

Agenda

Council Meeting

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1999 that the next Meeting of Campbelltown City Council will be held in the Council Chamber, 172 Montacute Road, Rostrevor on

Tuesday 19 February 2019 at 7.30 pm

for the purpose of considering the items included on the Agenda.



Paul Di Iulio
Chief Executive Officer

Campbelltown City Council Strategic Plan 2010–2020

Vision *Campbelltown provides a quality lifestyle for its people.*

Mission *At Campbelltown we will place a high value on living together, respecting each other's views and building strong partnerships to support the needs of the community.*

Values *Integrity • Respect • Teamwork • Leadership • Customer Focus*



Goal 1 - Quality Living

A quality lifestyle that meets the changing needs of the community

OBJECTIVES	1.1 A cohesive community which values diversity, encourages equity and inclusiveness, and celebrates quality of life	1.2 Effective communication, learning and service delivery that supports the community	1.3 City infrastructure that provides a range of welcoming, attractive and safe facilities that encourage social interaction and an active community	1.4 Strong partnerships and effective management of resources to achieve mutual benefits for the community	1.5 A healthy and safe community through planning, advocacy and compliance

Goal 2 - Leadership

A Council with strong leadership and excellent service delivery

OBJECTIVES	2.1 Open, transparent and accountable decision making	2.2 Investment in strong leadership through training and development	2.3 A collaborative and flexible approach that enhances, supports and continuously improves service delivery	2.4 Effective interaction between Council and the community	2.5 Quality corporate and financial governance for the City

Goal 3 - City Planning

Planning that achieves a balance between infrastructure, development, and community needs

OBJECTIVES	3.1 An effective Development Plan that is sustainable and builds strong communities	3.2 Effective Infrastructure and Asset Management that allows for growth	3.3 Planning aligned to local needs and State Plans

Goal 4 - Environmental Responsibility

An enhanced local environment delivered in partnership with the community

OBJECTIVES	4.1 Valuable recreation and open spaces enhanced through effective planning and management	4.2 Opportunities to conserve energy and resources are maximised	4.3 Initiatives that advocate for the sharing of environmental information, knowledge and activities

Goal 5 - Local Economy

A Council which supports a strong and diverse local economy

OBJECTIVES	5.1 Advocacy for local employment	5.2 Business and industry partnerships which support growth in the local economy	5.3 Promotion of community events, facilities and attractions to enhance the local economy

Kaurna Acknowledgement

We acknowledge that the land we meet on today is the traditional land of the Kaurna people. We respect their spiritual relationship with this land. We also acknowledge the Kaurna people as traditional custodians of the Kaurna land. We will endeavour, as Council, to act in a way that respects Kaurna Heritage and the cultural beliefs of the Kaurna people.

To: Mayor Whittaker and Councillors.

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Council Agendas are placed on the website and can be viewed and downloaded from <https://www.campbelltown.sa.gov.au/page.aspx?u=3438>. Six copies of the Agenda are printed for the Public Gallery as part of Council's commitment to being environmentally friendly. An audio recording of this meeting will be made available on Council's website by the end of the week.

1. Opening of Meeting

2. Apologies

3. Minutes

Recommendation

That the minutes of the meeting of the Council held on Tuesday 5 February 2019 as printed and circulated be taken as read and confirmed.

Minutes

Council Meeting

Minutes of the meeting of the **Council** held in the Council Chamber, 172 Montacute Road, Rostrevor

Tuesday 5 February 2019

Elected Members Present: Mayor Whittaker
Councillor Barbaro
Councillor Blackborough
Councillor Bonomi
Councillor Casciano
Councillor Flynn
Councillor Irvine
Councillor Kennedy
Councillor Leombruno
Councillor McLuskey
Councillor Noble

Council Staff Present: Chief Executive Officer
General Manager Corporate & Community Services
General Manager Infrastructure Services
General Manager Urban Planning & Leisure Services
Manager Governance & Community Interaction
Manager Finance
Manager Community Services & Social Development
Manager City Operations
Coordinator Environment & Sustainability
Executive Services Officer

Meeting Commenced: 7.30 pm
Meeting Reconvened: 9.36 pm

Meeting Adjourned: 9.21 pm
Meeting Concluded: 11.12 pm

1. Opening of the Meeting

The time being 7.30 pm Mayor Whittaker opened the meeting.

2. Apologies

Nil.

3. Minutes

Cr Kennedy moved and Cr Flynn seconded that the minutes of the meeting of the Council held on Tuesday 22 January 2019 as printed and circulated be taken as read and confirmed.

Carried

4. Public Question Time

A resident from Newton asked if Council could incorporate consultations parameters to give the Community confidence in the consultation process.

Mayor Whittaker advised that this would be a matter for the Council to consider regarding the Policy.

A resident from Athelstone asked how much has Council spent on the Miniature Train in the past 4 years and how many hours have been spent on this matter by Staff?

The Chief Executive Officer advised that both of those questions would need to be taken on notice.

A resident from Paradise asked what assurances has Council taken to ensure that all options have been exhausted regarding the Miniature Train and its location.

The Chief Executive Officer advised that Council had thoroughly considered the Miniature Train in detail.

A resident from Paradise asked if there are any other options that might suffice or have been considered regarding the round-a-bouts in Church Road proposal.

General Manager Infrastructure Services advised that Staff will undertake further investigation to determine the most appropriate solution.

A resident from Paradise asked why have they put slow down points behind the Depot?

Mayor Whittaker advised that the slow down points were put there due to the number of people avoiding the traffic lights and speeding behind the Depot.

The Chief Executive Officer also advised that in a practical sense the slow down points were also put there to prevent industrial traffic utilising these streets to access the Depot.

A resident asked why has a speed alert sign been placed on Church Road as this is only encouraging the speeding cars to see how fast they can go on the device.

The Chief Executive Officer advised that they were put there to deter people from speeding, when people are aware of the speed they are doing, usually they take notice.

5. Business Adjourned

Nil.

6. Questions With Notice

6.1 Mayor Whittaker**Question 1**

The format for the Australia Day Awards was changed this year. Who was responsible for the change?

Answer

The Chief Executive Officer.

Question 2

Why was it changed?

Answer

To streamline the event and introduce the concept of a Master of Ceremonies, however Staff will review this process for next year's event.

Question 3

What was the feedback from the public?

Answer

Staff haven't received any formal feedback however there have been comments made on Facebook about the changes.

7. Deputations / Presentations

7.1 Tree at 8 Austin Avenue, Athelstone

Mr Ron Lawson of 8 Austin Avenue, Athelstone made a deputation to Council regarding a tree at the front of his property.

Cr Barbaro moved and Cr Leombruno seconded that the deputation by Mr Ron Lawson of 8 Austin Avenue, Athelstone be received and that Mr Lawson be thanked for his deputation.

Carried

With leave of the meeting Item 9.3 was brought forward.

9. Motions on Notice

- 9.3 Cr Barbaro moved and Cr Leombruno seconded that the tree outside 8 Austin Avenue, Athelstone be removed and that a suitable replacement be planted in its place.

A **Formal Motion** was moved by Cr McLuskey and seconded by Cr Kennedy that the Motion be adjourned until a report on this matter has been provided to Council to ensure decision making is appropriately informed by professional advice.

Carried

8. Petition

Nil.

9. Motions on Notice

- 9.1 Cr Leombruno moved and Cr Noble seconded that the installation of the Miniature Railway at Thorndon Park be deferred and discussed in further detail at a CEO Briefing Session to better inform Elected Members.

The time being 8.27 pm Cr Barbaro left the meeting.

The time being 8.28 pm Cr Barbaro re-entered the meeting.

Carried

- 9.2 Cr Noble moved and Cr McLuskey seconded that:

- Council consult the residents of Church Road, Paradise and the surrounding areas regarding the installation of one or two roundabouts or alternative traffic control devices to slow traffic on Church Road.
- if the consultation is favourable, that the installation of the roundabout/s or alternative traffic control devices to slow traffic be considered in the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.

The time being 8.34 pm Cr Barbaro left the meeting.

The time being 8.37 pm Cr Barbaro re-entered the meeting.

Carried

9.3 This Item was dealt with earlier in the meeting.

9.4 Cr Bonomi moved and Cr Casciano seconded that Staff prepare a report on the options and logistics of procuring permanent drip fill water stations in all our parks and reserves for the consumption by wildlife and marsupials.

Carried

10. Recommendations from Committees

10.1 Council Assessment Panel - Minutes, Tuesday 29 January 2019

Cr Leombruno moved and Cr Kennedy seconded that the minutes of the Council Assessment Panel made at its meeting held on Tuesday 29 January 2019 be received.

Carried

11. Reports from Officers

11.1 Section 270 Review – Thorndon Park Miniature Train

Cr Kennedy moved and Cr McLuskey seconded that Council note the outcomes of the Section 270 review and:

1. advise Mr Raftery that Council followed due process and there was nothing highlighted in the Section 270 Review that had unduly influenced Council's decision of 4 September 2018
2. request that Staff implement the following recommendations for improvement to the Public Consultation Policy:
 - specify a minimum consultation period of 21 days for discretionary consultations
 - incorporate wording to state that Elected Members will commit to making an informed decision when receiving feedback from the Community.

Carried

11.2 Bin Tagging Program 2018

Cr Barbaro moved and Cr McLuskey seconded that Council:

1. continue to undertake at least one round of bin tagging for both green organics and yellow recycling (plus the waste bin) per annum unless additional resources become available
2. adopt a similar inspection approach to the City of Marion with three initial inspections plus a follow up information/inspection three months later providing feedback relevant to that area's performance
3. trial following up repeat offenders/high contamination through individual discussions with the residents
4. develop flyers for:
 - (a) prohibited items such as e-waste and utilise existing brochures outlining services as required (value adding the program)
 - (b) issues identified with bins and how to remedy this (ie missing lid, pegs etc)
5. develop future bin tags in line with East Waste's 'which bin' concept and consider removing emoticons.

With the consent of the Mover, Seconder and the Council the **Motion** was altered to reflect the following:

'that Council:

1. continue to undertake at least one round of bin tagging for both green organics and yellow recycling (plus the waste bin) per annum unless additional resources become available
2. adopt a similar inspection approach to the City of Marion with three initial inspections plus a follow up information/inspection three months later providing feedback relevant to that area's performance
3. trial following up repeat offenders/high contamination through individual discussions with the residents
4. develop flyers for:
 - (a) prohibited items such as e-waste and utilise existing brochures outlining services as required (value adding the program)
 - (b) issues identified with bins and how to remedy this (ie missing lid, pegs etc)

- (c) encouraging residents to make informed decisions when shopping at retailers to purchase goods containing little or no packaging.
- 5. develop future bin tags in line with East Waste's 'which bin' concept and consider removing emoticons.'

The time being 9.12 pm Cr Noble, Cr Leombruno and Cr McLuskey left the meeting.

The time being 9.13 pm Cr McLuskey re-entered the meeting.

The time being 9.14 pm Cr Leombruno re-entered the meeting.

The time being 9.15 pm Cr Noble re-entered the meeting.

Carried Unanimously

The time being 9.21 pm the meeting stood adjourned for the purpose of the evening break until 9.36 pm.

11.3 Budget Request – Request for Bus Shelter

The time being 9.38 pm the meeting reconvened.

The time being 9.39 pm Cr Flynn, Cr Bonomi and Cr Kennedy re-entered the meeting.

The time being 9.39 pm Cr Blackborough left the meeting.

The time being 9.40 pm Cr Blackborough re-entered the meeting.

Cr Leombruno moved that Council support the installation of new bus shelters to the following bus stops (subject to acceptance by the adjacent owner):

- Lower North East Road Bus Stop 24 North
- Moules Road Bus Stop 23 North
- St Bernards Road Bus Stop 21B East
- Sycamore Terrace Bus Stop 24 West
- Sycamore Terrace Bus Stop 25 West

and consider allocating \$70,000 at the time of formulating the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.

With the consent of the Mover and the Council the **Motion** was altered to reflect the following and seconded by Cr McLuskey:

'that Council support the installation of new bus shelters to the following bus stops (subject to acceptance by the adjacent owner):

- Lower North East Road Bus Stop 24 North
- Moules Road Bus Stop 23 North

- St Bernards Road Bus Stop 21B East
- Sycamore Terrace Bus Stop 24 West
- Sycamore Terrace Bus Stop 25 West
- Gorge Road Bus Stop 36 South

and consider allocating \$83,000 at the time of formulating the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.'

Carried

11.4 Budget Request – Shade Structure at Launer Avenue Reserve

Cr Flynn moved and Cr Leombruno seconded that Council consider allocating \$46,000 in the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget for the following:

1. installation of a new shade structure over the play equipment in Launer Avenue Reserve (Capital – New) and
2. relocating a mobile table tennis table to the Launer Avenue Reserve.

Carried

11.5 Victor Road, Campbelltown

Cr Noble moved and Cr Leombruno seconded that Council endorse Option 2 - installation of 'Remember 50km/hr sign' at both ends of Victor Road and purchase additional electronic speed monitoring devices as the preferred option and reallocate the existing funds to purchase the additional electronic speed monitoring device.

Carried

11.6 Independent Member for Strategic Planning and Development Policy Committee

Cr Kennedy moved and Cr McLuskey seconded that Mr Michael O'Connell be appointed to the Strategic Planning and Development Policy Committee until April 2020.

Carried

11.7 GAROC Vacancies

Cr Kennedy moved and Cr McLuskey seconded that Council nominate Mayor Whittaker for a position on GAROC.

Carried

11.8 Appointment of Council Delegates and Representatives to School Councils

Cr Leombruno moved and Cr Noble seconded that Council appoint the following Elected Members to each School Council:

- Cr Leombruno as its Representative on the Charles Campbell College School Governing Council
- Cr Casciano as its Representative on the Paradise Primary School Council, and
- Cr Flynn as its Representative on the Stradbroke School Governing Council.

Carried

With the leave of the Council the meeting was extended to 10.45 pm.

Cr Kennedy moved that Items 11.9A to 11.9D be moved in block.

11.9 Consent Items

Cr Kennedy moved that the following Consent Items be received and the recommendations contained therein be adopted.

11.9A Chapel Way – Land Management Agreements

That authority be granted to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the common seal to the Certificate of Consent for the deposit of a plan of division to enter into a Land Management Agreement relating to Allotments 6, 7 and 16 Chapel Way, Rostrevor and rescind the existing Land Management Agreement 10204263 relating to Allotment 20 and 21 Morialta Road, Rostrevor.

11.9B Nominations Sought for the Local Government Ministerial Advisory Committee – Circular 4.8

That the correspondence from the Local Government Association dated 23 January 2019 be received.

11.9C Rotary Chrome Show and Shine change of date

That the Rotary Club of Campbelltown be advised that Council endorses the event 'Rotary Chrome Show and Shine' being held at Thorndon Park on Sunday 27 October 2019 in lieu of 31 March 2019 from 10.00 am to 3.30 pm, subject to following the requirements set out in Council's Events on Council Land Guidelines and that a bond of \$1,000 be paid to Council prior to the event.

11.9D Local Government Association 2019 Ordinary General Meeting – Request for Items of Business

That Council note the information provided in the report titled 'LGA 2019 Ordinary General Meeting Proposed Items of Business'.

With the consent of the Mover and the Council the **Motion** was altered to reflect the following and seconded by Cr McLuskey:

'that Items 11.9A to 11.9D be moved in block.

11.9 Consent Items

that the following Consent Items be received and the recommendations contained therein be adopted.

11.9A Chapel Way – Land Management Agreements

That authority be granted to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the common seal to the Certificate of Consent for the deposit of a plan of division to enter into a Land Management Agreement relating to Allotments 6, 7 and 16 Chapel Way, Rostrevor and rescind the existing Land Management Agreement 10204263 relating to Allotment 20 and 21 Morialta Road, Rostrevor.

11.9B Nominations Sought for the Local Government Ministerial Advisory Committee – Circular 4.8

That the correspondence from the Local Government Association dated 23 January 2019 be received and the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to submit a nomination for an interested Staff Member.

11.9C Rotary Chrome Show and Shine change of date

That the Rotary Club of Campbelltown be advised that Council endorses the event 'Rotary Chrome Show and Shine' being held at Thorndon Park on Sunday 27 October 2019 in lieu of 31 March 2019 from 10.00 am to 3.30 pm, subject to following the requirements set out in Council's Events on Council Land Guidelines and that a bond of \$1,000 be paid to Council prior to the event.

11.9D Local Government Association 2019 Ordinary General Meeting – Request for Items of Business

That Council note the information provided in the report titled 'LGA 2019 Ordinary General Meeting Proposed Items of Business'.

Carried

Supplementary Item

11.10 125 Suffrage Grant

The time being 10.31 pm the Mayor, with the consent of the Council, invoked Regulation 20, a short-term suspension of proceedings.

With the leave of the Council the meeting was extended to 11.00 pm.

The time being 10.46 pm Cr Leombruno left the meeting.

The time being 10.49 pm Cr Leombruno re-entered the meeting.

The time being 10.56 pm the Mayor declared the end of the short-term suspension of proceedings.

With the leave of the Council the meeting was extended to 11.30 pm.

Cr Barbaro moved that Staff apply for a State Government 125 Suffrage Grant for a Suffrage Forum and Launch of the 10 Women's stories with a permanent marker of the event.

With the consent of the Mover and the Council the **Motion** was altered to reflect the following and seconded by Cr Casciano:

'that Staff apply for a State Government 125 Suffrage Grant for a Suffrage Forum and Launch of the 10 Women's stories with a permanent marker commemorating women Elected Members and their years of service.'

Carried Unanimously

12. Members' Reports

- Mayor Whittaker
- Resilient East – Hot Hot Hot meeting is being held tomorrow night at the Adelaide Town Hall at 6.30 pm.
 - CEO Briefing Session on Monday 11 February at 6.00 pm
 - Historical Society Book Launch by Dr Roger Irvine on Tuesday 12 February in the Council Chamber at 7.30 pm
 - CEO Briefing Session Monday 18 February at 6.00 pm

Cr Casciano moved and Cr Kennedy seconded that Staff be thanked for their wonderful planning and execution of the Citizenship Ceremony, Australia Day Awards and the Official Opening of the Campbelltown Memorial Oval.

Carried Unanimously

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13. Closure of Meeting

The time being 11.12 pm the Mayor closed the meeting.

Certified a true recordCHAIRPERSON

Taken as read and confirmed this _____ dayCHAIRPERSON

4. Public Question Time

5. Business Adjourned

Nil.

6. Questions With Notice

6.1 Councillor Casciano**Question 1**

How much has been spent per year on building new or renewing facilities currently occupied by sports clubs over the period of 10 years?

Answer

Total expenditure for sporting club facilities over the past 10 years, including the 2018/2019 budget is \$16.37m. This includes the following sites:

- Emery Road Courts
- Max Amber Sportsfield
- Campbelltown Memorial Oval
- Daly Oval
- Foxfield Oval
- Daly Oval
- Rostrevor Tennis Club
- Steve Woodcock Sports Centre
- Athelstone Recreation Reserve
- Herb Reid Reserve.

Question 2

How much has been spent per year on building new or renewing facilities currently occupied by clubs that are not sports clubs over the period of 10 years? (facilities include permanent structures, buildings, halls or shelters, lighting, water features, anything of nature that's permanent and may require maintenance).

Answer

Total expenditure for non-sporting club facilities over the past 10 years, including the 2018/2019 budget is \$849,300. This includes the following sites:

- Athelstone Community Hall
- Athelstone Scout Hall
- Council Administration Building
- Geoff Heath Golf Course
- Hectorville Community Hall
- Magill Senior Citizens Hall
- Marchant Community Centre
- Ripples Community Art Shed
- Magill Girl Guides.

In addition to this, Council has spent a total of \$28.2 million at the Campbelltown Leisure Centre / The ARC Campbelltown over the last 10 years.

Question 3

Does Council own vacant land within the Newton light industrial zone? If so, what quantity and what is the land size?

Answer

Council does not own vacant land in the Newton Industrial zone. It does however own 23 Meredith Street, Newton, currently leased to SADB, the Newton Transfer Station, Virginia Road, Newton, and three small reserves that are currently leased to the adjoining property owners.

Question 4

Generally speaking, for clubs that utilise Council facilities that have women's toilets, which entity is responsible to ensure that appropriate management of waste disposal in the women's toilets?

Answer

It is the responsibility of the lessee to manage the waste disposal unless those toilets are deemed public toilets in which case Council is responsible for their care and control.

Question 5

In the case of the answer above being club/association, does Council or any other regulatory body enforce minimum acceptable waste disposal standards for women's toilet facilities?

Answer

Council has entered into contracts with sanitary waste disposal contractors for the management of its toilet facilities under its care and control and where appropriate other locations where it's the responsibility of the Club/Association.

6.2 Councillor Noble

Question 1

Is the storm water harvesting project at Lochiel Park still owned and controlled by the State Government and run by SA Water?

Answer

Yes, it is owned and controlled by SA Water.

Question 2

How much water has been harvested from storm water and/or pumped into the aquifer over the past 12 months?

Answer

SA Water owns the stormwater harvesting scheme at Lochiel Park designed to contribute stormwater to a recycled water network for residents of Lochiel Park and remains committed to supplying water to this Community.

More than 130,000 litres of stormwater was harvested and injected into the aquifer during 2018. This primarily occurred during the winter months when there was sufficient rainfall to meet the volume and quality requirements of the scheme.

Question 3

Has the State Government and/or SA Water carried out any maintenance and/or improvements to the scheme over the past 12 months?

Answer

Yes, SA Water continues to maintain and upgrade the network, including recent works to upgrade the chlorine dosing system to align to the Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling.

Question 4

Is mains water being pumped into the storage tank at Lochiel Park and therefore being used by the residents as a replacement to actual storm water harvesting? Have the residents of Lochiel Park been informed that this may be occurring?

Answer

Where consumption levels exceed the available recycled supply, the scheme is augmented with other SA Water supplies, which is common with the majority of recycled water schemes, to ensure a reliable supply is available in times of low rainfall or when runoff is of poor quality. When augmentation occurs, customers continue to pay for the water they consume at the lower recycled water price.

Question 5

How much mains water has been pumped into the storage tanks at Lochiel Park?

Answer

Staff requested an answer from SA Water however they didn't provide an answer to this question.

Question 6

Does the State Government and SA Water have plans to abandon the storm water harvesting project at Lochiel Park? Are they intending to not inject any further water into the aquifer and not replace membranes and therefore no water will be harvested from the bore?

Answer

No, additional works are required to improve flows from the bore to reduce blockages and increase potential supply from the bore to meet peak demand. These works are anticipated to progress in the next regulatory period that commences mid next year subject to approval by the independent regulator, the Essential Service Commission of South Australia.

7. Deputations / Presentations

7.1 Adelaide Bee Sanctuary

Ms Sandra Ullrich of Adelaide Bee Sanctuary will make a deputation to Council to provide information regarding the Adelaide Bee Sanctuary and its collaboration with the City of Campbelltown to the newly Elected Members and seek permission for a second beehive at Athelstone Community Garden.

8. Petition

8.1 Four Paws Dog Park at Denis Morrissey Park

Chief Executive Officer, Paul Di Iulio's Report

Purpose of Report

To provide Members with a Petition received regarding the Four Paws Dog Park at Denis Morrissey Park.

Strategic Plan Link

Strategy 1.5.1 Improve infrastructure to support and promote a healthy lifestyle

Background

A petition was received with 135 signatories as follows:

'We the undersigned request that the Campbelltown Council reject a proposal to extend the Denis Morrissey Park to include the entire green-grassed area for larger dogs.

With the increasing amount of infill and development in the Campbelltown area, there is a need to preserve open green space areas.

Dog owners can already walk dogs on a lead on the grass area and an influx of dogs using this space may see a negative impact on the appearance of the green area.

Another key concern in relation to this proposal is the lack of parking in nearby streets to accommodate an increase in use of the Park, particularly along Watson Street.

Finally, nearby homes may be subject to increased noise and smells.'

The petition will be available at the office for perusal should any Member wish to view it.

Recommendation

That the petition be considered with the feedback received from the consultation process regarding the potential expansion of the Four Paws Dog Park.

8.2 Footpath on Riverview Drive, Paradise

Chief Executive Officer, Paul Di Iulio's Report

Purpose of Report

To provide Members with a Petition received regarding a footpath on Riverview Drive, Paradise.

Strategic Plan Link

Strategy 3.2.2 Safe, reliable and accessible pedestrian network

Background

A petition was received with 16 signatories as follows:

'I am writing to you regarding the recent article in the Messenger Newspaper, whereby a petition of ten people objected to the footpath on Riverview Drive, Paradise.

Other neighbours and I are very disappointed in the decision by Council to not go ahead with the footpath, so we have also conducted a petition to have the footpath in River Drive reinstated.

Opinions in the street are varied as they always are, however we feel a footpath on the western side of Riverview Drive and the smaller section on the eastern side, will greatly assist the mobility and safety of the elderly and children not to mention how it would greatly improve the look of the street and front yards.

It was also disappointing not to be consulted with the outcome of this important decision by way of a letter from Council or be given the opportunity to counter object the petition we think is totally unfair.

We have conducted our own petition of residents who want the footpath and I have enclosed this for you to peruse. Considering the number of residents we have on our petition, I ask that Council conduct their own survey of the street before totally disregarding the project as initially planned.

I would be appreciated if Council contact me with the outcome.'

The petition will be available at the office for perusal should any Member wish to view it.

Recommendation

That the petition be received and that Staff survey the residents of Riverview Drive, Paradise to determine the views of the residents.

9. Motions on Notice

Cr Blackborough submitted the following motions for consideration:

9.1 That:

- **Council consult the residents of Galway Grove, Tranmere, and surrounding streets if necessary, regarding the replacement of all Illawarra Flame trees with Jacaranda trees**
- **if the consultation is favourable, that the trees be replaced as part of this year's tree planting program.**

Rationale:

A resident has written to me on behalf of the residents of Galway Grove regarding this matter, stating that many of the householders in this street are concerned at the unattractive state of several of the Illawarra Flame trees lining the street. Not only are many of these trees under-developed and unattractive, the black seed pods that they drop from time to time are a nuisance.

It is my shared view with the residents of Galway Grove that the unsightly Illawarra Flame trees should be replaced with Jacaranda trees. There are, currently, several Jacaranda trees in this street, and throughout the district. Planting Jacaranda trees would maintain a level of uniformity and provide an attractive display when these trees flower in the spring.

Staff Comment:

Staff have taken photos of the trees in question (attached) for Members' information.

9.2 That Staff prepare a report on the possibility of installing bollards of the corner of Magill Road and Gladstone Avenue, Tranmere (adjacent to café Long Lost Friend).

Rationale:

A local resident has contacted me to express her concern over the safety and protection of pedestrians using the footpath and customers who are sitting outdoors at the cafe in case a car was to go over the curb.

As someone who commutes down Magill Road almost every day, this is a particularly busy corner, with many cars turning left or right into and out of Gladstone Avenue, or travelling directly across Magill Road to and from Barnes Avenue on the other side.

It is my view that installing bollards would increase the safety of this corner and possibly prevent serious injury in the case of an accident, and also give peace of mind to people using the footpath.

Cr Kennedy submitted the following motion for consideration:

- 9.3 That Council Staff prepare a report including a brief history of propositions put forward by the Department of Planning, Transport & Infrastructure, accident statistics and possible remedial treatments to improve pedestrian safety and improve access and egress for the numerous residents, especially the elderly and disabled, who cross St Bernards Road, at this point, with the intent of visiting the many shops on the eastern side, after exiting Reid Avenue. This report to include crossing options for persons either walking normally, with a walking stick, with a walker, on a gopher or using another walking aid.**

Rationale:

Since the beginning of this calendar year I have been approached by a number of local residents who have raised the concern that it is no longer easy to cross St Bernards Road, during a normal working day at this point. It has also been pointed out to me that persons who need aids to assist their walking find trying to cross at this point nearly impossible. In fact I understand that the present median walkway does not even provide the legislated level of adequate protection and movement access for gopher riders.

Our Community expects Council to provide adequate access on footpaths and protection so they are able to commute in safety when the resident moves around our Community.

This situation is nothing but a serious accident waiting to happen.

Cr Irvine submitted the following motion for consideration:

- 9.4 That, in light of the State Government's current public transport study and its commitment to a multi-deck car park at Paradise Bus Interchange, the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer meet the Minister for Planning to discuss the possibility of exploring a fully integrated planning outcome that will enhance the interchange and bring many more benefits to the wider Campbelltown Community.**

Rationale:

Campbelltown is extremely fortunate to be traversed by Adelaide's only Rapid Bus Transit system, the O-Bahn. It also has the huge advantage of the Paradise Interchange which serves as a junction for many other routes.

If more people choose rapid bus travel and reduce their car use, the whole Community is better off. Benefits include reduced parking shortages, road congestion, commuting times, pollution and the continuing loss of precious land for car parking.

The State Government has initiated a year-long study of the North-East Public Transport system. It has also promised to create additional parking at Paradise Interchange through a multi-level parking station, the proposed design of which currently does not contain housing, retail or other valuable Community uses. With an integrated plan, Council in collaboration with the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure, could develop solutions to many of our congestion and infill challenges. Council could contribute detailed knowledge of local conditions, such as the demand for various kinds of housing, Community services, commercial activity, open space and other amenities near the Interchange.



Street view eastern side of Galway Grove Tranmere (left Jacaranda 12 year old and Brachychiton 50 year old with limited amenity value and lifespan compared to younger Jacaranda)



Street view western side of Galway Grove Tranmere (left Jacaranda 25 year old left and Brachychiton 50 year old please note the Brachychiton is subtropical in habit and has a partial leaf drop in January and February)



Street overview Galway Grove Tranmere (this shows the over mature Brachychiton with low vitality compared to immature Jacaranda with additional growth and canopy development

Powerline clearance over the years has also had negative impacts on condition of the Brachychitons limited response growth.
In comparison to the younger Jacarandas have coped and responded with regrowth and retained resilience

10. Recommendations from Committees

10.1 Youth Advisory Committee – Minutes, Monday 4 February 2019

Recommendation

That the minutes of the Youth Advisory Committee made at its meeting held on Monday 4 February 2019 be received.

Section 41



Minutes

Youth Advisory Committee

Minutes of the meeting of the Youth Advisory Committee held in Meeting Rooms 1 and 2, 172 Montacute Road, Rostrevor, on

Monday 4 February 2019

Chairperson:

Ms Giulia-Giorgina Condoluci - Youth Community Member

Members Present:

Mayor Whittaker	- City of Campbelltown	Arrived 6:07 pm
		Left 7:28 pm
Cr Luci Blackborough	- City of Campbelltown	Left 7:28 pm
Cr Johanna McLuskey	- City of Campbelltown	Left 7:28 pm
Mr Ryan Colsey	- Youth Community Member	
Mr Aaron Drayton	- Youth Community Member	
Mr Rishi Adhikari	- Youth Community Member	
Ms Abigail Guez	- Youth Community Member	
Ms Ashlee Leach	- Youth Community Member	
Ms Kirrily Snape	- Youth Community Member	
Mr Thomas Schell	- Youth Community Member	
Mr Tyler Hughes	- Youth Community Member	
Ms Josephine Virgara	- Youth Community Member	
Ms Siony Gardiner	- Rotary Club of Magill Sunrise	
Mr Chris Ward	- Kiwanis Club of Rostrevor/Campbelltown	
Mr Jackson Pawelski	- St Ignatius College	Left 8:03 pm
Ms Gul Zehra	- Charles Campbell College	Left 8:03 pm

Council Staff Present:

Youth Development Officer

Meeting Commenced: 6:04 pm

Meeting Concluded: 8:07 pm

1. Welcome and Acknowledgement Statement:

Welcome and Kurna Acknowledgment read by Ms Condoluci.

The time being 6:07 pm Mayor Whittaker entered the meeting.

2. Apologies

Ms Blackborough moved and Ms Leach seconded that apologies be received for the absence of Ms Sharma, Ms Gera, Ms Li, Ms Martin and Mr Lanzoni.

Carried

3. Minutes

Mr Hughes moved and Mr Adhikari seconded that the minutes of the meeting of the Youth Advisory Committee held on Monday 5 November 2018 as printed and circulated be taken as read and confirmed.

Carried

4. Manager Community Services & Social Development's Report

4.1 YAC 2018/2019 Work Plan Update

The time being 7:28 pm Mayor Whittaker, Cr Blackborough and Cr McLuskey left the meeting.

Ms Zehra moved and Mr Drayton seconded that the update to the 2018/2019 Youth Advisory Committee Work Plan be received and the following key actions be implemented:

- YAC run competitions at Movies in the Park, as discussed with Staff, to develop a roster for YAC volunteers on the day
- Staff to speak to The ARC to determine available dates for music/disco event
- YAC develop SA Youth Week 'How To Adult' series as part of the Advocacy initiative.

Carried

4.2 2019/2020 YAC Budget Workshop

Mr Adhikari moved and Ms Virgara seconded that prior to the March meeting, Youth Advisory Committee Members consult with peers and Staff to investigate and cost the items recommended from the Budget Workshop discussion including the following:

- Movies in the Park
- Study Relief Packs
- YAC Shac
- Activate Campbelltown
- Sustainability
- UN Youth
- Entrepreneurial Project.

Carried

The time being 8:03 pm Ms Zehra and Mr Pawelski left the meeting.

4.3 Youth Advisory Committee Representative Reports

- Cr McLuskey left information with Staff regarding an upcoming 'Octopizzo' event at the Hawke Centre with Staff to be shared as part of the Representative Reports. Due to time restraints this was not shared, however a copy of the document will be distributed to Members electronically following the meeting.

Mr Hughes moved and Ms Leach seconded that the Representative Reports be received.

Carried

5. General Business

Next YAC meeting: Monday 4 March 2019 at 6.00 pm in Council Chamber

Chairperson: Mr Tyler Hughes

Certified a true recordCHAIRPERSON

Taken as read and confirmed this

day ofCHAIRPERSON

11. Reports from Officers

11.1 Urban Beehive Review

Community Development Officer, Sophie Kavoukis' Report

Purpose of Report

For Elected Members to review the performance of the Athelstone Community Garden Beehive and to consider installation of additional hives at the existing site and/or a new location (eg Campbelltown Community Orchard).

Strategic Plan Link

Strategy 4.3.1 Develop proactive and creative ways to engage Council and the Community in environmental management

Background

After Council received a deputation from ABS (Adelaide Bee Sanctuary) and an independent report about urban beehives, Council resolved at its 5 December 2017 meeting to host a beehive at the Athelstone Community Garden with ABS, subject to support from nearby residents. Staff were also to consider the Campbelltown Community Orchard as an alternative site if the hive was not installed at the Athelstone Community Garden. Furthermore, a review after 12 months of operation was to be undertaken to determine whether to retain the beehive at the selected site and whether to introduce additional beehives at other sites.

After the Council meeting, Council Staff and Ms Sandra Ullrich from ABS undertook door knocking of residents within 20m of the Athelstone Community Garden as this was identified by ABS as the average swarming distance. Based on general Community support the Beehive was installed in April 2018 and residents were invited to enter a Queen Bee naming competition with the winner (Queen Andromeda) announced at the official launch when bees were moved into the hive on 5 May 2018. Signage aimed at informing and educating the Community on bee behaviour was installed and the beehive was featured in a South Aussie with Cosi television episode in 2018.

The cost of the beehive was:

- Site preparation \$1,798
- Installation fee \$550 which pays for the equipment for a starter hive
- Annual maintenance fee \$130.

The maintenance fee covers:

- insurance
- PIRSA registration
- disease management/nutritional care/swarm management
- purchase of any additional hive stock such as honey supers, frames, plastic/wax foundation, queen excluder, hive mat etc

- purchase of a new queen (should the queen fail for some unforeseen reason)
- honey composite sampling test, honey extraction, jarring and labelling
- some travel costs.

Total cost of the hive was approximately \$2,500.

Discussion

In accordance with the recommendations made in the report to Council on 5 December 2017, Staff and Ms Ullrich planned to undertake a review of the beehive at Athelstone Community Garden to consider whether to retain the beehive and also to consider incorporating a beehive at the Community Orchard (behind the Reservoir Road Reserve in Thorndon Park). This review was due in April 2019, 12 months from installation, however an email from Ms Ullrich has brought the review forward.

Ms Ullrich wrote an email to Mayor Whittaker on 21 January which outlined challenges faced by urban beekeepers right now.

‘I am pleased to report that the bees at Athelstone have settled in very well and that all the residents nearby have been welcoming of having a beehive at the Community Garden. It is very unfortunate that 2018/19 is the worst beekeeping and honey production season since the 1970s (according to the older beekeepers who have kept records). There has been literally no honey available and I am actively feeding my bees to prevent starvation.’

Ms Ullrich then requested to place another beehive at the Athelstone Community Garden at no cost to Council. She has a few very weak beehives that would benefit from being closer to areas where there is a bit more nutrition, which the Athelstone Community Garden contributes to, and she has evidence that two beehives work well together in the same location.

Staff have reviewed the current beehive including consulting with members of the Athelstone Community Garden and reviewing Council’s Customer Request Management system to assess if there have been any complaints regarding the beehive. In the ten months since the beehive has been installed at the Athelstone Community Garden, Staff are unaware of any complaints, issues or reports of stings. The Athelstone Community Gardeners have reaffirmed their ongoing support of the beehive:

‘From my observation we now have a lot of bees buzzing around in our garden. I enjoy watching the bees at work and drinking from the water containers in the garden. Proud to tell visitors that we have our own bee hive.’ [Ross]

‘Often when I’m at the garden people wander in and check things out, especially the bees. Lots of children seem to go and look at them. And parents will talk with their children about it. An older couple on Sunday were rapt when they discovered the garden and the beehive.’ [Jenny]

‘I love having the beehive in the garden. I love watching them every time I’m in the garden. I feel it adds “life” to our garden; it’s now their home.’ [John]

Staff recommend that a second hive be installed at no cost to Council at the Athelstone Community Garden. Whilst it has been a poor honey producing season, this was not the main motivation for having a beehive and the environmental and educational benefits were more important. The honey that has been given to Council recently will be used as a prize to be awarded at the Neighbour Day BBQ being held at the Community Garden in March 2019.

Staff also recommend that a beehive be considered for the Campbelltown Community Orchard. ABS has previously reviewed this site and it was included as part of the independent reviewers report as being a location to consider. The process to install a new beehive at the Orchard would include consulting with Community Orchard volunteers and participants (confirming their previous interest is still current), door knocking within a 20 metre radius as was undertaken for the Community Garden and preparing the site including fencing and signage.

The cost to install the Orchard beehive would be similar to the installation costs at the Community Garden, approximately \$2,500 with an ongoing \$130 annual fee.

Social Implications

The suggested placement of these beehives provides an ideal opportunity to promote and inform the general Community of the significance and strengths of beekeeping. In particular, the important role of pollinators to the life and sustainability of habitat.

Environmental Implications

Beekeeping is consistent with Council's Environmental Management Plan 2020 that features Sustainable Living as a strategic theme and focus area for Council.

Bees in urban environments are under threat from a range of pressures. Australian beehive numbers have been in decline for more than a decade, due to prolonged drought, competition from imported honey, hive beetle infestations, habitat loss, the impacts from pesticide and herbicide use, and the phenomenon known as CCD (colony collapse disorder). In 2010, a Federal Government report stated that about 65 per cent of agricultural production in Australia, including 35 industries, depends on pollination by European honey bees. By hosting beehives, awareness can be raised of the above listed pressures and the Community informed about the vital role bees play in the ecosystem and food security.

Asset Management Implications

There are no asset management implications in relation to this report.

Governance / Risk Management

A Risk Assessment has been undertaken in consultation with Council's WHS and Risk Management Coordinator and this approach has been informed by the City of Charles Sturt Strategic Risk Assessment for Beehive Hosting.

The beehive enclosure is locked and only the ABS beekeeper has access and monitors the hive on a weekly basis.

Community Engagement

If a new beehive is to be installed at the Campbelltown Community Orchard, consultation with Orchard volunteers and participants and nearby residents will be required and it is recommended that the information provided as part of the consultation, incorporate relevant material provided by ABS. The optimal locations for the beehives have been identified for each of the two sites and have been selected based on criteria developed by ABS in keeping with best practices in urban beekeeping.

