodosa</i> | Tall Spear-grass | | | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Austrostipa scabra ssp falcata</i> | A Spear Grass | | ● | ● | | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | ● | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Austrostipa sp.</i> | A Spear Grass | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | |
| <i>Banksia marginata*</i> | Silver Banksia | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> | Pale Turpentine Bush | NT | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Billardiera cymosa</i> | Sweet Apple-berry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Boerhavia dominii</i> | Tar-vine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i> | Salt Club-sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bolboschoenus medianus</i> | Marsh Club-sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> | Golden Lily | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Burchardia umbellata</i> | Milkmaids | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bursaria spinosa ssp. spinosa</i> | Sweet Bursaria | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● | | | ● |
| <i>Caesia calliantha</i> | Blue Grass Lily | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Calandrinia eremaea</i> | Dryland Purslane | NT | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Calandrinia volubilis</i> | Twining Purslane | VU | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Callistemon rugulosus</i> | Scarlett Bottlebrush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | |
| <i>Callistemon sieberi</i> | River Bottlebrush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● |
| <i>Callitris gracilis</i> | Southern Cypress Pine | | | | | | | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | ● |
| <i>Calocephalus citreus</i> | Lemon Beauty-heads | NT | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Calostemma purpureum</i> | Garland Lily | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Calystegia sepium</i> | Greater Bindweed | RA | | | | | | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> | Common Fringe Myrtle | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Carex appressa</i> | Tall Sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Carex bichenoviana</i> | Notched Sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● |
| <i>Carex breviculmis</i> | Short stem sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Carex fascicularis</i> | Tassel Sedge | RA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> | Angular Pigface | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| <i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i> | Annual Rock-fern | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chloris truncata</i> | Windmill Grass | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Chorizandra enodis</i> | Black Bristle-rush | RA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> | Everlasting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i> | Clustered Everlasting | NT | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clematis microphylla</i> | Old Mans-beard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Comesperma volubile</i> | Love Creeper | RA | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i> ssp. <i>angustissimus</i> | Pink Bindweed | NT | | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Convolvulus remotus</i> | Australian Bindweed | | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>reflexa</i> | Common Correa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Crassula helmsii</i> | Swamp Crassula | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cullen australasicum</i> | Tall Scurf-pea | NT | | ● | | | | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Cynogeton procerum</i> | Water-ribbons | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> | Lemon-grass | RA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Cymbopogon obtectus</i> | Silky-head Lemon-grass | RA | ● | | | | | | | ● | | ● | | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i> | Sweet Hound's Tongue | NT | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i> | Spiny Flat-sedge | | | | ● | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | Stiff Leaf Flat-sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● |
| <i>Dampiera rosmarinifolia</i> | Rosemary Dampiera | NT | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | ● | |
| <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> | Native Carrot | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i> | Short-stem Flax Lily | NT | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i> | Black-anther Flax-lily | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● |
| <i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>grandis</i> | Yellow-anther Flax Lily | VU | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dicanthium sericeum</i> var. <i>sericeum</i> | Silky Blue-grass | VU | ● | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● |
| <i>Dichondra repens</i> | Kidney Weed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>clavellatum</i> | Round-leaf Pigface | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Dissocarpus biflorus</i> var. <i>biflorus</i> | Two-horn Saltbush | RA | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dodonaea hexandra</i> | Horned Hop-bush | VU | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| <i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. angustissima</i> | Narrow-leaf Hop-bush | RA | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. spathulata</i> | Sticky Hop-bush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | ● | |
| <i>Drosera whittakerii</i> | Whittakers Sundew | | ● | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Duma florulenta</i> | Lignum | VU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eleocharis acuta</i> | Common Spike-sedge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Einadia nutans ssp. nutans</i> | Climbing Saltbush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Enchyleana tomentosa var. tomentosa</i> | Ruby Saltbush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | |
| <i>Enneapogon nigricans</i> | Black Head Grass | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Enteropogon acicularis</i> | Curly Windmill Grass | | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i> | Hairy Willow-herb | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Erodium crinitum</i> | Blue Heron's-bill | RA | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis ssp. camaldulensis</i> | River red gum | NT | | | | | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | ● | | ● | | ● | | | ● | |
| <i>Eucalyptus faciculosa</i> | Pink Gum | | ● | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> | Mallee Box | NT | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa 'Adelaide Variant'</i> | Greybox | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. leucoxylon</i> | South Australian Blue Gum | | | | | | | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Eutaxia diffusa</i> | Large-leaf Eutaxia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Eutaxia microphylla</i> | Common Eutaxia | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i> | Leafless Cherry | VU | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ficinia nodosa</i> | Knobby Club-rush | | | | ● | | | ● | | ● | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● |
| <i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> | Southern Sea-heath | | | | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gahnia filum</i> | Thatching Grass | VU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gahnia lanigera</i> | Black Grass Saw-sedge | RA | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | |
| <i>Geranium retrosum</i> | Native Geranium | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Geranium solanderi</i> | Austral Geranium | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Glycine rubiginosa</i> | Twining Glycine | | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gonocarpos mezianus</i> | Broad-leaf Raspwort | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Gonocarpos tetragynus</i> | Small-leaf Raspwort | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia albiflora</i> | White Flowered Goodenia | RA | | | | | | | | ● | | | ● | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | |

Master Indigenous species list at priority sites

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| <i>Goodenia amplexans</i> | Clasping Goodenia | NT | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | ● | ● |
| <i>Goodenia arguta</i> | Spur Velleia | RA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia ovata</i> | Hop Goodenia | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● |
| <i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i> | Cut-leaf Goodenia | NT | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia pussilliflora</i> | Small-flower Goodenia | VU | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Goodenia varia</i> | Sticky Goodenia | VU | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Grevillea lavandulacea</i> spp. <i>lavandulacea</i> | Spider Flower | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hakea rostrata</i> | Beaked Hakea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hakea rugosa</i> | Dwarf Hakea | NT | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> | Native Lilac | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | ● | | | | ● | | | |
| <i>Helichrysum leucopsideum</i> | Satin Everlasting | NT | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i> | Hairy Pennywort | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Juncus pallidus</i> | Pale Rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● |
| <i>Juncus</i> sp. | Rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Juncus subsecundus</i> | Finger Rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Kennedia prostrata</i> | Running Postman | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Kunzea pomifera</i> * | Muntries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lachnagrostis</i> sp. | Blown-grass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lawrenzia squamata</i> | Thorny Lawrenzia | VU | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i> | Wire Rapier-bark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i> | Sticky Sworde-sedge | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> | Silky Tea-tree | RA | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● |
| <i>Leucophyta brownii</i> | Coast Cushion Bush | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lomandra collina</i> | Sand Mat-rush | RA | ● | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lomandra densiflora</i> | Pointed Mat-rush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | ● | ● | | | | |
| <i>Lomandra effusa</i> | Scented Mat-rush | RA | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Lomandra micrantha</i> ssp. <i>micrantha</i> | Small-flower Mat-rush | | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i> | A Mat Rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lotus australis</i> | Austral Trefoil | NT | ● | | ● | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lycium australe</i> | Australian Boxthorn | EN | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lysiana exocarpi</i> ssp. <i>exocarpi</i> | Ngantja (mistletoe) | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> | Lesser Loosestrife | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Machaerina juncea</i> | Bare Twig-rush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Machaerina tetragona</i> | Square Twig-rush | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Maireana brevifolia</i> | Small-leaf Bluebush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Maireana enchyloenoides</i> | Wingless Bluebush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Maireana oppositifolia</i> | Salt Bluebush | | | | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Maireana rohrlachii</i> | Rohrlach's Bluebush | RA | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Malva preissiana</i> | Native Hollyhock | NT | | | | ● | | | | | | ● | | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Marsilea drummondii</i> | Common Nardoo | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Melaleuca brevifolia</i> | Short-leaf Honey-myrtle | VU | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Melaleuca decassata</i> | Cross-leaf Honey-myrtle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● |
| <i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> | Swamp Paper-bark | EN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> | Dryland Tea-tree | RA | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Microseris walteri</i> | Yam Daisy | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Minuria leptophylla</i> | Minnie Daisy | RA | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i> | Native Sarsparilla | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Myoporum insulare</i> | Common Boobialla | NT | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | ● | | | |
| <i>Myoporum parvifolium</i> | Creeping Boobialla | VU | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Myoporum petiolatum</i> | Sticky Boobialla | NT | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Neurachne alopecuroides</i> | Fox-tail Mulga-grass | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Nicotina maritima</i> | Coast Tobacco | RA | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Nitraria billardierei</i> | Nitre-bush | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Olearia axillaris</i> | Coast Daisy-bush | | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Olearia ramulosa</i> | Twiggy Daisy-bush | | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | |
| <i>Opercularia turpis</i> | Twiggy Stinkweed | NT | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Oxalis perennans</i> | Native Sour Sob | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Pauridia glabella</i> var. <i>glabella</i> | Tiny Star | | ● | | | | | | | | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Persicaria decipiens</i> | Slender Knotweed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Phragmites australis</i> | Common Reed | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pimelea curvifolia</i> var. <i>sericea</i> | Curved Riceflower | RA | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pimelea micrantha</i> | Small Riceflower | NT | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | |

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| <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i> | Native Apricot | | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | |
| <i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i> | Colony Plantain | | | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pleurosorus rutifolius</i> | Blanket Fern | | | | | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>poiformis</i> | Coast Tussock-grass | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>paniculosa</i> | Mallee Pomaderris | NT | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Pogonolepis muelleriana</i> | Stiff Cup-flower | NT | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | Common Purslane | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterostylis nana</i> | Small Greenhood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i> | Maroon Hood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ptilotus angustifolius</i> | Narrow-leaf Fox Tails | VU | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ptilotus erubescens</i> | Hairy Heads | RA | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i> | Pussy-tails | RA | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i> | Sea-berry Saltbush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | | | | | | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Rhagodia parabolica</i> | Fragrant Saltbush | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rhagodia spinescens</i> | Spiny Saltbush | VU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rytidosperma auriculatum</i> | Lobed Wallaby-grass | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i> | Common Wallaby-grass | | | | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i> | Bristly Wallaby Grass | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Rytidosperma</i> sp. | Wallaby Grass Species | | | | ● | | | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Salsola australis</i> | Buckbush | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Samolus repens</i> | Creeping Samolus | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> | Quondong | RA | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Scaevola albida</i> | White Fanflower | | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Scaevola angustata</i> | Coast Fanflower | VU | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i> | Cushion Fanflower | VU | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Scaevola linearis</i> ssp. <i>confertifolia</i> | Bundled Fanflower | EN | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i> | Sharp-leaf Club-rush | NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Scleranthus pungens</i> | Prickly Knawel | RA | | ● | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i> | Short-spine Bindyi | RA | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | | |

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Master Indigenous species list at priority sites

| Species Name | Common Name | SA Conservation Status | Hallett Headland Coastal Reserve | Marine Parade Coastal Reserve | The Esplanade | Westcliff Circuit Coastal Reserve | Murto Gully | Cormorant Drive Reserve | Kurnabinna Gully Coastal Reserve | Clifftop Crescent Coastal Reserve | Glade Crescent Reserve | Lucretia Way Reserve | Manunda Way Reserve | Morphett Road Reserve | Lighthouse Drive Reserve | Old Hallett Bridge Reserve | Murnada Way | Alpine Road Reserve | Warripari | Oaklands Estate Reserve | Roy Lander Reserve | Weerab Drive Reserve | Admella Drive Reserve | Arafura Court Reserve | Werlinga Reserve | Gretel Crescent Reserve | Ragamuffin Drive Reserve | Bandon Terrace Roadside | Cove Road Marino | Kalmia Crescent Reserve | Matthew Street Creek | Byron Gums Reserve | Appleby Reserve | Cove Point | Trott Park Woodland and Creekline |
|---|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Senecio glossanthus</i> | Annual Groundsel | NT | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> var. <i>maritimus</i> | Variable Groundsel Elegant Yellow-top | RA | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Senecio quadridentatus</i> | Cotton Groundsel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Senecio spanomerus</i> | Native Groundsel | NT | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i> | Silver Senna | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | ● | | | |
| <i>Setaria clementii</i> | Clement's Paspalum | | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | |
| <i>Seteria constricta</i> | Box Grass | NT | ● | ● | ● | | | | | ● | ● | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | ● |
| <i>Sida corrugata</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> | Corrugated Sida | RA | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sida corrugata</i> var. <i>corrugata</i> | Variable Side | RA | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Sida petrophila</i> | Rock Sida | RA | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Spinifex hirsutus</i> | Rolling Spinifex | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Stackhousia monogyna</i> | Creamy Candles | NT | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Styphelia humifusa</i> | Native Cranberry | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | Kangaroo Grass | | ● | | | ● | | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | |
| <i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i> | Coast Bonefruit | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thyridia repens</i> | Creeping Monkey-flower | RA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thysanotus baueri</i> | Mallee Fringe-lily | EN | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thysanotus patersonii</i> | Twining Fringe-lily | | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Typha dominigensis</i> | Bulrush | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vittadinia blackii</i> | Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy | NT | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vittadinia australasica</i> var. <i>australasica</i> | New Holland Daisy | NT | | ● | | ● | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> | Fuzzy New Holland Daisy | | | ● | | | | | | | ● | | ● | | ● | | | | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vittadinia megacephala</i> | Giant New Holland Daisy | RA | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Vittadinia gracilis</i> | Woolly New Holland Daisy | | ● | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | |
| <i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i> | Yellow-wash Bluebell | RA | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> | Australian Bluebell | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Wurmbea dioica</i> ssp. <i>dioica</i> | Early Nancy | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | |
| <i>Zygophyllum confluens</i> | Forked Twinleaf | VU | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | | |
| <i>Zygophyllum elagucum</i> | Pale Twinleaf | RA | | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | | |



Gold Dust Wattle



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@CityofMarion



@CityofMarion



marion.sa.gov.au



Designed by CoM Marketing and Communications 2023.

Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029

Community feedback report

March 2024

A great place to *work*
marion.sa.gov.au



Executive summary

- Consultation with the community on the draft Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029 was undertaken between Friday 16 February and Sunday 10 March 2024.
- 76 responses were received on the Making Marion Platform and 4 email submissions from the community and key stakeholder groups.
- 90% of respondents supported the plan, 8% were neutral and 3% did not support the plan.
- 68% of respondents said council should do more, 30% said the plan presents a good balance, and 3% said council should do less.
- The areas that our community feel need increased focus and resourcing include:
 - revegetation
 - declared weed mapping and eradication
 - biodiversity site management
 - threatened species re-introduction
 - environmental volunteer support and development

Engagement Snapshot

Purpose of engagement

To seek the views and input from the community on the proposed Draft Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029.

Community consultation commenced on **16/02/2024** and closed on **10/03/2024**.

Consultation consisted of:

- Social media campaign
- Making Marion eNewsletter (~4000 subscribers)
- Emails to key stakeholders including local Friends of Groups
- Inclusion in the Green Thymes newsletter

76

survey responses

received via
Making Marion Survey

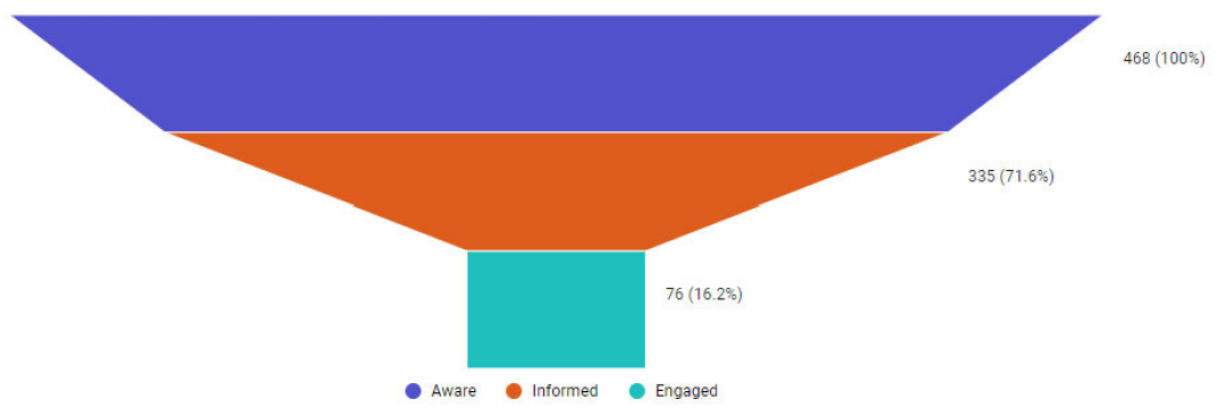
4

Email submissions

From community and key
stakeholders

Engagement Snapshot

This is a summary of the number of visits by stakeholders and community members to Making Marion (aware), downloads (informed) of project materials and total surveys completed (engaged).



Definitions:

- **Aware** – Community member has made at least one visit to the project page
- **Informed** – Community has accessed some available material on the project
- **Engaged** – Community member has contributed to the project using available tools (i.e., survey)

Social Media Summary

15/01/2023 - 05/02/2023

| Posts | Impressions | Reactions |
|-------|-------------|-----------------|
| 6 | 4,22K | 39 |
| Reach | Engagements | Engagement Rate |
| 3,81K | 45 | 1.28% |

Definitions:

Impressions - show the number of times your content was displayed to these users.

Reach - shows the number of unique users that were exposed to your content. If the same person sees one of your posts three times, the Impressions would be 3 but the Reach metric would only count 1.

Engagements - inform about how many times users engaged with a post during their lifetime. Engagement is seen as the combined number of reactions to, comments on, and shares of a post.

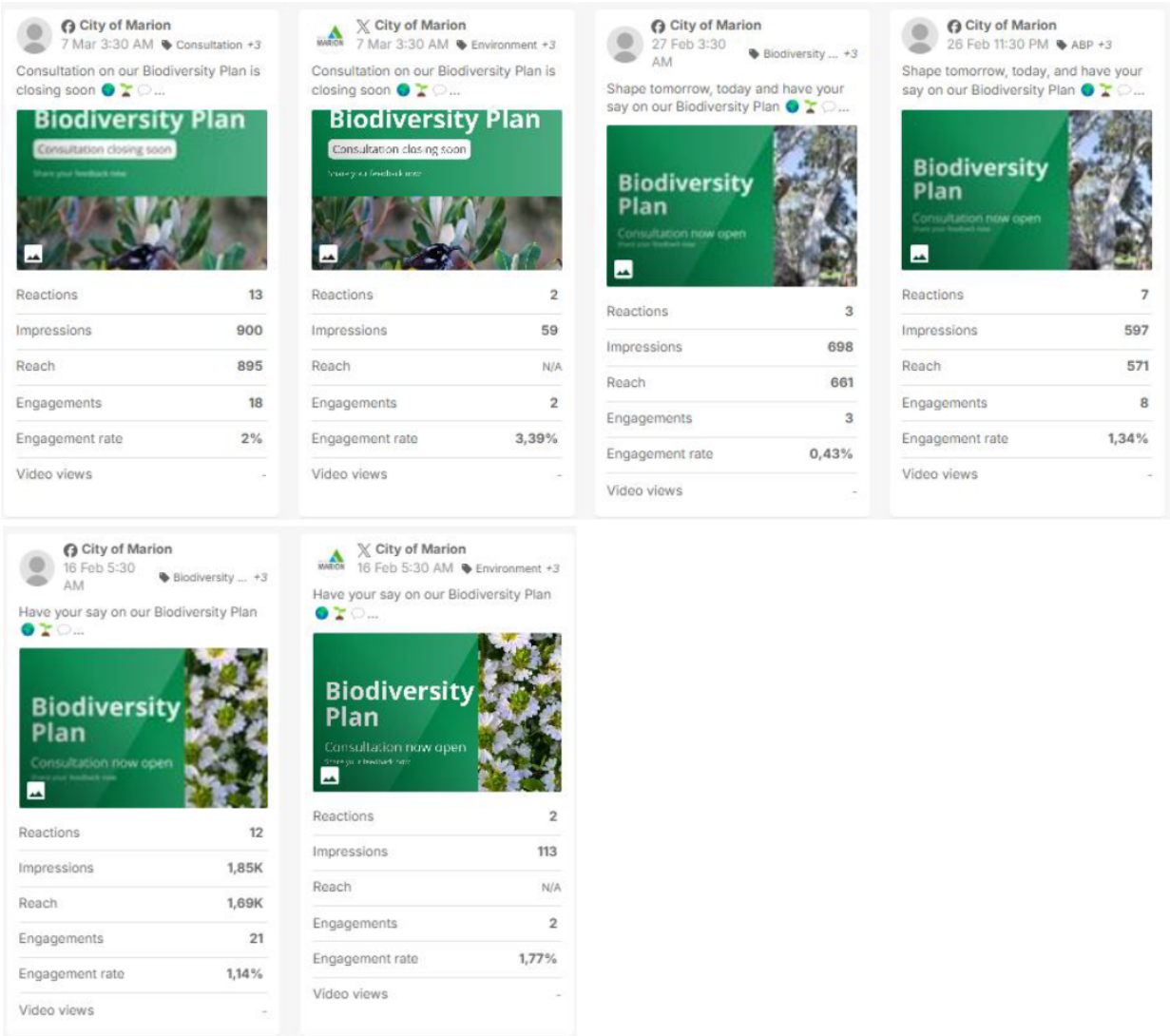
Engagement Rate: Calculated by the total engagements a post received divided by the total number of impressions on that post.

Reactions - Reactions are a type of engagement with your Facebook content. They are comprised of the total amount of Love, Haha, Wow, Sad, Angry, and Like actions that users took on your post. This can be reported on in the Measure module.

Social media campaign

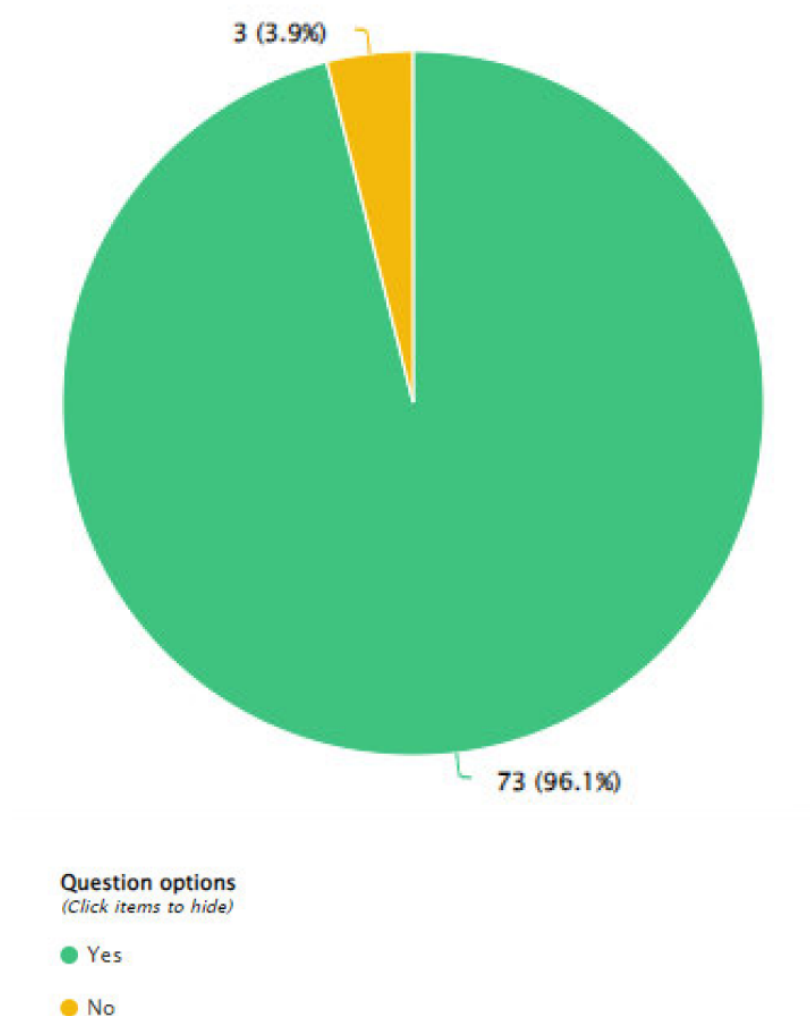
Content:

The campaign used consisted of Facebook and X (Twitter) posts throughout the consultation period to promote the opportunity to participate in the survey.



Participants responses

Q1: Do you live, work or play in the City of Marion?

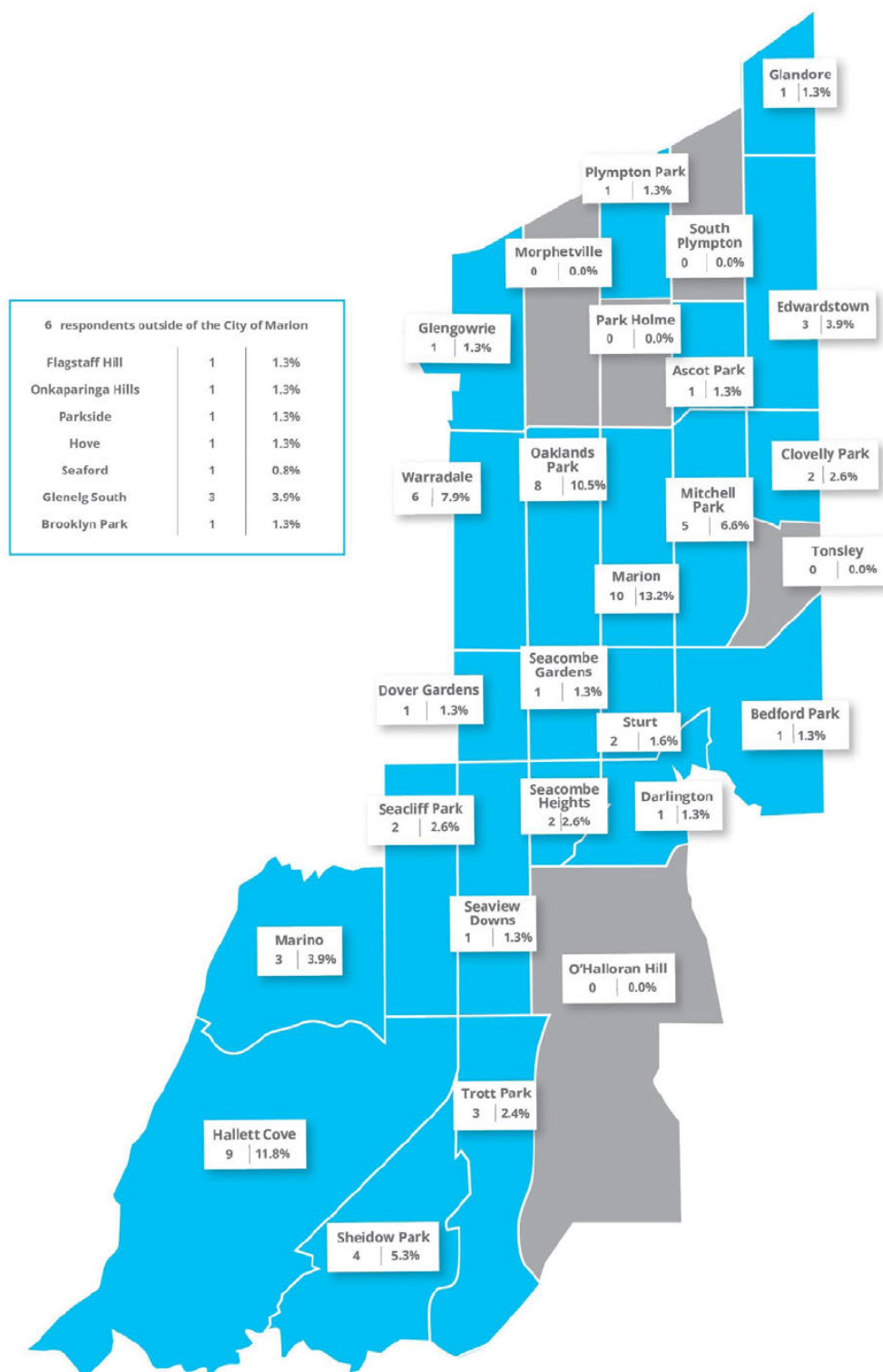


Q2: Please tell us about your interest? Refer to Appendix 1 (page 3)

Q3: Street name? Refer to the attached Making Marion report

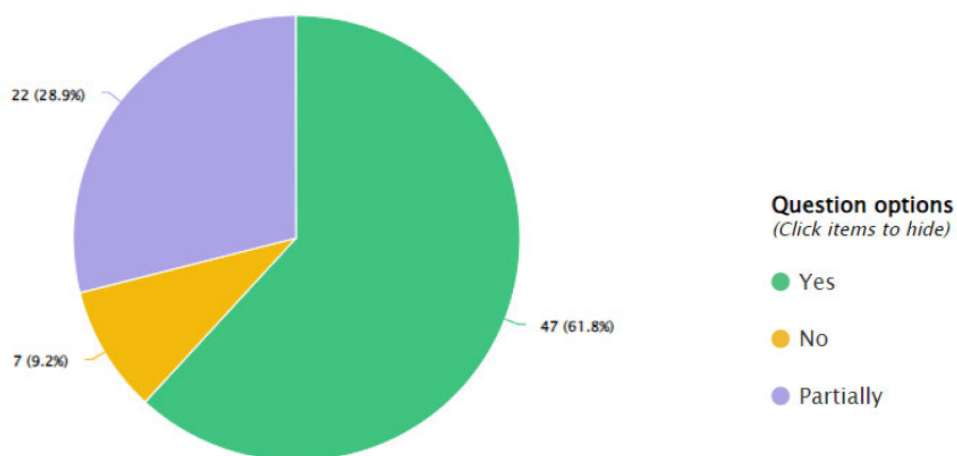
Participants responses

Q4: Suburb

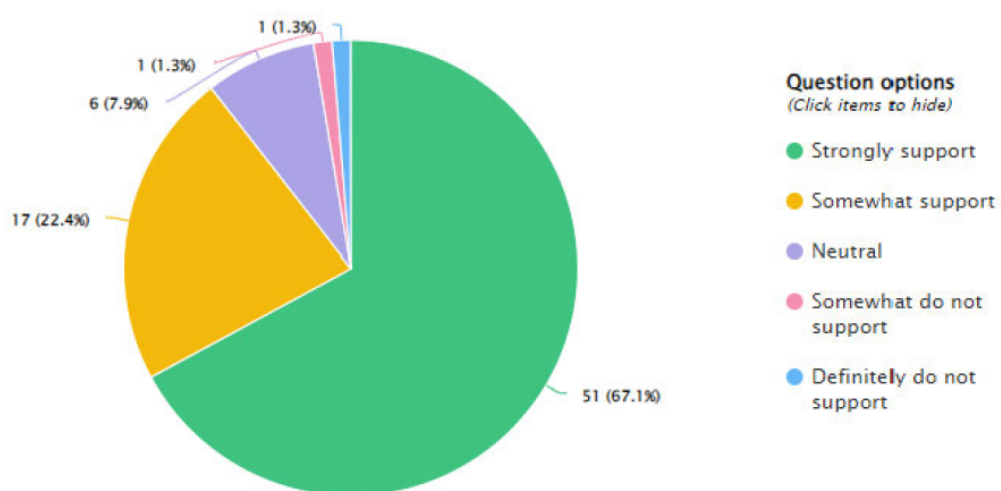


Participant responses

Q5: Have you read the draft Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029?



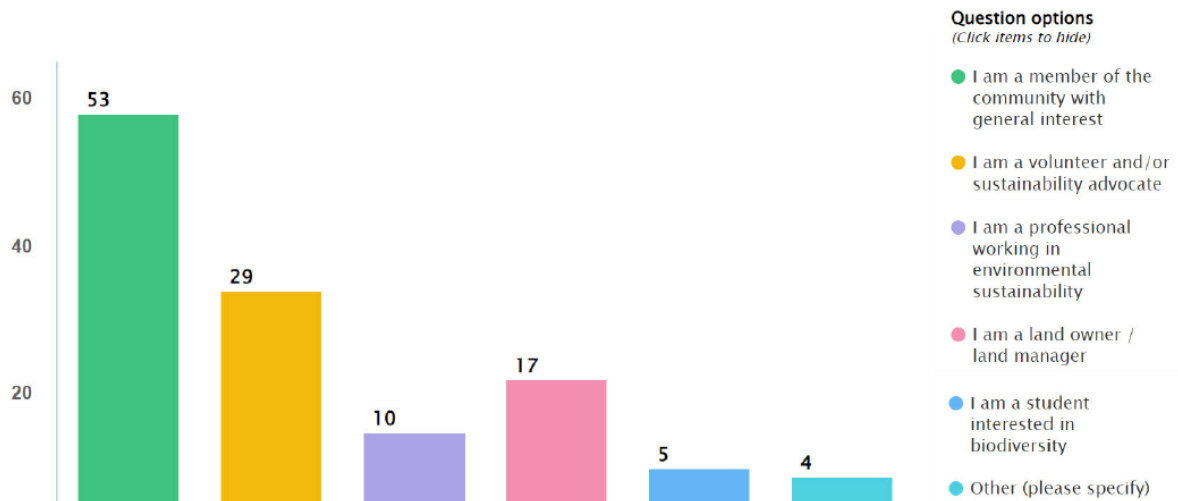
Q6: What is your overall level of support for the draft Biodiversity Plan?



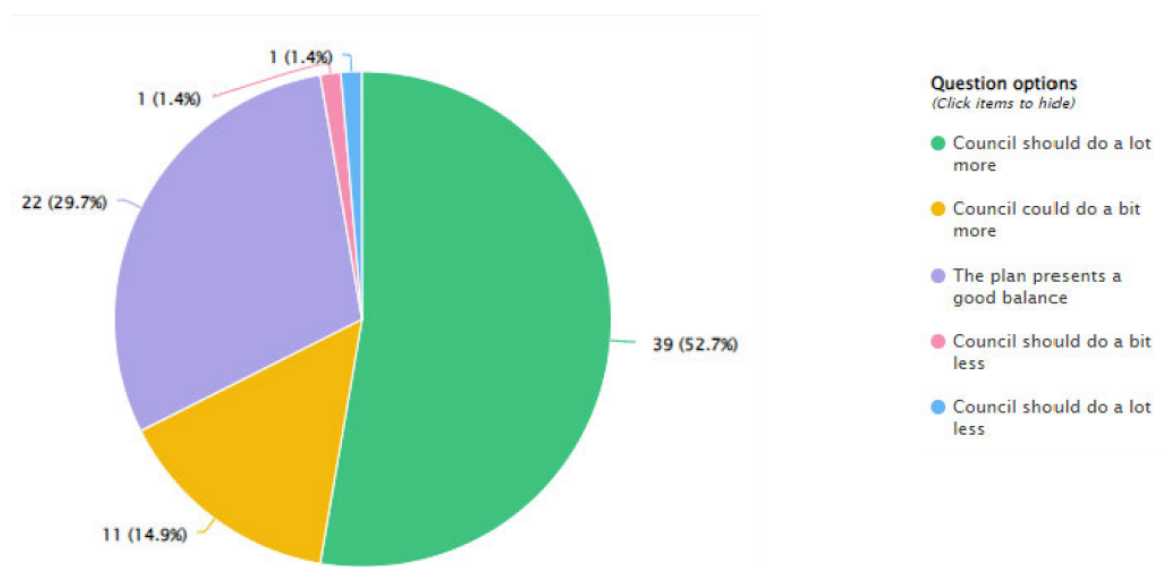
Q7&8: If you somewhat do not, or definitely do not support the plan please tell us why? Refer to Appendix 2 (page 17)

Participant responses

Q9: What is your interest in the Biodiversity Plan? (Tick all that apply)

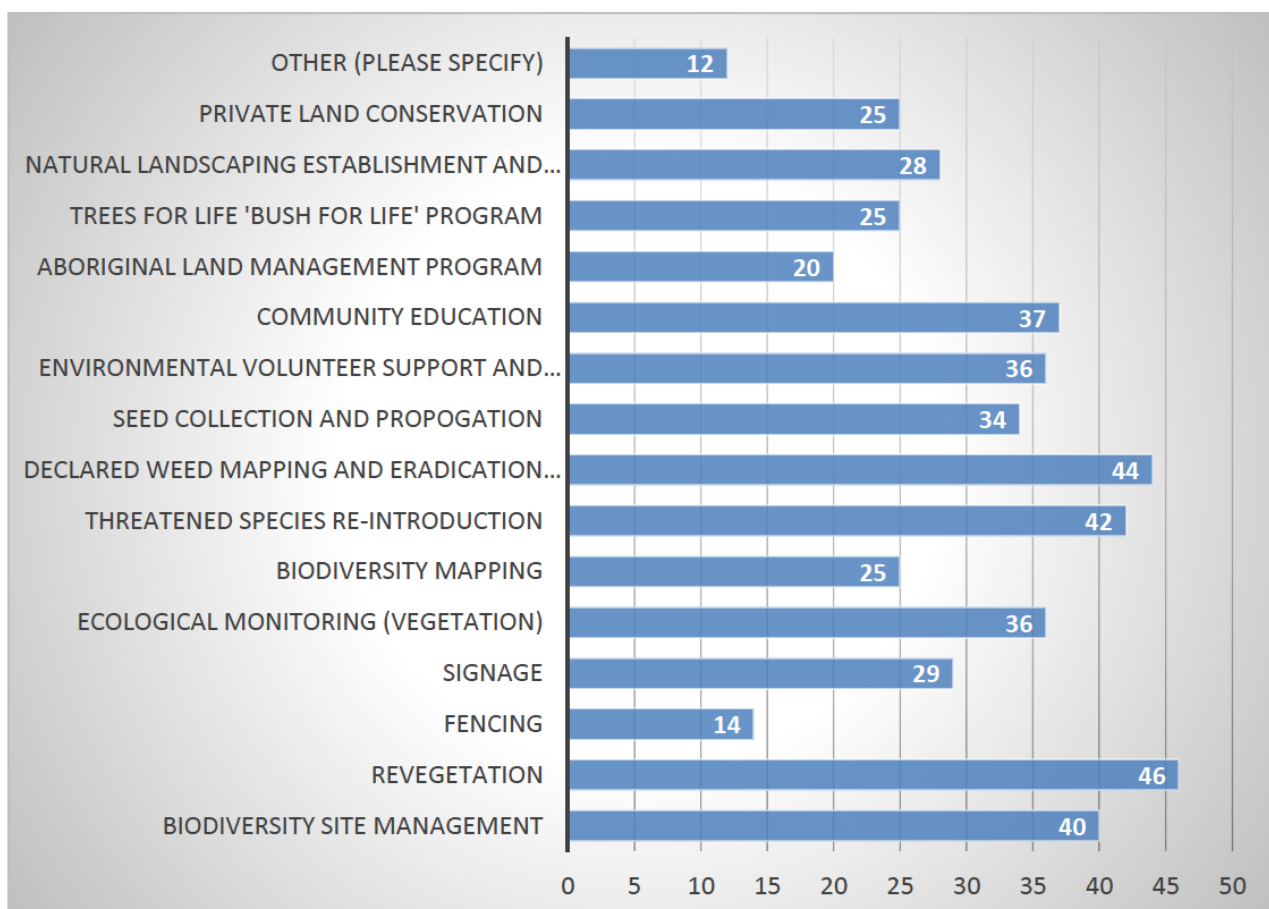


Q10: What is your level of support for the City of Marion continuing to improve local biodiversity?



Participant responses

Q11: Are there any areas that you feel need increased focus and resourcing? (Tick all that apply)



Updates made to the plan based on community feedback

Community feedback has been key in the development of the plan and has been used to further enhance the draft plan. The following table details the key topics identified in the feedback and how the plan has been updated.

| Feedback | Update |
|---|---|
| Include the weeds <i>Acacia cyclops</i> (Coastal Wattle), <i>Acacia saligna</i> (Golden Wreath Wattle) and <i>Cenchrus macrourus</i> (African Feather grass). | Incorporate these weeds into the Weed management Section on Page 19. |
| Include World Environment Day 2023 site into the Restoration site map. | Incorporate this site into Restoration Map on Page 13. |
| Educate private landholders about declared weed control. | Provide Authorised Officer Training to key Biodiversity staff. |
| Control of pest animals. | Continue to advocate State Government (Green Adelaide) to take control of pest animals such as foxes and rabbits to ensure a 'whole of landscape approach' is adopted. |
| More native street tree planting for improved urban wildlife connectivity. | Noted, similar comments in TreeAMP engagement and addressed as part of that process. |
| Impacts of introduced bird species and over-abundant native species (Noisy Minors) on our native bird species. | Identify opportunities to reduce introduced bird and Noisy Minor numbers through strategic revegetation plans in our reserves using expert advice from local bird specialists. |
| Stronger emphasis on weed control. | Incorporate Weedy Species Principle from previous "Remnant Native Vegetation Plan" into the Weed management section on Page 19. |
| Ensuring that local provenance plant species are used for revegetation. | Incorporate this message into the Wildlife and Revegetation Principles section on Page 22 and remove the statement on genetically adapted species to ensure that local species are prioritised. |
| Educating private land holders on the importance of declared weed control. | Incorporate this message into the Private Land Conservation section on Page 19. |

Appendix 1

Question 2: Please tell us about your interest? (64 comments).

Respondents comments

| | |
|----|---|
| 1 | Live & Work in the City of Marion. |
| 2 | general aspects & accessibility |
| 3 | Sixty years resident. Past Marion councillor volunteers weekly as a JP at council History and church. I'm a Marion Godfather |
| 4 | I'm very interested in helping to make my area more environmentally friendly by making it "greener". I believe in a mixture of native/indigenous/and exotic plants. I have planted the verge opposite (in front of the SAPowernetworks substation with a mix of plants to attract bees, butterflies and birds. I was also instrumental in having street trees planted in my street and an adjoining street. |
| 5 | I love the natural world. I am deeply concerned about tree loss, biodiversity loss, habitat loss of native species, industrial development and impacts of climate change on life on earth. |
| 6 | Use the outdoor swimming pool and visit family |
| 7 | I love gardening and making my property a safe spot for birds |
| 8 | I live in the city of marion |
| 9 | Community, culture, sport |
| 10 | I am concerned at the increase in suburban traffic and speeds of vehicles in our area. We need policing or speed humps or some other technology to slow down and discourage traffic in suburban residential areas. |
| 11 | Interested in Parks & Recreation areas. Picnic & BBQ facilities. |
| 12 | Local to Ballara Park. Volunteer with Friends of Ohalloran Hill Inc. In Glenthorne N P. |
| 13 | No |
| 14 | I live in Marion close to the wetlands |
| 15 | Live and play here |
| 16 | Restoration, renewal of parkland/public space vegetation in tandem with advised eradication of redundant plantings. Greater attention to suitable, durable street tree plantings to create corridors for pedestrian traffic and fauna. Not all native varieties previously planted have succeeded, for all the merits of native regeneration, a blended approach may still be acceptable, it is certainly possible as evidenced in many rural council administrations where a cost/compromise has been necessary. The commitment to wetlands has been inspirational for Marion, couldn't be more pleased. The retained green space in the face of imperative development has been good, perhaps it can be exploited to an even greater degree. One negative, can artificial turf/lawn be banned from verge spaces etc. it's an acknowledges disaster. In general, well done Marion! |
| 17 | Land rehabilitation and bio-diversity enhancement |
| 18 | More Vegetation along the Expressway. |
| 19 | I am a resident in the Marion Council area. I have an interest in including native vegetation on my own property as well as native vegetation in the area to support survival or plant species and to provide food and habitat for native fauna. I have had an interest in the revegetation and re-greening of Mitchell Street Reserve in particular. |
| 20 | Care about the environment and the impact it has on wellbeing. |
| 21 | Native fauna and flora |
| 22 | biodiversity is extremely important and its great to see the COM backing this plan with a significant financial contribution. |
| 23 | Supporting community initiatives , actively participating as a volunteer in local groups to keep our spaces healthy and green |
| 24 | Cycling, Walking, Volunteering |
| 25 | Walking and permaculture. |

Respondents comments

| | |
|----|---|
| 26 | gardening, engineering computer programing history |
| 27 | The natural environment |
| 28 | I have a strong personal and professional interest in biodiversity protection and restoration. |
| 29 | environment, nature, biodiversity |
| 30 | General interest in natural environment |
| 31 | Increasing biodiversity, climate adaption, climate resilience, local-native species, community networks, volunteering - Helping to make it happen now, not kicking it down the road or putting nature last as though we aren't a part of it. Learning how to be a better human custodian of this unique Gondwanan place, respecting its people and the diversity of life that belongs here. |
| 32 | Work with Green Adelaide as Coastal Conservation Officer. |
| 33 | The walks, bike trails , eco system , trees, a beautiful council |
| 34 | Native conservation |
| 35 | I have been involved with COM for many years, currently as a volunteer at Warriparinga; but also as a resident of Holdfast Bay, make use of many facilities in Marion. My ancestors had a strong involvement in the early history of Marion (the Stack family) and have had assistance from the Marion Heritage Centre. |
| 36 | The elimination of weeds, in order to facilitate revegetation and regeneration of local provenance native vegetation corridors, thereby providing a food source for native insects, birds, reptiles, fish and animals. |
| 37 | I spending time in nature particularly bird watching and photography. I regulatly post observations on iNaturalist. I am also a volunter in several bush care groups in the local area. |
| 38 | I'm an avid walker and thoroughly enjoy walking thru areas close to my home which replicate the bush and help in some small way to balance the craziness of the building and compact homes it's surrounded by. |
| 39 | Tree management weed control park maintenance |
| 40 | Conservation and environmental education |
| 41 | I cycle to work at Flinders University and enjoy the Warriparina Wetlands/Kuarna Cultural Centre. As my family gets older I am hoping to ride along the cycle paths to the outdoor pool. |
| 42 | Conservation and restoration of native plants and wild life |
| 43 | Member of FoW & FOSRL keen to assist in helping biodiversity |
| 44 | Feral Animals |
| 45 | Landcare |
| 46 | Biodiversity, tree maintenance and revegetation |
| 47 | Senior Citizens |
| 48 | I love the fact that I have a park at the end of my street and that I can enjoy it any time I wish. |
| 49 | Wildlife Conservation, Citizen Science, Community & Neighbourhood projects, Science Communication, Environmental Education |
| 50 | I live in Holdfast Bay, two streets away. Big interest in drawing people's awareness to gazanias and other pest species. Surely we need to educate people about these. Many people use them on verges, why can't council remove them? |

Respondents comments

- | | |
|----|---|
| 51 | I live in the City of Marion and I study, as a citizen scientist, insects and spider distribution. I mainly carry out my work at Oaklands Wetland and I my observations are included in the iNaturalist City of Marion page |
| 52 | Member of Friends of Sturt River landcare group for 3years now. |
| 53 | I am passionate about the environment and can foresee losses in biodiversity if action is not taken to protect what we still have. I also see the need and opportunity for biodiversity to increase across the City of Marion, which also has benefits to the ecological services our open spaces provide; mental health benefits, clean water, air, aesthetics, and as a moral obligation to the other species that call this place home. |
| 54 | Interested in climate resilience, biodiversity and community capacity building. |
| 55 | I volunteer with Friends of Upper Field River, and have done additional volunteering at Lower Field River and Oaklands Wetland, where I am a member of Friends of Sturt River. |
| 56 | Resident |
| 57 | Volunteer with my aunty |
| 58 | I live next to Cormorant Drive Reserve Hallett Cove and I am a member of Friends of the Lower Field River. |
| 59 | Friend of Warriparinga volunteer |
| 60 | Gardening, environment, trees, birds and insects |
| 61 | I strongly support the ongoing protection of native vegetation within the City of Marion. While legislative frameworks like the Native Vegetation Act 1991 are essential, conservation efforts should extend beyond regulated areas. Remnant vegetation provides significant ecological, economic, and cultural benefits to South Australia. Striking a balance between biodiversity preservation and responsible development in natural areas is crucial. This can be achieved through strategic planning and sustainable practices. |
| 62 | I am a resident of the City of Marion, work in the City of Marion as a Medical Practitioner and enjoy its natural environment in my spare time. I spend a lot of time doing voluntary conservation work locally. |
| 63 | Love to see native plants, wildlife and birdlife in their natural environment. We are very lucky to still have so much open space in the City of Marion which is inhabited with wildlife. Our Wetlands are beautiful and it has been enjoyable watching Glade Cres Reserve Wetlands mature over the last few years, it is our local wetlands. Hugh Johnson Boulevard Reserve duck pond is our local daily walk spot, the variety of birdlife is beginning to grow here as well. I am a volunteer with Upper Field River, we are a small group but should feel proud of the work achieved over the last few years. |
| 64 | Biodiversity and sustainability has long been a personal interest of mine. I have also studied ecology and environmental management throughout my University education. |

Appendix 2

Question 7&8: If you don't support the plan please tell us why? (2 comments).

Respondents comments

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Empty the bins, fix the footpaths / roads and mow the parks. We do not need you to do anything else. Remove all the woke uni students from the council office and employ more laborer's in the works depot. We pay you to work for us. |
| 2 | It is a meaningless plan. It is a copy of countless "plans" developed by various councils and groups over the past 40 years. The plan does not address the key issues of biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, namely urban spread and high-density dwellings driven by the real estate industry. The plan does not address the control of cats, the introduction of new pest plants, and or the effective education of the public. The Marion Council demonstrated its lack of commitment to biodiversity and good environmental management by mass tree plantings of introduced trees. The Marion Council had the opportunity to create further refuge and habitat for native boirds and wildlife by planting native Australian plants . |

Appendix 3

Question 12: Do you have any other comments? (49 comments).

Respondents comments

- 1 We need natural land with trees and plants. Do not build on hills face zoned land.
- 2 once again it is discriminatory (UNCRPD) & as per the State government's On Line Tool kit re access to information, to only provide formats in pdf & exclude word & easy read. I was on the Premiers Committee re pushing all web sites & documents to be accessible. Do I really need to lodge a formal complaint with the EOC re marion's reluctance to understand that not all rate payers can access pdf. [REDACTED]
- 3 Residents should be educated & encouraged to grow more natives in their own yards and verges
- 4 Community education and nature advocacy is needed for people who have limited understanding of the issues you are addressing.
- 5 Council should review their allowance of multi story homes on blocks which housed one home and garden. Not enough room for gardens any more so less habitat for birds and bees which will eventually have a bad impact on our ecology.
- 6 Dessert ash trees are running rampant in reserves and council land and should be eradicated.
- 7 No
- 8 Link with Glenthorne NP more. eg you have contractors who do weed spraying every year in an area off Morphett Rd which many see as part of Glenthorne but NP personnel no nothing about.
- 9 Merge with other councils. Remove all executives, ceo,s, managers, office workers, close council chambers, fire anyone on a salary of over \$60K, expand works depot.
- 10 Stopping urban infill will make biodiversity improvements much more sustainable
- 11 Remove olive trees along the rail corridor.
Educate home owners to remove olive trees from their properties to prevent them from spreading.
- 12 Identifying the balance between development and both established and potential green space becomes more urgent as population density develops. Developers and architects have demonstrated an appalling lack of ecological understanding as densities increase. Maybe there is scope for regulatory measures to install adequate vegetation around all domestic development to address heat intake and ameliorate the disproportionally higher heat sink effect of clustered dwellings.
- 13 Council need to maintain the current environment before starting new initiatives. There is never any maintenance in my area such as trimming of the current trees which results in them overhanging and banging on roofs and allows wildlife such as possums to access roofs and enter the cavities which is strongly undesirable for possum and resident.
- 14 The Marion Council should ban trees such as pines trees in urban areas to reduce the re-introduction of seeds into reserves and adjoining National Parks. A strong cat control programme which should include registration of cats should be seriously considered.
- 15 The Marion Council has done a magnificent job in Trott Park and Hallett Cove. Glenthorne National Park is magnificent, a great achievement. I have lived in Trott Park since 1990. Traffic has increased substantially since the Expressway was built. I would like to see traffic converted back to Mayors Rd and Sheriffs Rd, away from residential areas. Speed limit could change on Lander Rd and trucks encouraged to use a different route which would help to maintain the roundabouts. Thank you.
- 16 I would like to see more being done to reserves like Mitchell Street Reserve, for example more care for the existing landscaping, support and consideration for koalas that have been seen in this Reserve and a lot more native vegetation planted out as well as installation of play equipment or areas to encourage people to spend time in the park with seats, bbq, new play spaces or the native vegetation to be significant to create areas to sit and enjoy the native vegetation and wildlife. Several years ago, Mitchell Street Reserve had all playground equipment removed being a flying fox, slide, swings and climbing structure and instead, one storage box installed which doubles as a painted cricket stump. Compared to other reserves in the area it has been disappointing to see the lack of interest and effort put into Mitchell Street Reserve. We have had positive changes with now having regular watering and some landscaping that unfortunately has not been maintained to the intended appeal. Some items on the development of the reserve have still not been completed.