Regional Implications

There are no regional implications in relation to this report.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications for installing a second hive at Athelstone Community Garden.

There is currently no budget allocation for a beehive at the Campbelltown Community Orchard. Council could consider allocating \$2,500 at the time of formulating the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.

Recommendation**That Council:**

- **supports the installation of another beehive at the Athelstone Community Garden at no cost to Council, and**
 - **consider allocating \$2,500 funding at the time of formulating the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget to establish a beehive at the Campbelltown Community Orchard, subject to general support from the nearby residents.**
-

11.2 Single-Use Plastic – SA Government Discussion Paper Submission

Environmental Projects Officer, Sue Graham's Report

Purpose of Report

To present the Single Use Plastic - submission to the SA Government discussion paper 'Turning the Tide on Single-Use Plastic Products'.

Strategic Plan Link

Strategy 4.2 Opportunities to conserve energy and resources are maximized

Background

Single-use plastics, or disposable plastics, are used only once before they are thrown away or recycled. These items are things like plastic bags, straws, coffee stirrers, soft drink and/or water bottles and most food packaging.

Worldwide we produce approximately 300 million tons of plastic each year, half of which is disposable (intended to be used once) and only 10-13% of those plastic items are recycled which leaves more than 130 million tons as waste.

The nature of petroleum based disposable plastic makes it more difficult to recycle than glass or aluminium and new virgin materials and chemicals need to be added to it to do so. Additionally there are limitations to which recycled plastic can be used.

Petroleum based plastic is not biodegradable and usually goes into a landfill where it is buried, is burned to produce energy which releases greenhouse gases, or it gets into our environment and waterways, through littering and stormwater, finding its way into the ocean. Although plastic will not biodegrade (decompose into natural substances like soil) when exposed to sunlight and water it will degrade (break down) into tiny particles after many years which make their way into our food and water supply. Petroleum based products release toxic chemicals as they break down however they have also been found to adsorb (attract molecules that stick to its surface) other toxic materials such as heavy metals and pesticides which make them potent pollution concentrators.

The more recent introduction of plastic bags with additives that cause them to degrade more quickly are labelled as being degradable or oxo-degradable which causes confusion about the environmental impacts of these materials. Although they do break down it is only into smaller pieces of plastic which causes the problems discussed above. Council has previously used bags of this material in the dog waste dispensers however these are currently being replaced with compostable bags.

The European Commission notes that plastic residues are found in marine species such as sea turtles, seals, whales, birds, fish and shellfish, and therefore in the human food chain.

The United Nations Environment Program has estimated the total natural capital cost to the marine ecosystem as a result of plastic littering to be \$13 billion per year globally, accounting for 17% of total lifecycle impacts on the marine ecosystem.

While plastics are a convenient, adaptable, useful and economically valuable material, they need to be better used, re-used and recycled. When littered, the economic impact of plastics encompasses not just the lost economic value in the material, it's also the cost of cleaning it up and losses for tourism, fisheries and shipping.

South Australia is a national leader in recycling and waste management efforts not the least of which is the introduction of the container deposit scheme in the 1970s. This discussion paper 'Turning the tide on single use plastic products' offers several approaches to reduce the amounts of single use plastics in use across the state. The full discussion paper can be found at: yoursay.sa.gov.au/decisions/single-use-plastic/about

Discussion

Based on the evidence it is clear that as a broader Community, we need to use less single-use plastic, move towards environmentally sustainable products and come up with technology that recycles plastic more efficiently. Local communities have become much more engaged with the issue with the screening of programs such as the War on Waste and Blue Planet II and are expecting Governments, including Local Governments, to be taking action.

Council have been working on waste reduction strategies, many of which have targeted single-use plastics. Starting with the Moonlight Markets in 2017 Council's large events are all now diverting waste from landfill by requiring all food vendors to use only compostable materials for service and consumption. These efforts have been greatly appreciated by the Community and have achieved impressive results with the last market producing nine large bins of compostable material, eight large bins of recycling and only one small bin of material to be sent to landfill, compared to 30 waste bins prior to the implementation of the new event waste management system. Council is also mindful of this for internal events and catering.

Staff are also responding to the increased Community appetite for information on more sustainable living and to this end a workshop was held in September 2018 on reducing the plastic in your life. The event was booked out and much of the information presented is now available on Council's website.

The introduction of Government regulations to ban or restrict the use of single-use plastics can address some of the issues presented. Businesses are often resistant to change particularly when there are financial consequences, therefore regulations may be needed to make the necessary change.

The State Government's Discussion Paper (attached) presents several options to manage the impacts of single use plastics and proposes the introduction of regulations to manage the use and disposal of these materials. They are seeking input into the proposed changes to be able to target their efforts and understand the consequences of any changes.

Please see the attached submission prepared by Staff addressing the relevant questions outlined in the Discussion Paper for Council to respond. Submissions are required by 5.00 pm on Friday 22 February 2019.

Social Implications

There are no social implications in relation to this report.

Environmental Implications

The reduction of single use plastics will have significant impacts on the environment through reduced litter, reduced need for fossil fuels and the resources required to produce the materials, and reduced exposure to the chemicals released by these materials.

Asset Management Implications

There are no asset management implications in relation to this report.

Governance / Risk Management

There are no governance / risk management implications in relation to this report.

Community Engagement

Council has promoted the discussion paper on social media and the website for the community to provide their input directly due to the interest within the community and the issue being quite topical.

Regional Implications

The outcomes of the discussion paper will potentially affect all regions within the State.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications in relation to this report.

Recommendation

That Council endorse the attached submission to the State Government's Discussion Paper on the issue of single-use plastics.



TURNING THE TIDE ON SINGLE-USE PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Discussion paper



Government of South Australia
Green Industries SA



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Published by:

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A message from the Minister



As South Australians, we have a history of leading the nation in waste management. From our Container Deposit Scheme to the Plastic Bag ban, our state has a lot to be proud of.

As the Minister for Environment and Water, I am committed to keeping South Australia at the forefront of recycling and resource recovery while also increasing economic activity and creating jobs.

Much of what we refer to as wastes are in fact resources that we should strive to keep circulating within the economy.

South Australia is well placed to build on the success of existing legislation for beverage containers and single-use plastic bags. A similar approach could be used for a wide range of other single-use plastic products, which, like plastic bags, are largely intended for disposal after a single-use, and for many of these products there remains no feasible recycling pathway.

The Marshall Government is seeking your ideas and feedback on how we as a state can better protect our natural resources and environment from impacts associated with single-use or throwaway plastic products.

Additionally, ten years on from the last change to the popular Container Deposit Scheme [CDS], it is time to consider opportunities to further improve the scheme, including in terms of its contribution to recycling. We are seeking your feedback on the issues and opportunities to be considered in a review of the CDS.

Continuing to find innovative solutions that reduce waste, improve our environment and benefit our community is critical to ensuring South Australia continues to lead the nation in waste management.

I welcome your feedback on these important issues.

David Speirs MP

Minister for Environment and Water



Invitation to comment

The deadline for comments and submissions is 5:00pm, Friday, 22 February 2019.

What is being decided?

The government is seeking ideas on measures to better protect our environment from impacts associated with single-use plastic products.

How can your feedback influence the decision?

Views expressed in feedback will help inform government interventions on single-use plastic products.

Get involved:

Comments on this single-use plastics discussion paper can be provided in writing or online, including by undertaking a short survey, at yoursay.sa.gov.au

Written submissions must be lodged with Green Industries SA, at greenindustries@sa.gov.au or GPO Box 1047 Adelaide SA 5001.

Important information about your submission

Submissions will be treated as public documents, unless received in confidence subject to the requirements of the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*, and may be quoted in full or part in subsequent Green Industries SA reports. If you do not want the public to read your answers, please write “confidential” on your submission.

You may agree or disagree with, or comment on, the general issues discussed in the single-use plastics discussion paper or the proposed measures identified to address single-use plastic products. Please provide reasons for your comments, supported by relevant data. You can make an important contribution by suggesting an alternative or more appropriate approach to single-use plastic products.

How will your feedback be used?

A summary of feedback will be prepared and released publicly. Subject to the outcomes of this consultation process, further detailed consultation with business, industry and other parties will be undertaken.

Tips for written submissions

Please keep in mind the following when preparing your submission:

- list points so that issues raised are clear and include a summary of your submission
- if possible, refer each point to the appropriate section, chapter or proposal in the document
- if you discuss different sections of the document, keep these distinct and separate, so there is no confusion as to which section you are considering
- attach any factual information you wish to provide and give details of the source.

Please include your name, position, organisation and contact details [telephone number, email and postal address] with your submission.

Contact:

Ian Harvey, Director Strategy and Policy, Green Industries SA – telephone 08 8204 2051.



Purpose

Single-use plastics are attracting considerable local, national and international interest and the South Australian community has increasingly been calling for action on items such as plastic bags, coffee cups and polystyrene.

This discussion paper seeks to further the public conversation around a range of single-use plastic products that are impacting our environment. It draws upon a significant amount of information from the European Union (EU) and other places to inform this conversation.

The EU announced in late October 2018 its intention to ban single-use plastic items such as plates, cutlery, straws, balloon sticks or cotton buds.¹ In relation to the consumption of several other single-use items

for which no current alternative exists, and which are not banned outright, the EU intends to impose reduction targets and associated timeframes.

As a government, it's important to target our efforts where it has the greatest benefit. This discussion paper therefore seeks your views on areas of potential reform as well as any potential unintended impacts that may arise from any government intervention.

Your feedback will help to inform the government's continued efforts to maintain South Australia's national leadership in recycling and our transition to a circular economy. Questions are posed throughout the discussion paper to help guide your submission.

Questions we would like you to consider

1 Do you consider single-use plastic products are causing environmental problems?

2 What do you consider to be the most important problem associated with single-use plastic products that needs to be addressed?

Plastic bags

3 What are your views on extending South Australia's ban on lightweight single-use shopping bags to include thicker plastic bags? What would be the consequences of such action for community, businesses and the environment?

4 Should all checkout bags and produce bags (i.e. for grocery items) be made from compostable [Australian Standard 4736-2006] material? What would the impacts be for retailers, consumers and industry? Would there be demand and flow-on benefits in establishing new industry to produce compostable bags here in SA?

5 What do you do with biodegradable, degradable or compostable bags once you have finished using them? What do you think about the idea of banning lightweight single-use shopping bags even those made from biodegradable, degradable or compostable substances, as has been proposed in other Australian jurisdictions?

Straws, coffee cups and other items

6 Do you think South Australia should introduce measures to address items such as single-use plastic straws and plastic-lined takeaway coffee cups? What other single-use plastic items or single-use products would you like to be considered for possible government intervention?

Excluded items

7 What are your views on the list of items excluded [see page 30] and do you think there are others that do not require additional action or should be exempt from possible government intervention, and why? Are there exclusions that should be included? Why?

Labelling

8 Do you think that labelling describing how to recycle or dispose of a product, or parts of the product is helpful to consumers? For which products would better product labelling enable better disposal?

Business, retailers, manufacturers and importers

9 If you are a South Australian based manufacturer or importer of any of the single-use plastic products mentioned in this discussion paper, what are your views on this topic? Do you have access to alternatives? Are there cost impacts that need to be considered as part of this discussion?

10 If you are a retailer or business that sells, offers or provides single-use plastic products mentioned in this discussion paper, what are your views on this topic?

Community

11 As a consumer of single-use plastic products mentioned in this discussion paper, what are your concerns? What would you like to see done to address the problem(s) or concern(s)?

12 Do you think government intervention is required in relation to single-use plastic products or other single-use items? If so, what type and in what timeframe?

13 Do you think that restricting the sale or supply of some single-use plastic or other single-use products for which there are more sustainable alternatives available is a good idea?

Fast Facts



Plastics production has surged over the past 50 years, from 15 million tonnes in 1964 to 311 million tonnes in 2014, and is expected to double again over the next 20 years, as plastics serve increasingly many applications.



The production of plastics from fossil feedstocks has a significant carbon impact that will become even more significant with the projected surge in consumption of plastics.



Currently, packaging represents 26% of the total volume of plastics used globally.



According to UN Environment, one million plastic drinking bottles are purchased every minute, while up to 5 trillion single-use plastic bags are used worldwide every year.



In total, half of all plastic produced is designed to be used only once — and then thrown away.



Australians use around 10 million straws a day, equating to 700,000 per day in South Australia.



It's estimated that 500 billion disposable coffee cups are produced globally each year



At least 8 million tonnes of plastics leak into the ocean each year – which is equivalent to dumping the contents of one garbage truck into the ocean per minute.



Today, about 300 million tonnes of plastic waste every year are produced, nearly equivalent to the weight of the entire human population.



The best research currently available estimates that there are over 150 million tonnes of plastics in the ocean today.



If current trends continue, the ocean is expected to contain 1 tonne of plastic for every 3 tonnes of fish by 2025, and by 2050, more plastics than fish by weight.



Bits of plastic have been detected in the faeces of people in Europe, Russia and Japan, according to research claiming to show for the first time the widespread presence of plastics in the human food chain.



80% of marine litter is from land based sources.

These facts are derived from a range of sources mentioned in this discussion paper.



Introduction

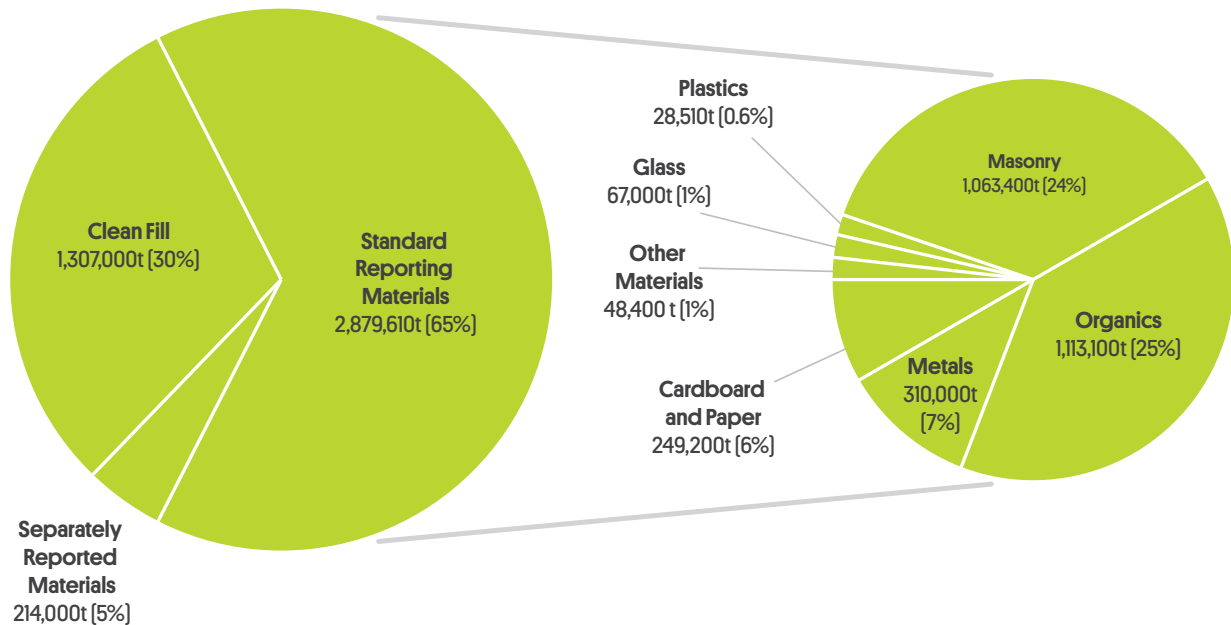
South Australia leads recycling in Australia with 84% of its waste being redirected from landfill to better uses locally, interstate and internationally. Most of the material is recycled locally in the form of construction wastes (masonry) and organics.

Construction and demolition wastes have a recovery rate of over 90%, while commercial and industrial wastes have a recovery rate of around 80%. However, municipal household waste achieves the lowest recovery rate at approximately 55%.

Recycling creates jobs – it has been estimated that approximately 9.2 jobs are created for every 10,000 tonnes recycled compared with 2.8 jobs for every 10,000 tonnes landfilled.² In South Australia, the recycling and waste industry has a turnover of about \$1 billion and employs approximately 4,800 people directly and indirectly.

There aren't large 'step' changes left to be made in the construction and demolition, and commercial and industrial sectors. The emphasis for these remains focussed on better collection (e.g. precincts for restaurant and food waste), broader market development (new products and services based on recovered materials), government and business procurement strategies (to improve market pull through) and higher performing products and standards (to capitalise on the market opportunities to replace virgin products).

FIGURE 1 Contribution of different material categories to SA's resource recovery during 2016-2017



However, there are potential 'step' changes to be made in other sectors such as single-use plastics, including packaging. The industry-led Australian Packaging Covenant and its predecessor arrangements have been in place since 1999 and are underpinned by statutory measures in most Australian jurisdictions. While some inroads have been made on light-weighting of packaging, or material substitution (e.g. glass food or beverage container replaced by a plastic container), along with improved kerbside recycling, the overall impact on the supermarket aisle is not significant for most people, and for some their recycling bin is often full to overflowing. Many argue that packaging waste has increased as evidenced by the rise in packaged fruit and vegetable items. The reasons for this perceived increase are complex, and relate to market preferences and diversification, security and food preservation, shelf space impact on buying patterns, and brand recognition.

The proposition underpinning this *Turning the tide on single-use plastic products* discussion paper [the discussion paper] is that impacts arising from the production and consumption of single-use plastics and other single-use items on the economy, society and the environment require rapid intervention to reduce, minimise or eliminate those impacts.



Plastics

Plastics play an important role in our economy and daily lives. Light and innovative materials in cars or planes save fuel and cut CO₂ emissions and when used in packaging, plastics help ensure food safety and reduce food waste. Combined with 3D printing, bio-compatible plastic materials can save human lives by enabling medical innovation.³

However, too often, the way plastics are currently produced, used and discarded harms our environment. The amount of marine litter in oceans and seas is growing, to the detriment of ecosystems, biodiversity and potentially human health and is causing widespread concern. At the same time, valuable material that could be brought back into the economy is lost, once thrown away or littered. The potential economic and environmental benefits of a more resource-efficient and circular approach are not realised.⁴

The need to tackle these problems and reduce the associated environmental, economic and social harm is widely recognised.

Single-use plastics, and in particular plastic packaging is widely available, persistent, and at best prone to disposal to landfill rather than recycling and at worst prone to littering where it may enter the marine environment. Studies in the EU regard plastic as the main source of marine litter as it is hardly biodegradable and it can have toxic and other harmful impacts. Due to its persistency, these impacts are growing as each year we generate more plastic waste. It is a global problem as acknowledged by many initiatives worldwide.⁵

In addition to harming the environment (particularly wildlife impacts), marine litter damages activities such as tourism, fisheries and shipping. For instance,

in the EU it is estimated that the cost of marine litter to EU fisheries is between 1% and 5% of total revenues from catches by the EU fleet. It threatens food chains, especially seafood.⁶

Australia and South Australia are not isolated from these issues.

The decision by China to restrict or ban the import of recyclable materials, alongside television programs such as the ABC's *War on Waste*⁷ have highlighted the pressing need to do something, and find local solutions.

In April 2018, Australia's Environment Ministers committed to set a substantial path for Australia's recyclable waste. Commitments at that time included an agreement to make 100% of packaging in Australia reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025 or earlier, and for governments to work with the industry led Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO) to deliver this target.⁸ The development of targets for the use of recycled content in packaging was also endorsed.

On 11 September 2018, the APCO Board approved four national packaging targets and a Strategic Intent Plan. The targets are that, by 2025:

2025 Targets

100% of packaging will be reusable, recyclable or compostable

70% of plastic packaging will be recycled or composted

30% average recycled content will be included across all packaging

Problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic packaging will be phased out through redesign, innovation or alternative delivery methods



The Government of South Australia recognises that it also has a role in managing the problems associated with packaging. This includes single-use plastic packaging which affects all states and territories in Australia.

Ideally a joined up national approach is preferred, however, like looking down the wrong end of a telescope the targets are clear but appear a long way off. This discussion paper suggests that if we are to meet those targets, immediate and timely action is required and that the focus should be on single-use plastics, more broadly and not just packaging.

Other countries around the world are responding to the same pressures in relation to single-use plastics. France has banned plastic cups and plates, Italy and France are banning plastic cotton buds, the UK intends to ban straws, joined by the Brussels region recently, and other countries like Ireland and Portugal are considering similar measures.

What are single-use plastics?

The 2016-17 Australian Plastics Recycling Survey – National report commissioned by the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy defined a ‘plastic’ for the purposes of that report as:

“ A plastic material is any of a wide range of synthetic or semi-synthetic organic solids that are mouldable. Plastics are typically organic polymers of high molecular mass, but they often contain other substances. They are usually synthetic, most commonly derived from petrochemicals, but many are either partially natural or fully natural [i.e. biobased].⁹

Further information on plastics, including those marketed as ‘environmentally friendly’, is provided in the appendix on page 38.

Single-use plastics, refers to plastic packaging or other consumer products made of plastic that are designed to be used once, often away from home, and thrown away after a brief use. These items are particularly litter prone. Single-use plastics include small packaging, bags, disposable cups, lids, straws and cutlery.¹⁰

It is recognised that some single-use plastic items that are used in health related applications and procedures are also designed to be used once and then disposed. These items are not the subject of this discussion paper.

In the EU, the top 10 most commonly found single-use plastics makes up 86% of all single-use plastic in beach litter and is responsible for more than half of plastic marine litter. This list has been stable in recent years and over different regional seas within Europe. The list is very similar to lists in the US and other countries that consistently find the same single-use plastics in their marine litter.



TABLE 1: EU top 10 most commonly found single-use plastics

RANKING	ITEM
1	Drink bottles, caps and lids
2	Cigarette butts
3	Cotton bud sticks
4	Crisp packets / sweet wrappers
5	Sanitary applications (e.g. wet wipes, sanitary towels)
6	Plastic bags
7	Cutlery, straws and stirrers
8	Drinks cups and cup lids
9	Balloons and balloon sticks
10	Food containers including Fast food packaging

Whilst the dominance of this top 10 is stable, proposed legislation in the EU will have a review clause allowing for possible changes in the products or measures covered.¹¹

In Australia, the National Report for the 2016-17 National Litter Index indicates that overall, cigarette butts, beverage containers and takeaway food packaging represent two-thirds (66%) of all the litter counted across the country.¹²

South Australia has consistently had less beverage containers in the litter stream than other state and territory jurisdictions and this is directly attributable to this state's container deposit legislation. South Australian litter surveys undertaken twice a year

for more than 20 years support this finding,¹³ as well as marine debris surveys undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation [CSIRO].

To provide some comparison with the EU findings presented in **Table 1**, Green Industries SA (GISA) analysed 5 years of litter count survey data for South Australia with the following exclusions:

- GISA's analysis excluded glass and metals which are relatively inert and less mobile once littered; and
- GISA's analysis excluded cigarette butts: As is the case nationally and internationally, cigarette butts are the most numerous (by number, not volume) item of litter. Waste from tobacco products, in particular cigarette filters containing plastic can persist in the environment for many years. Existing measures that can lead to a reduction in cigarette butt litter include community health measures aimed at reducing the number of smokers, litter enforcement action through the *Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016*, extended product responsibility measures from tobacco manufacturers (e.g. butt litter campaigns), provision of infrastructure and education and awareness.

Considering the above exclusions, South Australia's top 10 littered items (not specifically related to marine pollution) are provided in **Table 2** and are based on total litter counts taken over a 5 year period ending November 2017. The top 10 presented in **Table 2** are expressed in relative count order with the 10th item assigned a relative frequency of 1. The counts of *Other paper (including tissues)* are 11.5 higher than those of Packing tape and straps.



TABLE 2: South Australia's top 10 littered items

ITEM	RELATIVE FREQUENCY
Other paper (including tissues)	11.5
Other plastic	5.9
Snack bags & confectionery wrappers	2.8
Cups/take away containers	2.1
Packages & boxes	2.0
Straws	1.8
Take away & cups	1.8
Plastic bottle tops	1.7
Clothing & materials	1.1
Packing tape & straps	1.0

Not surprisingly, there are similarities between the single-use plastics in both tables as many of the products containing plastic are global in their distribution, marketing and use. However, there are also some single-use plastics which may not be particularly prevalent in the litter stream but are not able to be recycled or difficult to recycle such as polystyrene packaging and plastic lined takeaway coffee cups. These products by design can only be disposed to landfill (at best) and for some, alternative recyclable, compostable or biodegradable product alternatives are available.

What is the problem?

Over the past several years, there has been a steady increase in the volume of highly reputable international literature that addresses this question. This discussion paper draws heavily from organisations such as the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, the European Commission, the United Nations Environment Program and others. Some compelling facts presented at the front of this discussion paper are derived from these organisations' investigations.

Imagining a world without plastics is nearly impossible. Plastics are increasingly used across the economy, serving as a key enabler for sectors as diverse as packaging, construction, transportation, healthcare and electronics. Modern innovations mean today's plastics make up 50% of a vehicle's volume, but only about 10% of its weight.¹⁴ Plastics have brought massive economic benefits to these sectors, thanks to a combination of low cost, versatility, durability and high strength-to-weight ratio.¹⁵

However, due to its slow decomposition, plastic accumulates in seas, oceans and on beaches worldwide, including Australia. 80% of marine litter emanates from land based sources.¹⁶ The European Commission notes that plastic residues are found in marine species – such as sea turtles, seals, whales and birds, but also in fish and shellfish, and therefore in the human food chain. While plastics are a convenient, adaptable, useful and economically valuable material, these need to be better used, re-used and recycled. When littered, the economic impact of plastics encompasses not just the lost economic value in the material, but also the costs of cleaning up and losses for tourism, fisheries and shipping.¹⁷

The United Nations Environment Program has estimated the total natural capital cost to the marine ecosystem as a result of plastic littering to be \$13 billion per year globally, accounting for 17% of total lifecycle impacts on the marine ecosystem. This includes economic losses incurred by fisheries and tourism as well as time spent cleaning up beaches.¹⁸

Very large quantities of plastic waste leak into the environment from sources both on land and at sea, generating significant economic and environmental damage. Globally, 5 to 13 million tonnes of plastics — 1.5 to 4% of global plastics production — end up in the oceans every year.¹⁹

According to the World Economic Forum, in its report *The New Plastics Economy [2016]* at least 8 million tonnes of plastics leak into the ocean each year – which is equivalent to dumping the contents of one garbage truck into the ocean per minute. If no action is taken, this will increase to 2 per minute by 2030 and 4 per minute by 2050. The report suggests that packaging represents the major share of the leakage. Not only is packaging the largest application of plastics with 26% of volumes, its small size and low residual value also makes it especially prone to leakage. One indicative data point cited in the report is that plastic packaging comprises more than 62% of all items (including non-plastics) collected in international coastal clean-up operations.²⁰

“ This phenomenon is exacerbated by the increasing amount of plastic waste generated each year, and is also fuelled by the growing consumption of ‘single-use’ plastics, i.e. packaging or other consumer products that are thrown away after one brief use, are rarely recycled and prone to being littered. These include small packaging, bags, disposable cups, lids, straws and cutlery, for which plastic is widely used due to its lightness, low cost, and practical features.²¹



iStock/Getty Images

For Australia, injury and fatality to vertebrate marine life caused by ingestion of, or entanglement in, harmful marine debris was listed as a key threatening process under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* [EPBC Act] in August 2003.

A Threat Abatement Plan for the impact of marine debris on the vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans was subsequently developed to outline priority areas for government action at a local, state and national level. The Threat Abatement Plan was recently updated in 2018 and highlights 'limit[ing] the amount of single-use plastic material lost to the environment in Australia' as a high priority action.²²

“Plastics are an obvious, problematic target for action. Experts say fishing gear [ropes and nets made from synthetic fibres], balloons and plastic bags are the biggest entanglement threat to marine fauna, and plastic bags and utensils are the biggest ingestion risk for seabirds, turtles and marine mammals [Wilcox et al., 2016]. Plastics may also be chemically harmful in some contexts, either because of their potential toxicity or because they absorb other pollutants [Rochman et al., 2013].²³

In 2016, the Australian Government's Senate Environment and Communications References Committee undertook an inquiry into the threat of marine plastic pollution in Australia. Its report *Toxic tide: the threat of marine plastic pollution in Australia* acknowledged that:

“Evidence clearly demonstrates that this is an issue of global concern with vast quantities of plastic entering the marine environment on a daily basis. The committee understands that calculating the exact rates of plastic pollution into the future is difficult, but is of the view that estimates of current rates of pollution are sufficiently high as to warrant immediate action. The committee also accepts that marine plastic pollution in the Australian marine environment is difficult to quantify, but that amounts recovered through clean-up activities would point to the problem being significant.²⁴

The identification of the origin, pathway and type of marine debris can be difficult, as litter degrades and fragments over time.

Some plastics enter the marine environment as 'macro-plastics' and then degrade slowly into smaller fragments. Others enter directly in the form of microplastics, which are plastic particles with a diameter less than 5mm. Some of these microplastics are intentionally added to products such as scrubbing agents in cosmetics, detergents, paints [sometimes referred to as microbeads] or to serve as input for further processing [e.g. plastic resin pellets]. Others originate from the abrasion of large plastic objects during manufacturing or use [e.g. tyre dust, textile fibres].²⁵

Bits of plastic have even been detected in the faeces of people in Europe, Russia and Japan, according to research claiming to show for the first time the widespread presence of plastics in the human food chain.²⁶

The Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy is working with industry and state and territory governments to ensure a voluntary phase-out of microbeads from personal care and cosmetic products. It has also committed to eliminating remaining microbeads from the Australian market and will examine options to broaden the phase-out to other products.²⁷

In view of the work already underway in relation to microbeads this discussion paper does not address these further. Similarly, it is recognised that there is litter emanating from marine based sources that cause impacts (e.g. fishing gear) attributable to a smaller cross-section of our society which may require a more tailored approach and is not covered here.

Although there are other materials causing impacts, there appears to be sufficient evidence for action to be taken to reduce the problem on single-use plastics, which are macro-plastics.

Questions to consider in making a submission:

- 1** Do you consider single-use plastic products are causing environmental problems?
- 2** What do you consider to be the most important problem associated with single-use plastic products that needs to be addressed?





Should South Australia act?

There are a number of considerations that need to be balanced when the community seeks leadership from government and industry.

Guiding principles

We know that wasteful consumption habits are not sustainable because of global limits to availability and accessibility of the earth's natural resources. We also know that there are limits to the amount of man-made waste and pollution that the earth can absorb or contain.

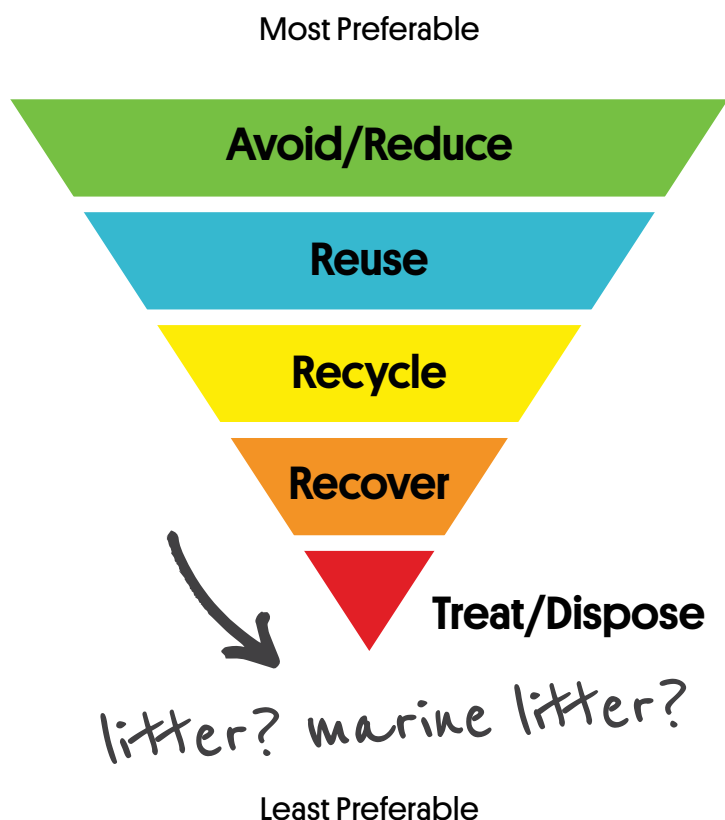
These widely held views are contextualised in a range of nationally and internationally recognised principles and concepts such as ecologically sustainable development. Any discussion of waste

management draws upon the same and related principles and concepts that are recognised globally as the cornerstone of waste management policy and help to guide our decision making. The following are important guiding principles for the purposes of this discussion paper:

The principles of the circular economy: It is important that society move away from the “take, make, dispose” linear consumption pathway to one which continues to return materials back into the economy. Some plastics, and in particular single-use plastic items are entering the environment rather than being returned to the economy for further utilisation.

The waste hierarchy: The waste management hierarchy is recognised internationally as an aspirational framework for sustainability.

The waste management hierarchy



The framework stresses the need to:

- operate at the highest possible level of the hierarchy, considering social, environmental and economic practicalities
- make decisions using sound knowledge and information
- conserve materials and energy by acting to avoid waste and reduce wasteful consumption
- preserve the value of materials used, through source separation and reduced contamination.

The waste hierarchy implies a closed system where waste is ultimately dealt with in one way or another, however it does not reflect 'leakage' from the system or fugitive waste that escapes as litter or marine debris. This discussion paper proposes that the hierarchy also recognises litter and marine debris as being the least preferable option in waste management – that is, waste disposed of onto land or into aquatic environments whether deliberately or otherwise.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals²⁸

On 25 September 2015, countries around the world, including Australia, adopted a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable-development agenda. The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The goals address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. Each goal has specific targets to be achieved by 2030. Sustainable Development Goal 12 is specifically focused on responsible consumption and production patterns.

“ Achieving Goal 12 requires a strong national framework for sustainable consumption and production that is integrated into national and sectoral plans, sustainable business practices and consumer behaviour, together with adherence to international norms on the management of hazardous chemicals and wastes.



Targets associated with Sustainable Development Goal 12 include, but are not limited to:

- By 2020, achieve the environmentally-sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse



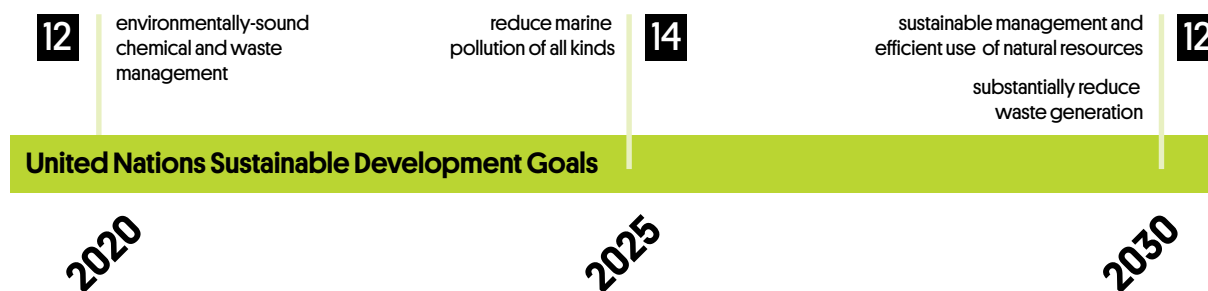
Sustainable Development Goal 14 is focussed on “life below water” and includes a specific target: “by 2025 prevent and significantly reduce marine

pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.”²⁹ As part of this target, the United Nations has announced a major global Clean Seas campaign aimed at ending plastic marine litter, particularly from single-use plastics.³⁰

Community concern

Recent community interest following television programs such as the ABC’s *War on Waste*³¹ and documentaries such as *Blue Planet II*³² suggest that single-use plastics are of concern. South Australia has shown leadership in measures such as a ban on single-use plastic bags, container deposit legislation and high performing kerbside recycling systems, including kitchen food waste recycling in some council areas.

The Australian Government’s Environment and Communications Senate Committee in its June 2018 Inquiry report, *Never waste a crisis: the waste and recycling industry in Australia* recommended that the Australian and state and territory governments agree to phase out petroleum-based single-use plastics by 2023.³³



Existing policy settings

This discussion paper outlines some of the economic, social and environmental problems of single-use plastics. A report by Circle Economy suggests the challenges associated with increasing plastic production, low levels of recycling and leakage to the environment is a powerful example that demonstrates the urgent need to overhaul waste management policy to tackle the root causes of excessive material use, significantly increase recovery and recycling rates, and promote high-value loops such as re-use, remanufacturing, refurbishment and lastly material recycling.³⁴

The report considers that policy is required to extend along the entire value chain, including tackling excessive consumption, for example with the phase out of single-use and non-recyclable plastics.

South Australia has a strong track record in taking action in relation to a range of waste types with many already banned from disposal to landfill. As stated in the UN Habitat's 2010 publication *Solid Waste Management in the World's Cities*:³⁵

“ South Australia has demonstrated a high level of political commitment and willingness to ‘stick its neck out’ and implement some policies and legislation upon which other administrations take a more conservative position. The Zero Waste Act [now Green Industries SA Act] and Plastic Bag Ban are two excellent samples of South Australia's Government showing leadership by putting in place arrangements to support a major drive towards the 3Rs [reduce, reuse, recycle].

South Australia already has two product-focussed legal instruments that specifically tackle single-use plastic and other items.



Container Deposit Scheme (CDS)

Introduced in 1977 to reduce beverage containers in the litter stream, CDS continues to have a high level of community support and has a strong impact on the recycling of beverage containers covered under the scheme. The CDS includes some beverages provided in single-use plastic bottles or containers.

In 2017–18, almost 603 million containers [42,913 tonnes] were recovered by collection depots for recycling. This means that over \$60 million was refunded to the community during that period. The CDS also provides a financial benefit to individuals, community groups, sporting clubs and charities that collect empty containers for refund.

The scope of the CDS was expanded to products such as flavoured milk, juice and waters in 2003 and the deposit lifted from 5 cents to 10 cents in 2008.

Several Australian jurisdictions have more recently introduced container deposit schemes or intend to introduce one in the near future.

The Environment Protection Authority [EPA] is the regulator of the South Australian CDS, and intends to work in partnership with the key sectors who participate in the scheme to identify opportunities for improving CDS in the state. The EPA has released a scoping paper seeking views and feedback to inform issues to be considered in the review and the research required to inform the review.

Further information can be found in the CDS scoping paper - *Improving South Australia's recycling makes cents* - at epa.sa.gov.au



The Plastic Shopping Bag (Waste Avoidance) Act 2008

South Australia was the first state in Australia to ban lightweight checkout style plastic bags. *The Plastic Shopping Bags (Waste Avoidance) Act 2008* came into effect on 1 January 2009, with the ban on shopping bags taking effect from 4 May 2009.

South Australia's plastic shopping bags ban was adopted in recognition of the environmental issues associated with single-use, lightweight, checkout-style, plastic bag use, including harm to marine life and harm to the environment through litter and less attractive public places. Similar bans are now in place or being considered in other parts of Australia.

The Plastic Shopping Bags Act allows the use of alternative compostable/biodegradable plastic bags provided they comply with Australian Standard 4736-2006 - Biodegradable plastics - Biodegradable plastics suitable for composting and other microbial treatment.

This ban on lightweight plastic shopping bags, and provision of comprehensive recycling options, has effectively removed from circulation around 400 million single-use plastic bags each year in South Australia, while reducing related environmental impacts and stimulating reuse and alternative product development e.g. multiple-use bags.

Switching from lightweight, single-use shopping bags to multiple-use bags uses comparatively fewer resources and energy use across its life cycle and was an important factor that supported the introduction of the ban on single-use plastic bags.

A 2013 review on South Australia's plastic bag legislation concluded that:

“ The ban on lightweight single-use plastic bags has been highly effective at reducing the supply of lightweight single-use plastic bags from South Australia and changing consumer behaviour to alternatives to plastic shopping bags. Moving forward, consideration should be given to extending the ban to address the new alternatives including thick and heavy plastic bags as well as providing further education and advocacy to promote greener overall behaviour of consumers.