Respondents comments

- 17 excellent plan, very well thought out with a clear strategy moving forward.
- 18 Please remove non native trees from waterfall creek.
- 19 the street trees chosen in this area are pest trees I pull at least 1 seedling out a day the birds drop the seed there as bad as olive trees!!
- 20 Keep up the good work you are doing in the environment that you have
- 21 Well done to the City of Marion for taking a step up in the biodiversity conservation. Improved natural spaces and improved opportunities for connection with nature are critical for future sustainability and wellbeing in our City.
- 22 Keep up the excellent work
- 23 General: Hugely supportive of your on-going support for biodiversity sites, increasing the scale and complexity of remnant vegetation management (fencing, weed mapping, ecological monitoring - vegetation) natural landscaping establishment sites. Clearly this is an increase in scale from your current work, and more than merits the additional staff member and on-going maintenance budget.
- Great to see new initiatives: Indigenous Land Management Program(!), private land conservation, building a seedbank, making biodiversity site data available to staff and community members and much improved focus on weed control (both mapping it and making this info widely available and actually helping volunteers do it.)
- Please focus on connectivity: would like to see stronger, overt connections between the Tree management strategy, particularly the verge planting program and the Biodiversity Plan. I trust that you regularly work together, but connectivity is everything in urban biodiversity, how do these plans connect at the practical what gets planted where level? Also the BSUD plan: what is its status and where does that fit in?
- It looks like some of the sites nominated by volunteers who co-authored the draft BSUD plan with City of Marion 2021-22 have been nominated as natural landscaping sites (eg Willoughby Ave, Radstock Reserve, Oliphant Ave), or Restoration sites (Maldon Ave, Appleby). Essentially the connection is BSUD, given that your investments in both the Tree Management Strategy and Biodiversity Plan are a move away from 'offsetting' (ie acceptance of wholesale biodiversity loss in urban areas because it will be offset by revegetation in less urbanised areas) and towards valuing what we have and investing in it in meaningful, measurable ways. Please release and endorse that earlier BSUD work.
- Specific: Warradale barracks has some of the older remnant trees in Marion now. Have you considered how to engage federal land owners under this strategy?
- PG13 Great to see Minchinbury Terrace corridor on your list of restoration sites. Could you also add the wide verge on The Parade to this list? Council has previously invested in biodiversity plantings there that also need maintenance, but it is not listed.
- P16 Linkages and corridors: Sturt River - Warripari Linear Park corridor. Great to see this acknowledged and now included in CoM business plan. Where are the four pre-approved revegetation sites identified by Friends of Sturt River Landcare in the plan (ie forthcoming sites opposite Warradale Barracks, and between Kenton and Oliphant Ave? These are delivered with CoM so should probably be listed in your Restoration sits map.
- 24 I do not understand why the beach pool might still go ahead ...it will ruin a beautiful unique beach and cove which is meant to be a conservation park, plus cause car park congestion
- 25 Yes, please stop focusing on exotic tree planting, there are too many Jacarandas and exotic which return little benefit to fauna.
- 26 I think it is a great initiative to develop the Biodiversity Plan, leading the pack! It will help identify priority areas for limited funding, and provide a continuity of vision for activities. Not everything can be done, but this will help identify the key areas/issues and manage the application of resources.

Respondents comments

- 27 The Lower Field River and Waterfall Creek deserve similar attention to what the Sturt River has received in the past. It is not good enough to just rest on your laurels.
In the last 40 years, the channel of the Lower Field River has silted up and become clogged with *Phragmites australis*. It is now almost impossible for the native fish to enter from the sea to breed. From Cormorant Drive to the sea, the channel needs to be excavated to reinstate the large pools that once existed. With the thunder storms that will become more prevalent with climate change, and no channel to direct the water, it will spread out, eroding the banks.
The works Council have completed along Waterfall Creek have helped treat Hallett Cove's storm water, and lessen the erosion along the creek within Hallett Cove Conservation Park under normal conditions. However, during the recent thunder storms, the creek banks were again undermined, causing substantial erosion. This eroded sediment blocks out sunlight in the sea, making it difficult for seagrass to survive, thereby depriving fish of their natural habitat.
There is a solution, and that is to create a detention dam at the junction of Waterfall Creek and the tributary east of Capella Drive, by clearing the woody weeds that now clog these waterways, modifying the Glade Crescent dam (3) by-pass inlet and reinforcing the existing rock wall, if necessary. This wall was obviously engineered to act as a detention dam in case of a blockage in the bypass.
Lucretia Way reserve is an opportunity for Council to come up with an imaginative revegetation project to enhance the biodiversity of the area. Where the dam sediment was recently stored, weeds of up to 2m tall have grown. Where trees are viable, *Allocasuarina verticillata* would provide a food source for cockatoos. Otherwise, native grasses and grassland plants would be appropriate after the weeds have been thoroughly eradicated.
- 28 There are many good initiatives in this plan. I sincerely hope that it is given full support and implemented as matter of priority.
- 29 I wish to bring up a some what hypocritical venture from Marion council . Directly opposite your council offices . Why are you going to cut down two big red gum. Trees in order to put up an ice rink go and have a good look in the mirror pls Marion council
- 30 I am excited by the potential for the community to take ownership of their local spaces, to enjoy and value their waterways. There opportunity for signage to increase access and use of open blue/green spaces. Improving the sturt river linnar path to be a biodiversity corridor has huge potential for wildlife but also the community. I am personally interested in seeing schools and groups invited to be involved in local regeneration.
- 31 Marion to be congratulated on this focus on biodiversity.
Great to see highlighting friends groups - talking to friends of National parks they get very little support from Nat Parks, is there some way they can be supported without stepping on Nat Parks toes.
An extra threat is the perceived danger of large trees dropping limbs and calls to remove them.
In past there has been reluctance to culling feral animals like foxes and bees - will this change. Study ways to reduce noisy miners out competing smaller birds.
Good to see hand weeding being promoted
Promote/help large land owners to increase biodiversity ie plant indigenous areas around school ovals
- 32 There are foxes in our area which represent a threat to native reptiles and mammals. There are also large numbers of introduced birds species (i.e. sparrows, starlings and spotted doves) competing with our native species. The biodiversity plan acknowledges the presence of these animals, however does not seem to offer a control solution.
- 33 We need more green space and suggest the Solar CarParking Sheilds for shopping centre carpark.
- 34 In the situation with particular emphasis on climate change we need to care for the environment and the parks and large trees present need to be cared for properly. Doing the work to care for these areas is very important not only to our environment but to also to encourage the flora and fauna that used to live in our area to find the environment once again much more ideal for them to live in not only now but into the future
- 35 • Bird baths with water filling stations
• Signage of no feeding animals in multiple languages
• Regular bird walks/nature trails events after working hours for everyone to join
• Terracotta water tray to new household to provide water for wildlife
• More citizen science projects – and training
• Seasonal bird monitoring reports shared with locals through newsletters
• City of Marion creating local events as part of the bigger nature events -Nature City Challenge, Great Southern Bioblitz
• Project Timeline of how the actions are going to be achieved on page 38
• Household – check for leaking taps once a year/subsidised free service
• DIY bike maintenance at community centres with volunteers, Biannual bike events

Respondents comments

- 36 Marion are doing an amazing job of revegetation! Congratulations! Holdfast Bay need to promote the biodiversity program...We hear nothing!
- 37 I think that the City of Marion is making excellent headway from over previous years. It is wonderful to see the commitment and ongoing commitment and plans. Support of Volunteer groups, such as Friends of Sturt River Landcare is a wonderful way to involve the community and to help the environment. My photos of spiders in the plans look really good. Thank you!!
- 38 On the whole the plan appears to be well balanced and allows for improved resources and sustainable growth in providing much needed native biodiversity that reduces greenhouse effects and creates a better environment for living.
- 39 City of Marion has an incredible opportunity to further develop it's open spaces to benefit the people here now, but also future generations. We have seen drastic biodiversity loss since colonisation, and significant funding and effort is required to slow that loss down, and ideally reverse damage that has been done. This is also an excellent opportunity to be one of the first councils in South Australia to develop an Aboriginal Land Management program.
- 40 fantastic to have such a big increase in resources to improve biodiversity in City of Marion over the next few years.
- 41 I'm sorry, I only had time to skim the plan, and not enough time to absorb the details. I'm happy that Marion has such a good plan, but I did not see reference to the Friends of Upper Field River site adjacent to Barton Rd. Reserve in Trott Park, and believe it deserves specific mention and planning. Thanks!
- 42 Yes. What's been done at Oaklands is great. Can we have more of that along the river and other places. More nature and less playgrounds please.
- 43 Keep going please. Not enough happening to stop extinctions from climate change. It all helps. Please tell people to stop using so much poison in their gardens.
- 44 There is a strong focus on indigenous native plants/trees in the draft report. Some non-native tree species do provide important habitat for native fauna, so this will need to be considered before removal.
An example is where native birds are using mature non-native trees for nesting and roosting. If these trees are removed the native birds need to leave the area to look for new nesting sites, ultimately resulting in a reduction of biodiversity in the area.
- 45 C o M has significantly increased support for "Friends " groups and it is much appreciated
- 46 See email to Jacob Lemon
- 47 The plan demonstrates a well-considered approach with clear focus areas. Full resourcing would be critical to ensure successful implementation and achievement of the desired community outcomes. The emphasis on remnant native vegetation, restoration, and natural landscaping creates a well-rounded strategy for achieving the plan's objectives.

Respondents comments

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| 48 | <p>As a volunteer in Hallett Cove Conservation Park, I am concerned about the ongoing severe erosion in the park caused by the unnatural waterflows which result from poor urban planning in the upper reaches of Waterfall Creek. The intermittent high flow has eroded a dangerous chasm more than 5 metres deep in places resulting in the death of numerous mature trees and shrubs as well as creating a safety hazard. Recent works on the Lecretia Way dam have helped reduce the number of high flow events as well as providing a return of constant low flow for riparian plants and fauna. However, there are still some high flow events, and the damage continues. The council must enlarge and re-engineer the dams that exist in the upper catchment in a similar way to the Lecretia Way Dam so that the unnatural high flow events from the paved urban landscape do not continue to cause damage.</p> <p>Works on the Lecretia Way dam have increased the growth of weeds in the reserve around and north of the dam which is adjacent to the conservation park causing a weed invasion threat for the conservation park. Council should give priority to revegetating the area with local provenance indigenous species to stop further weed invasion.</p> <p>I am concerned that the Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029 does not have the level of detail and commitment that was in the Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2018-2023, particularly relating to the management principles and specific actions to be undertaken.</p> <p>In relation to principles, unlike the Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2018-2023:</p> <p>There was no mention of 'No net species loss... through weed control, removal of threats and propagation and revegetation.'</p> <p>There was no mention that 'Local provenance material should be used...'</p> <p>There was no statement that 'council owned land with biodiversity should not be disposed of...'</p> <p>There was no mention of 'micro-siting of trails and boardwalks and appropriate management during construction.'</p> <p>There was no inclusion of the previously stated 'Weedy Species Principles'</p> <p>In particular there was no commitment to 'not use or promote any species of plant that has weedy potential...', no commitment to 'actively manage pest plants' or to 'use local indigenous species [in revegetation]... of local provenance to preserve genetic diversity.'</p> <p>In relation to actions, unlike the Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2018-2023, there was no commitment this time to:</p> <p>'Increase planting of indigenous trees and shrubs on streetscapes...'</p> <p>'Develop and implement action plans for sites that address the key threats such as weeds...'</p> <p>'Create maps of no-mow zones for City of Marion field staff'</p> <p>'[That] landholders should be encouraged to protect any existing remnant vegetation.'</p> <p>'[That] streetscape design guides should provide a palette of indigenous plants for verges and streetscapes'</p> <p>'Undertake revegetation in buffer areas around existing remnant vegetation'</p> <p>'Investigate stormwater management in areas where it impacts Remnant Native Vegetation.'</p> <p>'Undertake weed control and restoration of riparian habitat in watercourses...'</p> <p>'Ensure any tracks and trails placed in remnant vegetation areas are minimal in impact'</p> |
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Respondents comments

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| 48 | <p>I am also concerned about statements on:</p> <p>Page 22 - that 'bird surveys can help evaluate the value of woody weeds...'</p> <p>Response - Woody weeds are prolific in the City of Marion and are displacing indigenous vegetation as they spread into conservation parks and other areas of remnant vegetation. There are no native birds that cannot obtain their food and habitat from indigenous species. Where birds do sometimes feed on weeds [usually feral bird species] then they spread the seed in their droppings to vulnerable areas of remnant vegetation. Indigenous species also support the needs of indigenous invertebrates, lizards etc, whereas weed species do not provide the flowers etc that indigenous fauna have come to require through coevolution.</p> <p>Page 22 - that 'It is fundamental to conduct weed removal only when it benefits native species.'</p> <p>Response - It is always beneficial to indigenous and remnant vegetation to reduce the burden of the weed invasion of the City of Marion. However, it is critical that weed control only be conducted by workers that are certified to be able to identify indigenous species, particularly the very rare plant species that we have along the coast. Weed control activities such as spraying should not be conducted near remnant vegetation except with exceptional care and supervision.</p> <p>Page 24 - that 'The return to cultural burning to city of Marion sites would be an important step...'</p> <p>Response - Burning must not be conducted in areas of remnant vegetation unless based on sound scientific evaluation of the potential effects on all species in the site where it is proposed. Low quality pseudo-science is not adequate justification for such a risk endeavour. The remaining areas of remnant vegetation are in no way like the environment that existed here hundreds of years ago. They are now very small areas which are fragmented and not connected and are surrounded by weeds which rapidly invade after fire. There are no surrounding areas of intact environment from which fire intolerant plant and reptile species can re-establish after burning. Ill-conceived burning may cause extinction of our locally endangered species.</p> <p>Please review and upgrade this very important document.</p> |
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Respondents comments

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| 49 | <p>The Draft Plan had some very good areas and considerations for how to address <u>biodiversity</u>, but was severely lacking in a majority of areas. I was not pleased to read that the Council is planning to use genetically adapted species (due to concerns around climate change) rather than emphasising the use of endemic species. I also felt the section on Water Sensitive Design was severely lacking. Yes, the Council has two good examples of this (Oaklands and Warriparinga) but has failed to consider the impact of urban design of private developments on water management. Furthermore, the Plan also did not consider the small streams that have been built on/filled in, and how this degradation of our environment impacts on water management, especially as regards flooding of local infrastructure e.g. water run-off from the Seacliff Village development flooding Scholefield Road and Newland Avenue. The waterways within the Council Area were not included on any of the maps, which I feel is a serious oversight.</p> <p>The Plan also mentions wildlife species by <u>name</u>, but seems to fail in considerations regarding the requirements of these species. For example, large bird species such as yellow-tailed black cockatoos require multiple large trees for feeding and nesting (sometimes these are different tree species). Yet large trees seem to be commonly cut down within the Council Area. I feel that it is important to link other Council initiatives with the Biodiversity Plan e.g. council restrictions on cat ownership, tree asset management plan.</p> <p>The Plan also seemed to fail to consider the potential of roadside revegetation as regards connectivity of remnant vegetation and the other flow-on benefits for wildlife, and also in terms of urban heat and water runoff.</p> <p>I was disappointed that the Plan did not include specific mention of urban design methods of green walls and green roofs – an underutilised resource in the urban environment.</p> <p>I was pleased to see the inclusion of Aboriginal Land Development, Private Land Conservation and Landscaping Sites, but felt that details on these areas were lacking.</p> |
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Comment and recommendation

to the Biodiversity Plan 2024-2029,

City of Marion

Context

I have lived at Westcliff Court, Marino for 25yrs. I now own property at Bombay St, Oaklands Park. I have been a member of Friends of Marino, Glenthorne and Aldinga Scrub Conservation Parks. I have undertaken conservation management in the Westcliff Crt, coastal conservation reserve under a Trees for Life, Bush Care program. I instigated and planted the kerb native vegetation around the Westcliff Court in-street reserve. I now volunteer for BioR Australia.

General Comments

Experience highlighted above leads me to the follow comments. Problems exist with the following:

- Weed management (declared, invasive, nuisance)
- Private resident storm water and domestic water disposal in to Council's Nature Reserves
- Private garden into and resident interference with native vegetation
- Incursion of building site excess rock and soil into Council Nature Reserves

Improvements can be made within Council and between Council and State government. These improvements within council include:

- Monitoring and halting encroachment of resident's building waste, Garden and waste water
- Plant selection for street trees, removal of undesired weeds promptly.
- Greater use of Water Wise Urban Design

Between council and State Government improvements include:

- Working with Department of Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) plus Plan SA for greater native vegetation development in roadside (e.g. Lonsdale Hwy, Marion Rd)
- Adding diverse Native Vegetation to Railside Reserves (northern end of Murray St Oaklands Pk, Marino Rail station)

Success in undertaking improved outcomes could be assisted by liaising with State Members of parliament with Member that have electorates in the City of Marion including Ms Stinson, ALP Badco, Ms Clancy ALP, Elder Ms Andrews ALP, Gibson from the Government.

But more specifically

Within COUNCIL

Declared weed

Opuntia cactus Box-Thorne, Olives, and Bone Seed and various palms have occurred commonly in the time I lived in the Marino district and still do along the coastal reserves. I understand control of these weeds is legislated and greater priority to remove these weed should occur across Council by council.

Invasive weeds

Fountain Grass escaped from several gardens in Westcliff Court and has established in driveways and is invading Westcliff / Pindee Coastal Native Reserve and northern Westcliff court gully. Control has NOT occurred and should. The **dumping of waste water (stormwater and swimming pool) occurs at various sites including Hallet Cove Headland, Westcliff Court and Esplanade Reserves** such water leads to uncontrolled *Ganzania* infestation (up to 10-25 meters square in Westcliff Coastal Reserve). Private resident waste water must be controlled.

Gully erosion from road storm water occurs along the Seacliff/ Hallet Cove Coastal Nature Reserve. At some location erosion is slowed by arboreal weeds by slowing water flow. A medium term action is required to engineer the management of storm water flow to minimise erosion without the use of feral palm trees or other arboreal weeds.

Opuntia cactus (up to 4 m high) on the coastal cliff at Clifftop Cres should be confirmed as removed. Garden escapes need greater management and resident should be required to remove escaped garden vegetation or charged for removal.

Nuisance weeds

Gazania is of principle concern. Abundant in Hallet cove Headlands reserve and previous at waste water dumping sites at coastal side of Westcliff court. In the past, the Westcliff court infestation has been left uncontrolled. Such infestation should be controlled. *Scabiosa* is another weed that warrant greater control.

Resident's Waste Water

This has been highlight as a problem. Management should occur during construction. Residential storm Water and Swimming pool water are dump as single point disposal. This was not permissible 30yrs ago with my build at Westcliff court but for others required disposal is NOT enforce. Waste water disposal regulations needs to be enforced.

Excess rubble from build sites

In the past, Building site rubble has been dumped in to the coastal Nature Reserves. Inadequate supervision by Council has allowed this dumping. Why has this happen? Has this dumping STOPPED?

Street tree plant selection

I am aware there are constraints on the selection of street trees. Guiding principles should include:

- Not street long monocultures
- Bias to evergreen species (maximum winter growth matching water availability)
- Trees originating for same climate zone (tuckeroo and others commonly used fail in Marino and Sheidow Park districts)

Pruning of natural vegetation

Fines for pruning native vegetation should be increased

Between Council and State Government**Rail side Reserve**

Opportunity exists to increase habitat by vegetating rail-side reserves. Murray St and Marino Rail station are 2 examples. Yacca Rd, South Brighton and Brighton Rail Station Reserves managed by Holdfast Bay Council are examples of the potential. Funding from Plan SA could be sourced.

Roadside vegetation along arterial roads

I am aware of the constraints of lateral off set zone for roadside vegetation as one of several barriers to vegetation on arterial roads. However, roads such as Marion, Oaklands Rds and Lonsdale Hwy are poorly vegetated. Opportunity exists for outer roadway planting where traffic management is minimal (parts of Lonsdale Hwy), medium strip could be planted with adequate government funding. Again species selection should be such to achieve reduced urban heat island issues but not in decades. Kerbside Storm water infiltration (waterwise street design) greatly increases growth of trees reducing potential vandalism and is cost effective. Use of Kerbside storm water infiltration should be increased.

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| 1 | <p>Hi there, I don't mean to be rude. The council did not manage the proper construction of a cricket net in Glandore, They failed to implement a drain in Glandore. The council struggles to maintain a cleaning roster for streets and drains. I don't see how they expect to handle a more complex issue such as Biodiversity. The council needs to go back to the basics first. Regards</p> |
| 2 | <p>As an already active contributor to the City of Marion's biodiversity development and promotional activities, I whole-heartedly welcome the Council's intention to expand its investment and focus in this area as proposed in the Draft 2024-2029 Plan. I offer two broad areas of comment to further enhance the Plan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p>1. The draft biodiversity Plan presents essentially a 'two-dimensional map' view of vegetation and habitat restoration and management. I would like to see some explicit recognition in the Plan of the concept of 3-dimensional management, which embraces the notion of the differential contribution of vertical layers in the vegetation matrix to biodiversity, and offers a further level of refinement to the proposed approach. This notion is already used implicitly /intuitively in design, for example in arranging sites with combinations of ground cover and hollow logs, and mid-level vegetation (or simply their absence, in the traditional approach to parkland management) and acknowledging the contribution of existing or planted mature trees to flora and fauna diversity at the upper levels through their provision of canopy vegetation, shade, roosts and tree hollows.</p> <p>By making this third dimension explicit in the mapping, Council can more accurately define what is already present, identify gaps, and better focus its approach to further restoration.</p> <li> <p>2. The importance of the Sturt corridor to biodiversity in the northern half of the Marion Council area cannot be overstated, and I think deserves even more emphasis in the Plan. This corridor, with its mature trees and complementary restored vegetation and constructed wetland is crucial to the whole biodiversity concept for the northern section, because it provides the (only) means by which most fauna species can penetrate to and from the more extensive and biodiverse adjacent areas of the Adelaide Hills right into the urban heart of Marion. Without maintaining and improving the connectedness of this corridor, key green areas within the densely urban sections such as Warriparinga and the Oaklands Wetland are effectively islands of biodiversity, and of course biodiversity in island populations diminishes over time.</p> <p>While the areas on the Sturt corridor including and downstream from Warriparinga (that contain remnant mature and over-mature River Red Gums in particular) are noted in the Linkages and corridors section (p16), I think there should also be mention of this corridor and these trees in the section on remaining vegetation communities (pp10,11). For the same reason, these areas should also feature on the map p12 (I note that they are already correctly identified as restoration sites p13).</p> |

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| | <p>Oaklands Wetland should also be described as the standout example of how to restore and develop biodiversity in the northern corridor around an existing asset, emphasising both the progress that has already been made there over a decade, and also the importance of its key central location in the northern section of the Council urban area. (While Warriparinga has similar characteristics, the wholesale change that has been achieved at Oaklands make it a visible and recognisable symbol for the public to help them relate to and get behind what this Plan is all about.)</p> <p>Similar arguments although with different emphases could be put for the Field River/ Sheidow Creek/ Glenthorne and Waterfall Creek corridors, and to a lesser extent street corridors where space is available to enhance linkages.</p> <p>So the <i>Linkages and corridors</i> section could be beefed up along these lines, combining it with the <i>Watercourses and wetlands</i> section, to make it a strategic centrepiece of the Plan.</p> |
| 3 | <p>Basically, its fantastic! Huge effort & a quality document - Congratulations!</p> <p>I few minor suggestions from me include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Threats to wildlife” could also include “ecosystems”. • Weeds of note could include other garden escapes of Fountain grass & Umbrella Sedge. • Pests such as Feral pigeons, starlings, European wasps (& bees?) and rats also have a big impact on ecosstems/wildlife + I also heard that mosquito fish have made it into the area as well. • Over-abundant native species, like noisy miners also having any impact (as per my my bird report – which came too last for this draft, sorry!) <p>Anyway, that’s all & Apologies if I overlooked any of this that’s already in there !</p> |

12.3 Disability Access and Inclusion Plan Report 2023

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|----------------------------|---|
| Report Reference | GC240326R12.3 |
| Originating Officer | Social and Cultural Sustainability Planner – Erica Gurner |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Office of the Chief Executive - Kate McKenzie |
| General Manager | Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison |

REPORT HISTORY

| Report Reference | Report Title |
|-------------------------|---|
| GC201027R19 | Final Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2020-2024 |
| GC210824R12.4 | DAIP Implementation Report 2020-21 |
| | DAIP Implementation Report 2021-2022 |
| GC220913R | Attachment 2 Inclusive SA Survey – City of Marion 21-22 responses |

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To provide Council with the annual report (2023) for noting, of the City of Marion Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2020-2024.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Marion endorsed the first Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2020-2024 (DAIP) in October 2020, in accordance with the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* (SA) and in alignment with the Inclusive SA: State Disability Inclusion Plan 2019-2023.

The function of the DAIP is to “*Outline the actions that will be implemented annually to reduce barriers and promote the rights of people living with a disability to participate in all aspects of society*”

Councils are mandated to review their DAIP every four years and submit an ‘Implementation Report’ to the Department of Human Services (DHS) annually.

The report provided is an annual report for the 2023 calendar year and is different in its structure and timing compared to previous years. These changes reflect amendments to the legislation and the interim State Plan (Inclusive SA: State Disability Inclusion Plan 2019-2023-Interim Review 2022) that occurred in 2022.

DHS now requires councils to report under 7 themes (previously 4) and 5 specified actions (there were no specified actions previously) of the interim State Plan. Information provided by councils across SA contributes to the State Report and submission of the report can satisfy Council’s annual reporting requirements under the Act 2018.

A reporting template has been provided by DHS and information from this template is transcribed into an online portal by March 31, 2024.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- Endorses the City of Marion DAIP Implementation Report (January – December 2023) due for submission to the Department of Human Services no later than March 31,**

2024.

2. Notes a new DAIP is expected to be prepared in 2025 within 6 months of the release of the new State Plan. The dates are yet to be confirmed by the Department of Human Services.

BACKGROUND

The City of Marion endorsed the first Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2020-2024 (DAIP) in October 2020 (Attachment 1), in accordance with the *Disability Inclusion Act 2018* (SA) and in alignment with the four themes of the Inclusive SA: State Disability Inclusion Plan 2019-2023.

Councils are required under the Act 2018, to report annually to the Department of Human Services on the progress of their DAIP's. In previous years this due date was 31 October however for 2023 and beyond there is a new due date of March 31.

There are 38 actions within the Plan that aligned to 4 themes. The table below provides a summary of progress against the Plan with further details provided within Attachment 2.

| No | Theme | Actions | Complete/ ongoing | In progress | Not started |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Inclusive community for all | 13 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | Leadership & Collaboration | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Accessible Communities | 16 | 10 | 5 | 1 |
| 4 | Learning & Employment | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 38 | 26 | 10 | 2 |

Since the DAIP was developed in 2020, a legislative review of the Act occurred in 2022 and at the time of writing this report, the proposed amendments are still progressing through Parliament.

Additionally, the State Plan was reviewed in 2022 and an interim review was released (Inclusive SA: State Disability Inclusion Plan 2019-2023-Interim Review 2022). This interim review assigned actions to State Agencies including 5 actions to Councils. These 5 'assigned actions' have been grouped within the following 7 themes (called Outcome Areas in the Plan):

1. Employment and Financial Security
2. Inclusive homes and communities
3. Safety rights and justice
4. Personal and community support
5. Education and learning
6. Health and wellbeing
7. Community attitudes.

It is not a legislative requirement for councils to deliver the 5 assigned actions or to organise the DAIP within the 7 themes of the State Plan. DHS have acknowledged that not all council DAIP's will be organised in this way. DHS do however consider it best practice to do so, as it supports a 'whole of government' approach to achieving priority outcomes and assists councils to 'give effect to the state plan' as required by the Act 2018. The Local Government Association have generally

accepted this recommendation. In this context, DHS do require councils to report any progress against these 5 actions and provide reason if the actions are not started (without penalty).

To support these changes in reporting DHS have provided a template for councils to draft their report. The information gathered through this template is expected to be transcribed into an online platform by March 31.

Report Summary – City of Marion DAIP Report 2023

The Report (Attachment 3) has 4 sections. Progress made in 2023 towards the 38 actions of the CoM DAIP have been reported within these four sections. A summary of the report content is as follows:

1. **Assigned actions.** Progress against the 5 assigned actions was detailed and the status of the assigned actions was reported as follows:
 - 2 complete and ongoing
 - 2 in progress
 - 1 not yet started.

Progress was not made against 1 assigned action because it was not specified in the CoM DAIP. Note that 21 actions in the CoM DAIP corresponded to the 5 assigned actions (Attachment 1).

2. **Other progress.** The remaining 17 actions of the CoM DAIP were reported against the 7 themes (Outcome areas) of the interim State Plan.
3. **July – December 2022.** There was the option to report achievements for the period July - December 2022 that have not been reported previously due to the change in reporting period from financial to calendar year. There were two significant pieces of work for CoM reported in this section:
 - The development of the Facilities Design Guidelines 2022 incorporating Universal Design.
 - The inclusion of disability considerations in the Parking Management Guidelines 2022-23.
4. **Achievement highlights.** Three initiatives were reported as achievement highlights for 2023 including:
 - The Youth Collective Committee, disability awareness events
 - The Pathways Café dementia support group at the Mitchell Park Sports and Community Centre
 - The Book Club for the visually impaired at the Cove Civic Centre.

Next Steps

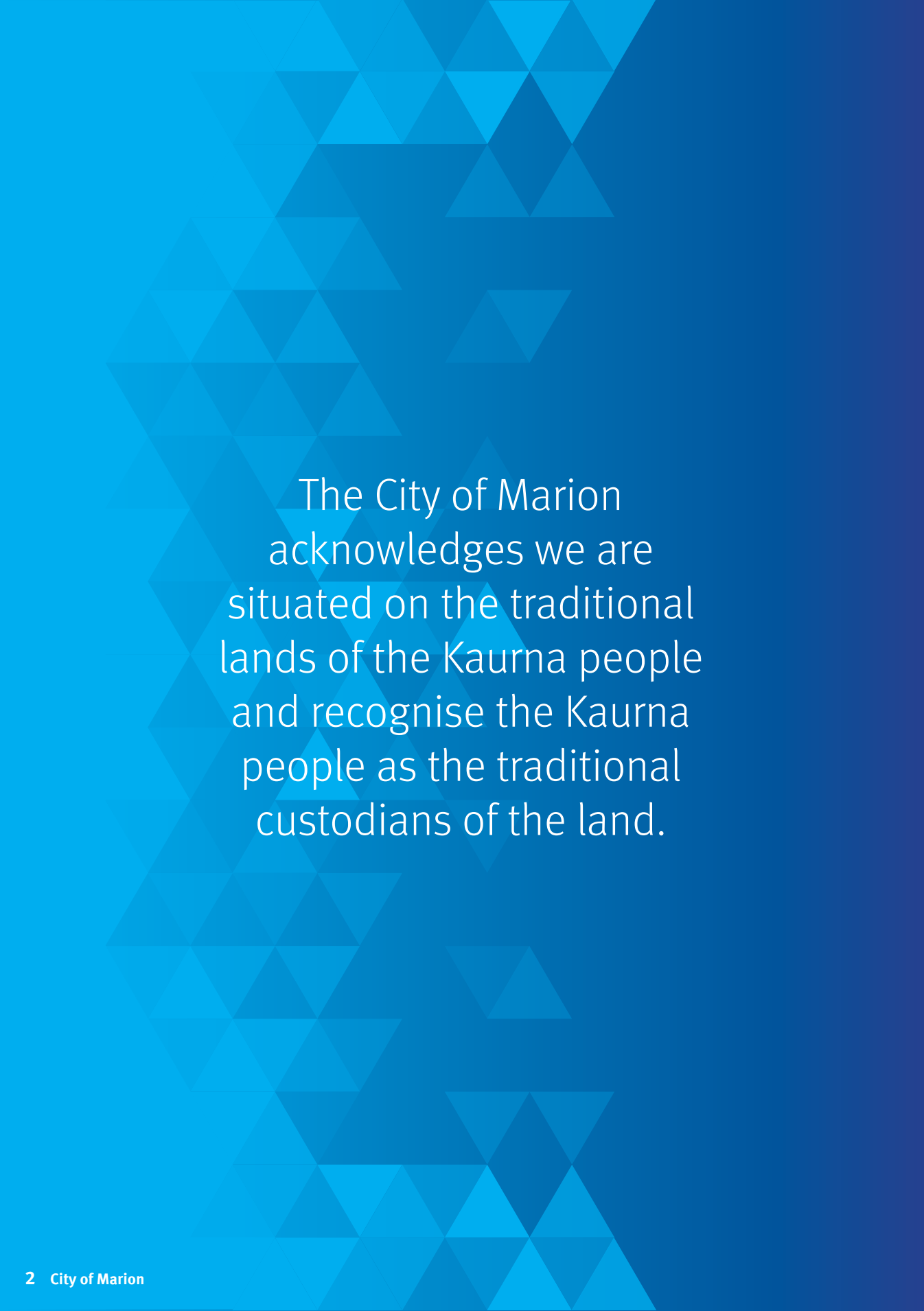
A new State Plan is due to be released in 2025 and councils will be required to review and prepare a new DAIP within 6 months of the release of this Plan. The existing DAIP remains current until that time. There is an expectation that councils will continue to make progress towards their DAIP actions throughout 2024 and until such time as they submit a new DAIP.

ATTACHMENTS

1. City of Marion Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2020 - 2024 [12.3.1 - 20 pages]
2. Status - DAIP Actions Dec 2023 [12.3.2 - 15 pages]
3. Final DAIP Report DHS 2023 [12.3.3 - 6 pages]

City of Marion Disability Access & Inclusion Plan 2020-2024





The City of Marion
acknowledges we are
situated on the traditional
lands of the Kurna people
and recognise the Kurna
people as the traditional
custodians of the land.

Contents

City of Marion
Disability Access
and Inclusion Plan
2020-2024

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Mayor's Foreword

Welcome to the City of Marion Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2020-2024.

This plan outlines how Council aims to improve access to facilities and services for people living with a disability.

The plan is based on four themes:

- Inclusive communities for all
- Leadership and collaboration
- Accessible communities
- Learning and employment

Actions we have committed to range from installing more kerb ramps to harnessing the latest technology to improve safety for pedestrians. We will also review accessibility of our libraries, community and cultural centres.

Marion Council is committed to creating an accessible and inclusive city, based on fairness and respect, while also providing a safe and welcoming environment for everyone.

Yours faithfully

Kris Hanna
Mayor, City of Marion



Marion Council is committed to creating an accessible and inclusive city, based on fairness and respect, while also providing a safe and welcoming environment for everyone.

Vision

City of Marion
Disability Access
& Inclusion Plan
2020-2024



Hendrie Street Inclusive Playground, Hendrie Street Reserve in Park Holme is a regional playground with the first accessible playground in the region

The City of Marion is committed to our purpose: To improve our residents' quality of life; continuously, smartly and efficiently.

The City of Marion is also committed to creating an accessible and inclusive City based on fairness, respect and providing a safe and welcoming environments for all users, outlined in our Equity Access and Social Inclusion Policy.

This Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP)

demonstrates how we deliver on our purpose and our policy, promoting the rights of people living with a disability.

The City of Marion contributes to improved access and inclusion through the implementation of a variety of plans:

- The Smart City of Marion Strategic Plan
- The City of Marion Walking and Cycling Strategy
- The Open Space Framework

Strategic Context

Strategic Context

The South Australian Government introduced the Disability Inclusion Act 2018 (the Act) in June 2018. The Act supports the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) acknowledging that people living with disability have the same human rights as other members of the community.

The Act also establishes a framework to support a whole-of-Government (State and Local) approach to improving the inclusion of all South Australians living with disability. To achieve this, the Act requires all South Australian Councils to:

- prepare a DAIP in consultation with the community
- lodge their DAIP with State Government by 31 October 2020
- report (to State Government) on the DAIP annually
- review the DAIP at least once in each 4-year period

The City of Marion's DAIP, along with all other State authorities' DAIPs will together support South Australia's implementation of the National Disability Strategy (NDS), which is a coordinated plan across all levels of government within Australia to improve the lives of people living with disability, their families and carers.

Inclusive SA, South Australia's first State Disability Inclusion Plan, was published on 31 October 2019.

The City of Marion's DAIP sets out the actions to be taken over the next four years to achieve a more inclusive city together with documenting actions that are already being undertaken by Council.

DAIPs are also important for raising access and inclusion awareness in the community and promoting the social and economic benefits of a more accessible and inclusive city. The City of Marion is proud to play its role.



Hendrie Street Inclusive Playground

We continually celebrate community diversity ensuring that our place can be anyone's place.

Defining disability

City of Marion
Disability Access
& Inclusion Plan
2020-2024

Defining disability

The City of Marion acknowledges Section 3 of the Act: defining disability, in relation to a person, as including long-term:

- physical
- psychosocial
- intellectual
- cognitive
- neurological or
- sensory impairment,
- or a combination of any of these impairments,

Which in interaction with various barriers may hinder the person's full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Reference

Further to the above, the DAIP also supports people with short term experiences with disability.



Hendrie Street Inclusive Playground, Hendrie Street Reserve in Park Holme is a regional playground with the first accessible playground in the region



Hendrie Street Inclusive Playground

City of Marion

The City of Marion is a 55km² Local Government area, located ten kilometres south west of the Adelaide city centre and neighbours the Cities of Holdfast Bay, Mitcham, Onkaparinga, Unley and West Torrens.

The City of Marion is responsible for and committed to the delivery of a broad range of facilities, services, activities and programs for our community, such as:

- Libraries, neighbourhood and recreational centres
- Community and cultural events, services and programs
- Open space maintenance
- Environmental and waste management
- Road and street works including footpaths and street trees
- Community health and safety
- Building and development services
- Leasing of facilities to community groups

The delivery of these facilities, services, activities and programs, combined with strategic projects, play a key role in improving the quality of life for all our residents, taking into account the imperative to provide programs and services that meet the needs of a diverse range of people such as people from all countries of origin and abilities.



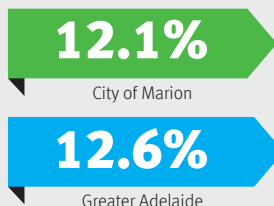
Resident profile

City of Marion
Disability Access
& Inclusion Plan
2020-2024

Resident profile The future challenges, opportunities and key statistics

Demographic data (ABS) for Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2016

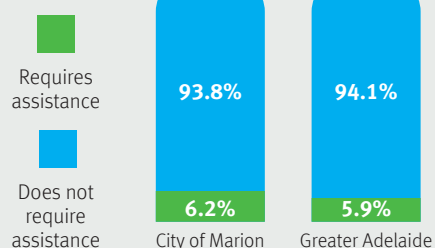
Provision of unpaid assistance to a person(s) with disability



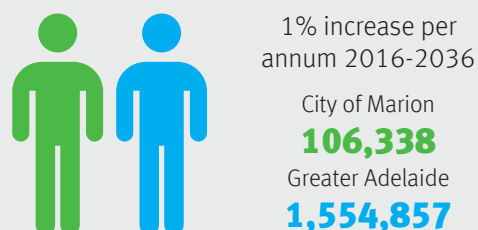
Median age 2016



Require assistance with core activities



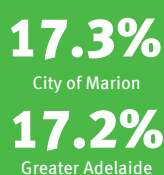
Projected Population Growth



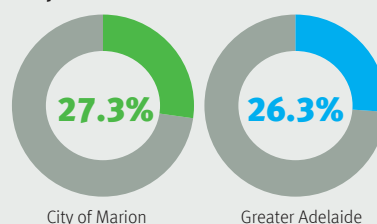
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander



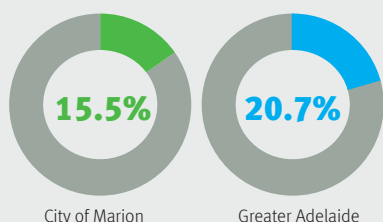
Older Residents (aged 65 years and older) 2016



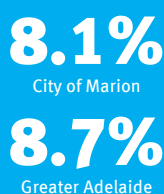
Population born overseas 2016



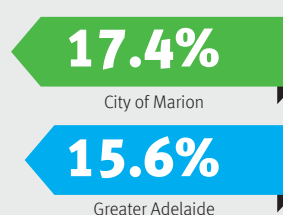
Dwellings without Internet access



Job Seeker 2021



Health care and Social Assistance is the highest Industry Sector employer



Employee and volunteer disability profile

Our inclusive culture empowers all of us to connect, belong, and grow.



Employee and volunteer disability profile

The City of Marion actively supports employees via an internal group, specifically trained to promote diversity and inclusion amongst the workforce and provide support to employees and volunteers where required. We actively promote the hiring of people from a wide variety of backgrounds, which makes our organisation stronger. Our inclusive culture empowers all of us to connect, belong, and grow.

18% of City of Marion volunteers surveyed identified as living with a disability.

3% of City of Marion employees surveyed identified as living with a disability.

What our Community has told us

City of Marion
Disability Access
& Inclusion Plan
2020-2024

What our Community has told us

Significant and meaningful consultation, including those with and who represent community members living with a disability was crucial in developing the DAIP, to ensure a deep understanding and empathy of the needs of all is factored into the design of services. COVID19 physical distancing restrictions interrupted face to face engagement activities, therefore consultation has occurred online and via telephone.

Two stages of online public consultation were undertaken to ensure our DAIP is relevant and supported.

- **Stage 1** – we sought feedback for inclusion into the Draft DAIP.
- **Stage 2** – we sought feedback on the Draft DAIP. Public consultation revealed the following top 3 priorities:
 - Accessibility of footpath and road network
 - Accessibility of buildings and facilities
 - Accessibility of information

The DAIP includes actions which reflect the feedback received during consultation activities and demonstrates the City of Marion's continued commitment to further enable equity, access and inclusion considerations to be applied across our business operations, including our footpath and road network, facilities, planning and development services, programs, information and public spaces.

The DAIP includes contributions made, as well as identifying new opportunities to improve access and inclusion within our City.



There are several actions which will be delivered by the City of Marion Disability Access and Inclusion Plan between 2020 and 2024. Some example actions include:

- We will deliver a kerb ramp improvement schedule across the city to improve accessibility of our footpaths
- We will install smart technologies to improve pedestrian safety
- We will review the accessibility of libraries, community and cultural centres

Delivering on the commitments within this plan will ensure all aspects of work is considered through the lens of people living with disability and that access and inclusion is at the forefront of our thinking.

COVID19 physical distancing restrictions interrupted face to face engagement activities, therefore consultation has occurred online and via telephone.

Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and Reporting

The DAIP will be monitored and reported on internally via the City of Marion project management tool.

In addition, a report will be presented to Council each September, outlining the previous financial

years' contribution towards access and inclusion. The report will outline steps taken, tasks completed, and projects undertaken to deliver the outcomes of the plan including evidence of achievements and progress made.

In order to meet the State legislative requirements for reporting Council will also submit the progress report to the State Government Minister in October each year.



DAIP Actions

City of Marion
Disability Access
& Inclusion Plan
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Inclusive communities for all

Priorities

- 1:** Involvement in the community
- 2:** Improving community understanding and awareness
- 3:** Promoting the rights of people living with disability



| DAIP ACTIONS | Responsibility | Timeframe | Measurable Target | State Plan Priority Number |
|---|--|--|---|----------------------------|
| 1 Integrate disability access considerations in public realm, place making, project planning and delivery | City Activation | 2020/2021 2021/2022 2022/2023 2023/2024 | Accessibility improvements investigated and delivered where applicable | 2 |
| 2 Deliver accessible and inclusive programs at City of Marion centres | City Activation Community Connections | Ongoing | Programs are delivered at community and cultural centres for improved accessibility | 1 |
| 3 Explore opportunities to increase the involvement of children with disability in sports, for example: VACSWIM at Marion Outdoor Pool | City Property | Ongoing | Number of children with a disability participating in VACSWIM | 1 |
| 4 Explore opportunities with sporting clubs to increase diversity and number of members living with a disability | City Property | Ongoing | Sporting clubs reporting increase in membership base | 1 |
| 5 Actively seek external funding (e.g. Federal Government SA-HACC) to deliver programs that meet community needs | Community Connections | Ongoing | Grant applications made | 3 |
| 6 Advocate for access and inclusion improvements with stakeholders involved in the Marion Community Forum | Community Connections | Ongoing | Active participation at Marion Community Forum meetings | 1 |

DAIP Actions



| DAIP ACTIONS | Responsibility | Timeframe | Measurable Target | State Plan Priority Number |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|----------------------------|
| 7 Be actively involved in the Local Government Access and Inclusion Network (LGAIN) and other relevant disability networks | Community Connections | Ongoing | LGAIN meeting attendance | 3 |
| 8 Deliver programs and initiatives to better equip people living with a disability and those who are elderly that improve their quality of life and that is reflective of our grant funding contractual obligations | Community Connections | Ongoing | Number of programs offered Number of participants completing programs | 2 |
| 9 Maintain networks with other service providers to maximise awareness of access and inclusion barriers and advocate for improvements | Community Connections | Ongoing | Networks maintained Partnerships formed | 1 |
| 10 Provide adequate and versatile seating options and program times at Libraries, Community Centres and Council Offices for low lighting and quiet spaces for people with sensory needs | Community Community | 2021/2022 | Survey customer needs and implement changes where required | 2 |
| 11 Develop a toolkit to promote accessible and inclusive practices for community events | Customer Experience | 2020/2021 | Toolkit developed | 1 |
| 12 Facilitate accessible and inclusive planning and development in the private sector through advocacy and information provision and potential incentives | Development and Regulatory Services | Ongoing | Provision of information | 3 |
| 13 Undertake employee and volunteer surveys to evaluate attitudes to and awareness of Council's disability inclusion aspirations | People and Culture | Annually | Survey is administered | 2 |

DAIP Actions

City of Marion
Disability Access
& Inclusion Plan
2020-2024

Leadership and Collaboration

Priorities

- 4:** Participation in decision-making
- 5:** Leadership and raising profile
- 6:** Engagement and consultation



| DAIP ACTIONS | Responsibility | Timeframe | Measurable Target | State Plan Priority Number |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| 14 Collaborate with members of the community who have lived experience of disability to form a list of community members who can be contacted to provide advice and guidance on request | Community Connections | Ongoing | Reference group established and maintained | 4 |
| 15 Identify access and inclusion improvement opportunities through consultation with young community members on the City of Marion Youth Collective Committee (YCC) and aged community members through relevant groups | Community Connections | Ongoing | Consultations held with City of Marion Youth Collective Committee and actions identified for improved connection | 4 |
| 16 Evaluate Hendrie Street Reserve Inclusive Playground to understand community value of this space and opportunities for accessibility improvements within other open space projects | City Activation | 2020/2021 2021/2022 2022/2023 2023/2024 | Evaluation complete Opportunities identified | 6 |
| 17 Conduct relevant social/demographic research that informs evidence base - continue to share findings across team and wider City of Marion | Community Connections | Ongoing | Research undertaken | 5 |

DAIP Actions

Accessible Communities

Priorities

7: Universal Design across South Australia

8: Accessible and available information

9: Access to services



| DAIP ACTIONS | Responsibility | Timeframe | Measurable Target | State Plan Priority Number |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| 18 Identify accessibility opportunities for Coastal Walkway upgrade Stage 1 and 2 (recognising that it is not feasible to make the entire walkway accessible) | City Activation | 2020/2021 2021/2022 2022/2023 2023/2024 | Accessibility improvements investigated and delivered where applicable for Stage 1 and 2 | 9 |
| 19 Install smart technologies to improve pedestrian safety | City Activation | Ongoing | Improvements installed | 9 |
| 20 Use the State Government Inclusive Play Guidelines to guide the development of accessible and inclusive playgrounds and open spaces within the City of Marion | City Activation | Ongoing | Inclusive Play Guidelines utilised | 7 |
| 21 Deliver training to Council employees and contractors on access, inclusion and universal design | People and Culture | Ongoing | Training/induction delivered | 7 |
| 22 Develop and apply access and inclusion checklist in all project and infrastructure planning, delivery and facility maintenance (new and minor renewals) | City Activation City Property | Ongoing | Checklist developed, communicated and utilised | 7 |

DAIP Actions

City of Marion
Disability Access
& Inclusion Plan
2020-2024



| DAIP ACTIONS | Responsibility | Timeframe | Measurable Target | State Plan Priority Number |
|--|---|-----------|--|----------------------------|
| 23 Investigate the development or application of a universal access guideline – to advocate for best practice in designing dwellings (recognising limitations under the Act and Building Code of Australia) | City Activation Development and Regulatory Services | 2020/2021 | Demonstrated use of guideline | 7 |
| 24 Review provision of on-street and off-street accessible car parking to ensure it continues to balance the needs of a range of users including drivers, carers and modified vehicles | City Property Engineering, Assets and Environment Development and Regulatory Services | 2021/2022 | Review completed | 7 |
| 25 Ensure equitable access to Community Development funded programs and initiatives are maintained | Community Connections | Ongoing | Number of grants provided to Not for profit organisations, community groups or voluntary associations aligned to the City of Marion Equity, Access and Social Inclusion Policy | 9 |
| 26 Improve the curated library collections specific to the access and inclusion needs within our community, including dyslexia collection, large print and literacy collections as well as visual and e-resources | Community Connections | Ongoing | Increased collection resources | 8 |
| 27 Monitor and review City of Marion recharge points for mobility scooters and identify new potential recharge installation locations | Community Connections | 2021/2022 | Review undertaken Additional sites identified Additional recharge points installed | 9 |

DAIP Actions



| DAIP ACTIONS | Responsibility | Timeframe | Measurable Target | State Plan Priority Number |
|--|--|--|---|----------------------------|
| 28 Review accessibility of libraries, community and cultural centres | Community Connections | 2020/2021 | Review completed and improvement opportunities identified, and implementation scheduled | 9 |
| 29 Include accessibility requirements question in event bookings (online and other) | Community Connections Customer Experience | Ongoing | Ongoing Question included at time of booking | 9 |
| 30 Promote the State Government access and mobility app (once developed) to assist people navigate our City e.g. accessible playgrounds, parking, accessible toilets and changing places sites | Customer Experience | 2022/2023 | Access and mobility app promoted | 9 |
| 31 Ensure design standards consider technical specifications that meet Australian Standards for all new and renewal projects | Engineering, Assets and Environment | Ongoing | Review and maintain standards | 7 |
| 32 Deliver kerb ramp improvement schedule across the city | Field Operations | 2021/2022 2021/2022 2022/2023 2023/2024 | Schedule delivered (this schedule is likely to extend beyond 2024) | 9 |
| 33 Install, activate and maintain hearing loop in the Council Chamber, Administration Customer Service and Cove Civic Centre. Consider installation of hearing loops in any new buildings or refurbishment projects | Governance | 2020/2021 | Hearing loop installed, activated and maintained | 8 |

DAIP Actions

City of Marion
Disability Access
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2020-2024

Learning and Employment

Priorities

10: Better supports within educational and training settings

11: Skill development through volunteering and support in navigating the pathway between learning and earning

12: Improved access to employment opportunities and better support within workplaces



| DAIP ACTIONS | Responsibility | Timeframe | Measurable Target | State Plan Priority Number |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 34 Review Life Skills Program to ensure relevant to community need, and provides opportunity for people with disabilities to develop skills to enhance their ability rather than their disability | Community Connections | 2020/2021 | Increased skill development for participants, numbers attending | 11 |
| 35 Provide Disability Traineeship opportunities to people living with a disability | People and Culture | 2020/2021 2021/2022 | Completion of qualification | 10 |
| 36 Continue to develop meaningful volunteer and work experience opportunities for people living with disability | People and Culture | Ongoing | Proportion of people living with disability, who volunteered or undertook work experience | 11 |
| 37 Ensure employment and volunteer policies and processes maximise opportunities for people with disability | People and Culture | Ongoing | Survey Volunteers every 3 years | 11 & 12 |
| 38 Promote employment practices that support reducing barriers to employment for people with a disability | People and Culture | Ongoing | 100% of Leaders attending training | 12 |



Disability Access & Inclusion Plan 2020-2024

City of Marion Administration Centre
245 Sturt Road, Sturt, SA 5047

marion.sa.gov.au

 **council@marion.sa.gov.au**  **8375 6600**

Status of actions as of December 2023

City of Marion Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (2020-2024)

A summary of work done over the term of the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2020-2023 is presented in Table 1 and the approximate alignment of the DAIP actions to the Interim State Plan is indicated in column 8.

Table 1:

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|--|---|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Theme 1 Inclusive communities for all | Integrate disability access considerations in public realm, place making, project planning and delivery | Manager City Activation | Accessibility improvements investigated and delivered where applicable | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive home and communities |
| 2 | Theme 1 Inclusive communities for all | Deliver accessible and inclusive programs at City of Marion centres | Manager Community Connections | Programs are delivered at community and cultural centres for improved accessibility | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Nil | Theme 6. Health and wellbeing |
| 3 | Theme 1 Inclusive communities for all | Explore opportunities to increase the involvement of children with disability in sports, for example: | Manager City Property | Number of children with a disability participating in VACSWIM | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | In Progress | Nil | Theme 6. Health and wellbeing |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| | | VACSWIM at Marion Outdoor Pool | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Theme 1 Inclusive communities for all | Explore opportunities with sporting clubs to increase diversity and number of members living with a disability | Manager City Property | Sporting clubs reporting increase in membership base | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Nil | Theme 6. Health and wellbeing |
| 5 | Theme 1 Inclusive communities for all | Actively seek external funding (e.g. Federal Government SA-HACC) to deliver programs that meet community needs | Manager Community Connections | Grant applications made | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Nil | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |
| 6 | Theme 1 Inclusive communities for all | Advocate for access and inclusion improvements with stakeholders involved in the | Manager Community Connections | Active participation at Marion Community Forum meetings | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Nil | Theme 3. Safety, rights and justice |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| | | Marion Community Forum | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Theme 1 Inclusive communities for all | Be actively involved in the Local Government Access and Inclusion Network (LGAIN) and other relevant disability networks | Manager Community Connections | LGAIN meeting attendance | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Nil | Theme 3. Safety, rights and justice |
| 8 | Theme 1 Inclusive communities for all | Deliver programs and initiatives to better equip people living with a disability and those who are elderly that improve their quality of life and that is reflective of our grant funding contractual obligations | Manager Community Connections | Number of programs offered Number of participants completing programs | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Nil | Theme 5. Education and Learning |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| 9 | Theme 1 Inclusive communities for all | Maintain networks with other service providers to maximise awareness of access and inclusion barriers and advocate for improvements | Manager Community Connections | Networks maintained Partnerships formed | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Nil | Theme 3. Safety, rights and justice |
| 10 | Theme 1 Inclusive communities for all | Provide adequate and versatile seating options and program times at Libraries, Community Centres and Council Offices for low lighting and quiet spaces for people with sensory needs | Manager Community Connections | Survey customer needs and implement changes where required | N/A | N/A | Complete/Ongoing | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |
| 11 | Theme 1 Inclusive communities for all | Develop a toolkit to promote accessible and inclusive practices for community events | Manager Customer Experience | Toolkit developed | N/A | N/A | Complete/Ongoing | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|--|--|---|--|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| 12 | Theme 1 Inclusive communities for all | Facilitate accessible and inclusive planning and development in the private sector through advocacy and information provision and potential incentives | Manager Development & Regulatory Services | Provision of information | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | In progress | Nil | Theme 7. Community attitudes |
| 13 | Theme 1 Inclusive communities for all | Undertake employee and volunteer surveys to evaluate attitudes to and awareness of Council's disability inclusion aspirations | Manager People & Culture | Survey is administered | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Not started | Nil | Theme 3. Safety, rights and justice |
| 14 | Theme 2 Leadership and collaboration | Collaborate with members of the community who have lived experience of disability to form a list of community | Manager Community Connections | Reference group established and maintained | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Action 33 Interim State Plan | Theme 7 Community attitudes |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| | | members who can be contacted to provide advice and guidance on request | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Theme 2 Leadership and collaboration | Identify access and inclusion improvement opportunities through consultation with young community members on the City of Marion Youth Collective Committee (YCC) and aged community members through relevant groups | Manager Community Connections | Consultations held with City of Marion Youth Collective Committee and actions identified for improved connection | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Action 33 Interim State Plan | Theme 7. Community attitudes |
| 16 | Theme 2 Leadership and collaboration | Evaluate Hendrie Street Reserve Inclusive Playground to understand community value of this space and | Manager City Activation | Evaluation complete Opportunities identified | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| | | opportunities for accessibility improvements within other open space projects | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Theme 2 Leadership and collaboration | Conduct relevant social/demographic research that informs evidence base - continue to share findings across team and wider City of Marion | Manager Community Connections | Research undertaken | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Nil | Relevant to all themes |
| 18 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Identify accessibility opportunities for Coastal Walkway upgrade Stage 1 and 2 (recognising that it is not feasible to make the entire walkway accessible) | Manager City Activation | Accessibility improvements investigated and delivered where applicable for Stage 1 and 2 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | In Progress | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| 19 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Install smart technologies to improve pedestrian safety | Manager City Activation | Improvements installed | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | In Progress | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |
| 20 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Use the State Government Inclusive Play Guidelines to guide the development of accessible and inclusive playgrounds and open spaces within the City of Marion | Manager City Activation | Inclusive Play Guidelines utilised | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |
| 21 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Deliver training to Council employees and contractors on access, inclusion and universal design | Manager People & Culture | Training/induction delivered | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | In progress | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| 22 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Develop and apply access and inclusion checklist in all project and infrastructure planning, delivery and facility maintenance (new and minor renewals) | City Activation City Property | Checklist developed, communicated and utilised | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |
| 23 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Investigate the development or application of a universal access guideline – to advocate for best practice in designing dwellings (recognising limitations under the Act and Building Code of Australia) | City Activation Development and Regulatory Services | Demonstrated use of guideline | N/A | N/A | Complete/Ongoing | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|--------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| 24 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Review provision of on-street and off-street accessible car parking to ensure it continues to balance the needs of a range of users including drivers, carers and modified vehicles | Manager Engineering, Assets & Environment | Review completed | N/A | N/A | Complete/Ongoing | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |
| 25 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Ensure equitable access to Community Development funded programs and initiatives are maintained | Manager Community Connections | Number of grants provided to not-for-profit organisations, community groups or voluntary associations aligned to the City of Marion Equity, Access and Social Inclusion Policy | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Nil | Theme 6. Health and wellbeing |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|---|---------|---|---|---|
| 26 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Improve the curated library collections specific to the access and inclusion needs within our community, including dyslexia collection, large print and literacy collections as well as visual and e-resources | Manager Community Connections | Increased collection resources | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Nil | Theme 5. Education and learning |
| 27 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Monitor and review City of Marion recharge points for mobility scooters and identify new potential recharge installation locations | Manager Community Connections | Review undertaken Additional sites identified Additional recharge points installed | N/A changed since original timeline (tab 1) | N/A | Complete/Ongoing | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |
| 28 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Review accessibility of libraries, community and cultural centres | Manager Community Connections | Review completed and improvement opportunities identified, and im | N/A changed since original | N/A | Complete/Ongoing | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| | | | | plementation scheduled | timeline (tab 1) | | | | |
| 29 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Include accessibility requirements question in event bookings (online and other) | Manager Customer Experience | Question included at time of booking | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | In progress | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |
| 30 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Promote the State Government access and mobility app (once developed) to assist people navigate our City e.g. accessible playgrounds, parking, accessible toilets and changing places sites | Manager Customer Experience | Access and mobility app promoted | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Not Started | Action 10 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| 31 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Ensure design standards consider technical specifications that meet Australian Standards for all new and renewal projects | Manager Engineering, Assets & Environment | Review and maintain standards | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | Complete/Ongoing | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive homes and communities |
| 32 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Deliver kerb ramp improvement schedule across the city | Manager Operations | Schedule delivered (<i>this schedule is likely to extend beyond 2024</i>) | 2022-23 | | Complete/Ongoing | Action 9 Interim State Plan | Theme 2. Inclusive communities |
| 33 | Theme 3 Accessible Communities | Install, activate and maintain hearing loop in the Council Chamber, Administration Customer Service and Cove Civic Centre. Consider installation of hearing loops in any new buildings or refurbishment projects | Manager Officer of the CEO | Hearing loop installed, activated and maintained | N/A- | N/A- | In progress | Action 10 Interim State Plan | Action 9 Interim State Plan |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| 34 | Theme 4 Learning and Employment | Review Life Skills Program to ensure relevant to community need, and provides opportunity for people with disabilities to develop skills to enhance their ability rather than their disability | Community Connections | Increased skill development for participants, numbers attending | N/A | N/A | Not started | Nil | Theme 6. Health and wellbeing |
| 35 | Theme 4 Learning and Employment | Provide Disability Traineeship opportunities to people living with a disability. | People and Culture | Completion of qualification | N/A | N/A | Complete/Ongoing | Nil | Theme 1. Employment and financial security |
| 36 | Theme 4 Learning and Employment | Continue to develop meaningful volunteer and work experience opportunities for people living with disability | People and Culture | Proportion of people living with disability, who volunteered or undertook work experience | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | In progress | Action 27 Interim State Plan | Theme 5. Education and learning |

| Action # | Plan Theme | DAIP Actions | Responsibility | Measurable Target | Action delivery timeframe | | Status of Actions for period 2020-2023. | Alignment to 'assigned actions' of the interim State Plan | Alignment to theme (Outcome Area) of the interim State Plan |
|----------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---|---|---|
| 37 | Theme 4 Learning and Employment | Ensure employment and volunteer policies and processes maximise opportunities for people with disability | People and Culture | Survey Volunteers every 3 years | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | In progress | Action 27 Interim State Plan | Theme 5. Education and learning |
| 38 | Theme 4 Learning and Employment | Promote employment practices that support reducing barriers to employment for people with a disability | People and Culture | 100% of Leaders attending training | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | In progress | Action 5 Interim State Plan | Theme 1. Employment and financial security |

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State Disability Inclusion Plan, Inclusive SA 2019-2023: Annual Reporting 2023

Agency Details

Authority Name: City of Marion
 Agency Type: Local council

Contact Details

Name: Erica Gurner
 Position: Social and Cultural Sustainability Planner
 Phone number: 8375 6856
 Email: erica.gurner@marion.sa.gov.au

Information provided in this document has been endorsed by your Chief Executive: Please select

Template instructions:

As required under Section 14 and Section 17 of the Disability Inclusion Act 2018 (SA), annual reporting is required on the operation of the State Disability Inclusion Plan and State authority Disability Access and Inclusion Plans (DAIPs).

A State authority means:

- any State Government department with an active DAIP as legislated under the Act
- any local council with an active DAIP as legislated under the Act.

Reporting to inform the final State Disability Inclusion Plan will be coordinated using iApply. Please note, once you activate your log-in, information will expire after 28 days, so please utilise this template to gather your agency's information prior to logging onto iApply.

This reporting template has been designed to support State authorities in collating responses on behalf of their agency and seek appropriate endorsements prior to completing the iApply survey. Please utilise this template to share and gain information from your internal divisions. This template contains multiple worksheets/tabs that require information to be populated. Please ensure you refer to the instructions on each tab to assist with this. You can then simply copy and paste the information gathered in this template onto iApply.

Once endorsement has been received by your Chief Executive (or appropriate delegate as defined by your agency) please input your information onto iApply. A link will be provided to Chief Executives in the New Year.

If you have any questions, please contact: DHSdisabilityinclusion@sa.gov.au or phone 8429 7732.

Actions from Inclusive SA, State Disability Inclusion Plan 2019-2023 - Interim Review 2022**Instructions:**

This Annual Report summarises activities conducted between the following date ranges:

Supplementary Dates: 1 July 2022 - 31 December 2022.

Main Dates: 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

Please note: The supplementary date range has already been formally reported on as part of the Annual Report 2021-22. You may, however, provide an update on any activities not yet reported on for this date to be included in the final report. Please provide details below:

Late 2022 City of Marion developed the new Facilities Design Guidelines 2022 referencing Universal Design. This document is used as follows: During the project initiation and planning stages, we consult with user groups and examine the intended functions of the building. We then utilise the checklist outlined in section 2.17 of the CoM Facilities Design Guidelines (21-0271 City of Marion Facilities Design Specification Report - December 2022.pdf) as this checklist serves as a framework for assessing the necessity and specifications for ensuring access, inclusion, and efficient circulation to cater to diverse user needs. In 2022 we also developed the updated Parking Management Guidelines 2022-23 which describes the conditions of supply and design of disability parking.

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Actions from Inclusive SA, State Disability Inclusion Plan 2019-2023 - Interim Review 2022

Instructions:

The following actions are to be reported against under the State Disability Inclusion Plan, Inclusive SA 2019-2023 - Interim Review 2022.

This is the **FINAL** report for State Disability Inclusion Plan, Inclusive SA 2019-2023 - Interim Review 2022 - activities should be recorded as 'completed', 'in progress' or 'not yet started'.

Please report on activity occurring between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023.

Although all actions are listed here, each action is assigned to one or more State authorities, please respond only to actions assigned to your authority, noting all Local Councils need to respond to actions assigned to Local Councils, and all State authorities need to respond to questions assigned to all State authorities.

KEY

Complete - the action has been completed/finalised, and/or implemented on an ongoing basis.

In progress - the action has started, but is yet to be completed or implemented, please provide information as to why.

Not yet started - the action has not yet started, please provide information as to why.

| Action Number | Action | Assigned authority/s |
|---------------|--|--|
| 5 | Develop data measures to track the percentage of people living with disability who are employed in South Australian Government and local councils. | Local councils; and Office of the Commissioner for Public Sector Employment |
| Question 1: | Please provide the status of this action: Not yet started | |
| Question 2: | Please provide a summary of how you met Action 5 and completion date. If in progress or not yet started, please provide information as to why and estimated date of completion. The City of Marion (CoM) has not broadly tracked our employment of people with disability, this was not a specified action/output of our DAIP though some work relating to employment outcomes was progressed (reported in the Outcomes Areas and Priority Groups). The role responsible for social strategy (including coordination of the DAIP) was vacant throughout 2023 therefore our DAIP was not reviewed following the release of the revised State Disability Plan - Interim Review 2022 that included this 'council-assigned' action. This action will be considered in 2024 through our policy work relating to equity, diversity and inclusion. | |
| Question 3: | Please provide available data/evidence of Action 5. | |
| Question 4: | Please provide any further details related to Action 5. | |

| Action Number | Action | Assigned authority/s |
|---------------|---|----------------------|
| 9 | Local council access and inclusion planning to consider consultation outcomes including: • incorporating Universal Design principles in criteria for all new building and public projects and planning for programs, services and events • developing Universal Design training plans for staff and contractors • reviewing availability for accessible car parks in identified areas. | Local councils |
| Question 1: | Please provide the status of this action: Complete | |
| Question 2: | Please provide a summary of how you met Action 9 and completion date. If in progress or not yet started, please provide information as to why and estimated date of completion. In 2023 the City of Marion (CoM) continued to deliver on the actions of our DAIP that align with the three elements of Action 9. 1. Incorporating Universal Design principles. The Walking and Cycling Guidelines (2023 Review), included design considerations for wheelchairs; The recently completed (2023) section for Field River Walkway improves accessibility by having a small section DDA compliant; 185 DDA-compliant kerb ramps were installed. Other projects completed in 2023 that utilised section 2.17 of the CoM Facilities Design Guidelines (reported in Tab 2) were: • DDA compliant toilets at the Glandore Neighbourhood Centre, • Internal fit-out of the MCC Library to enhance circulation, and • DDA compliant toilets with showers in the Administration Building 2. Developing Universal Design Training Plans - Work commenced to update the CoM Tender Evaluation Procedure to mandate Corporate Social Responsibility related evaluation criteria and weightings in the tender evaluation process. This would focus preference to those contractors who contribute to environmental or social outcomes within the wider community. Planning for Universal Design training for staff commenced in 2023 however did not go ahead due to changes in coordinating staff. Education and training needs will be considered in 2024 in conjunction with the development of Council's new DAIP and internal Policy work relating to diversity, access and inclusion. 3. Reviewing availability for accessible carparks: New parking guidelines were developed in 2022 (Parking Management Guidelines 2022-23) and implemented in 2023. | |
| Question 3: | Please provide available data/evidence of Action 9. City of Marion Facilities Design Specification Report - December 2022.pdf; Parking Management Guidelines 2022-23 | |
| Question 4: | Please provide any further details related to Action 9. The City of Marion requires all construction projects delivered by Council to meet the Australian Standard for DDA compliant 1428. Whilst Council tries to meet best practice in all projects, challenges noted in 2023 for different contexts include: Walkways - Generally, walkway improvements will be designed and constructed to Grade 2 standards (a service level target in line with Australian Standard for Walking Track Construction (AS 2156.1)). Grade 2 does not allow for full DDA accessibility, however favourable consideration will be given to routes that maximise DDA accessibility where vehicular access, topography and other constraints allow it. Play spaces - Council continued to draw on the lessons learnt from the Hendrie Street accessible playground and utilise <i>Inclusive SA's - Inclusive Play guidelines</i> however budget constraints can result in compromise. Lived experience perspective. The tri-council reference group noted that they would like more opportunity to contribute to council decision making and be recognised for their expertise. Monitoring accessibility of libraries, community and cultural centres. In 2023 a review noted that recharge points for mobility scooters were no longer visible and accessible in some council buildings and require assessment in 2024. | |

| Action Number | Action | Assigned authority/s |
|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| 10 | Consider the installation of multi-media devices and inclusive signage at service outlets and at the front of public buildings to accommodate people with disability. | All State authorities |
| Question 1: | Please provide the status of this action: In progress | |
| Question 2: | Please provide a summary of how you met Action 10 and completion date. If in progress or not yet started, please provide information as to why and estimated date of completion. This action in full is not explicitly included in the CoM DAIP however a hearing loop has been installed in the Council Chamber. The role responsible for social strategy (including coordination of the DAIP) was vacant throughout 2023 therefore our DAIP was not reviewed following the inclusion of this council-assigned action in the revised State Disability Plan - Interim Review 2022. Additional related work did occur in 2023 to address the first element of Action 10 (reported in section - Outcomes Areas) and further work will be considered in 2024. | |

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|--|--|--|
| Question 3: | Please provide available data/evidence of Action 10. | |
| | | |
| Question 4: | Please provide any further details related to Action 10. | |
| Council commenced work in 2023 to procure software that will improve accessibility of public facing documents and information. This work will be finalised in 2024. The Pavely app developed by State Government will also be promoted by Council in 2024. | | |

| Action Number | Action | Assigned authority/s |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| 27 | State authorities to facilitate meaningful volunteering opportunities for people living with disability and to identify clear pathways to transition from volunteering to work placement. | All State authorities |
| Question 1: | Please provide the status of this action: In progress | |
| Question 2: | Please provide a summary of how you met Action 27 and completion date. If in progress or not yet started, please provide information as to why and estimated date of completion. | |
| The next CoM Volunteer Strategy is due to commence 1 July 2024 and will be aligned to the new National Standards for Volunteer Involvement. City of Marion recognises the opportunity to align to the national standards and include a strategic focus on volunteers with a disability. | | |
| Question 3: | Please provide available data/evidence of Action 27. | |
| | | |
| Question 4: | Please provide any further details related to Action 27. | |
| Some challenges were experienced in 2023 that provide valuable learning about the placement of people with disability in volunteering positions i.e., City of Marion does place volunteers with disability in community centres however it was not always possible to find suitable roles that suited the skills and abilities of the person or to match the person with the staff and other volunteers who have the more specialised skills sometimes needed to ensure a positive and safe experience. | | |

| Action Number | Action | Assigned authority/s |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 33 | Provide opportunities for active participation in decision-making for people living with disability, with particular focus on the identified priority groups: • Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people • Culturally and Linguistically Diverse communities • Women • Children (and young people). | All State authorities |
| Question 1: | Please provide the status of this action: Complete | |
| Question 2: | Please provide a summary of how you met Action 33 and completion date. If in progress or not yet started, please provide information as to why and estimated date of completion. | |
| <p>Lived experience voice: The City of Marion co-hosts a tri-council Inclusion Reference Group with City of Mitcham and City of Holdfast Bay. The group includes 8 people with disability from across the three council areas plus three council staff. This group met monthly/bi monthly in 2023. People with lived experience of disability work alongside Council staff to inform and develop initiatives that support access and inclusion. Projects of the group (in 2023) included: Public Toilet Facilities - Real Life Perspectives; Accessible beach day; Belair National Park accessibility; Accessibility software for council websites. In 2023 the group discussed a desire to be invited more often, by the councils, to contribute advice to the development of initiatives e.g., infrastructure and open space, DAIP. They also noted a need to expand consideration beyond physical disability to include other types of disability. The group see themselves as being influencers, advisors, educators, relationship builders (Minutes - March, May/July 2023). They will continue to meet monthly ongoing. Additionally, at the City of Marion early planning commenced in 2023 for a possible internal staff working group (community connections staff) to progress actions relating to programs and services for people with disability. Priority Group - Youth: City of Marions Youth Collective Committee 2023 consists of 14 young people some of whom have disability (physical disability and neurodiversity). In 2023 the group delivered a number of initiatives aiming to increase awareness of disability access and inclusion (reported in Achievements section).</p> | | |
| Question 3: | Please provide available data/evidence of Action 33. | |
| Diversity and Inclusion Tri-Council Reference Group Minutes; City of Marion Youth Collective Committee Annual report 2023 | | |
| Question 4: | Please provide any further details related to Action 33. | |
| | | |

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| Outcome Areas and Priority Groups | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Instructions:</p> <p>Please report on any additional work, initiatives or case studies that you would like to showcase in relation to outcome areas and priority groups that haven't already been covered in your actions from Inclusive SA (previous tab), from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.</p> | | | | | |
| Outcome Areas | | | | | |
| <p>Outcome Area 1: Employment and Financial Security</p> <p>1) Please report on DAIP activities undertaken in 2023 to support the employment and financial security of people with disability, if not already reported under Action 2 of the State Disability Inclusion Plan, Inclusive SA 2019-2023 - Interim Review 2022.</p> <p>Staff training: In 2023 mandatory induction training for new staff included an online education module about discrimination, diversity and inclusion that references the context of employment and the barriers that can be present. Targeted traineeships: The City of Marion (CoM) offers traineeships to promote equity, diversity and inclusion: "...it provides people with diverse backgrounds employment pathways ... making a difference to the lives of Aboriginal Australians, people with disabilities and people from CALD backgrounds..." (CoM website). A trainee with disability continued their employment in 2023 in the Records and Information Management Team and has been undertaking a Certificate IV Business - Records Management (Completion July 2025). The trainee reports an intention to pursue a career in this discipline. Collaboration to enable employment: In 2023 City of Marion began planning with Community Bridging Services (a disability provider) for their take-over of the existing social enterprise cafe at Glandore Community Centre and relaunch as a cafe that provides meaningful training and employment opportunities for people with disability. This relaunch is expected in early 2024.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Outcome Area 2: Inclusive Homes and Communities</p> <p>1) Please report on DAIP activities undertaken to support people with disability to live in inclusive homes and communities.</p> <p>Community facilities: In 2023 the library and community centres continued to offer flexible seating options and quiet study pods. Pedestrian crossing upgrades: We replaced all traffic signal pedestrian crossing buttons with touchless sensors. When we upgrade our existing crossings i.e. wombat crossings and koala crossing (flashing lights), we have requested SAGE edge devices be installed which will make our crossing 'smart capable' in the future which may include technology that assists people with disability.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Outcome Area 3: Safety, Rights and Justice</p> <p>1) Please report on DAIP activities undertaken in 2023 to support the safety, rights and justice of people with disability.</p> <p>Facilitating networks: In 2023, City of Marion continued to host the Marion Community Forum that brings together health and wellbeing stakeholders (e.g., service providers, other councils and other) including those with a focus on disability access and inclusion. Representative staff of CoM also attended the Local Government Access and Inclusion Network and the Inclusive SA Community of Practice.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Outcome Area 4: Personal and Community Support</p> <p>1) Please report on DAIP activities undertaken in 2023 for people with disability to access personal and community support.</p> <p>Community support services: City of Marion continued to make community buses available to people living with disability in 2023 despite the withdrawal of State Government transport funding in 2023.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Outcome Area 5: Education and Learning</p> <p>1) Please report on DAIP activities undertaken in 2023 to support the education and learning of people with disability.</p> <p>Targeted programs and services: The Cove Civic Centre runs two programs for people with disability: 1. The Auslan Storytelling sessions was considered successful with requests for more sessions. 2. A Book Club for the visually impaired is also run as an ongoing program. At our libraries, large print, dyslexic, literacy and AV collections are available for all age groups and additional funds were allocated in 2023 to top up the special collections.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Outcome Area 6: Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>1) Please report on DAIP activities undertaken in 2023 to support the health and wellbeing of people with disability.</p> <p>Physical activity programs: The Inclusive Sports program commenced in 2023 at the Mitchell Park Sports Community Centre for home-schooled neuro-diverse young people and their siblings. This program enables physical activity and development by improving balance and increasing spatial awareness, coordination and fine motor skills. City of Marion Community Centres delivered the Out and About Program and Inclusive Hip Hop in 2023. Enabling community led action through grants: The City of Marion Grant Streams (Community and youth) provide funding for initiatives with assessment weighted towards inclusion. In 2023 initiatives supported included: Marion bowling Club (Purchase bowls better suited for individuals with a physical disadvantage); Marion City Band ("Harmonising Inclusion" ... create a neurodiverse-friendly culture at Marion City Band.); Koorana Gymnastics Club (more engagement and interactive for neurodiverse and special needs children); Meals on Wheels (as safe pedestrian / mobility impaired access to the property); Riding for the Disabled (general appearance and safety of the O'Halloran Hill Riding For The Disabled Centre); YMCA of SA Youth and Family Services (supervised group exercise to enhance mental health and wellbeing of young people). Community centre use: Our community centres offer low cost spaces for hire and were utilised by groups and organisations supporting people with disability. The usage statistics for these groups in 2023 were: 261 bookings; Total hours of hire 1,074.50; Total estimated attendances 4,045.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Outcome Area 7: Community Attitudes</p> <p>1) Please report on DAIP activities undertaken in 2023 to improve community attitudes of disability.</p> <p>City of Marion Youth Collective Committee delivered initiatives to build awareness in the community (reported further in Actions and Achievements)</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Priority Groups - State authorities must respond to the Principles defined within the Act as they relate to the priority groups.</p> <p>People with disability living in South Australia are diverse and can therefore be subject to overlapping disadvantage or discrimination, including racism. This includes priority groups defined within the principles of the South Australian Disability Inclusion Act (Section 9), including Aboriginal peoples, culturally and linguistically diverse people, women, and children.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>How have your DAIP initiatives supported the following priority groups with disability in 2023:</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples</p> <table><tr><td>Which outcome area does this action relate to:</td><td>Please select</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">No targeted actions</td></tr></table> | | Which outcome area does this action relate to: | Please select | No targeted actions | |
| Which outcome area does this action relate to: | Please select | | | | |
| No targeted actions | | | | | |
| <p>Culturally and linguistically diverse communities</p> <table><tr><td>Which outcome area does this action relate to:</td><td>Please select</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">No targeted actions</td></tr></table> | | Which outcome area does this action relate to: | Please select | No targeted actions | |
| Which outcome area does this action relate to: | Please select | | | | |
| No targeted actions | | | | | |
| <p>Women</p> <table><tr><td>Which outcome area does this action relate to:</td><td>Please select</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">No targeted actions</td></tr></table> | | Which outcome area does this action relate to: | Please select | No targeted actions | |
| Which outcome area does this action relate to: | Please select | | | | |
| No targeted actions | | | | | |
| <p>Children</p> <table><tr><td>Which outcome area does this action relate to:</td><td>Outcome Area 5: Education and Learning</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Physical activity programs, grants and leadership programs for children and young people that support learning and create community awareness (as reported throughout).</td></tr></table> | | Which outcome area does this action relate to: | Outcome Area 5: Education and Learning | Physical activity programs, grants and leadership programs for children and young people that support learning and create community awareness (as reported throughout). | |
| Which outcome area does this action relate to: | Outcome Area 5: Education and Learning | | | | |
| Physical activity programs, grants and leadership programs for children and young people that support learning and create community awareness (as reported throughout). | | | | | |

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Summary of DAIP Actions & Achievements

DAIP Actions

| Please report on the status of your DAIP actions as at 31 December 2023 | |
|---|----|
| Total number of DAIP Actions | 38 |
| Number of DAIP Actions Completed | 25 |
| Number of DAIP Actions Incomplete | 13 |
| Have you conducted a review on your DAIP since its commencement? | |
| No | |

| Please provide your key highlights or achievements from your DAIP. If data is available to support your achievement, please include it. | |
|---|--|
| Achievement 1: | |
| Which outcome area does this action relate to: | Outcome Area 7: Community Attitudes |
| <p>The City of Marion Youth Collective Committee is a group of 14 young people selected yearly on a competitive basis. In the words of participants: "<i>We aim to work with teams and departments across the Council on issues, topics and concerns that are important to our young people. Our vision is to work on issues such as safety and security, mental health, the environment, arts and music, education and technology relevant to young people in our local Council area. We also work to provide a unique perspective on Council issues, whilst also gaining important skills, learning about local government and youth specific issues.</i>" In 2023 a number of initiatives focused on disability access and inclusion. The following description of events are taken from the YCC Annual Report 2023. "Vibe Officer Antony, who is visually impaired, took the lead and engaged the YCC in organising a free showing of Shrek at the Marion Cultural Centre with audio description. This event was an inclusive event and completely sold out with over 200 people of all abilities attending. The advertising was inclusive, with braille flyers being created for inclusive promotion. The YCC identified Sam's Popcorn as a business run by a young person with a disability to provide popcorn for the lucky movie attendees. Preceding the showing, we partnered with the Pancake Kitchen to do a blindfolded tasting lunch, where 40 members of the community attempted to eat lunch with only four of their five senses. While enjoying their pancakes they were treated to a performance from 6 different young musicians from the South Australian School for the Vision Impaired. Committee member reflections on their year: ANTONY ABBRACCIARENTO, VIBE OFFICER - There were many highlights in YCC this year. ...But what really takes the cake, or should I say...pancake...Was the pancakes in the dark event. Just being able to see everyone interact and have a really enjoyable time was awesome. ART, 'MINOTAUR' The highlight of season 3 of the YCC, for me, was watching the opening sequence of Shrek at our White Cane Day Event. We had eaten our pancakes with blindfolds and the whole event was coming together brilliantly. It was amazing to sit with my fellow ycc members and watch a movie with audio description. For some of us, it was our first time, and shrek was the perfect choice of movie."</p> | |
| Achievement 2: Marion Dementia Friendly Alliance of SA Inc T/A Mitchell Park Pathways Café | |
| Which outcome area does this action relate to: | Outcome Area 6: Health and Wellbeing |
| <p>The Pathways Café is a Dementia Support Group for people living with Dementia and their carer's. This group was set up initially as a program hosted by the Mitchell Park Neighbourhood Centre in collaboration with group members. The purpose was sharing experience, linking to services social connection, activities and learning. Throughout 2023 CoM worked in collaboration with the group supporting them with free venue use, activity items (e.g., art and recreation) and coordination of information sessions, programs and occasional excursions. The group has about 20-26 regular attendees each fortnight. The group was involved in two partnership programs in 2023, the Creative Recollection Research Project and the Dementia Forum. Creative Recollection Research project: The City of Marion and its Mitchell Park and Trott Park Neighbourhood Centres entered an MOU with Uni SA, to co-deliver and evaluate a pilot project that focussed on creative expression and self-care for people living with dementia and their carer's. Other project partners included University of Adelaide, Flinders University and Creative Recollections. Two consecutive programs were delivered starting in October for seven weeks for 12 people living with Dementia and their primary carer (12 people). For people with dementia the program included therapeutic art making and for carers the program focussed on information and support. An interactive and collaborative community workshop was delivered prior to commencement of the programs to ascertain the needs of participants in each program. Detailed analysis of the project outcomes is yet to occur, however feedback from participants suggests that it did provide engagement and stimulation for the people with dementia whilst providing 'time out' for their carers. Strengths included the two programs being run in the same building but in different spaces so that the participants felt safe knowing their carer was nearby. The size of the group and length of the program were also reported to have worked well allowing development of friendships and the opportunity for facilitators to work closely with participants and promote their participation and engagement. The carers reported that they enjoyed being in the company of other carers and receiving the support and encouragement of the group and the facilitators. Dementia Forum. A forum was coordinated by CoM Community Centres in collaboration with Dementia Australia to create awareness and understanding of dementia. Guest speakers talked about timely diagnosis, accessing support services and supports that empower people to live well with dementia. At the time of writing the Pathways Cafe group has transitioned to an incorporated body independent of council (January 2024).</p> | |
| Achievement 3: | |
| Which outcome area does this action relate to: | Outcome Area 5: Education and Learning |
| <p>The Book Club for the Visually Impaired is an ongoing program with a group meeting once a month at Cove Civic Centre. The program is considered to be successful with very good attendance enough to divide in two book clubs. The programs officer responsible for this initiative is developing an information pack to distribute to other library services to help set up book clubs. Program attendees have built friendships and learned to use an online platform to listen to audiobooks.</p> | |

12.4 Remuneration Tribunal of South Australia - Invitation to make submission

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Report Reference | GC240326R12.4 |
| Originating Officer | Manager People and Culture – Sarah Vinall |
| Corporate Manager | Manager People and Culture - Sarah Vinall |
| General Manager | Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison |

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To inform a decision on an appropriate response to the Remuneration Tribunal of South Australia's consultation paper regarding minimum and maximum remuneration arrangements for Local Government Chief Executive Officers.

REPORT HISTORY

| Report Reference | Report Title |
|-------------------------|---|
| RSC230801R6.1 | Remuneration Tribunal – Determination of CEO Remuneration |
| GC230912R11.12 | CEO Remuneration – Submission to the South Australian Remuneration Tribunal |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Remuneration Tribunal of South Australia (RTSA) has written to South Australian Councils seeking input into the upcoming review of the remuneration structure for Local Government Chief Executive Officers (CEOs).

Councils are asked to respond to the RTSA and comment on the outlined options, or detail possible alternative options for the review, plus provide an explanation as to the specific complexities of each CEO role by no later than 15 April 2024.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1. Authorises the proposed response to the Remuneration Tribunal of South Australia which endorses alignment of CEO remuneration bands with the bands already used to determine council member allowances.**

DISCUSSION

On 16 June 2023, the RTSA made its inaugural Determination on minimum and maximum remuneration levels for local government CEOs. This Determination gave effect to section 99A of the Local Government Act 1999, requiring that Councils remunerate their CEOs within the published minimum and maximum Total Remuneration Package bands. At the time, the RTSA determined that the City of Marion is a Band 4, with a current total package range between \$319,280 and \$351,520 per annum.

In addition to the Determination, the RTSA also published an accompanying Report which contained detail as to how the banding had been reached. At the time, the Determination was subject to some criticism as, instead of creating consistency, it instead created significant disparity between councils of similar size and complexity due to basing banding largely on current remuneration arrangements. For the City of Marion, the resulting effect is an inability to compete with the remuneration potentially on offer in neighbouring and/or smaller Councils such as the Cities

of Unley, Mitcham, or West Torrens.

The RTSA has subsequently brought forward its review of the current Determination and has asked all Councils to consider alternative methods for determining remuneration as detailed in a Consultation paper.

While some of the proposed alternative methods may have merit, it has been suggested that there would be more benefit from aligning CEO remuneration bands with those already used by the RTSA to determine Council member allowances. This suggestion was put to the RTSA in a separate letter from the City of Marion seeking a new Determination following a resolution on 12 September 2023. Such bands were initially considered by the RTSA but were ultimately dismissed on the basis that they insufficiently consider the substantial variation of CEO characteristics between councils.

Alignment to the council member allowances would allow an immediate update to the bands, largely addressing the current anomalies as complexities of individual councils has already been considered.

Many council CEOs agree with the above proposed approach, with a joint submission from the cohort being developed. This submission is expected to be reasonably detailed, therefore, it is suggested the Marion submission is kept brief and with explicit endorsement of the approach detailed within the CEO submission.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Consultation Paper - Local Government CE Os [**12.4.1** - 5 pages]
2. RTSA submission March 2024 (1) [**12.4.2** - 2 pages]



Remuneration Tribunal of South Australia

CONSULTATION PAPER

Minimum and Maximum Remuneration for Local Government Chief Executive Officers

January 2024

About this consultation paper

On 16 June 2023, the Remuneration Tribunal of South Australia (**Tribunal**) issued [Determination 4 of 2023 \(Current Determination\)](#) and accompanying [Report 4 of 2023](#). The Current Determination covers 67 Councils who are grouped into eight bands. Each band contains a minimum and maximum remuneration amount that may be paid to a Council's Chief Executive Officer (**CEO**). The amount payable to a CEO is at the discretion of each Council, so long as it falls within the applicable band.

The eight bands are based on the current adjusted total remuneration packages of CEOs. The Tribunal does not consider this approach to be a long-term sustainable position and is therefore considering various options to improve the evaluation method of minimum and maximum remuneration amounts for CEOs ahead of the next review, scheduled for July 2024.

The Tribunal has some reservation about the extent of participation in the process. As the Tribunal has noted, it incorporates the substantial and unexplained diversity of remuneration arrangements between Councils which have at least some inherently similar characteristics. These are characteristics of current arrangements. Councils apply significantly different approaches to calculating and reporting on current remuneration arrangements. Those current arrangements create the potential for flow-on effects to senior staff reporting to CEOs and hence may exacerbate instability within the Local Government sector. The Tribunal is acutely aware that the effect of the current determination is to limit movements in current remuneration and that current remuneration levels require further review. That further review will require the provision of substantially more information from Local Government than that which has been provided to date.

The purpose of this consultation paper is to outline the likely approach to be adopted by the Tribunal over the coming months and offer the Local Government sector an opportunity to engage with the Tribunal to provide input and suggestions for the next review. The Tribunal emphasises that this review will be progressed in 2024. Comments and suggestions are invited but a protracted period for debate over how the review should be undertaken is not proposed.

The Tribunal is seeking to move toward a remuneration structure for Council CEOs which considers the following criteria:

- CEO position descriptions and responsibilities
- The skills and experience required
- The complexity of CEO roles
- The population size, density, and characteristics of a Council district
- The geographic size and characteristics of a Council district

- Industry issues specific to a Council district
- Social or cultural issues specific to a Council district
- Isolation and distance factors
- Accommodation issues
- Consideration of tenure and contract duration
- Specifically nominated performance criteria
- Consideration of objectively established remuneration for comparable positions
- Recognition of attraction and retention approaches.

In considering these issues the Tribunal will have regard to current remuneration arrangements but does not consider these to be determinative of future remuneration minima and maxima.

The Tribunal recognises two important considerations for Local Government relative to this review. Firstly, it is desirable that both CEOs and elected members have the capacity to have input into this review. The Tribunal recognises that this represents a complication in that arrangements and opportunities for elected members comment will need to be arranged. Secondly, the *Local Government Act 1999* (SA) provides that, following consultation with the Local Government Association, the costs of the proposed review are to be met by Councils. The Tribunal is committed to minimising these costs, provided the integrity of the review is not compromised.

This consultation paper canvasses options for consideration and comment. The Tribunal recognises there are various ways to analyse the minimum and maximum remuneration amounts to be set for Local Government CEOs and that there may be other options not covered in this consultation paper. Submissions are welcomed, however, please take into account the Tribunal's jurisdiction which is primarily contained in section 99A of the [Local Government Act 1999 \(SA\)](#).

Information required

It appears to the Tribunal that, irrespective of the approach to be taken in the future, Councils will ultimately need to provide the Tribunal with detailed position descriptions for CEOs. Further, that it is also appropriate that Councils provide a description of how current CEO remuneration arrangements have been developed and reviewed. **Consequently, the Tribunal requests that, irrespective of any submissions about the options outlined below, this information be provided to the Tribunal by no later than 15 April 2024.**

How to make a submission

Written submissions, position descriptions and/or procedures or practices in relation to the current remuneration arrangements can be sent via email to RemunerationTribunal@sa.gov.au by no later than **15 April 2024**.

Disclaimer

The views expressed in this discussion paper are of a preliminary nature only. The Tribunal's views may change as a result of the submissions it receives or as other circumstances change.

OPTION 1**PROGRESSIVELY REVIEW REMUNERATION ARRANGEMENTS
AT THE REQUEST OF INDIVIDUAL COUNCILS**

This option would allow individual Councils to make an application requesting an increase or decrease to the minimum and maximum remuneration levels applicable to its CEO. Over time, the Tribunal expects that this will result in a minimum and maximum remuneration structure that reflects objective consideration of the relevant criteria.

The Tribunal would require each application to address in sufficient detail the reasons why a Council submits an increase or decrease is warranted. Those details would need to extend beyond a simple comparison with one or more other Councils, to address the criteria already identified.

Given there are 67 Councils covered by the Current Determination, this option could be time consuming, costly for the Local Government sector who bear the reasonable costs of the Tribunal and could result in up to 67 bands applying.

More significantly, consideration of individual Councils is likely to expose the significant differences between remuneration arrangements as inconsistencies that require broader review.

The Tribunal expects to evaluate individual submissions by considering each of the criteria referenced above.

The outcome of such an individual review may differ substantially from current arrangements.

This option also raises potential costing issues. These go to whether the Local Government Association will determine whether individual reviews will be funded by Councils concerned or whether these costs should be shared amongst other Councils. If individual reviews highlight inconsistencies that require consideration, then the Local Government Association will need to consider how that is funded.

The Tribunal would need to receive strong support from a majority of Councils to consider this option and therefore those making submissions are encouraged to indicate their level of support and preparedness to be bound by this option. Those who do not believe this is a viable option should also indicate that in any submission.

OPTION 2**ENGAGE A PROFESSIONAL EXTERNAL REMUNERATION SPECIALIST**

The Tribunal is considering engaging an external remuneration specialist to undertake a detailed evaluation of the remuneration framework. The Tribunal notes that external expertise assisted in the development of the West Australian approach to developing remuneration minimums and maximums.

This process would provide an opportunity for consideration of all of the relevant criteria as they relate to each Council. It would also enable elected members from each Council to have input into a consistently applied approach.

If the external consultant reviews each Council individually, the indicative cost of such an approach is likely to be between \$300,000 - \$350,000. The Tribunal is aware that, consistent with the other options below, there may be scope to substantially reduce this cost, and will endeavour to incorporate cost reduction capacity into any arrangement reached with the selected remuneration consultant – noting that a competitive tender process will take place. The Tribunal proposes to begin conferring with the Minister about these cost estimates shortly.

The Tribunal has looked at what this approach would involve. On the information available to it, it appears the process could take up to 22 weeks, would involve cooperation from CEOs and Mayors who would need to work with the external consultant. Such a review may involve consideration of other Local Government staff functions and benchmarking with an appropriate comparator market.

OTHER OPTIONS

There are other options that might be suggested by the Local Government sector.

Without limiting these in any way, they include the potential for Councils who use established remuneration setting methodologies, to propose a broader application of these approaches to include the CEO.

In terms of the second option (engaging and external remuneration specialist) Councils which believe they have similar relevant characteristics and CEO remuneration arrangements, may wish to propose that they be collectively reviewed.

If Councils are prepared to provide all available information covering the criteria identified in this paper, the Tribunal is open to engaging with elected members and/or CEOs to consider how remuneration has been set, how Councils can be compared and the appropriate criteria for remuneration levels. Because of the number of Councils and CEOs involved, it would seem appropriate that a smaller group or groups be established with the capacity to convey information about the criteria used to establish remuneration. An important consideration in this respect will be the extent to which such an approach has unanimous support and can be expeditiously undertaken. The Tribunal estimates that such an approach would involve substantially reduced costs.

The Tribunal acknowledges that, if the Local Government sector can provide adequate information addressing each of the criteria identified in this paper, it may be possible for the Tribunal to undertake the remuneration assessment with limited additional resources and costs. However, the Tribunal's experience to date indicates this could not be achieved in a timely manner that takes into account the positions of both CEOs and elected members.

The Tribunal is open to considering other approaches that might be proposed by Councils but stresses that a consistent approach across the sector will be required.



DATE

Mr Matthew O'Callaghan
President
Remuneration Tribunal of South Australia

PO Box 21, Oaklands Park
South Australia 5046

245 Sturt Road, Sturt
South Australia 5047

T (08) 8375 6600

F (08) 8375 6699

E council@marion.sa.gov.au

Dear Mr O'Callaghan

SUBMISSION TO THE REMUNERATION TRIBUNAL OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA - LOCAL GOVERNMENT CEO MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM REMUNERATION

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission responding to the Remuneration Tribunal's Consultation Paper on the Minimum and Maximum Remuneration for Local Government Chief Executive Officers (CEOs).

The City of Marion stands by the propositions put in our submission dated 19th September 2023 (*attached once again for your convenience), I reiterate the importance of balancing the need for high calibre leadership with ratepayer value for money. Although this was the intention of the inaugural Determination of the Tribunal, with respect we would say that the Determination in fact created more anomalies across the sector; and disadvantaged councils which had been fiscally prudent in their previous remuneration offers to CEOs.

Some have recommended the use of the Western Australian Local Government model for assessing and determining CEO remuneration packages across the South Australia local government sector. The City of Marion considers their approach applicable in South Australia and worthy of consideration.

The City of Marion is aware of a Tribunal submission supported by many CEOs which echoes the views previously expressed by City of Marion: proposing a new remuneration banding structure largely aligned with those used for member allowances. The Tribunal would recall that we attached a copy of the LGA bands to the Tribunal to our September 2023 submission. The City of Marion respectfully requests the Tribunal adopts this straightforward and justifiable solution which would have due regard for regard to council relativities, with the added benefit of consistency.

Having said that, the existing LGA bands could be viewed as a justifiable base to be modified in exceptional cases to achieve more accurate relativity in light of budget, revenue, population and city/regional characteristics.

If there is more specific data which would help the Tribunal, please do not hesitate to call upon the City of Marion – we would be pleased to assist, particularly as it relates to the City of Marion.

Your sincerely

The City of Marion acknowledges we are situated on the traditional lands of the Kaurna people and recognises the Kaurna people as the traditional custodians of the land.



marion.sa.gov.au

Kris Hanna
Mayor, City of Marion



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and recognises the Kaurna people as the traditional custodians of the land.



marion.sa.gov.au

12.5 Telecommunications Tower Proposal – Nari Drive Reserve

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Report Reference | GC240326R12.5 |
| Originating Officer | Property Officer – Alicia Smith |
| Corporate Manager | Manager City Property – Mark Hubbard |
| General Manager | General Manager City Development – Tony Lines |

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to enable Council to consider a proposal in relation to the construction of a Telecommunications Tower at Nari Drive Reserve.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Indara Digital Infrastructure (Indara) contacted the City of Marion identifying Nari Drive Reserve as a potential site for the construction of a Telecommunications Tower to service the surrounding area. Staff advised Indara of the process that Council would need to follow to process their request, which includes raising the proposal with Ward Members and tabling a Council Report.

Following discussions with Council Ward Members, the applicant has been advised that the proposal for Nari Drive Reserve was unlikely to be supported by Council due to the location and likely concerns from the community.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1. Declines the proposal for a Telecommunication Tower at Nari Drive Reserve Sheidow Park and informs Indara Digital Infrastructure of its decision.**

DISCUSSION

1. Background

Indara approached Council in relation to a proposed Telecommunication Tower at Nari Drive Reserve and submitted the attached proposal (**Attachment 1**).

Staff advised the process that would need to be undertaken by Indara being:

- Indara to provide detailed design drawings to Council regarding the proposal for construction, along with proposed commercial terms being offered, and confirmation that Indara would cover all of Council's reasonable legal costs for the process.
- Internal stakeholder consultation with City of Marion staff.
- The proposal to be discussed with the respective Ward Members.
- A Council Report to be presented noting the proposal and determining whether to proceed to community consultation in accordance with the Local Government Act 1999 – noting that Council may resolve not to proceed at this point.
- Community consultation process – should Council resolve to progress to this stage.
- A further Council report – for decision following community consultation to consider granting a lease. This would be subject to statutory approvals being obtained and agreement of terms for the lease.
- Planning and statutory approvals.
- Drafting of a lease and reaching agreement on terms of the lease.

2. Site Visits

Council's Property and Biodiversity Teams met with Indara on site to discuss the proposal and advised that design drawings and a draft Heads of Terms would be required. Indara provided their preferred location at the meeting and later presented the proposal formally with a draft Heads of Terms to enable Council to proceed with internal consultation and present to Ward Members.

Council's Property Team also met with Ward Members to discuss the proposal, request feedback, and seek clarification regarding any concerns they may have prior to the proposal being presented to Council.

3. Internal consultation

Council's Biodiversity staff initially advised that Nari Reserve is an important Biodiversity site within the City of Marion. It plays a crucial role in linking Glenthorne National Park and the Marino Conservation Parks, allowing wildlife to pass through between the two critical regional parks. Over many years there have been community planting events as well as more recently the planting of 420 Eucalyptus Microcarpa (Grey Box) trees which was funded through the Federal Government's "Planting Trees for the Queen's Jubilee" program. The site is host to many native grasses as well as some important revegetation pods which provide habitat and food sources for butterflies, birds, reptiles, and insects.

Biodiversity staff would be supportive of a tower going into the reserve, subject to following conditions:

- a) The tower is to only be built in the northern portion of the reserve.
- b) No existing vegetation is damaged or removed.
- c) Access to the reserve is only from the northern gate for construction and ongoing maintenance.
- d) Full remediation of any damage to this portion of the reserve is required after construction is completed.
- e) Full hygiene protocols are established and adhered to on an ongoing basis to safeguard against the weed transfer and Phytophthora.
- f) Any leasing income (or part of) from the tower is put towards maintaining and improving Biodiversity within the reserve.

4. Ward briefing

At Council's Ward Briefing the Telecommunications Tower Proposal was presented and staff were advised the proposal would unlikely be supported by Council due to the location and likely concerns from the community.

Staff also provided the following information in response to questions from a Ward Member:

- a) A register of existing and proposed Australian Mobile Network base stations is available on the website: [Radio Frequency National Site Archive \(rfnsa.com.au\)](http://rfnsa.com.au)
- b) Under the Telecommunications Act (Federal Legislation), it is unclear whether there are any direct powers of intervention by State Government. The PDI Act allows telcos to install low-impact facilities which is part of 'prescribed infrastructure' (as per below) - but it does not convey any special powers on land acquisition or otherwise. Generally, the Federal Government can intervene if it deems the infrastructure of critical importance, however this would unlikely be the case.

- c) There is a blackspot program that identifies gaps in the provision of service however this location is not one of them.
- d) Small cells are an alternative option however not recommended at this site. After speaking with Indara in relation to the preferred location by Council of the northern corner of the reserve it was confirmed this would not be a suitable location.

5. Community Land Considerations

The Nari Drive Reserve land is described as:

Allotment 78 File Plan 148114, Certificate of Title Volume 5751 Folio 591, Allotment 738 Deposited Plan 10326, Certificate of Title Volume 5725 Folio 141, Allotment 737 Deposited Plan 10384, Certificate of Title Volume 5553 Folio 946, Allotment 752 Deposited Plan 10384, Certificate of Title Volume 5553 Folio 942, Allotment 500 Deposited Plan 10122, Certificate of Title Volume 5552 Folio 442, located at Nari Drive, Sheidow Park, is identified in Council's Community Land Register as a Buffer Reserve and is included in Council's CLMP for 'Operational & Other Community Land'.

The proposal for a telecommunications tower is not currently consistent with the Purpose for which the land is held, the Objectives, or the Proposals for the Management of the Land contained in the CLMP. The CLMP does envisage the grant of leases and licences over the land, including for business purposes, but the business purpose must be consistent with the provisions of the CLMP.

A CLMP must be amended in accordance with Section 198 of the Local Government Act 1999 prior to approval of any proposal to grant a lease and/or a licence which is not consistent with the CLMP.

Should Council determine that it would like to progress with a proposal for a telecommunication tower at Nari Drive Reserve then it would need to resolve to undertake a period of community consultation in relation to amending the CLMP.

Where a lease or a licence is proposed to be granted for a term in excess of 5 years, Council must undertake a period of community consultation in accordance with its Public Consultation Policy and the requirements of the Local Government Act 1999.

Council in its capacity as landowner may decide to proceed to undertake community consultation in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1999 and Council's Public Consultation Policy in relation to the proposal for the grant of a lease at the proposed location.

Due to the proposal not being consistent with the CLMP, Council would also need to undertake concurrent but separate community consultation in relation to amendments to the CLMP if it decides to progress the proposal to lease.

Council can at this stage resolve to decline the proposal, in which case no amendments to the CLMP would be required.

6. Recommendation

Due to the biodiversity significance of the site and feedback from the Ward Members noting the likely concerns of the community over a tower in the area, it is recommended that Council does not proceed with the community consultation process and declines the proposal for a Telecommunications Tower at this site.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Heads of Agreement - Nari Drive Reserve [12.5.1 - 4 pages]



Sheidow Park 540155

9 January 2024

CITY OF MARION
C/- ALICIA SMITH – PROPERTY OFFICER
PO BOX 21
OAKLANDS PARK SA 5046

Indara Infrastructure Pty Ltd, part of the Indara Group, lease proposal with City of Marion at Nari Drive, Sheidow Park, SA, 5158 / Lot 737 DP10384 & Lot 500 DP10122

We thank you for your interest in considering a communication facility on your property. The purpose of this letter is to obtain your agreement to enter a Lease at the above-mentioned address on the terms as outlined below.

Your in-principle approval to these terms will subsequently allow Indara to proceed with detailed design drawings, obtaining any necessary planning approvals and formalising a tenure agreement with a degree of confidence.