The review considered potential legislative amendments to improve the operation of the Act.

- Amend the definition of a plastic shopping bag to make it clear that the minimum thickness requirement applies across all parts of a bag
- Require biodegradable / compostable bags to be approved by the Environment Protection Authority
- Introduce an offence to provide bags different from those tested and approved by the Environment Protection Authority.

It is timely [10 years on] to review the current Plastic Shopping Bags Act. A review will identify opportunities to improve compliance with the Plastic Shopping Bags Act and explore whether the ban on lightweight single-use plastic bags should be expanded to include other thicker plastic bags. Consideration will be given to other jurisdictions' bans, including those that consider products that are marketed as 'degradable', 'bio' and 'oxo' degradable, and national targets for packaging [page 18].

“ According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) there is little evidence to suggest that products labelled as biodegradable will significantly decrease the volume of plastic entering the ocean, or the physical and chemical risks that plastics pose to the marine environment. The Australian Bioplastics Association also stated that “biodegradable plastics were not designed to be a solution for marine litter”.

There are more sustainable alternatives to single-use plastic bags. A trial using compostable bags in place of plastic 'barrier bags' for fruit and vegetables is being undertaken at two South Australian supermarkets and is receiving strong support from the community.

Questions to consider in making a submission:

3

What are your views on extending South Australia's ban on lightweight single-use shopping bags to include thicker plastic bags? What would be the consequences of such action for community, businesses and the environment?

4

Should all checkout bags and produce bags [i.e. for grocery items] be made from compostable [Australian Standard 4736-2006] material? What would the impacts be for retailers, consumers and industry? Would there be demand and flow-on benefits in establishing new industry to produce compostable bags here in SA?

Note: Produce bags and other shopping bags made from compostable [Australian Standard 4736-2006] material enables them to be re-used for household food waste disposal into the household green organics bin, and reduces costs to councils by not having to provide compostable bags as is currently the case for those councils that provide a food waste collection service to residents.

5

What do you do with biodegradable, degradable or compostable bags once you have finished using them? What do you think about the idea of banning lightweight single-use shopping bags even those made from biodegradable, degradable or compostable substances?



Which items could we focus on?

This discussion paper does not purport to rely on detailed analysis on the prevalence and impacts [economic, social and environmental] associated with the incidence of single-use plastics in the South Australian litter stream or the impacts on the economy. Detailed information and analysis has not been undertaken regarding the suitability of available alternatives to some single-use plastics identified in this paper, noting only that some alternatives exist.

Information, evidence and data from various credible sources refer to the negative impacts that some plastics and in particular some single-use plastic products can have.

These impacts are likely to be exacerbated by the growing consumption of single-use plastics which are cheap to manufacture and widely used due to low cost and other

practical features (e.g. lightness), and in the absence of some form of intervention may only get worse.

International and local evidence referenced in this discussion paper suggests that for some single use plastic products that **are intended and/or designed to be disposed of after one brief use**,³⁶ are rarely recycled, cannot be recycled and in some cases are prone to being littered, that government intervention and action is required.

The state government is interested in your views about this and what single-use plastic and other single-use items you think are important.

Recent community attention in Australia and internationally has focussed on single-use plastic straws and plastic-lined takeaway coffee cups, and some discussion on these specific items is provided below.

Single-use plastic straws and cutlery

Although the subject of some uncertainty, estimates suggest that Australian's use around 10 million straws a day and that this may even be an underestimation.³⁷

South Australia represents about 7% of the population of Australia and based on this simple analysis our State's usage could be around 700,000 straws per day or 255,500,000 million straws per year.

20 minutes is the average time a straw is used before being discarded.³⁸

Single-use plastic straws are most commonly made from type 5 plastic, or polypropylene and are in the top 10 items littering the marine environment where these can be ingested by marine life such as turtles and seabirds. Plastic cutlery is most commonly made from polypropylene and polystyrene and is also in the top 10 items littering the marine environment.

In February 2018, Scotland announced its intention to ban plastic straws by the end of 2019 as a means of tackling marine pollution. Taiwan has announced similar measures and a number of United States cities have already banned plastic straws, including Malibu, Santa Monica, Manhattan Beach and Seattle. In October 2018, members of the European Parliament (comprising 28 member states) announced ambitious legislation to ban single-use cutlery, cotton buds, straws and stirrers from 2021.³⁹

Individual businesses are also responding. Woolworths announced it will stop selling plastic straws by the end of 2018.⁴⁰

The Last Straw is a campaign to reduce the use of the plastic straws in venues around Australia. It aims to tackle the issue from both sides - encouraging consumers to use less plastic straws and encouraging businesses to give out less straws through staff training and information.⁴¹

Campaigns such as *refuse the straw* (out of the United Kingdom) and *straws suck* (an initiative of the ACT Government) attest to the growing community interest and concern regarding this single-use plastic product.

Some South Australian businesses are taking their own action by replacing plastic straws with more sustainable alternatives. Festival and event organisers around Adelaide are also making changes by supplying compostable cutlery and tableware instead of single-use plastic items.

Plastic-lined takeaway cups (coffee cups)

Estimates of Australians' annual use of disposable coffee cups vary from between 1 billion disposable coffee cups each year,⁴² with *Choice* (a leading consumer advocacy group in Australia) estimating that this figure could be as high as 3 billion coffee cups disposed each year.⁴³

Based on a simple analysis our state's usage could be around 191,000 to 575,000 per day or 70 million to 210 million disposable coffee cups used each year.

The well-intentioned caffeine lover who tries to do the right thing and recycle their cup may be doing more harm than good. The plastic waterproof lining of many paper coffee cups means they can't be recycled with collections of paper and cardboard and may actually contaminate a load, causing the whole lot to be sent to landfill.⁴⁴

Takeaway cups are primarily constructed of virgin (non-recycled) paperboard with a polyethylene plastic (PE) coating or polylactic acid coating on the cup to prevent leaking of liquids (e.g. coffee) and maintain the structural integrity of the cup during use. These cups are generally used for a short period of time (minutes) between purchase and disposal. PE is a plastic made from fossil petrochemical resources whereas polylactide is a bioplastic made from plant starches - with the PE lined takeaway coffee cups representing approximately 90% of coffee cups produced.

France has recently committed to ban disposable cups and plates by 2020 - except those that are completely compostable.

Some South Australian retailers are already moving from plastic-lined takeaway cups, with compostable alternatives and offering discounts for 'keep cups'.

Questions to consider in making a submission:

6

Do you think South Australia should introduce measures to address items such as single-use plastic straws and plastic-lined takeaway coffee cups? What other single-use plastic items or single-use products would you like to be considered for possible government intervention?

Excluded items

There are some single-use plastics for which existing efforts to tackle them are in place or that require more information to determine the best approach. For this reason, it is suggested that the following materials, items or products should be excluded from further specific consideration at this time.

Microplastics / microbeads – specifically those intentionally added to a product are not in scope as they are being addressed through other processes – refer page 20, and the national approach to eliminating microbeads.

Debris emanating from sea-based sources (e.g. lost or discarded fishing gear) – it is difficult to estimate the scale of this problem in the South Australian context. A more tailored response may be required and this form of debris is not examined further, although it may be the subject of future investigation and action.

Non-plastic single-use disposable items (e.g. packaging) – packaging comprising exclusively fibre will degrade and littered items comprising glass and metals are mostly inert and with relatively low environmental damage and less mobile once littered. The exclusion of these materials does not imply that leakage to the environment is acceptable, and it is recognised that visual amenity remains an important issue.

Single-use plastic beverage containers – many are already addressed through existing legislation [CDS]. The EPA intends to review South Australia's CDS legislation and could consider single-use plastic beverage containers alongside other beverage containers not currently subject to the legislation - as such these products are not examined further in this discussion paper.

Sanitary applications (wet wipes, sanitary towels) – These products are routinely flushed down toilets and wastewater treatment facility operators face significant problems when non-suitable products are flushed down the toilet as these contribute to blockages in household and municipal sewerage systems.

In April 2018, a manufacturer of sanitary wipes was ordered to pay penalties for making false and misleading representations about its 'flushable' toilet and bathroom cleaning wipes.⁴⁵

It is suggested that their presence and associated impacts could be reduced through appropriate and accurate packaging labelling that provides advice to consumers on responsible disposal option[s].

Absorbent hygiene products – Single-use absorbent hygiene products [AHP] such as nappies represent a significant waste stream. A 2013 report estimated that South Australia could generate in the order of 35,000 tonnes annually with the majority of the waste arising from residential use [primarily nappies for children].⁴⁶

However, the 2013 report also indicated that the majority of the AHP waste generated in South Australia is currently disposed to landfill and for this reason is not likely to be littered or disposed to the environment. Solutions to better utilise waste AHP are technically available but most are not commercially viable and would generally rely on segregation and separate collection infrastructure and systems at the household level which is not yet available.

It should be noted that the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation [APCO], with Planet Ark and PREP Design, have launched a labelling scheme that will help consumers better understand how to recycle products effectively.⁴⁷ This is being voluntarily phased in by many Australian companies but imported goods may not feature such labelling.

Questions to consider in making a submission:

7

What are your views on the list of items excluded and do you think there are others that do not require additional action or should be exempt from possible government intervention, and why? Are there exclusions that should be included? Why?

8

Do you think that labelling describing how to recycle or dispose of a product, or parts of the product is helpful to consumers? For which products would better product labelling enable better disposal?





Community and business impacts

Further work will be undertaken to evaluate how many South Australian based manufacturers or importers of single-use plastic products could be impacted by potential intervention measures from government. Impact assessments will also be undertaken for retailers and consumers.

However, in developing its proposal for a *Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment*, the European Commission undertook various impact assessments and relevant information is provided below to aid discussion and facilitate feedback on this important issue.

“ In the context of generally buoyant and increasing demand for plastic products, producers (plastics converters) are likely to be negatively affected by any reduction in demand for single use products but they have an opportunity to redirect production to reusable and recyclable items.

For food and drink related items (food containers, cups and cup lids, cutlery, straws and stirrers), the food service industry and retailers pay for the single use plastic items that they provide to customers ‘free of charge’. Although the cost might not be evident to customers, the consumer will normally cover it in the overall price. With a shift to reusable items, a single upfront purchase by the retailer will avoid future regular costs of purchasing the single use items, and thus may lead to a saving.

There will be a cost to providing reusable items for consumption on site, but savings from not providing single-use items. The balance of the costs and savings will vary for different retailers and determine whether a switch away from single-use plastics can ‘pay for itself’ over time. However, the shift to non-plastic single use alternatives may lead to an increase in costs to retailers if these are more expensive, and if they do not to pass these costs on to consumers.

For other single-use items such as wet wipes, sanitary towels, and cotton buds, that retailers sell on directly to customers (rather than use to contain the food or drink they are selling), the impacts will vary based on the difference between the wholesale price and the retail price of the non-plastic single-use alternative. Where retailers sell multi-use alternatives, while the number of sales will be lower, the effect on profits will depend on the per item margin that the retailer makes versus the margin on the current single-use plastic items.⁴⁸

“Many retailers, especially in food service retail, are SMEs. They may be positively impacted where they avoid the need to purchase single use items that accompany or contain the food or drink they sell. Whilst reduced consumer spending will translate almost into reduce retail sales, there will be rebalancing as consumers spend their money on alternatives, and favour innovative responses. New business models will develop for making available multi use items to consumers and this could reduce costs, especially as options are scaled up.⁴⁹



The European Commission's impact analysis suggests that for individual consumers, the impacts will vary depending on their consumption habits and their own pre-existing preferences in respect of using reusable items.⁵⁰

In a world where convenience is highly valued, alternative more sustainable approaches even where these have reduced levels of convenience can and do enter the market. The increase in reusable coffee cups indicates that some consumers are willing to adopt more sustainable [reusable] packaging which incur less convenience and higher financial costs. When consumers use their own reusable cup it will need washing in order to keep the cup clean and usable.

“ Therefore, there may be some additional costs from washing the items. However, as they are no longer purchasing many single-use plastic items, the overall cost is likely to fall.⁵¹

In addition, alternative business models evolve to respond to and support consumer concerns and preferences, and *Responsible cafes*⁵² is a good example where many participating cafes offer a price discount when a consumer brings a refillable coffee cup. *Responsible cafes* currently has 344 cafes registered in South Australia with participating cafes saving approximately 35.2 cups per day from landfill. Over the year that equates to approximately 12,800 cups per cafe.

In June 2018, Australia's supermarket giants Woolworths and Coles announced they will be reducing the level of plastic packaging in their stores. In addition to action in relation to the sale of straws [refer page 29] Woolworths announced they will remove plastic packaging from 80 fruit and vegetable lines. Coles also announced a set of commitments on packaging and recycling, including removing plastic wrapping from Coles brand bananas.



Business opportunities may also arise through the emergence of new companies that can produce suitable alternatives to single-use disposal plastic products or that can provide improved recycling outcomes for existing products that keep the materials circulating within our economy.

South Australia's plastic bag ban demonstrates that the large majority of consumers will accept measures that support the reduction in environmental impacts especially to marine animals, and in particular when alternatives are available [e.g. reusable shopping bags].

Negative impacts on state-based businesses that support South Australian jobs should be avoided or minimised where possible. Similarly, increased cost pressures facing the community are to be avoided or minimised.

It is also preferable for voluntary approaches or collaborative measures or policies over regulatory measures where business and industry has the foresight and willingness to act in a timely manner and where the alternative measures or policies achieve a

tangible reduction in the impact of single-use plastics on the economy, environment, and society.

Questions to consider in making a submission:

- 9** If you are a South Australian based manufacturer or importer of any of the single-use plastic products mentioned in this discussion paper, what are your views on this topic? Do you have access to alternatives? Are there cost impacts that need to be considered as part of this discussion?
- 10** If you are a retailer or business that sells, offers or provides single-use plastic products mentioned in this discussion paper, what are your views on this topic?
- 11** As a consumer of single-use plastic products mentioned in this discussion paper what are your concerns? What would you like to see done to address the problem[s] or concern[s]?

What is the best approach?

There are a range of approaches and options that could be adopted to tackle single-use plastic products. Some options are more suited to a national approach (e.g. import restrictions, taxes, labelling, product accreditation), while others can be state-based (e.g. legislation, education, and incentives).

Options can range from industry-led approaches that rely upon industry to voluntarily transition to more sustainable alternatives through to fully-mandated legislative approaches such as bans. The EU has announced its intention to develop legislation to ban single-use cutlery, cotton buds, straws and stirrers from 2021.

For some single-use plastic items improved product labelling may be the best approach e.g. sanitary wipes, and for other products improved education and awareness of consumers may encourage a shift toward more sustainable product choices.

The EU approach also intends to use national reduction targets for plastics not directly ‘captured’ through banning and for which no alternative product exists including single-use burger boxes, sandwich boxes or food containers for fruits, vegetables, desserts or ice creams. These items will have to be reduced by EU member states by at least 25% by 2025. The EU Member States also agreed that reduction measures should also cover waste from tobacco products, in particular cigarette filters containing plastic which would have to be reduced by 50% by 2015 and 80% by 2030.⁵³ The mechanism(s) intended to achieve the required reduction targets are not identified.

Ideally, the preferred approach for South Australia should deliver environmental, economic and social benefits, be publicly acceptable and contribute to improved use of materials and resources.

It may be appropriate to restrict market access for some single-use plastic and other single-use products where suitable substitutes or alternatives exist with lower impacts. The use of legislation in South Australia is a mechanism that has already been used to restrict market access, for example in relation to the provision of single-use plastic bags as discussed above.

Similar legislation could be developed to restrict market access for individual single-use plastics or a more flexible and complete policy approach could be to develop framework legislation that enables bans and exclusions to be adopted for various single-use plastics and other single-use products with suitable time frames and after appropriate consultation.

A dedicated legislative instrument could be considered to address all single-use plastic and other single-use products targeted in one Act of Parliament by defining specific objectives and measures with a view to preventing and reducing their impact on the environment, society and the economy. The legislation could:

- Regulate (prohibit) the sale and supply of single-use products and materials in South Australia particularly those with a single-use applications such as identified above.
- Provide an ongoing legislative mechanism to manage products and materials which will be especially important as the complexity of waste types are changing and could become more problematic to manage into the future.

Such legislation would need to be informed by targeted consultation with affected parties and interest groups and consider a range of business and other impacts.

Any initiative should be seen in the broader context of the transition to a circular economy. It should support business innovation in the development of multi-use [longer lasting] alternatives and more sustainable single-use products. It could also promote compostable and other bio-based alternatives and introduce an innovative bio-economy, bringing new opportunities for businesses.

The framework legislation could also enable a staged approach whereby some of the more impactful single-use plastic or other single-use products could be addressed before others. This would also send a powerful message to the single-use plastic producers, importers and the packaging industry, brand owners and consumers that South Australia is serious, and will again lead on these aspects. Businesses would be more mindful of the downstream impacts before introducing new single use products.

Questions to consider in making a submission:

- 12** Do you think government intervention is required in relation to single-use plastic products or other single-use items? If so, what type and in what timeframe?
- 13** Do you think that restricting the sale or supply of some single-use plastic or other single-use products for which there are more sustainable alternatives available is a good idea?

For example, early product bans could be imposed where there are readily available alternatives on the market e.g. non-biodegradable single-use plastic straws in favour of straws made with biodegradable materials [e.g. paper] or reusable alternatives.

In Australia, the *Mutual Recognition Act 1992 [Cth]* requires that a product, which is sold in one state or territory, must be allowed to be sold in other Australian states or territories. It is possible for jurisdictions to ban the sale or production of products in its own jurisdiction through an exemption under the Mutual Recognition Act.

Where to from here?

Views and thoughts expressed in submissions on this challenging and important issue will help inform government policy to **turn the tide** on single-use plastic products.

Subject to the outcomes of this discussion paper consultation process, further detailed consultation with business, industry and other parties will be undertaken.

See page 7 for information on how you can contribute to the discussion on this important issue.

Appendix

Definition of plastic

There are two types of polymers: synthetic and natural. Synthetic polymers are derived from petroleum oil, and made by scientists and engineers. Examples of synthetic polymers include nylon, polyethylene, polyester, Teflon, and epoxy. Natural polymers occur in nature and can be extracted. They are often water-based. Examples of naturally occurring polymers are silk, wool, DNA, cellulose and proteins.⁵⁴

Environmentally friendly plastic?

The Victorian government published a discussion paper on *Reducing the impacts of plastics on the Victorian environment*,⁵⁵ refers to the 'environmentally friendly' plastic alternatives to plastic items like bags, coffee cups and cutlery that are becoming increasingly common. The paper suggests that 'environmentally friendly' plastic products are often labelled as degradable, biodegradable and compostable and that these alternatives are not always as environmentally friendly as they appear. They can present similar entanglement and ingestion risks to marine animals as typical plastic items and, if sent to landfill, can produce methane, a potent greenhouse gas.

The terminology and explanation describing the difference between biodegradable, compostable and degradable varies but in general terms can be described as follows:⁵⁶

Biodegradable: something is biodegradable when living things, like fungi or bacteria can break it down. Biodegradable plastics are made from plant-based materials like corn and wheat starch rather than petroleum and break down into organic material and water over time and under certain conditions (e.g. temperatures above 50°C).

Compostable: A subset of biodegradable plastic, compostable plastics are generally made from plant material that return to base organic components when processed under certain conditions such as those provided in a commercial composting environment operating in accordance with Australian Standards (AS 4736- 2006).

Degradable or 'oxo-degradable': Chemical additives used in the plastic allow the product to break down quicker than a standard plastic product usually would. The additives are designed to promote the oxidation of the material to the point where it embrittles and fragments into tinier and tinier pieces of plastic (microplastic). This may then be followed by biodegradation by bacteria and fungi at varying rates depending upon the environment. A recent study for the European Commission (EC) casts doubt on whether in practice these plastics biodegradable fully or within reasonable time periods.⁵⁷ A clear find from the EC study was these plastics were prohibited from biodegradation if the plastic is not first exposed to UV radiation (and, to a certain extent, heat). In these circumstances biodegradation will either not take place (it will behave as a conventional plastic) or it will be slowed significantly.⁵⁸

Compostable bags are becoming increasingly useful for collecting food scraps. Confusingly however, many products labelled as 'compostable', including bags, only decompose fully in commercial composting facilities, and cannot be effectively composted at home.

Biodegradable, degradable and compostable plastics can contaminate other plastic waste collected for recycling, and vice versa, as these are not always easily identifiable or easy to separate out.

The Western Australian (WA) government concluded that consumers, recyclers, composters and local governments are unable to distinguish biodegradable plastics from conventional plastics⁵⁹ and has banned all single-use plastic bags up to a thickness of 35 microns.⁶⁰

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Attachment 1
City of Campbelltown
Submission to State Government single use plastic discussion paper

1. Do you consider single-use plastic products are causing environmental problems?

Yes. The evidence is overwhelming that the littering of these products is causing harm to many of our natural places but most particularly our aquatic ecosystems. The production of these items are also damaging the environment as they are produced from fossil fuels, a non-renewable resource, and release toxins into the environment.

They are also causing excess waste production which requires additional waste disposal and processing of these materials, many of which ultimately end up in landfill. Single use plastics contribute to increased confusion with recycling due to the vast range of materials that cannot be recycled through the kerbside system.

2. What do you consider to be the most important problem associated with single-use plastic products that needs to be addressed?

The proliferation of plastic packaging for consumer goods – both food and non-food items. Almost all items available for purchase are over-packaged and the vast majority is in plastic including polystyrene for which there are no current avenues for recycling. Much of this packaging is unnecessary and could be replaced with more sustainable options or removed altogether. Regulations to minimise packaging and to use only recycled materials, compostable materials or re-usable materials would reduce the impacts of over-packaging. The introduction of circular economy principles where manufacturers are responsible for all their products AND packaging materials beyond the selling point is required. It is acknowledged that this needs to be balanced with hygienic and safe sale of food products however it is felt that this can be achieved through a transitional approach and regulation.

Plastic straws are being recognised as a problem across the globe and many large corporations (e.g. as well as cities, states and countries (e.g. New York City, Hawaii, California, Scotland) are banning them. They are increasingly being replaced in venues with alternatives, such as paper, or removed altogether and Council has begun to request alternatives as part of its events so this is becoming more commonplace and a seemingly simple but effective way to reduce unnecessary single use plastic.

3. What are your views on extending South Australia's ban on lightweight single-use shopping bags to include thicker plastic bags? What would be the consequences of such action for community, businesses and the environment?

This ban should be extended to include the thicker bags as well. There are innumerable numbers of alternative bags available and they should be made available at point of sale for those customers that forget their bags. They may cost more but this would be incentive for people to remember to bring their own bags. Consequences would be positive for both businesses (saving money) and the environment. Initially a financial burden may be felt by customers until they were habituated to bringing their own bags. Many stores already provide paper bags for customers and they could still add a fee as they do currently in supermarkets.

4. Should all checkout bags and produce bags (i.e. for grocery items) be made from compostable (Australian Standard 4736-2006) material? What would the impacts be for retailers, consumers and industry? Would there be demand and flow-on benefits in establishing new industry to produce compostable bags here in SA?

Attachment 1
City of Campbelltown
Submission to State Government single use plastic discussion paper

The use of compostable material for carry bags may prove problematic as they may not maintain their strength over time. Reusable bags should be made available for sale at the checkout. Imposing this cost on people may improve people's memories for bringing their own bags. Some stores (i.e. fruit and veg) still provide boxes where needed, by reusing delivery boxes, and this could be another option for stores to consider where appropriate.

All produce bags should be compostable and the result of the trial in the City of Holdfast Bay showed that customers embraced the use of these bags and subsequently used them for the disposal of food waste in the green bin providing a further benefit for waste management.

5. What do you do with biodegradable, degradable or compostable bags once you have finished using them? What do you think about the idea of banning lightweight single-use shopping bags even those made from biodegradable, degradable or compostable substances, as has been proposed in other Australian jurisdictions?

The labelling of bags as biodegradable, oxo-degradable or degradable causes much confusion in the community for while they do break down it is only into smaller pieces of plastic that create many problems in the environment. These bags should also be banned and only those that can be composted be allowed to display a label containing the word "degradable".

Compostable single use produce bags can be useful for small and delicate items and the trial by supermarkets in the western suburbs have proved popular with residents who can then use them for food waste disposal in the green bin. Encouraging people to use these bags only when necessary, rather than for all items, would be of benefit. The removal of all bags may result in some people buying their own single-use plastic bags which would not solve the problem.

6. Do you think South Australia should introduce measures to address items such as single-use plastic straws and plastic-lined takeaway coffee cups? What other single-use plastic items or problematic products would you like to be considered for possible government intervention?

Most definitely! There are already easily acquired alternatives to these materials. Paper or compostable straws and re-usable glass and steel straws are now readily available. Compostable coffee cups and re-usable cups are also now widespread and accepted by the community.

Other problematic items include drinking containers from fast food outlets that are either plastic or plastic lined and come with a plastic lid and straw. These are commonly found as litter items.

7. What are your views on the list of items excluded (see page 30 of the discussion paper) and do you think there are others that do not require additional action or should be exempt from possible government intervention, and why? Are there exclusions that should be included? Why?

The exclusion of sanitary wipes/towels does not seem logical due to the many issues they present in the waste stream and as litter. People consider these items to be the equivalent of tissues/toilet paper so do not recognise their inability to decompose.

Marine derived plastic waste is also an enormous problem. Just the waste produced from recreational fishers causes extensive damage to environments and aquatic and marine flora and fauna. A focussed educational program and increased penalties should be considered.

Attachment 1
City of Campbelltown
Submission to State Government single use plastic discussion paper

Dog bags have not been covered and whilst Campbelltown Council has now converted to compostable bags, the oxo-plastic type are still widespread statewide with rogue bags being littered in local creeks and reserves.

8. Do you think that labelling describing how to recycle or dispose of a product, or parts of the product is helpful to consumers? For which products would better product labelling enable better disposal?

The problem with labels for correct recycling is that not all jurisdictions recycle the same items. Also the information on recycling is confusing for even those that work in the waste industry. The best outcome would be that all packaging should be required to be made of a single material that is easily re-used or recycled. Having to pull apart an item to do different things with the separated pieces is beyond what the average community member is prepared to do in our experience.

“Even if we create products using the most environmentally-friendly materials, as long as they are single-use products, the Earth won’t last.”

11.3 Significant Tree at 82 River Drive, Athelstone

Tree Management Officer, Henry Haavisto's Report

Purpose of Report

To provide Council with information and recommendations regarding the management of the Significant River red gum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, located on the verge in front of 82 River Drive, Athelstone.

Strategic Plan Link

- Strategy 4.1.1 Conserve and enhance local biodiversity through formal and informal landscaping
- Strategy 4.1.2 Improve and develop local seed banks to maintain biodiversity

Background

Following a resident request and deputation outlining concerns to the size, the leaf litter and root intrusion into the sewer main of the River redgum *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, the resident has suggested Council should consider complete tree removal.

Below is the correspondence between the resident:

- 28 August 2018 - email received from Rima and Ottmar Hoepfl regarding problems with the subject tree at 82 River Drive
- 12 September - site visit to 82 River Drive, Athelstone, Staff inspection and discussion with resident regarding his concerns and the process to assess them
- 24 September – Council's formal letter sent regarding significant tree and upcoming pruning scheduled
- 10 October - Tree Contractor completes canopy reduction/ maintenance pruning at 82 and 84 River Drive.

Based on Staff experience, there is a likelihood that the sewer has been leaking for some time and thus the roots have taken the opportunity to enter and cause issues. Staff also have been made aware that this property has recently been purchased and prior to this there have been no similar requests recorded.

Furthermore, in the discussion between Staff and the owner, there was no building inspection carried out prior to purchase or the new owner being advised by real estate agent of the problem.

Council Staff undertook reduction pruning over the property last year and have completed an aboricultural assessment reviewing safety issues and risk mitigation.

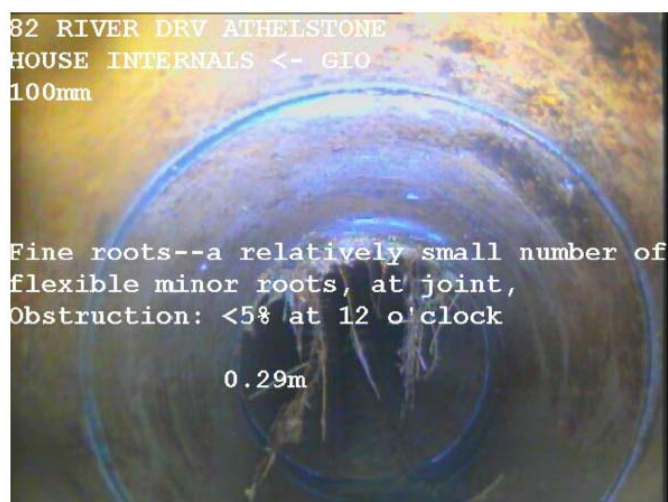
Discussion

The subject tree is mature, large and classified significant under the current Development regulations 2011. The tree is currently in good health and condition, pest and disease free, with no notable defects that influence risk or safety levels. The tree is approximately 40 years old. An independent arborist report is attached.

The tree provides high visual and amenity value to the location and surrounding suburb. An amenity tree value has been conducted utilising the Burnley Tree Valuation method indicates that the subject tree's amenity value is \$45,091.60. Under the normal process, should there be a request to remove this tree (generally as a result of development) this valuation would be applied as a payment to be received.

Staff have undertaken a CCTV inspection and found that there is a tree intrusion in two locations of the resident's sewer pipe (first located at the connection point and the second is located downstream from the owner's front toilet branch), otherwise the overall sewer pipe is in good condition.

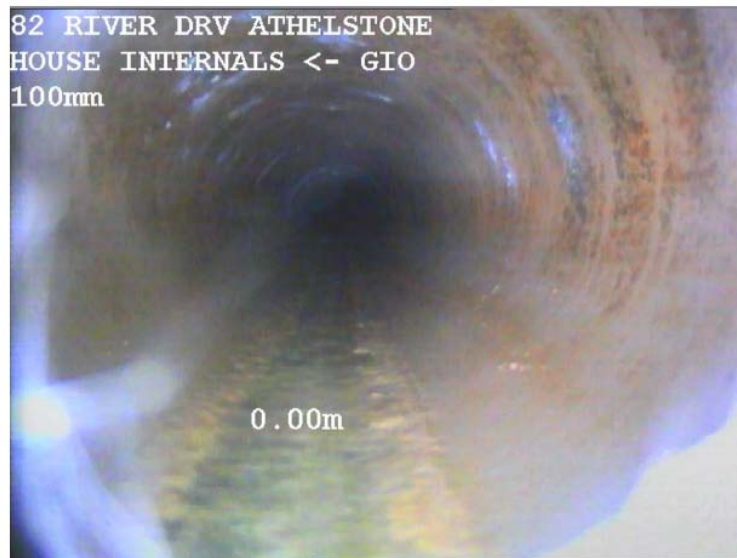
Picture 1 – Root intrusion at connection point



Picture 2 – Root intrusion close to front toilet



Picture 3 – Overall sewer pipe



As this tree has a significant amenity value, Council could consider providing a once off ex-gratia payment to assist the resident to clean, inspect and install a liner in the sewer main to minimise any future tree root intrusion. The estimated cost to line the sewer is approximately \$1,500.

Social Implications

There are other options available to the management of the subject tree without removal. The tree makes an important contribution to the character and amenity of the local area and also forms a notable visual element to the landscape of the local area and to the community.

Environmental Implications

Green infrastructure is increasingly recognised and implemented as a key mechanism for improving the liveability, prosperity, and resilience of urban areas. In particular, trees – located in parks, public and private gardens, and lining streets and waterways – are valued for the multiple benefits they provide to people, wildlife, and the environment.

Tree canopy cover has been declining in Campbelltown City Council on all private land and most public land. Total Canopy cover has dropped from 25% in 2006 to 19% in 2016. Such declines present a major challenge for Council meeting future liveability, prosperity, and resilience targets, especially given projected rates and extents of on-going urban in-fill. As part of the Resilient East Project, Council has committed to increasing canopy cover by 20% and reversing this downward trend. Removing this tree may impact on achieving Council's own target.

Asset Management Implications

There are no asset management implications in relation to this report.

Governance / Risk Management

Council could rely upon the immunity provided by the Section 245 of the Local Government Act – South Australia 1999 and this would not hold Council liable for any damage to property which results from the planting of a tree, or the existence of a tree (whether planted by Council or not).

Should Council assist this resident in the relining of their sewer pipe, Council may create a precedent that Council has a duty to maintain or repair private property that is impacted by a tree. Therefore, if Council agrees to contribute to the cost, a letter will be provided to the resident advising that Council is willing to provide an ex-gratia payment, however this in no way admits liability nor does Council have any obligation to continue servicing the property.

Community Engagement

There has been no consultation on the resident request at this stage however the resident has been informed of the process regarding his request.

Regional Implications

There are no regional implications in relation to this report.

Financial Implications

The cost to line the sewer pipe is approximately \$1,500 which could be accommodated from the existing tree maintenance budget.

Recommendation

That due to the amenity value of retaining this tree, Council provide a once off ex-gratia payment of \$1,500 to line the existing sewer pipe with the resident being advised that this action is not an admission of liability nor commitment to contributing to any potential future works.

SYMATREE



Street Tree Assessment – 82 River Drive, Athelstone

Report prepared for

Mr Henry Haavisto
Tree Management Officer
City of Campbelltown
January 2019

Report prepared by

Sam Cassar

Cert. (Hort), Dip. (Hort), Dip (Arb), B.App. Sc (Hort), Grad. Dip. Design (Land.)

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Introduction

Instructions

I was instructed by Council to inspect a street tree located within the road reserve front of 82 to 84 River Drive, Athelstone. My brief was to provide information on the following:

- assess the general health and structure of the tree;
- determine if the tree is significant or regulated, and
- recommend appropriate.

Site Visit

I carried out a site inspection on the 21 January 2019.

Limitations

This report is limited to the time and method of inspection. The tree was inspected from ground level only. Neither a climbing inspection or a below-ground investigation was performed. No soil or plant material samples were taken for laboratory analysis.

This report reflects the state of the tree as found on the day. Any changes to site conditions or surrounds, such as construction works undertaken after the inspection, may alter the findings of the report.

The inspection period to which this report applies is three months from the date of the site visit, on the basis that current site conditions remain unchanged.

Date of Report

This report was written on the 21 January 2019.

Observations



Figure 1: Subject tree, viewed from the north.

Location of tree

The tree is located within the road reserve (refer Figure 1). The trunk centre is 1.20 metres from the crossover associated with 84 River Drive and 2.2 metres from the back of kerb.

The trees' approximate location is identified on the aerial image listed in Appendix A.

Observations (cont)

Species

Eucalyptus camaldulensis, commonly known as a River Red Gum

Crown attributes

Height: 19 metres (clinometer)

Width (crown radius measured from the tree's base): 7.8 metres from the east, 9.3 metres to the north, 7.2 metres from the south and 7.7 metres from the west.

Circumference at one metre above natural ground level:

Single trunk: 3.12 metres

The tree qualifies as a 'significant' tree under the Development (Regulated Trees Variation) Regulations 2011.

Structure/Condition

The subject tree consists of a single near vertical trunk that divides at 3.7 metres from ground level to form a broad spreading near oval shaped crown that has a bias towards the north

The leaders appear sound, stable with no cavities, scarring or evidence of internal decay, termite or borer activity.

The crown is in good health with average foliage density and vigour throughout. The tree is free from notable pests and diseases. Minor volumes of dead wood are noted at various points throughout the crown, the largest of which is less than 50mm in diameter, approximately.

All branch unions both primary and secondary appear to be sound with no significant structural defects (from what can be observed from ground).

Tree form was considered to be good overall however some minor overextended branches are noted particularly on the tree's north-western side, mid crown (refer Figure 2). The tree has a minor history of branch failure. No evidence of significant branch failure was observed.

Pruning has occurred on a number of occasions with pruning wounds noted at various points throughout the crown, particularly over private property. Much of this pruning was performed to reduce overhang over adjacent private property.

Property Damage

No damage to private property that can be attributed from the subject tree was observed. Minor heaving to the adjacent asphalt footpath was noted (refer Figure 3 and 4).

Observations (cont)



Figure 2. Area of crown overextension, lower north-eastern side, circled in red. Tree viewed from the northwest.



Figure 3. Paved crossover adjacent to the subject tree, no paving heave noted.

Observations (cont)



Figure 4. Asphalt heave adjacent to tree's base

Appraisal

Subject Tree

The tree is a mature specimen in good health with no notable defects that would justify its removal at this time. The subject tree is considered to be a significant under the current provision of Development (Regulated Trees Variation) Regulations 2011.

The tree is one of the largest trees within the immediate locality, outside of the Torrens River Linear Park. This tree has a strong visual presence, making it a prominent feature in the landscape. The subject tree has a high aesthetic value and makes an important contribution to the landscape character and amenity of the local area. The tree is also considered a local indigenous species.

Given the tree is subject to planning controls it must meet at least one of the relevant criteria under the City of Campbelltown's Development Plan and development approval obtained before it can be removed or heavily pruned.

Risk Assessment

A risk assessment of the subject tree has been provided using the *International Society of Arboriculture* tree risk assessment method.

The method calculates risk in two steps; the likelihood of a failure occurring and the likelihood of the failure impacting a target. The matrixes determine the likelihood of the possible failing part or parts impacting a target.

I am qualified to use the 'International Society of Arboriculture tree risk assessment method'. More information about this method can be found in the American Standard ANSI A300 Part 9: - Tree Shrub and other woody plant management – Standard Practices and Tree Risk Assessment Manual by International Society of Arboriculture 2013.

Factors taken into account during a risk assessment include history of branch failure, likelihood of failure, tree age, health and vigour, level of previous maintenance performed, current defects, species characteristics, surrounding site factors, potential targets and occupancy rates.

Matrix 1. Likelihood matrix.

Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impacting Target			
	Very low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

Appraisal (cont)

Matrix 2 Risk rating matrix

Likelihood of Failure & Impact	Consequences of Failure			
	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very Likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat Likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low

In this tree risk assessment, I have considered the following specific factors in the likelihood matrix:

- Only a small section of the outer canopy extends over the dwelling at 84 River Drive. No other habitable targets or structures of significant value are located within the tree's target footprint.
- This tree has a limited history of branch failure.
- I found no evidence of extensive internal decay or other significant defects within the branching structure and the tree is in good health.
- The tree has been pruned on an ongoing basis, with a good branching structure available.
- The likelihood of whole tree failure and main leader failure under normal weather conditions in the coming two years is considered to be improbable.
- The likelihood of a small to medium sized live branch failure under normal weather conditions within the coming two years is considered to be possible.

Target Assessment

The following assessment is based upon existing site use under normal seasonal weather conditions. An approximation of the likely occupancy of the targets identified has also been provided. The potential targets that would be impacted if branch failure were to occur include:

Potential Targets	Likelihood of Impacting the Target
Front yards of adjacent private properties, 82 and 84 River Drive. Usual occupancy would occur on an occasional basis.	Medium
The driveway of 84 River Drive. Usual occupancy would occur on an occasional basis.	Low
The dwelling at 84 River Drive – constant target	Low
Footpath users, usual occupancy would occur on an occasional basis.	Low
Road Users, River Drive. This road has low traffic volumes. Usual occupancy would occur on an occasional basis.	Low

Appraisal (cont)

Likelihood of failure

I consider the likelihood of a part failing from the subject tree is possible. This determination is based upon the following assumptions:

- The crown overall is well formed with no significant defects observed.
- The tree has been well maintained in the past and the tree display a good branching structure to allow further pruning if required.
- The tree has a minor history of live branch failure.

Consequences of failure

I suggest the branch sizes most likely to fail are approximately 60 mm in diameter. The consequences of a branch of this size impacting the potential targets are as follows:

Potential Targets	Consequences of failure
Front yards of adjacent private properties, 82 and 84 River Drive.	Severe harm to persons
The driveway of 84 River Drive.	Severe harm to persons and minor damage to vehicles
The dwelling at 84 River Drive	Minor damage to the roof
Footpath users,	Severe harm to persons
Road Users, River Drive.	Severe harm to persons and minor damage to vehicles

Failure Rating

The failure rating for each of the identified potential targets are as follows:

Potential Targets	Failure Rating
Front yards of adjacent private properties, 82 and 84 River Drive.	Low
The driveway of 84 River Drive.	Low
The dwelling at 84 River Drive.	Low
Footpath users.	Low
Road Users, River Drive.	Low

The result of this risk assessment for the subject tree was an overall **low** risk rating.