The terms of this proposal are as follows:

| Lease Agreement – Heads of Terms | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Lessor: | NAME: City of Marion ABN/ ACN: |
| Lessee: | Indara Infrastructure Pty Ltd - ABN 34 090 873 019 |
| Leased Area / Premises: | Part of the property described as Lot 737 DP10384 & Lot 500 DP10122 and known as Nari Drive, Sheidow Park, SA, 5158 |
| Commencement Date: | The Lease commencement date is the date both parties execute the lease. |
| Term: | 30 years with a Lessee break date every 5 years. |
| Commencement Rent: | \$20,000 per annum plus GST if applicable. The rent is a gross amount and includes all rates, taxes, and outgoings in respect of the land and Premises. Rent will be payable from the date the Lessee completes physical construction of the communications facility (Construction Date). |
| Rent Reviews: | 4% fixed increase annually on each anniversary of the commencement date of the lease. |
| Permitted Use | The Lessee may use the Premises for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating a communications facility including but not limited to installing, inspecting, constructing, storing, operating, repairing, maintaining, altering, dismantling, upgrading, and replacing the Lessee's |



| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Equipment consistent with the evolving nature of telecommunications services. |
| Sublet/Share: | Upon written notice to the Lessor. |
| Access: | The Lessor grants the Lessee (and persons authorised by the Lessee) the right to enter and access the land at all times of the day and night with or without materials, plant, vehicles, and other apparatus for the purpose of accessing the Premises and exercising the Lessee's rights under the Lease. |
| Construction Date: | The date which the Lessee accesses the Premises to substantially commence the communications facility construction works. |
| Lease Terms & Conditions | <p>The parties agree to use the Lessee's pro forma lease. The pro forma Lease is specifically written for communications facilities and includes all terms and conditions necessary for the development, operation, and maintenance of wireless communications infrastructure.</p> <p>On acceptance of the proposal in this letter, Indara will prepare and send you the legal documents for review and execution.</p> |
| Lessor Legal Costs: | <p>Whilst each party is responsible for its own legal fees, Indara advocates independent advice for its lessors and so Indara will contribute a maximum of \$1,500 plus GST towards the Lessor's reasonable legal costs and expenses which will be paid upon the execution of the Lease by the Lessor and completion of the transaction.</p> <p>The Indara Group will also pay any stamp duty, costs associated with mortgagee consent (if applicable), survey and registration costs associated with this transaction.</p> |
| Confidentiality: | The terms of this proposal and the negotiations between the Lessee (or its representative) and all parties are strictly confidential. |
| Other: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Lessee will be responsible for obtaining any planning, power, and other government approvals for the communications facility at its sole cost. The Lessor agrees that it will promptly take all reasonable steps to provide its consent to the Lessee's lodgment of any applications to obtain these consents, including signing any application forms as the owner of the property/lessor as may be requested by the Lessee. ii. The Lessee will be responsible for maintenance of the Premises and its communications facility. iii. The Lessee has the right to terminate the lease at any point up until commencement of construction. iv. This agreement is subject to the Indara Group's internal corporate approvals, plus any mortgagee and caveator consent (if applicable). v. It is not intended to be binding and acceptance of this proposal will not create an enforceable contract. |



We kindly ask that should you wish to proceed with this proposal, that you please sign and date the Acceptance of Proposed Commercial Terms below and return all pages of the signed letter to us.

If you have any further questions or queries, please do not hesitate to contact me on 0433 142 402 or by email david.hughes@indara.com

Yours sincerely

David Hughes
Site Acquisition Manager

**Acceptance of Proposed Commercial Terms: Sheidow Park 540155**

_____ (Print Name) in the capacity as _____
have read and agree to the Indara proposal as outlined in the above letter dated 9 January 2024.

Signature _____

Name (print) _____

Date _____

Please note by signing this acceptance, if you are not the owner/s of the Premises described, you warrant that you have authority on behalf of the owner/s.

To finalise the terms of this proposal by way of an appropriate legal agreement please provide the following information at the time this letter is returned.

LESSOR'S MANAGING AGENT (if applicable):

ABN Number:

Address: (not P.O. Box)

Contact Name:

Phone No:

Email:

LESSOR'S SOLICITORS DETAILS:

Firm Name:

Name of Contact:

Address: (not P.O. Box)

Phone No:

Email:

12.6 Southern Suburbs Residential Policy Code Amendment

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Report Reference | GC240326R12.6 |
| Originating Officer | Senior Strategic and Policy Planner – David Barone |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Development and Regulatory Services – Warwick Deller-Coombs |
| General Manager | General Manager City Development – Tony Lines |

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To seek endorsement on an alternative policy response for the Southern Suburbs Code Amendment for further consultation with the community.

REPORT HISTORY

| Report Reference | Report Title |
|-------------------------|--|
| GC221213R11.3 | Southern Suburbs Residential Code Amendment |
| GC230822R12.5 | Southern Suburbs Residential Policy Code Amendment |
| FORUM231205R1.1 | Southern Suburbs Residential Policy Code Amendment |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Southern Suburbs Residential Policy Code Amendment seeks to provide for increased housing choice and consistency in residential policy across the southern suburbs of the City of Marion.

The previous Draft Code Amendment underwent consultation between September and November 2023 with 471 submissions received, and a 75% / 25% split between not support / support.

Staff have reviewed the submissions and issues raised, formulated responses to the issues and explored a range of alternative policy options to present back to Council for their consideration. The options have sought to balance the intent of the Code Amendment with the feedback and identified positions of the community. It is hoped that the alternative policy option recommended will garner greater support for the housing types and increased minimum allotment sizes, particularly when the mapping indicates the extent and dispersion of the development potential.

If endorsed by Council, the alternative policies will need to undergo further public consultation.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. With regard to the Southern Suburbs Residential Policy Code Amendment for the northern suburbs of Darlington, Seacombe Heights, Seaview Downs, Seacliff Park (eastern side of Ocean Boulevard) and Marino:
 - a. Undertakes community consultation for minimum site areas / frontage widths for detached dwellings of 500m² / 10m (less 1:8 gradient) and 600m² / 12m (gradients 1:8 – 1:4) and semi-detached dwellings of 450m² / 9m (gradients <1:8 only) (as per Map 1 in Attachment 1), noting that this is an increase from the previously proposed minimum site areas of 350m², 450m² and 550m² respectively for detached dwellings (gradient <1:8). [staff recommendation]
 - OR
 - b. Undertakes community consultation for minimum site area of 450m² and

minimum frontage widths of 10m (detached) and 9m (semi-detached) for a targeted growth area only (as per Map 2 in Attachment 1), with the remainder of these suburbs to retain existing policy.

OR

- c. Resolves not to change the policies and retains the existing minimum site areas and frontage widths and communicates Council's decision to those who made submissions and the broader public.
2. With regard to the Southern Suburbs Residential Policy Code Amendment for the southern suburbs of Hallett Cove, Sheidow Park, Trott Park, O'Halloran Hill and Seacliff Park (western side of Ocean Boulevard):
- a. (Re)undertakes community consultation for minimum site areas and frontage width as previously consulted (as per Map 3 in Attachment 1), noting that previously consulted policy was potentially misunderstood, and noting that this aligns site areas to site gradients and is slightly more restrictive than existing policy. [staff recommendation]
- OR
- b. Retains the existing minimum site areas and frontage widths (as per Map 4 in Attachment 1), but rezones the Suburban Neighbourhood Zone to Hills Neighbourhood Zone and communicates Council's decision to those who made submissions and the broader public.

DISCUSSION

1. Background to the Code Amendment

The origins of the Southern Suburbs Residential Policy Code Amendment stem back from the Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment (DPA) completed by Council in 2019. The zoning for the southern suburbs was split from that DPA by the Minister for Planning, and then the ability to finalise the rezoning of the southern suburbs was placed on hold (by the Department) pending the implementation of the Planning and Design Code.

The intent of the rezoning is to provide for additional housing to accommodate population growth, as well as housing diversity in locations where access to public transport, services and infrastructure exists, as an extension to the rezoning of locations north of Seacombe Road as part of the Housing Diversity DPA.

The Code Amendment sought to revise the residential policies for the residential areas south of Seacombe Road, specifically:

- applying the Hills Neighbourhood Zone to areas of Sheidow Park, Trott Park, O'Halloran Hill and Seacliff Park (west of Ocean Boulevard) which are currently in the Suburban Neighbourhood Zone and have no policy guiding management of sloping land in these localities;
- applying reduced minimum site areas and frontage widths for residential development that is aligned to, and increases with the gradient of the land; and
- applying the Noise and Air Emission Overlay to those properties fronting Ocean Boulevard and Main South Road to mitigate impacts of these sources on new residential development.

2. Summary of Consultation Outcomes

The Code Amendment was placed on consultation from 4 September until 10 November 2023. Council received 471 submissions including one petition, across the various platforms, with 75% of those who made submissions against the proposed changes (mostly from the suburbs of Seaview Downs, Seacombe Heights, Seacliff Park and Marino), with 25% in support of the Code Amendment.

A Community Feedback Report has been prepared and distributed to the community which outlines engagement activities undertaken and identifies the key themes arising from the submissions (**Attachment 2**). These key themes are summarised below:

Those who supported the Code Amendment:

- There is a need to address housing supply and diversity, particularly considering the current shortage of housing. Renewal will allow for the replacement of existing housing to suit modern needs.
- The identified locations have large blocks suitable for new infill housing and are located with good access to local services such as schools and centres as well as public transport.

Those who did not support the Code Amendment (comments relate principally to the suburbs of Seaview Downs, Seacombe Heights, Darlington, Seacliff Park and Marino):

- There is value in maintaining these locations for large allotments that support families.
- Changes will significantly impact on the character of these neighbourhoods, particularly row dwellings, group dwellings and residential flat buildings which are completely out of character with the area and examples elsewhere demonstrate poor design outcomes.
- Allotment sizes and densities are too small and will result congestion and overdevelopment and loss of tree canopy and landscaped spaces.
- Concern about additional traffic volumes and on-street parking for local road network and capacity of existing junctions which are busy now.
- Concern about capacity of existing utility, stormwater and social infrastructure.
- Concern about the sustainability and quality of infill development, including impacts on amenity from new development on overshadowing, overlooking, noise and loss of views.

3. Response to key themes

More detailed responses to the key themes are contained in **Attachment 3**, but are summarised to the principal points below:

- Limiting future development opportunities to only detached and semi-detached dwellings for these suburbs responds to the community's concerns about row dwellings, group dwellings and residential flat buildings as housing types that are foreign to the character of this location and result in poor development outcomes.
- These locations do not exhibit special character attributes that would qualify for the application of the Character Area Overlay. The assertion of the loss of large lots for housing for families (a decreasing demographic within the City of Marion and Adelaide generally) is unfounded as a significant proportion of housing across the Council area will remain detached housing on large allotments.
- Increasing allotment sizes will respond to the concerns about the extent of change in densities within these locations, and suggestions in the range of 400m² and 600m² made within the submissions received have been considered.
- Research indicates that the loss of trees occurs with new development – whether a single dwelling or infill (refer Attachment 4). Whilst the retention of trees on existing sites is supported and strongly encouraged, any renewal of dwellings in these neighbourhoods (i.e. replacement for 1 new dwelling) is likely to also lead to tree removal and reduced extent of garden spaces. Therefore, maintaining current densities will not guarantee ongoing retention of canopy and landscaped spaces, and there is a broader educational need to emphasise the importance of landscaping on sites in mitigating urban heat (amongst other benefits). The policy response seeking detached and semi-detached dwellings, and proposing larger allotments than previously consulted, also encourages more spaces for gardens and landscaping (although this cannot be enforced beyond the Code policy of 25%).
- Concerns about infrastructure capacity are noted. However, investigations undertaken indicated local road networks and stormwater system can accommodate growth, with some upgrades of junctions required when capacities are reached (and these can be

accommodated within the road reserves in place). Furthermore, utilities have not raised concerns about the capacities of their networks to accommodate the additional dwellings.

- It is acknowledged that infill housing has the potential to increase on-street parking demand especially where it is being undertaken in concentrated areas. Parking ratios for residential development are however set by the State and are not a policy lever that councils can adjust.
- Many matters relating to aspects of outcomes for infill development such as overshadowing and loss of views all have consistent policy responses whether for single dwelling or infill dwellings on an allotment, and Council cannot alter these core Code policies for these matters.

4. Policy Options – Northern Areas

Several alternative policy options have been considered and developed by staff for the northern areas to attempt to achieve a balance between the objectives of the Code Amendment and the feedback provided by the community. These were previously presented for feedback at the Council Forum 5 December 2023 and are provided for reference within **Attachment 5**. Arising from the discussion from the forum, the following options were further evolved and fine-tuned for the northern areas while contemplating:

- Allowing development across the broader area, but only on sites that can accommodate a minimum site area of 450m² / 500m² (semi-detached / detached dwellings) where slopes are less than 1 in 8 (600m² / 12m frontage for detached dwellings on slopes 1:8 – 1:4), as well as avoiding alternative housing types such as row dwellings, group dwellings and residential flat buildings, in response to the established development pattern of these locations.
- An informed extent of area that maintains strategic infill locations next to public transport (Marino) and activity centres on Seacombe Road, where there was a level of support from those who made submissions (in some locations), established road network and the land division patterns and changes in topography.

Mapping of the options (showing maximum potential development potential) is contained in **Attachment 1 (Maps 1 and 2)**.

5. Policy Options - Southern Areas

Only two options are being further considered for the southern areas being:

- Proceed as consulted, or
- Leave the minimum site areas as they exist.

Feedback suggests that staff were not always successful in accurately informing these suburbs of the proposed changes. It is considered that there is sound planning rationale for the policy proposal for these areas which have similar landforms and development characteristics that:

- aligns the minimum site areas and frontage widths for dwelling types across the different areas; and
- limits row dwellings, group dwellings and residential flat buildings in locations where gradient is greater than 1:8, remains an appropriate policy response.

Discussion at the December Forum identified a potential to retain the policy as is, on the basis that the changes are minor, and feedback noting very few people actually made submissions for these locations).

Mapping of the options is contained in **Attachment 1 (Maps 3 and 4)**.

6. Analysis constraints

It should be noted that the identified allotments used in the mapping analysis represent the total theoretical development based on the land size and frontage widths for land parcels within the areas identified.

The City of Marion's annual growth rate over the last 10 years is approximately 1% per annum, which for the northern area equates to approximately 30 – 35 dwellings per annum.

It should be further noted that there are many factors that will influence development rates, including site availability (not each site capable will come onto the market, landowner desires, not all owners wish to subdivide etc.), market conditions and development capacity within the sector.

7. Pros and Cons of proposed alternative options

Northern suburbs of Darlington, Seacombe Heights, Seaview Downs, Seacliff Park (east of Ocean Boulevard) and Marino – minimum site areas / frontage widths for detached dwellings of 500m² / 10m (less 1:8 gradient) and 600m² / 12m (gradients 1:8 – 1:4) and semi-detached dwellings of 450m² / 9m (gradients <1:8 only)

The Pros of this option include:

- Removes the dwelling types from what was consulted in direct response to the community feedback.
- Development potential for only 12% of the northern neighbourhoods compared to 30% from the previous policy proposal.
- Larger minimum allotment sizes to that previously consulted
- More disbursed distribution of development potential across neighbourhoods will likely maintain established character of streets (although noting some clusters in streets)
- Limits infill development within the higher slopes of these neighbourhoods (none envisaged in slopes greater than 1:4)
- Maintains at least 112m² - 125m² of pervious areas for sites (semi-detached or detached)

The Cons of this option include:

- Some level of change over time across a larger area of the neighbourhoods compared to the more targeted option.
- Includes areas of Seaview Downs which had high levels of opposition to the proposal.
- Achieves limited potential housing growth outcomes (394 dwellings) but better outcome for yields compared to more targeted option.
- Does not maximise strategically positioned locations for accommodating additional housing and population.

Northern suburbs of Darlington, Seacombe Heights, Seaview Downs, Seacliff Park (east of Ocean Boulevard) and Marino – minimum site area of 450m² and minimum frontage widths of 10m (detached) and 9m (semi-detached) for targeted growth area only, with the remainder these suburbs to retain existing policy.

This option focusses potential development within these locations that have strong strategic merit to accommodate increased housing densities and population, namely within close proximity to: public transport (either bus route or train stations) and activity centre that provides services and day-to-day retail facilities.

The Pros of this option include:

- Removes the dwelling types from what was consulted in direct response to the community feedback.
- Limits the extent of infill development to a defined location that aligns with strategic growth objectives of increasing housing and population in close proximity to services, open space and public transport.
- Development potential for only 8% of the northern neighbourhoods compared to 30% from the previous policy proposal.
- Larger minimum allotment size to that previously consulted.
- Avoids infill development within the higher slope areas of these neighbourhoods.

The Cons of this option include:

- Higher level of intensity than the more disbursed option with higher minimum site areas.
- Includes areas of Seaview Downs which had high levels of opposition to the proposal.

- Achieves limited potential housing growth outcomes (260 dwellings)

Northern suburbs of Darlington, Seacombe Heights, Seaview Downs, Seaclyff Park (east of Ocean Boulevard) and Marino – maintain the existing minimum site areas and frontage widths in place.

The Pros of this option include:

- Responds to majority who made submissions about infill development.

The Cons of this option include:

- Provides very limited infill housing opportunities.
- Does not respond to overarching aims of Code Amendment
- Not aligned to those who supported the Code Amendment (25%)

Southern suburbs of Hallett Cove, Sheidow Park, Trott Park, O'Halloran Hill and Seaclyff Park (western side of Ocean Boulevard) - Proceed with minimum site areas and frontage width as previously consulted.

The Pros of this option include:

- provides a consistent suite of policies across these areas which have similar land development characteristics and land forms.
- Limits certain housing forms and increases site areas for locations with higher slopes, likely to lead to better development outcomes.
- Favours street facing housing outcomes such as detached and semi-detached dwellings, which is supported by community feedback.

The Cons of this option include:

- Potential for less infill housing opportunities across the area (250 less sites than current scenario).

Southern suburbs of Hallett Cove, Sheidow Park, Trott Park, O'Halloran Hill and Seaclyff Park (western side of Ocean Boulevard) - retain current minimum site areas and frontage widths and continue to rezone Suburban Neighbourhood Zone to Hills Neighbourhood Zone.

The Pros of this option include:

- Responds to those who made submissions about infill development (even if misinformed)

The Cons of this option include:

- Maintains irrational inconsistencies across these locations, despite similarities in characteristics; and
- Does not appropriately respond to site gradients for some locations and housing types.

8. Next Steps

Depending on the recommendations resolved, any strategy for engagement will need to focus engagement methods to respond to the level of reach needed. In the very least, the engagement response will likely include a variety of methods, including:

- Direct mailout (using Australia Post for delivery), with content potentially more tailored to the specific area rather than generic in nature.
- Electronic notification and distribution through those who made submissions, those who subscribed against the project on Making Marion, as well as Council's general digital distribution lists.
- Postcards for broader publicity
- Placement of large banners at strategic locations throughout the southern suburbs
- Drop-in sessions

The Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act, 2016 also requires that the Code Amendment be listed on the SA Planning Portal again during any consultation period.

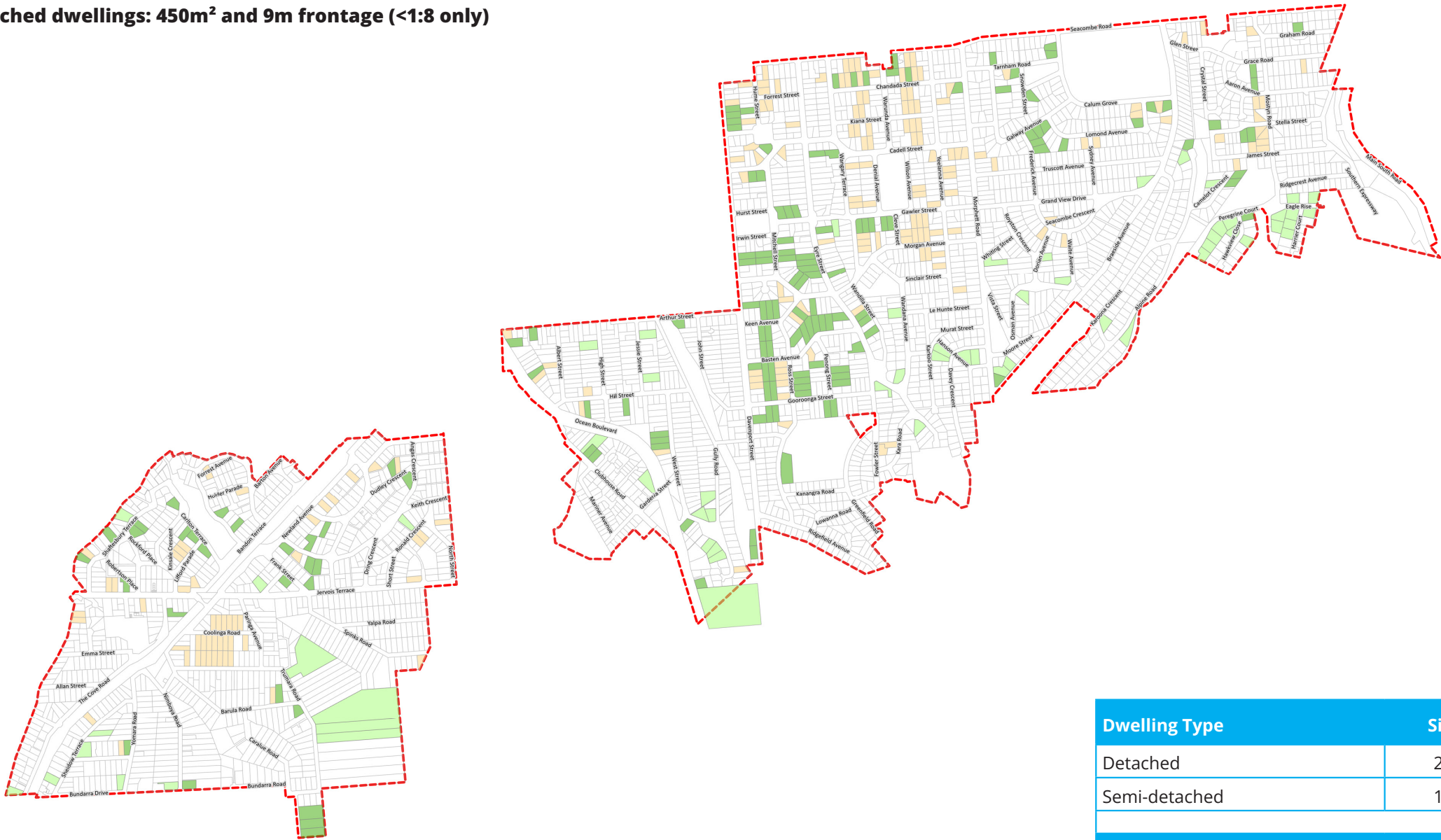
The results of any consultation will need to be reported back to Council with the final recommended policy response for endorsement and submission to the Minister for Planning.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Mapping of alternative options [**12.6.1** - 4 pages]
2. Attachment 2 - Community feedback report January 2024 [**12.6.2** - 14 pages]
3. Attachment 3 - Response to the key themes from community feedback [**12.6.3** - 4 pages]
4. Attachment 4 - Site landscaping analysis [**12.6.4** - 7 pages]
5. Attachment 5 - Forum Presentation with Options 5 December 2023 [**12.6.5** - 23 pages]

Northern Areas - Darlington, Seacombe Heights, Seaview Downs, Seacliff Park (east of Ocean Boulevard) and Marino

Map 1
Detached dwellings: 500m² and 10m frontage (<1:8), 600m² and 12m frontage (1:8 - 1:4)
Semi-detached dwellings: 450m² and 9m frontage (<1:8 only)



Note these identified allotments represent the total theoretical development based on the land size and frontage widths for land parcels within the areas identified.
The City of Marion's annual growth rate over the last 10 years is approximately 1% per annum, which for the northern area equates to approximately 30 – 35 dwellings per annum.
It should be noted that there are many factors that will influence development rates, including site availability (not each site capable will come onto the market, land owner desires (not all owners wish to subdivide), market conditions and development capacity within the sector.

| Dwelling Type | Sites | Dwellings |
|---------------------------|-------|------------|
| Detached | 269 | 269 |
| Semi-detached | 185 | 185 |
| | | |
| OVERALL TOTAL | 394 | 394 |
| % Suburb / housing growth | 12% | 12% growth |
| | | |
| As previously Consulted | 962 | 1651 |
| | 30% | 51% growth |

About this Document
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Contact the GIS Esri Administrator for data enquiries.

Northern Areas - Alternative Option 1 (Preferred)

Detached 500m² 10m (<1:8)

Semi-detached 450m² 9m (<1:8)

Detached 600m² 12m (1:8-1:4)

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Scale: 1:7,500

0

0.33

0.65

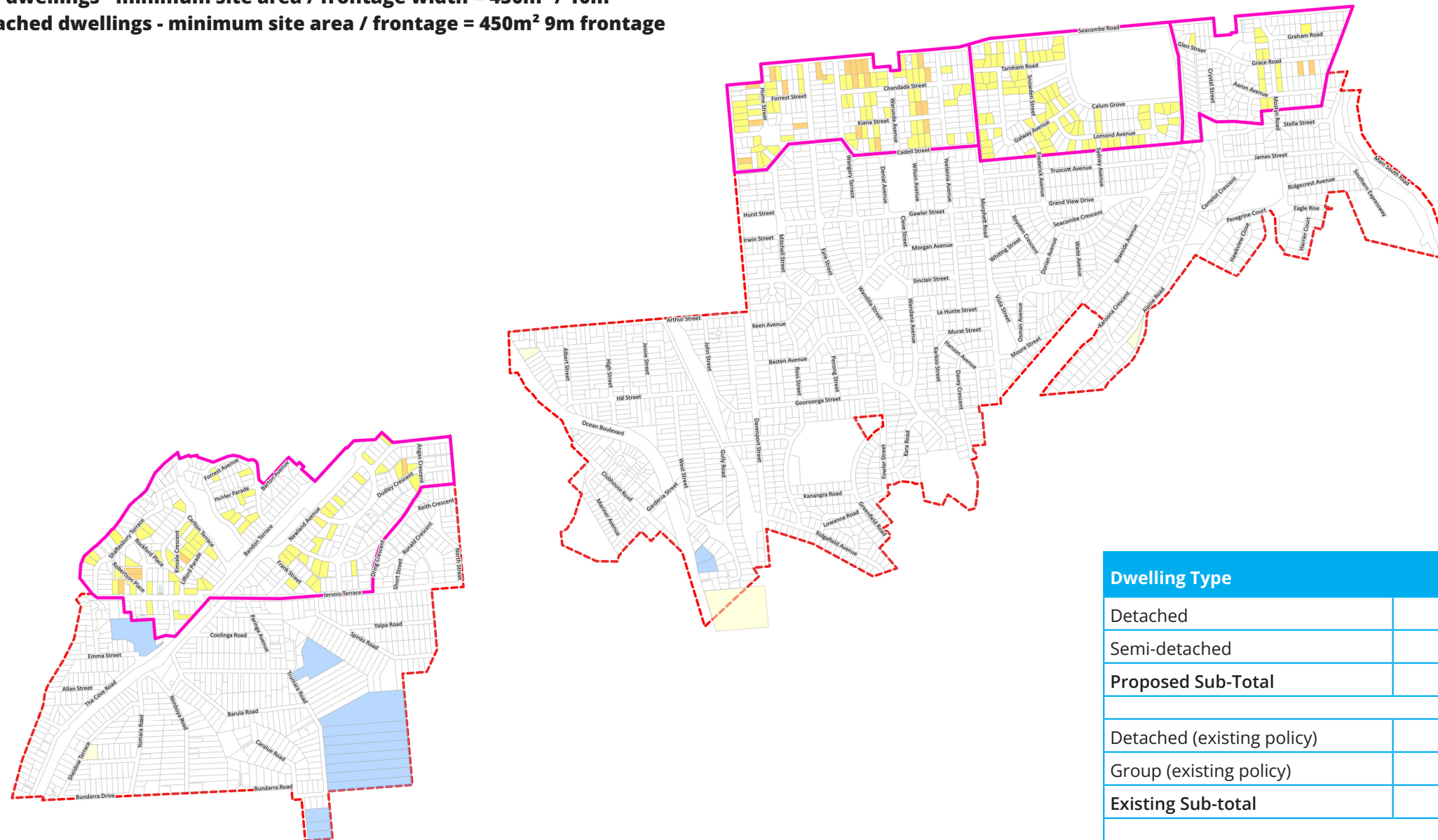
1 Km

Northern Areas (Darlington, Seacombe Heights, Seaview Downs, Seacliff Park (east of Ocean Boulevard) and Marino)

Map 2 - Limited Growth Areas

Detached dwellings - minimum site area / frontage width = 450m² / 10m

Semi-detached dwellings - minimum site area / frontage = 450m² 9m frontage



Note these identified allotments represent the total theoretical development based on the land size and frontage widths for land parcels within the areas identified.

The City of Marion's annual growth rate over the last 10 years is approximately 1% per annum, which for the northern area equates to approximately 30 – 35 dwellings per annum.

It should be noted that there are many factors that will influence development rates, including site availability (not each site capable will come onto the market, land owner desires (not all owners wish to subdivide), market conditions and development capacity within the sector.

| Dwelling Type | Sites | Dwellings |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Detached | 204 | 204 |
| Semi-detached | 27 | 27 |
| Proposed Sub-Total | 231 | 231 |
| | | |
| Detached (existing policy) | 10 | 10 |
| Group (existing policy) | 15 | 35 |
| Existing Sub-total | 25 | 45 |
| | | |
| OVERALL TOTAL | 256 | 276 |
| % Suburb / housing growth | 8% | 8% growth |
| | | |
| As previously Consulted | 962 | 1651 |
| | 30% | 51% growth |

Northern Areas - Alternative Option 2

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Group Dwellings (existing policy)

Detached (existing policy)

TNV Change Boundary

Semi-detached 450m² 9m

Detached 450m 10m



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MARION

Scale: 1:7,500

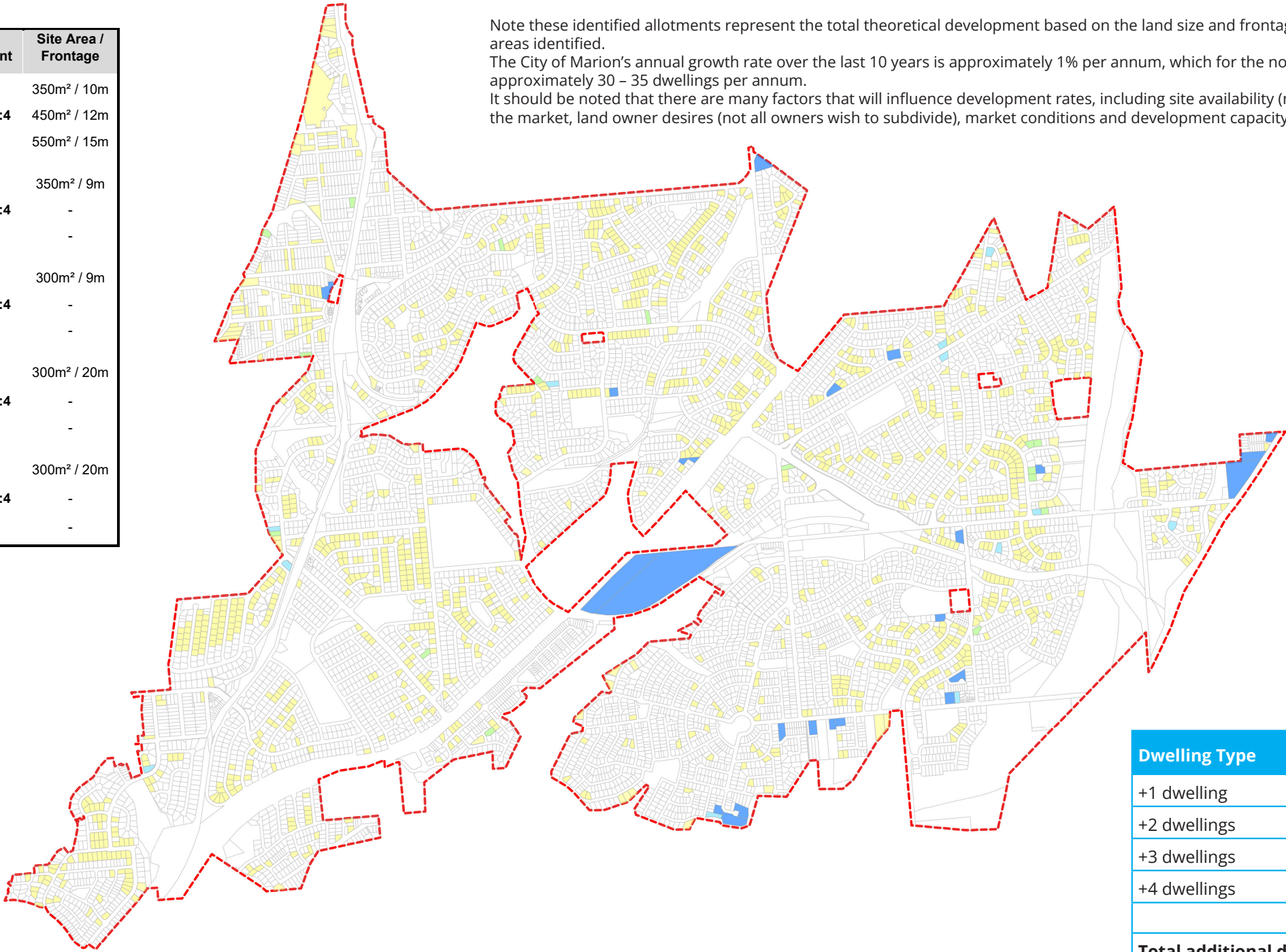
A horizontal number line with tick marks at 0, 0.33, and 0.65. The unit is labeled as Km.

Southern Areas - Hallett Cove, Sheidow Park, Trott Park, O'Halloran Hill and Seacliff Park (west of Ocean Boulevard)

Map 3 - As per consultation

| Dwelling Type | Site Gradient | Site Area / Frontage |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Detached Dwelling | < 1:8 | 350m² / 10m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | 450m² / 12m |
| | >1:4 | 550m² / 15m |
| Semi-Detached Dwelling | < 1:8 | 350m² / 9m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | - |
| | >1:4 | - |
| Row Dwelling | < 1:8 | 300m² / 9m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | - |
| | >1:4 | - |
| Group Dwellings | < 1:8 | 300m² / 20m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | - |
| | >1:4 | - |
| Residential Flat Buildings | < 1:8 | 300m² / 20m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | - |
| | >1:4 | - |

Note these identified allotments represent the total theoretical development based on the land size and frontage widths for land parcels within the areas identified.
The City of Marion's annual growth rate over the last 10 years is approximately 1% per annum, which for the northern area equates to approximately 30 – 35 dwellings per annum.
It should be noted that there are many factors that will influence development rates, including site availability (not each site capable will come onto the market, land owner desires (not all owners wish to subdivide), market conditions and development capacity within the sector.



| Dwelling Type | Sites |
|----------------------------|-------|
| +1 dwelling | 725 |
| +2 dwellings | 17 |
| +3 dwellings | 12 |
| +4 dwellings | 23 |
| | |
| Total additional dwellings | 777 |

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Southern Areas - Development potential as consulted and recommended

-  1 Additional Dwelling
-  2 Additional Dwellings
-  3 Additoinal Dwellings
-  4 or more Additional Dwellings



Scale: 1:10,000
0 0.45 0.9 Km

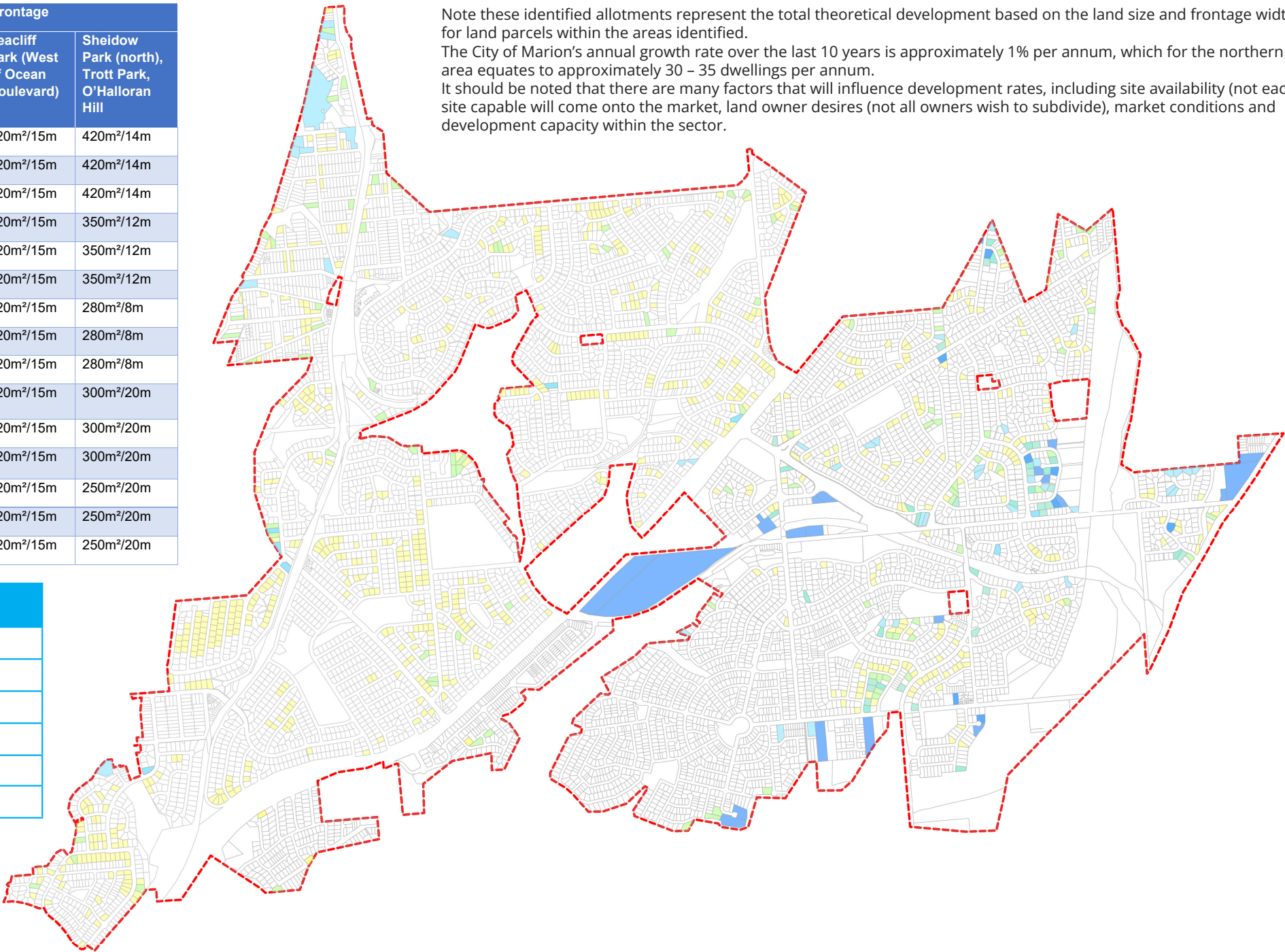
Southern Areas - Hallett Cove, Sheidow Park, Trott Park, O'Halloran Hill and Seacliff Park (west of Ocean Boulevard)

Map 4 - Maintain current minimum site areas and frontage widths

| Dwelling Type | Site Gradient | Site Area / Frontage | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| | | Hallett Cove | Sheidow Park (south) | Seacliff Park (West of Ocean Boulevard) | Sheidow Park (north), Trott Park, O'Halloran Hill |
| Detached Dwelling | < 1:8 | 350m²/10m | 450m²/15m | 420m²/15m | 420m²/14m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | 400m²/12m | 540m²/18m | 420m²/15m | 420m²/14m |
| | >1:4 | 400m²/12m | 540m²/18m | 420m²/15m | 420m²/14m |
| Semi-Detached Dwelling | < 1:8 | 350m²/10m | 450m²/15m | 420m²/15m | 350m²/12m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | 400m²/12m | 540m²/18m | 420m²/15m | 350m²/12m |
| | >1:4 | 400m²/12m | 540m²/18m | 420m²/15m | 350m²/12m |
| Row Dwelling | < 1:8 | 300m²/9m | 450m²/15m | 420m²/15m | 280m²/8m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | 350m²/10m | 540m²/18m | 420m²/15m | 280m²/8m |
| | >1:4 | 350m²/10m | 540m²/18m | 420m²/15m | 280m²/8m |
| Group Dwelling | < 1:8 | 300m²/20m | | 420m²/15m | 300m²/20m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | 400m²/20m | | 420m²/15m | 300m²/20m |
| | >1:4 | 400m²/20m | | 420m²/15m | 300m²/20m |
| Residential Flat Building | < 1:8 | 300m²/20m | | 420m²/15m | 250m²/20m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | 400m²/20m | | 420m²/15m | 250m²/20m |
| | >1:4 | 400m²/20m | | 420m²/15m | 250m²/20m |

| Dwelling Type | Sites |
|----------------------------|-------|
| +1 dwelling | 762 |
| +2 dwellings | 142 |
| +3 dwellings | 94 |
| +4 dwellings | 28 |
| | |
| Total additional dwellings | 1026 |

Note these identified allotments represent the total theoretical development based on the land size and frontage widths for land parcels within the areas identified.
The City of Marion's annual growth rate over the last 10 years is approximately 1% per annum, which for the northern area equates to approximately 30 – 35 dwellings per annum.
It should be noted that there are many factors that will influence development rates, including site availability (not each site capable will come onto the market, land owner desires (not all owners wish to subdivide), market conditions and development capacity within the sector.



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Southern Areas - Development potential as per existing policy

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| One Additional Semi | Two Additional Group | Three Additional Group |
| One Additional Detached | Two Additional RFB | Four Additional RFB |

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Scale: 1:10,000

0 0.45 0.9 Km

N

Southern Suburbs Residential Code Amendment

Community feedback report

January 2024

A great place to work
marion.sa.gov.au



Consultation overview

Purpose of engagement:

To generate feedback from the community on whether they support, or do not support the policy changes proposed within the Southern Suburbs Residential Policy Area Code Amendment.

Engagement/communication methods

- Engagement was scheduled to run from 04/09/2023 until 23/10/2023
- A direct mail was sent to over 12,500 properties in the affected areas by a private company
- Due to an identified mailout issue, additional direct letterbox drops were done to selected locations and consultation was extended until 10/11/2023
- 2 scheduled drop-in sessions were held with an additional 2 drop-in sessions held in response to extended timeframe and mailout issue
- Signage was installed in key locations throughout the affected areas to notify residents of the extension to consultation
- A social media campaign provided posts at key stages throughout the consultation
- Paper surveys and the Draft Guidelines were available at the Cove Civic Centre and Council Administration building
- The Making Marion project page was developed with key project documents and community survey and was monitored through the consultation
- The project was published on the SA Planning Portal with link to the survey and the Making Marion page

Consultation activities undertaken

An Engagement Plan was prepared which mapped stakeholders and their interests and aligned engagement methods to the stakeholders, including mandatory legislative requirements within the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act, 2016*.

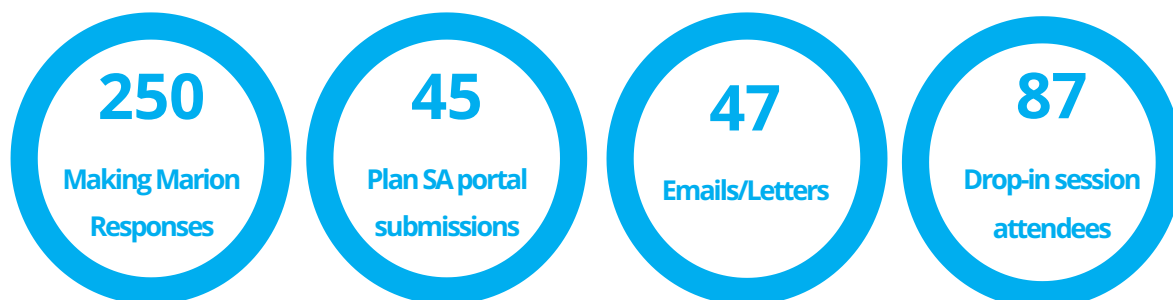
| Stakeholder | Activity / Method |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Landowners and occupiers | Letters, Social Media Posts, Making Marion page (email to registered users) / SA Planning Portal, Drop-in sessions, Signage, One-on-one meetings and phone calls, email responses |
| State Agencies | Letter |
| Utility Providers | Letter |
| LGA and Neighbouring Councils | Letter |
| 5049 Coastal Community Association | Letter |
| Boral Quarries | Letter |
| Local MPs | Letter |
| Mayor and Elected Members | Briefings (Full Council, Committee and Ward levels), Invitations to drop-in sessions |

Mailout to residents

Issues were identified with the mailout to landowners and occupiers within parts of the affected area during the engagement period. In response to this:

- additional letterbox drops were undertaken for a number of streets where there was uncertainty as to whether letters had been delivered;
- the consultation period was extended to provide those who were notified later to provide more time to make a submission;
- two additional drop-in sessions were held and promoted through social media;
- signage was placed at key locations throughout the affected area to further promote the Code amendment and the extension of the consultation period.

Consultation outcomes



Key themes from what we heard

Those in support:

- Supports housing supply and diversity
- Suitability of these locations

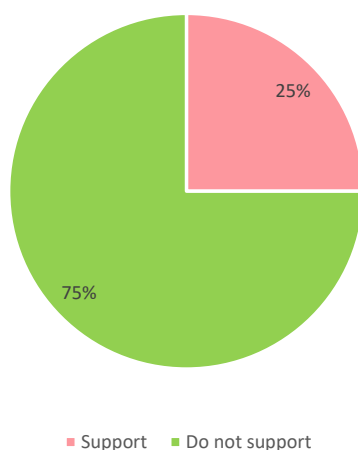
Those against:

- Value of location for large allotments and family homes
- Impacts on the valuable established character
- Loss of tree canopy and vegetated areas
- Adequacy of existing infrastructure
- Additional traffic and on-street parking impacts
- Lots are too dense / small and types of dwellings allowed
- Sustainability and quality of development
- Impacts on amenity of existing dwellings
- Focus for growth should be more strategic
- There should not be a 'one size fits all' approach.

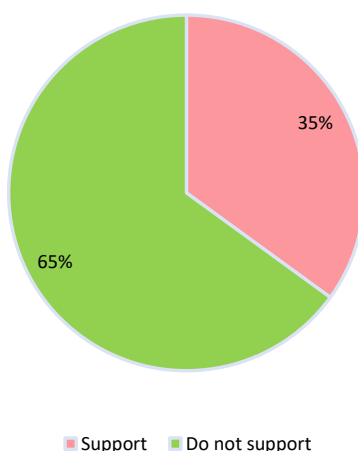
Consultation Outcomes

Levels of support or not are detailed below with and without petition feedback.

Including petition feedback (471 submissions)



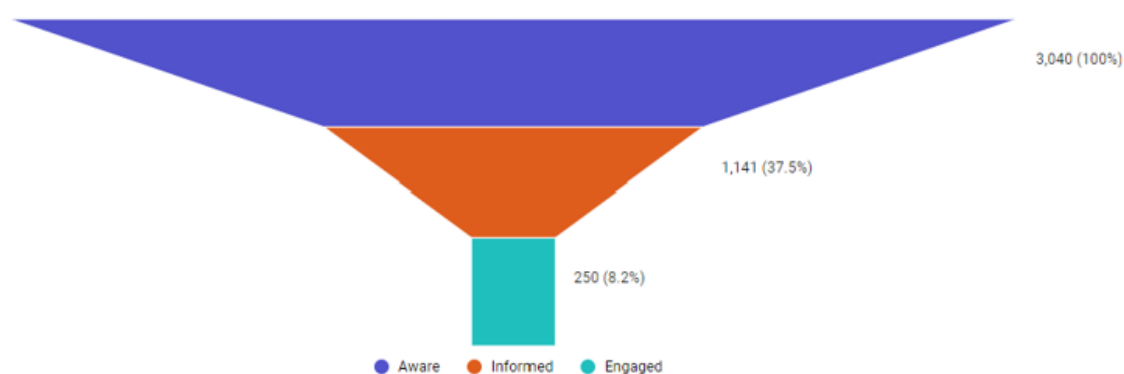
Excluding petition feedback (330 submissions)



Consultation Outcomes

Making Marion:

Out of 3,000 visits to the Making Marion project page, we recorded over 1,000 views of the project materials, and a total of 250 completed surveys.



Definitions:

Aware - Community member has made at least one visit to the project page

Informed - Community member has accessed some available material on the project

Engaged - Community member has contributed to the project using available tools (i.e. survey)

Consultation Outcomes

Plan SA Portal

A total of **45** submissions were provided directly via the Plan SA Portal. Note that some of these were made by people who also made submissions on the Making Marion Survey or via letters.

Letters / Emails / Hard Copy Surveys

A total of **47** Submissions were received letters, emails or hard copy surveys. A total of 14 of these comprised a "standardised" format / set of words distributed by the petitioner.

Social Media

13 posts were made across our channels to raise awareness of the consultation and in particular the extension of the consultation period and additional drop-in sessions.

Petition

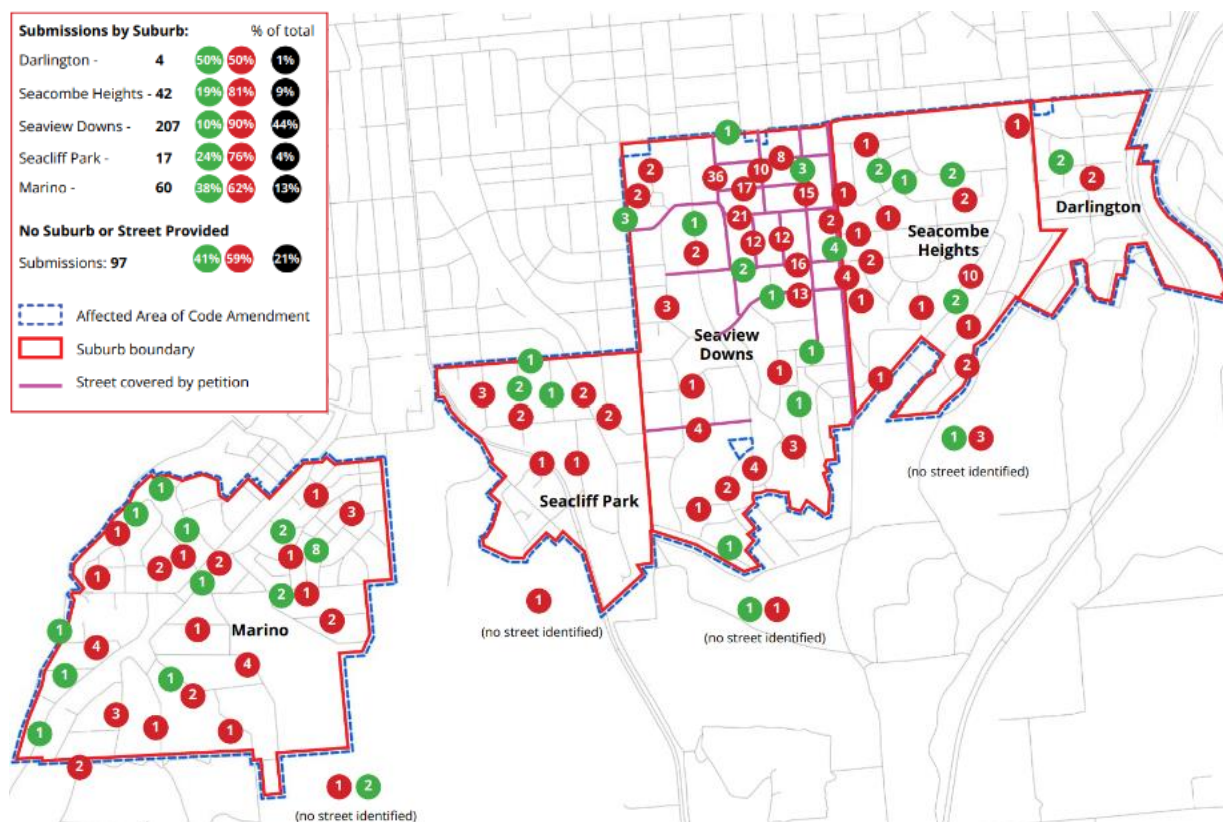
A petition was submitted by a resident of Seaview Downs, with collection of **146** signatures from residents in selected streets within Seaview Downs (some of which had made separate submissions).

Drop-in Sessions

A total of **87** people attended the four drop-in sessions held with sessions generally having between 7 and 30 attendees.

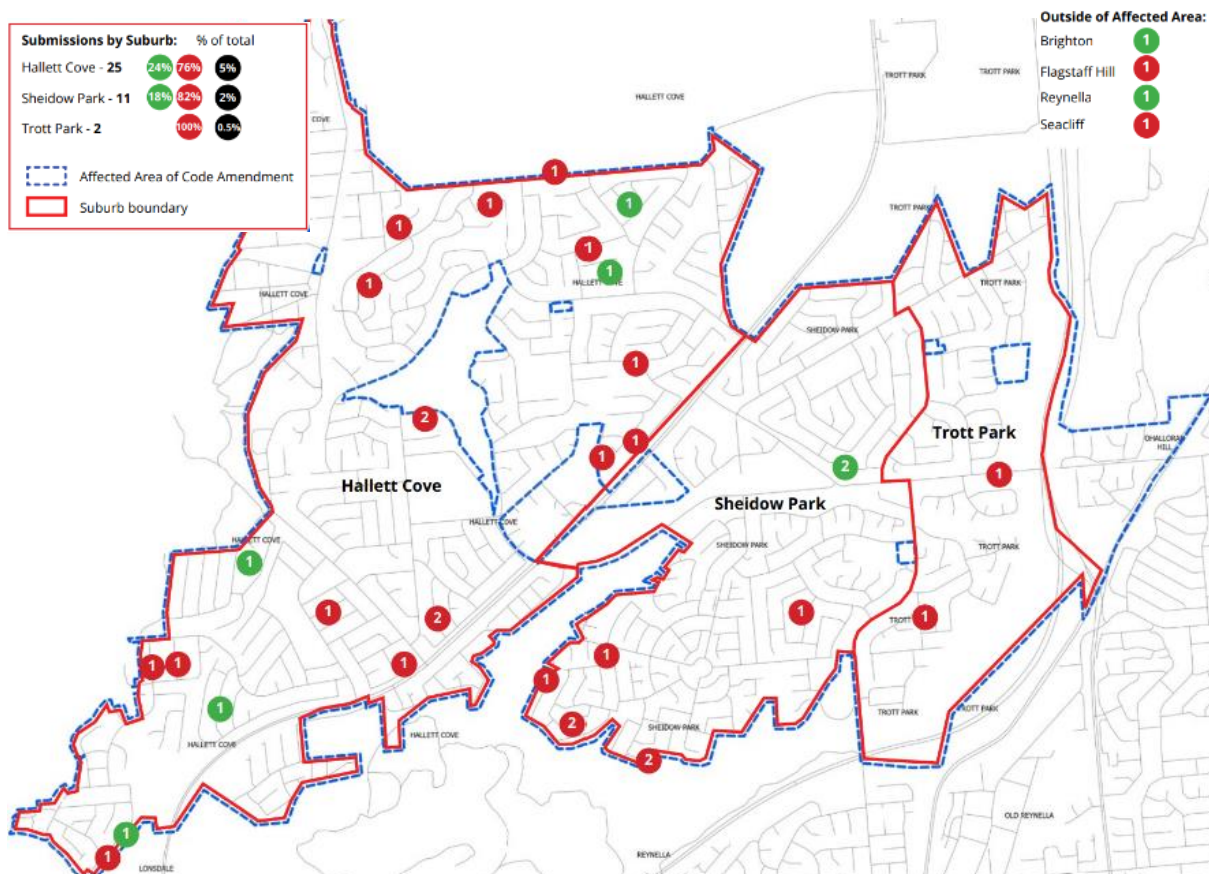
Distribution of Responses (North)

The following map identifies the spatial distribution of submissions in the northern portion of the southern suburbs. Those marked in red represent those who indicated they did not support the proposed policy whilst those in green indicate those who were in support of the proposed policy.



Distribution of Responses (South)

The following map identifies the spatial distribution of submissions in the southern portion of the southern suburbs. Those marked in red represent those who indicated they did not support the proposed policy whilst those in green indicate those who were in support of the proposed policy.



What we heard – Key themes

The following key themes have been derived from a summary of the submissions received.

Those in support

Housing supply and diversity

- There is a need to accommodate additional housing supply to support population growth occurring, particularly considering current shortages
- There is a need to provide opportunities for existing housing to be redeveloped with new housing that better suit modern needs

Suitability of these locations

- These locations contain housing from the 1950s and 60s which do not suit modern living requirements and are on large blocks, meaning they are suitable for new infill housing at increased densities.
- These locations have good access to local services such as schools and centres, and also public transport.

Those against

Value of location for large allotments and family homes

- Many existing residents selected this location and neighbourhood because of the large blocks and inability to further subdivide (relates principally to suburbs of Seaview Downs, Seacombe Heights, Marino and Seacliff Park).
- These allotments provide increasingly fewer opportunities to have big yards for families and children to play and this should not be lost (relates principally to suburbs of Seaview Downs, Seacombe Heights, Marino and Seacliff Park).
- Development potential of these locations will price out potential families establishing in these locations as they will be competing with developers.

Impacts on the valuable established character

- Changes will significantly alter the character of the neighbourhoods through a range of impacts (trees, front yards, closer housing etc) (relates principally to suburbs of Seaview Downs, Seacombe Heights, Marino and Seacliff Park).
- These neighbourhoods comprise valued quality architecture from the 1950's, 60's and 70's that will be lost from demolition.
- New development will be bland and reduced quality of design and construction.

What we heard – Key themes (cont)

Those against (cont)

Loss of tree canopy and vegetated areas

- There are no controls for the retention of trees on the land and this is an important part of the character of these locations.
- Loss of trees will significantly increase urban heat loads in these locations (relates principally to suburbs of Seaview Downs, Seacombe Heights, Marino and Seacliff Park).
- Loss of trees will impact greatly in existing habitat for birdlife, lizards and biodiversity and cannot be replaced by monoculture of street trees (relates principally to suburbs of Seaview Downs, Seacombe Heights, Marino and Seacliff Park).
- Loss of trees will impact on views to suburbs of Seaview Downs, Seacombe Heights, Marino and Seacliff Park from the plains areas as part of the hills face.

Adequacy of existing infrastructure

- Existing utility infrastructure was not designed to accommodate additional housing and population and is currently struggling with many current problems (relating principally to power, water and sewer).
- Infill development will significantly increase stormwater run-off which will impact on current stormwater systems which are not designed to handle increased volumes. Currently have problems in some locations and this is potentially a larger issue with greater sloping areas.
- Existing social infrastructure is currently at capacity and additional populations will further exacerbate issues with access (principally raised in relation to schools and medical facilities).
- There is insufficient investigation within the Code Amendment demonstrating capacity and strategic plan for potential upgrade of infrastructure as a result of the development facilitated by the Code Amendment.

Lots too dense / small and types of dwellings

- Allotment sizes are too small and will result in congestion and overdevelopment.
- Row dwellings, group dwellings and residential flat buildings are completely out of character with the area and recent examples in neighbouring infill suburbs demonstrate that they generally result in poor design and quality outcomes.
- A range of alternative minimum lot sizes are suggested ranging from 400m² to 600m² but several suggesting 500m².

What we heard – Key themes (cont)

Those against (cont)

Additional traffic and on-street parking impacts

- Roads are currently busy with on street parking which creates congestion and issues with safety. This is heightened within sloping areas where people park on streets instead of steep driveways and where roads are narrow and winding.
- Additional infill development will further worsen on-street parking due to additional driveways (loss of on-street parking) as well as lack of parking used or provided for new development.
- New dwellings should be required to provide at least 3 off-street parking spaces.
- Key junctions along Secombe Road (Morphett Road and South Road) are already failing with stationary traffic at multiple times throughout the day and this will exacerbate this.
- Local streets servicing the neighbourhoods (suburbs of Seaview Downs, Seacombe Heights, Marino and Seacliff Park) have limited through routes and so rely on a handful of key collector streets which are already very busy.
- There is insufficient investigation within the Code Amendment demonstrating capacity and strategic plan for potential upgrades of road network and junctions as a result of the development facilitated by the Code Amendment.

Sustainability and quality of development

- Infill development does not result in sustainable development outcomes through impacts on vegetation and canopy, extensive pervious surfaces, use of dark colours, materials and performance.
- Infill development is generally of poor quality and as investment properties result in generally a poor streetscape with a lower quality of maintenance.

Impacts on amenity of existing dwellings

- Infill development will result in increased impacts on amenity of existing properties by virtue of:
 - Walls on boundaries
 - Overshadowing
 - Overlooking
 - Loss of views
 - Additional noise impacts

What we heard – Key themes (cont)

Those against (cont)

Focus for growth should be more strategic

- Council should accommodate population growth to strategic sites and corridors as outlined within the 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide and the Greater Adelaide Regional Plan Discussion Paper. This is preferred to general infill and will result in better outcomes.
- There are other locations in greenfields areas (in other Councils) that can accommodate increased densities as part of master planned developments which are also more affordable.

There should not be a one size fits all approach

- The 'Southern Hills' suburbs of Seaview Downs, Seacombe Heights, Marino, Seacliff Park and Darlington have vastly different characteristics than those suburbs further south and so should be treated differently from a policy perspective.

Next steps

- On the basis of the feedback, council staff are working through the feedback received to develop potential alternative policy options
- Additional investigations will be undertaken to respond to matters raised through feedback (principally infrastructure capacity and needs)
- The suggested options will go to council for consideration in March 2024
- If endorsed, further consultation will be undertaken on the alternative options

Response to the Key Themes from community feedback for the Southern Suburbs Residential Policy Code Amendment.Maintaining large allotments

There is merit in providing some diversity in allotment sizes across all neighbourhoods, to support a range of needs from the community, including those who do not seek large rear yards, or wish to stay in the neighbourhood but are wanting to downsize their accommodation and yard spaces.

The fear of removal of all large allotments within this location and the Council area is unfounded. The predominant form of housing across the Council area is in the form of detached dwellings on low density allotments (typically around 700m² and over). Notwithstanding the degree of infill occurring across parts of the Council area, this will remain the case for a considerable amount of time, given the extent of housing stock and rates of renewal occurring.

Nevertheless, there may be some merit in exploring options that remove the development potential of locations to maintain current densities / development potential in response to this concern, for example in locations of higher slopes.

It is also likely that alternative policy options that have larger minimum site areas could prevent a significant number of allotments from being able to be subdivided, due to the size of the allotments in these locations, and as such will in effect provide a level of retention of larger allotments in these neighbourhoods.

Impact on Character

A large part of the concern about loss of character was related to the potential for row dwellings, group dwellings and residential flat buildings, but also related to frontage widths and front yards, and the spaces around buildings, including rear yards. Removing the potential for non-street facing housing types goes a large way to addressing most of these concerns. Nevertheless, the community values the nature of front yard spaces and widths associated with these locations which speaks to a visual appearance that contributes to the established streetscape.

There is a fine balance required to provide opportunities for street facing development (to avoid hammerhead style development) and maintain frontage widths that support landscaped front yards. There may be scope in increasing the required frontage widths for detached dwellings in these locations, provided it does not negate the ability for any development to occur, and this will be largely dependent on the characteristics of the allotments in these locations. This can be tested as part of the mapping in the development of alternative policy options.

Other elements that contribute to character include setbacks, building levels and site coverage and these remain consistent whether a site is accommodating one or more dwellings. The existing building height limit is 2 building levels or 9 metres, and the Code Amendment does not seek to change this. The Hills Neighbourhood Zone supports front setbacks that are contextual with the streetscape and so would support more appropriate design responses. Site coverage, side setbacks and rear setbacks are all core policy within The Code for this zone and so Council has no flexibility to alter these policies.

It is noted that these locations have not been previously identified as having the attributes to support the application of a character overlay (in the same way other areas such as Glandore do). The Character Overlay requires high levels of consistency in character attributes for designation. The variability of housing stock, eras, styles, as well as sizes does not support such a designation.

Dwelling types

A clear direction is to the desire to limit development in the future to those that better align with the established development pattern in these neighbourhoods – street facing developments such as detached dwellings and semi-detached dwellings.

In response to these community concerns, the removal of these housing types will directly address these concerns, notwithstanding that this will reduce the potential diversity of housing typologies into the future for these neighbourhoods.

Good planning practice would support the focus for such housing typologies in those locations that have excellent access to public transport, open space and community facilities.

Size of allotments / density

The northern areas represented the largest change to density within the Code Amendment, and as such, not surprisingly, the strongest response from the community. Notwithstanding this, increased densities (from existing) continue to have merit as the characteristics of these neighbourhoods do not differ from those north of Seacombe Road.

It is clear from the feedback, that there is a desire for larger minimum allotment sizes from those proposed during consultation be considered for these locations.

Comparison of density policies for the neighbourhoods in adjacent Council areas with comparable characteristics indicates a wide range of minimum allotment sizes, including:

- 360m² - 390m² within O'Halloran Hill, Bedford Park and Flagstaff Hill (City of Onkaparinga)
- 425m² - 500m² within Clapham, Panorama and Lower Mitcham (Mitcham Council)
- 700m² - 1200m² within the Pasadena, Panorama, Lynton (Mitcham Council)

A number of submissions made alternative suggestions to minimum allotment sizes, including some that suggested 500m² is a more appropriate size to respond to the established pattern of allotments in this location but allow some limited development. This also aligns with those in place for the lower slopes within the City of Mitcham.

Loss of tree canopy and garden spaces

The loss of tree canopy (non-regulated trees) often results from the redevelopment of sites, and this occurs whether the redevelopment is for a single dwelling or multiple dwellings. This concern has arisen from perception of recent infill development within surrounding neighbourhoods and is difficult for Council to control given limitations in development controls associated with trees that are not Regulated trees. This, however, does not imply that development should be prevented from occurring at all.

The concerns have however also been based on the loss of garden spaces more generally to front yards and rear yards as a result of smaller allotments.

A brief analysis of some recent detached dwellings on single allotments in this location has been undertaken to examine how this translates and compares to infill development in adjacent locations and can be found within **Attachment 3**. More contemporary development (including those single dwellings on allotments) is typically resulting in larger buildings on sites which, combined with paved spaces, garaging and swimming pools (in some instances), similarly results in reduced landscaped spaces to historic patterns of development.

In this regard, the Code provides the following measures to limit loss of garden spaces including:

- site coverage (which the Hills Neighbourhood Zone is set at 40% for sites less than 1:8 and 50% for sites greater than 1:8)
- minimum impervious areas and deep soil zones as follows:
 - 10% - 25% based on the size of the allotments proposed in this area.
 - minimum of 30% of land forward of the building line and front boundary
 - deep soil zone of either 10m² or 7% of the area for the planting of a tree (depending on the size of the allotment)

A policy direction to provide for detached and semi-detached dwellings only (compared to previous proposal which supported a greater range of housing types) will improve the ability to provide for more landscape space as common driveways are avoided and less building areas typically result across the allotment.

Traffic Volumes / on-street parking

The requirements for on-site car parking for dwellings (including the number and sizing) is core policy set within The Code and cannot be altered by Council as part of this Code Amendment.

On-street parking requirements for dwellings relate principally to bedroom numbers more so than dwelling types for detached and semi-detached dwellings, with a minimum of 2 required for 2 bedrooms or more (the majority of new dwellings built). Only one of these needs to be covered (i.e. a garage or carport). Quite often dwelling applications exceed these minimum requirements (double garaging and driveways).

Many problems associated with infill development is not necessarily related to the number of parking spaces provided on sites (in most instances there are between 2 to 4 spaces), but rather the use of garaging for vehicle parking instead of storage.

The introduction of The Code also introduced policy which seeks to ensure that any infill land division supports the retention of on-street parking and specifically requires the retention of 1 on-street car park for every 3 dwellings proposed, as well as criteria around clearance from street furniture and street trees.

All of the above policy is Core policy within The Code and cannot be amended by this Code Amendment.

An assessment of the anticipated traffic impacts of the potential resultant development was included in the Code Amendment investigations and confirmed that the local road network can accommodate the anticipated traffic volumes. Key road junctions will, over time, require upgrades, and this would be factored into any Local Area Traffic Management Plan as development occurs.

Options that further reduce dwelling yields for this area from what was previously consulted (as anticipated) will not have any new implications for the local road network.

Capacity of Infrastructure and Stormwater

Concerns about the capacity of infrastructure and stormwater are also unfounded. Utilities have factored into forward planning of infrastructure the potential infill opportunities for these locations. Importantly, none of the utility agencies provided any advice or concerns regarding the ability of infrastructure to manage the anticipated loads.

Management of stormwater run-off onto Council's stormwater system will be required as a result of the potential increased impervious areas that result from infill development. The Code has policies in place to ensure that Council's assessment staff (and engineers), ensure that resultant development achieves appropriate detention of stormwater.

In any event, the alternative policy options suggested would reduce potential future dwelling demands on infrastructure from what was previously investigated.

Concerns about impacts on amenity

The design of development will need to address issues on amenity of both occupants and neighbours, particularly when it comes to aspects such as, building on boundaries, building heights / two storey development, overlooking and overshadowing, outlook, natural ventilation, noise, etc. These design and amenity issues are addressed by existing Core Code policy in the Zone (boundary walls, building heights) other parts of the Planning and Design Code (General Section Design in Urban Areas and Interface between land uses modules). These matters are as likely to apply to single dwellings on allotments than a site that is proposed for two dwellings.

It should also be noted that the construction of two storey buildings and walls on the boundary are currently supported by the zone and have been by previous Development Plans for over 20 years. As Core policy, these measures and criteria cannot be changed by Council.

Concern about sustainability and quality of development

The environmental performance of dwellings within the South Australian Planning System is largely governed by the Building Code of Australia, where all new dwellings are required to achieve a 6-star energy rating, which governs placement and design of windows, insulation, building materials and appliances.

The concerns around quality of more recent development in locations undergoing significant infill relates as much to the style and design of development (being more contemporary in nature) than it does for the quality of the materials used. In this regard, the planning system cannot prevent more contemporary approaches to architecture and design, nor the use of a different range of materials, particularly where they complement those established in the locality, and without any historic or character overlays in place. Fundamentally, the suitability of materials and construction methods is governed by the Building Code.

Infill focussed in strategic locations

There is merit in arguments which seek the focus for population growth within strategic locations, being those with excellent access to frequent public transport, a full range of services and facilities, as well as open space areas. In many respects, the previous Housing Diversity DPA supported this notion.

It should be noted that much of the southern areas covered by the Code Amendment already facilitate minimum allotment sizes that support infill development and, as such, these concerns were more representative of those within the northern areas where the rate of change proposed was larger.

There is however merit in supporting increased densities in these parts of the southern suburbs in that they are typically well positioned locations that have good access to services and facilities that support the local population (and increases in catchment populations would support further expansion and investment into these facilities / services). They also have access to good infrastructure, open spaces, and proximity to major employment nodes for the region, being Flinders University, Tonsley, Marion Centre and Lonsdale.

Therefore, these locations remain appropriate and suitable for increases in density.

Analysis of landscape coverage across recent developments.

The Purpose of this Analysis

The aim of this analysis is to gain a better understanding of the impacts of infill development on landscaping across sites, in response to concerns about potential impacts from infill development.

Methodology

The methodology for this analysis was to focus on recent developments within the affected area of the Code Amendment's northern suburbs, along with recent one into two land divisions that have occurred in the suburbs immediately north of Seacombe Road (as comparison locations – any often referenced in discussions at Community Drop-in sessions).

Importantly, the review was focussing on the types of infill development to that being preferred for the future development of the affected areas, and not those housing types that the community opposes (row dwellings, group dwellings and residential flat buildings). This is important in that many of the recent development examples north of Seacombe Road are in fact in the form of other housing types at densities that are in excess of those proposed as part of the Code Amendment.

Measurement of garden spaces was undertaken on the basis of two aspects which impact on the established character of locations (and in response to Code policies that exist governing this issue)

- as a ratio / percentage of the overall site
- as a ratio / percentage of space forward of the dwelling and street frontage)

Measurements of areas was determined from aerial photography within GIS against site area data. Measured landscaped areas included garden beds, lawns, treed areas, but did not include road verges (outside of the property boundary). Notwithstanding forming part of private open space areas, paved spaces, outbuildings/verandahs/patios and swimming pools were not included in the calculation.

Observations from analysis

Observations of the single dwellings on conventional (large) allotments examples include:

- Landscaped areas typically range from 11% to 41%, but are mostly in the 20 – 25% range
- Proportion of front yards that are landscaped range from 14% to 54%, with most in the order of 30%-40%. Variation relates to driveway widths (single versus double) and use of front yard for additional parking spaces.
- Most sites have a tree on them (even if small), with some sites containing three or more. But not all sites contain trees, despite room for them (perhaps a reflection of values of owner than ability of the site).

Observations of the detached and semi-detached dwellings on infill allotments include:

- Landscaped areas typically range from 17% to 36%, but are mostly in the 28 – 36% range.
- Smaller allotments typically have lower landscape ranges, with lots in the order of 430 – 450m² having higher ranges.

Analysis of landscape coverage across recent developments.



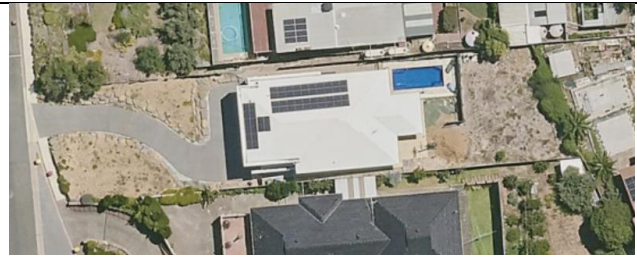
- Proportion of front yards that are landscaped range from 32% to 60%, with most in the order of 48%-56% which is surprisingly high. Variation relates to driveway widths (single versus double).
- Most sites have no tree on them despite room for them (perhaps a reflection of values of owner than ability of the site). A few sites accommodate multiple trees, including some large mature trees, demonstrating it is possible to plant on smaller sites.

Findings from analysis

- The proportion of landscaped areas between an infill sized allotment and single dwelling conventional allotments is surprisingly similar, if not marginally in favour of infill sites.
- There are many other aspects to development of sites that have a greater influence to the extent of landscaped space than the dwelling and site size alone. These include:
 - extent of paved spaces (not development and cannot be controlled)
 - number and size of outbuildings (more likely on larger allotments)
 - presence of pools (more likely on larger allotments).
- The larger allotments were more likely to have trees planted on them than for infill allotments. The lack of trees on infill sites is however, not considered to be as a direct result of the lack of space, as some sites contained them (and more than 1), but rather the owner's wishes.
- Surprisingly, the proportion of landscaped areas to front yards from the samples selected was higher for the infill examples, however, this is likely to be a direct result of the presence of predominantly double garaging for the single dwelling sites (including very wide driveways), versus single garaging for most of the infill development sites. There is planning policy which prevents double garaging for narrower fronted sites (less than 12m), however, this does not apply where examples are two building levels, and this could significantly influence outcomes along street frontages for infill sites. The larger the infill site, the easier it will be to accommodate a single storey dwelling.
- In most cases for infill development, the percentage of landscaping achieves or exceeds the minimum percentage (25%) identified by the Planning and Design Code for sites over 450m². For the larger single dwelling allotments, most did not achieve this as a result of additional areas put in place post approval (i.e. paving and outbuildings).
- The majority of the examples examined, were assessed and approved prior to the Planning and Design Code. The Code now provides for minimum impervious areas, deep root zones for the planting of a tree, as well as minimum percentages of front yards as landscaped spaces (30%). These policies are considered to provide sufficient guidance to retain an adequate percentage of landscaping reflective of recent development within the affected area.

Analysis of landscape coverage across recent developments.

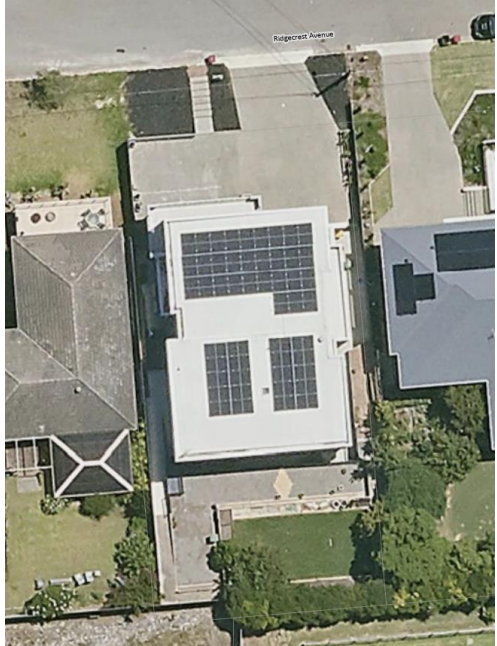


Attachment 1: Site Analysis – Single Dwellings

| | |
|---|--|
|  | <p>20% Landscaped 37% Front yard landscape No trees</p> <p>Site: 865m² Landscape Areas: 175m²</p> |
| | <p>24% Landscaped 45% Front yard landscape 1 tree</p> <p>Site: 755m² Landscape Areas: 182m²</p> |
|  | <p>34% Landscaped 54% Front yard landscape 1 or 2 trees</p> <p>Site: 735m² Landscape Areas: 250m²</p> |
|  | <p>41% Landscaped 54% Front yard landscape No trees (but still being landscaped)</p> <p>Site: 1050m² Landscape Areas: 432m²</p> |

Analysis of landscape coverage across recent developments.

| | |
|--|--|
|  | <p>11% Landscaped 14% Front yard landscape No trees</p> <p>Site: 767m² Landscape Areas: 83m²</p> |
|  | <p>23% Landscaped 32% Front yard landscape 3 trees</p> <p>Site: 1025m² Landscape Areas: 235m²</p> |

Analysis of landscape coverage across recent developments.

| | |
|---|--|
|  | <p>20% Landscaped 23% Front yard landscape 1 tree</p> <p>Site: 697m² Landscape Areas: 138m²</p> |
|  | <p>23% Landscaped 32% Front yard landscape 3 trees</p> <p>Site: 1025m² Landscape Areas: 235m²</p> |
|  | <p>19% Landscaped 41% Front yard landscape 1 tree</p> <p>Site: 832m² Landscape Areas: 128m²</p> |

Analysis of landscape coverage across recent developments.

Attachment 2: Site Analysis - Infill dwellings

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <p>House 1 20% Landscaped 48% Front yard landscape No trees Site: 353m² Landscape Areas: 70m²</p> <p>House 2 17% Landscaped 56% Front yard landscape No trees Site: 443m² Landscape Areas: 76m²</p> |
|  | <p>House 1 35% Landscaped 55% Front yard landscape 5 trees Site: 431m² Landscape Areas: 151m²</p> <p>House 2 36% Landscaped 53% Front yard landscape 4 trees Site: 447m² Landscape Areas: 164m²</p> |

Analysis of landscape coverage across recent developments.

| | |
|---|--|
|  | <p>House 1 22% Landscaped 59% Front yard landscape 2 trees</p> <p>Site: 363m² Landscape Areas: 111m²</p> <p>House 2 29% Landscaped 60% Front yard landscape 1 tree</p> <p>Site: 372m² Landscape Areas: 108m²</p> |
|  | <p>House 1 28% Landscaped 33% Front yard landscape No tree</p> <p>Site: 441m² Landscape Areas: 127m²</p> <p>House 2 22% Landscaped 32% Front yard landscape No tree</p> <p>Site: 390m² Landscape Areas: 85m²</p> |

Southern Suburbs Residential Policy Code Amendment

**Consultation Summary
and Policy Option Discussion**

Council Forum

Warwick Deller-Coombs, Manager Development and Regulatory Services
David Barone, Senior Strategic and Policy Planner
5 December 2023



About tonight's forum.

- Refresher on draft Code Amendment
- Summary of Consultation Feedback
- Exploration of Policy Options
- Next Steps

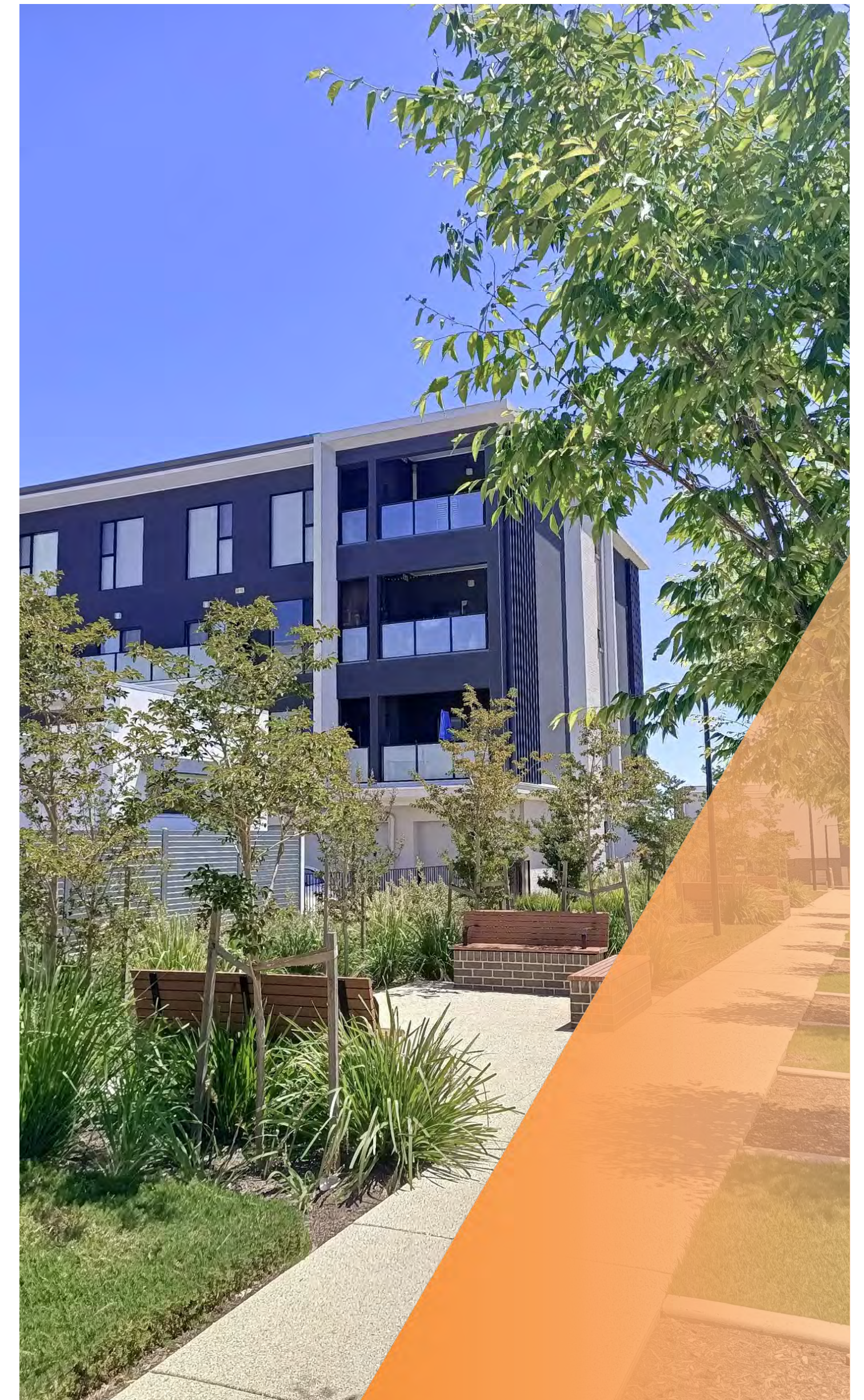
A great place to *live*



The journey to here.

- Process started as part of the Housing Diversity DPA (2017)
- Some community opposition to increased densities at that time
- Southern Suburbs split from remainder at request from Minister.
- Planning and Design Code implementation delayed Code Amendment.
- Proposal to Initiate endorsed by Council on 14 September 2022 (agreed by Minister 11 February 2022)
- Draft Code Amendment endorsed for consultation by Council on 23 December 2022 and amendment on 22 August 2023.

A great place to *live*



What we were proposing

Existing Minimum Site Areas and Frontages

| Dwelling Type | Site Gradient | Site Area / Frontage | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Hills Neighbourhood Zone | | | Suburban Neighbourhood Zone | |
| | | Area 1 | Area 2 | Area 3 | Area 4 | Area 5 |
| Detached Dwelling | < 1:8 | 350m ² / 10m | 700m ² / 18m | 450m ² / 15m | 420m ² / 15m | 420m ² / 14m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | 400m ² / 12m | 900m ² / 20m | 540m ² / 18m | 420m ² / 15m | 420m ² / 14m |
| | >1:4 | 400m ² / 12m | 1100m ² / 20m | 540m ² / 18m | 420m ² / 15m | 420m ² / 14m |
| Semi-Detached Dwelling | < 1:8 | 350m ² / 10m | - | 450m ² / 15m | 420m ² / 15m | 350m ² / 12m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | 400m ² / 12m | - | 540m ² / 18m | 420m ² / 15m | 350m ² / 12m |
| | >1:4 | 400m ² / 12m | - | 540m ² / 18m | 420m ² / 15m | 350m ² / 12m |
| Row Dwelling | < 1:8 | 300m ² / 9m | - | 450m ² / 15m | 420m ² / 15m | 280m ² / 8m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | 350m ² / 10m | - | 540m ² / 18m | 420m ² / 15m | 280m ² / 8m |
| | >1:4 | 350m ² / 10m | - | 540m ² / 18m | 420m ² / 15m | 280m ² / 8m |
| Group Dwellings | < 1:8 | 300m ² / 20m | 700m ² / 24m | - | 420m ² / 15m | 300m ² / 20m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | 400m ² / 20m | 900m ² / 26m | - | 420m ² / 15m | 300m ² / 20m |
| | >1:4 | 400m ² / 20m | 1100m ² / 26m | - | 420m ² / 15m | 300m ² / 20m |
| Residential Flat Buildings | < 1:8 | 300m ² / 20m | - | - | 420m ² / 15m | 250m ² / 20m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | 400m ² / 20m | - | - | 420m ² / 15m | 250m ² / 20m |
| | >1:4 | 400m ² / 20m | - | - | 420m ² / 15m | 250m ² / 20m |

Marion Council Boundary

Affected Area

Area 1 (Former Foothills & Seaside Policy Area)

Area 2 (Former Hills Policy Area)

Area 3 (Former Worthing Mine Policy Area)

Area 4 (Former Cement Hill Policy Area)

Area 5 (Former Southern Policy Area)

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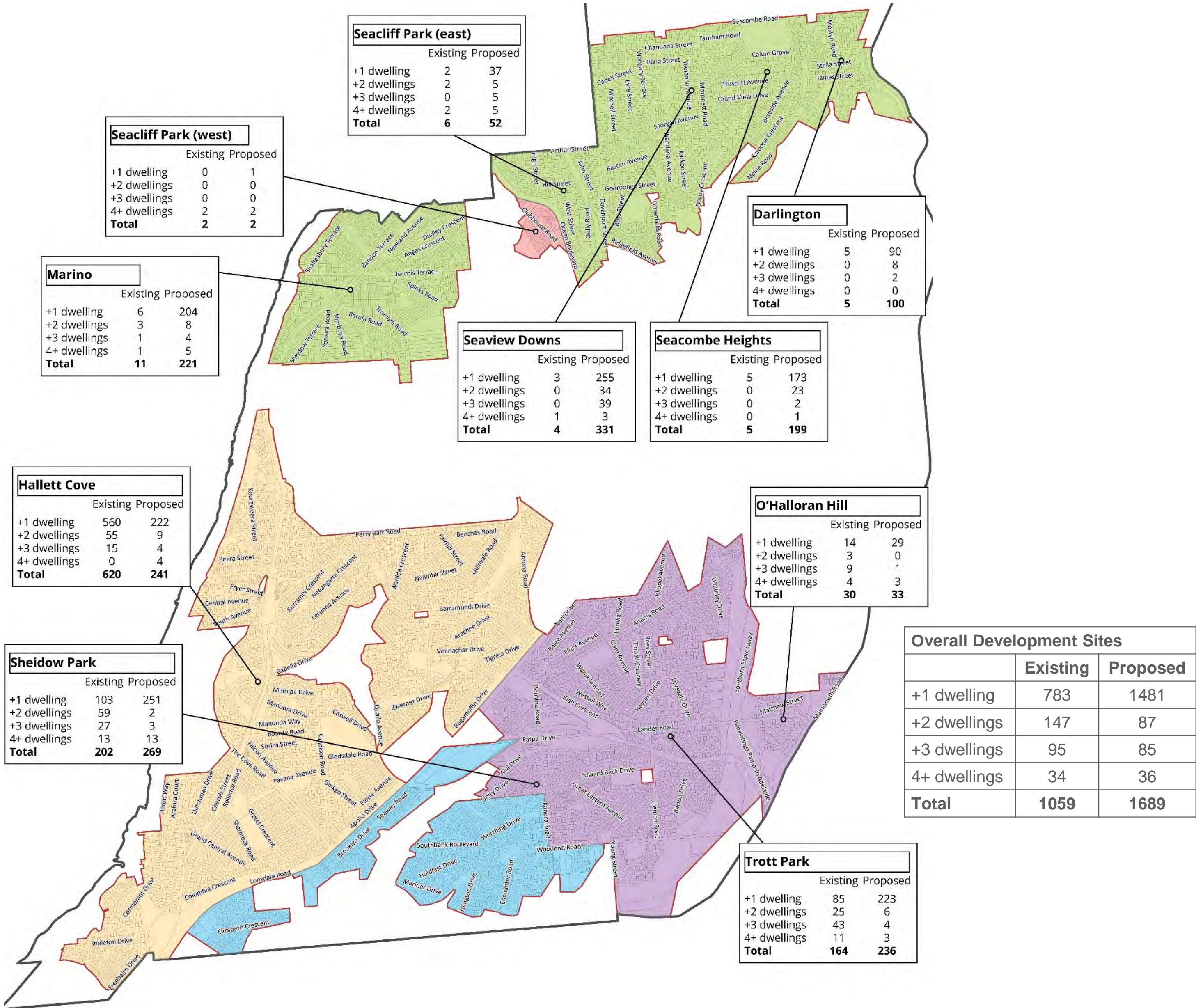
Proposed Minimum Site Areas and Frontages

| Dwelling Type | Site Gradient | Site Area / Frontage |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Detached Dwelling | < 1:8 | 350m ² / 10m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | 450m ² / 12m |
| | >1:4 | 550m ² / 15m |
| Semi-Detached Dwelling | < 1:8 | 350m ² / 9m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | - |
| | >1:4 | - |
| Row Dwelling | < 1:8 | 300m ² / 9m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | - |
| | >1:4 | - |
| Group Dwellings | < 1:8 | 300m ² / 20m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | - |
| | >1:4 | - |
| Residential Flat Buildings | < 1:8 | 300m ² / 20m |
| | 1:8 – 1:4 | - |
| | >1:4 | - |

What we were proposing

- Development potential of policy compared to existing policy.
- Note: Additional dwelling capacity is "theoretical capacity only"
- Policy changes to Hallett Cove, Sheidow Park and Trott Park minimal

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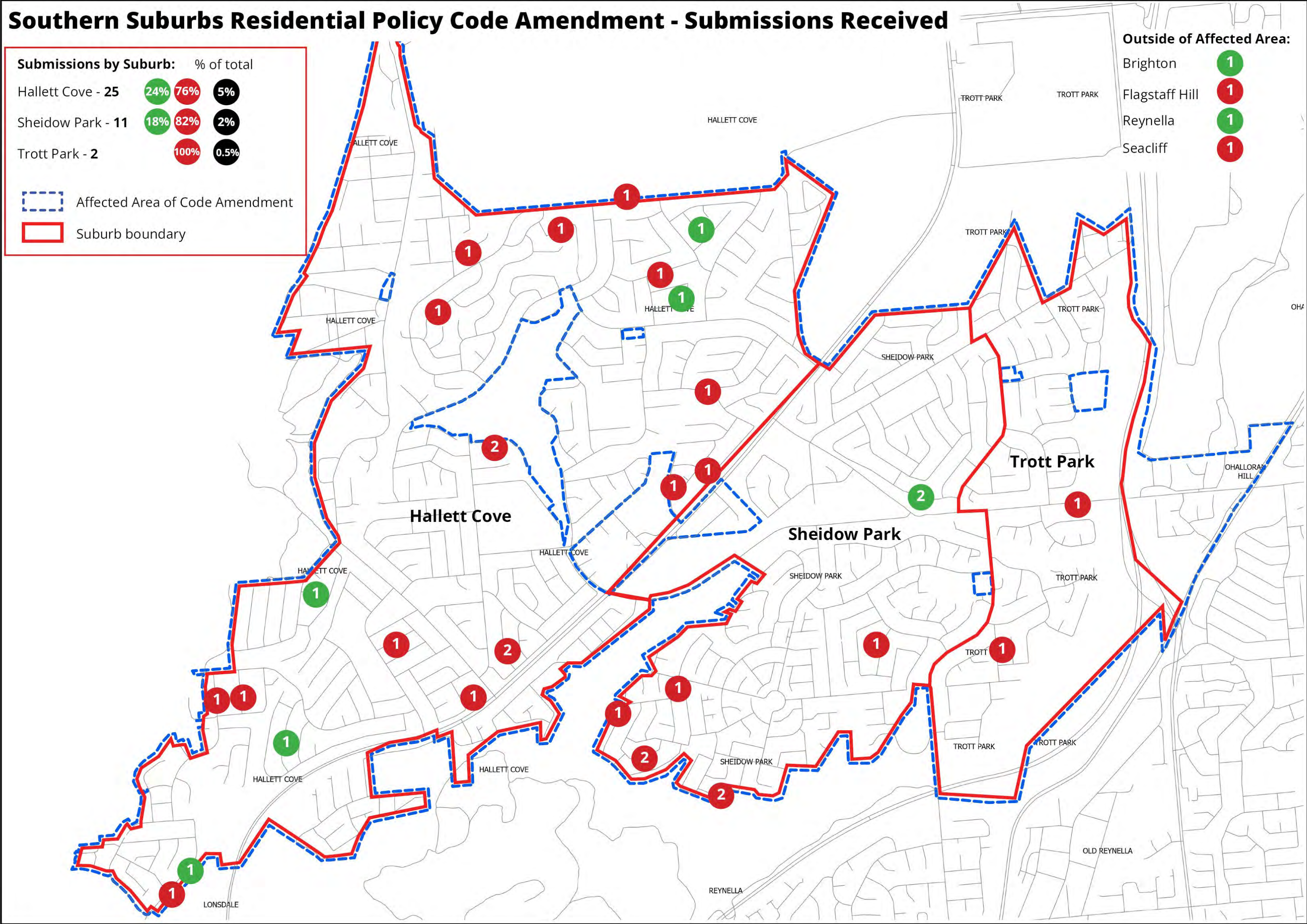


Consultation outcomes

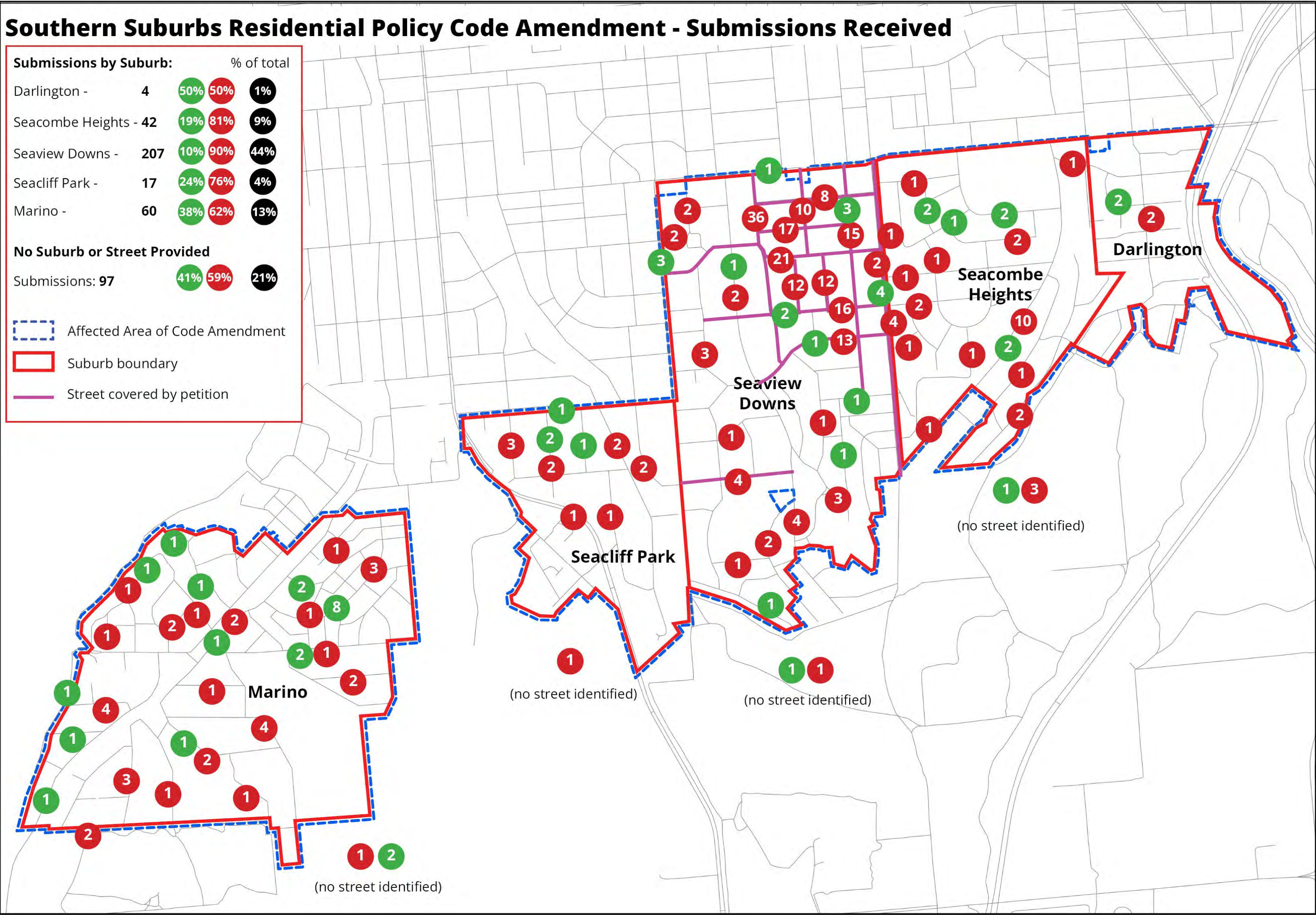
- 471 submissions (including non-duplicate petition signatories)
- 25% in support
- 75% against
- Petition (146 signatures) for Seaview Downs
- 6 agency / Council / MP submissions

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- Southern neighbourhoods provided much less feedback
- Submission distribution was spread
- Submissions were generally misinformed about the policy change
- Not considered to warrant changes to proposed policy position for these locations



- Northern neighbourhoods the focus for feedback
- Petition heavily influences Seaview Downs response rate
- Spread in submissions
- No spatial correlation to support and opposition

Key themes we heard

Those that **supported** the Code Amendment:

- Need to provide for more housing supply and diversity
- The southern suburbs are appropriate locations for infill development (access to services and infrastructure)
- These locations have housing stock and land sizes ready and suitable for redevelopment.

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Key themes we heard

Those that **opposed** the Code Amendment:

- Value and importance of this location for large allotments and rear yards (as opposed to other areas)
- Impact of new development on the established character
- Loss of tree canopy and vegetated areas (character and environmental impacts)
- Adequacy of existing infrastructure (utilities and social)
- Additional traffic and on street parking impacts

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Key themes we heard (cont)

Those that **opposed** the Code Amendment:

- Lots too dense / small and don't support residential flat buildings and row dwellings
- Sustainability and quality of development (poor outcomes being seen in other areas generally)
- Impacts on amenity of existing dwellings (overshadowing, overlooking, loss of views)
- Should not be a one size fits all approach to policy
- Focus for growth should be more strategic

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Exploration of policy options

Options presented for further discussion and exploration:

1. Progress proposed policies.
2. Minimum allotment size of 400m² / 10 metre frontage plus removal of row, group and residential flat buildings.
3. Minimum allotment size of 450m² / 10 metre frontage plus removal of row, group and residential flat buildings.
4. Minimum allotment size of 500m² / 10 metre frontage plus removal of row, group and residential flat buildings.
5. Minimum allotment size of 500m² / 12 metre frontage plus removal of row, group and residential flat buildings.
6. Maintain higher densities only in proximity to Seacombe Road, open space and train stations, and retain remaining areas as per current policy settings.
7. Maintain higher densities only in proximity to Seacombe Road, open space and train stations, and adjust remaining areas to a minimum of 500m² / 10 metre frontage (plus removal of row, group and residential flat buildings).