Pruning Requirements

The subject tree does not require any pruning at this time. I recommend the subject tree be reassessed every 18 to 24 months to monitor tree health and stability.

Principles of Development Control

Principle 1

- (a) Does the Significant Tree make an important contribution to the character or amenity of the local area?

Yes: The tree's location, height and spread of crown gives it a strong visual presence within the immediate locality. It is a large, mature tree, making it a prominent feature in the landscape.

- (b) Is the Significant Tree indigenous to the local area and is its species listed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act as a rare or endangered native species?

Yes: The tree is an indigenous species to the local area but not listed under the National Parks and Wildlife Act as a rare or endangered native species.

- (c) Does the Significant Tree represent an important habitat for native fauna?

No: No evidence to indicate the subject tree is an important habitat for native fauna. No hollows suitable for nesting are present within the crown of the subject tree.

- (d) Is the Significant Tree part of a wildlife corridor or remnant area of native vegetation?

No: There is no visual evidence to indicate the tree is part of a wildlife corridor or part of an area of remnant native vegetation.

- (e) Is the Significant Tree important to the maintenance of biodiversity in the local environment?

Yes: The tree is important to the maintenance of biodiversity in the local environment as it is a local indigenous native species. This and other surrounding trees (along the Torrens) would act as a corridor for native fauna and insect activity.

- (f) Does the Significant Tree form a notable visual element to the landscape of the local area?

Yes: The tree can be viewed from a number of vantage points from within the locality. The subject tree forms a notable visual element in the landscape of the local area, it is clearly visible from the street and surrounding properties for some distance as one travels from any direction away from the subject tree.

Principles of Development Control (cont)

Principle 3 (a)

Significant trees should be preserved and tree damaging activity should not be undertaken unless one or more of the following applies:

- (i) Is the Significant Tree diseased and its life expectancy short?

No: The tree is not diseased and it is expected to have a long useful life expectancy under existing environmental and site conditions and with on-going management and maintenance by a qualified arborist.

- (ii) Does the Significant Tree represent an unacceptable risk to public or private safety?

No: The tree currently represents a low risk to private and public safety. It is my view that with future management and maintenance by a qualified arborist and ongoing monitoring, the likelihood of future branch failure is considered acceptable at this time.

- (iii) Is the Significant Tree within 20 metres of a residential, tourist accommodation or habitable building and is it a bushfire hazard within a Bushfire Prone Area?

Not applicable

- (iv) Is the Significant Tree shown to be causing or threatening to cause substantial damage to a substantial building or structure of value?

No: No significant damage to property that can be attributed to the subject tree was observed.

- (v) Have all other reasonable remedial treatments and measures have been determined to be ineffective?

No: It has not been demonstrated that all reasonable remedial treatments and measures (i.e. pruning) have been considered to prevent substantial tree-damaging activities occurring.

Conclusion

The subject tree, a River Red Gum, is in good health with no notable structural defects that indicate it poses an unacceptable risk to public or private safety at this time. Applying the *International Society of Arboriculture* tree risk assessment method a low risk rating was determined.

In addition, the subject tree provides a high level of amenity to the locality, is a local indigenous species and pruning options are available to maintain risks to acceptable levels.

I therefore advise that the subject tree does not meet any of the relevant criteria under Principle of the City of Campbelltown's Development Plan that would justify its removal or heavy/ additional pruning at this time.

On the basis of the factors outlined, I consider the subject tree is **worthy of retention**.

I do an assessment of tree health, stability and management requirements every 18 to 24 months, subject to the growth rate of the tree.

Thank you for the opportunity in providing this report. Should you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate in contacting me.



Sam Cassar

Appendix A

Aerial Image



11.4 Productive Economy Policy Discussion Paper

Manager Planning Service, Nigel Litchfield's Report

Purpose of Report

To endorse feedback concerning the Productive Economy Policy Discussion Paper.

Strategic Plan Link

Strategy 3.3.1 Ensure alignment of the City of Campbelltown Development Plan with State Planning Strategy and other plans.

Background

The Productive Economy Policy Discussion Paper is the fourth in a suite of five discussion papers which DPTI (Department Planning Transport and Infrastructure) are putting out for comment as it develops the Planning and Development Code, the document that will guide development assessment in the new planning system.

Discussion

The paper is a broad exploration of the State's economy, the challenges and opportunities that our economy is experiencing and the Department's views on how the new planning framework and in particular policy as framed in the Planning and Development Code may be able to support the economy into the future.

Council Staff broadly support the direction of the paper as it highlights the need to provide greater policy flexibility to ensure new and emerging sectors of the economy are able to be nurtured, that population will have better access to employment opportunities and that established sectors of the economy will be able to evolve to meet new opportunities and changing trends.

The challenge with the development of specific policy will be in striking a balance where industrial and commercial activities interface and intersect with more sensitive residential areas, ensuring that amenity is maintained.

Attached is draft feedback prepared by Council Staff in relation to the paper. It is structured in a similar way to Council's response to the previous papers with comment and responses to the key challenges and opportunities identified in the paper as well as the discussion questions which need to be submitted to DPTI by 22 February 2019.

Also attached is a copy of the feedback provided by the ERA (Eastern Region Alliance) Economic Development Manager on behalf of ERA to the Local Government Association. Staff will also be submitting to DPTI directly as well by the closing date.

Social Implications

There are no social implications in relation to the feedback provided with regard to the discussion paper.

Environmental Implications

There are no environmental implications in relation to the feedback provided with regard the discussion paper.

Asset Management Implications

There are no asset management implications in relation to the feedback provided with regard the discussion paper.

Governance / Risk Management

There are no governance/risk management implications in relation to the feedback provided with regard the discussion paper.

Community Engagement

There are no community engagement implications in relation to the feedback provided with regard the discussion paper.

Regional Implications

There are no regional implications in relation to the feedback provided with regard the discussion paper.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications in relation to the feedback provided with regard the discussion paper.

Recommendation

That Council endorse the draft feedback provided by Council Staff concerning the Productive Economy Policy Discussion Paper.

Key Opportunities and Challenges		
Theme 1 Supporting and Growing Key Industries		
Sub Theme Primary Industries		
Ref	Action	Council staff comment
1A	Allow ongoing generational farming, investment, value-adding and job growth in the vital food production sector	
1B	Planning policy needs to conserve natural environments, biodiversity and agricultural lands to ensure continued productivity.	Staff support the importance of conserving valuable environmental and agricultural land but note the tension between the two and consider that regularly reviewing EFPA to ensure that a healthy balance is maintained.
1C	Review the storage, transport and logistic needs of SA farms (in the context of broader primary production use policy) to enable bulk handling in locations with logistical advantage.	Staff support an evidence based and forward planning approach to ensuring an efficient bulk handling network.
1D	Develop better policy criteria/ guidelines for new and emerging infrastructure such as, but not limited to frost fans, solar farms, telecommunications, and horticultural netting for those cases that are not exempted.	Staff agree that policy should be current enough and broad enough to encapsulate modern and emerging farming practices technologies and directions. And that the new policy regime should be regularly reviewed to ensure that this remains the case.
1E	It is important to modernise definitions and policies that have not kept up with modern farming practices, requirements or directions.	Staff agree that policy should current enough and broad enough to encapsulate modern and emerging farming practices technologies and directions. And that the new policy regime should be regularly reviewed to ensure that this remains the case.
1F	Review and introduce clearer policy regarding urban interface for buffers, spray drift, separation distances, desired mix of land uses and township boundaries.	The township/rural interface is vital and buffers are important to minimise adverse impacts. Buffer distance should be based on evidence of likely impacts rather than a standard distance.
1G	Retain and improve locational/site specific needs, buffers and interface policy and guidance for intensive animal keeping and stock rates.	The township/rural interface is vital and buffers are important to minimise adverse impacts. Buffer distance should be based on evidence of likely impacts rather than a standard distance.
1H	Ensure aquaculture policy addresses the need for required services. This includes ensuring that associated allotments are large enough to cater for on-site processing and other activities, such as storage of baskets.	Staff support ensuring that policy is consistent with industry standards.
1I	There is an opportunity to better support primary industry businesses to grow, adapt and evolve through technology adoption, intensification of production systems, business diversification, workforce attraction and restructuring.	Staff agree that policy should be current enough and broad enough to encapsulate modern and emerging farming practices technologies and directions. And that the new policy regime should be regularly reviewed to ensure that this remains the case.

Discussion Questions		
Should the Code include a 40 metre interface buffer between rural and residential, but allow a smaller buffer distance if it can be justified?		
Staff consider that it should be a least 40 metres and greater for some activities (eg. Intensive animal keeping). How such a buffer is applied needs to be considered as existing primary producers would be reluctant to give up productive land. Buffers should be used to increase native vegetation.		
Does policy regarding subdivision and minimum allotment sizes need to be reviewed and strengthened?		
Staff would support reviewing subdivision requirements to ensure that they are sufficient for the needs of primary industries.		
Sub Theme Tourism		
1J	Tourism is important for the State's economy and therefore it is important to continue to encourage and support its growth.	Council support this principle.
1K	It is important to strengthen and provide greater certainty to tourism, including where it should be located.	Council support this principle.
Discussion Questions		
Do we need to review our signage policies? In particular, do we need facilities for third party advertising and tourism advertising? For example, should there be more scope for tourism signs on arterial roads and outside of townships?		
While staff support reviewing signage policies, care needs to be taken to ensure that physical signage does not have significant amenity impacts. There are so many different advertising options in today's digital landscape that placing too much emphasis on physical advertising signage is questionable.		
Sub Theme Mining and Exploration		
1L	There is a need to provide flexibility for industry/light industry in Mineral Extraction Zones, whilst protecting the viability of mining operations.	This principle is supported where there is a need for complementary activities to support the principle activity of the zone.
1M	Mining and exploration is a long term investment for the state and, given its vulnerability to market forces, operational intensities may vary over time.	This would need to be considered carefully to ensure that incompatible land uses are not established and then compromised as mining activity varies over time.
Discussion Questions		
Should undeveloped strategic mineral resources be identified and protected from urban encroachment and other incompatible development?		
Staff consider that identifying and protecting undeveloped mineral resources is a good planning strategy.		
Theme 2 Linking People to Jobs, Goods and Services		
Sub Theme Centres, retail and mixed use activities.		
2A	Centres are an important part of SA's economy. There is an opportunity to consolidate the range of centre type zones (including regional centre zones) and transition to the Code.	Reviewing and updating centre policy is supported to ensure that it provides the flexibility encourage economic growth is supported with the proviso that continued consideration is given to the interface with more sensitive land uses and the potential impacts of centre development.
2B	Promote mixed use zoning and flexible policy to support innovation, growth and diversity to provide for changing business and market needs, particularly in the right locations.	

2C	Conventional 'bricks and mortar' retail industry is experiencing significant disruption by out-of-centre retailing, international competitors entering the market, online retailing and shared economies and this is changing the form, scale, intensity and locations of retail activities.	Reviewing existing policy and developing new policy to particularly support local retailing which benefit the community is supported.
2D	The Bulky Goods Zone is not consistent with general zone structure and intent as it lacks fundamental policy differentiation to warrant separate zoning / policy identification.	Rethinking bulky goods policy is supported but care needs to be taken that limited land supply in any one locality is not dominated by one form of retailing limiting choices for retailing that would benefit principles around walkable neighbourhoods and accessibility for local residents.
2E	Town centres could allow for a 'softening of edges' between business and residential activities and mixed use developments.	Flexibility of activities around the edges of centres is supported but care would need to be taken in developing to consider the impacts to existing more sensitive land uses.
2F	The recently approved Existing Activity Centres Policy Review DPA introduced a number of policy changes to activity centres in the metropolitan area to improve their economic efficiencies and increase competitiveness. These changes should be considered for application in regional areas where appropriate.	This is supported in larger regional townships and cities.
2G	Many regional centre type zones are now out of date. Especially if a centre is showing signs of decline, consider approach to re-activate or change scope.	The development of policy to support the revitalisation of existing centres is supported.
Discussion Questions		
Is there a need to retain the centres hierarchy or not – is it still relevant to today's planning?		
Staff consider that yes a hierarchy, particularly for lower level and local retail is important to maximise opportunities for more walkable neighbourhoods.		
Should there be residential development within retail centres? If so, how could / should this occur?		
Staff consider that residential development could and should be considered in retail centres but that care needs to be taken in the positioning and design to address potential conflicts.		
Sub Theme Employment lands (industry, manufacturing and commercial)		
2H	There is a need to provide flexible policy that enables a diversity of industry and commercial activities to reflect changing industry trends.	Greater flexibility to enable a broader range of activities within existing industrial and commercial zones is supported however some care will need to be taken that balance is maintained and that valuable service activities are not marginalised in any locality.
2I	There is increased pressure on industrial lands and the economic viability of industries through encroachment by sensitive uses. Therefore it is important to review and refine these policies.	Protecting industrial land particularly from incompatible land uses is supported.
2J	There is a need for consideration of residential development that is ancillary to business/industrial activities on land in employment land type zones. For example, accommodation for truck drivers, on-site managers, business owners and other workers.	This is supported provided that the policy is directed enough to not be hijacked to provide cheap opportunities for general residential development introducing incompatible land uses and alienating limited commercial/industrial land.

2K	Consider opportunities to promote business clusters on the basis of shared knowledge, infrastructure, skills or labour to unlock economies of scope and scale (where appropriate). For example, science and technology hubs, defence industries, ports and intermodals and waste management.	This principle is supported.
Discussion Questions		
Should there be a more flexible approach to encouraging a wide range of land uses in non-residential zones – with a land use genus, impact and design focus, rather than strict land use definitions?		
Staff consider that there should be greater flexibility for land uses in non residential zones, however policy would need to be strong enough to address potential conflicts and impacts and would need to be performance based to ensure that all matters are assessed which would impact on assessment times etc.		
Is there too much emphasis placed on height and setback criteria in employment lands zones, in particular the 'core' of these zones?		
Yes there should be a higher degree of flexibility with these aspects but there should also be a greater emphasis on landscaping.		
Sub Theme Home based businesses.		
2L	The Code provides an opportunity to review home industry policy and decide whether it should be in a residential or light industry zone in the future.	Reviewing home industry policy is supported particularly where it is impact focussed to allow a greater degree of flexibility for emerging industries with minimal impacts.
Discussion Questions		
What innovations and changes to work practices will impact the planning system and how should we respond?		
Staff consider that emerging automation and digitisation of manufacturing may allow of greater flexibility in considering locality, type and zoning of homebased businesses and that policy could be reviewed to allow for this flexibility with a stronger emphasis on considering impacts rather than just looking at an activity.		
Theme Providing Infrastructure to enhance our liveability		
Sub theme Renewable Energy		
3A	There are a wide range of renewable energy sources including wind, solar, geothermal, hydrogen, hydropower, tidal and biofuels. Policy needs to be updated to keep up with the new forms of development and technological changes. This means providing improved guidance regarding the intensity, location and impacts of these developments.	Reviewing policy to ensure it provides the right balance of flexibility for a wider range of renewable energy projects and impact minimisation is supported.
Discussion Question		
How should planning policy respond to growth in renewable energy – what issues should be addressed?		
Staff consider that policy should continue to support renewable energy initiatives however policy should be reviewed to ensure that impacts are considered minimised, particularly in built up areas.		
Sub theme Adaptive reuse		
3B	There are opportunities for policy incentives to encourage adaptive reuse, particularly in relation to heritage or character properties that contribute to the amenity of an area.	A framework for greater flexibility and opportunities to encourage adaptive reuse of local heritage buildings particularly would be supported as an opportunity to incentivise retention of those buildings

3C	Consider the appropriateness of land division of surplus on-farm dwellings to promote ongoing use of valued heritage type buildings - provided it does not affect the long term viability of farming activities.	Consider would be supportive of an investigation into these kinds of options.
Discussion Question		
Should existing unused farm houses be able to be separately titled to allow their adaptive reuse and to facilitate economic activity?		
Staff consider that this should be investigated.		
Sub theme Infrastructure		
3D	There is a variety of infrastructure type zones across development plans and these can lack fundamental differentiation. These should be reviewed and potentially consolidated to provide overarching consistency and certainty.	Council staff consider that it should be investigated but that care should be taken to ensure that impact minimisation policy remains appropriate for the range of activities envisaged by a combined zone.
3E	It is important to provide clear direction in regard to appropriate separation distances for infrastructure such as waste water treatment plants and power generation facilities.	Staff would agree and consider that buffer distances and appropriate impact minimisation policy provides clear guidance for the range of infrastructure anticipated.
Discussion Question		
How can we ensure that land use planning is able to accommodate and support the provision of new and innovative infrastructure?		
Staff consider that the planning system should be flexible in location and type of activity but very strong on impact minimisation policy.		
Theme 4 Facilitating Innovation and Enabling Investment		
Sub theme Collaboration and clustering		
4A	It is important to find the balance between policy certainty and policy flexibility in zones that support economic development and clustering.	Staff support this principle.
4B	There is a need for consideration of new manufacturing technologies (that are not dirty, noisy, smelly or impacting) which potentially allow for a mix of uses in residential and business zones.	Staff consider that emerging automation and digitisation of manufacturing may allow of greater flexibility in considering locality, type and zoning of homebased businesses and that policy could be reviewed to allow for this flexibility with a stronger emphasis on considering impacts rather than just looking at an activity.
Discussion Questions		
Do we have adequate planning policies in place to encourage/support the aims of innovation districts?		
Staff consider that there is not currently adequate policy to support innovation districts but also note that these kinds of focused activities can change over time and that it would be challenging to accommodate policy which both encourages a focussed area but doesn't lock out other activities altogether.		
How do we ensure that residential development does not monopolise the offering in mixed-use areas of innovation districts?		
Various options could include, having residential activities as ancillary to commercial/industrial activities, preventing residential only developments, restricting Torrens titling to ensure that land is not potentially unduly restricted from future uses. Requiring building forms which have potential alternate uses.		

Sub theme E Commerce and a sharing economy		
4C	Planning processes, policy formulation and regulatory structures all need to be reviewed and, where appropriate, redesigned to take advantage of the development opportunities presented by e-Commerce in a safe, equitable and orderly manner.	Staff would support this principle
Discussion Questions		
Does planning policy need to respond better to new ways of doing business such as the emergence of the sharing economy – which may require the introduction of controls to mitigate previously unanticipated effects (for example, the conversion of long term rentals into short stay holiday accommodation via online platforms)?		
Staff consider that while policy may have a role in this, that even without the advent of online platforms such as AirBnB the loss of long term rental accommodation in areas where there is a high demand for short stay holiday accommodation would occur anyway and would be better regulated through other means.		
What will be the emerging industry impacts of e-Commerce and how should these be managed by the Code?		
Potential emerging impacts could be around potential for a level of warehousing in residential areas with a resultant level of commercial traffic associated with that type of activity, with potential impacts on amenity and safety dependent on the types of materials stored and the level of activity.		

State Planning Commission Productive Economy Policy Discussion Paper

Interpretive Paper

Summary

The Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 provides for the creation of the Planning and Design Code. The Code will provide a single planning rulebook for assessing all development applications and replace the complex and sometimes inconsistent planning rules contained within the 72 development plans currently in use in South Australia (SA).

The overarching theme of the Code should be to provide a more simple and consistent approach to future planning policy, with an emphasis on cutting red tape for businesses, investors and developers, while maintaining an appropriate balance between environmental, social and community concerns, including the preservation of local character and heritage. A flexible and dynamic approach to planning policy is the key to accommodate the changing landscape we are presented with when evaluating new economic and investment opportunities, particularly in the areas of E-Commerce, the sharing economy and the need to identify 'innovation precincts'.

We should encourage the South Australian Government (SAG) to look at ways to reduce the cost of living through the planning system to deliver more housing, increase the competitiveness of doing business in SA, build liveable centres and improve community and business confidence and integrity in the planning system.

The planning system plays a critical role in the South Australian Economy and plays an important role to support the competitiveness of SA both nationally and internationally. The Planning and design code needs to reduce the cost of doing business in SA by reducing the cost of using the planning system and reducing land and building costs. Consideration needs to be given to accommodating the state-wide growing population and economic growth pressures by ensuring housing and business land.

It is important for the Eastern Region Alliance (ERA) to be familiar with the Innovation Precinct Criteria detailed on page 45 of the Productive Economy Policy Discussion Paper and ERA should look to identify and develop such precincts as a matter of priority.

Collaboration and clustering represents another opportunity for the ERA, promoting the benefits of agglomeration or knowledge sharing from connecting complementary enterprises and their subsequent interaction. Creative industries, professional, scientific and technical services and food manufacturing are such enterprises that are currently well represented across region and could be looked at for clustering purposes. Additionally, health care and social assistance and retail trade are the two highest employment contribution industry sectors in region. Precinct level clustering is well known to boost the productivity of businesses and represents an excellent opportunity for ERA to leverage the existing business base and business/industry footprint across the region.

Utilisation of existing major transport infrastructure assets (eg trams and OBahn busway) and growth area assets including educational (eg Uni SA Magill campus), health, services and aged care is particularly important to ERA in targeting new development in line with these clustering and innovation precinct themes.

Urban infill opportunities should also be a focus of the ERA, looking for suitable areas within region to consider for adaptive reuse, redevelopment and increase in higher density development opportunities. Appropriate positioning of such opportunity areas should include consideration of employment supply to neighbouring retail, commercial and industrial zones and attractive residential redevelopment in order to link people to jobs, goods and services.

Currently more than three quarters of all new dwellings are built in established areas, contributing to construction being 15.4% of total output in the Eastern region.

Centres policy and retail investment policy are key areas requiring further investigation for all of the ERA councils, with each having both retail centres, traditional mainstreets and premium shopping precincts. Noting data that supports that most retail spending still occurs outside of centres, there has been recent debate that centralising retail activity actually reduces competition and can result in monopolisation, stifling innovation and productivity growth. It is important however to more closely examine such data to ensure the results are not being skewed by operations such as Bunnings and home maker centres. How do we continue to support and develop our existing centres and precincts without stifling competition and innovation? What does our 'out of centre' planning approval track record look like to date?

Home based businesses are a major part of the E-Commerce and sharing economy growth. Traditional home industry zones and policies have had a mixed rate of success across councils and development plans. However it is important to note that the meaning of home industry is quite different to the home based businesses (computer based) that is generally talked about now. Opportunities for growth in this new and dynamic sector are plentiful and broad based but require adaptive planning policy.

Tourism, eco-tourism and mixed use opportunities combined with food manufacturing capacity in region is another source of opportunity by embracing more flexible future planning policy to leverage existing resources and operating bases in region.

In general, the City of NPSP supports a planning framework and policies which facilitate economic growth, accommodates emerging and growing industries, and continues to support existing businesses.

The Discussion paper states that review of retail policy is still required and will be undertaken prior to Generation 1 of the Code, and also asks whether the Centres Hierarchy is still relevant. These are important policy considerations that ERA should be consulted on.

While it is important to 'future proof' policies, it is also important that significant changes in zoning, land use planning and policy frameworks are introduced strategically and only as required. It is essential that an evidence base be developed to support any changes.

The Eastern Region Alliance

The Eastern Region Alliance (ERA) is a group of eastern Adelaide metropolitan councils who voluntarily work together for the benefit of their local communities and the eastern region community as a whole. Currently the ERA consists of the Cities of Burnside, Campbelltown, Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, Prospect, Unley and the Town of Walkerville. A Business and Economic Development Portfolio Group of ERA was formed to help promote the region and develop regional strategies for economic growth.

The ERAs vision around economic development is to:

Foster economic development through regional advocacy, business support, and promotion that stimulates growth in visitors, jobs, investment and businesses across the Eastern region.

The ERA region is an economic powerhouse with developing industries, growing employment and output.

Boasting a \$10b economy, with over 100,000 jobs, and nearly 30,000 registered businesses, the ERA region is a significant economy with its own challenges and opportunities in the future.

The new code seeks to simplify the current planning system to better facilitate the economic development and growth objectives of the State by removing unnecessary 'red tape' for businesses, developers and investors, while balancing social and environmental needs and those of the broader communities.

Employment prospects, effective business and services clusters, diverse residential offerings and innovative and flexible environments underpin strong, vibrant communities. This aligns and supports the overarching objectives of the ERA, which seeks to develop vibrant communities across the region with strong economic development and investment attraction facilitating diversity and economic prosperity.

Theme 1 – Supporting and growing key industries

This theme seeks to support and grow 'key' industries. It is recommended that growth policy be developed for each of the areas where the State has a key competitive advantage not just primary industries, tourism, mining and exploration (as is suggested on pages 26-27).

There is a need to acknowledge SA's high proportion of SME's and their role and importance to the local economy, in addition to focusing on industries as a whole or catering policy to larger retailers.

The emphasis on services industries as a growing proportion of our economy is understood, however there must be a diversity of industries to be sustainable in the long run.

Land use zoning and related policy can protect and reserve land for particular purposes, however market and demand is the primary driver of growth.

Metropolitan Growth Management

- **How could a more coordinated metropolitan staging program be achieved which provides greater certainty to all stakeholders and assists more orderly development? P28**

Investors and business seek clarity, opportunity and security when planning future investment and development. Local communities seek balance between social and environmental concerns, including the preservation of local character and heritage, and economic benefits of new investment and development. Councils seek to achieve an acceptable balance between economic development and investment attraction to continue growth and prosperity in region with efficient and sustainable land use to provide for vibrant and growing communities and greater local employment. The State's infrastructure planning and economic development imperatives and potential must also be supported to ensure a productive economy continues to grow and develop.

All relevant stakeholders within these interest groups need to be engaged upfront to ensure that there is robust discussion which aligns the policy content of the planning and development system with all stakeholder interests. This early and ongoing engagement should see a coordinated approach from the outset and tie in stakeholder interest with the economic drivers of our desired productive economy, helping to manage potential conflicts and encourage zoning and planning controls that provide balance and greater certainty to future planning. This is supported by the combination of land supply initiatives through both the extensive rezoning of residential broadhectare land and the series of major infill development projects we have seen in recent years.

It is essential that a future metropolitan staging program is based on the demonstrated and predicted needs of the region, provides a co-ordinated and staged 'roll-out' of development and services, and for the stages to be clearly articulated within the regional plan. Importantly, there should also be a clear set of criteria for what constitutes 'suitably located' land as relevant to the intended land use(s).

Centres Policy and Retail Investment

- **What policy approaches or other levers could be used to help ensure South Australia's retailing sector is competitive, well-located and provides ample opportunity for new entrants to the market? P37**

While it is noted, that there is a strong nexus between centres policy and urban consolidation, it is also worth noting the data that shows most retail spending still occurs outside of centres. While continuing to recognise existing centres, expansion at 'edge of centre' locations and the development of new activity centres while protecting well formulated centres hierarchy, could be explored to encourage investment from new competitors and new formats in the retail sector. This promotes new investment, new job creation, greater customer choice available to the broader community and greater utilisation of infrastructure surrounding and supporting existing centres. However, this should only occur with good reason to prevent dilution and a scattering of businesses throughout residential areas. Centres should be concentrated and go vertical and mixed use developments will support both retail opportunity and population density. A key measure is whether there is a net community benefit from such broader retail expansion.

There is a need to look at the total 'experience' offered in retail centres to determine their success, not just the success of each business.

Co-ordinated branding for retail and commercial precincts (such as Mainstreets) can be effective.

It is important for the Code to take into consideration the market trends and the influences that the market has on development and demand, as these have a significant impact on the opportunities for new entrants to the market.

- **How do we harmonise planning objectives for an efficient pattern of settlement at the metropolitan level with the need to encourage investment in new retail facilities? P37**

A centralised retail activity approach can reduce overall land consumption (including valuable rural and agricultural land) by containing the urban footprint and also facilitate efficient use of existing state infrastructure thereby reducing the demands of the state's new infrastructure investment capacity. Increased policy flexibility in and around the activity centre zones and mixed use zones could encourage increased land use diversity and diversity of retail activities in and around existing centres thereby maximising the return from existing infrastructure and creating greater retail supply and competition to support higher density development where an abundance of lower density development may currently exist.

The Existing Activity Centres Policy review DPA has been positive for applicants and generally not resulted in unreasonable impacts. Building code requirements for a change in building classification are however quite onerous.

A Regional Plan and co-ordinated metropolitan staging program should strategically identify any new retail land. These documents should ensure new retail land isn't released or rezoned well in advance of need so as to not dilute the customer base of existing retailers, given the negative impacts this could have on local economic markets.

Economic and Industrial Land Utilisation/Emerging Industries

- **How do we ensure that the new system helps facilitate economic activity and provide Adelaide Employment Lands for current and emerging businesses and industries? P43**

The new planning system must strike a balance between the competing objectives of encouraging new industry investment and diversification while protecting valuable established agriculture and food production industries. Consideration needs to be not only on the planning implications for land use for these different industries but also the interface with the growing urban footprint. Greater mixed use and broader activity centres planning policies for existing facilities remains key to striking this balance, with due consideration to associated employment and other community benefits of such infill expansion.

Assistance with data capture, sharing and analysis would help councils/regions identify and support clusters and referrals.

It is important for regional plans and zoning in the Code to set aside sufficient land which is suitable for commercial and industrial uses to help protect the viability of a range of businesses.

- **How could Offset Schemes be used? P43**

Offset schemes can be utilised to provide important broader community services and facilities as ancillary parts of the infrastructure planning arrangements associated with new land utilisation brought about by new investment and economic activity.

The success of offset schemes will be heavily determined by the location of the offset scheme product; if the product is located too far from the contributing sites, it is less likely to be of immediate benefit to the occupants of the site and the local community more generally who may be affected by the shortfall on the site.

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- **Should the Code include a 40 metre interface buffer between rural and residential, but allow a smaller buffer distance if it can be justified? P53**

A recommendation is made to 'adopt a more standardised urban/rural interface buffer policy across South Australia, with locational variation, where required.' Reference could be made to the EPA's Consultation Draft Guide for separation Distances August 2000.

- **Does policy regarding subdivision and minimum allotment sizes need to be reviewed and strengthened? P53**

The implied productivity gains associated with greater flexibility around planning policy and regulations regarding mixed use and adaptive re-use of existing land and facilities, supports a review of policy regarding subdivision and minimum allotment sizes. However it is noted that smaller allotments do not always equal more efficiency. The ever competing objectives of environmental and social balance must not be overlooked however, for the sake of economic benefit.

Given current resistance on infill by communities, policy is still needed for clarity. It remains important to continue to advocate for more open space and better public realm as these are key attractors for new residents – jobs, better lifestyle – these all need to be in place to support these new communities.

It is important for policies to specify minimum allotment sizes which are based on surveys and feasibility studies to determine both the viability of the minimum site area in that location and to understand the existing and desired future character of the area. In a commercial context, minimum allotment sizes are likely to influence the nature of businesses which is important to consider when setting minimum sizes.

Tourism

- **Do we need to review our signage policies? In particular, do we need facilities for third party advertising and tourism advertising? For example, should there be more scope for tourism signs on arterial roads and outside of townships? P54**

Third party advertising and tourism advertising could be further developed with minimal environmental impact and would further support the major contribution that Tourism provides to the State's economy and provide an additional source of revenue. The scope of policy here could be broadened to also include wayfinding, not just advertising. Early and ongoing engagement should be held with key stakeholders to facilitate a coordinated approach and ensure broad based benefit from such initiatives. Stakeholders include land owners, DPTI, SATC, relevant Councils, Business SA and local BEC's, business and tourism associations.

It would be useful to better define 'third-party' advertising. Schedule 2(8) of the regulations currently rule new signage displays as development, but exclude changing the contents of the sign (unless the advertisement area is increased) which may change from promoting an on-site business to a third party.

Policies should also be tailored to the context of the zone or area.

Mining and Exploration

- **Should undeveloped strategic mineral resources be identified and protected from urban encroachment and other incompatible development? P55**

While not specifically relevant to ERA, there is a need to define 'incompatible development' as we also need to provide flexibility for related and supportive industry, light industry and ancillary and associated developments in Mineral Extraction Zones. Again, reference to the EPA's Consultation Draft Guide for Separation Distances August 2000 has application here. Given the cyclical nature of mining and exploration operations, flexibility in policy is key in providing certainty for the industry participants and enabling suitable development while still protecting future mineral wealth opportunities for all.

Theme 2 – Linking people to jobs, goods and services

Centres Retail and Mixed Use Activities

- **Is there a need to retain the centres hierarchy or not – is it still relevant to today's planning? P57**

A centres hierarchy offers numerous benefits to businesses and the consumer community and affords a vision and policy planning framework to guide future major and minor retail and commercial activity centres across council areas. Opportunity exists here to link related clusters and e-commerce eg creative industries not in isolation but rather cafes, co-work spaces and other lifestyle elements. The question is not whether to retain or dispose of the centres hierarchy policy but more about the review of such policy to enable greater flexibility (for example in instances where there is potential expansion into adjacent zones) and to ensure currency with the changing business environment, particularly e-commerce and the sharing economy.

Is there demonstrated demand that shows existing centres cannot cope with the changing business environment and that out of centre retail development is a viable solution? Careful consideration should be given to where and how an expansion of existing centres into adjacent zones should occur (if at all) to prevent unreasonable impacts.

Recent draft State Planning Policies appear to steer away from the centres hierarchy in favour of diversifying zones for greater development opportunities.

Particular consideration needs to be given to large format retailing due to the impact of them being located outside of current retail centres.

There remains a need for centres hierarchy, particularly in terms of local and neighbourhood centres. It is important to define set boundaries to centres so they stay contained, become consolidated and are effective hubs with planning controls in place to enable this and avoid dilution by out of centre and/or unstructured development. At the district and regional level, industry will generally self-regulate in regards to mix, scope and range.

- **Should there be residential development within retail centres? If so, how could/should this occur? P57**

Should be considered in line with developing a greater balance between high density and low density residential development, greater adaptive re-use and greater utilisation of existing infrastructure through clustering of residential and industry. Also of use where existing centres may now be outdated and require a redevelopment or reactivation.

Residential development in retail centres is supported in principle provided, that the residential development is subordinate to the primary retail purpose of the zone and provided that the residential use does not compromise the operations of commercial development or appropriate amenity for occupants. Ground level should be commercial uses only.

The mix of residential with retail can add to vibrancy (look to Malmo Sweden for example), creating environments where people can live, work and play in the same precinct, but needs to be carefully considered to ensure that the mix is right.

Employment Lands (Industry, Manufacturing and Commercial)

- **Should there be a more flexible approach to encouraging a wide range of land uses in non-residential zones – with land use genus, impact and design focus, rather than strict land use definitions? P58**

Important to review and update the South Australian Planning Policy Library (SAPPL) industry and commercial zones and existing policy intent, to remain in line with changing technologies, markets and business practice. There is a blurring of production and office functions in many types of enterprises now (eg defence and manufacturing north of the CBD) and also opportunities to promote agglomeration through business clusters. The introduction of the SAPPL saw the greater introduction of mixed use zones (for example, the Urban Employment Zone which provides for a range of activity across industry, commercial, offices etc)

It will be important to maintain sufficient land for 'traditional' commercial uses in suitable locations to avoid industries being pushed out to urban fringes. This however, must be balanced with creating new opportunities for emerging industries.

Is there too much emphasis placed on height and setback criteria in employment land zones, in particular the 'core' of these zones? P58

Emphasis should be shared across a mixture of land use genus and impact and design focus along with the traditional planning focus on height and setback criteria. There is still an importance for height and setback criteria but a focus is also needed here on design as well as interface and transition zones.

Home-based Businesses

- **What innovations and changes to work practices will impact the planning system and how should we respond? P59**

More flexible workplace practices from all levels of corporates are now enabling far greater utilisation of home based work schedules or employees and contractors. In the E-commerce world, home based businesses now have potential to grow into much larger enterprises and in a relatively short period of time. A review is required of home industry zones and policies to ensure policy keeps up with the pace of change in this sector and also the growing demand for low impact home-industry activities. As previously mentioned, it is important to determine the difference between 'home based business' and 'home industry' when considering related policy as they are not one and the same.

Activities relating to the 'Sharing Economy' are likely to have a big impact on the planning system in relation to accommodation, co-working spaces and car-sharing if designated spaces need to be provided in developments.

It is recommended that definitions and associated policies relating to home-based businesses be included in the Code given the diversity in current policies. It is also important that the Code provide guidance on how to deal with new land uses that are continuing to diversify in response to new businesses and new ways of working.

Theme 3 – Providing infrastructure to enhance our liveability

Renewable Energy

How should planning policy respond to growth in renewable energy – what issues should be addressed? P60

There are a wide range of renewable energy sources and South Australia leads the country in its adoption of these for both residential and also wide scale commercial use. Policy needs to respond to ensure it remains current in this fast growing technological sector and continues to effectively assess the impact of this growth sector. This includes but is not limited to environmental and also community impact.

Adaptive Reuse

- **Should existing unused farm houses be able to separately titled to allow their adaptive reuse and to facilitate economic activity? P61**

Possible uses include short term stay options which are easily enabled now through E-commerce platforms like AirBNB, cellar door facilities and an array of food and beverage manufacturing and hospitality options. If separate titling is deemed by business to reduce red tape for this type of business investment and growth strategy then it should be considered.

Infrastructure

- **How can we ensure that land use planning is able to accommodate and support the provision of new and innovative infrastructure? P61**

The Dutch MIRT programme is the multi-year programme for infrastructure, spatial planning and transport. All parties within the programme collaborate on projects and initiatives regarding infrastructure and water – parties include various ministries and regional parties including provinces, municipalities, transport regions, non-government organisations and businesses and all participate to varying degrees by providing input to solutions. This collaborative model across all forms of public sector, private sector and relevant organisations and authorities could be adopted to provide the platform for effective planning of new, innovative and economically beneficial infrastructure projects. Federal services like Broadband, should be included as key infrastructure with the State providing a concierge service to councils in order to get co-ordinated outcomes.

Theme 4 – Facilitating innovation and enabling investment

Collaboration and Clustering

- **Do we have adequate planning policies in place to encourage/support the aims of innovation districts? P62**

There is a need for more rigour in policy approach here as the current system is not optimal. Opportunity exists to review existing planning policies with regard to specialist development clustering within a zone, along with possible refinement of SAPPL policies to encourage emerging technology adoption. An innovation district requires mixed use complementary planning policies supporting regeneration of existing location that attracts innovative and creative companies, workers, supporting businesses and neighbouring residential precincts. Planning has a vital role in connecting the three main assets that make up the Innovation Ecosystem – Economic, Physical and Networking assets.

The planning system can facilitate innovation districts by identifying appropriate locations (with appropriate infrastructure) and creating suitable zones and policies if there is sufficient demonstration of needs and opportunities.

Better sharing of data will facilitate councils to make better decisions and make identifying clusters easier.

- **How do we ensure that residential development does not monopolise the offering in mixed-use areas of innovation districts? P62**

Special zones or policy overlays may be necessary to secure the potential of identified innovation precincts and prevent their loss through short term/short sighted development. That is, unique limits may be required on residential content of such innovation districts to ensure crowding out doesn't occur. Residential uplift should not occur at the expense of retail/innovation.

Code policies should:

- State that ground level should be commercial uses only.
- Provide incentives for mixed use buildings where appropriate (eg 3 storey maximum height for mixed uses versus a 2 storey maximum height for residential only).
- Allow more policy flexibility for mixed use developments.

E-Commerce and Sharing Economy

- **Does planning policy need to respond better to new ways of doing business such as the emergence of the sharing economy – which may require the introduction of controls to mitigate previously unanticipated effects (for example, the conversion of long term rentals into short stay holiday accommodation via online platforms)? P62**

E-commerce and the digital web based economy is constantly evolving with new technologies facilitating an unprecedented pace of change for industry development and new industry formation and growth. It is difficult for planning policy to match this pace of change – a better approach is to remain flexible and open to change, interpretation and variation with regard to planning policy relating to this field. A dynamic approach is necessary to remain current and relevant to the E-commerce and sharing economy. The P2P, sharing and collaborative economies are informal in their nature, often lack conventional structures and present complexities in their managing, monitoring and regulation. Traditional planning policies will need a dynamic response mechanism to these new e-commerce opportunities. The new Code should focus on the implications/effects of the activity, not necessarily the activity itself.