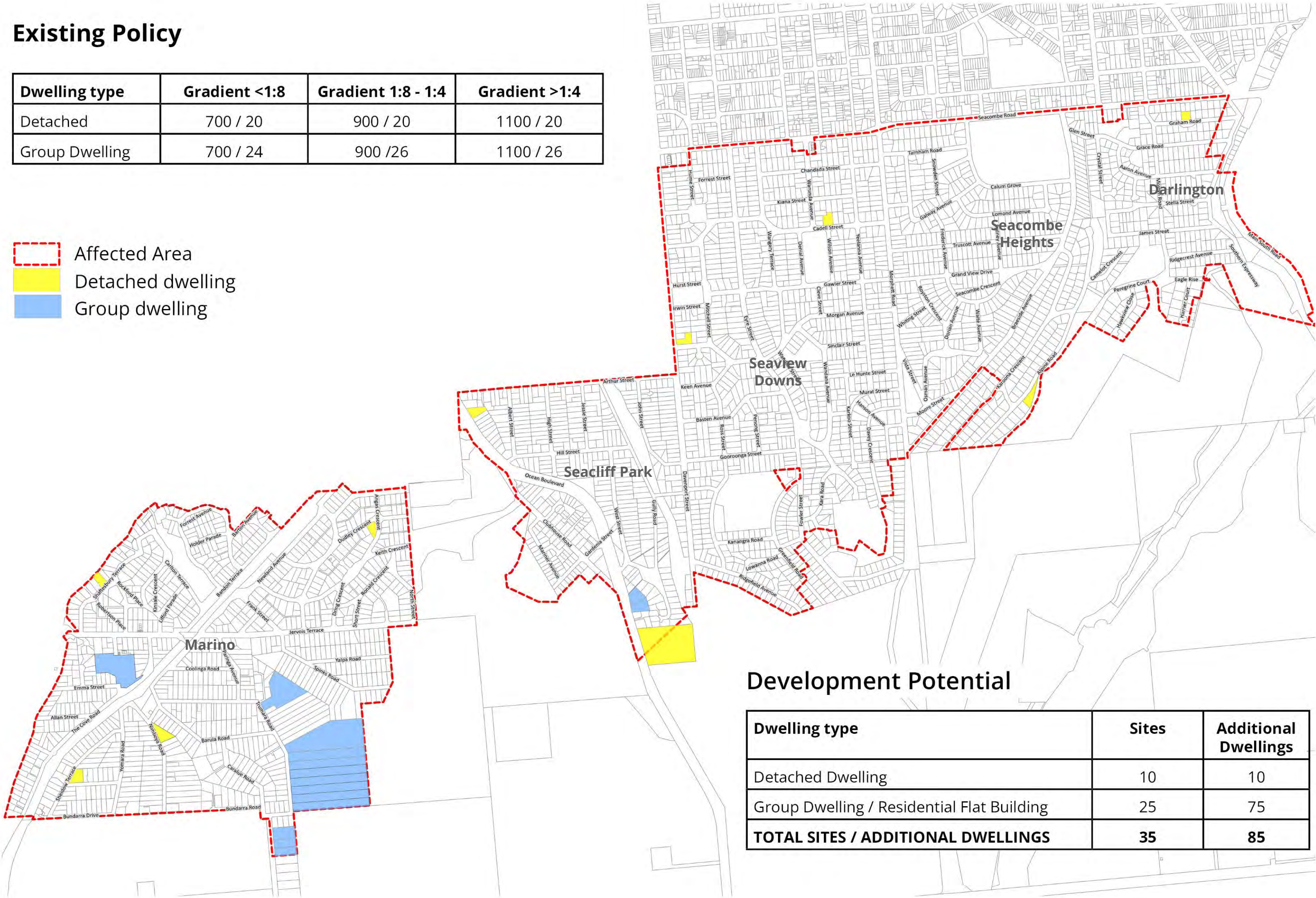
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Existing Policy

| Dwelling type | Gradient <1:8 | Gradient 1:8 - 1:4 | Gradient >1:4 |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Detached | 700 / 20 | 900 / 20 | 1100 / 20 |
| Group Dwelling | 700 / 24 | 900 /26 | 1100 / 26 |

- Affected Area
- Detached dwelling
- Group dwelling



Pros:

- What majority of feedback wants
- Easiest way forward

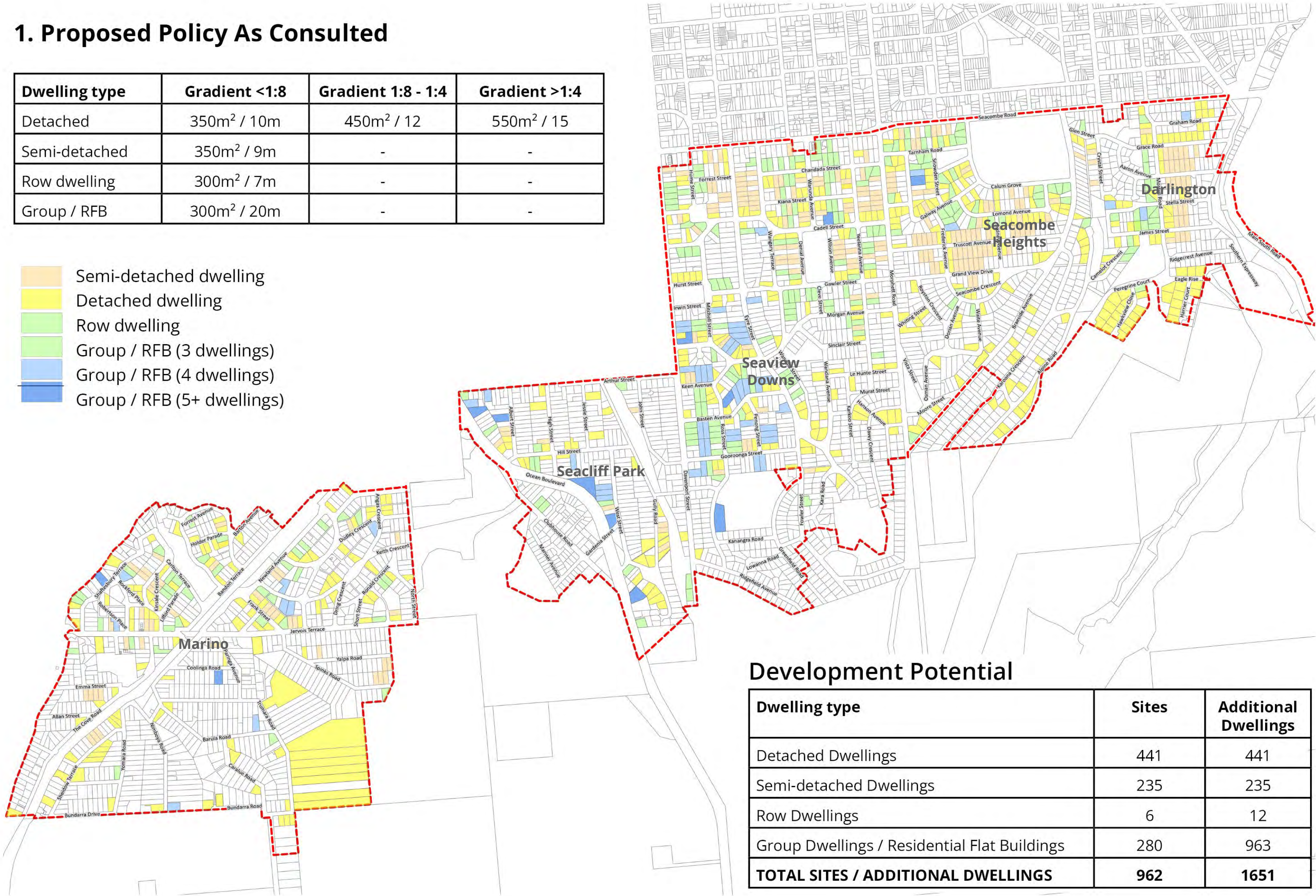
Cons:

- Does not achieve aims of Code Amendment
- Significant policy variation to other parts of Council area

1. Proposed Policy As Consulted

| Dwelling type | Gradient <1:8 | Gradient 1:8 - 1:4 | Gradient >1:4 |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Detached | 350m ² / 10m | 450m ² / 12 | 550m ² / 15 |
| Semi-detached | 350m ² / 9m | - | - |
| Row dwelling | 300m ² / 7m | - | - |
| Group / RFB | 300m ² / 20m | - | - |

- Semi-detached dwelling
- Detached dwelling
- Row dwelling
- Group / RFB (3 dwellings)
- Group / RFB (4 dwellings)
- Group / RFB (5+ dwellings)

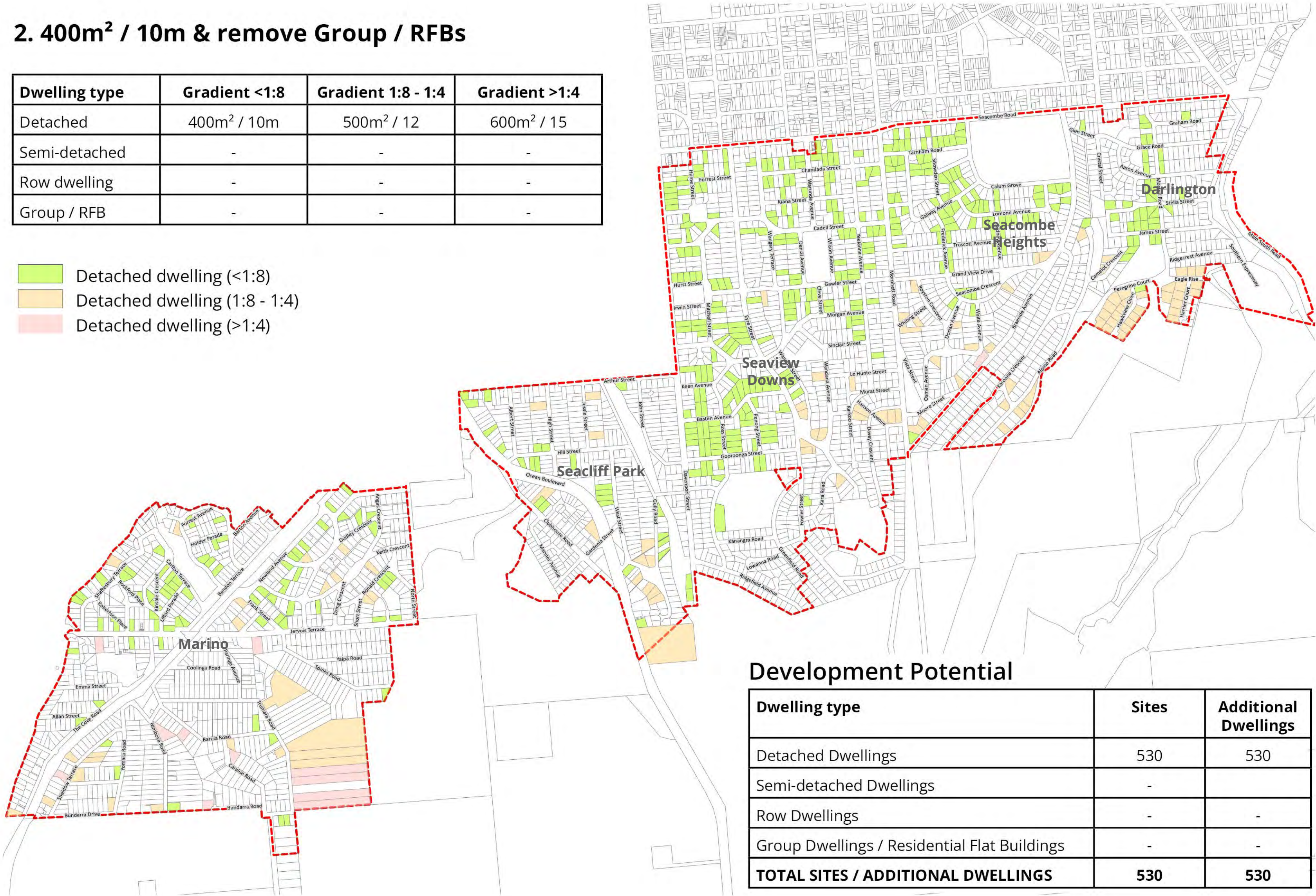


- Pros:**
- Achieves most dwelling potential
- Cons:**
- Not supported by community
 - May result in clusters of Group / RFB sites
 - Not seen as responding to community feedback

2. 400m² / 10m & remove Group / RFBs

| Dwelling type | Gradient <1:8 | Gradient 1:8 - 1:4 | Gradient >1:4 |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Detached | 400m² / 10m | 500m² / 12 | 600m² / 15 |
| Semi-detached | - | - | - |
| Row dwelling | - | - | - |
| Group / RFB | - | - | - |

- Detached dwelling (<1:8)
- Detached dwelling (1:8 - 1:4)
- Detached dwelling (>1:4)



Pros:

- Removes concerns about Group / RFBs
- Reduces extent of housing slightly (but still with clusters)

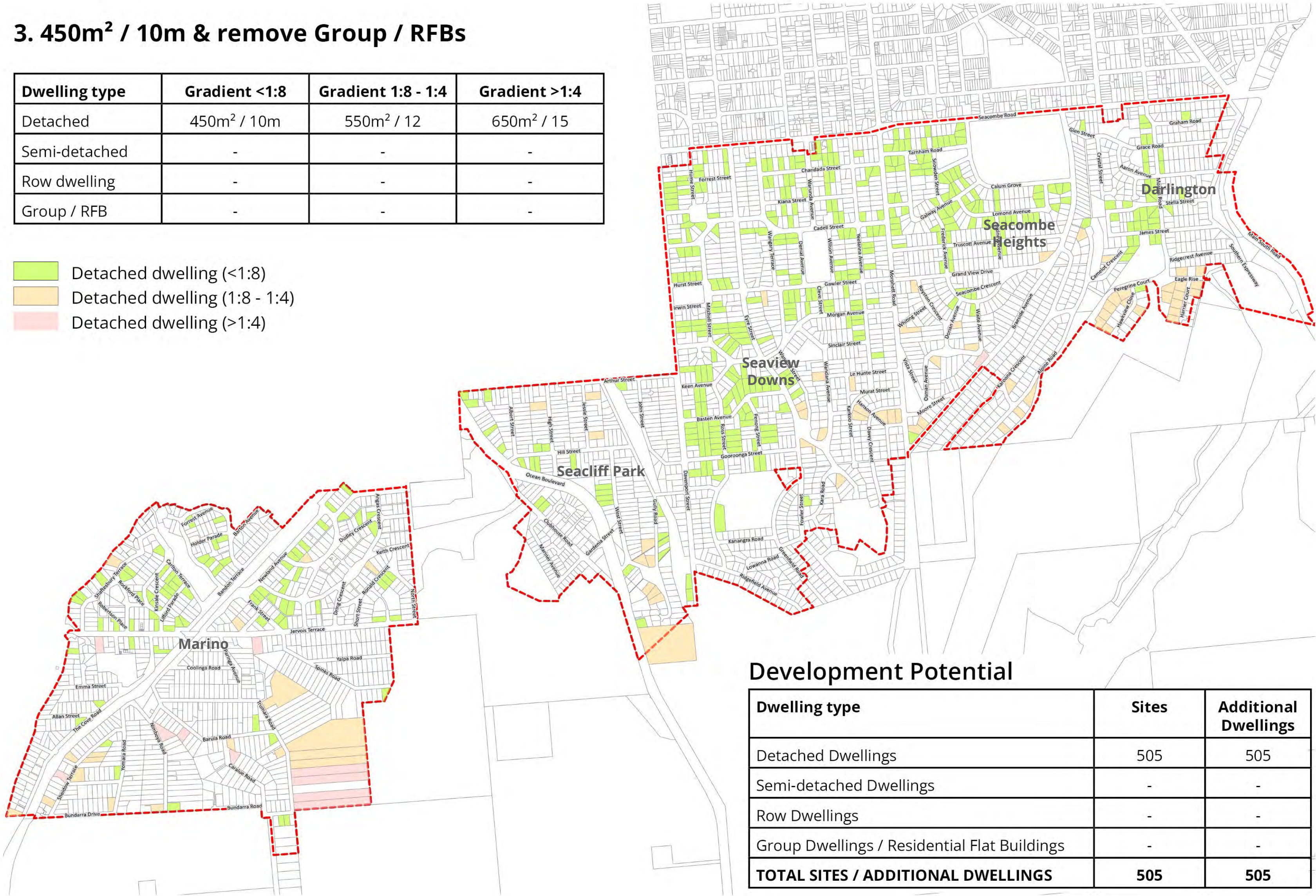
Cons:

- Lot sizes still unlikely to be supported by community
- Limits diversity of housing types

3. 450m² / 10m & remove Group / RFBs

| Dwelling type | Gradient <1:8 | Gradient 1:8 - 1:4 | Gradient >1:4 |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Detached | 450m ² / 10m | 550m ² / 12 | 650m ² / 15 |
| Semi-detached | - | - | - |
| Row dwelling | - | - | - |
| Group / RFB | - | - | - |

- Detached dwelling (<1:8)
- Detached dwelling (1:8 - 1:4)
- Detached dwelling (>1:4)



Development Potential

| Dwelling type | Sites | Additional Dwellings |
|--|------------|----------------------|
| Detached Dwellings | 505 | 505 |
| Semi-detached Dwellings | - | - |
| Row Dwellings | - | - |
| Group Dwellings / Residential Flat Buildings | - | - |
| TOTAL SITES / ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS | 505 | 505 |

Pros:





- Removes concerns about Group / RFBs
- Further reduces extent of housing slightly (but still with clusters)

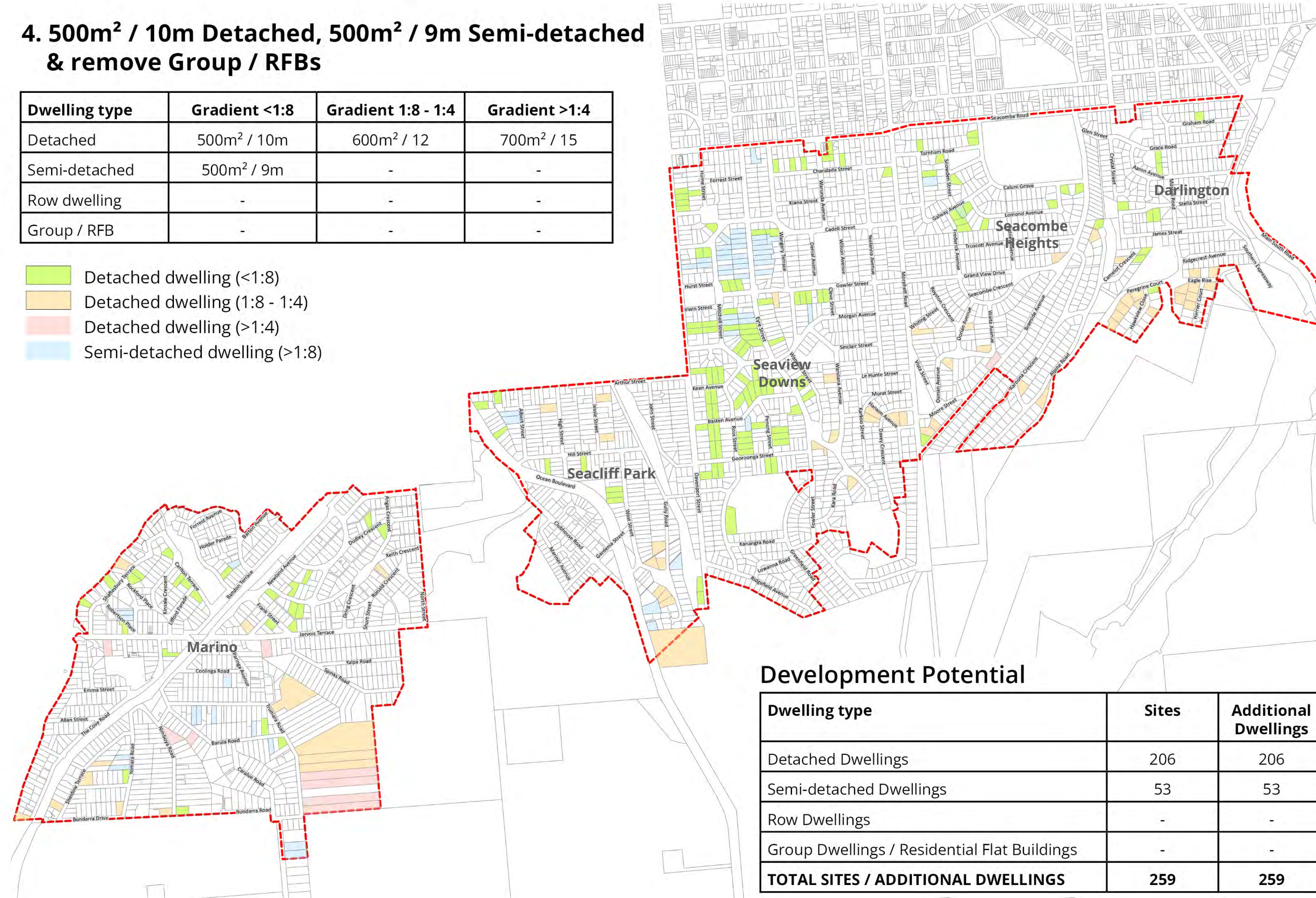
Cons:

- Lot sizes may not be supported by community
- Limits diversity of housing types

**4. 500m² / 10m Detached, 500m² / 9m Semi-detached
& remove Group / RFBs**

| Dwelling type | Gradient <1:8 | Gradient 1:8 - 1:4 | Gradient >1:4 |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Detached | 500m ² / 10m | 600m ² / 12 | 700m ² / 15 |
| Semi-detached | 500m ² / 9m | - | - |
| Row dwelling | - | - | - |
| Group / RFB | - | - | - |

-  Detached dwelling (<1:8)
-  Detached dwelling (1:8 - 1:4)
-  Detached dwelling (>1:4)
-  Semi-detached dwelling (>1:8)



Pros:

- Removes concerns about Group / RFBs
- Aligns with some community suggestions

Cons:

- Restricts a lot of development potential

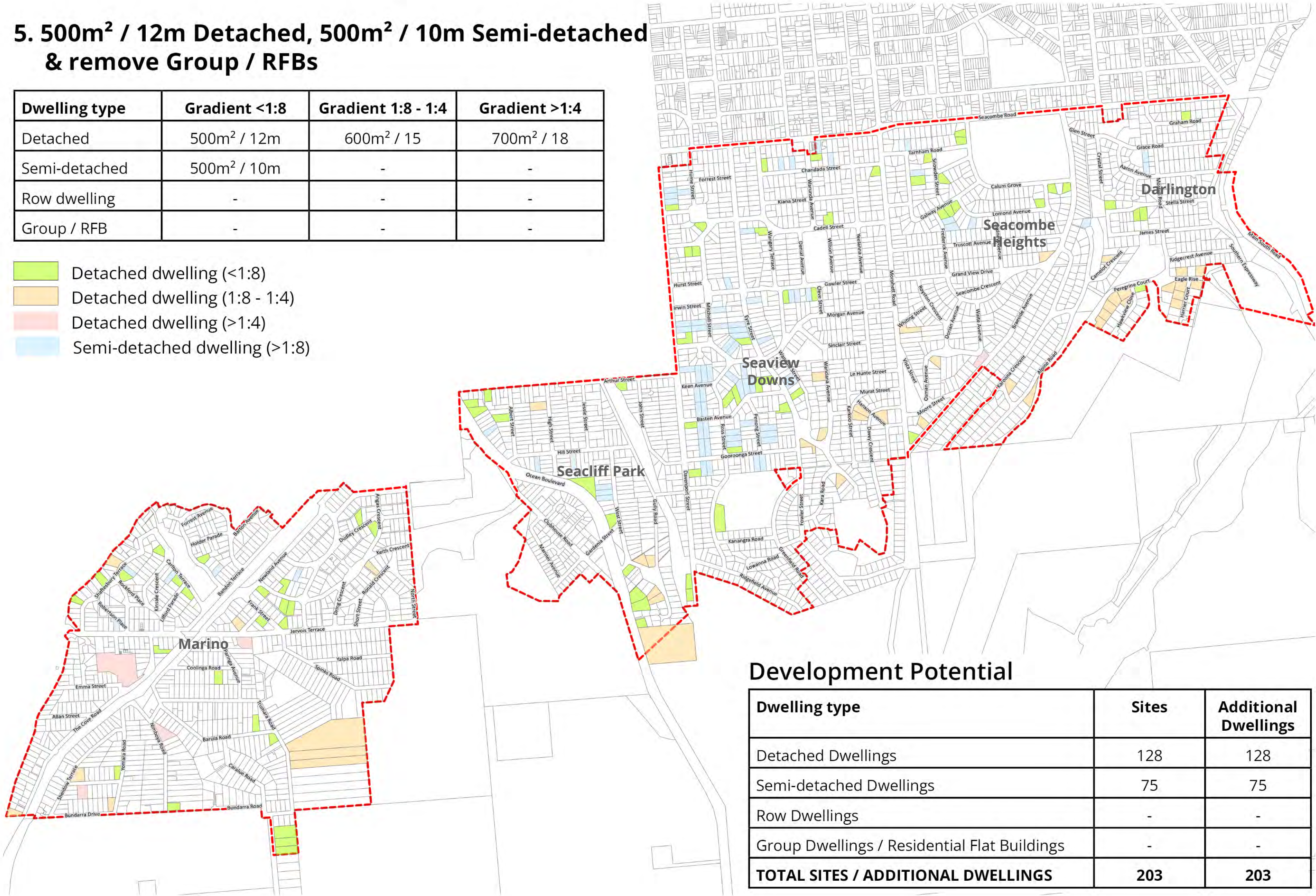
Development Potential

| Dwelling type | Sites | Additional Dwellings |
|--|------------|----------------------|
| Detached Dwellings | 206 | 206 |
| Semi-detached Dwellings | 53 | 53 |
| Row Dwellings | - | - |
| Group Dwellings / Residential Flat Buildings | - | - |
| TOTAL SITES / ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS | 259 | 259 |

5. 500m² / 12m Detached, 500m² / 10m Semi-detached & remove Group / RFBs

| Dwelling type | Gradient <1:8 | Gradient 1:8 - 1:4 | Gradient >1:4 |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Detached | 500m² / 12m | 600m² / 15 | 700m² / 18 |
| Semi-detached | 500m² / 10m | - | - |
| Row dwelling | - | - | - |
| Group / RFB | - | - | - |

- Detached dwelling (<1:8)
- Detached dwelling (1:8 - 1:4)
- Detached dwelling (>1:4)
- Semi-detached dwelling (>1:8)



Pros:

- Removes concerns about Group / RFBs
- Aligns with some community suggestions
- Addresses concerns about frontage narrow widths

Cons:

- Significantly restricts development potential

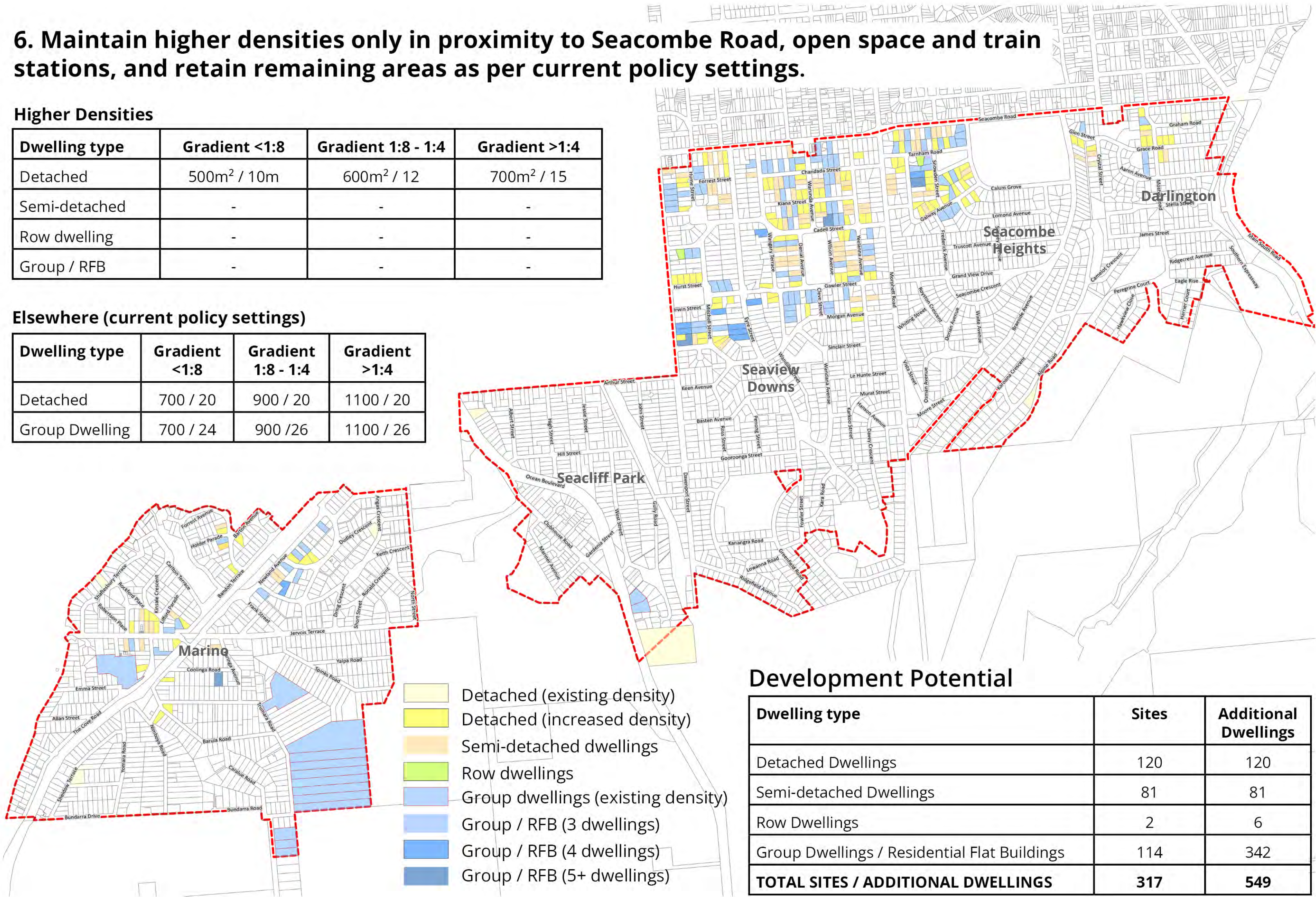
6. Maintain higher densities only in proximity to Seacombe Road, open space and train stations, and retain remaining areas as per current policy settings.

Higher Densities

| Dwelling type | Gradient <1:8 | Gradient 1:8 - 1:4 | Gradient >1:4 |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Detached | 500m ² / 10m | 600m ² / 12 | 700m ² / 15 |
| Semi-detached | - | - | - |
| Row dwelling | - | - | - |
| Group / RFB | - | - | - |

Elsewhere (current policy settings)

| Dwelling type | Gradient <1:8 | Gradient 1:8 - 1:4 | Gradient >1:4 |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Detached | 700 / 20 | 900 / 20 | 1100 / 20 |
| Group Dwelling | 700 / 24 | 900 / 26 | 1100 / 26 |



Development Potential

| Dwelling type | Sites | Additional Dwellings |
|--|------------|----------------------|
| Detached Dwellings | 120 | 120 |
| Semi-detached Dwellings | 81 | 81 |
| Row Dwellings | 2 | 6 |
| Group Dwellings / Residential Flat Buildings | 114 | 342 |
| TOTAL SITES / ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS | 317 | 549 |

Pros:

- Focusses infill to strategic locations.
- Maintains some diversity options for housing

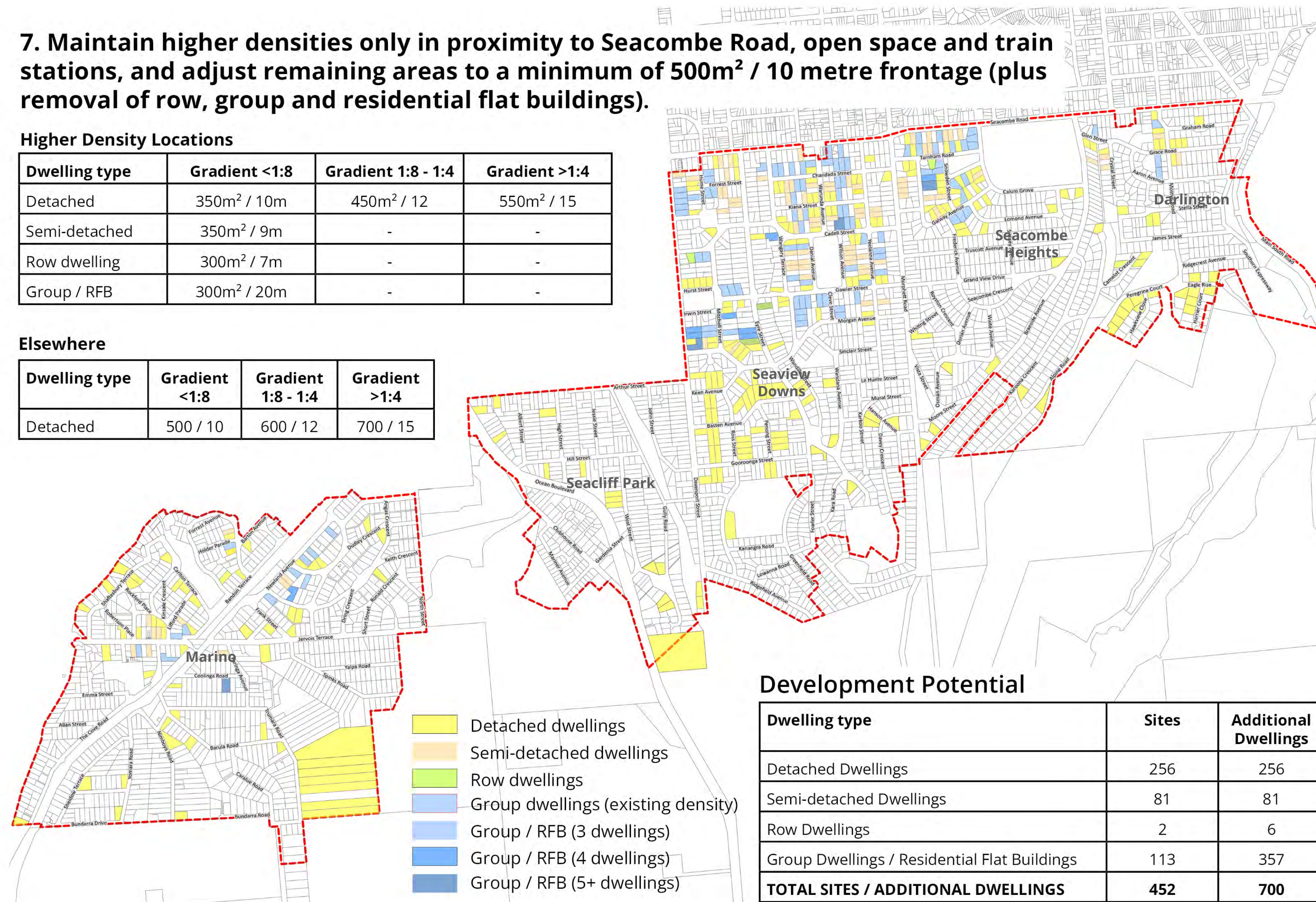
Cons:

- Densities still likely to be concern for community.
- Biggest development potential in feedback hotspots
- Still limits dwelling numbers

Higher Density Locations

| Dwelling type | Gradient <1:8 | Gradient 1:8 - 1:4 | Gradient >1:4 |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Detached | 350m ² / 10m | 450m ² / 12 | 550m ² / 15 |
| Semi-detached | 350m ² / 9m | - | - |
| Row dwelling | 300m ² / 7m | - | - |
| Group / RFB | 300m ² / 20m | - | - |

| Dwelling type | Gradient <1:8 | Gradient 1:8 - 1:4 | Gradient >1:4 |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Detached | 500 / 10 | 600 / 12 | 700 / 15 |



- Focusses infill to strategic locations.
- Maintains some diversity options for housing

- Densities still likely to be concern for community.
- Biggest development potential in feedback hotspots

Development Potential

| Dwelling type | Sites | Additional Dwellings |
|--|------------|----------------------|
| Detached Dwellings | 256 | 256 |
| Semi-detached Dwellings | 81 | 81 |
| Row Dwellings | 2 | 6 |
| Group Dwellings / Residential Flat Buildings | 113 | 357 |
| TOTAL SITES / ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS | 452 | 700 |

Options Summary

| Option | Development Sites | Additional Dwellings |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. As Consulted | 962 | 1651 |
| 2. 400m ² / 10m (no group/RFB) | 530 | 530 |
| 3. 450m ² / 10m (no group/RFB) | 505 | 505 |
| 4. 500m ² / 10m detached, 500m ² / 9m Semi-detached (no group/RFB) | 259 | 259 |
| 5. 500m ² / 12m detached, 500m ² / 10m Semi-detached (no group/RFB) | 203 | 203 |
| 6. Higher densities in strategic locations, plus maintain current policy elsewhere | 317 | 549 |
| 7. Higher densities in strategic locations, plus 500m ² / 10m (no group.RFB) elsewhere | 452 | 700 |

Next Steps

- Finalise and release Community Feedback Report (publish on website and send to people who submitted)
- Further explore / refine preferred policy option(s) from tonight's discussion
- Undertake further investigations (as required)
- Complete responses to submissions summary
- Present revised amendment proposal to February GC
- Prepare necessary documents for next round of consultation (depending on option selected)

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Thank you.

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12.7 Community Grants and Youth Grants Review 2024

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Report Reference | GC240326R12.7 |
| Originating Officer | Projects & Partnerships Team Leader – Jacqui Clark |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Community Connections - Merran Fyfe |
| General Manager | General Manager City Services - Ben Keen |

REPORT OBJECTIVE

For Council to decide on the desired governance structure and endorse updated guidelines and assessment matrix for City of Marion's Community Grant and Youth Grant programs.

REPORT HISTORY

| Report Reference | Report Title |
|-------------------------|--|
| FORUM240206R | Community Grants and Youth Grants – Review of programs |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the 6 February 2024 Council Forum (240206R 1.3), Council discussed the administration process, governance, eligibility, and assessment matrix associated with the annual Community Grant and Youth Grant programs. Feedback provided was that Council would like to proceed with an adjustment to the current governance model and adjust the guidelines and assessment matrix for both grant rounds.

It was requested that future options be brought back for Council endorsement prior to the second round of 2023-24 Grants opening to the community. There was a desire to still conduct Round 2 of the 2023-24 grant rounds with proposed dates being that the round opens in late April / early May and closes prior to 30 June 2024. If this occurs the distribution of funds for Round 2 2023-24 will be dispensed post 30 June 2024, utilising rollover funds from 2023-24 financial year.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1. Endorses the updated Community Grant and Youth Grant guidelines. (Attachments 1 & 4)**
- 2. Endorses the updated Community Grant and Youth Grant assessment matrix. (Attachments 2 & 5)**
- 3. Endorses the Governance structure of future Community Grants and Youth Grants to:**
 - a. Continue under current structure OR**
 - b. Operate under a Section 41 Committee model with Terms of Reference to be drafted, including but not limited to the following parameters:**
 - i. Nominates two Council members per round.**
 - ii. Includes two staff on the committee.**
 - iii. A Chair – General Manager City Services.**
 - iv. Process for reallocation of Council Members and staff if unable to perform their duties (e.g., leave, conflict of interest).**
 - v. Minimum number of meetings.**

4. Endorses Community Events as:**Option 1 – Current Structure / process (with improvements):**

- i. **Community Event Fund to have an annual allocation of \$XX,XXX (\$XXXX per round) with a maximum of XX per grant.**

OR**Option 2 – Current Structure / process (no changes).****OR****Option 3 – Merge Community Events Funding into Community Grants and Youth Grants funding streams, dissolving Community Events Fund.****DISCUSSION****Governance structure**Current Structure

The current process for governance of the Community Grants and Youth Grants is:

- Applications are received and processed by staff.
- All eligible applications are presented to Council via a Forum for discussion and feedback (all Council members as active members at the Forum).
- Presented to Council for decision and endorsement (based on the discussion at Forum).

This process includes a panel of staff with experience in community outcome focussed work (e.g., Youth Partnerships Officer, Community Development Officer, etc.) and includes oversight by Team Leader Projects and Partnerships, Unit Manager Community Wellbeing and Manager Community Connections. The steps include:

- Using the Council endorsed guidelines to determine eligibility.
- If eligible, using the Council endorsed assessment matrix to assess weighting:
- Score for each application completed first by individuals on the panel, without group discussion about the specific applications.
- Applications and scores are then discussed as a panel (over 1-2 meetings), prior to determining the final score for each application.
- Once a score is finalised, this information and overall ranking is presented to Council at Forum for discussion and feedback. No decision at this stage has been made regarding any funding allocation.
- Based on the feedback from Council, staff prepare and present a General Council report for decision and endorsement.
- The decision-making regarding eligibility, the assessment matrix construct (resulting in the score) and the final selection of successful applicants is with Council Members.

Committee Model

On 6 February 2024 at Member Forum, discussions included adjusting the assessment process with the aim for Council Members to gain a better understanding of the grants assessment process and engage earlier in their decision making. An option was to create a formalised Grants Committee and have two Council Members sit on this committee alongside staff. Feedback was that this could be done on a rotating basis, with two Members per round sitting on this committee. This governance model would remove the visibility of both Community Grants and Youth Grants at a Forum where all Council Members are involved, and the process for governance would be:

- Applications are received and processed by staff.
- All applications presented to the Committee for discussion and recommendation.

- Committee structure to be two staff, two Council Members, and a chair (supported by a minute taker).
- The agenda and minute process would need to comply with the Local Government (Procedures at Meetings) regulations meaning that agendas must be placed on the council website three clear days before the meeting.
- The Committee would be open to the public unless grounds for confidentiality would be granted under the Local Government Act 1999.
- The two Council Members will be formal members of the Committee, with voting rights.
- Other Council Members may attend as observers.
- Questions from Members not on the Committee would need to be submitted to the Chair of the Committee prior to the meeting. Points of clarification may be accepted at the discretion of the chair.
- Presented to General Council for decision and endorsement (taking into consideration the Committee's recommendation).

This Committee would operate in a similar manner as the Infrastructure and Environment Committee and Finance, Risk and Audit Committee, as a Section 41 Committee required to meet and abide by the Local Government Act 1999 and the Local Government (Procedures at Meetings) Regulations 2013.

If Council decides to operate under a committee model, staff must return a subsequent report to Council in late April / early May to have this endorsed, including endorsing Terms of Reference.

If a committee is not the preferred process, the Council can remain under the current structure.

Updated Guidelines and Assessment Matrix

Council Members provided feedback via the Council Member survey and at the 6 February 2024 Forum, identifying potential changes to the guidelines and assessment matrix. This feedback has been summarised below and shown in the updated:

- Draft Community Grant Guidelines (attachment 1)
- Draft Community Grant Assessment Matrix 2024 (attachment 2)
- Community Grant Assessment Matrix 2021 (attachment 3)
- Draft Youth Grant Guidelines (attachment 4),
- Draft Youth Grant Assessment Matrix 2024 (attachment 5),
- Youth Grants Assessment Matrix 2021 (attachment 6).

Below is a summary of the feedback and discussion relevant to topics presented in the guidelines or assessment matrix for both **Community Grants and Youth Grants**.

- Activities must be located or delivered within the City of Marion
The current position is that projects outside of the City of Marion Council boundaries are ineligible unless the activity clearly demonstrates significant benefits to the participants, being City of Marion residents. Application process includes requirement to demonstrate benefit to majority of City of Marion residents and scored on strength of benefit. Guidelines and matrices remain unchanged.
- Activities must benefit and be provided for the majority of CoM residents/young people.
The current position is that the application process requires applicants to demonstrate the benefit of the activity to City of Marion residents. Feedback was that a suitable ratio is 80/20 percent of City of Marion to non-City of Marion residents, and appropriately weighted. Where

the organisation is within City of Marion, their membership base will be considered 'local' and where possible their ratio of Marion / non-City of Marion residents will be noted for the assessment panel to consider (e.g. Sporting clubs or service clubs close to City of Marion boundaries may experience a higher percentage of non-City of Marion residents as part of their membership base, however the organisation itself could be located within our boundary). Matrices have been updated. Guidelines remain unchanged.

- Group or organisation applying must be located within the City of Marion
Many non-City of Marion organisations are well placed to deliver both Community Grant and Youth Grant projects within our community for our residents. The current guidelines and assessment matrix focus on the community benefits and outcomes associated with each project, and not on the organisation location. Application process includes requirement to demonstrate benefit to majority of City of Marion residents and scored on strength of benefit. Guidelines remain unchanged.
- Negative weighting to be applied to applications if organisations have been funded within the last 1-2 financial years.
A percentage reduction was applied in Round 1 2023/24. Feedback was this was a desired future component of both grant rounds with a reduction of 10% to be applied if the organisation has been funded within the last 3-4 rounds, and a reduction of 20% applied if funded within the last 1-2 rounds. This percentage reduction is applied after the initial assessment has been completed. Guidelines have been updated.
- Applications are required to show a cost per head.
Applicants will be required to provide cost per head for relevant projects and activities within the application process. Cost per head will be shown via reports appropriate to the endorsed governance structure (e.g., to Committee or to Forum, and in attachments to General Council). Guidelines and matrices remain unchanged.
- Organisations may only apply for a Community Grant or a Youth Grant in a grant round (not both).
The current position is that an organisation can apply for both without restriction. Feedback was that an organisation should not be able to apply for a Community Grant and a Youth Grant for the same project, deeming the organisation ineligible, but a Community Grant and Youth Grant for different projects should be considered in isolation. Guidelines have been updated.
- Organisation or group declares any current and/or financial support or agreement they receive from the City of Marion.
The current position is that organisations show if they receive a direct City of Marion financial contribution (e.g. via Management Agreement). Feedback was that this remains in place but does not extend to provision of information in relation to other government or non-government funding, rebates, or other financial support from outside of City of Marion. The request for this direct City of Marion disclosure has been implemented for 2023-24 Community Grant Round 1. Guidelines remain unchanged for Community Grants and have been updated for Youth Grants.
- The current position is that Council is the final decision maker regarding grants. Feedback was that the inclusion of *"this decision may take into account other matters that Council deem reasonable and relevant to the decision-making process"* within the guidelines enables Council to consider all information presented by the applicant, staff, an assessment panel / committee and/or Council Members prior to making the final decision. Guidelines have been updated.

Below is a summary of the feedback and discussion relevant to topics presented in the guidelines or assessment matrix for **Community Grants**:

- Applications should align with CoM's Strategic Plan / Community Vision – Towards 2040.
The current position is that there is no alignment needed. Feedback was that it should be within the assessment matrix with a small weighting, with a majority of the assessment matrix focussed on community outcomes and benefits. Guidelines and matrix have been updated.
- Applications assessed in relation to wider community access
Activities continue to be assessed in relation to wider community access. Feedback was to ensure target groups / particular demographics within CoM should also be supported. Guidelines and matrix have been updated.
- All not-for-profits are eligible for Community Grants regardless of size, financial position, etc.
Feedback was applications from all not-for-profits would continue to be eligible. Guidelines remain unchanged.
- Continue to fund activities, programs, and equipment.
The current position is that capital works and facility upgrades are eligible. Feedback was that these types of applications (minor and major capital works, facility upgrades, etc) would continue to be eligible. Guidelines remain unchanged.

Community Event Fund

The purpose of the Community Event Fund (CEF) is to assist local not for profit organisations and community groups to stage events or festivals, providing a contribution to event costs that demonstrate a benefit to the City of Marion that are in line with the endorsed CEF Guidelines.

Currently, the CEF has a total pool of \$16,000 per annum. Not-for-profits can apply for a maximum of \$1,000 per annum to assist in the delivery of local community events and/or festival type activities held within the City of Marion.

The CEF is open over two rounds per year, January to June and July to December. A total pool of \$8,000 is available for distribution in each round. Staff assess each application on merit, eligibility, and alignment with the CEF Guidelines and decide on successful and unsuccessful applications. The current process is more agile to administer than those within the Community Grants or Youth Grants and provides a faster turn around to applicants.

During the February Elected Member Forum, Council remained uncertain about their desired future state for the funding of events and wished for the three options to be presented back at General Council prior to a decision being made.

Option 1: Current Process with improvements (recommended option by staff)

- Considerations:
 - The intent of funding 'events' within the Community Grant (CG) and Youth Grant (YG) streams is aligned with applications that deliver a suite or series of events within a program or project e.g., a number of skate workshops/events, within a program held over a school holiday period rather than a once off Skate Day event.
 - Once off events currently have a dedicated fund (CEF) for assistance and support to deliver local community events with lower financial value than available in CG or YG (\$1000 max compared to \$5000 max).
 - Examples of once off events e.g., Multicultural Festival (Holi, Lunar New Year, etc), Special Olympics, 'Come n Try' events, Careers Day. Some of these events

may experience substantial costs (in excess of \$20,000) to deliver the event. The current annual allocation for CEF, and maximum dollar per grant, reduces the effectiveness of the CEF for larger community events to seek funding from CoM to run their events in the Council area.

- Once off events struggle to meet the criteria throughout the assessment process when applied through the CG & YG streams and are limited in their alignment with the CG or YG purpose.
- Once off events utilising CG and YG funding, reduce the options to fund programs that the stream is intended for. example: activities, projects, workshops, and equipment.
- Improvements:
 - *Once off events become ineligible for CG and YG streams*
 - *All event applicants will be directed to apply to the CEF.*
 - *Increase CEF annual allocation and individual grant value to cater for small and large Community Events, administered under same process (two rounds, processed by staff).*
 - *Use CEF as a tool to market, attract and support community events of a variety of size and nature throughout the year, including markets, multicultural events, youth specific events, etc.*
- Administration to continue to assess and allocate funding from the CEF stream.

Option 2: Current process (no change)

- Considerations
 - The current position is that events are eligible for CG and YG however, as previously noted, the intent of funding 'events' within the CG and YG grant streams is aligned with applications that deliver a suite or series of events within a program or project e.g., skate workshops/events, within a program held over a school holiday period, not once off events.
 - Once off event applications tend to score low through the CG & YG assessment processes as opposed to more relevant community programs and projects.
 - Once off events may continue to apply for the most appropriate grant round relevant to their event and be assessed against that preferred fund grant guidelines (e.g., CG, YG or CEF).
 - Administration to continue to assess and allocate funding from the CEF stream.

Option 3: Combine Community Event Fund into the CG and YG grant streams (least preferred option by staff)

- Considerations:
 - A new criterion would need to be set to incorporate once off events and be able to suitably assess and support once off events, alongside dedicated programming, and smaller scale community development based applications.
 - Once off community events fund is currently available to not-for-profit organisations and community groups and this process is agile, responsive, and well utilised.
 - Combining the two grants and CEF would significantly increase the length of time from receiving an application to funding it, in comparison to CEF. If this is the preferred option, the CG and YG streams would need extra funding allocated to ensure COM could support small and large events such as markets, CALD, youth events, etc.
 - The CG and YG would need eligibility criteria and matrices adjusted further to the current discussion, and this would need to come back to Council at a later date for consideration and endorsement.

- Option to increase the CEF fund is more efficient in resourcing and administration, and ensures events are clearly separated out as a separate community offering.
- The existing 5-6 month timeline for Council decisions (when considering the open/close dates of grant rounds, assessment period, Forum/Committee discussion, General Council decision) restricts the support COM can provide to event organisers as many event applications are received in the months leading up to event dates, whereas CG and YG are longer in the planning phase. COM remaining agile in our response to support and attract community events is beneficial.

Guidelines to be updated to reflect Council endorsed option.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 DRAFT Community Grants Guidelines 2024 [**12.7.1** - 4 pages]
2. Attachment 2 Community Grants Assessment Matrix 2024 [**12.7.2** - 1 page]
3. Attachment 3 Community Grants Assessment Matrix 2021 [**12.7.3** - 1 page]
4. Attachment 4 DRAFT Youth Grants Guidelines 2024 [**12.7.4** - 4 pages]
5. Attachment 5 DRAFT Youth Grants Assessment Matrix 2024 [**12.7.5** - 1 page]
6. Attachment 6 Youth Grants Assessment Matrix 2021 [**12.7.6** - 2 pages]





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Introduction

The purpose of the Community Grants Program is to assist local not-for-profits to establish and undertake projects or activities that are beneficial for the community.

Applications should support and align the projects with the following: ~~reports and policies:~~

- The City of Marion ~~Strategic Plan and Community Vision – Towards 2024. Community Vision and Strategic Plan;~~
- ~~The City of Marion Equity, Access and Social Inclusion Policy Statement;~~ ~~xx~~

Applications should ensure programs, activities and events are inclusive and as accessible as possible for all groups, including people of various genders, ages, sexuality, cultural backgrounds, religious beliefs and those living with disability. ~~The City of Marion recognises particular programs may be implemented to support vulnerable populations and/or specific demographic groups within our community.~~

Support with your application

Applicants are strongly encouraged to refer to the Grant Guidelines and the document links above before considering an application.

If you require further information please contact [Ashley Lambourne Sherina-Kuik](mailto:ashley.lambournesherina-kuik@marion.sa.gov.au), Grants Officer on phone 08 8375 6600 or email ashley.lambournesherina-kuik@marion.sa.gov.au.

All information relating to City of Marion grants including key dates and previously successful recipients can be found on the City of Marion [website](#).

Applications need to be submitted [online](#).

To be eligible

- Applications are encouraged from incorporated not-for-profit organisations and groups.
- **NOTE:** Groups that are not incorporated need an incorporated body willing to accept the funds on your behalf and accept responsibility for the funding of the project.
- **Applications must include completed financial information and necessary quotations. All quotations must be GST exclusive.**

The following will make an application ineligible

- Funding for individual, private, political or commercial enterprises or activities.
- Fundraising or sponsorship.
- Ongoing operational costs, core business, salaries or costs not directly related to project delivery.
- Payment for facilitators/instructors (unless it is clearly demonstrated that required expertise cannot be sourced internally).
- Projects that duplicate a community need already being met.
- ~~Applications that have applied within the Youth Grants stream for the same project within the same round.~~
- Projects implemented outside of the City of Marion council boundaries (unless the activity clearly demonstrates significant benefits to the participants, being City of Marion residents).
- The project has commenced or retrospective funding (money spent before a grant is approved).
- Funding for academic research or conference costs, interstate or overseas travel.
- Schools are not eligible to apply. External organisations conducting activities within schools, during school hours, are also ineligible.
- The organisation has an outstanding acquittal or debt owing to Council. *Please note this does not apply to organisations that have a loan with Council and are complying with the repayment terms.*

Ineligible applications will not progress to the assessment stage.


Funding and additional criteria

- Each funding round may include one grant up to \$10,000.


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- The remaining funding pool has a \$5,000 limit per application.
- ~~Council's strong preference will be given to small not-for-profit organisations.~~
- Applicants must declare any current and/or ongoing in-kind or financial support received from the City of Marion eg subsidised rent, funding agreements.
- Only one application per community group/organisation per round will be accepted.
- Where relevant, applications may be approved subject to additional criteria being met (eg: subject to development approval, landlord approval etc).
- Grants should generally not be used for site improvements on private property.

Grant Objectives

Applicants should consider the following:

- Establish and undertake activities that align with the
 - City of Marion ~~Strategic Plan and Community Vision – Towards 2024. Community Vision and Strategic Plan.~~
 - ~~City of Marion Equity, Access and Social Inclusion Policy statement.~~
- Activities that focus on the following will be highly considered:
 - Demonstrate a strong benefit to City of Marion residents.
 - Demonstrate inclusivity and accessibility to the wider community, where possible.
 - Encourage community led projects/activities, including opportunities for volunteers.
 - Create opportunities for ~~increased social connections and grass roots clubs and groups to~~ increased community participation.
 - Demonstrate how the outcomes of the funding includes giving back to the community.
 - Enable wellbeing eg: healthy lifestyles, skill development, community safety, cultural harmony
 - Demonstrate environmental responsibility by the organisation/group, where applicable, eg: environment policies or practices.

Examples of funding areas could include: recreation~~al/community programs, workshops/series of events, eg: health & wellbeing and/or skill development~~ ~~Game n Try's, equipment, open days, arts and cultural activities, facility upgrades and minor capital works.~~

How are applications assessed?