The new planning system will need to adapt to the sharing economy. In particular, the short-term accommodation sector, which is growing globally, and changing the way people use accommodation services. The industry has introduced accommodation services into residential areas that were occupied by permanent residents. The Code will need to address this as a change of use.

The circular economy and re-use, waste management and 'buy local' initiatives should all be made easier by the Code.

- **What will be the emerging industry impacts of e-Commerce and how should these be managed by the Code? P62**

Further investigation is required to determine the scale and form of the industry impacts of E-Commerce. It is recommended that these investigations continue and are addressed in future generations of the Code.

To whom it may concern,

Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to the **LGASA Submission to the State Planning Commission "Productive Economy Policy Discussion Paper" November 2018.**

On behalf of the Eastern Region Alliance's Business and Economic Development portfolio group, I provide the following responses to the 22 questions as set out in the response table provided by the LGASA and for consideration in developing the LGASA submission to the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure.

If you have any questions or require further information please contact:

Abbey Threadgold, ERA Regional Economic Development Manager

Email: athreadgold-era@campbelltown.sa.gov.au

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Mining and Exploration

- **Should undeveloped strategic mineral resources be identified and protected from urban encroachment and other incompatible development? P55**

While not specifically relevant to ERA, there is a need to define 'incompatible development' as we also need to provide flexibility for related and supportive industry, light industry and ancillary and associated developments in Mineral Extraction Zones. Again, reference to the EPA's Consultation Draft Guide for Separation Distances August 2000 has application here. Given the cyclical nature of mining and exploration operations, flexibility in policy is key in providing certainty for the industry participants and enabling suitable development while still protecting future mineral wealth opportunities for all.

Theme 2 – Linking people to jobs, goods and services

Centres Retail and Mixed Use Activities

- **Is there a need to retain the centres hierarchy or not – is it still relevant to today's planning? P57**

A centres hierarchy offers numerous benefits to businesses and the consumer community and affords a vision and policy planning framework to guide future major and minor retail and commercial activity centres across council areas. Opportunity exists here to link related clusters and e-commerce eg creative industries not in isolation but rather cafes, co-work spaces and other lifestyle elements. The question is not whether to retain or dispose of the centres hierarchy policy but more about the review of such policy to enable greater flexibility (for example in instances where there is potential expansion into adjacent zones) and to ensure currency with the changing business environment, particularly e-commerce and the sharing economy.

Is there demonstrated demand that shows existing centres cannot cope with the changing business environment and that out of centre retail development is a viable solution? Careful consideration should be given to where and how an expansion of existing centres into adjacent zones should occur (if at all) to prevent unreasonable impacts.

Recent draft State Planning Policies appear to steer away from the centres hierarchy in favour of diversifying zones for greater development opportunities.

Particular consideration needs to be given to large format retailing due to the impact of them being located outside of current retail centres.

There remains a need for centres hierarchy, particularly in terms of local and neighbourhood centres. It is important to define set boundaries to centres so they stay contained, become consolidated and are effective hubs with planning controls in place to enable this and avoid dilution by out of centre and/or unstructured development. At the district and regional level, industry will generally self-regulate in regards to mix, scope and range.

- **Should there be residential development within retail centres? If so, how could/should this occur? P57**

Should be considered in line with developing a greater balance between high density and low density residential development, greater adaptive re-use and greater utilisation of existing infrastructure through clustering of residential and industry. Also of use where existing centres may now be outdated and require a redevelopment or reactivation.

Residential development in retail centres is supported in principle provided, that the residential development is subordinate to the primary retail purpose of the zone and provided that the residential use does not compromise the operations of commercial development or appropriate amenity for occupants. Ground level should be commercial uses only.

The mix of residential with retail can add to vibrancy (look to Malmo Sweden for example), creating environments where people can live, work and play in the same precinct, but needs to be carefully considered to ensure that the mix is right.

Employment Lands (Industry, Manufacturing and Commercial)

- **Should there be a more flexible approach to encouraging a wide range of land uses in non-residential zones – with land use genus, impact and design focus, rather than strict land use definitions? P58**

Important to review and update the South Australian Planning Policy Library (SAPPL) industry and commercial zones and existing policy intent, to remain in line with changing technologies, markets and business practice. There is a blurring of production and office functions in many types of enterprises now (eg defence and manufacturing north of the CBD) and also opportunities to promote agglomeration through business clusters. The introduction of the SAPPL saw the greater introduction of mixed use zones (for example, the Urban Employment Zone which provides for a range of activity across industry, commercial, offices etc)

It will be important to maintain sufficient land for 'traditional' commercial uses in suitable locations to avoid industries being pushed out to urban fringes. This however, must be balanced with creating new opportunities for emerging industries.

Is there too much emphasis placed on height and setback criteria in employment land zones, in particular the 'core' of these zones? P58

Emphasis should be shared across a mixture of land use genus and impact and design focus along with the traditional planning focus on height and setback criteria. There is still an importance for height and setback criteria but a focus is also needed here on design as well as interface and transition zones.

Home-based Businesses

- **What innovations and changes to work practices will impact the planning system and how should we respond? P59**

More flexible workplace practices from all levels of corporates are now enabling far greater utilisation of home based work schedules or employees and contractors. In the E-commerce world, home based businesses now have potential to grow into much larger enterprises and in a relatively short period of time. A review is required of home industry zones and policies to ensure policy keeps up with the pace of change in this sector and also the growing demand for low impact home-industry activities. As previously mentioned, it is important to determine the difference between 'home based business' and 'home industry' when considering related policy as they are not one and the same.

Activities relating to the 'Sharing Economy' are likely to have a big impact on the planning system in relation to accommodation, co-working spaces and car-sharing if designated spaces need to be provided in developments.

It is recommended that definitions and associated policies relating to home-based businesses be included in the Code given the diversity in current policies. It is also important that the Code provide guidance on how to deal with new land uses that are continuing to diversify in response to new businesses and new ways of working.

Theme 3 – Providing infrastructure to enhance our liveability

Renewable Energy

How should planning policy respond to growth in renewable energy – what issues should be addressed? P60

There are a wide range of renewable energy sources and South Australia leads the country in its adoption of these for both residential and also wide scale commercial use. Policy needs to respond to ensure it remains current in this fast growing technological sector and continues to effectively assess the impact of this growth sector. This includes but is not limited to environmental and also community impact.

Adaptive Reuse

- **Should existing unused farm houses be able to separately titled to allow their adaptive reuse and to facilitate economic activity? P61**

Possible uses include short term stay options which are easily enabled now through E-commerce platforms like AirBNB, cellar door facilities and an array of food and beverage manufacturing and hospitality options. If separate titling is deemed by business to reduce red tape for this type of business investment and growth strategy then it should be considered.

Infrastructure

- **How can we ensure that land use planning is able to accommodate and support the provision of new and innovative infrastructure? P61**

The Dutch MIRT programme is the multi-year programme for infrastructure, spatial planning and transport. All parties within the programme collaborate on projects and initiatives regarding infrastructure and water – parties include various ministries and regional parties including provinces, municipalities, transport regions, non-government organisations and businesses and all participate to varying degrees by providing input to solutions. This collaborative model across all forms of public sector, private sector and relevant organisations and authorities could be adopted to provide the platform for effective planning of new, innovative and economically beneficial infrastructure projects. Federal services like Broadband, should be included as key infrastructure with the State providing a concierge service to councils in order to get co-ordinated outcomes.

Theme 4 – Facilitating innovation and enabling investment

Collaboration and Clustering

- **Do we have adequate planning policies in place to encourage/support the aims of innovation districts? P62**

There is a need for more rigour in policy approach here as the current system is not optimal. Opportunity exists to review existing planning policies with regard to specialist development clustering within a zone, along with possible refinement of SAPPL policies to encourage emerging technology adoption. An innovation district requires mixed use complementary planning policies supporting regeneration of existing location that attracts innovative and creative companies, workers, supporting businesses and neighbouring residential precincts. Planning has a vital role in connecting the three main assets that make up the Innovation Ecosystem – Economic, Physical and Networking assets.

The planning system can facilitate innovation districts by identifying appropriate locations (with appropriate infrastructure) and creating suitable zones and policies if there is sufficient demonstration of needs and opportunities.

Better sharing of data will facilitate councils to make better decisions and make identifying clusters easier.

- **How do we ensure that residential development does not monopolise the offering in mixed-use areas of innovation districts? P62**

Special zones or policy overlays may be necessary to secure the potential of identified innovation precincts and prevent their loss through short term/short sighted development. That is, unique limits may be required on residential content of such innovation districts to ensure crowding out doesn't occur. Residential uplift should not occur at the expense of retail/innovation.

Code policies should:

- State that ground level should be commercial uses only.
- Provide incentives for mixed use buildings where appropriate (eg 3 storey maximum height for mixed uses versus a 2 storey maximum height for residential only).
- Allow more policy flexibility for mixed use developments.

E-Commerce and Sharing Economy

- **Does planning policy need to respond better to new ways of doing business such as the emergence of the sharing economy – which may require the introduction of controls to mitigate previously unanticipated effects (for example, the conversion of long term rentals into short stay holiday accommodation via online platforms)? P62**

E-commerce and the digital web based economy is constantly evolving with new technologies facilitating an unprecedented pace of change for industry development and new industry formation and growth. It is difficult for planning policy to match this pace of

change – a better approach is to remain flexible and open to change, interpretation and variation with regard to planning policy relating to this field. A dynamic approach is necessary to remain current and relevant to the E-commerce and sharing economy. The P2P, sharing and collaborative economies are informal in their nature, often lack conventional structures and present complexities in their managing, monitoring and regulation. Traditional planning policies will need a dynamic response mechanism to these new e-commerce opportunities. The new Code should focus on the implications/effects of the activity, not necessarily the activity itself.

The new planning system will need to adapt to the sharing economy. In particular, the short-term accommodation sector, which is growing globally, and changing the way people use accommodation services. The industry has introduced accommodation services into residential areas that were occupied by permanent residents. The Code will need to address this as a change of use.

The circular economy and re-use, waste management and 'buy local' initiatives should all be made easier by the Code.

- **What will be the emerging industry impacts of e-Commerce and how should these be managed by the Code? P62**

Further investigation is required to determine the scale and form of the industry impacts of E-Commerce. It is recommended that these investigations continue and are addressed in future generations of the Code.

11.5 Second Budget Review 2018/2019

Accountant, Sarah Trigg's Report

Purpose of Report

To adopt the second budget review for 2018/2019.

Strategic Plan Link

Strategy 2.5.6 Provide timely and relevant financial information to help make informed decisions

Background

Regulation 7 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011 requires:

- (1) *A Council, Council subsidiary or regional subsidiary must prepare and consider the following reports:*
 - (a) *at least twice, between 30 September and 31 May (both dates inclusive) in the relevant financial year (where at least 1 report must be considered before the consideration of the report under subregulation (1)(b), and at least 1 report must be considered after consideration of the report under subregulation (1)(b))—a report showing a revised forecast of its operating and capital investment activities for the relevant financial year compared with the estimates for those activities set out in the budget presented in a manner consistent with the note in the Model Financial Statements entitled Uniform Presentation of Finances;*
 - (b) *between 30 November and 15 March (both dates inclusive) in the relevant financial year—a report showing a revised forecast of each item shown in its budgeted financial statements for the relevant financial year compared with estimates set out in the budget presented in a manner consistent with the Model Financial Statements.*
- (2) *A Council must also include in a report under subregulation (1)(b) revised forecasts for the relevant financial year of the Council's operating surplus ratio, net financial liabilities ratio and asset sustainability ratio compared with estimates set out in the budget presented in a manner consistent with the note in the Model Financial Statements entitled Financial Indicators.*

This report presents the second review of the budget for the 2018/2019 financial year. When adopting the original budget for 2018/2019, an operating surplus of \$573,461 was forecasted. With the inclusion of the carry forward amounts from 2017/2018, the operating surplus decreased by \$475,000 to \$98,461.

The first budget review was adopted by Council at its 6 November 2018 meeting, where the operating surplus result improved by \$2,481,394 to \$2,579,855.

Discussion

The following table summarises the proposed movements in the Second Budget Review. The details of the major variations have been included in the attachments to this report:

Project Type	Increase/ (Decrease) in Net Budget
Recurrent	(\$408,850)
New Initiatives	(\$27,800)
Capital-R&R-Income	(\$7,450)
Change in Budgeted Operating Result (ex depreciation)	(\$444,100)
Capital-New (Net)	\$124,900
Capital-R&R-Expenditure	(\$37,850)
Sale Proceeds-Replaced Assets	(9,700)
Asset Replacement Reserve	\$4,850
Renewal & Replacement Reserve	(\$223,600)
Cash & Investments	\$585,500
Net Budget Movement	\$0

Taking into account the proposed changes for the Second Budget Review, there will be an increase to the operating surplus of \$444,100 to \$3,023,955. This is largely due to an increase in income from investments, reimbursements, expiations and The ARC programs.

Explanations for adjustments to the budget are detailed in the attachment by budget category. The following Council decisions are also included within the attachment by budget category:

Decision Date	Impact to Budget	Description
New Initiatives		
2 October 2018	\$10,000 decrease	Compensation to Council for the loss of easement at 8 Athol Avenue, Tranmere.
4 December 2018	\$20,000 increase	Employment of an Aboriginal apprentice at \$40,000 per year (pro-rata of \$20,000 for year one). Partially subsidised by the Government and savings in the Mayoral allowance.
Capital-Renewal & Replacement		
4 December 2018	\$32,900 increase	Repairs to tennis courts at Campbelltown Tennis Club (\$12,550) and Athelstone Tennis Club (\$20,350).

Recurrent		
4 December 2018	\$3,850 increase	Increase in sitting fees for the Council Assessment Panel to \$500 for the Presiding Member and \$400 for the other Members
4 December 2018	\$7,050 increase	Net transfer of savings created from the Mayor reducing her annual allowance to assist in funding an aboriginal trainee/apprentice
4 December 2018	\$3,400 decrease	Change in the Elected Member allowance structure, which is offset by the inclusion of a sitting fee for the CEO Performance Management Panel Chair of \$170 per meeting

In regards to any under or over spending, it will be transferred between the Renewal and Replacement Reserve to fund future capital replacement works.

With regards to the key financial targets, the projected Operating Surplus ratio will increase from 4.7% to 5.4%, in comparison to the adopted budget, which is primarily due to an increase in income from investments, reimbursements, expiations and The ARC programs.

All budgets associated with a Council resolution up to and including 5 February 2019 Council meeting have been included in this review, where applicable.

Included in the attachments are the updated budgeted financial statements, as required under the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011.

Social Implications

The Community has an expectation that the services provided by Council should be funded from its existing revenue base, which includes the rates paid by them. In addition, the Community expects that these services will provide value for money.

This review allows Council to inform the Community of any changes it has made to its budgets ensuring transparency and accountability in the decisions made.

Environnemental Implications

There are no environmental implications in relation to this report.

Asset Management Implications

As a result of the proposed budget changes, the Asset Sustainability Ratio has decreased from 147% to 146%, while the Asset Consumption Ratio of 98% has remained the same.

Governance / Risk Management

Some of the items included in this budget review have been a result of previous Council resolutions. Staff have also submitted requests for budget changes based on further information received to deliver services to the Community.

Community Engagement

There are no Community engagement implications in relation to this report.

Regional Implications

There are no regional implications in relation to this report.

Financial Implications

The table below summarises the movements in the operating result for the 2018/2019 budget after taking into account the Second Budget Review:

Original Budget	\$573,461
2017/2018 Carry Forward Budget	(\$475,000)
1 st Budget Review	\$2,481,394
2 nd Budget Review	444,100
Proposed Budgeted Operating Surplus	\$3,023,955

From a budget funding perspective, Council will have reduced its cash and investments balance by \$585,500 as a result of this budget review. This assumes that all works budgeted for in 2018/2019 will be completed by year end.

Recommendation

That the changes for the second Budget Review for 2018/2019 be adopted.

City of Campbelltown

Budgeted Statement of Comprehensive Income

2017/2018 Actuals \$'s	2018/2019 Original Budget \$'s		2018/2019 1st Review \$'s	2018/2019 2nd Review \$'s
		INCOME		
36,263,926	37,876,411	Rates	38,092,505	38,092,505
1,171,918	1,026,400	Statutory Charges	1,027,700	1,067,950
5,618,374	5,444,200	User Charges	5,581,800	5,638,900
4,900,927	2,464,850	Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	6,078,300	6,087,950
377,725	280,350	Investment Income	280,350	404,600
1,407,265	904,150	Reimbursements	1,145,550	1,328,800
823,119	568,400	Other Revenues	3,169,700	3,219,050
33,488	8,950	Net Gain-Joint Ventures & Associates	8,950	8,950
50,596,742	48,573,711	TOTAL INCOME	55,384,855	55,848,705
		EXPENSES		
12,560,235	14,030,800	Employee Costs	13,904,800	13,570,900
20,618,968	22,403,300	Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses	27,227,950	27,743,150
11,051,745	11,566,150	Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	11,672,250	11,510,700
17,790	-	Finance Costs	-	-
55,510	-	Net Loss-Joint Ventures & Associates	-	-
44,304,248	48,000,250	TOTAL EXPENSES	52,805,000	52,824,750
6,292,494	573,461	OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	2,579,855	3,023,955
(616,887)	-	Asset Disposal & Fair Value Adjustments	-	-
242,734	41,500	Amounts Specifically for New or Upgraded Assets	2,773,100	2,810,800
-	-	Physical Resources Received Free of Charge	-	-
5,918,341	614,961	NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	5,352,955	5,834,755
		OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
(32,155,684)	-	Changes in Revaluation Surplus-Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
1,667	-	Share of Other Comprehensive Income-Joint Ventures & Associates	-	-
(32,154,017)	-	TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	-
(26,235,676)	614,961	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	5,352,955	5,834,755

City of Campbelltown

Budgeted Statement of Financial Position

2017/2018 Actuals \$'s	2018/2019 Original Budget \$'s		2018/2019 1st Review \$'s	2018/2019 2nd Review \$'s
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
21,364,983	7,982,489	Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	11,330,788
3,262,744	2,663,109	Trade & Other Receivables	2,663,109	3,262,744
23,138	12,627	Inventories	12,627	23,138
24,650,865	10,658,225		2,675,736	14,616,670
-	-	Assets Held for Sale	-	-
24,650,865	10,658,225	Total Current Assets	2,675,736	14,616,670
Non-Current Assets				
266,996	248,020	Financial Assets	248,020	261,996
191,039	213,522	Equity Accounted Investments in Council Business	213,522	199,989
558,455,558	606,883,768	Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	625,340,268	574,320,558
3,627,161	306,098	Other Non-Current Assets	306,098	3,627,161
562,540,754	607,651,408	Total Non-Current Assets	626,107,908	578,409,704
587,191,619	618,309,633	Total Assets	628,783,644	593,026,374
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
5,565,091	3,797,966	Trade & Other Payables	3,797,966	5,565,091
-	-	Borrowings	-	-
1,885,916	2,246,782	Provisions	2,246,782	1,885,916
7,451,007	6,044,748	Total Current Liabilities	6,044,748	7,451,007
Non-Current Liabilities				
-	-	Borrowings	5,736,017	-
972,162	1,040,890	Provisions	1,040,890	972,162
972,162	1,040,890	Total Non-Current Liabilities	6,776,907	972,162
8,423,169	7,085,638	Total Liabilities	12,821,655	8,423,169
578,768,450	611,223,995	NET ASSETS	615,961,989	584,603,205
EQUITY				
117,834,994	120,630,791	Accumulated Surplus	145,319,035	133,795,299
408,165,346	440,735,556	Asset Revaluation Reserve	440,735,556	408,165,346
52,768,110	49,857,648	Other Reserves	29,907,398	42,642,560
578,768,450	611,223,995	TOTAL EQUITY	615,961,989	584,603,205

City of Campbelltown

Budgeted Statement of Changes in Equity

	Accumulated Surplus \$'s	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$'s	Other Reserves \$'s	TOTAL EQUITY \$'s
2017/2018 Actuals				
Balance at End of Previous Reporting Period	125,559,850	440,735,556	38,674,398	604,969,804
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for Year	5,918,341			5,918,341
Other Comprehensive Income				
Gain on Revaluation of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment		(32,155,684)		(32,155,684)
Transfer to Accumulated Surplus on Sale of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	414,526	(414,526)		-
Share of Other Comprehensive Income-Joint Ventures & Associates	1,667			1,667
Other Equity Adjustments - Equity Accounted Council Businesses	34,322			34,322
Transfers Between Reserves	(14,093,712)		14,093,712	-
Balance at End of Period	117,834,994	408,165,346	52,768,110	578,768,450
2018/2019 Original Budget				
Balance at End of Previous Reporting Period	130,220,830	440,735,556	39,652,648	610,609,034
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for Year	614,961			614,961
Other Comprehensive Income				
Gain on Revaluation of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment		-		-
Share of Other Comprehensive Income-Joint Ventures & Associates	-			-
Transfer to Accumulated Surplus on Sale of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-		-
Transfers Between Reserves	(10,205,000)		10,205,000	-
Balance at End of Period	120,630,791	440,735,556	49,857,648	611,223,995
2018/2019 1st Review				
Balance at End of Previous Reporting Period	130,220,830	440,735,556	39,652,648	610,609,034
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for Year	5,352,955			5,352,955
Other Comprehensive Income				
Gain on Revaluation of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment		-		-
Share of Other Comprehensive Income-Joint Ventures & Associates	-			-
Transfer to Accumulated Surplus on Sale of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-		-
Transfers Between Reserves	9,745,250		(9,745,250)	-
Balance at End of Period	145,319,035	440,735,556	29,907,398	615,961,989
2018/2019 2nd Review				
Balance at End of Previous Reporting Period	117,834,994	408,165,346	52,768,110	578,768,450
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for Year	5,834,755			5,834,755
Other Comprehensive Income				
Gain on Revaluation of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment		-		-
Share of Other Comprehensive Income-Joint Ventures & Associates	-			-
Transfer to Accumulated Surplus on Sale of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-		-
Transfers Between Reserves	10,125,550		(10,125,550)	-
Balance at End of Period	133,795,299	408,165,346	42,642,560	584,603,205

City of Campbelltown

Budgeted Cash Flow Statement

2017/2018 Actuals \$'s	2018/2019 Original Budget \$'s		2018/2019 1st Review \$'s	2018/2019 2nd Review \$'s
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
<u>Receipts</u>				
53,782,140	48,284,411	Operating Receipts	55,095,555	55,435,155
377,725	280,350	Interest Receipts	280,350	404,600
<u>Payments</u>				
(35,599,140)	(36,434,100)	Operating Payments to Suppliers & Employees	(41,132,750)	(41,314,050)
-	-	Finance Payments	-	-
18,560,725	12,130,661	Net Cash Provided by (or Used in) Operating Activities	14,243,155	14,525,705
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
<u>Receipts</u>				
242,734	41,500	Amounts Specifically for New or Upgraded Assets	2,773,100	2,810,800
138,988	180,000	Sale of Replaced Assets	238,200	247,900
-	-	Sale of Surplus Assets	-	-
2,710	5,000	Repayments of Loans by Community Groups	5,000	5,000
-	-	Distributions Received from Equity Accounted Council Businesses	-	-
<u>Payments</u>				
(5,901,160)	(6,808,950)	Expenditure on Renewal/Replacement of Assets	(17,383,200)	(17,345,350)
(2,230,497)	(2,069,100)	Expenditure on New/Upgraded Assets	(10,115,650)	(10,278,250)
(7,747,225)	(8,651,550)	Net Cash Provided by (or Used in) Investing Activities	(24,482,550)	(24,559,900)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
<u>Receipts</u>				
-	-	Proceeds from Borrowings	-	-
92,278	-	Proceeds from Bonds & Deposits	-	-
<u>Payments</u>				
(116,191)	-	Repayment of Borrowings	-	-
(569,252)	-	Repayment of Bonds & Deposits	-	-
(593,165)	-	Net Cash Provided by (or Used in) Financing Activities	-	-
10,220,335	3,479,111	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash Held	(10,239,395)	(10,034,195)
11,144,648	4,503,378	Cash & Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	4,503,378	21,364,983
21,364,983	7,982,489	CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	(5,736,017)	11,330,788

City of Campbelltown

Budgeted Uniform Presentation of Finances

2017/2018 Actuals \$'s	2018/2019 Original Budget \$'s		2018/2019 1st Review \$'s	2018/2019 2nd Review \$'s
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
50,596,742	48,573,711	Income	55,384,855	55,848,705
(44,304,248)	(48,000,250)	less Expenses	(52,805,000)	(52,824,750)
6,292,494	573,461	Operating Surplus/(Deficit) (a)	2,579,855	3,023,955
CAPITAL ACTIVITIES				
Net Outlays on Existing Assets				
5,901,160	6,808,950	Capital Expenditure on Renewal and Replacement of Existing Assets	17,383,200	17,345,350
11,051,745	11,566,150	less Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment	11,672,250	11,510,700
138,988	180,000	less Proceeds from Sale of Replaced Assets	238,200	247,900
(5,289,573)	(4,937,200)	Net Outlays on Existing Assets (b)	5,472,750	5,586,750
Net Outlays on New and Upgraded Assets				
2,230,497	2,069,100	Capital Expenditure on New and Upgraded Assets	10,115,650	10,278,250
242,734	41,500	less Amounts Received Specifically for New and Upgraded Assets	2,773,100	2,810,800
-	-	less Proceeds from Sale of Surplus Assets	-	-
1,987,763	2,027,600	Net Outlays on New and Upgrade Assets (c)	7,342,550	7,467,450
9,594,304	3,483,061	Net Lending/(Borrowing) for Financial Year (a) - (b) - (c)	(10,235,445)	(10,030,245)

Funding transactions associated with accommodating the above net overall funding deficit, or applying the over net funding surplus, are as follows:

-	New Borrowings	-	-
-	Repayment of Principal	-	-
5,000	(Increase)/Decrease in Loans to Community Groups	5,000	5,000
(8,950)	(Increase)/Decrease in Equity Accounted Council Businesses	(8,950)	(8,950)
(3,479,111)	(Increase)/Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents	10,239,395	10,034,195
(3,483,061)	TOTAL FUNDING TRANSACTIONS	10,235,445	10,030,245

		FINANCIAL INDICATORS	Target	
		Operating Surplus Ratio		
6,292,494	573,461	Operating Surplus (a)	2,579,855	3,023,955
50,596,742	48,573,711	Total Operating Income (b)	55,384,855	55,848,705
12.4%	1.2%	Operating Surplus Ratio = (a) divide (b)	1	4.7%
		Net Financial Liabilities Ratio		
(16,471,554)	(3,807,980)	Net Financial Liabilities (Total Liabilities less Financial Assets) (c)	9,910,526	(6,432,359)
50,596,742	48,573,711	Total Operating Income (d)	55,384,855	55,848,705
(33%)	(8%)	Net Financial Liabilities Ratio = (c) divide (d)	2	18%
		Interest Cover Ratio		
17,790	0	Interest Expense (e)	0	0
377,725	280,350	Interest Income (f)	280,350	404,600
50,596,742	48,573,711	Total Operating Income (g)	55,384,855	55,848,705
(0.7%)	(0.6%)	Interest Cover Ratio = (e) - (f) divide (g)	3	(0.5%)
		Asset Sustainability Ratio		
5,762,172	6,628,950	Capital Expenditure on Renewal & Replacement of Assets (h)	17,145,000	17,097,450
3,046,234	11,684,000	Depreciation/Optimal Level of Asset Renewal and Replacement Expenditure as per I& (i)	11,684,000	11,684,000
189%	57%	Asset Sustainability Ratio = (h) divide (i)	4	147%
		Asset Consumption Ratio		
575,728,135	606,883,768	Carrying Amount of Depreciable Assets (j)	625,340,268	574,320,558
747,394,222	618,449,918	Gross Value of Depreciable Assets (k)	637,012,518	585,831,258
77%	98%	Asset Sustainability Ratio = (j) divide (k)	5	98%

City of Campbelltown

Budgeted Funding Statement

RECURRENT & NEW INITIATIVES

INCOME

Rates	37,876,411
Statutory Charges	1,026,400
User Charges	5,444,200
Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	2,464,850
Investment Income	280,350
Reimbursements	904,150
Other Revenues	568,400
Net Gain-Joint Ventures & Associates	8,950

TOTAL INCOME

EXPENSES

Employee Costs	14,030,800
Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses	22,403,300
Finance Costs	-
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	11,566,150
Net Loss-Joint Ventures & Associates	-

TOTAL EXPENSES

OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)

Add Back Capital-Renewal & Replacement Income	(581,900)
Add Back Depreciation	11,566,150

NET RECURRENT & NEW INITIATIVES (ex Depreciation)

	2018/2019 Original Budget	2018/2019 1st Review	Proposed Movements	2018/2019 2nd Review
INCOME				
Rates	37,876,411	38,092,505	-	38,092,505
Statutory Charges	1,026,400	1,027,700	40,250	1,067,950
User Charges	5,444,200	5,581,800	57,100	5,638,900
Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	2,464,850	6,078,300	9,650	6,087,950
Investment Income	280,350	280,350	124,250	404,600
Reimbursements	904,150	1,145,550	183,250	1,328,800
Other Revenues	568,400	3,169,700	49,350	3,219,050
Net Gain-Joint Ventures & Associates	8,950	8,950	-	8,950
TOTAL INCOME	48,573,711	55,384,855	463,850	55,848,705
EXPENSES				
Employee Costs	14,030,800	13,904,800	(333,900)	13,570,900
Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses	22,403,300	27,227,950	515,200	27,743,150
Finance Costs	-	-	-	-
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	11,566,150	11,672,250	(161,550)	11,510,700
Net Loss-Joint Ventures & Associates	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENSES	48,000,250	52,805,000	19,750	52,824,750
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	573,461	2,579,855	444,100	3,023,955
Add Back Capital-Renewal & Replacement Income	(581,900)	(4,119,400)	(7,450)	(4,126,850)
Add Back Depreciation	11,566,150	11,672,250	(161,550)	11,510,700
NET RECURRENT & NEW INITIATIVES (ex Depreciation)	11,557,711	10,132,705	275,100	10,407,805
CAPITAL PROJECTS				
Income				
Capital-New Income	41,500	2,773,100	37,700	2,810,800
Capital-Renewal & Replacement Income	581,900	4,119,400	7,450	4,126,850
Physical Resources Received Free of Charge	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Replaced Assets	180,000	238,200	9,700	247,900
Proceeds from Sale of Surplus Assets	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS INCOME	803,400	7,130,700	54,850	7,185,550
Expenditure				
Capital-New Expense	2,069,100	10,115,650	162,600	10,278,250
Capital-Renewal & Replacement Expense	6,808,950	17,383,200	(37,850)	17,345,350
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS EXPENDITURE	8,878,050	27,498,850	124,750	27,623,600
NET CAPITAL WORKS	(8,074,650)	(20,368,150)	(69,900)	(20,438,050)
RESERVE TRANSFERS				
Transfers from Reserve				
Asset Replacement Reserve	261,450	471,050	-	471,050
Committed Works Reserve	-	13,634,900	-	13,634,900
Reserves Development Reserve	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS FROM RESERVE	261,450	14,105,950	-	14,105,950
Transfers to Reserve				
Asset Replacement Reserve	883,650	821,800	4,850	826,650
Renewal & Replacement Reserve	4,896,900	3,538,900	(385,150)	3,153,750
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO RESERVE	5,780,550	4,360,700	(380,300)	3,980,400
NET RESERVE TRANSFERS	(5,519,100)	9,745,250	380,300	10,125,550
LOANS & LEASES				
Loans & Leases Receivable				
New Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Athelstone Football Club Loan	1,750	1,750	-	1,750
Hectorville Sports & Community Club Loan	6,250	6,250	-	6,250
Athelstone Football Club Lease	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Campbelltown City Soccer Club Lease	3,250	3,250	-	3,250
TOTAL LOANS & LEASES RECEIVABLE	21,250	21,250	-	21,250
Loans & Leases Payable				
Loan Principal Repayments	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LOANS & LEASES PAYABLE	-	-	-	-
NET LOANS & LEASES	21,250	21,250	-	21,250
OTHER				
Other				
Cash & Investments	2,014,789	468,945	(585,500)	(116,555)
TOTAL OTHER	2,014,789	468,945	(585,500)	(116,555)
Funding Surplus/(Deficit)	0	0	0	0

Budget Review Request Movements

1st Budget Review vs 2nd Budget Review

Description	Current Budget	Proposed Budget	Increase/ (Decrease)	Comments
Capital Works (New)				
Disaster Recovery Cabling - ARC & Depot	0	(29,800)	(29,800)	Expenditure incurred to fund disaster recovery cabling at the ARC and Depot. This expense will be offset by grant funding to be received upon completion of the works.
	0	29,800	29,800	
CMO Redevelopment Building (New)	974,850	956,100	(18,750)	\$18,750 transferred to CMO Redevelopment - Plant & Equipment to partially fund the purchase of the new screen/scoreboard.
Park & Reserve Furniture - New	0	(7,900)	(7,900)	Income received from service clubs for the installation of park benches.
	0	7,900	7,900	
Magill Girl Guides - Lighting and IT Provisions	10,000	4,000	(6,000)	This project has now been completed. Savings have been transferred to fund kitchen renovations at the site.
Cameras for General Inspector's Vehicles	0	2,350	2,350	Unexpected purchase of dash cams for the safety of General Inspectors.
ARC Campbelltown - Plant & Equipment (New)	5,700	10,550	4,850	Purchase of capital equipment which has been funded from ARC operations.
ARC Campbelltown - Furniture and Fittings (New)	1,700	7,900	6,200	Unexpected purchase of tables and stools. These have been funded from ARC operations.
Purchase of Rubbish Bins	30,000	45,000	15,000	Greater than expected expenditure on the purchase of wheelie bins for new properties and replacement bins.
CMO Redevelopment - Plant & Equipment Purchases	265,650	385,650	120,000	Transfer of the \$120K budget for the purchase of a big screen/scoreboard from CMO Redevelopment - Building.
Balance of Capital Works (New)	6,054,650	6,055,900	1,250	
TOTAL Capital Works (New)	7,342,550	7,467,450	124,900	
New Initiatives				
Private Works - Third Creek Stabilisation, Magill	(30,000)	(69,000)	(39,000)	Greater than expected contribution received from SAPN for creek stabilisation.
Easement Contributions	(17,500)	(27,500)	(10,000)	Council resolution 2 October 2018 \$10,000 compensation for the loss of the easement at 8 Athol Avenue, Tranmere.
Aboriginal Trainee/Apprentice	0	20,000	20,000	Council resolution 4 December 2018 Indigenous trainee at \$40,000 per year (pro rata \$20,000 for year one)
Balance of New Initiatives	2,017,500	2,018,700	1,200	
TOTAL New Initiatives	1,970,000	1,942,200	(27,800)	
Capital Works (Renewal & Replacement)				
CMO Redevelopment - Building (R&R)	5,262,300	5,161,050	(101,250)	\$101,250 transferred to CMO Redevelopment - Plant & Equipment to partially fund the purchase of the big screen/scoreboard.
CMO Redevelopment - Car Park Lighting	105,600	90,600	(15,000)	Savings transferred to fund the oval lighting project at Campbelltown Memorial Oval.
Magill Girl Guides - Kitchen Renovation	10,000	16,100	6,100	This project has now been completed. Savings have been transferred from the budget allocation earmarked for the lighting and IT provision works for the building to further fund the kitchen renovations.
ARC Campbelltown - Plant & Equipment (R&R)	0	12,050	12,050	Purchase of capital equipment which has been funded from ARC operations.
CMO Redevelopment - Oval Lighting	367,000	382,000	15,000	Savings to cover the additional cost has been transferred from the car park lighting project.
Tennis Court Resurfacing - Campbelltown Tennis & Netball Club	0	15,700	15,700	Council resolution 4 December 2018 \$12,550 for repairs to tennis courts. An additional \$3,150 contribution will be received from the club to fund the remainder of the repairs.
Tennis Court Resurfacing - Athelstone Tennis Club	0	20,350	20,350	Council resolution 4 December 2018 \$20,350 for repairs to tennis courts.
Balance of Capital Works (Renewal & Replacement)	11,638,300	11,647,500	9,200	
TOTAL Capital Works (Renewal & Replacement)	17,383,200	17,345,350	(37,850)	

Budget Review Request Movements

1st Budget Review vs 2nd Budget Review

Description	Current Budget	Proposed Budget	Increase/ (Decrease)	Comments
Capital Works Income (Renewal & Replacement)				
Tennis Court Resurfacing - Campbelltown Tennis (Income only)	0	(3,150)	(3,150)	Repairs to the courts exceeded the budget allocated in the Council resolution on 4 December 2018. A \$3,150 contribution has been received from the club to fund the remainder of the repairs.
Library Lounge Chair Replacement Income	0	(2,450)	(2,450)	Income received from Friends of the Library to partially fund replacement of library chairs.
Balance of Capital Works Income (Renewal & Replacement)	(4,119,400)	(4,121,250)	(1,850)	
TOTAL Capital Works Income (Renewal & Replacement)	(4,119,400)	(4,126,850)	(7,450)	
Recurrent				
ARC Campbelltown - Operations	867,000	758,650	(108,350)	Transfer of budget to fund ARC repairs and maintenance and plant and equipment purchases.
Investment Interest	(255,250)	(344,800)	(89,550)	Higher than expected cash levels has increased expected income from investment interest.
Tree Maintenance & Replacement	669,300	591,700	(77,600)	Greater than expected income from reimbursements for tree removal.
ARC Campbelltown - Swimming Programs	(1,713,750)	(1,770,000)	(56,250)	An increase in expected ARC Swimming Program income due to increased enrolments. This is mostly offset by increased costs of providing swimming operations.
Infrastructure Services Co-ordinators	632,400	583,300	(49,100)	Expected savings in salaries for depot co-ordinators due to two retirements. These positions are being backfilled by internal staff, with savings being used to employ agency staff in the field.
Parking	(76,800)	(118,300)	(41,500)	Increase in projected income from parking fines.
Elected Members	246,050	229,750	(16,300)	Council resolution 4 December 2018 Set a sitting fee for the CEO Performance Management Panel and utilise savings in the Mayoral allowance to fund an Aboriginal apprentice.
Council Assessment Panel	19,900	26,650	6,750	Council resolution 4 December 2018 Increase sitting fees to \$500 for the presiding member and \$400 for the other members.
Storm Damage	21,350	78,900	57,550	Greater than expected staff time has been required due to storm damage. The increase in budget has been offset with staff time from various other maintenance budgets.
Hard Rubbish Collection Service	120,000	180,000	60,000	Greater than expected take up of the annual hard waste collection by residents. This has been partially offset by savings in mattress collection.
ARC Campbelltown - Repairs & Maintenance	0	90,000	90,000	Transfer of budget from ARC operations to fund ongoing maintenance to the facility.
Balance of Recurrent	(12,632,905)	(12,655,855)	(22,950)	
TOTAL Recurrent	(12,102,705)	(12,350,005)	(247,300)	
TOTAL NON-BALANCE SHEET	10,473,645	10,278,145	(195,500)	
Balance Sheet				
Cash & Investments	(468,945)	116,555	585,500	Decrease in cash required to fund Council's operation in 2018/2019 based on this projected budget review.
Renewal and Replacement Reserve	3,538,900	3,153,750	(385,150)	Decrease in allocation to this reserve due to changes in budgeted Capital - Renewal & Replacement Works.
Balance of Balance Sheet	(13,543,600)	(13,548,450)	(4,850)	
TOTAL BALANCE SHEET	(10,473,645)	(10,278,145)	195,500	
TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	
Total New Initiatives			(27,800)	
Total Recurrent			(247,300)	
Total Capital Works Income (Renewal & Replacement)			(7,450)	
TOTAL OPERATING			(282,550)	
TOTAL BUDGET (SURPLUS)/DEFICIT BOUGHT FORWARD			0	
Total Capital Works (New)			124,900	
Total Capital Works (Renewal & Replacement)			(37,850)	
Total Balance Sheet			195,500	
TOTAL CAPITAL			282,550	

11.6 Elected Member Budget Request – Denis Morrissey Park

General Manager Infrastructure Services, Andrian Wiguna's Report

Purpose of Report

To seek Council endorsement of the proposed equipment at Denis Morrissey Park as part of the formulation of the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.

Strategic Plan Link

- Strategy 1.3.1 Provide leisure services that deliver a wide range of sporting, leisure and recreational opportunities
- Strategy 1.3.4 Review of the profile of the City's residents and their needs

Background

The existing Four Paws Dog Park was built in the 2012/2013 financial year which has proven to be very successful and is one of the very well utilised public open spaces in the City. It has an open grass area, vegetation mound, play activities (jumping hurdles, boulders, weaving posts, balancing bridge, tunnel, jumping insert), rubbish bin, dog bag dispenser, drinking fountain and benches.

Council has received a request from Elected Member to add additional items to the Four Paws Dog Park.

Discussion

It is proposed that the following equipment be installed at the existing Four Paws Dog Park:

- 2 x doggy jump rings. Materials for this product specified below:
 - (a) UV Stable Post Consumer Recycled HDPE
 - (b) Powder Coated Marine Grade Aluminium
 - (c) Stainless Steel Fasteners



- 1 x doggy peak. Materials for this product specified below:
 - (a) UV Stable Post Consumer Recycled HDPE
 - (b) Powder Coated Marine Grade Aluminium
 - (c) Stainless Steel Fasteners



- 5 x recycled tyres where Council could engage an artist to undertake some artworks on the tyre to make it colourful.
- 2 x Doggy Tunnel Curved. Materials for this product specified below:
 - (a) UV Stable Post Consumer Recycled HDPE
 - (b) Powder Coated Marine Grade Aluminium
 - (c) Stainless Steel Fasteners
 - (d) Roto Moulded Plastic



Although Staff have considered a number of play equipment, due to the finalisation of the dog park expansion consultation, Staff are recommending that Council please consider this budget request following assessment of the feedback from the current consultation regarding the expansion of the Dog Park.

Social Implications

Dog parks provide an area where dogs can play and run freely off leash to exercise and socialise with other dogs in a safe and secure environment. Dog parks are also recognised for the social benefits for dog owners who congregate at these parks.

Environmental Implications

Some bushes/small trees within the existing Four Paws Dog Park will need to be removed in order to install more equipment to the Four Paws Dog Park.

Asset Management Implications

The anticipated useful life is in the order of 20 years and will be included in the Council's Infrastructure Asset Management Plan.

Governance / Risk Management

A risk assessment will be carried out for project as part of the project plan.

Community Engagement

This report was prepared following request from the Elected Members.

Regional Implications

There are no regional implications in relation to this report.

Financial Implications

Should Council support the proposed equipment at Denis Morrissey Park, consideration should be given to allocating \$16,000 at the time of formulating the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget. The installation of all equipment will be classified as Capital – New.

Proposed Equipment	Cost (\$)
Doggy Jump Rings x 2	\$4,000
Doggy Peak x 1	\$3,000
Doggy Tunnel Curved x 2	\$7,000
Tyres	\$ 500
Artist	\$1,500

Recommendation

That Council consider allocating \$16,000 in the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget for the installation of the following equipment and the engagement of artist:

- **2 x Doggy Jump Rings**
- **1 x Doggy Peak**
- **5 x Tyres**
- **2 x Doggy Tunnel Curved**

in Denis Morrissey Park (Capital – New) subject to this proposal complementing the final outcome of the current community consultation for the Dog Park extension.

11.7 Elected Member Budget Request – Shade Structure at Murray Park Reserve

General Manager Infrastructure Services, Andrian Wiguna's Report

Purpose of Report

To seek Council's endorsement on the budget request for improvements at Murray Park Reserve as part of the formulation of the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.

Strategic Plan Link

- Strategy 1.3.1 Provide leisure services that deliver a wide range of sporting, leisure and recreational opportunities
- Strategy 1.5.1 Improve infrastructure to support and promote a healthy lifestyle
- Strategy 2.1.4 Provide effective Community and stakeholder engagement to support informed decision making processes

Background

Council received an Elected Member request to install a shade structure over play equipment in Murray Park Reserve to provide a safe location for the local children who use the playground.

The following three photos were taken by Staff on 8 February 2019 for Elected Members' information at 12:30 pm:



Photo 1: Photo Taken from the Western side towards Balmoral Avenue, Magill where one tree is within the playground



Photo 2: Photo Taken from the Northern side looking over Murray Park Reserve where the tree branches may have impact on the proposed shade structure



Photo 3: Photo Taken from the Southern side looking to Flora Avenue, Magill where one tree is within the playground and two trees are in the close proximity to the playground

Murray Park Reserve is a neighbourhood sized playground in Magill that was constructed in 2005. It is in good condition and listed as a low priority for replacement in the Playground and Exercise Equipment Plan (10-20 years) however is highly used and its function is recognised to provide limited creative, social and physical play opportunities for a limited type of ability.

Fencing was installed in 2018 after requests from the Elected Members and Community. The playground was highlighted for improvements at the Council meeting held on 18 December 2018. The motion was passed that Staff to prepare a report (following Community consultation) including costings of an appropriate upgrade to the play equipment located in the north eastern corner of the Murray Park Reserve. This is to include additional pieces of play equipment and to be presented to Council in time for consideration the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.

Discussion

It is clear from the below aerial map (approximately 6 months old) that no trees have been planted on the northern side of Murray Park Reserve. Furthermore, as shown in the above three photos and the aerial map below, there are two trees within the playground and two other trees are in close proximity to the playground where the tree branches will potentially have impact on the installation of the proposed shade structure. In a worst case scenario, two trees need to be removed.



Consultation with the Community on a playground upgrade at Murray Park Reserve commenced on Monday 4 February 2019 and will close at 5.00 pm on Monday 25 February 2019. Once the feedback is received, Staff will then determine the design for the future playground and rather than considering installing a new shade structure, explore the possibility of incorporating planting along the northern and western side of the playground to enhance and provide additional shading area in lieu of installing a new shade structure.

However should Council determine to install the shade structure, the estimated cost is approximately \$30,000.

Social Implications

Council's playgrounds are designed to promote a variety of play opportunities including social, physical and creative play. The aim of this proposal is to increase the use of the reserves by local residents of all ages and abilities.

One of the recommended actions from Council's Social Plan is that children and young people review and rate playgrounds that are due for works, for suitability, accessibility, age appropriateness and enjoyment.

Environmental Implications

There are no environmental implications in relation to this report.

Asset Management Implications

There are no asset management implications in relation to this report. The useful life for the shade structure is 15 year U/V warranty and the depreciation is approximately \$2,000 per year.

Governance / Risk Management

A risk assessment will be carried out for the project as part of the project plan should a shade structure be installed in the future.

Community Engagement

This report was prepared following a request from an Elected Member.

Regional Implications

There are no regional implications in relation to this report.

Financial Implications

Should Council consider the planting option, there will be no additional budget required as the work can be incorporated into the annual tree planting program. However, should Council decide to install a new shade structure, a budget of \$30,000 as Capital-New should be considered at the time of formulating the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.

Recommendation

That Staff consider planting additional trees to provide increased shade once the consultation on the possible upgrade to the Murray Park Reserve play equipment has been considered by Council.

11.8 Budget Request - Variable Messaging Signs

General Manager Urban Planning & Leisure Services, Kevin Lowe's Report

Purpose of Report

To purchase two VMS (Variable Messaging Signs) to support better communication through two key infrastructure project and ongoing for wider Council use.

Strategic Plan Link

Strategy 2.3.1 Establish strategic and / or collaborative partnerships and explore new technologies to create greater opportunities for Council to improve service delivery

Background

As Members would be aware, Council has just commenced two key infrastructure projects at two of its shopping precincts known as Campbelltown Village and Magill Village (the latter in conjunction with Burnside Council).

The works include the undergrounding of power lines in these locations over the next 10-12 months, which will be followed by landscaping and paving works that are estimated to take a further 6 months.

As such communicating with traffic users and the general public, confirming that these precincts are open for business during the works is important and Staff believe that the use of VMS (attached) is an excellent way to communicate with the Community.

Discussion

Staff are recommending the purchase of two of these units to assist in providing vital directional messaging across to road users while works proceed whilst also promoting these precincts are open for business to reduce the impact on trade while works occur.

As Council will be working in these two precincts for approximately two years, Staff felt it best to purchase these units as opposed to hiring these for the projects.

Hiring costs would be in the order of \$80 / day as opposed to a purchase price of approximately \$30,000 each unit.

As these are long running projects (approximately 18 months), the hire of these boards would be a large cost and would outweigh the purchase price, as the purchase price is a year's rental.

The messaging boards would provide a valuable communication tool for Council during these projects and into the future with an estimated useful life of ten years. They would become a key piece of plant for Council to promote and communicate information about upcoming projects, road works and the promotion of ongoing events like the Santos Tour Down Under (when Council is involved), Moonlight Markets, Food Trail Tours or Pizza Festival, with the advantage of being able to move these around the City.

At a recent information session with the Campbelltown Traders they raised the idea of using one of these VMS units to help advise the Community that the precinct is open for business during the works. Staff agree this would be a powerful and eye catching tool to reinforce these messages.

Staff in the past have hired VMS units for various events and projects, however these costs would be saved if Council owned their own units.

With the new technology, the visual messaging can include images in various colours, are solar powered with rechargeable batteries and can be operated remotely by smart phone apps and GPS capabilities.

Social Implications

These units significantly improve communication options to keep residents informed and would be useful in various situations including emergencies to provide key information.

Environmental Implications

The unit runs on rechargeable batteries powered by Solar panels.

Asset Management Implications

As a new asset, it would need to be depreciated and thus allow for its replacement after its projected 10-year lifecycle at approximately \$3,000 per unit per year.

Governance / Risk Management

Improved communication is a key tool in managing risk and having these units allows for the use of them in emergencies, in place of trying to secure hire units that may be used by others in the same situation.

Also having these available for road works significantly improves commutation with drivers and as a result would help minimise risk to users in these areas.

Community Engagement

These units would allow improved communication with the Community by having visual ads as opposed to set signage that catch the attention of passers-by.

As outlined they would be key plant used for the two Village projects over a long period during the works and also to promote the centres and the businesses within them.

Regional Implications

The units would assist people visiting or driving through the area by having information displayed that is easy to read, thus improving the overall experience of being in Campbelltown.

Financial Implications

Some of these cost may be offset against the two Village PLEC projects as the hire of these units would be required, however if these were purchased as Capital-New at \$30,000 each, they would pay for themselves in a short time given the hire costs that would be incurred.

Recommendation

That Council consider a budget allocation of \$60,000 at the time of formulating the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget for the purchase of two Variable Message Signs.

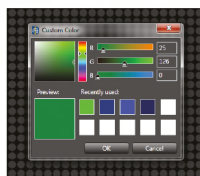
TRAILER MOUNTED VMS

PCMS-320TRC

State of the art full-matrix trailer-mounted portable variable message sign that comes with the RGB COLOUR RAINBOW TECHNOLOGY. It's the industry's first PCMS with over 16,000 colours to design or create special colour messages on the sign. PCMS-320TRC also features tilt and rotate solar panels plus the JamLogic fleet management software. This unit is built with the highest quality construction to provide the most reliable colour message sign on the market. PCMS-320TRC is the perfect model to use in special events and portable advertising.



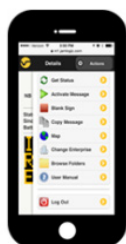
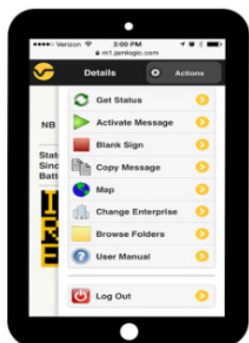
Product code: LED-VM-PCMS320TRC



RAINBOW TECHNOLOGY

Ver-Mac's Rainbow Technology creates over 16,000 colours that can be displayed in a message or in a graphic design. The red, green and blue (RGB) hues are mixed together to create colours. Choose from a standard list or create your own by utilising the colour wheel. The sky is the limit with Rainbow Technology!

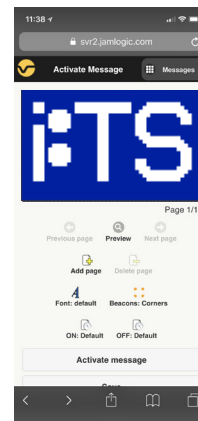
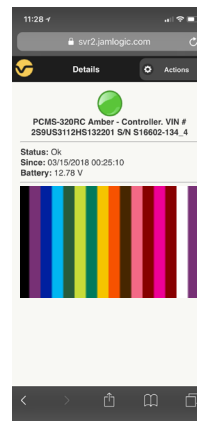
JAMLOGIC WEB APPLICATION FOR SMART DEVICES



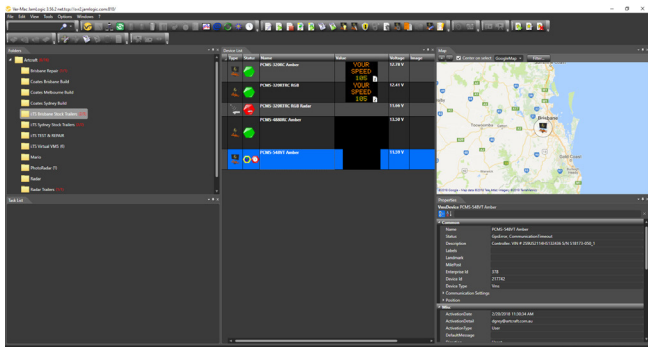
State of the art technology replacing the need for an on-board controller. Change your message, set parameters, check battery status and so much more from any smart device. There are two options for connectivity:

- Direct Wifi connection within range of the sign
- Logging in to the web based internet application

Contains all of the menu options you can see via your pc or laptop. Couldn't be easier!



TRAILER MOUNTED VMS



JAMLOGIC FLEET MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE

Our high speed modem with GPS allows you to maximise your productivity, efficiency and profitability, all remotely from your office or home. The JamLogic software is FREE and you get all the updates at no extra cost.

- Monitor, maintain and manage your signs from any PC, laptop, tablet or smartphone
- View your equipment in a list and GPS map view
- Change a message on one or more signs simultaneously with a simple click
- View your messages and battery voltages
- Group your signs in folders (by customer, location, project... the choice is yours)
- Receive e-mail or text alerts (low battery, cellular failure etc)

MARKETS

- Highway maintenance / construction
- Department of Transport
- Special events (concerts, sporting, festivals)
- Law enforcement
- Business advertising

DISPLAY

- Display panel: 1680mm x 2648mm
- Rainbow Technology (up to 16,000 colours displayed)
- Full matrix of 30 x 48 pixels
- 10 LEDs per pixel (4 red, 3 green, 3 blue)
- Up to 3 lines of 8 characters per line
- Default character: 5 x 7 pixel of 330mm
- Display sign rotates 360 degrees for perfect setting
- Plug and play display modules for simplified maintenance

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT

- Overall length: 3829mm
- Overall width: 2096mm
- Travelling height: 2845mm
- Operating height: 4705mm
- Axle/suspension: 1588kg
- Weight (approx.): 1080kg

OPTIONS (Other options available)

- Battery charger
- Radar
- Data logger (requires radar)

POWER SUPPLY CONFIGURATION

- **TILT-AND-ROTATE SOLAR PANELS** - Panels tilt to a 45-degree angle to provide maximum solar recharging all year round
- Various configurations of solar panels and batteries are available to meet your needs

HIGH QUALITY CONSTRUCTION

- **Powder coated superior finish** - Impact, humidity, salt spray and rust resistant
- **4 levelling jacks** - For stabilisation and easy transportation
- **Electro-hydraulic lift mechanism** - For quick and effortless deployment
- **Heavy-duty plastic fenders** - For durability and easy replacement
- **Plastic battery boxes** - To minimise battery corrosion
- **Lockable control box** - for security
- **50mm tow ball housing** - For easy towing



Long lasting sealed batteries - No maintenance required



- 1-year warranty on complete trailers
- 2-year warranty on Ver-mac manufactured electronics

11.9 Budget Request – Second Footpath Request

General Manager Infrastructure Services, Andrian Wiguna's Report

Purpose of Report

To seek Council endorsement of the proposed second footpath installations within the City of Campbelltown.

Strategic Plan Link

Strategy 1.1.1 A liveable Community with safe and connected neighbourhoods

Strategy 1.5.1 Improve infrastructure to support and promote a healthy lifestyle

Strategy 3.2.2 Safe, reliable and accessible pedestrian network

Background

Council's priority in relation to the footpaths, as per its Policy, is to provide a footpath on one side of each residential street and on both sides of arterial roads and major collector roads with an annual average daily traffic volume in excess of 3,000 vehicles per day and/or heavier pedestrian trafficked streets such as those servicing schools, shopping centres, retirement villages, bus routes etc.

The Footpath Master List that was developed in 2006 by Staff to prioritise the installation of new footpaths within the City. This was intended to be completed in 10 years, however, due to a number of reasons (including fund limitations, objection of individual proposals by local residents, terrain restrictions, developed gardens, cul-de-sac etc), this program is yet to be, and unlikely to be, completed.

Staff reviewed the need for the installation of footpaths in short cul-de-sacs where vehicular and pedestrian volumes are expected to be very low. In these road environments the need for footpaths, while desirable, is indeed a very low priority (short cul-de-sac to be less than 100m long). Therefore cul-de-sacs meeting the above criteria are considered a low priority in the Footpath Program and therefore have been placed at the end of the footpath program. The need for a footpath in these locations will be assessed by Staff on a case by case basis if a footpath request is received. There are 117 cul-de-sacs, of which 90 of them have road lengths less than 100m length with no footpath provided. Should Council believe that a footpath be provided to all streets, including streets shorter than 100 metres, funding should be considered in future budgets rather than in the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget formulation.

As the majority of the requests are now focusing on the request of the second footpath in the street, this report will only outline these requests by the residents and Elected Members as part of the implementation of the footpath work program.

Discussion

Concerns and requests have been raised by residents about the lack of paved footpaths in the following streets. Information has been summarised below:

- Birkinshaw Avenue, Tranmere is a minor collector road. There is currently a footpath on the western side of Birkinshaw Avenue and this footpath lies on the side with the Reserve, bus stop and school area. Since Birkinshaw Avenue, Tranmere has a school zone with a speed limit of 25km/h (when children are present), and is close to The Gums Reserve as well as the school, Staff recommend that a second footpath is warranted. However, due to the narrow verge in some areas, a 1.5 metre wide footpath may not be able to be installed in all sections of Birkinshaw Avenue. The cost to construct a second footpath on the eastern side of Birkinshaw Avenue between Brookside Avenue and Shakespeare Avenue is approximately \$40,000.
- Church Road, Campbelltown is a major collector road where an existing footpath has been provided on the northern side of Church Road. There is also a small section of second footpath on the southern side of Church Road between Lower North East Road and Coronation Avenue. Staff have since received requests from local residents to extend and provide a second footpath between Coronation Avenue and Hollister Avenue due to close proximity to the playground and tennis court in the area. Staff believe that a second footpath is warranted in this location. Furthermore, Council at its meeting on 18 December 2018 resolved to consider funding to install a paved footpath at this location as part of the formulation of the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget. The cost to provide a second footpath between Coronation Avenue and Hollister Avenue is approximately \$42,000.
- Denmead Avenue, Campbelltown Denmead Avenue, Campbelltown is directly behind the Campbelltown Shopping Centre and hence Staff believe that a second footpath is considered warranted. The cost to construct a second footpath in Denmead Avenue, Campbelltown (except the section between 1 Denmead Avenue and 5 Denmead Avenue, Campbelltown) is approximately \$49,000. The reason to not pave the section between the boundary of 1 Denmead Avenue and 5 Denmead Avenue, Campbelltown is due to this section often being used for deliveries and hence it is best to keep as it is. A request to install a second footpath in Denmead Avenue was considered last financial year, however it wasn't supported at that time.
- George Street, Paradise between Angelina Drive to River Drive, Paradise. This request has been submitted previously with Council resolving to consider funding \$120,000 at the time of formulating the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.

- Gladstone Avenue, Magill is a minor collector road where there is a concrete footpath on the eastern side of the road. Council has constructed a second footpath on the western side between Magill Road and Brookside Avenue in 2017/2018. While constructing the footpath in Gladstone Avenue, Staff have been approached by local residents to consider continuing a second footpath from Brookside Avenue to Shakespeare Avenue. Council also received a request from an Elected Member requesting to complete the footpath on the western side of Gladstone Avenue, Magill. Due to the narrow verge in some areas (less than 2 metres wide) in particularly between Brookside Avenue and Shakespeare Avenue, Magill, it is impossible to install a 1.5 metre wide footpath in some sections of Gladstone Avenue, Magill while still keeping all existing street trees in the area. The cost to construct a second footpath on the western side of Gladstone Avenue, Magill between Brookside Avenue and Shakespeare Avenue is approximately \$40,000.
- Melville Road, Paradise is a minor collector road with approximately 762 vehicles per day in 2009 and 580 vehicles per day recorded back in 2011 (which is considered quite low for a minor collector road). Staff received request from residents who reside on the western side in the past few years to consider providing a second footpath in the street due to residents having difficulty crossing the road and that the verge is not in a good condition for older people to walk on. The cost to install a second footpath in Melville Road, Paradise is approximately \$90,000. Staff believe a second footpath in Melville Road is not warranted at this time.
- Wyn Street, Campbelltown is a local road and Staff have received requests from residents requesting a second footpath due to the close proximity to the Charlesworth Reserve as well as a number of the blocks having been subdivided, hence the demands for a second footpath has increased. The cost to construct a footpath in Wyn Street, Campbelltown between Hancock Avenue and Reserve Road, Campbelltown is approximately \$47,000. Staff believe a second footpath in Wyn Street is not warranted at this time.

Social Implications

The importance of providing a second footpath in the street is to provide access for pedestrians, however this needs to be balanced with the reality that it not practical to install a second footpath in every street at this stage due to budgetary constraints.

Environmental Implications

There may be a few streets that requiring the removal of street trees, private trees, shrubs, bushes or plants for the construction of a footpath.

Asset Management Implications

The useful life for a paved footpath is approximately 40 years. All new footpath and pram ramps installed will be included in Council's Infrastructure Asset Management Plan and depreciated accordingly, adding to Council's recurrent budget.

Governance / Risk Management

There are no governance / risk management implications in relation to this report.

Community Engagement

No consultation has occurred however this report was prepared following requests from the Community.

Regional Implications

There are no regional implications in relation to this report.

Financial Implications

Should Council support the proposed second footpath installations as recommended by Staff, Council should consider allocating funding at the time of formulating the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.

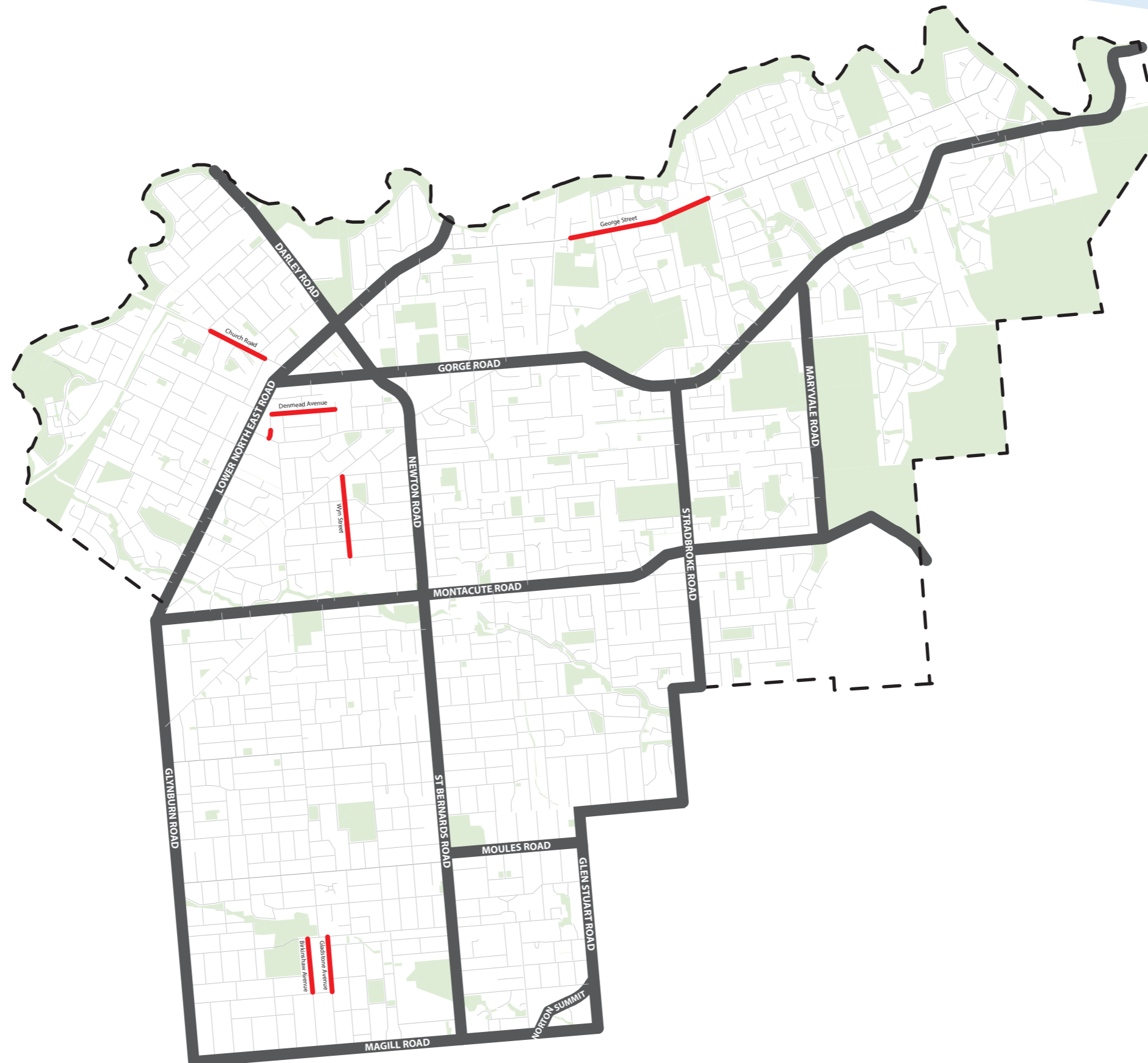
Proposed Streets	Estimated Cost	Annual Depreciation
Birkinshaw Avenue, Tranmere	\$ 40,000	\$ 1,000
Church Road, Campbelltown	\$ 42,000	\$ 1,050
Denmead Avenue, Campbelltown	\$ 49,000	\$ 1,225
George Street, Paradise	\$ 120,000	\$ 3,000
Gladstone Avenue, Magill	\$ 40,000	\$ 1,000

Recommendation

That Council consider allocating \$291,000 at the time of formulating the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget to construct a second footpath in the following streets:

- **Birkinshaw Avenue, Tranmere**
 - **Church Road, Campbelltown (between Coronation Avenue and Hollister Avenue)**
 - **Denmead Avenue, Campbelltown**
 - **George Street, Paradise (between Angelina Drive and River Drive)**
 - **Gladstone Avenue, Magill.**
-

OVERALL MAP - PROPOSED SECOND FOOTPATH



11.10 Budget Request – Hudson Avenue Drainage Reserve Improvements

General Manager Infrastructure Services, Andrian Wiguna's Report

Purpose of Report

To seek Council endorsement of the proposed options for improving the maintainability of the watercourse that runs between Hudson Avenue and Durant Avenue, Rostrevor.

Strategic Plan Link

Strategy 1.1.1 A liveable Community with safe and connected neighbourhoods

Strategy 1.5.1 Improve infrastructure to support and promote a healthy lifestyle

Background

This watercourse serves mainly as a means of conveying stormwater from drainage systems in roads to Fourth Creek. The watercourse has been piped over a number of years from Fourth Creek to Malpas Street and the section under Rostrevor College (in Adelaide Hills Council area) is also piped. The piped sections of drainage reserve north of Malpas Street also provide rubble walking paths and have water take-offs to provide moisture to the trees that were growing along the watercourse.

There are stormwater detention systems being built as part of the Hamilton Hill redevelopment, which include a flood control dam just north of New Norton Summit Road. All of these control structures mean that the watercourse only carries urban runoff, except in the most severe storms, and is generally dry between rain events.

Within the Campbelltown City Council the watercourse is contained in Drainage Reserves except for the section between Morialta Road and Glen Stuart Road and through one property immediately north of Morialta Road (see attached plan for the alignment of the watercourse).

In the past Council have received requests from abutting properties to pipe this section of the watercourse, mainly due to concern of erosion and impact to their fences.

Discussion

The section of the watercourse between Malpas Street and Hudson Avenue as shown on the picture attached is a maintenance challenge due to its location between back fences, inaccessibility, steep sides, and scouring caused by infrequent, however at times intense, flows from the urban catchment. It becomes very overgrown with weeds and is subject to growth of pest plants, both of which require treating by hand, as vehicle access is not possible (refer to the attached photos).

Staff believe that due to an increase of allotments' impervious areas in the upstream catchment, bank erosion along Hudson Creek has worsened. The winding characteristic of the creek also contribute to the bank erosion along the bend and instability of the creek bank.

To minimise the bank erosion, there is an option to either piping or installing the erosion matting/ lining along this section of the creek (environmental solution). In the past Staff have installed the embankment matting/lining to minimise erosion. However, it is impossible to install erosion matting/ lining in all sections of the watercourse due to the narrow and steepness of the creek bank.

Therefore, Staff believe to minimise the maintenance issues and risk to the abutting properties (in particular from further erosion/scouring), piping this section of this watercourse is the most feasible solution.

This option eliminates the scour problems and it will create a safe passage to undertake maintenance. It will also discourage dumping by providing clear views along the drainage reserve and furthermore, Council could continue the walking track (should the residents support it).

The anticipate cost to pipe approximately 150m of this watercourse is in the order of \$290,000. Should Council support this project, further discussion with residents would be required.

Social Implications

Improvements to the watercourse will reduce the current dumping and fence damage due to undermining and provide an improved environment for residents.

Environmental Implications

Although removing the watercourse is not an ideal solution from an environmental point of view, piping of this section will eliminate the weed growth where seeds can be transported by water flows. This option is also likely to reduce dumping and make it easier to remove what does occur by providing easier access to the drainage reserve.

Asset Management Implications

Any new asset built will be included in Council's Infrastructure Asset Management system and depreciated and maintained accordingly. With a useful life of 100 years, the annual depreciation expense will be in the order of \$2,900.

Governance / Risk Management

There are no governance / risk management implications in relation to this report.

Community Engagement

No consultation has occurred and it is suggested that consultation with the abutting residents needs to be undertaken. Any work in this section of the watercourse will require consultation with and approval from the Adelaide Mt Lofty Ranges Natural Resource Management Board.

Regional Implications

There are no regional implications in relation to this report.

Financial Implications

Should Council support the proposed work as discussed above, Council would need to consider allocating funding at the time of formulating the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.

Recommendation

That Council consider allocating \$290,000 to pipe the open water course between Hudson Avenue and Derwent Avenue at the time of formulating the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.



Hudson Avenue, Rostrevor – Creek Maintenance



Photo 1: Creek maintenance completed in 2018













11.11 Consent Items

Items within this section have been included for information and where it was considered that little discussion was foreshadowed.

These items have been listed together to allow the Members more time to consider the strategic and operational issues facing Council.

Members still have the opportunity to ask questions regarding these reports and to move alternative recommendations should they wish.

11.11A Nominations Sought for the Dog and Cat Management Board – Circular 6.6

Recommendation

That the correspondence from the Local Government Association dated 7 February 2019 be received.

11.11B Campbelltown Memorial Oval

Recommendation

That the correspondence from the South Australian Cricket Association Ltd dated 5 February 2019 be received.

11.11C Draft Development Assessment Regulations and Practice Directions

Team Leader Policy & Administration, Jodie Terp's Report

Purpose of Report

To advise Council of the proposed key differences in the current Development Regulations and the draft Development Assessment Regulations and Practice Directions relating to the new *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

Strategic Plan Link

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Strategy 3.3.1 | Ensure alignment of City of Campbelltown Development Plan with the State Planning Strategy and other relevant plans |
| Strategy 3.3.2 | Prepare feedback to influence the parameters of the new Planning and Design Code |

Background

Consultation is now open on the draft Development Assessment Regulations and Practice Directions, which will set out how the new development assessment framework will operate in the new planning system.

The *Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) (Development Assessment) Variation Regulations 2019* (the draft regulations) will replace the current Regulations (*Development Regulations 2008*) from mid-2019.

Discussion

In 2016, the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (PDI Act) was passed by the South Australian Parliament. The PDI Act is being 'switched on' in stages, and will be fully operational by July 2020. The PDI Act sets out a new way in which development applications will be assessed across the State.

The changes in the PDI Act are supported by the draft *Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) (Development Assessment) Variation Regulations 2019* (the draft Regulations), which are on consultation from 14 January to 1 March 2019.

The draft Regulations set out:

- how the new development assessment framework will operate
- the roles and responsibilities of applicants, state, local and other authorities in assessing applications
- the process for managing disputes in the development assessment.

A practice direction may specify procedural requirements relating to any matter under the legislation. Practice directions will likely address a range of matters currently covered by the *Development Regulations 2008*.

Throughout the new Act there are many specific instances where the State Planning Commission is allowed to issue a practice direction. They are issued by the Commission by a notice in the Government Gazette and must be published on the SA Planning Portal. The Commission also has the power to revoke or vary a practice direction through the same process of notification and publication.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the following elements may require the establishment of a practice direction:

- preparation of a regional plan
- assessment pathways
- the establishment and appointment of assessment panels.

The practice directions currently on consultation relate to:

- **Conditions** – gives direction on how conditions must be written to be consistent and enforceable.

- **Deemed Planning Consent Standard Conditions** - deemed consent notice may be given to the relevant authority if the relevant authority does not decide on an application within a prescribed time period. The deemed planning consent may include any conditions that a relevant authority imposes within 10 business days of receiving the notice, or if the relevant authority does not grant its own planning consent with conditions, any standard condition specified within a practice direction issued by the Commission will apply to the deemed planning consent.
- **Notification of Performance Assessed Development Applications** – gives direction on how public notification will be undertaken in accordance with the new legislation.
- **Restricted and Impact Assessed Development** – these forms of development will be required to be assessed by the State Planning Commission or the Minister, these will be similar to what is currently referred to as non-complying development. Impact Assessed development will be those requiring an environmental impact statement. Council will have the opportunity to comment on these applications.

The State Planning Commission has prepared a guide to the draft development assessment regulations and practice directions which is attached.

The key changes for Council include:

- **Public Notification** - Instead of an advertisement in the newspaper A2 signs will now be placed on the site during the notification period. The notification period during which submissions can be made has also been extended to 15 business days from 10.
- **Plans and Information required** - The information that is required to be lodged with applications has now been listed and provides much more detail and clarity.
- **Exclusions from definition of development** – Additions have been made to this list to include masonry ovens, screening attached to open structures, treehouses, retaining walls and fences to 3.1 metres and demolition of single storey buildings.
- **Planning Portal** – The biggest change of all will be the centralized planning portal through which all applications will be lodged from the middle of 2020. The Regulations give a little more detail as to how that will work with people still being able to come in to the Council office to lodge their applications.

A copy of all of the Practice Directions and the draft Regulations can be accessed via https://www.saplanningportal.sa.gov.au/have_your_say#current_consultations

Social Implications

There are no social implications in relation to this report.

Environmental Implications

There are no environmental implications in relation to this report.

Asset Management Implications

There are no asset management implications in relation to this report.

Governance / Risk Management

There are no governance / risk management implications in relation to this report.

Community Engagement

A fact sheet outlining what is changing and how this will affect residents is attached and hard copies will be available at the Council office and on the Council website.

Regional Implications

There are no regional implications in relation to this report.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications in relation to this report.

Recommendation

That the report be received.

11.11D Campbelltown and The Gums Landcare Group Works Agendas for 2019

Environment Projects Officer, Sue Graham's Report

Purpose of Report

To provide Council with the Campbelltown and The Gums Landcare Group Works Agendas for 2019 for consideration.

Strategic Plan Link

Strategy 4.3.1 Develop proactive and creative ways to engage Council and the Community in environmental management

Background

The Campbelltown Landcare Group has played an important role at Wadmore Park – Pulyonna Wirra for many years, managing weeds and enhancing biodiversity through plantings. Each year they provide Council with a copy of their works plan for consideration and endorsement.

The Gums Landcare Group are a relatively new group however have been very proactive in their short time through weed control and plantings around the new ERA pump station and along Third Creek.

Discussion

The attachments provide Council with both of the Landcare Groups' Work Agendas for 2019. As in previous years, Staff will continue to liaise with the Landcare Groups and provide support to assist them in achieving their goals in the conservation of biodiversity in Wadmore Park – Pulyonna Wirra and The Gums.

The Landcare Groups will be concentrating their efforts on caring for previous year's plantings, planting more local native species and controlling the spread of weeds.

Social Implications

Both Landcare Groups are made up of a group of volunteers who look after Wadmore Park – Pulyonna Wirra and The Gums Reserve near Third Creek. They encourage participation at their working bees by interested community members, thereby encouraging social interaction.

Environmental Implications

The Campbelltown Landcare Group's primary activities focus on enhancing biodiversity within Wadmore Park – Pulyonna Wirra through planting and weed control activities. They also undertake some trail maintenance work as required, ensuring that park visitors stay to tracks without disturbing areas of high biodiversity value.

The Gums Landcare Group have provided improved aesthetic, biodiverse plantings and weed management along Third Creek (consistent with the Third Creek Management Plan) and the ERA pump station site. They are also applying for a grant for some interpretative signage for native plant species located in the area.

Asset Management Implications

The work undertaken by Landcare helps contribute to improved biodiversity and vegetation management in Council reserves.

Governance / Risk Management

The Landcare Groups undertake their own risk management assessments and have their own insurance cover.

Community Engagement

There are no Community engagement implications in relation to this report.

Regional Implications

The work undertaken by Landcare Groups contributes to the improvement of downstream areas.

Financial Implications

At its meeting held on 4 December 2018 Council resolved to consider providing an annual grant of \$5,000 to the Campbelltown Landcare Group and \$1,500 to The Gums Landcare Group at the time of formulating the draft 2019/2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.

Recommendation

That Council endorse the Campbelltown and The Gums Landcare Group's Work Agenda for 2019.

11.11E Thorndon Park Boardwalk Update

General Manager Infrastructure Services, Andrian Wiguna's Report

Purpose of Report

To provide Council with an update on Thorndon Park Boardwalk.

Strategic Plan Link

Strategy 1.5.1 Improve infrastructure to support and promote a healthy lifestyle

Strategy 3.2.2 Safe, reliable and accessible pedestrian network

Background

The northern boardwalk and the timber viewing decks area at Thorndon Park, Paradise have been closed to the public for quite some time due to the existing infrastructure being in poor condition and posing a public safety risk.



Photo 1: Highlighted area in red is currently closed

Staff have engaged an independent engineering firm to assess the concerns (damage to the boardwalk and timber decks) as well as to provide preliminary recommendations to rectify these issues.

A report from the independent engineering firm has been received and indicated that there are some serious structural issues that needs to be addressed. Although Council is the custodian of the Park and has the responsibility to maintain the Park, as the issue was referring to failing of the existing structures, Staff have contacted the DEWNR (Department for Environment, Water and Natural Resources) (as the owner of the site) in November 2018 to discuss how to rectify the identified concerns.

Discussion

Discussion was held over the phone with DEWNR Staff to indicate the concerns received from the engineer. The engineering report was then forwarded to DEWNR Staff, who agreed to organise a site meeting to further understand the issues as well as checking on the damage to the boardwalk and timber decks.