- Applications will be assessed and scored against grant guideline criteria.
- Applications will be assessed and scored against community grant objectives.
- Applications will be assessed and scored against the City of Marion's identified reports ~~and policies~~ listed throughout the guidelines.
- ~~A reduction of 10% is applied to the application total assessment score if the organisation has been funded within the last 3-4 rounds, and a reduction of 20% applied if funded within the last 1-2 rounds.~~
- ~~Additional assessment information to be included as per endorsed Council processes eg: Community Grants Assessment Matrix 2024, grants committee.~~

Please note that meeting the eligibility criteria alone does not guarantee funding. The Community Grants Program is highly competitive with a budget limit. The decision to award a grant is made by Council and the decision of Council is considered final. ~~This decision may take into account other matters that Council deem reasonable and relevant to the decision-making process.~~

Financial reporting and project evaluation

Applicants will be required to complete an acquittal form online. The form is due one month after the completion of the project or 13 months from the funding date, whichever is earlier. Evidence of expenditure is required – **all receipts must be attached to the acquittal.**

The acquittal form verifies that the grant funding has been spent in accordance with the project budget provided in the application form. Final acquittal of the grant requires a statement of income and expenditure for the project as well as evaluation documentation. The evaluation ~~form~~ provides valuable feedback to the

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Commented [JC1]: Forum discussion - all NFP's equally eligible to apply

Commented [JC2]: reworded to reflect Councils preference after forum re: concentrate on increased social connection (previously stipulated grass roots - comments suggest any orgs increasing community connection should be encouraged)

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City of Marion on how your project and the community have benefited from the Community Grants Program.
([where applicable](#) please include photos of your project/activity).

Successful applicants are required to comply with terms and conditions included in the application form.

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Community Grants Assessment Matrix

| Activity or Project Criteria | Weighting Applied | Criteria Applied to Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| Activity or Project benefits majority of City of Marion residents | 20% | Demonstrates participation by CoM residents and/or members of local CoM clubs/organisations at an 80/20 ratio or higher. |
| Activity or Project creates Community Connection | 15% | Addresses social isolation, increases opportunity for social connectedness, neighborhood connection and/or intergenerational connection. |
| Activity or Project incorporates a focus on health and wellbeing | 15% | Demonstrates opportunities for supporting better physical and/or mental health. |
| Activity or Project incorporates a focus on skill development | 15% | Evidence of skill development opportunities for participants eg: employment skills, leadership skills, life skills. |
| Activity or Project is inclusive as possible for the CoM community | 10% | Open to broader community but mindful of specific targeted demographics for some activities/projects. Creates safe spaces for community and encourages cultural harmony. |
| Activity or Project aligns with CoM's Strategic Plan/Community Vision - Towards 2040 | 10% | Strength of alignment in relevant areas eg: engaged, liveable. |
| Activity or Project demonstrates applicant's in-kind support | 5% | Level of applicant contribution to total project cost eg: facility, facilitators and/or resources to deliver activity/project. |
| Activity or Project creates opportunities for volunteers | 5% | Project or activity utilises or gives opportunities to engage volunteers, gives back to the community. |
| Organisation/group demonstrates environmental responsibility | 5% | Application indicates current or intended progress towards an increased environmental responsibility eg: organisational policies and practices in place |

| Community Grants Assessment Matrix – FINAL 2021 | | | |
|---|------------------|---|--|
| Alignment | Weighting | Assessment Criteria | |
| Aligns with CoM's Equity, Access and Social Inclusion policy | 15% | Demonstrates alignment to the Policy Statement Key Points • Recognise the rights for all members of our community to have dignity and autonomy • Be non-discriminatory and inclusive • Encourage full and effective opportunities for participation in, and contribution towards community life • Respect, foster and value a sense of belonging amongst a diverse community • Respect diversity • Value contributions made by community members to community life • Have a strong focus on equity of opportunity | |
| Grass-Roots Organisation | 5% | Preference given to smaller Not for Profit clubs/ organisations | |
| Local Community Provider | 15% | Preference given to clubs/organisations who are located exclusively within the CoM | |
| Strength of Benefit to CoM | | | |
| Creates Community Connection | 15% | Activities or events are community led and/or create opportunities for volunteers and/or give back to the community | |
| Enables Community Participation | 15% | Opportunity for community participation and/or demonstrates opportunities for the wider community to access activities and/or events | |
| Encourages Community Wellbeing | 15% | Focus on overarching wellbeing factors, e.g. physical health, mental health, skill development, community safety, cultural harmony | |
| Incorporates Environmental Responsibility | 5% | Environmental responsibility where applicable, e.g. evidence of policies or practices in place | |
| Additional Criteria | | | |
| Quality of budget | 5% | Provides a clear, accurate and complete budget | |
| Council best place to assist | 10% | Preference given to applicants that have a limited ability to attract other external funding | |
| | 100% | | |





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Introduction

The purpose of the City of Marion Youth Grants is to support not-for-profit groups and service organisations to deliver well-managed and relevant projects and programs whilst strengthening connections for young people in our community.

Applications should support and align the projects with the following reports and policies:

- City of Marion [Strategic Plan and Community Vision – Towards 2040 Youth Engagement and Consultation Report XXX](#) key findings.
- City of Marion [Strategic Plan XXX](#)

Applications are invited from organisations with the expertise and local knowledge to provide diverse and inclusive opportunities that are accessible as possible for all groups, including people of various genders, ages, sexuality, cultural backgrounds, religious beliefs and those living with disability. [The City of Marion recognises particular programs may be implemented to support vulnerable populations and/or specific demographic groups within our community.](#)

Support with your application

Applicants are strongly encouraged to refer to the Grant Guidelines and the document links above before considering an application.

If you require further information please contact [Ashley Lambourne, Sherina Kuik](#), Grants Officer on phone 08 8375 6600 or email ashley.lambournesharina.kuik@marion.sa.gov.au.

All information relating to City of Marion grants including key dates and previously successful recipients can be found on the City of Marion [website](#).

Applications need to be submitted [online](#).

To be eligible

- Applications are encouraged from incorporated not-for-profit organisations and groups.
NOTE: Groups that are not incorporated need an incorporated body willing to accept the funds on your behalf and accept responsibility for the funding of the project.
- **Applications must include completed financial information and necessary quotations. Quotations must be GST exclusive.**
- Schools/educational institutions are eligible to apply, provided they can demonstrate:
 - The project is delivered outside of normal school hours, this also applies to external facilitators conducting programs and activities within schools.
 - The project is meeting an identified need that is not limited to the school environment and demonstrates how the project will have benefits to the wider youth population.
 - The project does not form part of the core business of the Department for Education.
 - Alternative funding sources for the project are not available from the Department for Education.

The following will make an application ineligible

- Funding for individual, private, political or commercial enterprise or activities.
- Fundraising or sponsorship.
- Ongoing operational costs, core business, salaries or costs not directly related to project delivery.
- Projects that duplicate a community need already being met.
- Projects implemented outside of the City of Marion council boundaries (unless the activity clearly demonstrates significant benefits to the participants, being City of Marion's young people).
- [Applications that have applied within the Community Grants stream for the same project within the same round.](#)
- The project has commenced or retrospective funding (money spent before a grant is approved).
- ~~Funding for academic research or conference costs, interstate or overseas travel.~~

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- The organisation has an outstanding acquittal or debt owing to Council. *Please note this does not apply to organisations that have a loan with Council and are complying with the repayment terms.*

Ineligible applications will not progress to the assessment stage.

Funding

- Applicants may apply for funding up to \$10,000.
- Applicants may apply for more than one grant by submitting a separate application for each project, demonstrating clear distinctions between the projects.
- Applicants must declare any current and/or ongoing in-kind or financial support received from the City of Marion eg subsidised rent, funding agreements.*

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Grant Objectives

Applicants should consider the following:

- Establish and undertake projects or activities that align with the
 - City of Marion Youth Engagement and Consultation Report's key findings*
 - City of Marion Strategic Plan and Community Vision – Towards 2024. Community Vision and Strategic Plan*
 - City of Marion Equity, Access and Social Inclusion Policy statement.*
- Programs or services that focus on the following will be highly considered:
 - Are delivered by organisations that have existing youth development expertise.
 - Are addressing an identified need *for City of Marion's young people.*
 - Develop opportunities for youth participation, *connection* and promote the health and wellbeing of young people.
 - Demonstrate inclusivity and accessibility to the wider community where possible.
 - Demonstrate evidence of youth engagement in the design, planning and delivery of the project, where possible.
 - Organisations that contribute their own in-kind resources to the project and encourage opportunities for volunteering.
 - Demonstrate environmental responsibility by the organisation/service, where applicable, eg: environment policies or practices in place.

Suggested Focus Areas

- Strengthening Youth Engagement and Participation
- Creating Safe, Inclusive and Welcoming Spaces
- Developing Creativity through Arts and Culture
- Valuing Nature and Environmental Sustainability
- Skill Development and Leadership

How are applications assessed?

- Applications will be assessed and scored against grant guideline criteria.
- Applications will be assessed and scored against youth grant objectives.
- Applications will be assessed and scored against the City of Marion's identified reports and policies listed *within throughout* the guidelines.
- A reduction of 10% is applied to the application total assessment score if the organisation has been funded within the last 3-4 rounds, and a reduction of 20% applied if funded within the last 1-2 rounds.*
- Additional assessment information to be included as per endorsed Council processes eg: Youth Grants Assessment Matrix 2024, grants committee.*

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Please note that meeting the eligibility criteria alone does not guarantee funding. The Youth Grants Program is highly competitive with a budget limit. The decision to award a grant is made by Council and the decision of Council is considered final. *This decision may take into account other matters that Council deem reasonable and*

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| [relevant to the decision-making process.](#)

[Financial reporting and project evaluation](#)

Applicants will be required to complete an acquittal form online. The form is due one month after the completion of the project or 13 months from the funding date, whichever is earlier. Evidence of expenditure is required – **all receipts must be attached to the acquittal.**

The acquittal form verifies that the grant funding has been spent in accordance with the project budget provided in the application form. Final acquittal of the grant requires a statement of income and expenditure for the project as well as evaluation documentation. The evaluation form provides valuable feedback to the City of Marion on how your project and community have benefited from the Youth Grants Program (please provide photos of your project/activity).

Successful applicants are required to comply with terms and conditions included in the application form.



Youth Grants Assessment Matrix 2024

| Activity or Project Criteria | Weighting Applied | Criteria Applied to Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| Activity or Project benefits majority of CoM young people | 20% | Demonstrates participation by CoM young people at an 80/20 ratio or higher. |
| Alignment with Key reports and City of Marion Strategic Plan & Community Vision – towards 2040 | 15% | Demonstrates alignment to the following document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City of Marion Strategic Plan and Community Vision – Towards 2040 The City of Marion Youth Action Plan 2024-2027 (currently in draft) |
| Youth Specific Provider | 15% | Does the applicant have experience delivering youth specific programs/projects events? OR Is the applicant from a specific sector i.e. housing, employment, developing a program aimed at young people between the ages of 12-25 years to address current needs? |
| Youth Development | | Strength of Benefit to Young People |
| Activity or Project creates Community Connection | 10% | Addresses social isolation, increases opportunity for social connectedness, peer connection and/or intergenerational connection. |
| Activity or Project is inclusive as possible for CoM young people | 10% | Open to broader community but mindful of specific targeted demographics for some activities/projects. Creates safe spaces for community and encourages cultural harmony. |
| Activity or Project enables youth engagement | 10% | Demonstrates awareness and opportunity for young people to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-design the project Be involved in the planning and delivery of the project |
| Activity or Project promotes positive wellbeing for young people | 10% | The project is addressing issues that affect the health and wellbeing of young people. The following factors should be considered: (but not limited to) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Health Physical Health Skill Development Cultural Wellbeing |
| Additional Criteria | | |
| Applicant contribution to the Activity or Project | 5% | The applicant has commitment to the project by contributing; Eg: In kind support, volunteer hours, financial commitment |
| Applicant demonstrates environmental responsibility | 5% | Application indicates current or intended progress towards an increased environmental responsibility eg: organisational policies and practices in place. |

| Youth Development Assessment Matrix 2022/23 | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| Alignment | Weighting | Organisational Alignment |
| Alignment with Key report and City of Marion Strategic plan | 15 | <p>Demonstrates alignment to the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City of Marion Community Vision and Strategic Plan. • The City of Marion Youth Engagement and Consultation Report 2019-2023 • The City of Marion Equity, Access and Social Inclusion Policy Statement. |
| Youth Specific Provider | 15 | <p>Does the applicant have experience delivering youth specific programs/projects events?</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Is the applicant from a specific sector i.e. housing, employment and are going to develop a program aimed at young people between the ages of 12-25years.</p> |
| Aligns with the City of Marion Equity, Access and Inclusion policy. | 15 | <p>Demonstrates alignment to Policy Statement</p> <p>Key Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the rights for all members of our community to have dignity and autonomy • Be non-discriminatory and inclusive • Encourage full and effective opportunities for participation in, and contribution towards community life • Respect, foster and value a sense of belonging amongst a diverse community • Respect diversity • Value contributions made by community members to community life • Have a strong focus on equity of opportunity |
| Youth Development | | Strength of benefit to young people |
| The proposed project enables Youth Engagement and Participation | 15 | <p>Demonstrates awareness and opportunity for young people to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-design the project • Be involved in the planning and delivery of the project • Accessibility to the wider youth community. |
| Promotes Positive wellbeing for young people | 15 | <p>The project is addressing issues that affect the health and wellbeing of young people.</p> <p>The following factors should be considered: (but not limited to)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health • Physical Health • Skill Development • Cultural wellbeing |

| Youth Development Assessment Matrix 2022/23 | | |
|---|-----|--|
| | | Additional Criteria |
| Incorporates Environmental Responsibility | 5 | Demonstrated environmental responsibility/awareness by the organisation/group eg: evidence of relevant policies or practices in place. |
| Quality of the budget | 10 | Provides a clear, itemised, accurate budget, with attachments provided where requested. |
| How is the applicant contributing | 10 | The applicant has commitment to the project by contributing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In kind support • Volunteer hours • Financial commitment |
| TOTAL | 100 | |

13 Corporate Reports for Information/Noting

13.1 Soft Plastic Recycling Update

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Report Reference | GC240326R13.1 |
| Originating Officer | Waste and Recycling Education Officer – Allison Byrne |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Engineering, Assets and Environment - Mathew Allen |
| General Manager | General Manager City Services - Ben Keen |

REPORT HISTORY

| Report Reference | Report Title |
|-------------------------|--|
| GC230328M15.2 | Soft Plastics |
| GC230912R11.14 | Soft Plastic Recycling – Submission to Parliament SA |

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to provide an update following the Motion with Notice (GC230328M15.2) on progress toward the return of soft plastic recycling in Australia and the likely future role of the City of Marion in supporting soft plastic recycling.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A comprehensive review on options for recycling of soft plastics is shared in this report. There is still a long way to go before any national soft plastic recycling schemes can resume, but the progress is encouraging and promises superior circular economy outcomes in relation to reducing and recycling soft plastic packaging waste.

The primary review of soft plastics recycling options is occurring through the [National Plastic Recycling Scheme](#) (NPRS), a project led by Australia's food and grocery manufacturing sector with the support of federal government funding. The project aims to create the nation's largest industry-driven plastics recycling scheme focusing on extracting difficult-to-recycle soft plastic packaging from waste streams for repurposing. This includes identifying pathways for separation of soft plastics as well as developing a new advanced recycling industry in Australia that can turn used soft plastics back into food-grade packaging.

Whilst progress towards addressing soft plastics recycling challenges is promising, it is a complex area, and the City of Marion is unlikely to have opportunity for action in the next year or two.

The NPRS trial evaluation has shown:

- Kerbside soft plastic collection is economically the most efficient approach.
- The 'bag in bin' method has been well-received by trial household participants and has recruited soft plastic recycling participants who had never previously used the REDcycle supermarket drop-off scheme.
- Favourable results in the low levels of contamination presented during the NPRS trial to date.

It is expected that funding the necessary infrastructure will be available through the industry levies as part of a product stewardship scheme for soft plastics led by the Australian Food and Grocery Council.

The consultant developing the National Plastic Recycling Scheme (NPRS) recommends that Council continues to have discussions with SRWRA to plan for future soft plastics recycling via the kerbside yellow bin.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Receives and notes this report that outlines progress for the recycling of soft plastics (refer GC230328M15.2).**

DISCUSSION

Plastics are a significant waste problem globally; most plastics are used in packaging (44%)¹. They represent a sizeable amount of waste to landfill Australia-wide and there has not been a recycling system available to process soft plastics since the closure of the REDcycle drop-off scheme at supermarkets 15 months ago, when Australia's soft plastic reprocessing capability was below what REDcycle was collecting. Our current linear system for dealing with soft plastic waste is the opposite of the circular economy which we seek to achieve at both a national and a local level.

The City of Holdfast Bay is currently the only council in South Australia offering a waste service dedicated to soft plastics. Interested residents can currently bring their soft plastics to the Brighton Civic Centre where the council then disposes of them to the Adelaide Brighton Cement kiln for energy from waste. Their level of demand has grown sizably since the collapse of REDcycle and the City of Holdfast Bay has been receiving around 3,500 - 4,000L of soft plastics on a weekly basis. For the City of Marion to offer a similar service, due to our larger size we would need to accommodate bulk bins for collection of at least 8,000L (equivalent of 33x 240L wheelie bins by volume) of soft plastics each week from 2 – 3 council locations across our city and the bins would need to be locked away to prevent contamination and illegal dumping. Our council facilities do not have suitable infrastructure or adequate space to accommodate this scale of soft plastics collection. It is also doubtful as to whether Adelaide Brighton Cement would be able to handle this quantity of soft plastic even if we were able to collect it. Any reprocessing service that relies too strongly on only one partner to manage the materials will be vulnerable to the risk of stockpiling. It is therefore necessary to gather enough soft plastic feedstock for supporting numerous processors to make a recycling system sustainable. It should also be noted that waste to energy releases CO₂ from the plastic, adding to greenhouse gas emissions².

SRWRA's position regarding capacity to receive and sort soft plastics has not changed in the last 12 months. They are unable to collect soft plastics for recycling due to the lack of local end markets and recyclers for the material, and lack of appropriate infrastructure to manage the material on site.

The South Australian Parliament's Select Committee on Recycling of Soft Plastics and Other Material, to which the City of Marion made a formal written submission on 14 September 2023, is continuing to hear evidence for the inquiry. The Committee Secretary has indicated the Committee would like to complete the inquiry by the middle of the year.

Recently announced in the media, the Soft Plastics Taskforce, consisting of Coles, Woolworths, and ALDI, have just launched a soft plastics recycling trial across 12 Melbourne supermarkets in an effort to inform a national soft plastic recycling program in the future. The consultant developing the

¹ <https://www.plasticsoupfoundation.org/en/plastic-facts-and-figures/>

² Levitzke, V.J. 2023. *What to do about Plastics?* Report prepared for the Environment Protection Authority of South Australia. Circular Economy Advisory, Adelaide, South Australia. 38pp September 2023.

National Plastic Recycling Scheme (NPRS) reported that their intention at this time is to keep it contained at this scale in Melbourne.

However, the development of robust end markets as part of a circular economy for plastic packaging is beginning to occur through the NPRS.

The NPRS is led by Australia's food and grocery manufacturing sector with federal funding and aims to create the nation's largest industry-driven plastics recycling scheme. It focuses on extracting difficult-to-recycle soft plastic packaging from waste streams for repurposing.

The NPRS trial with six councils in SA, VIC and NSW testing a 'bag in bin' method for collection and recycling of soft plastics is funded by Australian Food and Grocery Council (AFGC) and started in November 2022 (and was planned three years prior to closure of the REDcycle program).

Some councils in the NPRS trial have tested a 'designated' approach where all households within a particular geographic area nominated by the council were included in the trial. Other councils trialled an opt-in approach which allowed up to a certain number of interested residents to participate (such as 1,000). The designated trials had a participation rate of 13 – 27% from their nominated trial area, compared to a full take-up of the program from opt-in households.

From testing four different types and styles of bags produced by Curby, the NPRS trials have allowed successful identification of the colour, thickness and style of bag which can withstand compaction in the collection truck without bursting open and has good visibility for picking off the sorting line at the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF).

Further, trial participant surveys revealed that one in three of the participating households had never used REDcycle before, demonstrating that the convenience of an at-home solution has increased recruitment of soft plastic recyclers who previously had not collected their soft plastics for recycling.

One of the most promising results from the trials to date is that the bagged soft plastics have had little effect on the inbound quality of co-mingled recyclables arriving at the MRFs³. Contamination has remained at a level the MRFs can cope with and has not significantly increased the presence of loose soft plastics in bins from households where the Curby bags are offered for containing soft plastics for recycling.

Community acceptance of the 'bag in bin' method for recycling soft plastics in the Cities of Adelaide, Port Adelaide-Enfield and Charles Sturt is high (refer Attachment 1), and all three participating councils have expressed their interest in continuing the trials beyond the currently funded 12-month period. Results from SA are being combined with those from the three interstate Councils to inform the future design of the NPRS.

The NPRS trial has reached pre-commercialisation phase, which will include the establishment of a national, independent not-for-profit entity and recruitment of an advisory board covering the whole supply chain from manufacturing to collection and recycling, and further refinement of the bag collection and MRF pilot in Stage 2 of the trials.

To restore community trust in soft plastic recycling, the stewardship scheme which will evolve nationally from the current trials has a large focus on robust end markets, traceability of materials and transparency.

The NPRS trial is currently very small-scale and still in its early stages. It is likely to be at least another two years before we begin to see signs of a robust and well-funded nationwide program

³ Millicer, H. 7 February 2024, *Soft Plastic Packaging Scheme* [powerpoint slides] CSIRO/ Monash University/ APCO, <https://www.afgc.org.au/industry-resources/national-plastics-recycling-scheme>

arriving in South Australia. Investment by industry and Government to support infrastructure developments at MRFs will improve the expansion of the 'bag-in bin' method for recycling soft plastics over the next two to three years.

Advanced chemical recycling technologies such as pyrolysis are rapidly evolving in Australia and research in this area is continuing, in which the CSIRO is taking an active role.

Preliminary analysis of the pilots across Australia for the AFGC indicates that both supermarket drop-off and 'bag-in bin' recycling would be required to collect the necessary quantities of material to justify the major investment in sorting infrastructure at over 50 MRFs across Australia, as well as new soft plastics recycling facilities to take the materials from the MRFs for processing.

Ultimately, the future of soft plastics recycling in South Australia relies heavily on the participation of private sector brand owners in taking responsibility for the recyclability of the packaging they create for their products through an industry-funded levy system to support the NPRS.

Additionally, in reference to the waste hierarchy, where reducing is more important than recycling, community education about alternatives to avoidable soft plastic waste such as cling wrap and plastic shopping bags needs to continue forming a part of council's waste and recycling education activities.

In September 2024, in accordance with South Australia's *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020*, single-use soft plastic items which will be banned include barrier bags for fruit, vegetables and produce, as well as thick supermarket and boutique-style plastic shopping bags. This will also contribute to reducing the volumes of soft plastic packaging being consumed.

Council staff remain active in monitoring the progress and development of a robust and comprehensive NPRS alongside SRWRA, which in the future will most likely involve recycling via the yellow bin and the MRF. The speed of this progress depends on the investment of industry and Federal and State Governments, following the outcomes of Stage 2 of the NPRS trial.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Soft Plastics Recycling - Mid trial information sheet [**13.1.1** - 6 pages]

Soft Plastics Recycling – kerbside collection trial

Mid-trial information sheet July 2023

Background

CAWRA is working with the Australian Food and Grocery Council (AFGC) and the Cities of Adelaide, Charles Sturt and Port Adelaide Enfield, to trial the kerbside collection of soft plastics for recycling. The project has been funded jointly by the AFGC, Green Industries SA and the 3 participating Councils in South Australia, along with 3 other participating Councils in NSW and Victoria.

The AFGC has coordinated trials across multiple states as part of their development of a National Plastics Recycling Scheme (NPRS) with funding support from the Australian Government and packaging brand owners. The trials are one part of a larger AFGC project to establish an extended producer responsibility scheme to improve recycling rates for soft plastic packaging.

This information sheet focuses on the learnings from the South Australian trial component.

The trial is funded for 12 months to December 2023 and will provide information on the performance of each of the collection methods being tested.

Purpose of the trial

The trial is investigating any difference in uptake by residents, quality and quantity of material, safety, handling and other 'back end' considerations associated with this method of collection for recyclable soft plastics. These will all be important considerations if, at some future point, a broader roll-out of kerbside soft plastics recycling collections is sought.

How the trial works

Residents in designated trial areas received 'starter kits' in December 2022 with specially designed bags to be filled with eligible soft plastic packaging, such as bread and frozen vegetable bags, ice cream wrappers and plastic toilet paper wrap. Full bags go into the household recycling (yellow lid) bin for the regular council kerbside collection, after which the special bag will be separated and processed.

The 3 Councils are testing two different types of bags – with the Cities of Adelaide and Port Adelaide Enfield both testing the yellow 'Curby' bags, and the City of Charles Sturt testing an orange, generic bag.



Photo caption: Yellow CurbyBags are being trialled in Adelaide City Council and the City of Port Adelaide Enfield. These bags come with QR codes printed on CurbyTags, which the resident sticks to the filled bag and scans into the Curby app on their phone, before placing into their kerbside yellow recycling bin. They were distributed to households who 'opted in' within the City of Adelaide, and to all households within the mapped trial area in Alberton. For this trial, 37 micron singlet bags were used.



Photo caption: Custom printed orange bags are being trialled in the City of Charles Sturt. These bags are filled and placed in recycling bins in the same way as the yellow Curby Bags, but do not have a QR code and do not require scanning by the resident. They were distributed to households within the mapped trial area in Woodville South and Beverley. These bags are singlet-style bags, with a thickness of 45 micron.

Community surveys and acceptance

The service has been well-received in all 3 Councils, with utilisation of 'starter packs' higher in the City of Adelaide than in the Cities of Charles Sturt and Port Adelaide Enfield. This is likely due to City of Adelaide participants having actively 'opted in' to the service.

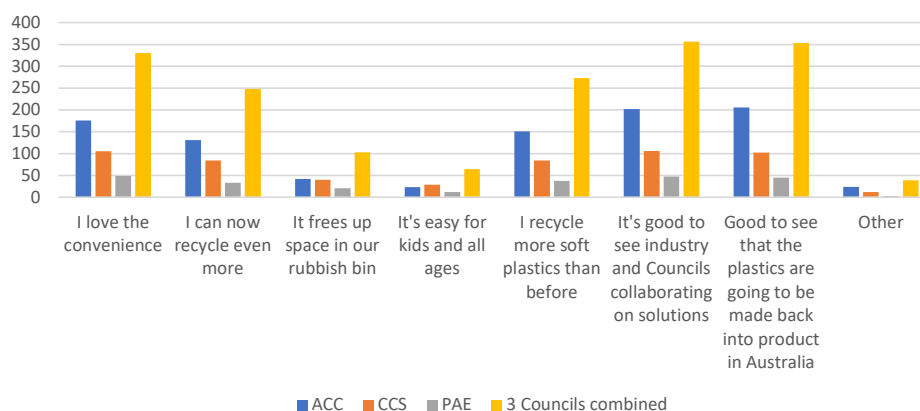
To date, the most common queries to Customer Service in the 3 Councils have been:

- Can I please have more bags/tags?
- Questions about the use of the App (needing help with registration, technical or privacy concerns)
- What is happening with the soft plastics?
- Not in trial area – can I participate?

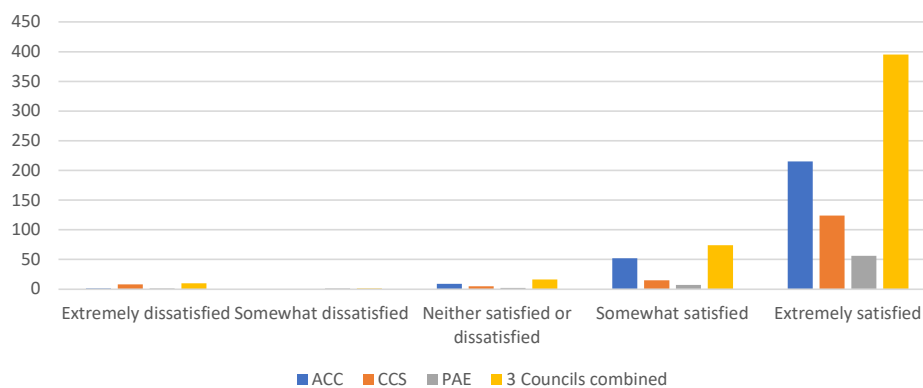
Flyers or alerts were sent to trial participants in March 2023, requesting completion of an online survey. Response rates to the survey were high, averaging 13% across all 6 Councils included in the national trial. 296 survey responses were received from Adelaide City Council participants, and 153 and 67 responses from the Cities of Charles Sturt and Port Enfield respectively (total: 516).

Responses indicate high levels of satisfaction with the service by trial participants, and with the bags and information supplied.

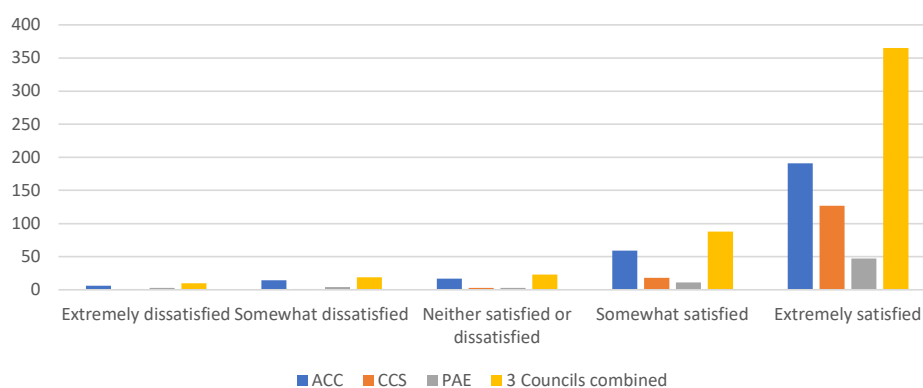
Which of the statements below match your thoughts about recycling soft plastics from home? (pick up to three)



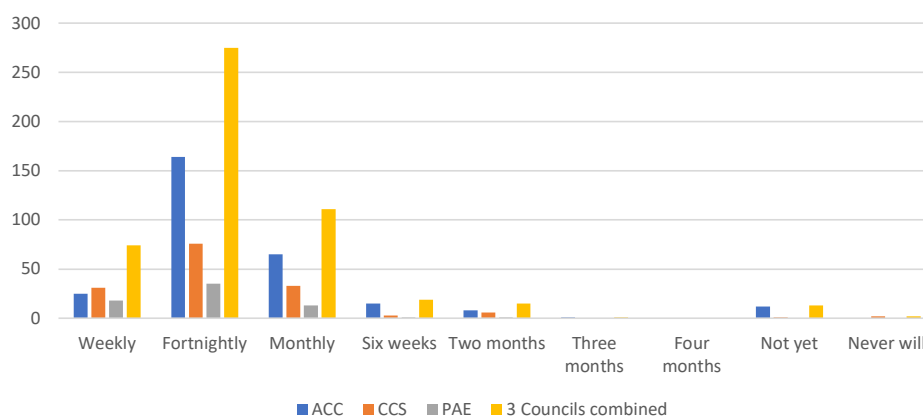
How satisfied are you with the information provided about how to use the bags?



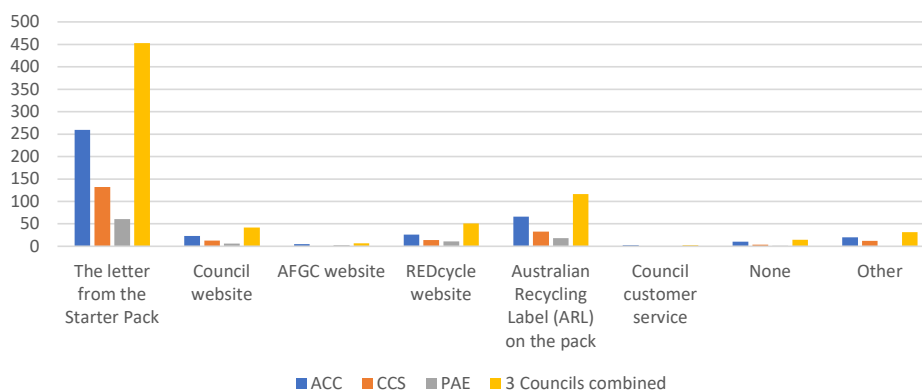
How satisfied are you with the quality of the bags?



How often are you putting a supplied special trial bag in your recycling bin?



What information have you used to determine what to put in the special bag?



Early participation

In total there are just under 4,000 households participating in the trials across all 3 South Australian Councils, as follows:

- 1,000 households in City of Adelaide – opted-in using Curby bags and the Curby App
- 937 households in the City of Port Adelaide – distributed through a mapped trial area using Curby bags and the Curby App
- 1,758 households in the City of Charles Sturt – distributed through a mapped trial area using custom-printed orange bags (pictured above)

As a distribution method, responses from these areas have shown that ‘opting-in’ provides better use of starter kits than blanket distribution to mapped areas (with approximately 30% of households actively participating across mapped trial areas vs. 70% in for opt-in areas).

Bags, yields and quality

Audits of bag contents reveal a very high compliance by householders, resulting in very low levels of mis-use of bags, and correspondingly very low contamination with items other than plastics.

Audits have shown that orange-coloured 45 micron ‘singlet’ styled bags performed the best during trial due to the following factors:

- orange-coloured bags were picked more reliably in pre-sort when compared with yellow-coloured bags (97% successful picks for the orange bags vs. 91% for the yellow bags)
- ‘singlet’ style bags splitting less frequently compared with ‘satchel’ style bags (Note: this finding draws from trial data generated by Councils interstate who are also participating in the trial program with AFGC. All 3 SA-based Councils opted to trial singlet-styled bags.)

The majority of households are placing one bag of soft plastics in their recycling bins on a fortnightly basis, with a smaller number doing so once every 4 weeks. On average, each bag of soft plastics weighed approximately 400g (including the bag itself).

Lab testing of randomly selected bags has shown that quality of contents is high, and compatible with the requirements of downstream processors.

Audits and inspections of CAWRA’s baled material at processing destinations have also shown some cross-contamination of bales with other recyclable items from the CAWRA MRF. This is likely due to the fact that the same baler is used for cardboard, steel and other plastics – with some remnants of these materials showing up

in CAWRA's soft plastics bales between bags. This cross-contamination would be eliminated with the purchase and use of a dedicated baler for soft plastics only.

It is noted that the AFGC is also proposing that the NPRS fee for brand owners be 'eco-modulated' to provide financial incentive for companies to switch to fully recyclable packaging. This fee structure aims to minimise the use of soft plastic formats that require sorting and removal by plastics processors prior to recycling.

Per household trial costs

Starter packs were designed to provide a year's supply of bags, and included either 20 bags (for the generic orange bag used in the City of Charles Sturt) or 24 bags (for the other two Councils).

Production, packaging and distribution of starter packs cost \$13-15 per dwelling, including all handling costs and postage. This per household cost could be reduced by increasing the weight of soft plastics per bag and/or providing bags for householders to pick up rather than mailing them directly to each home. Operation of the scheme at a broader scale may also be expected to reduce the cost to produce and supply the bags.

Handling, transport and processing costs from the MRF to the recyclers were minimal during the trial due to the very small volumes of material generated.

Materials handling

Handling of soft plastics within the MRF environment is a challenge and would come at a cost if the program were to expand further.

While manageable for the purposes of this small-scale trial, a physical upgrade to the MRF pre-sort area would be required if this service were to expand. Such an upgrade would add 2 dedicated chutes within the pre-sort area for bagged soft plastics to be placed directly into, coupled with a baler to receive and bale that material. Once baled, the material would be handled and shipped to recyclers in the usual manner.

Increasing pre-sort labour by one manual picker would also be needed, with this new function to be shared across 2 manual pickers (one each side of the conveyor belt). Further assessment of picking rates will be needed to inform the consideration of 'tipping points' in participation that may further increase the number of pickers required.

How much material has been generated, and how has it been recycled?

The trial is very small, and less than 5 tonnes of material has been generated to date for recycling.

To date that material has been sent to two destinations for recycling, as follows:

- APR plastics in Victoria – to trial chemical recycling as part of APR's pyrolysis R&D process which has been making soft plastics into oil, for future use in the Viva Energy oil refinery in Geelong to make certified recycled plastics.

Viva's public announcement on the future of that scheme can be found online here:

<https://www.vivaenergy.com.au/media/news/2023/viva-energy-to-turn-waste-into-fuels-and-recycled-plastics-at-geelong-refinery>

- IQ Renew 'Soft Plastic Engineered Commodity' (SPEC) facility in Tuggerah, NSW – to be sorted and incorporated with feedstock from other areas to make plastic flake and plastic pellets suitable for use as posts, bollards and other extruded plastic items.

Transport and recycling costs

This trial has operated at very small scale, with the resulting material transported in small quantities to interstate recyclers. Payloads have not been achieved, given the small volumes of material concerned.

Summary of early findings

In summary, early findings from the trial indicate as follows:

- Acceptance of the “bag in bin” kerbside soft plastics recycling service by residents is very good (evidenced by take-up and very few complaints)
- Residents prefer the convenience of kerbside collection to drop-off at supermarkets
- Orange-coloured singlet bags at 45 microns have performed the best during trials (easily recognised for hand picking, minimal split bags)
- Based on random lab testing, quality of material put into the bags by residents is good
- Handling of bagged soft plastics within Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) is new – and minor upgrades to the CAWRA MRF’s equipment and setup would significantly improve handling efficiency and reduce risk of cross-contamination
- Distribution via a voluntary ‘opt-in’ approach by residents provides better use of starter kits than blanket distribution to mapped areas (this is important, given the high per household cost of producing and distributing starter packs)

Remaining questions

While the trial has yielded some important information, it is focused on the best method to undertake kerbside collection of soft plastics. Other questions that remain include:

- how best to manage any future expansion to ensure yields are manageable within the MRF environment and matched by market demand and capability (noting that trial results will help to inform this, along with other studies commissioned by the AFGC on future scheme design and models)
- availability of capital funding to improve efficiency of on-site handling at the MRF (to provide a dedicated chute and baler under the presort room)
- how kerbside soft plastics collection fits within the broader AFGC National Plastics Recycling Scheme (NPRS)
- what alternatives are there to the NPRS? And what are the pros and cons of each approach?
- who pays? And what role is expected of the Councils vs. packaging manufacturers and others in each proposed model
- consultation with Councils and other project partners to ascertain the preferred way forward

Next steps

- The Australian Food and Grocery Council is now taking findings from the trials in each state to inform the development of the National Plastics Recycling Scheme (NPRS), which is a new extended producer responsibility scheme designed to improve recycling of soft plastic packaging.
- This includes negotiations with all parties in the soft plastic packaging supply chain to commence the next phase with plans and applications for capital and project funding from government and other financial investors and institutions.
- These discussions include regular project meetings with trial participants, including the 3 Councils that have participated in kerbside collection trials in other states.
- Advocate for the Commonwealth Government to legislate for the mandatory inclusion of Australian-made recycled content in all new packaging, including plastic packaging

13.2 Community Safety By-law update

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Report Reference | GC240326R13.2 |
| Originating Officer | Team Leader Community Safety – Caroline Corston |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Development and Regulatory Services – Warwick Deller-Coombs |
| General Manager | General Manager City Development – Tony Lines |

REPORT HISTORY

| Report Reference | Report Title |
|------------------|----------------------|
| GC221213R12.2 | By-law Review Update |

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To provide an update of the impacts and progress of the Cat and Animal Management by-laws after one year of operation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Following the review of existing 2014 by-laws, Council endorsed the City of Marion's by-laws in August 2021.
- Most by-laws commenced operation on 27 December 2021 except for two by-laws/provisions that commenced on 1 January 2023:
 - By-law 6 Cats (effective confinement section i.e. cat curfew); and
 - By-law 7 Animal Management.
- This report provides an update on the impacts of the above after 1-year of operation.
- Staff have developed investigation methods and permit processes to manage the new cat curfew section and animal management requirements.
- 76 cats have been trapped since implementation of the cat curfew. Of these, only 3 could be identified. 73 cats have been taken to the RSPCA shelter.
- In November 2023, the RSPCA advised they were no longer taking in cats at their shelter due to a shortage of vaccines. This has required staff to revise their approach to cat curfew investigations.
- 8 complaints have been received in relation to the Animal Management By-law. All complaints have related to roosters.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Notes this report.

DISCUSSION

Under Section 246 of the Local Government Act 1999, councils have the general power to make by-laws for the good rule and government of the area, and for the convenience, comfort and safety of their community. Councils can also make by-laws to deal with specific matters relevant to the local area and these by-laws must be reviewed every seven years.

The City of Marion has established seven (7) by-laws, which can be viewed on Council's website: [By-laws | City of Marion](#). The current by-laws are as follows:

- Permits and Penalties By-law No 1
- Moveable Signs By-law No 2
- Local Government Land By-law No 3
- Dogs By-law No 4
- Roads By-law No 5
- Cats By-law No 6
- Animal Management By-law No 7

Following a review of previously established 2014 by-laws, Council endorsed the above seven by-laws on [10 August 2021 \(GC210810\)](#). Each of these by-laws commenced operation on 27 December 2021, apart from new provisions relating to cat and animal management, specifically:

1. A new requirement included within By-law 6 (Cats) requiring overnight confinement of cats between 8pm and 7am **(to commence from 1 January 2023)**; and
2. By-law 7 (Animal Management), a newly drafted by-law limiting the keeping of roosters and peacocks on residential land **(to commence from 1 January 2023)**.

The commencement date was delayed until 1 January 2023 to allow for community education and to provide cat owners time to prepare (the delay was a requirement of the by-law making process). This report is intended to provide Members with an update on the impacts and progress of the Cats and Animal Management By-laws after one year of operation, specifically the provisions that came into effect from 1 January 2023.

Council resolution GC221223R12.2 requested this update following 12-months operation of the new by-laws.

Cats By-law – Overnight confinement

Enforcement of the Cats By-law, including breaches of the curfew, are in line with Council's Enforcement Policy. The investigation process is as follows:

- On receipt of a complaint, statements are obtained from affected residents and any other available evidence is gathered. Evidence may include photographs, security camera footage and other relevant information.
- Letters may be placed in letterboxes, informing nearby local residents of the cat confinement requirements. Door knocks may also be undertaken.
- Council may, where circumstances warrant, loan residents a cat cage.
- Trapped cats may be identified via microchip, by residents, by identification tag or other means.
- Where a trapped cat can be identified the cat owner will be interviewed.
- Where an offence can be substantiated, enforcement action such as formal warnings, fines or orders may be undertaken.
- Where a trapped cat cannot be identified, staff will attempt to locate the owner.
- If an owner cannot be located the cat will be taken to the RSPCA for impounding/potential rehoming.

Since the introduction of overnight confinement of cats (i.e. the cat curfew), Community Safety Inspectors have investigated 117 complaints in relation to breaches of the curfew. The outcome of these investigations is summarised below:

| Investigation type | Number of complaints | Number of expiations | Number of warnings | Number resolved | Unsubstantiated |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Curfew investigations | 117 | 2 | 1 | 78 | 27 |

- 'Resolved' cat curfew investigations are matters resolved via trapping of cats (either by the council or by the customer), educating the cat owner without formal caution, educating the reporting customer on relevant laws, undertaking door knocks and letterbox drops.
- 'Unsubstantiated' matters are cases where there was insufficient information for staff to be able to investigate.

During the investigation of cat curfew complaints, a total of 56 cat cages were used in undertaking investigations. A total of 76 cats were trapped as a result.

| Cat cage information as of 1 January 2023 | Number |
|--|--------|
| Number of cat cages issued | 56 |
| Number of cats trapped | 76 |
| Number of trapped cats that <i>could be identified</i> | 3 |
| Number of trapped cats that <i>could not be identified</i> | 73 |

Importantly, only 3 of the 76 of the cats captured during these investigations were able to be identified.

All other cats captured could not be identified and owners could not be located. These cats were taken to the RSPCA for health checks and assessment on the suitability to rehome.

The RSPCA advise that they are able to re-home around 90% of cats they receive. This includes microchipping of cats, ensuring cats that go back into the community (and their owners) can then be identified.

It is likely many of the unidentifiable cats are 'semi-owned' cats i.e. they are generally dependent on humans who do not perceive ownership for the cat. This data supports actions identified within the City of Marion Animal Management Plan to encourage people responsible for 'semi-owned' cats, to take full ownership.

RSPCA – inability to take in cats

On 7 November 2023 the RSPCA advised that a nationwide shortage of cat vaccines impacted their ability to take in cats at their shelter. The vaccine shortage has continued for the first quarter of this year and is being attributed to several factors:

- Covid impact on vaccine manufacturers.
- Suppliers have reported batch failures caused by errors during manufacturing.
- Cat/kitten ownership increased during the pandemic, increasing demand for vaccines.

The concern for unvaccinated kittens and cats, is the highly contagious and fatal virus known commonly as *Feline Parvovirus*. This illness can spread rapidly in a shelter environment.

As a result, Community Safety Inspectors were forced to revise their approach to cat trapping:

- Cat traps have been set in very limited circumstances, usually where there is a strong prospect of identifying the cat.
- 21 cat curfew complaints have been received since 7 November 2023.
- 3 cat traps have been set since 7 November 2023 (no cats were caught).
- Where traps were not set, Community Safety Inspectors have sought to educate residents through door knocks, letter box drops etc.

There has been a mixed response from the community in relation to the above. Some have been understanding of Council's current restrictions while others have expressed disappointment that cats cannot be trapped upon their request.

The RSPCA advise they may resume their normal intake of cats from April 2024 subject to recirculation of cat vaccines into the community. Until this time Community Safety Inspectors will continue with their current process.

Animal Welfare League

The Animal Welfare League (AWL) is based in Wingfield, and is the City of Marion's back up service provider for housing seized and detained cats.

As of 17 October 2023, due to overcapacity, AWL advised they would only be taking in vulnerable cats and kittens only, i.e. orphaned kittens, late term pregnant, geriatric and injured cats.

Animal Management By-law

This is a newly drafted by-law requiring a person to obtain permission from Council to keep a rooster or peacock from 2 months of age.

Staff have developed a permit application process for the keeping of roosters or peacocks on residential properties. Applications must be assessed as per the criteria which is outlined in the by-law:

- Whether an insanitary condition exists or has existed on the premises as a result of the keeping of animals.
- Whether a nuisance is caused or has been caused to any neighbour as a result of the keeping of the animal on the premises or is likely to be caused.
- The nature and size of the premises and whether the animal can be adequately contained thereon

- Any other matters the authorised officer considers should be taken into account.

Five applications have been received requesting permission to keep roosters:

| Applications to keep a rooster | Approved applications | Applications refused | Applications pending |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |

Of the five applications received, only one was lodged proactively i.e. prior to bird ownership. The remaining four applications were lodged following a complaint investigation.

8 complaints have been received in relation to noisy roosters:

| Complaints received | Roosters removed and no application received | Retrospective application lodged to keep rooster |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| 8 | 4 | 4 (1 refused, 2 granted and 1 pending) |

Where complaints have been received relating to noisy roosters:

- Residents are provided with an opportunity to apply for a permit.
- Alternatively, residents can elect to remove the animal from their land.
- Where a permit is granted, the matter is considered resolved.
- Where a permit cannot be granted, residents will be given the opportunity to relocate the animal.
- Where a person refuses to remove the animal staff may issue an order requiring a resident to take action. This has not yet had to occur.

All roosters that were removed from properties have been successfully re-homed by their owners.

There have been no applications to keep a peacock, and no complaints relating to peacocks have been received.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

13.3 SRWRA Board Meeting 29 February 2024 - Constituent Council Information Report

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Report Reference | GC240326R13.3 |
| Originating Officer | General Manager Corporate Services - Angela Allison |
| Corporate Manager | - N/A |
| General Manager | General Manager Corporate Services - Angela Allison |

REPORT HISTORY

This Standing Report follows each SRWRA Board meeting to provide an update of matters considered by the SRWRA Board.

REPORT OBJECTIVE

Present the Constituent Council Information Report from SRWRA Board Meeting, 29th February 2024.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARYS

Southern Region Waste Resource Authority (SRWRA) is a regional subsidiary established by the Cities of Onkaparinga, Marion and Holdfast Bay (the “Constituent Councils”), pursuant to Section 43 of the Local Government Act 1999. The functions of SRWRA include providing and operating waste management services on behalf of the Constituent Councils.

In accordance with Section 4.5.2 of the SRWRA Charter – 2022, there shall be at least six ordinary meetings of the Board held in each financial year.

Furthermore, Section 4.5.11 states that prior to the conclusion of each meeting of the Board, the Board must identify which agenda items considered by the Board at that meeting will be the subject of an information report to the Constituent Councils.

In accordance with the above, the Information Report from the Board Meeting held on 25th March 2024 is provided for Members’ information.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1. Notes the Constituent Council Information Report from SRWRA Board Meeting, 29th February 2024.**

ATTACHMENTS

1. Constituent Council Information Report - February 2024 [**13.3.1** - 1 page]



Constituent Council Information Report

PUBLIC

Board Meeting Date: 29 February 2024

Report By: Chief Executive Officer

In accordance with Section 4.5.11 of the *Southern Region Waste Resource Authority Regional Subsidiary Charter - 2022*, the SRWRA Board identified the following Agenda Items to be the subject of a Public Information Report to the Constituent Councils (Cities of Onkaparinga, Marion, and Holdfast Bay).

| Report Name | Report Summary |
|--|---|
| Charter Review | The SRWRA Charter is regularly reviewed with the last review process undertaken in 2022. The Draft Charter 2024 was tabled with minor updates recommended. The Charter review will be presented to the Constituent Councils for consideration. |
| Budget Review 2 - FY24 | Budget Review 2 for the 2024 financial year was presented to the Board, with the forecast based on results to December 2023. During the first half of the year, SRWRA received higher waste volumes than budgeted. This has resulted in a revised forecast surplus of \$1,366,968. |
| Plant and Asset Management Plan | As part of the annual budgeting process, SRWRA's Plant and Asset Management Plan has been reviewed and updated. The review covers plant hours, running costs and scheduled replacement timeframes. Findings from this review will be incorporated into the financial year 2025 draft budget, which will be circulated for constituent council feedback in May, prior to adoption in late June 2024. |
| FY25 Financial Reporting Timetable, Budget Parameters and Assumptions | The FY25 – Financial Reporting Schedule, Budgeting Parameters and Assumptions Report was presented to the Board for consideration and feedback. The timetable, budgeting parameters and assumptions will assist in the formulation, approval and, adoption of the FY25 Annual Business Plan and Budget. |
| Compulsory Acquisition of Land along Main South Road | A portion of SRWRA owned land was compulsorily acquired by the Department of Infrastructure and Transport in 2021 for the purpose of the Main South Road Duplication Project. SRWRA has been in ongoing negotiations with the Department regarding the compensation payable for the portion of SRWRA land holdings. |
| Next Meeting | The next scheduled meeting date for the SRWRA Board is 25 March 2024. |

13.4 Questions Taken on Notice Register

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Report Reference | GC240326R13.4 |
| Originating Officer | Business Support Officer - Governance and Council Support – Cassidy Ryles |
| Corporate Manager | Manager Office of the Chief Executive – Kate McKenzie |
| General Manager | Chief Executive Officer – Tony Harrison |

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To receive and note the information contained within the *Questions Taken on Notice Register* provided in Attachment 1.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the 8 May 2018 General Council meeting Council resolved that (GC080518M01):

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’.**

ATTACHMENTS

1. QON Register TEMPLATE [13.4.1 - 4 pages]

Questions Taken on Notice Register



Attachment 1

| Report Reference | Meeting Date | Councillor | Responsible Officer | Question taken on notice during the meeting | Response |
|------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|---|----------|
|------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|---|----------|

Questions Taken on Notice Register



Attachment 1

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|--|--|---|
| GC240312R11.5 | 12 March 2024 | Councillor Mates | Simone Mills - Community Gardens Coordinator | <p>What is the consistency of funding across all the City of Marion Community Gardens? Specifically, can Council be provided with information on the amount paid for fencing at Trott Park community garden.</p> | <p>Funding for Community Garden support is available on request and evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Groups are encouraged to apply for grants where possible. The Community Gardens budget is allocated fairly between existing groups needs while also supporting the establishment of new gardens where possible.</p> <p>Please note that the cost of materials has gone up significantly and the Trott Park Community Garden fence that is standing today has been installed in two stages and the group is unclear how much it originally cost. Therefore, it is difficult to compare the cost of the Trott Park Community Garden fence with the Cove Community Garden fence.</p> <p>Small Community Gardens (unfenced) <u>Morphettville Community Garden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 2023 - unfenced Council support for establishment and operation includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$8,350 spent from the Community Gardens Budget for garden beds, water access and signage. Site preparation, soil testing and other minor expenses covered by existing community gardens budget <p><u>Oaklands Community Garden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 2019 - unfenced Council support for establishment and operation includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council spent \$2,600 on gardening tools and equipment and a large proportion of these went to Oaklands Community Garden Site preparation, soil testing and other minor expenses covered by the existing community gardens budget. <p>Local Community Gardens (fencing preferred) <u>Marino Community Garden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 2016 - unfenced Council support for establishment and operation includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council funding for shed and garden beds \$22,000 Site preparation, soil testing and other minor expenses covered by existing community gardens budget |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|--|--|---|

Questions Taken on Notice Register



Attachment 1

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | <p>Regional Community Gardens (fencing is a key feature)</p> <p><u>Cove Community Garden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In progress • Council support for establishment includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Site preparation, soil testing and other minor expenses covered by existing community gardens budget • Fencing up to \$40,000 to be covered by Council <p><u>Glandore Community Garden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established 2005 • Council support for establishment and operation includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Access to Community Centre + toilets ◦ Site preparation, soil testing and other minor expenses covered by existing community centre budget ◦ Council funded rainwater tanks • Fenced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Picket fence along Malwa street funded by \$2,000 grant from Australian Open Garden Scheme Community Grant Program <p><u>Trott Park Community Garden</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established in 2012 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Council support for establishment and operation includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to Community Centre + toilets ▪ Site preparation, soil testing and other minor expenses covered by existing community gardens budget ▪ Received \$2,000 from council for initial set up costs in 2011. • Fenced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ In 2012 the fence at Trott Park Neighbourhood Centre was replaced by council and there were surplus fence panels which were donated to the Community Garden to use for their fencing. Due to fencing being donated it is unclear how much it cost, and the group is also unclear about the exact cost. ◦ In 2013 an additional \$8,411 was received from the council for garden infrastructure. ◦ In 2019, the group expanded the garden's fence line which they funded and installed themselves. They received a grant of \$3,000 from Open Gardens SA in 2019 to cover the cost. |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Questions Taken on Notice Register



Attachment 1

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|---|---|--|
| GC240312R11.1 | 12 March 2024 | Mayor Hanna | Jo McCarthy - Unit Manager Organisational Development | Can it be confirmed whether the Plan can still be called a Reconciliation Plan and confirm the usage of the Reconciliation Australia Logo would be prohibited. How much do we pay Reconciliation Australia for the approval? | The intellectual property of Reconciliation Australia does not permit any use of the Reconciliation Australia framework, templates or branding outside the development of a RAP. This includes the naming of a plan as a RAP. \$1500 +GST |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|---|---|--|

13.5 Monthly Work Health and Safety Report

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Report Reference | GC240326R13.5 |
| Originating Officer | Unit Manager WHS – Mark Jentsch |
| Corporate Manager | Manager People and Culture - Sarah Vinall |
| General Manager | Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison |

REPORT OBJECTIVE

To inform Council of work health and safety performance for the period 1-29 February 2024.

| Report Reference | Report Title |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| GC24031212.3 | Monthly Work Health and Safety Report |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

City of Marion has incurred one Lost Time Injury for February 2024. This brings the total number of Lost Time Injuries for the financial year to 2. For the same period in 2022-23 City of Marion had incurred 6 Lost Time Injuries.