A meeting between Staff and DEWNR Staff was held in December 2018 at Thorndon Park, Paradise to physically see the extent of the damages and safety concerns. Following the meeting, an interim response has been received from DEWNR's Staff (the Acting Manager Parks and Sustainable Landscapes) advising that the DEWNR is willing to work with Council to determine options and strategies to resolve the existing retaining walls and boardwalk issues and they will contact Council again in early new year.

Staff will continue to liaise with DEWNR and a further update will be provided to Council once Staff receive the proposed options and strategy from the DEWNR.

Social Implications

Staff have been receiving concerns from the Community in regard to closing the boardwalk/viewing area at Thorndon Park. Although the Community understand the safety reason, there is an expectation that this closed section of Thorndon Park should be open as soon as possible for Community use.

Environmental Implications

There are no environmental implications in relation to this report.

Asset Management Implications

There are no asset management implications in relation to this report.

Governance / Risk Management

Council has closed this section of boardwalk/viewing area to minimise the risk of injury to the public. The structural issues need to be addressed to ensure no further risk to the park user or other surrounding infrastructure.

Community Engagement

This report is prepared following concerns received from the Elected Members and the Community.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications in relation to this report at this time.

Recommendation

That Council receive the update report.

11.11F Open Space Grant submissions

General Manager Urban Planning & Leisure Services, Kevin Lowe's Report

Purpose of Report

Provide an update on the recent open space fund applications for Members' information.

Strategic Plan Link

Strategy 1.3.3 Implement adopted Master Plans to revitalise key public areas and centres within the City.

Background

As advised by the CEO at the meeting of 5 February 2019, three submissions were made by the closing date of 8 February 2019 and announcements on successful projects are due by June 2019.

Discussion

The three submissions made were the following:

Description	Council contribution	Grant requested	Total cost
Melba Court Reserve Improvements	\$53,000	\$50,000	\$103,000
4th Creek – Creekline Connections (part of the Chain of Trails Master Plan)	\$180,000	\$170,000	\$350,000
Campbelltown Village Public Realm upgrade	\$1,540,000	\$900,000	\$2,440,000

Melba Court Reserve Improvements

The Council component on the Melba Court Playground project is a funded project in this financial year however is yet to commence and may need to be carried over to the next financial year depending on when announcements are made. Following is a description of the project for the grant submission:

Melba Court Reserve is a small local reserve that has recently doubled in size after Council purchased an adjacent block of land. The Melba Court Reserve Improvements project caters to the local Community by improving play opportunities and adding additional amenities for all users. Perimeter plantings create a border between the grassed open space and the roads, and seating, bins and a sheltered picnic table complete the family friendly reserve. An upgraded play space that includes a new nature play pathway with opportunities to make cubbies, play in the sand or just find a quiet spot to rest are included in the Concept Plan along with the opportunity for the Community to look after a row of fruit trees along the southern fence of the reserve.

Campbelltown Creekline Connections

In the case of the 4th Creek – Creekline Connections project the funding is available in the Long Term Financial Plan Master Plan allocations however would not be drawn upon and progressed unless the grant is awarded and the following is a description of the project for the grant submission:

Campbelltown Connected Creeklines will improve the pathway connectivity along the Fourth Creek Trail and enhance the amenity and biodiversity corridor of the creekline within the suburb of Campbelltown. This in turn will improve the quality of and opportunity for active and passive recreation and travel along the trail, providing greater access and visibility of the trail as an open space asset in an area that is experiencing significant infill development.

Campbelltown Village Streetscape Improvements

With this project, an allocation is available in the Long Term Financial Plan for these works and a contribution is being sought in-line with other grants that have been successful in other Councils to allow the best opportunity for a positive assessment. The following is a description of the project for the grant submission:

Campbelltown City Council is upgrading the Campbelltown Village precinct (Lower North East Road between Hill Street and Church Road, Campbelltown) to improve the amenity of the public realm and streetscape. Undergrounding of powerlines will be undertaken during 2019 after which Council will upgrade and widen the footpaths, undertake tree planting and other landscaping, and install public art, signage and street furniture. The project will revitalise this significant shopping precinct that is central to the social, cultural and economic life of the Campbelltown Community in an area experiencing rapid infill development.

Social Implications

Improvements in the precincts will encourage more Community use as well as improved local economies in some cases.

Environmental Implications

These projects seek to implement Water Sensitive Urban Design to encourage more water wise outcomes along with promoting further planting to improve biodiversity outcomes.

Asset Management Implications

If these grants are successful and works are undertaken the appropriate depreciation costs need to be applied.

Governance / Risk Management

There are no governance / risk management implications in relation to this report.

Community Engagement

Melba Court has already been consulted on in regards to the plan adopted.

In regards the 4th Creek project, further consultation will be undertaken when detailed design work is completed.

With Campbelltown Village further consultation will occur with the Community and the traders as the project progresses, however the Master Plan has been consulted on and adopted by Council.

Regional Implications

The 4th Creek and Campbelltown Village projects have regional appeal as destinations and tourism trails.

Financial Implications

The following outlines the costs for the project and the grants being sought:

Description	Council contribution	Grant requested	Total cost
Melba Court Reserve Improvements	\$53,000	\$50,000	\$103,000
4th Creek – Creekline Connections (part of the Chain of Trails Master Plan)	\$180,000	\$170,000	\$350,000
Description	Council contribution	Grant requested	Total cost
Campbelltown Village Public Realm upgrade	\$1,540,000	\$900,000	\$2,440,000

Recommendation

That the report be received.

11.11G Monthly Finance Report

The Monthly Finance Report for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 January 2019 is attached to this report.

Recommendation

That the Monthly Finance Report for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 January 2019 be received.

11.11H Summary of Election Costs for Local Government Periodic Elections conducted in 2018

Recommendation

That the correspondence from the Electoral Commission of South Australia dated 31 January 2019 be received.

Recommendation

That the Consent Items be received and the recommendations contained therein be adopted.

12. Member's Reports

13. Closure of Meeting



Circulars

Nominations sought for the Dog and Cat Management Board - Circular 6.6

To

Chief Executive Officer ☐

Elected Members

Policy and Strategic Planning Staff

Date

7 February 2019

Contact

Stephen Smith

Email: stephen.smith@lga.sa.gov.au

Response Required

Yes

Respond By

14 March 2019

Summary

The Minister for Environment and Water has written to the LGA requesting nominations

for two local government members on the Dog and Cat Management Board for a term of up to 3 years. Nominations must be forwarded to the LGA by COB 14 March 2019.

Established in 1995 under the [Dog and Cat Management Act](#) the Dog and Cat Management Board (DCMB) works closely with key partner organisations and state government to improve dog and cat management in South Australia. Using its research and expertise the Board has ensured that South Australia's regulatory and legislative framework has been reviewed and amended to improve the management of dogs and cats.

The appointment is for a period of three years commencing immediately. The LGA was previously represented by Ms Jan Loveday (Adelaide Hills) and Ms Gail Kilby (Onkaparinga) who have both resigned.

The DCMB generally meets on the last Wednesday of each month between 1.30pm and 5.30pm, regularly holding their meetings at metropolitan and regional councils.

The sitting fee for Board members is currently \$258 per four hour session attended.

LGA nominations on outside bodies will, unless determined otherwise by the LGA Board of Directors, be current serving council members or council staff. No more than (2) nominees should be provided by each council.

Nominations addressing the Selection Criteria provided in [Part A](#) for the Dog and Cat Management Board must be forwarded to lgasa@lga.sa.gov.au by a council using the attached [Part B](#) along with a current resume / CV, by cob 14 March.

The LGA Board of Directors will consider nominations received at its meeting on 21 March 2019.

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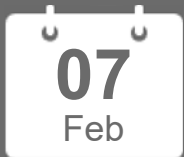
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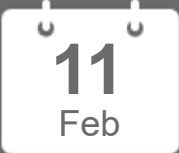


Emergency Management Forum

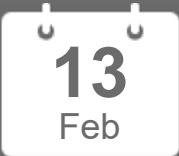


Emergency Management Forum

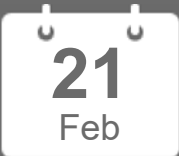




Emergency Management Forum
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2019 Emergency Management Forum
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LGA Board of Directors meeting - February 2019
➔

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Nominations to Outside Bodies - Part A

Dog and Cat Management Board	
Legal Status of Body	Statutory Authority
Summary Statement	The Dog and Cat Management Board operates under the Dog and Cat Management Act 1995 and its functions include monitoring the administration and enforcement of this Act by Councils.
Selection criteria	
<i>The following selection criteria must be addressed when completing Part B</i>	
Qualifications <i>(formal qualifications relevant to the appointment)</i>	No formal qualifications required.
Industry Experience	Relevant knowledge of dog and cat management issues as they impact local government.
Board / Committee Experience	Relevant experience serving on high level intergovernmental boards, committees or funding allocation bodies is highly desirable.
Key Expertise <i>(other relevant experience i.e. those requirements established for a Board/Committee under an Act)</i>	<p>Section 12(2) of the Dog and Cat Management Act 1995 requires LGA nominees, together, to have the following attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) practical knowledge of and experience in local government, including local government processes, community consultation and the law as it applies to local government; (b) experience in the administration of legislation; (c) experience in financial management; (d) experience in education and training.
Liability and indemnity cover	
<i>The LGA requires that representatives on outside bodies be appropriately insured throughout the period of their appointment and seeks to collect details of the insurances provided by that organisation (on an annual basis)</i>	
Insurance information (Certificates of Currencies or equivalent) supplied by the Outside Body	Yes
Insurance Policies are valid & current	Yes

Nominations to Outside Bodies - Part B

This form:

- must not exceed 2 pages;
- must be submitted by a council;
- must be emailed in PDF format to lgasa@lga.sa.gov.au; and
- upon receipt at the LGA, will be acknowledged by return email.

Dog and Cat Management Board

Council details			
Name of council submitting the nomination			
Name of council officer submitting this form – refer <u>LGA Policy</u>	Name: Position: Email: Telephone:		
Nominee details			
Name of Nominee			
<input type="checkbox"/> Current Elected Member		or	<input type="checkbox"/> Current council officer
Home / Postal Address			
Phone		Mobile:	
Email			
Is a CV attached or will it be forwarded separately?			
Information relevant to the appointment sought			
<i>(address the selection criteria from Part A)</i>			
Industry Experience:			
Board/Committee Experience:			
Key Expertise:			
Any other comments:			

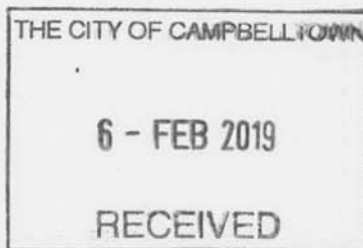
Undertaking:

The LGA Board resolved in January 2015 to ensure that appointees to external Boards and Committees remain current local government members or officers. If you leave local government for any reason during the term of your appointment, are you prepared to resign your appointment if requested to do so by the LGA?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Signature of Nominee: _____

5 February 2019



Mr Paul Di Iulio
Chief Executive Officer
Campbelltown City Council
PO Box 1
CAMPBELLTOWN SA 5074

Dear Paul

I attended the opening of the newly renovated Campbelltown Memorial Oval on Sunday 3 January 2019. Congratulations on an outstanding facility for your region.

On behalf of the South Australian Cricket Association, I want to thank you and Campbelltown Council for the substantial contribution you've made. This facility will obviously assist East Torrens Cricket Club, but clearly the broader South Australian Cricket community too. All visiting teams will greatly benefit.

Well done on your cooperation too with the Federal Government. Infrastructure is vital to a healthy, vibrant community. You've achieved something of which the Council and the Adelaide community should be very proud.

So thank you from the SACA. A great job.

I look forward to seeing you again soon.

Yours sincerely

Andrew Sinclair
President



SACA

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
CRICKET ASSOCIATION LTD.
ABN 44 623 135 393

ADELAIDE OVAL

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MEMBERSHIP

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GUIDE TO THE DRAFT DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS & PRACTICE DIRECTIONS

January 2019



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Introduction

The [*Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*](#) (the Act) establishes a new assessment framework for development applications.

Draft [*Planning, Development and Infrastructure \(General\) \(Development Assessment\) Variation Regulations 2019*](#) (the draft Regulations) have been prepared for comment. The draft Regulations support the Act to prescribe further detail on the operation of the new development assessment framework, covering planning, building and land division assessment.

The Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (the Department) has developed an engagement approach to support the drafting and implementation of the Regulations. To date, the engagement has involved the preparation of a discussion paper titled [*Assessment Pathways: How will they work?*](#) (the Discussion Paper), which was consulted with accompanying workshops, presentations and information sessions from August to October 2018. The Department has also established a series of working groups to assist in identifying the key issues and opportunities of the ‘assessment pathways’. Following from these collaborative activities, the draft Regulations have been prepared and are now ready for consultation.

Feedback from engagement activities has not only informed the preparation of the draft Regulations, but also four draft practice directions¹ which support the development assessment framework.

¹ The Act enables practice directions to be issued by the State Planning Commission to specify procedural requirements or steps in connection with any matter arising under the Act.

An overview of the regulatory framework established under the Act is illustrated in Figure 1, showing the series of regulations that will support the Act.

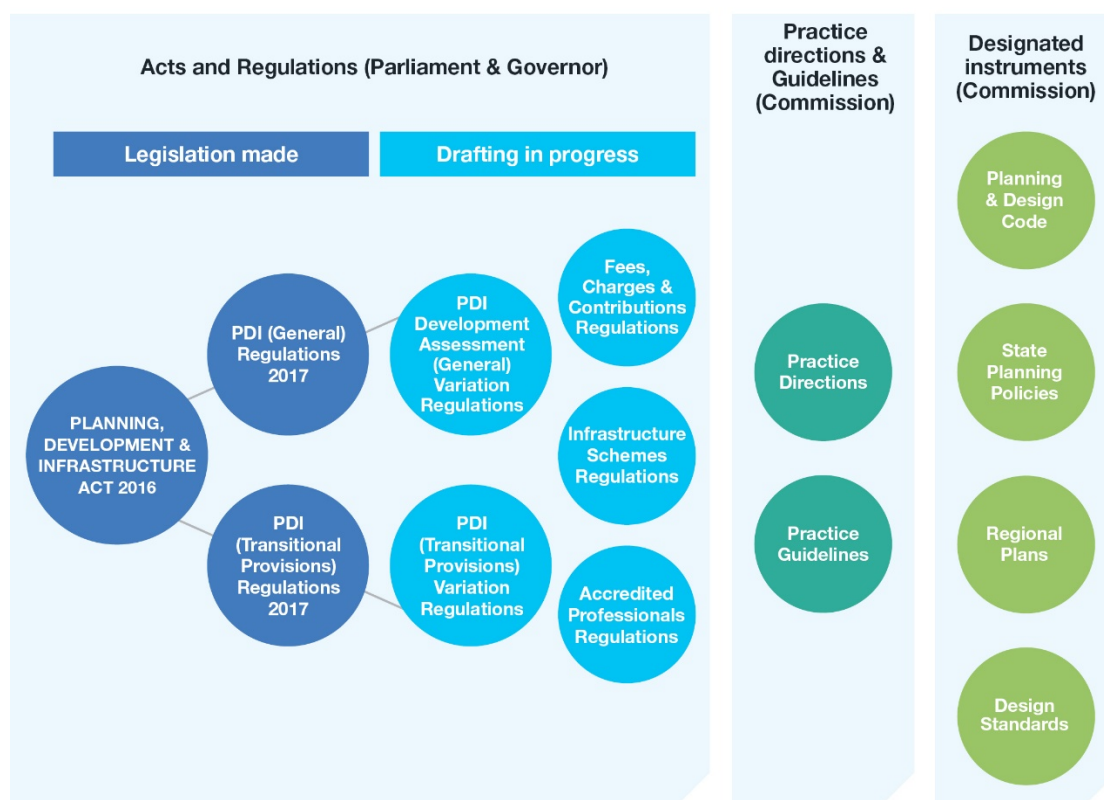


Figure 1. Overview of the Act and supporting documents/legislation/instruments

Although there is no statutory requirement to consult on regulations or practice directions, the State Planning Commission (the Commission) and the Department have elected to undertake engagement on these particular Regulations and practice directions to enhance understanding of the key elements of the new development assessment framework, and to seek feedback on any areas for improvement.

The four practice directions for consultation are:

1. **Notification of performance assessed development applications**
This practice direction specifies the form of notices to be given to the public where a notice of a performance assessed development application is required. This includes posting letters to adjacent land owners/occupiers and placing a notice on the subject land.
2. **Restricted and impact assessed development**
 - a) Restricted development – This practice direction describes the circumstances under which the Commission would be prepared to assess restricted development and how the Commission would proceed with the assessment
 - b) Impact assessed development – This direction specifies what is required in relation to an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): the requirements for assessing the level of impact, the information that must be provided by the proponent, the period of consultation, and the process for amending an EIS.

3. [Deemed planning consent – standard conditions](#)

This practice direction prescribes the standard conditions that apply to deemed planning consents.²

4. [Conditions](#)

This practice direction:

- provides clear direction about the type of conditions that may be validly imposed by a relevant authority, including the prohibition of certain conditions or classes of conditions
- specifies the conditions that must be imposed on the granting of a development authorisation for certain classes of development.

In relation to building assessment, a building working group was formed to seek feedback and advice on a range of issues to improve compliance and enforcement under the new Act and ensure the delivery of a safe and high performing built environment.

This group was comprised of council building officers, private certifiers, engineers and the Housing Industry Association who provided valuable feedback and input. These proposals have been considered by the Department and incorporated in the draft Regulations as appropriate.

This Guide provides a summary of the key themes in the draft Regulations and practice directions, identifying how they have been shaped by feedback received from the development industry, planning/building practitioners and the community.

² A deemed planning consent notice can be served on the relevant authority by an applicant once the assessment timeframe has elapsed.

Relevant authorities

What we've heard

The Act establishes that assessment panels will be the relevant authority for code assessed applications for planning consent, except where the Regulations prescribe an assessment manager or accredited professional as the relevant authority.

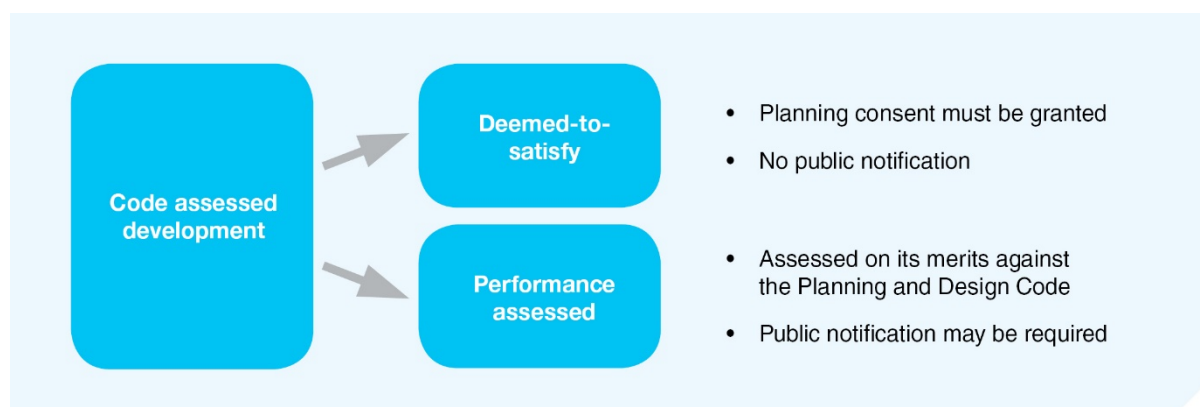


Figure 2. Pathways associated with code assessed development

Respondents to the Discussion Paper made the following comments in relation to how code assessed development should be distributed between these relevant authorities:

- Concern was raised by the majority of submissions regarding the level of discretion required to assess performance assessed applications (as well as minor variations to deemed-to-satisfy criteria) and the incompatibility of this discretionary approach with private accredited professionals.
- Most respondents were of the view that accredited professionals should be the relevant authority for deemed-to-satisfy developments where clear assessment parameters can be employed.
- Some respondents identified that assessment managers should be the relevant authority for performance assessed applications, including in circumstances where public notification has been undertaken and no representations raising concerns have been received.
- Respondents identified a number of circumstances where assessment panels should be the relevant authority for performance assessed development, such as:
 - Where representations raising concern with the proposed development have been received
 - Medium/high rise residential development
 - Large land divisions
 - Developments over a certain value
 - Developments of environmental significance
 - Development involving the demolition of heritage items.

What we've done

The intention of the planning reforms has been to ensure standard developments with minimal impacts follow a streamlined assessment process while more complex developments require a more involved assessment process focussed on design and impact.

Draft regulation 22 outlines cases where assessment managers and accredited professionals are the relevant authority while regulations 24 and 25 set out additional cases specific to assessment managers and accredited professionals.

The draft Regulations limit the role of **Level 4 accredited professionals** to deemed-to-satisfy developments (without any variations from the deemed-to-satisfy criteria). This is considered to uphold the aspirations of the new planning system as standard development types that meet prescriptive criteria should be able to be assessed by a range of private accredited planners thereby speeding up the assessment process via competitive options. Deemed-to-satisfy development is expected to encompass development where external impacts are low and there is no need for advice on more complex issues such as stormwater, waste management and traffic.

Where development falls slightly outside the deemed-to-satisfy criteria, a **Level 3 accredited professional** (with a greater level of experience than Level 4) would be able to assess minor variations to the deemed-to-satisfy criteria (as well as deemed-to-satisfy development able to be assessed by Level 4 accredited professionals).

Accredited professionals who are qualified **land surveyors** would also be able to assess land division applications for planning consent where such land division is deemed-to-satisfy (regulation 22(1)(d)).

Development that doesn't fall within the deemed-to-satisfy pathway would be assessed by the relevant assessment manager or assessment panel.

Draft regulation 22(1)(a)(ii) establishes **assessment panels** as the relevant authority for performance assessed development which is subject to public notification. Such development would involve a level of public interest that benefits from decision-making by a panel of experts instead of an individual (and that panel may choose to hear verbal representations). Assessment panels will also assess more complex forms of development that require a mixed specialist skillset that only they can provide. These include:

- Developments exceeding \$5 million
- Developments exceeding 3 storeys
- Land divisions creating more than 20 additional allotments
- Developments that have been referred to a Design Panel under section 121 of the Act
- Developments that propose demolition of a local or State heritage place
- Certain developments in the 'Hills Face' area of the Planning and Design Code
- Activities of environmental significance (Schedules 16 and 17 of the draft Regulations)

Assessment managers can act as the relevant authority for all remaining forms of performance assessed development where public notification isn't required. They are also prescribed as the relevant authority for the assessment of land division consent (under section 102(1)(c)&(d) of the Act) where the technical advice of council is needed to assess infrastructure impacts/demands. Assessment managers could also assess any proposed offset schemes or encroachments (under section 102(1)(e) or (f) of the Act).

Some feedback suggested that assessment managers could be a relevant authority for notified performance assessed applications where there are no representations or all representations are in favour; however this would be contrary to one of the principles identified in the Discussion Paper:

'The relevant authority will be determined at the time of application lodgement.'

The draft Regulations have been prepared to provide certainty in assessment approach, and for this reason, assessment panels have been proposed as authority for all notified performance assessed development. That being said, assessment panels could choose to establish delegations (similar to many panels' current delegations) which delegate applications without representations to assessment managers or council staff.

 ACCREDITED PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR	 ACCREDITED PROFESSIONAL PLANNING LEVEL 4	 ACCREDITED PROFESSIONAL PLANNING LEVEL 3	 ASSESSMENT MANAGER PLANNING LEVEL 1	 ASSESSMENT PANELS PLANNING LEVEL 2
Deemed-to-satisfy land divisions (planning consent only)	Deemed-to-satisfy development	Deemed-to-satisfy development	Deemed-to-satisfy development	Notified performance assessed development
		Deemed-to-satisfy development with minor variations	Deemed-to-satisfy development with minor variations	Development exceeding \$5 million
			Performance assessed development not assigned to assessment panels	Buildings exceeding 3 storeys in height
			Land division consent	Land division creating more than 20 additional allotments
				Development which has been referred to a Design Panel
				Demolition of local or state heritage items
				Certain development in Hills Face area of the future Code
				Development involving acts/activities of environmental significance

Figure 3. Role of relevant planning authorities for code assessed development

In relation to **building consent**, draft regulation 25 establishes the particular level of accreditation required for a building certifier to assess particular types of development (which align with the accreditation scheme of the Australian Institute of Building Surveyors). Further, regulation 118 establishes that each council must appoint an accredited building professional to carry out inspections of building work under section 144 of the Act.





Legislation	Level and function			
New Development Assessment (General) Regulations 2019	NEW LEVELS			
	 BUILDING LEVEL 4	 BUILDING LEVEL 3	 BUILDING LEVEL 2	 BUILDING LEVEL 1
	BUILDING INSPECTOR	ASSISTANT BUILDING SURVEYOR	BUILDING SURVEYOR LIMITED	BUILDING SURVEYOR
	Undertake inspections.	Assess and provide consent for class 1 or 10 buildings not exceeding 2 storeys and a floor area not exceeding 500m ² .	Assess and provide consent for buildings (all classes) not exceeding 3 storeys and a floor area not exceeding 2000m ² .	Assess and provide consent for any class of development. Planning consent for certain deemed-to-satisfy development, as determined by the Minister (similar to the current scope of 'Residential Code' development under the existing Regulations.
Outgoing Development Regulations 2008	OUTGOING LEVELS			
	N/A	Building Surveying Technician	Assistant Building Surveyor	Building Surveyor
	Not in outgoing regulations.	Assess class 1a or 10 buildings not exceeding 2 storeys. Assess class 2 to 9 buildings not exceeding 1 story and not having a floor area exceeding 500m ² .	Assess any class of buildings not exceeding 3 storeys and not having a floor area exceeding 2000m ² .	Assess any development. Building consent for any class of development if registered as a private certifier. Planning consent for 'Residential Code' development.

Figure 4. Role of accredited building certifiers

Under section 99 of the Act, a **council** may act as a relevant authority for the granting of building rules consent. So while council officers need not necessarily be accredited to make decisions in respect to building consent, regulation 26 establishes that the council or the Commission must seek and consider the advice of an accredited professional in accordance with the above levels for each building consent application.

Application Timeframes

What we've heard

Submissions on the Discussion Paper observed the following in relation to decision timeframes:

- Decision timeframes under the *Development Act 1993* are generally appropriate and should be used as a guide for the new timeframes. However, increases to the timeframes could be considered to ensure a reasonable assessment time before a deemed planning consent notice could be served.
- Additional time should be added to the overall timeframe to account for periods of public notification, agency referrals and determination by an assessment panel.
- There needs to be a period of verification by the relevant authority before the 'clock' starts on an application to ensure the application has been categorised correctly, all base information has been provided, and the correct fees are charged.
- Timeframes should exclude public holidays and be prescribed in business days to avoid confusion.

What we've done

Overall assessment timeframe

The time within which a decision must be made on an application (regulation 56) has been based on the timeframes prescribed in the *Development Act 1993* as well as baseline data on current assessment timeframes.

The draft Regulations have adopted the recommendations from submissions to base timeframes on business days, and provide additional time when notification, agency referral or a panel meeting is required.

The Department also heard queries regarding when the 'clock' starts for assessment. Given that all applications will be lodged on the SA planning portal and sent to the relevant authority for checking, the clock should not start until the authority has:

- checked all mandatory information has been submitted
- confirmed the application has been categorised correctly and that they are the relevant authority and agree to act as such (e.g. a private accredited professional may be on leave or not have the capacity to assess)
- received the relevant assessment fees.

Draft regulation 35 assigns a maximum period of **5 business days** for these checks to occur.

The application timeframes once the 'clock' starts are prescribed in proposed regulation 56 and illustrated on the chart at the end of this Guide.

Application information requirements

What we've heard

Some respondents to the Discussion Paper believed the current information requirements for development applications (prescribed by Schedule 5 of the *Development Regulations 2008*) were sufficient. Others thought they should be expanded to apply to a variety of development types, including standardised information for commercial/industrial businesses, multi-level dwellings and changes of land use.

What we've done

Baseline information for planning consent

The baseline information required for lodgement has been expanded in the new 'Schedule 8 – Plans'.

In the current *Development Regulations 2008*, the base information for planning consent is prescribed for complying developments only, which means that merit applications technically have no minimum requirements for plans and rely instead on the authority's request for information or the relevant council's guidelines.

By outlining the baseline information for planning consent based on different forms of development, the draft Regulations will provide a more streamlined and consistent application process. This information will be automatically requested from the applicant when they lodge their application on the SA Planning Portal.

That being said, the Department understands that no two applications are the same and it would be inappropriate to require the exact details for every application. This is why relevant authorities can choose to waive information prescribed by Schedule 8 of the draft Regulations and must do so if the information is not directly relevant to the application (provided reasons for doing so are documented – see regulation 31).

The proposed Schedule 8 lists the basic information required for applicants seeking planning consent:

TYPE OF APPLICATION FOR PLANNING CONSENT	BASELINE INFORMATION FOR LODGEMENT
<p>Outbuildings, carports, garages, verandahs or pergolas</p> 	<p>+ Schedule of cladding colour</p> 
<p>Residential alterations/additions and new dwellings</p> 	<p>+ For new dwellings: declaration regarding potential contamination</p> 
<p>Non-residential development</p> 	<p>+ Descriptive information regarding proposed activities (e.g. hours of operation, number of employees/patrons, waste management, etc.)</p> 
<p>Swimming pools</p> 	<p>(showing dimensions, pool pump/equipment location and pool setbacks from boundaries)</p> 


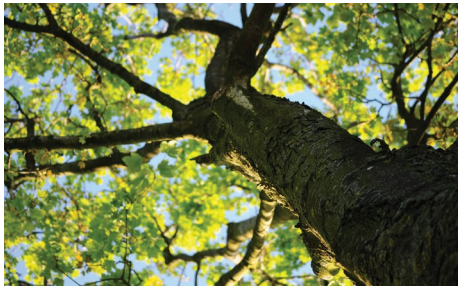

TYPE OF APPLICATION FOR PLANNING CONSENT	BASELINE INFORMATION FOR LODGEMENT
<p>Retaining walls</p> 	<p>+ Schedule of wall materials</p> 
<p>Tree-damaging activity</p> 	<p>+ Tree species and trunk circumference</p> <p>+ For tree pruning, photographs of tree showing the proposed pruning points</p> 
<p>Advertising signs</p> 	<p>+ Sign material and form of illumination</p> 

Figure 5. Baseline information required to be lodged with applications for planning consent

Requests for additional information

The proposed regulation 36 prescribes that a relevant authority cannot request further information (exceeding the baseline information prescribed in Schedule 8) for deemed-to-satisfy applications where the development proposes residential development. However, the relevant authority can request information on one occasion for all other classes of deemed-to-satisfy development and in relation to any performance assessed development.

Time to provide additional information

Once the relevant authority receives an application, regulation 36(5) prescribes they will have **10 business days** in which to request information (as described above). This regulation ensures that any extra information needed is requested upfront thereby providing the applicant a complete understanding of what's required at the initial stages of the assessment process.

Draft regulation 37 allows a period of **60 business days** for an applicant to respond to a request from a relevant authority for further information. While an authority has the right to refuse an application if the requested information is not provided after this time, applicants can request an extension of time. If the extension of time is granted, any time in excess of **one year** taken by the applicant will be included in the time in which the relevant authority decides on the application (regulation 37(2)). In other words an application can remain on hold for a maximum of one year before the clock starts again and a decision needs to be made.

An application can be lapsed by the relevant authority **one year** from the date of lodgement (regulation 41), however the relevant authority must take reasonable steps to notify the applicant of the intent to lapse an application before doing so.

Further requests

Once the information is submitted to the authority, the authority may decide they cannot make a decision on the application due to some outstanding matter. Draft regulation 36(6) then allows them to make a further request for information, but only with the agreement of the applicant. If the applicant believes the additional request for information is unwarranted they can opt not to provide the requested information and wait until the assessment timeframe has expired. At this point they could serve a deemed planning consent notice. In such cases, the relevant authority can appeal a deemed planning consent to the Environment, Resources and Development Court if they are of the view that consent should not have been granted.

Public notification

What we've heard

Responses to the Discussion Paper included the following views regarding public notification of development applications:

- Opposing views were raised about who should be responsible for placing a notice on the subject land (57% nominated the applicant; 43% nominated the relevant authority). All agreed that the cost of the sign should be borne by the applicant.
- Most respondents agreed that evidence of the sign should be recorded via a photograph. If the applicant is responsible for erecting the sign, a statutory declaration could also be an appropriate method of verification.
- To minimise the risk of interference with the sign, it was suggested that a penalty could be prescribed in the legislation.
- Local government representatives were generally of the view that the current 10 business day timeframe was reasonable for the public to respond to a publicly notified application. However, members of the community observed that a longer period was needed.
- Most respondents agreed that, for more complex applications, a longer timeframe should apply.
- Respondents observed that the period for notification should take into account any delays in postage and should not include public holidays.
- It was observed that assessment panels should have the discretion to hear persons notified of a development who wish to make verbal submissions.
- Concern was raised around the concept of comments on performance assessed development being limited to the performance assessed elements of the development only, and how the different elements eligible for comment should be clearly communicated to the public.
- Local government respondents advised there may be cases where an application is of a minor nature and shouldn't require notification. In those cases, an assessment manager should be able to determine that public notification isn't required.

What we've done

Responsibility for notification

Draft regulation 50 and the draft practice direction titled *Notification of Performance Assessed Development Applications* establishes that the applicant will be responsible for preparing and placing a notice on the land unless they (a) request the relevant authority to do so and (b) pay the relevant fee (to be prescribed in future regulations).

If the applicant accepts responsibility to place the notice on the land, the relevant authority will still confirm the location, the number of notices required and the notice content and must provide this information to the applicant at least 5 business days prior to the commencement of the notification.

The details surrounding notification of a performance assessed development application are contained in the practice direction, including a template of both the letter to adjacent land and the notice on the land.

Period of notification

Regulation 53(1) prescribes that a representation in relation to a performance assessed development must be made within **15 business days** of the day when all forms of notice have been given. For a restricted development, a longer period of **20 business days** applies. For impact assessed development, the period of consultation of an EIS is at the discretion of the Minister, however the practice direction titled *Restricted and Impact Assessed Development* prescribes a period of **30 business days**.

The period of notification commences from the day when letters to adjacent land owners/occupiers are expected to be received (allowing 3 business days for postage) or when the notice has been erected on the subject land (whichever is the later).

Notice on land details

The practice direction outlines that the notice on the development site must be:

- placed on or within a reasonable distance of the public road frontage for the premises, ensuring that it is visible to members of the public from the public road (as per the determination of the assessment manager)
- mounted at least 300mm above ground level
- made of weatherproof material (laminated print attached to fence, corflute print on star droppers, or other)
- at least A2 in size.

Following the conclusion of the public notification period, two time-stamped photographs of the sign – one at the beginning and one at the end of the notification period – are required to be uploaded to the application record to confirm the sign was present for the duration of the notification period, as well as written statement confirming that the notice was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the legislation.

A maximum penalty of up to \$2500 and an expiation fee of \$500 are prescribed in regulation 50 for anyone found guilty of interfering with the sign during the notification period.

Deemed-to-satisfy elements

Both the letter and sign templates (which are attached to the practice direction) include an area for the relevant authority to highlight any deemed-to-satisfy elements of the proposal that are not subject to public notification, as well as standard text reminding representors that, under the Act, comments must be limited to the performance assessed elements of the application only.

Availability of plans

Regulation 52 requires the relevant authority to make copies of the application's plans available to the public for inspection without charge at their principal office during the public notification period. In addition, plans must be available to view on the SA planning portal.

Minor nature – notification not required

Part 5 of the practice direction allows the relevant authority to dispense with the need to undertake public notification for a performance assessed development if they are of the view that the application is of a minor nature and will not unreasonably impact on nearby land. This is a similar mechanism to Schedule 9 (Part 1 – 2 (g)) of the current *Development Regulations 2008*, which allows a relevant authority to determine an application to be Category 1 if it is of a minor nature.

Applicant's response

Regulation 54 prescribes that the applicant must provide a response to representations within 10 business days after the relevant authority forwards copies of the representations to them. However the relevant authority may permit an extension of time to provide a response if deemed appropriate.

Verbal representations

Draft regulation 53(5) prescribes that the relevant authority may, if it wishes, grant a person who has made a representation (and indicated an interest in appearing before the relevant authority) an opportunity to appear in person or by a representative.

In such cases, the applicant will also be provided an opportunity to respond in person to any verbal representation(s).

This provides a similar avenue for the relevant authority to hear verbal submissions as the Category 2 public notification process under the *Development Act 1993*.

Assessing separate elements of development (in any order)

What we've heard

Section 102 of the Act allows elements of a development to be lodged separately with different authorities and in any order. There is however confusion around what comprises an 'element' of development as well as who will be checking for consistency between the consents for each element.

Some respondents also raised concerns about consents being able to be granted in any order and the potential for confusion after obtaining a building consent.

What we've done

Elements of development

It is the Department's understanding that the term 'element' relates to a component part of a development. For example, a dwelling, detached garage and swimming pool would each be separate 'elements'. In contrast, front setback, building height or building materials are not considered 'elements', and therefore cannot be separated for assessment purposes. Further, something that is related to the development cannot be assessed as a separate element (e.g. a car park associated with a shop is not a separate 'element' where the shop requires car parking and could not be properly assessed without the car park).

Consents in any order

Regulation 66 prescribes further procedures around how this will work in practice. Previously under the *Development Regulations 2008*, the responsibility to check for consistency lay with the building certifier. Now however all relevant assessing authorities must take into account any prior development authorisation that relates to the proposed development when deciding whether to grant authorisation.

The existence of any other related applications will be made clear through the SA planning portal application record.

For example, if an applicant chooses to apply for building consent at the same time as planning consent and the building consent is issued first, the building certifier would no longer need to undertake a consistency check. Rather, the relevant planning authority would need to take into account the building consent before issuing planning consent.

That being said, it is noted that it often makes good sense to apply for planning consent first to confirm that the overall concept and form of the proposal fits within the planning rules.

Advisory material will be included in the SA planning portal to communicate these issues and ensure the sequencing of consents provides the most efficient assessment pathway.

Development approval

While the various relevant authorities issuing consents need to take into account any prior related consent under regulation 66, the council will ultimately be responsible for ensuring that all elements of the development have been approved before issuing development approval under section 99(3) of the Act.

Variations

What we've heard

Respondents generally agreed that minor variations should be kept in the new planning system because it provides a practical method by which to approve these variations to a development post-decision.

However, respondents also observed that a fee should be required to cover the administrative costs and time required to process such minor variations. In doing so, the need for consistent documentation of the minor variation was also identified. Suggestions to achieve this included the generation of an amended decision notification form.

Some respondents were of the view that the development application number should be modified to keep track of any minor variations approved.

Submissions also raised the need for clear advice regarding what constitutes a 'minor variation'.

What we've done

Minor variations

Draft regulation 71 provides a similar mechanism as regulation 47A of the *Development Regulations 2008*, which enables a relevant authority to accept a minor variation to a development authorisation without requiring the lodgement of a new application. However, the new regulation now specifies that:

- an administrative fee may be charged for a minor variation in accordance with the future *Planning, Development and Infrastructure (Fees, Charges and Contributions) Regulations 2019*
- the authority must endorse the notice that was given for the original authorisation by noting the date and nature of the minor variation (e.g. by issuing an amended Decision Notification Form)
- the plans subject to the minor variation shall be stamped or otherwise endorsed by the relevant authority.

It is intended that the ePlanning application tracking system will provide a function for a minor variation to be processed by the relevant authority, including the generation of a minor variation reference number.

With whom is a variation application lodged?

Regulation 71(1) prescribes that an application for variation shall be lodged with the relevant authority that originally issued the development authorisation. This ensures that any variations are assessed by the person/body who has knowledge of all considerations relevant to the assessment.

The exception to this is where an accredited professional was the relevant authority. This is because accredited professionals may operate as a sole person, not as part of an organisation or panel (as would be the case for all other relevant authorities), and may be on leave or have extenuating circumstances that make them unable to reassess a particular application.

What is a minor variation?

The Commission will publish a practice guideline to clarify what constitutes a minor variation. While the guideline will be based on the concept of a minor variation to deemed-to-satisfy criteria, the principles could also be applied to post-decision requests for variations on all application types.