8 Hazards and report only (non-injury) incidents have been recorded for the February 2024.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Note this report.

DISCUSSION

Hazard and Near Miss Reports (Internal WHS SkyTrust reporting data)

Historical statistics inform us that when there is a healthy culture of proactive 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 Tables 1 & 2. They can be compared against those reported last financial year which are outlined in Table 3 & 4.

Table 1: Hazard Reports - Financial Year 2023/24

| Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 | Nov-23 | Dec-23 | Jan-24 | Feb-24 | Mar-24 | Apr-24 | May-24 | Jun-24 | T ot al | Ave |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|-----|
| 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | | | | | 21 | 2.6 |

Table 2: Report Only - Financial Year 2023/24

| Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 | Nov-23 | Dec-23 | Jan-24 | Feb-24 | Mar-24 | Apr-24 | May-24 | Jun-24 | T ot al | Ave |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | | 18 | 2.3 |

Table 3: Hazard Reports - Financial Year 2022/23

| Jul-22 | Aug-22 | Sep-22 | Oct-22 | Nov-22 | Dec-22 | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | Jun-23 | T ot al | Ave |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|-----|
| 3 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 9 | 4.9 |

Table 4: Report Only - Financial Year 2022/23

| Jul-22 | Aug-22 | Sep-22 | Oct-22 | Nov-22 | Dec-22 | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | Jun-23 | T ot al | Ave |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|-----|
| 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 1 | 2.6 |

Lost Time Injuries Reported (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 presented in Table 5 and can be compared against those reported last financial year which are presented in Table 6.

Table 7 provides descriptions of the LTI's for the current financial year.

Table 5: Number of LTI's per month - Financial Year 2023/24

| Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 | Nov-23 | Dec-23 | Jan-24 | Feb-24 | Mar-24 | Apr-24 | May-24 | Jun-24 | Total |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 |

Table 6: Number of LTIs per month - Financial Year 2022/23

| Jul-22 | Aug-22 | Sep-22 | Oct-22 | Nov-22 | Dec-22 | Jan-23 | Feb-23 | Mar-23 | Apr-23 | May-23 | Jun-23 | Total |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |

Table 7: Outline of LTIs reported - Financial Year 2023/24

| N o. | Description of Incident | Mechanism of Injury | Injury Description |
|---------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Employee reported twinge in lower back whilst lifting a bollard | Muscular stress while lifting, carrying, or putting down objects | Strain to righthand side lower back. |
| 2 | Employee suffered concussion from motor vehicle incident. | Whiplash after vehicle was struck in rear. | Concussion |

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (Skytrust reporting data)

The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) is a measure of the occurrence of Lost Time Injuries per million hours worked. The current financial year LTIFR for the CoM is 4.5.

Rolling Average Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (Skytrust reporting data)

Rolling Average LTIFR is a measure of the LTIFR trend over rolling 12 month reporting period.

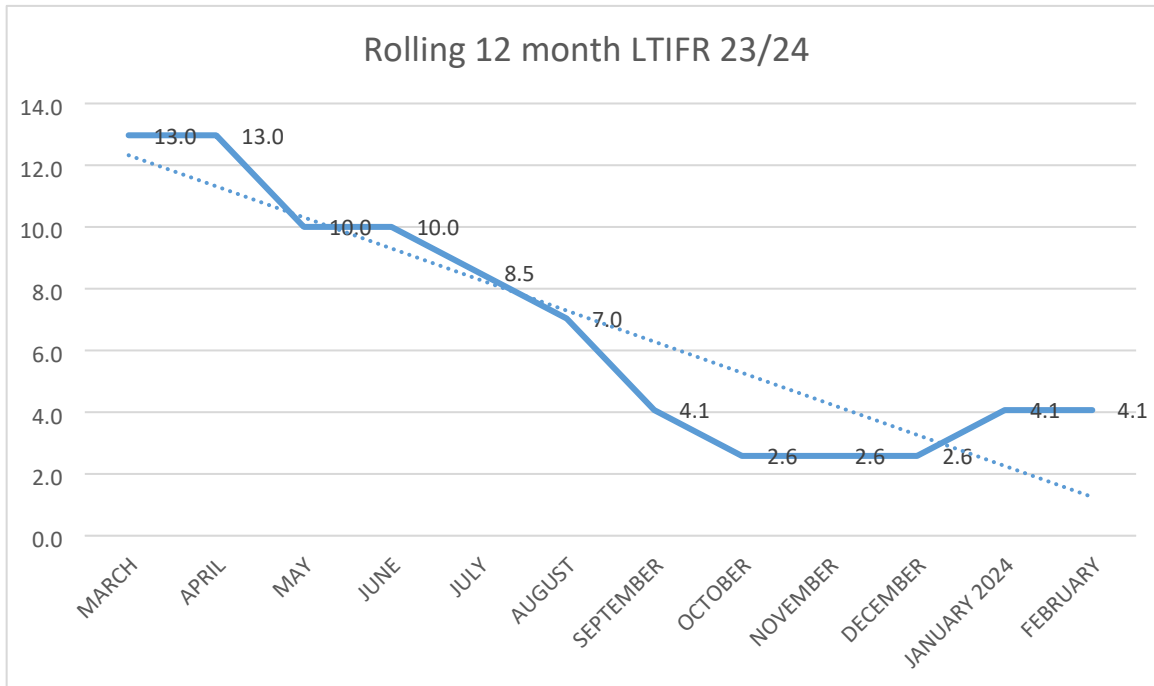


Figure 1: Rolling LTIFR over 12 months

Rolling Total Recordable Incident Frequency Rate (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) provides analysis of the TRIFR over the last 12 months.

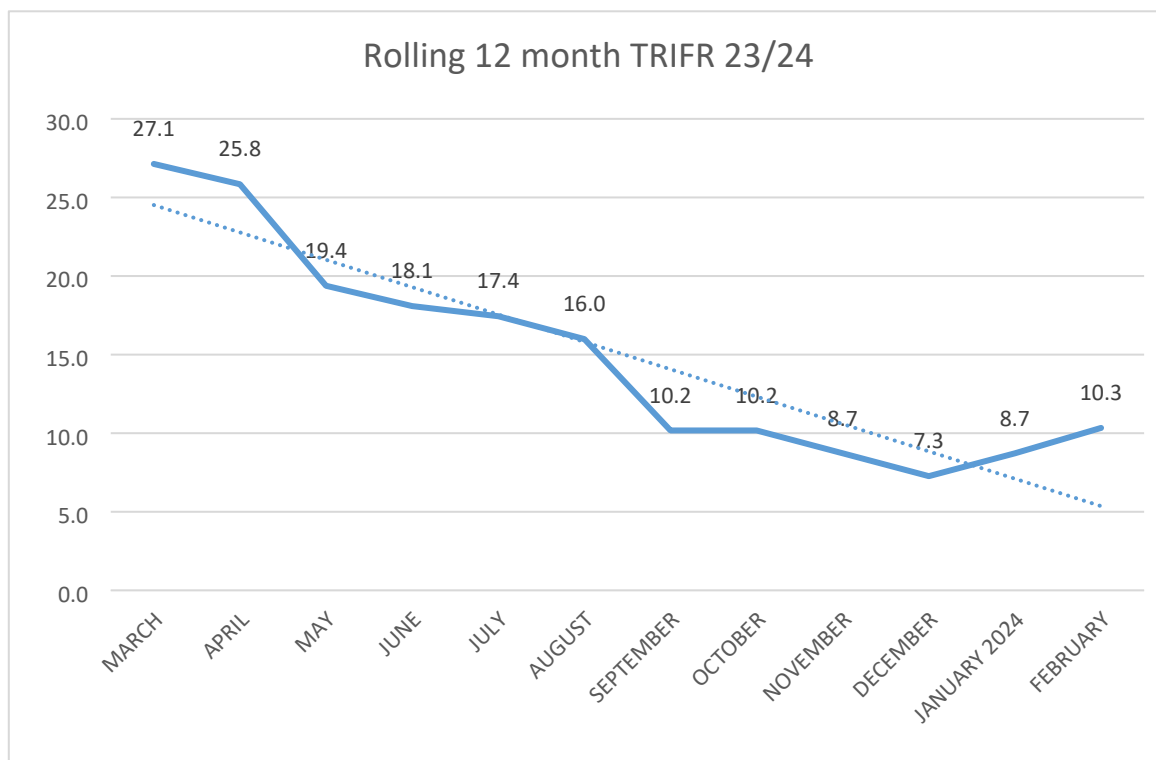


Figure 2: Rolling TRIFR over 12 months

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

13.6 Finance Report - February 2024

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Report Reference | GC240227R13.6 |
| Originating Officer | Assistant Financial Accountant – Melissa Virgin |
| Corporate Manager | Chief Financial Officer – Ray Barnwell |
| General Manager | General Manager Corporate Services - Angela Allison |

REPORT OBJECTIVE

This report provides Council with information relating to the management of financial resources under its control as of February 2024. 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 Long-Term Financial Plan.

This report includes financial information regarding major projects. The principles used for the assessment of reportable projects are:

- Council has agreed to proceed with the project and approved a Prudential Report under Section 48 of the *Local Government Act* 1999.
- The Whole-of-Life Cost is greater than \$5.4 million dollars (including grant assisted projects).

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. **Receives the report “Finance Report – February 2024”**

DISCUSSION

This report is presented on a regular basis to provide Council Members with key financial information to assist in monitoring Council's financial performance against budget.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Finance Report February Appendix 1 pts 1 2 3 [**13.6.1** - 3 pages]
2. Finance Report February Appendix 2 pts 1 2 [**13.6.2** - 8 pages]
3. Finance Report February Appendix 3 pts 1 2 [**13.6.3** - 2 pages]

APPENDIX 1

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 10%, on average over each five-year period, which for 2023-24 means a targeted operating surplus of between \$0 and \$10.636M.

Comment: Council currently has a net operating deficit result of (\$95,726) before capital revenues, against a year to date forecast operating surplus budget of \$407,359. The 2023-24 annual budget forecasts a net cash surplus of \$714,000. This position is detailed in the attached Funding Statement and variation notes.

**Capital Budget -
\$56.825M**

The Capital Budget is linked to Council's key financial indicator – "Asset Renewal Funding Ratio" and an actual to budget comparison reflects Council's progress in achieving its Capital program.

Comment: The actual to budget position reveals that 97.40% of the year to date Capital Renewal Budget has been spent.

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: \$14.300M of new borrowings and \$0.929M of principal repayment are budgeted for 2023-24, meaning that the overall loan liability balance is forecast to increase by \$13.371M to \$16.058M by 30 June 2024. To date this loan has not been required.

Cash will be utilised to fund expenditure within the context of Treasury Management to ensure loans are not drawn down where temporary cash holdings are available.

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.

Comment: Councils adopted budget for 2023-24 includes Transfer to Reserves of \$9.987M and Transfers from Reserves of \$22.361M, after accounting for amounts quarantined for specific projects or works, the below funds are available for use for the following purposes:

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Asset Sustainability Reserve (ASR) | \$2.267M |
| Open Space Reserve | \$2.084M |
| Total | <u>\$4.351M</u> |

Councils Reserves are fully cash backed.

The 2023-24 2nd budget review forecasts a net cash surplus of \$0.714M.

**Funding Statement
as at 29 February 2024**

| Original Adopted Budget | Carryovers | Budget Review Adjustments | | YTD Actual | YTD Budget | YTD Variance | | Annual Budget | Note |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|------|
| \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | | \$'000 | |
| Operating Revenue | | | | | | | | | |
| 89,437 | - | 99 | Rates | 59,940 | 59,955 | (15) | U | 89,537 | |
| 2,551 | - | 138 | Statutory Charges | 1,949 | 1,938 | 10 | F | 2,690 | |
| 3,325 | - | 534 | User Charges | 2,830 | 2,803 | 28 | F | 3,859 | |
| 6,935 | (3,212) | 2,710 | Operating Grants & Subsidies | 4,980 | 4,941 | 39 | F | 6,432 | |
| 425 | - | 625 | Investment Income | 746 | 708 | 38 | F | 1,050 | |
| 1,081 | - | 163 | Reimbursements | 596 | 625 | (28) | U | 1,245 | |
| 701 | - | 483 | Other Revenues | 571 | 593 | (22) | U | 1,184 | |
| 365 | - | - | Net gain - Equity Accounted Investments | - | - | - | - | 365 | |
| 104,821 | (3,212) | 4,753 | | 71,613 | 71,562 | 50 | F | 106,362 | |
| Operating Expenses | | | | | | | | | |
| 44,064 | - | 55 | Employee Costs | 30,172 | 29,837 | (335) | U | 44,119 | A |
| 27,477 | 2,698 | 3,039 | Contractual Services | 19,049 | 18,413 | (635) | U | 33,214 | B |
| 6,994 | - | (647) | Materials | 3,691 | 3,493 | (198) | U | 6,347 | C |
| 151 | - | - | Finance Charges | 76 | 76 | - | - | 151 | |
| 18,100 | - | 1,969 | Depreciation | 14,202 | 14,211 | 9 | F | 20,069 | |
| 7,670 | - | 184 | Other Expenses | 4,518 | 5,124 | 606 | F | 7,854 | D |
| 104,456 | 2,698 | 4,600 | | 71,708 | 71,155 | (553) | U | 111,754 | |
| 365 | (5,910) | 152 | Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before Capital Revenues | (95) | 407 | (503) | U | (5,392) | |
| Capital Revenue | | | | | | | | | |
| 10,119 | 8,831 | (1,799) | Capital Grants & Subsidies | 12,376 | 12,555 | (179) | U | 17,151 | E |
| - | - | - | Contributed Assets | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 10,119 | 8,831 | (1,799) | | 12,376 | 12,555 | (179) | U | 17,151 | |
| 10,483 | 2,921 | (1,647) | Net Surplus/(Deficit) resulting from operations | 12,281 | 12,962 | (682) | U | 11,757 | |
| 18,100 | 1,970 | - | add Depreciation | 14,202 | 14,211 | (9) | | 20,070 | |
| (365) | - | - | less Share of Profit Equity Accounted Investment | - | - | - | | (365) | |
| 28,219 | 2,921 | 323 | Funding available for Capital Investment | 26,482 | 27,173 | (689) | U | 31,463 | |
| Capital | | | | | | | | | |
| 11,468 | 4,699 | 3,400 | less Capital Expenditure - Renewal | 11,851 | 12,168 | 316 | F | 19,567 | F |
| 39,238 | 14,938 | (16,918) | less Capital Expenditure - New | 9,108 | 9,631 | 524 | F | 37,258 | G |
| - | - | - | less Capital - Contributed assets | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | (331) | add Proceeds from Sale of Assets | (151) | (124) | 27 | F | (331) | |
| (22,487) | (16,716) | 14,173 | Net funding increase/(decrease) | 5,674 | 5,498 | 176 | F | (25,030) | |
| Funded by | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans | | | | | | | | | |
| 18,000 | - | (3,700) | Loan Principal Receipts (Net) | - | - | - | | 14,300 | |
| (929) | - | - | Loan Principal Repayments | (458) | (458) | - | | (929) | |
| 17,071 | - | (3,700) | Loan Funding (Net) | (458) | (458) | - | | 13,371 | |
| Movement in level of cash, investments and accruals | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | - | 633 | Cash Surplus/(Deficit) funding requirements | 24,666 | 24,239 | 426 | | 714 | |
| (5,497) | (16,716) | 9,838 | Reserves Net - Transfer to/(Transfer from) | (19,449) | (19,199) | 250 | | (12,375) | |
| (5,417) | (16,716) | 10,472 | Cash/Investments/Accruals Funding | 5,217 | 5,040 | 676 | | (11,660) | |
| 22,487 | 16,716 | (14,173) | Funding Transactions | (5,674) | (5,498) | (176) | F | 25,030 | H |

Variation Notes

| | Category | Variance - Favourable/ (Unfavourable) | Variance - Budget Timing | Comment |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------|--|
| A | Employee Costs Unfavourable (\$335k) | (\$335k) | | Reflects expenditure being greater than budgeted primarily due to a lower vacancy rate than forecast. |
| | | (\$335k) | | |
| B | Contractors Unfavourable (\$635k) | | (\$154k) | Reflects expenditure for repairs and maintenance on council property tracking higher than year to date forecast. |
| | | (\$102k) | | Actual expenditure for Tree pruning and removals is tracking greater than year to date forecast. |
| | | (\$61k) | | Actual expenditure for Reactive Footpath Maintenance is greater than budgeted. |
| | | | (\$318k) | Relates to a number of variances which are individually insignificant. |
| | | (\$163k) | (\$472k) | |
| C | Materials Unfavourable (\$198k) | | (\$99k) | Budget-timing relating to SA Water utilisation. |
| | | | (\$99k) | Relates to a number of variances which are individually insignificant. |
| | | | (\$198k) | |
| D | Other Expenses Favourable \$606k | | \$565k | Budget-timing relating to the third instalment of Regional Landscape Levy, anticipated to be paid in March. |
| | | \$41k | | Relates to a number of variances which are individually insignificant. |
| | | \$41k | \$565k | |
| E | Capital Grants & Subsidies Unfavourable (\$179k) | | (\$106k) | Budget-timing for Local Road Community Infrastructure grant, this will be paid after final progress claim is lodged. |
| | | (\$73k) | | Relates to a number of variances which are individually insignificant. |
| | | (\$73k) | (\$106k) | |
| F | Capital Expenditure - Renewal Favourable \$316k | | \$250k | Reflects budget-timing relating to Road Renewal works on Cormorant Drive. |
| | | \$66k | | Relates to a number of variances which are individually insignificant. |
| | | \$66k | \$250k | |
| G | Capital Expenditure - New Favourable \$524k | | \$434k | Reflects budget timing with regards to Cove Sports Upgrade. |
| | | | \$150k | Reflects budget timing with regards to Raglan Avenue Streetscapes. This project is at risk of carryover. |
| | | (\$60k) | | Relates to a number of variances which are individually insignificant. |
| | | (\$60k) | \$584k | |
| H | Funding Transactions Favourable \$176k | (\$524k) | \$623k | 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 reporting date.

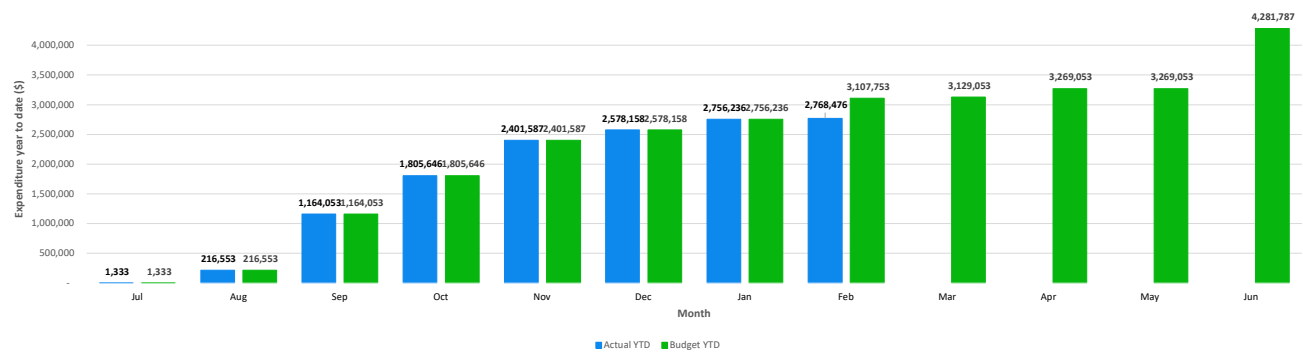
Funding Transactions

This variance is the sum total of all variances and reflects an increase against council's expected YTD cash position.

Road Reseal

Monthly Comment

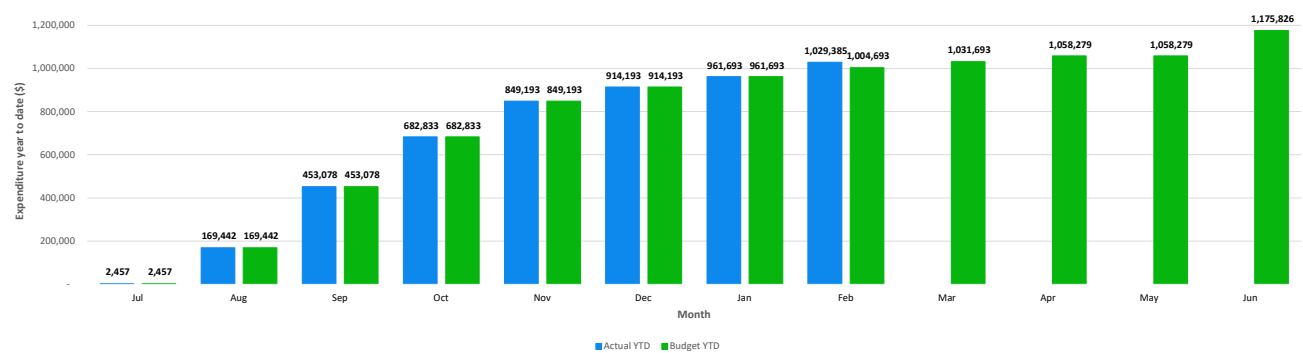
Program in progress, majority of works are anticipated to be complete by end of year.



Kerb and Water Table

Monthly Comment

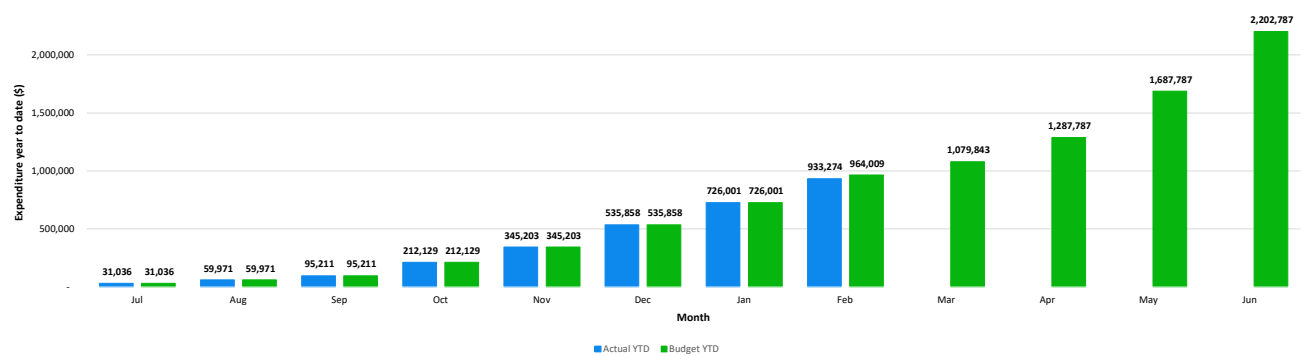
Kerb and Water Table programmed works are now complete, two additional projects have been added to this program which are anticipated to be complete by 30 June. The Kerb Ramp program is 92% complete and on track to be completed by 30 June.



New Footpath Construction

Monthly Comment

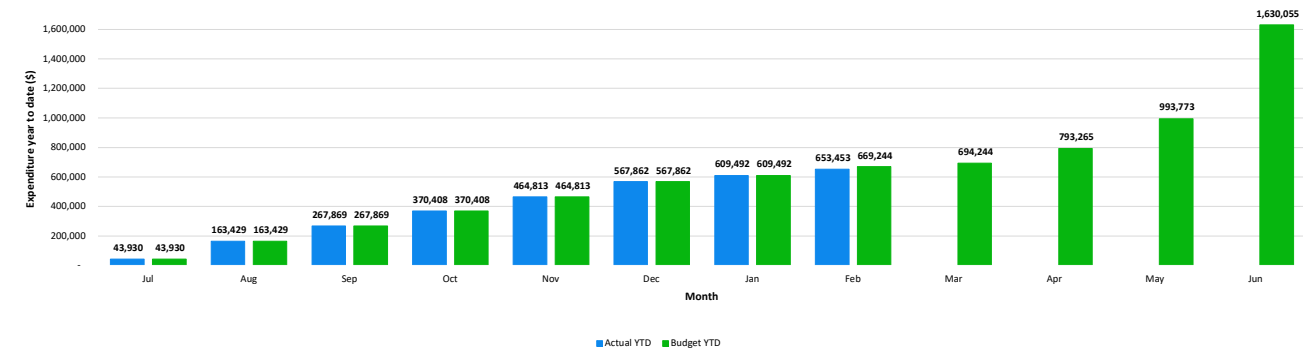
Program in progress with works 65% complete. Works on Breakout Creek Shared Path are 95% complete. Majors Road Shared Path is in progress. The Cove Road Marino Retaining Wall is currently out to Tender.



Renewal Footpath Construction

Monthly Comment

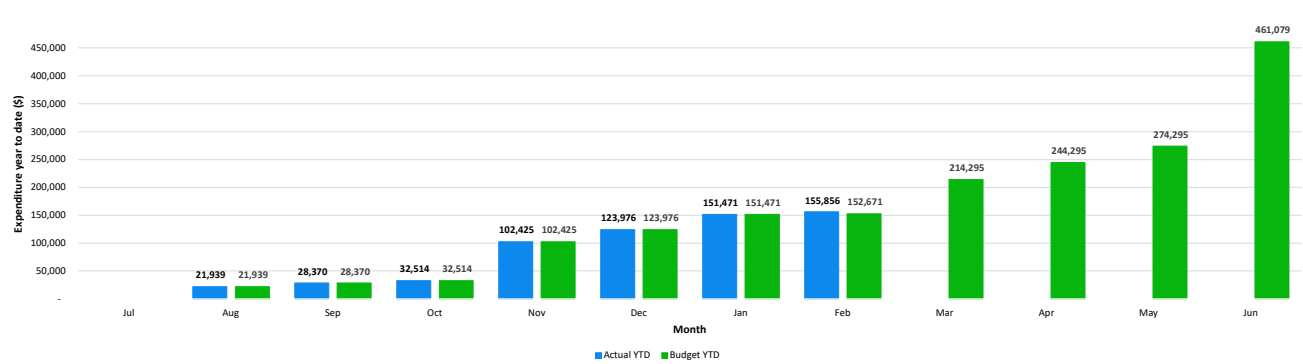
Program in progress and on track with 15 projects completed, program is anticipated to be completed by end of financial year.



Transport

Monthly Comment

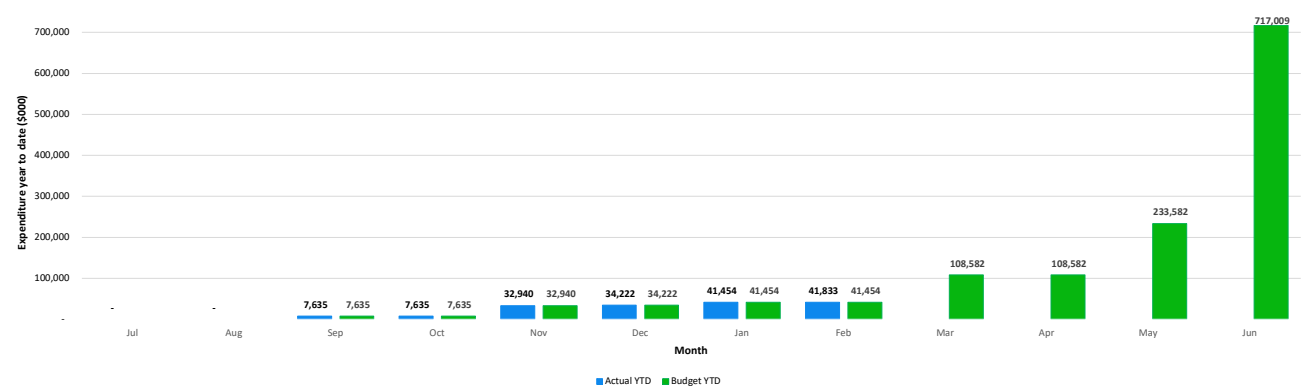
Program in progress with two traffic signals and Bradley Grove Roundabout complete. The remainder of the projects in this program are in the preliminary stages.



Car Parks

Monthly Comment

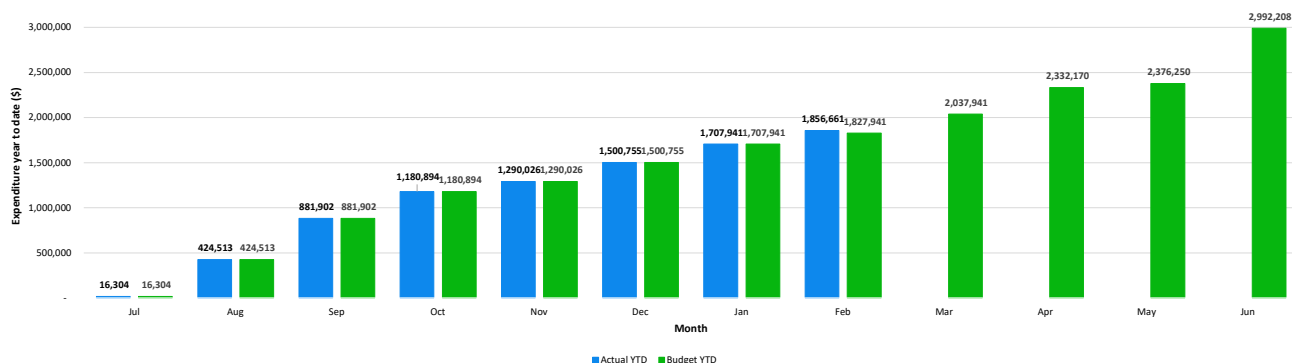
Program in progress with Plympton Park Oval, Warradale Station and Warriparinga car parks complete. The Boatshed car park works are scheduled for May following the completion of the building upgrade works. Moreland Avenue is at risk of carryover due to delays with design.



Drainage

Monthly Comment

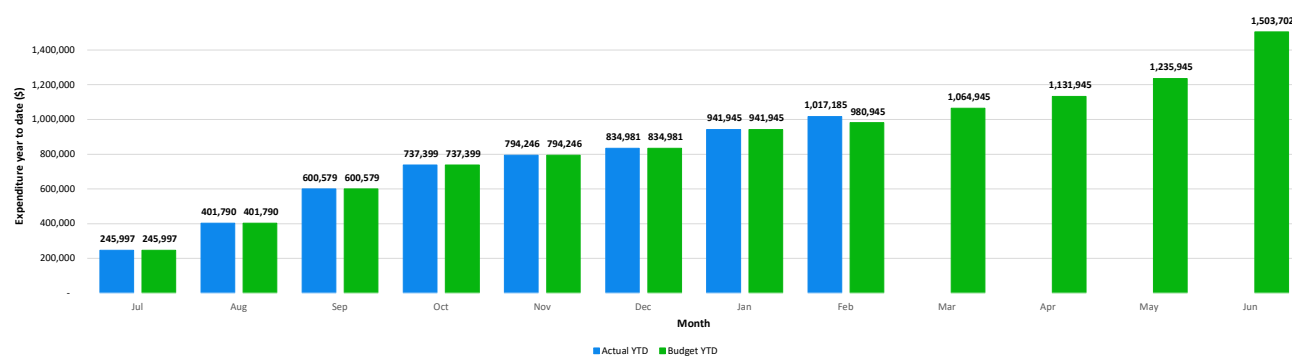
Program in progress with Rotorua Ave and Bowka St complete. Works on Calum Grove are in progress. Works at Forrest Avenue and Coolah Terrace are likely to be deferred to 24/25 due to contractor availability.



Street Trees

Monthly Comment

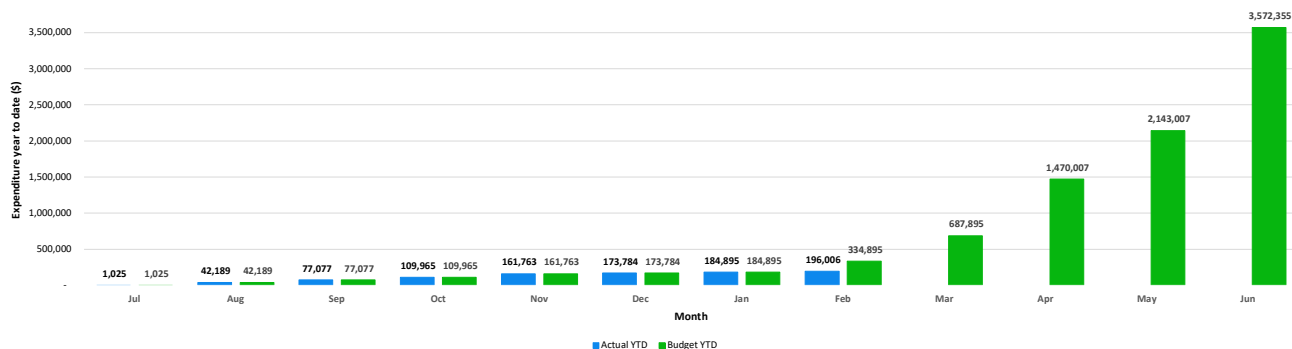
Program has commenced with 3,211 trees from the Tree Planting Program complete. Planting will recommence on the Advanced Tree Planting Program and Street Tree Program in May.



Streetscapes

Monthly Comment

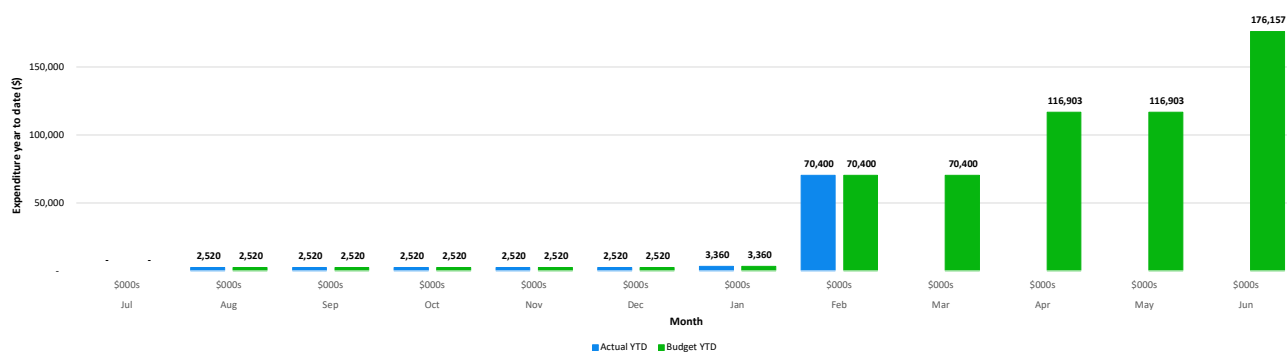
Works on Alawoona Avenue have commenced. Detailed Design for Raglan Avenue is 90% complete with construction anticipated to commence in May.



Irrigation

Monthly Comment

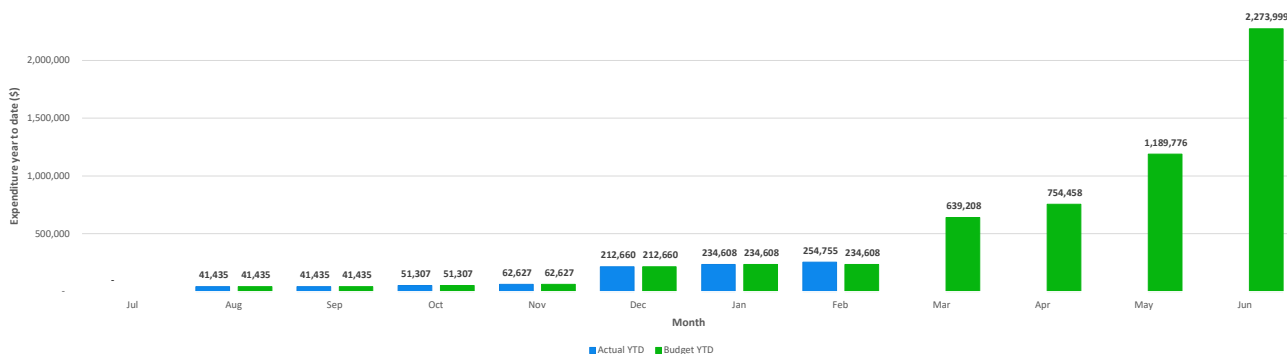
Spinnaker Reserve and Columbia Reserve contracts awarded and works to be completed in March. Works on Headworks for Oaklands new distribution pipe are in progress, completion anticipated by end of May.



Wetlands

Monthly Comment

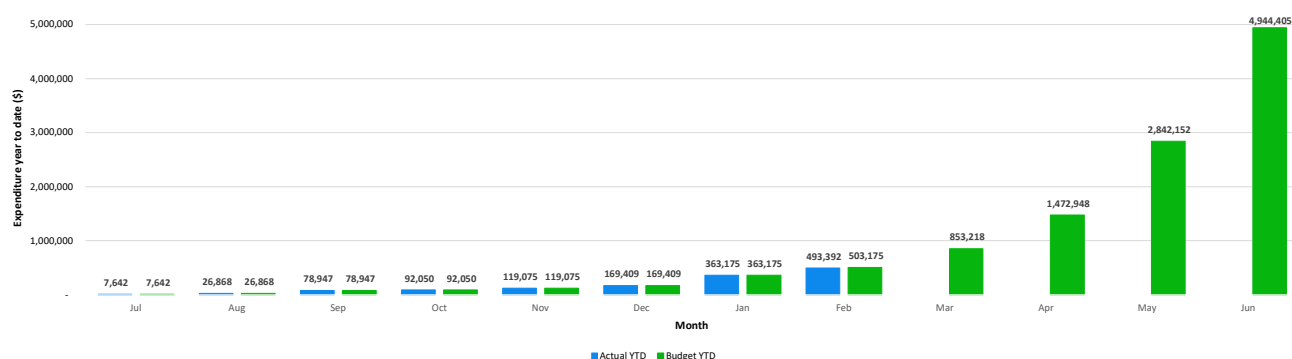
Works have been scoped for Field River, Sturt River and Waterfall Creek with works anticipated to commence in April. Charles Street will commence in March. Golf Park pipes to tank tender process has re-commenced.



Open Space Developments

Monthly Comment

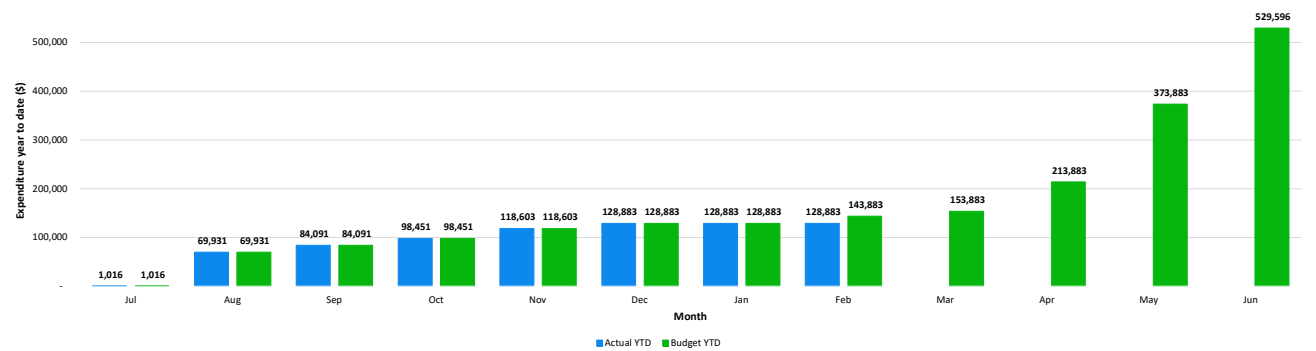
Program in progress with Hawkesbury Ave and Rosefield Lane complete. Construction is underway for Capella Reserve Shade Sails, Tartumintih/Trowbridge and Mema Court. Works on Hessing Reserve, Trott Park Trail and Aldridge Avenue are anticipated to commence in March and April. Contract has been awarded for Hamilton Park Reserve, this project is anticipated to be a carryover.



Sports Facilities and Courts

Monthly Comment

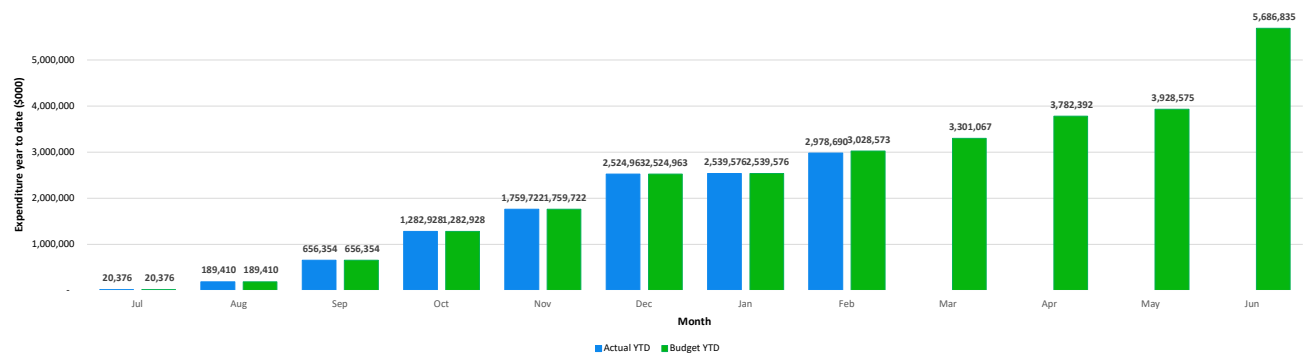
Design for Seaclyff Golf Park is complete and currently out to tender, closing 13 March. Warradale Tennis Club designs are progressing and are 30% complete. The majority of construction works for Seaclyff Golf Park and Warradale Tennis will be occurring in 2024/25.



Building Upgrades

Monthly Comment

Program in progress with Marion Outdoor Pool Boiler and Switchboard, Warriparinga Bridge, MCC Stage Lighting, Coach House, Marion Cultural Centre Air Conditioner, RSL Fence, Tamham Road Reserve Mural and Admin Building Fit-out – Stage 1 complete. The Boatshed Café upgrade is in progress and on track for completion in May 2024. The City Services and Administration Electricity Upgrade are anticipated to be carried over. A number of other projects are in progress and are anticipated to be complete by 30 June.



Marino Hall Upgrade

| | 2023-24 Actual YTD | 2023-24 Budget | Project Cost At Completion |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Income | | | |
| State Government Grant Contribution | - | - | 500,000 |
| Commonwealth Government Grant Contribution | 900,000 | 2,700,000 | 3,000,000 |
| | | | |
| Total Income | 900,000 | 2,700,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Expenditure | | | |
| | | | |
| Operating | - | - | - |
| | | | |
| Capital Construction | (868,201) | (3,728,064) | (7,884,517) |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total Expenditure | (868,201) | (3,728,064) | (7,884,517) |
| | | | |
| Project Result Surplus/(Deficit) | 31,799 | (1,028,064) | (4,384,517) |

The remaining \$4.385M of project funding required will be funded by Council.

Council have received the State Governments contribution to this project and \$0.900M of the Commonwealth Governments contribution.

Coastal Walkway

| | 2023-24 Actual YTD | 2023-24 Budget | Project Cost At Completion |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Income | | | |
| State Government Grant Contribution | - | - | 2,440,604 |
| Total Income | - | - | 2,440,604 |
| Expenditure | | | |
| Operating | - | - | - |
| Capital Construction | (2,723,826) | (4,600,820) | (10,456,000) |
| Total Expenditure | (2,723,826) | (4,600,820) | (10,456,000) |
| Project Result Surplus/(Deficit) | (2,723,826) | (4,600,820) | (8,015,396) |

The remaining \$8.015M of project funding required will be funded by Council.

Council have received the State Governments contribution to this project.

Cove Sports Netball and Lower Oval Upgrade

| | 2023-24 Actual YTD | 2023-24 Budget | Project Cost At Completion |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Income | | | |
| State Government Grant Contribution | - | - | 2,500,000 |
| | | | |
| Total Income | - | - | 2,500,000 |
| Expenditure | | | |
| | | | |
| Operating | - | - | - |
| | | | |
| Capital Construction | (2,489,575) | (7,090,807) | (7,220,000) |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total Expenditure | (2,489,575) | (7,090,807) | (7,220,000) |
| | | | |
| Project Result Surplus/(Deficit) | (2,489,575) | (7,090,807) | (4,720,000) |
| | | | |

The remaining \$4.720M of project funding required will be funded by Council.

Council have received the State Governments contribution to this project.

Attachment 13.6.3

Sundry Debtors Report - Ageing report as at 29 February 2024

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Appendix 3

| 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 | 25,733.65 | 15,577.70 | .00 | .00 | 3,550.95 | 6,605.00 | 4% | Made up of 1 out of 6 debtors. This account is being worked through with the debt collectors. |
| Neighbourhood Centres Total | 11,678.34 | 8,577.34 | 1,916.00 | 470.00 | 220.00 | 495.00 | 0% | Made up of 2 out of 32 debtors. One account totalling \$210.00 is on a payment plan. One account totalling \$285.00 has subsequently been settled in March. |
| Regulatory Services Land Clearing Total | 29,706.50 | .00 | 25,751.00 | .00 | .00 | 3,955.50 | 2% | Made up of 1 debtor, this account is in the process of being transferred to rates. |
| City Property - Leased Facilities Total | 293,381.82 | 79,979.58 | 39,069.25 | 23,088.40 | 19,352.66 | 131,891.93 | 80% | Made up of 3 out of 16 debtors. One account totalling \$43,000.62 is being worked through with the debt collector. Two accounts totalling \$88,891.31 are on a payment plans. Payments of \$2,300.00 have subsequently been received in March. |
| City Property - Sporting Facilities Total | 18,603.25 | 6,191.25 | 7,000.00 | 5,412.00 | .00 | .00 | | |
| Civil Services Private Works Total | 69,688.50 | 29,273.50 | 19,450.00 | 6,000.00 | 4,250.00 | 10,715.00 | 7% | Made up of 8 out of 32 debtors in this category with two accounts totalling \$5,550.00 relating to works not commenced, awaiting payment. Four accounts totalling \$3,235.00 are on payment plans. Two accounts totalling \$1,930.00 are in the process of being transferred to rates. |
| Swim Centre Debtors Total | 40,497.00 | 29,272.00 | 11,225.00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | 0% | |
| Grants & Subsidies Total | 4,400.00 | 3,300.00 | .00 | 1,100.00 | .00 | .00 | 0% | |
| Environmental Health Inspections Total | 71,045.52 | 56,609.92 | 2,370.00 | 560.00 | 700.00 | 10,805.60 | 7% | Made up of 61 out of 124 debtors, with none individually significant. |
| Marion Cultural Centre Total | 2,202.35 | 1,299.35 | 80.00 | 773.00 | .00 | 50.00 | 0% | Made up of 1 out of 10 debtors. |
| Local Government Total | 63,416.34 | 63,416.34 | .00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | 0% | |
| City Activation Total | 7,700.00 | .00 | 7,700.00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | 0% | |
| Total | 638,053.27 | 293,496.98 | 114,561.25 | 37,403.40 | 28,073.61 | 164,518.03 | | |
| Total Aging Profile | | 46% | 18% | 6% | 4% | 26% | | |

| 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 KKCC. |
| 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 29 February 2024

ANALYSIS OF OUTSTANDING RATES AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2024

| | <u>Note</u> | | % of Total Annual Rates |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| CURRENT | 1 | \$ 24,641,677 | 27.5% |
| OVERDUE | 2 | \$ 1,346,013 | 1.5% |
| ARREARS | 3 | \$ 1,480,887 | 1.7% |
| INTEREST | 4 | \$ 101,508 | 0.1% |
| POSTPONED | 5 | \$ 291,946 | 0.3% |
| LEGALS | 6 | \$ 19,875 | 0.0% |
| | | \$ 27,881,906 | 31.2% |
| TOTAL ANNUAL RATES FOR 2023/24 | | \$ 89,451,687 | |

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.

14 Workshop / Presentation Items - Nil**15 Motions With Notice****15.1 Funding provision for the draft Reconciliation Action Plan**

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Report Reference | GC240326M15.1 |
| Council Member | Councillor – Raelene Telfer |

MOTION**That Council**

Endorse the provision of a defined funding of \$20,000 per year, in addition to the funding for a reconciliation week event:

- 1. For 1st July 2024 to 30th June 2025, from transfer or reallocation of funding in the current proposed budgets such as from staff and contractor induction, training events, plus other training and award events, and**
- 2. For 1st July 2025 to 30th June 2026, from transfer or reallocation in the Long Term Plan 25/26, such as from staff and contractor induction, training events, plus other training and award events.**

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Nil.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Response Received From | Manager Office of the Chief Executive – Kate McKenzie |
| Corporate Manager | N/A |
| General Manager | Chief Executive Officer – Tony Harrison |

STAFF COMMENTS

At its meeting of 12 March 2024, Council endorsed the Reconciliation Action Plan January 2024-December 2025 including a revised time frame for delivery of July 2024 - June 2026, to be submitted to Reconciliation Australia for consideration and endorsement.

At the time, the RAP was endorsed without associated budget however, there was \$20,000 provisioned for within the draft budget. There were several reasons debated regarding the budget including but not limited to, the funding for a reconciliation event. At the conclusion of the item, the budget was not resolved by Council.

It is still unclear exactly what budget is required to deliver the RAP per annum. Depending on where the Reconciliation Week Event will be held also creates some variability, which is still unknown. It is estimated that the budget required will be in the vicinity of \$15,000 - \$30,000.

As an interim, it is recommended to retain \$20,000 that has been provisioned in the draft budget and a further report be presented before the end of the financial year with a more detailed budget.

It is recommended that Council consider an alternative motion. This motion will allow time for a response from Reconciliation Australia and any adjustments that may be required to the RAP.

That Council:

- 1. Retains \$20,000 within the draft Annual Business Plan and Budget 24/25 for the delivery of the Reconciliation Action Plan,**
- 2. Requests a further report be presented to Council before 30th June 2024 with:**
 - a. The response from Reconciliation Australia to the City of Marion's, Reconciliation Action Plan 2024-2026**
 - b. proposed budget that is scoped to the deliverables of the Reconciliation Action Plan.**
 - c. Any adjustment required to budget can be addressed within the first quarter budget review.**

Note: with a minor change to reporting lines, the Social and Cultural Planner position that will be responsible for the co-ordination and reporting against the RAP now sits within the Strategy & Risk Team, within the Office of the CEO.

16 Questions With Notice - Nil**17 Motions Without Notice****18 Questions Without Notice****19 Other Business****20 Meeting Closure**

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