Exempt Development

What we've heard

Most of the respondents to the Discussion Paper were of the view that there is scope to increase the types of development that do not require any form of development approval ('exempt' development). This was based on the understanding that these developments will have negligible impacts and are standard, expected development commonly undertaken in its setting. Suggestions included children's cubby houses and tree houses, small verandas, aviaries, cat runs and wood fire pizza ovens.

What we've done

Schedule 4 of the draft Regulations lists some 94 types of buildings, works and activities that do not require development approval. Those exemptions include the following key changes from the current scope of exempt development under Schedule 3 of the *Development Regulations 2008*.

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT	PROPOSED EXEMPTION	REASON
<p>Fence / retaining wall combinations</p> 	<p>Fences on top of retaining walls.</p>	<p>Given that 1.0m high retaining walls can be constructed without needing approval, it makes sense to permit fences to be constructed on top of such structures to provide for a reasonable level of privacy between properties.</p>
<p>Water tanks</p> 	<p>All water tanks up to 15m² (or 60,000 litres maximum) in areas outside of Metropolitan Adelaide.</p>	<p>To enable appropriate bushfire protection measures to be undertaken without requiring approval.</p>
<p>Tree houses</p> 	<p>Tree houses of less than 5m².</p>	<p>Small structures built for child recreation should not require approval.</p>
<p>Woodfire pizza oven</p> 	<p>Woodfire pizza ovens (and similar domestic masonry ovens) less than 2m in height.</p>	<p>Domestic kitchens are becoming increasingly common, and result in minimal planning and building impacts (noting that such ovens would still need to meet the Environment Protection Authority's requirements regarding chimney/flue location and smoke impacts).</p>




TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT	PROPOSED EXEMPTION	REASON
<p>Demolition</p> 	<p>Demolition of certain single-storey buildings. However, this does not apply to partial demolition, where the building involves a party wall, or in relation to heritage places.</p>	<p>There are limited relevant assessment considerations in the planning or building rules when assessing demolition of an entire structure/building. Relevant considerations are covered by Safework SA legislation Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (SA).</p>
<p>Advertising in the City of Adelaide</p> 	<p>Remove separate provisions regarding advertising signs in the City of Adelaide. This means that, within the City of Adelaide, non-illuminated advertising signs could be displayed on the front facade of businesses (provided they are no higher than the verandah/fascia) without needing approval.</p>	<p>Consolidate the rules for advertising signs to achieve consistency across the state.</p>
<p>Renewable energy infrastructure</p> 	<p>Renewable energy infrastructure on existing council buildings.</p>	<p>Encourage energy saving methods associated with council and community buildings.</p>

Figure 6. Summary of key changes to Schedule 4 – Exclusions from the definition of development in the draft Regulations compared to Schedule 3 of the *Development Regulations 2008*

Exempt State Agency development

What we've heard

Respondents to the Discussion Paper were generally of the view that the current scope of Schedule 14 under the *Development Regulations 2008* was appropriate to guide the types of state agency development that should not require approval.

What we've done

Some minor changes have been proposed in Schedule 14 of the draft Regulations to align the types of developments able to be undertaken by state agencies with modern development standards.

The key changes are summarised in the below table:

PROPOSED CHANGES	REASON
Include telecommunications facilities where the facility is required to support emergency services communications.	As community expectations grow regarding direct notification of emergencies, there may be significant black spots that need to be addressed but don't fall within the exemptions for ordinary aerials and towers.
Continue to allow the construction of single storey outbuildings, classrooms associated with schools and other buildings, but specify that such buildings must accord with setback requirements prescribed in the Code, or if there are no setbacks prescribed, a minimum setback of 0.9 metres (currently 5 metres) is required.	Non-compliance with boundary setback generates a significant number of development applications with relatively minor impacts. It is more appropriate for boundary setback criteria to accord with the Code, or in the absence of criteria, be sited a minimum of 0.9 metres from a boundary. Retaining the provision relating to a maximum of one storey ensures an appropriate level of impact for development not requiring approval.
Allow all classrooms and learning areas to be exempt (subject to conditions), not just those of a temporary/transportable nature.	The impacts of a temporary/transportable classroom are similar to that of a permanent building. Such structures will still need to be certified for compliance with the Building Rules.
Remove reference to a maximum total of 150% floor area for building additions/alterations.	Floor area ratios are not necessarily an effective indicator of impact.
Introduce a new provision which allows the construction of playground structures and equipment without approval.	Playgrounds and similar structures are generally low impact and should be excluded from requiring approval where constructed by a state agency (they are currently exempt when constructed by a council).
Allow the construction of shade structures/sails not exceeding 5 metres in height.	Shade structures are relatively common and have limited impacts beyond the site, such that they should be excluded from requiring approval where constructed by a state agency.
Allow the construction of a beacon/antennae related to the provision of global navigation/positioning systems	Such infrastructure is likely to be increasingly developed in the future to enhance the accuracy of global navigation/positioning systems, and is unlikely to result in unreasonable amenity impacts.

Development assessed by the Commission

Schedule 10 of the *Development Regulations 2008* prescribes cases where the Commission is the relevant authority. The draft Regulations prescribe such cases in Schedule 6.

Some of the key principles that were considered when reviewing the classes of development assessed by the Commission included:

1. Development that is likely to result in impacts or outcomes that are of **significance to the State** should be assessed by the Commission.
2. If the Commission maintains **specific expertise** relevant to the class of development that would assist the assessment process (compared to if the development were assessed by an assessment panel), the Commission should be the relevant authority.
3. Classes of development that are no longer commonly developed in South Australia such as commercial forestry but have been maintained through **historical legislation**, should no longer be prescribed to the Commission.
4. If a **pathway under the Act** provides for assessment by the Commission in any case (e.g. restricted development or 'call in' by the Minister), the Commission should not be prescribed as the relevant authority.
5. If the anticipated key assessment considerations for that class of development would be **dealt with through direction of an agency/body** under section 122 of the Act, the Commission should no longer be prescribed as the relevant authority.

The below table provides an overview of the proposed draft changes between proposed Schedule 6 of the draft Regulations and the current Schedule 10 of the *Development Regulations 2008*.

PROPOSED DRAFT CHANGES IN CLASSES OF DEVELOPMENT FOR WHICH THE COMMISSION WILL BE THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY		
PROPOSED CHANGE	REASON	PRINCIPLES
In relation to development undertaken by the Urban Renewal Authority , exclude the Commission from acting as the relevant authority for applications proposing the construction of dwellings following the approval of a land division on the relevant land for residential purposes.	<p>Large scale land division of government-owned land (or under contact to a third party) should continue to be assessed by the State Commission Assessment Panel (SCAP) to ensure a coordinated approach to development in renewing areas. However, if dwellings are not proposed at the same time as the land division, the assessment of the dwellings after the land division is approved should be assessed by the relevant council.</p> <p>Alternatively, such projects could be progressed through a precinct authority under the Urban Renewal Act, in which case the precinct authority would assess all applications within the precinct.</p>	1 2

PROPOSED CHANGE	REASON	PRINCIPLES
Landfill depots no longer assessed by the Commission.	Council assessment panels are equipped with assessing landfill depots, particularly as they have been operating for some time. These are also assessed by the Environment Protection Authority, providing another layer of assessment. In addition, major landfill depots may meet the criteria for declaration as 'impact assessed' by the Minister, which involves an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) assessment in conjunction with the Commission.	3 4 5
Works in the Metropolitan Hills Face Zone no longer assessed by the Commission.	The Hills Face zones currently extend across multiple council areas. There is strong policy already in place and councils play a role in the assessment of a range of applications. The State's interest is limited to the creation of new allotments and this is likely to be assigned to the Commission as restricted development in the Code in any event.	1 4
Commercial forestry on over 20 hectares in prescribed areas no longer assessed by the Commission.	State interests in commercial forests are less relevant now than when this provision was first introduced. These developments should be assessed by a non-State authority as the primary considerations are environmental and will be addressed via a permit required under the <i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004</i> in any case.	3 5
Only development exceeding \$3 million in the Port Adelaide Regional Centre Zone assessed by the Commission.	The current situation captures all forms of development in specific policy areas in the Port Adelaide Regional Centre Zone, no matter how minor. By limiting the cases where the Commission is the relevant authority to developments over \$3 million, assessment of developments which are not of significance to the State can be done by the local authority.	1 2
The division of land in the Mount Lofty Ranges Water Protection Area no longer assessed by the Commission.	While the area represents the state's water catchment area, there is currently strong policy in place to determine land division applications, as well as referrals to the Environment Protection Authority in certain circumstances. The State's interest is limited to the creation of new allotments, and these should still be assigned to the Commission as restricted development in any case.	1 4 5

PROPOSED CHANGE	REASON	PRINCIPLES
Only development exceeding \$3 million in the Urban Core Zone of the Bowden Urban Village assessed the Commission.	The current provision currently captures all forms of development. Alignment with a trigger based on value similar to that in Port Adelaide is proposed. NB: land division will still be assessed by the Commission if lodged by the Urban Renewal Authority.	1 2 4
Only tourism development exceeding \$3 million in conservation zones on Kangaroo Island assessed the Commission.	Currently all forms of tourism development in these areas are assigned to the Commission, including small scale developments. The introduction of a cost trigger should ensure that only development of significance to the State is assessed by the Commission.	1 2

ePlanning

What we've heard

A number of matters were raised by respondents in relation to ePlanning, including:

- Scope for error by applicants entering incorrect information to guide their proposal's categorisation and the relevant assessment authority
- The need for the system to automatically advise people who have lodged a representation about the application's outcome (i.e. withdrawn, approved, or split into elements).
- How sensitive material can be obscured from public view (e.g. floor plans).
- How relevant authorities' assessment reports, plans and decision notification forms can be made available to the public
- Alternative options for submitting applications should be available for applicants without reliable internet connection or the technology to prepare/copy electronic plans.

What we've done

Unlike the *Development Regulations 2008*, the draft Regulations allow for the transmission of documents via the SA planning portal and in electronic format. There will no longer be a need to provide multiple hard copies of plans, as plans will all be digitised.

Regulation 30 specifies that, while all applications must be lodged on the SA planning portal, an applicant can still elect to lodge an application in hard copy at the office of the relevant authority. It is anticipated that the future *Planning, Development and Infrastructure (Fees, Charges and Contributions) Regulations 2019* will establish a separate fee structure to cover the administrative costs for an authority to lodge an application on the SA planning portal on the applicant's behalf (scanning plans, entering data into the portal, etc.). This will account for cases where applicants may not have access to a computer or reliable internet connection.

It is anticipated that while the SA planning portal will prompt information from an applicant when lodging an application to assist in its categorisation and allocation to the relevant authority, there will also be an option for the applicant to lodge their application without this information. In such cases, it is likely that the application will be automatically allocated to the assessment manager or assessment panel relevant to the location of the proposed development.

Regulation 35 allows an authority to re-allocate an application if they believe that the application has been sent to them erroneously or if they are unable to act as relevant authority for any reason.

The other matters raised are under active consideration by the Department's ePlanning team as they continue to work on building the SA planning portal's functionality.

Building regulations

What we've heard

A 'Building Reform Working Group' (the Group), comprised of council officers, engineers and certifiers was formed during the consultation period to examine building related issues under the draft Regulations.

The Working Group provided a range of advice to the Department on the formation of the draft Regulations under the Act.

Proposals from the Working Group were divided into following themes:

- Accountability / integrity
- Owner builders
- Assessment
- During construction
- Pre-occupancy / approval phase
- Enforcement
- Essential Safety Provisions.

What we've done

Approximately 50 proposals were received from the Group and the Department is now keen to test some of these with a wider audience.

Key examples of changes included in the draft Regulations are set out in the below table. As a general rule, the focus has been on improving the draft Regulations to deliver a clear line of sight from the approval phase, through to construction and approval, with a view to improving compliance with the Building Rules. NB: no commentary is provided where current regulations have been largely carried over 'as is'.

A range of additional expiations have also been added throughout the draft Regulations to enable councils to more effectively ensure compliance without having to undertake cost-prohibitive legal action.

A range of other proposals suggested by the Group may be implemented via other means, such as new forms, practice guidelines and/or directions, or new Ministerial Building Standards.

DRAFT REGULATION	KEY CHANGE AND REASON
25(2) – Accredited Professionals	It is proposed that Accredited Professionals – Building Level 1 - may continue to grant planning consents, but only within the scope of the existing complying development known as “Residential Code”. The intention is to allow building certifiers with existing authority to determine ‘Residential Code’ applications to continue to hold those powers.
25(7) – Independent technical expert	The draft Regulations prescribe that independent technical experts must have engineering or other qualifications to the satisfaction of the relevant authority.
99 – Notifications during building work	<p>This regulation has been rewritten to support the development of new inspection policies under the Act. Notifications are still required for commencement, commencing a specified stage, installing a designated building product, and at the completion of building work.</p> <p>Current notifications in relation to swimming pools and roof framing will be incorporated into new inspection policies, along with any other new inspections required, subject to development of these policies. Once developed, this new notification and inspection system will be integrated with the ePlanning system.</p> <p>This regulation has also made it clearer that the name and details (including licence number) of the licensed building work contractor who will carry out the relevant work, and the name and details of the persons proposed to sign the Statement of Compliance (generally building work contractor again, and the owner), are required on the notice.</p>
100 – Essential Safety Provisions (ESPs)	<p>It is proposed that there will continue to be three Essential Safety Provision forms that will perform the same approximate functions as now: specification, installation, and maintenance. However, these will now be published on the SA planning portal in a form specified by the Department and approved by the Chief Executive, rather than in a schedule to the draft Regulations. This provides the flexibility to amend these forms as necessary.</p> <p>Current references to ‘within a reasonable time’ and ‘as soon as practicable’ have been replaced with ‘20 business days’ for notification of installation, and ‘within 60 business days after the end of each calendar year’, for notification of maintenance.</p> <p>An expiation fee of \$750 has also been added to penalise those who do not comply with Essential Safety Provision requirements, with a maximum penalty of \$10,000. The addition of this expiation is considered important to ensure councils have a mechanism to pursue owners who do not provide their annual Form 3s in a timely manner.</p>

DRAFT REGULATION	KEY CHANGE AND REASON
108 – Certificates of Occupancy	<p>The most significant change in this regulation (compared to regulation 83 under the <i>Development Regulations 2008</i>) is the requirement for a certificate of occupancy for class 1a buildings, which are single dwellings.</p> <p>This change has been included following feedback that owners and occupiers, upon completion of the construction of house, should be able to receive confirmation that their dwelling is suitable for occupation. This change is proposed to bring South Australia into alignment with other jurisdictions.</p> <p>In recognition that current building work undertaken against approved plans often does not include every element that is on the approved plans (for example stormwater connections, rainwater tanks, landscaping), there is an identified need to ensure that, following the 'statement of compliance' stage, proper evidence is provided to the owner/occupier confirming their house is ready for occupancy.</p> <p>As per other buildings classes (except class 10), the certificate of occupancy for class 1a buildings will be signed by the prescribed authority under Part 11 Division 4 of the Act, to again state that a building is suitable for occupancy. Once all work on the approved plans is complete, the owner will receive this certificate from the relevant authority. It is not anticipated that this change will incur any further impact on the builder.</p> <p>Also, rather than being in a schedule attached to the draft Regulations, the new certificate of occupancy will be published on the SA planning portal in a form prepared by the Department and approved by the Chief Executive.</p> <p>This provides the flexibility to amend the certificate to stay up to date with current demands (e.g. the current need for performance solutions to be documented).</p> <p>The Department is particularly interested in the views of the community, councils and industry in relation to this proposed change.</p>
109 – Statement of Compliance (and Schedule 12)	<p>An expiation fee of \$750 has also been added to allow councils ensure compliance with the draft Regulations relating to these statements, with a maximum penalty of \$10,000.</p>
118 -Authorised officers and inspections	<p>This regulation requires each council to have at least one building-accredited professional appointed as an authorised officer to undertake inspections under the Act in accordance with any approved inspection policy for that council.</p>

What is not in these Regulations?

Impact Assessed development

The draft Regulations do not currently prescribe any classes of development as ‘impact assessed’ development under section 108(1) of the Act. It is noted however that the Minister can declare specific development as being impact assessed development via Gazette notice, separate from the Regulations.

Accepted development

While section 104 of the Act allows the draft Regulations to classify forms of ‘accepted’ development (i.e. where planning consent is not required), at this stage the Department anticipates that all accepted development will be prescribed in the Code to provide all information in a single source as part of the integrated ePlanning solution.

Fees, Charges and Contributions

The Department is currently undertaking an investigation into the new fees, charges and contributions applicable under the Act. The outcome of these investigations will be translated into future regulations known as the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure (Fees, Charges and Contributions) Regulations 2019*.

Schedule 9 – Referrals

The referral agencies or authorities to be prescribed under section 122 of the Act will be prescribed in separate regulations at a later date when the Code is consulted on. This will allow for an important integrated approach because:

- a) While the referral bodies will be prescribed in the Regulations, they will link to overlays and associated policy in the Code, which will need to be considered together
- b) The Governor cannot prescribe a referral body (other than the Commission) unless:
 - i. The Governor is satisfied that provisions about the policies that the body will seek to apply have been included in the Code
OR
 - ii. The Minister has indicated that he is satisfied that policy in the Code related to that referral body is not necessary or not appropriate.

Schedules 17 and 18 – Activities of environmental significance

These activities are currently under review in conjunction with the Environment Protection Authority.

Swimming pools

Separate swimming pool regulations will be drafted in the near future which provide revised swimming pool safety and upgrade requirements.

Glossary of terms

Act means the Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016

Adjacent land in relation to other land, means land that is no more than 60 metres from the other land.

Building Rules means:

- (a) the Building Code, as it applies under the Act (meaning an edition of the Building Code of Australia published by the Australian Building Codes Board in the National Construction Code series); and
- (b) any regulations under the Act that regulate the performance, standard or form of building work; and
- (c) without limiting paragraph (b), any regulations that relate to designated safety features; and
- (d) the Ministerial building standards published by the Minister under the Act;

Code means the Planning and Design Code

Commission means the State Planning Commission

Department means the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure

Minister means the Minister for Planning

Planning Rules means:

- (a) the Planning and Design Code; and
- (b) the design standards that apply under Part 5 Division 2 Subdivision 4 of the Act; and
- (c) any other instrument prescribed by the Regulations for the purposes of this definition;

Regulations means the 'Draft for comment' version of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) (Development Assessment) Variation Regulations 2019 dated 11.12.2018

Residential Code means development that is complying development under clause 1(2) or (3), 2A, 2B or 2C of Schedule 4 of the Development Regulations 2008

Proposed Development Assessment timeframes under the Draft Regulations



HAVE YOUR SAY

The Department is committed to genuine collaboration with the community in the development of South Australia's new planning system.

Interested parties are invited to provide feedback on the regulations and practice directions discussed in this document until 1 March 2019.

Submissions can be lodged via:

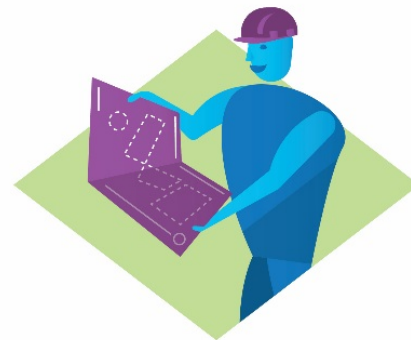
- Email: DPTI.PlanningEngagement@sa.gov.au
- Post: PO Box 1815, Adelaide SA 5001

For details about future engagement activities and how to get involved, visit

saplanningportal.sa.gov.au



Government of South Australia
Department of Planning,
Transport and Infrastructure



What is changing and how will this affect me as a resident?

The *Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) (Development Assessment) Variation Regulations 2019* (the draft Regulations) will replace the current Regulations (*Development Regulations 2008*) from mid-2019.

This fact sheet outlines the key elements of the new development assessment system to help residents understand what it means for them.

The draft Regulations are on consultation Wednesday 16 Jan until Friday 1 March 2019.

What are the key changes in Development Assessment for South Australia?

The key changes brought about from the Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act (PDI Act) and draft Regulations include:

- ability to undertake more types of common home improvements without needing planning approval
- new requirements to advertise and erect signage on the site of a proposed development
- longer periods of times to respond to a neighbour's development application
- more certainty in how a development application is assessed, and by whom
- development applications will be able to be lodged online via the state's new SA Planning Portal.



Who makes development decisions?

The PDI Act introduces a new concept called the Accredited Professional Scheme, which aims to ensure those professionals making planning and development decisions are capable and qualified. The type of development category a proposal falls under will determine which professional is qualified to make the decision.

Under the new scheme, an applicant can lodge a deemed-to-satisfy development application to an accredited planning professional (or the relevant panel's assessment manager), of their choosing, or in certain cases, to an accredited building professional. This aims to enable quicker decisions to be made across the state, so good development can happen.

You can learn more about the various decision-making roles and bodies and the new development categories by watching a video on the [SA Planning Portal](#).

Public notification

Under the draft Regulations, public notification is required for all 'performance assessed' and 'impact assessed' applications.

The time that the community has to have their say has increased. For complex applications, the time has doubled to 20 business days; and for more straightforward applications, the community will have 15 business days, instead of 10.

Another measure is the requirement to place a sign on the site of the proposed development. This is standard practice across the country; as it provides those who will be most interested in a proposal - the locals - visibility on what is proposed in their local streets and neighbourhoods.

Also, properties within 60 metres of the site must be formally notified by post. The new sign and notification process will replace newspaper advertisements, which can be easily missed.

A thorough, yet simpler assessment for expected development

The new planning system also brings a range of expected developments, like a house in a residential zone, into a new category that will be subject to a thorough, yet simpler assessment. This type of assessment we call 'deemed-to-satisfy' will also be able to be undertaken by a larger number of accredited professionals across the state, which will enable quicker decisions.






Enabling decision-making in a timely manner

New measures will also ensure decisions are made in time, by giving applicants the ability to seek a consent where an accredited professional or body have not met their assessment timeframes – this is called 'deemed planning consent'. This is a change from the current system that provides for an automatic 'deemed refusal' if a decision had not been made in time.



Removing low-risk matters from the new planning and development system

Under the draft Regulations, some types of development will no longer require development approval because they are considered low risk and expected development, which are outlined below.

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT	PROPOSED EXEMPTION	REASON
Fence / retaining wall combinations 	Fences on top of retaining walls.	Given that 1.0m high retaining walls can be constructed without needing approval, it makes sense to permit fences to be constructed on top of such structures to provide for a reasonable level of privacy between properties.
Water tanks 	All water tanks up to 15m ² (or 60,000 litres maximum) in areas outside of Metropolitan Adelaide.	To enable appropriate bushfire protection measures to be undertaken without requiring approval.
Tree houses 	Tree houses of less than 5m ² .	Small structures built for child recreation should not require approval.
Woodfire pizza oven 	Woodfire pizza ovens (and similar domestic masonry ovens) less than 2m in height.	Domestic kitchens are becoming increasingly common, and result in minimal planning and building impacts (noting that such ovens would still need to meet the Environment Protection Authority's requirements regarding chimney/flue location and smoke impacts).
Demolition 	Demolition of certain single-storey buildings. However, this does not apply to partial demolition, where the building involves a party wall, or in relation to heritage places.	There are limited relevant assessment considerations in the planning or building rules when assessing demolition of an entire structure/building. Relevant considerations are covered by Safework SA legislation <i>Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (SA)</i> .

For more information on the new planning and development system please visit www.saplanningportal.com.au or email us on DPTI.PlanningReform@sa.gov.au.



Campbelltown Landcare Group Inc.

Works Calendar 2019

Date	Activity
Sunday, March 3	Watering Water 2017/18 planting sites
Sunday, April 14	Weed Control Priority Targets: Woody weeds (i.e. Olive, Buckthorn, Boxthorn, Cotton Bush, Flinders Ranges Wattle)
Sunday, May 19	Weed Control Priority Targets: Perennial and annual grasses and spray planting sites
Saturday, June 22	Site preparation and hole digging (TBA – only a few people required)
Sunday, June 23	Planting Bee #1: Eastern Side of Fifth Creek Planting of Native Pine and understorey species along eastern side of Fifth Creek track and sedges in creeklines
Saturday, July 13	Site preparation and hole digging (TBA – only a few people required)
Sunday, July 14	Planting Bee #2: Rainsee's (Northern part of Wadmore Park) Planting of trees and understorey species in Rainsee's
Sunday, Aug 11	Weed Control Priority Targets: bulbous weeds, broad-leaf weeds, perennial and annual grasses and compliment work of expert contractor/s
Sunday, Aug 25	Weed Control Priority Targets: bulbous weeds, broad-leaf weeds, perennial and annual grasses and compliment work of expert contractor/s
Sunday, Sep 15	Weed Control Priority Targets: bulbous weeds, broad-leaf weeds, perennial and annual grasses and compliment work of expert contractor/s
Thursday, Sep 26	Weed Control Weeding of planting sites and old quarry
Sunday, Oct 13	Weed Control Weeding & brush-cutting around planting sites
Thursday, Oct 17	Weed Control/Watering of plantings Watering and/or weeding & brush-cutting around planting sites
Sunday, Nov 17	Seed & cutting collection / watering if required Tour of Wadmore and admire its beauty and the Group's efforts.
Sunday, Dec 8	End of year BBQ , time to TBA
A Sunday in late Dec; Jan and Feb 2020 – Dates TBA	Watering Watering of 2018/19 plantings (dependent on Spring and Summer rainfall)

All Working Bees commence at 9:00am meeting at Foxfield Oval Playground and Hall Carpark, Maryvale Road, Athelstone (unless advised otherwise). Working bees are followed by morning tea and coffee at 11.30am.

The project agenda for 2019 may be subject to change, due to weather or unforeseen circumstances. For example, planting, seed collection times and weed control are dictated by weather and may need to be planned just before the activity. For more information about the Campbelltown Landcare Group or to confirm program details closer to the date please phone:

Greg Sproule: 0421 799 042 / Marc O'Connell: 0490 382 430
Email: campbelltown.landcare@gmail.com

Meeting Agenda 2019

The Group will aim to meet bi-monthly at a member's house. The Annual General Meeting is typically held on an evening in October/November at a member's house (TBA).

Get Involved!

A number of local residents who were concerned about preserving and rehabilitating reserves in the Campbelltown area came together in 1994 to form the Campbelltown Landcare Group. From those small beginnings we are now an incorporated body of interested members, numbering around 25.

With the support of the Campbelltown City Council, this group has put together a program of practical hands-on Landcare projects within Wadmore Park (Pulyonna Wirra), Athelstone.

In coming months the group's members will be undertaking planting of local native species, weed control and track maintenance in Wadmore Park. All local residents are invited to come along and join us - come for the morning or just an hour - whatever suits you!

Members of the Campbelltown Landcare Group will be on site each day from 9.00am to 11.30am, unless otherwise specified. Come along between those times if you would like to take part.

You will need to wear suitable work clothes and bring work gloves, hat, strong footwear, sun block and a drink and waterproof clothing.

Tools and plants will be supplied by the group, funded in previous years by our sponsors, Campbelltown City Council, Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM in conjunction with Landcare Australia.

Please come along and ...

- Plant native seedlings to rehabilitate local reserves & riparian zones of local creeks
- Learn to recognise and identify native plants
- Learn about the environment - the problems and what you can do to help!
- Help to preserve our local heritage for future generations to admire and enjoy
- Share your knowledge with others

SUPPORTED BY



The Gums

LANDCARE GROUP INC.



Gerry Butler, Chairman
Phone: 0407 972 149
Email: gbutler@landcaresa.asn.au



Works Calendar 2019

Date	Activity
Wednesday, April 10 1000 - 1130	Landcare information session, Welcome to Country and placement of plant tag signs by school children and members of The Gums Landcare Group (meet at Fourth Street entrance to The Gums).
School Holidays Session: What Bat is that? Tuesday, April 23 Evening 1700 - 1900	'Microbats in The Gums' monitoring and Landcare information session during School Holidays, ideal for families and members of The Gums Landcare Group. Presenter: Dr Terry Reardon (SA Museum) (meet at Brookside Cellars, Moore Street; subject to weather). Event entry by donation, includes a light bbq dinner. RSVP required (8331 7065 or 0407972149) – numbers limited to 30
Tuesday, April 30 1000 - 1130	Weed Control (meet at Fourth Street entrance to The Gums) Priority Targets: grasses (i.e. Kikuyu, Couch) and broadleaf weeds (including Olive seedlings) Spreading of mulch supplied by Council.
Sunday, May 19 1000 - 1130	Weed Control (meet at Moore Street entrance to The Gums) Priority Targets: grasses (i.e. Kikuyu, Couch) and broadleaf weeds (including Olive seedlings) Spreading of mulch supplied by Council.
Wednesday, June 5 1000 - 1130	World Environment Day: Landcare information session and placement of plant tag signs by school children and members of The Gums Landcare Group (meet at Fourth Street entrance to The Gums).
Monday, June 10 (Public Holiday) 1000 - 1130	Site preparation, hole digging and infill planting (replacement of 2018 plants that did not survive) (meet at Fourth Street entrance to The Gums) Prepare planting site for replacement planting
School Holidays Session: What Bird is that? July 8 1500-1630 Bird watching session July 9 0800 - 0930	'Birds in our backyard' monitoring and Landcare information session during School Holidays, ideal for families and members of The Gums Landcare Group. Presenter: Kate Buckley (Birds SA) (meet at Brookside Cellars, Moore Street; subject to weather). Event entry by donation, includes a light breakfast on the morning session from 0730. RSVP required (8331 7065 or 0407972149) – numbers limited to 30
Monday, Aug 19 1000 – 1200 (AGM @1130)	Weed Control (meet at Fourth Street entrance to The Gums) and AGM

Sunday, Sep 15 1000 - 1130	Weed Control (meet at Moore Street entrance to The Gums) Spreading of mulch
School Holidays Session: Thursday, Oct 3 What Butterfly is that? 1000 - 1130	'Butterflies in our neighbourhood' monitoring and Landcare information session during School Holidays, ideal for families and members of The Gums Landcare Group. Presenter: Mike Moore (Butterfly Conservation SA) (meet at Brookside Cellars, Moore Street; subject to weather). Event entry by donation, includes a light morning tea. RSVP required (8331 7065 or 0407972149) – numbers limited to 30
Saturday, Oct 19 1000 - 1130	Bird watching walk and information session (meet at Fourth Street entrance to The Gums). General cleanup activity removing treeguards. Reminder: Aussie Backyard Bird Count (21-27 October 2018)
Sunday, Nov 17 1000 - 1130	Weed Control (meet at Moore Street entrance to The Gums)
Sunday, Dec 8 1800-2000	End of year BBQ: 6pm details TBA (jointly with Campbelltown Landcare Group) (BYO, please RSVP to Secretary (George 8331 7065))

All Working Bees commence at 10:00am, meeting at Fourth or Moore Street end of Third Creek (unless advised otherwise). This year we will continue a social opportunity with the Working bees being followed by morning tea and coffee at 11.30am (BYO to share).

The project agenda for 2019 may be subject to change, due to weather or unforeseen circumstances. For example, weed control is dictated by weather and may need to be planned just before the activity. For more information about The Gums Landcare Group or to confirm program details closer to the date please phone:

Gerry Butler, Chairman
Phone: 0407 972 149
Email: gbutler@landcaresa.asn.au
Or

George Scherer 08 8331 7065, John Bartram 0400 404 132 or Ian Johnson 0416 528 387

Meeting Agenda 2019

The Committee's bi-monthly meetings will be held on a regular basis in the 1st Tuesday of April, June, August, October and December to ensure that issues can be brought to the Working Bees for discussion. Please contact Secretary (George Scherer) if you wish to attend.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Monday, August 19, 2019 at the conclusion of the Working Bee. The Membership year will be the Calendar Year and membership fees **(\$30/year for Families & Corporate Members and \$20/year for Individual members)** can be paid to Treasurer Ian Johnson at Working Bees or by arrangement.

Get Involved!

A number of local residents who were concerned about preserving and rehabilitating The Gums Reserve in the Campbelltown City Council area came together in 2016 to form The Gums Landcare Group. From those small beginnings we are now an incorporated body of interested members.

With the support of the City of Campbelltown, this group has put together a program of practical hands-on Landcare projects within the Campbelltown Council boundaries.

In coming months the group's members will be undertaking maintenance of the recent plantings of local native species and weed control in The Gums. All local residents are invited to come along and join us - come for the morning or just an hour - whatever suits you!

Members of The Gums Landcare Group will be on site, as per the schedule, each day from 10.00am to noon, unless otherwise specified. Come along between those times if you would like to take part.

You will need to wear suitable work clothes and bring work gloves, hat, strong footwear, sun block, a drink and, if necessary, waterproof clothing.

Tools and plants will be supplied by the group, funded in previous years by our sponsors, City of Campbelltown, Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM, in conjunction with the Landcare Association of SA.

Please come along and ...

- Plant native seedlings to rehabilitate local reserves & riparian zones of local creeks
- Learn to recognise and identify native plants
- Learn to recognise weeds and their effective control
- Learn about the environment - the problems and what you can do to help!
- Help to preserve our local heritage for our children
- Share your knowledge with others

Campbelltown City Council
Cash, Investments and Borrowings Report
For the Period Ending January 2019

Bank Reconciliation

Balance as per Bank Statement - 31 January 2019	\$50,000.00
Outstanding Deposits	\$6,954.45
Outstanding Withdrawals	(\$50,012.45)
Balance as per General Ledger	\$6,942.00

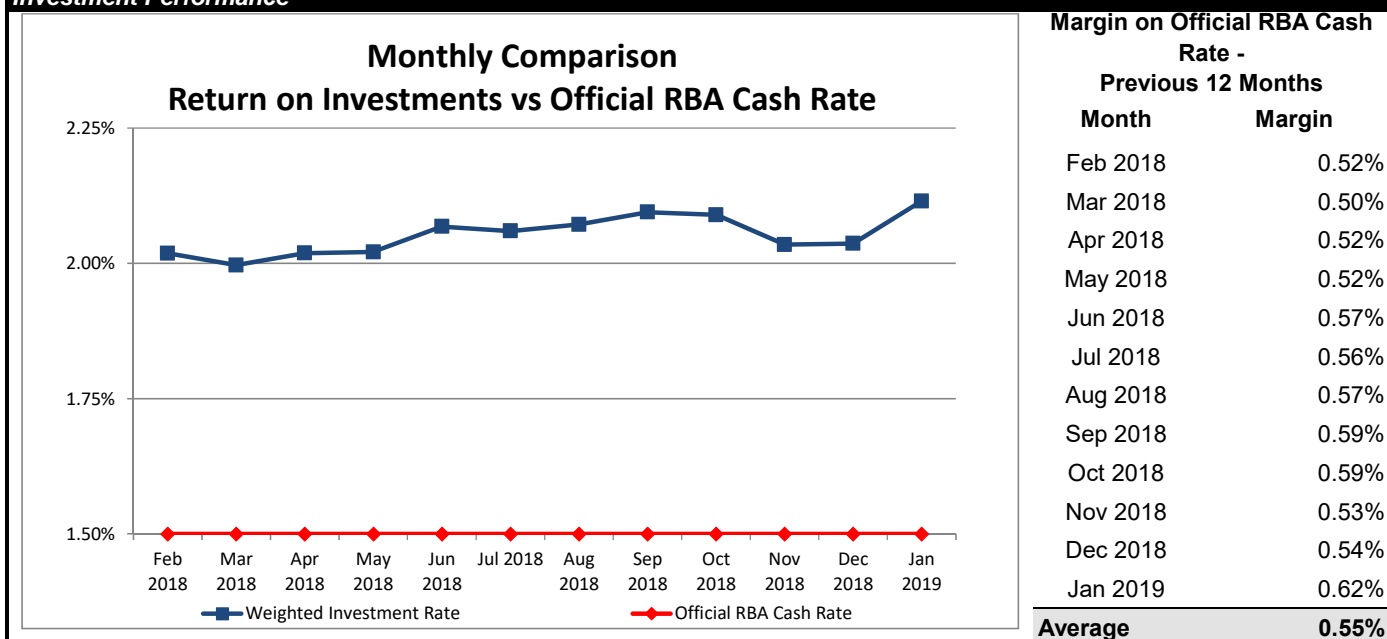
Cash and Investments

Invested With & Term	Interest Rate	Maturity Date (if applicable)	Closing Balance 31 January 2019
Cash at Bank	Variable		\$50,000.00
Short Term Investments 24 hours - LGFA	1.50%	24hrs	\$961,005.85
Fixed Term 90 days - LGFA	2.15%	28/02/2019	\$4,000,000.00
Fixed Term 90 days - LGFA	2.15%	1/03/2019	\$5,000,000.00
Fixed Term 90 days - LGFA	2.15%	6/03/2019	\$4,000,000.00
Fixed Term 90 days - LGFA	2.15%	12/03/2019	\$3,000,000.00
Fixed Term 90 days - LGFA	2.15%	18/03/2019	\$3,000,000.00
Fixed Term 90 days - LGFA	2.15%	4/04/2019	\$2,000,000.00
Short Term Deposits 24 hours - NAB	1.90%	24hrs	\$210,734.56

* All interest rates shown for LGFA investments exclude the annual bonus interest rate.

TOTAL CASH & INVESTMENTS	\$22,221,740.41
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Investment Performance



Borrowings

There are no loans currently held by Campbelltown City Council

City of Campbelltown
Monthly Finance Overview
For the Period Ending January 2019

Adopted Budget (Full Year)	Description	Note	Actual Results (Year to Date)	Latest Adopted Budget - Q1 (Year to Date)	Latest Adopted Budget - Q1 (Full Year)	% of Budget Used (Full Year)
Uniform Presentation of Finances						
OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Operating Income						
37,876,411	Rates		38,031,028	38,022,047	38,092,505	99.8%
1,026,400	Statutory Charges		666,584	599,492	1,027,700	64.9%
5,444,200	User Charges		3,445,407	3,247,488	5,581,800	61.7%
2,464,850	Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	1	4,477,400	3,450,277	6,078,300	73.7%
280,350	Investment Income	2	307,041	173,704	280,350	109.5%
904,150	Reimbursements	3	447,996	735,988	1,145,550	39.1%
568,400	Other Revenues	4	589,467	1,950,733	3,169,700	18.6%
8,950	Net Gain-Joint Venture & Associates		0	0	8,950	0.0%
48,573,711			47,964,923	48,179,728	55,384,855	86.6%
less Operating Expenses						
14,030,800	Employee Costs		7,526,460	7,923,118	13,904,800	54.1%
22,403,300	Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses		12,862,295	15,876,440	27,227,950	47.2%
0	Finance Costs		0	0	0	0.0%
11,566,150	Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment		6,623,430	6,843,507	11,672,250	56.7%
48,000,250			27,012,185	30,643,064	52,805,000	51.2%
573,461	Operating Surplus/(Deficit) (a)		20,952,739	17,536,664	2,579,855	812.2%
CAPITAL ACTIVITIES						
Net Outlays on Existing Assets						
6,808,950	Capital Expenditure on Renewal and Replacement of Existing Assets	5	7,315,601	10,248,658	17,383,200	42.1%
11,566,150	less Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment		6,623,430	6,843,507	11,672,250	56.7%
180,000	less Proceeds from Sale of Replaced Assets		545	0	238,200	0.2%
(4,937,200)	Net Outlays on Existing Assets (b)		691,626	3,405,151	5,472,750	12.6%
Net Outlays on New and Upgraded Assets						
2,069,100	Capital Expenditure on New and Upgraded Assets	6	4,285,346	6,104,858	10,115,650	42.4%
41,500	less Amounts Received Specifically for New and Upgraded Assets	7	787,303	912,975	2,773,100	28.4%
0	less Proceeds from Sale of Surplus Assets		1,000	0	0	100.0%
2,027,600	Net Outlays on New and Upgraded Assets (c)		3,497,043	5,191,883	7,342,550	47.6%
3,483,061	Net Lending/(Borrowing) for the Financial Year (a) - (b) - (c)		16,764,070	8,939,629	(10,235,445)	(163.8%)
<i>Net Lending will result in an increase in Net Financial Liabilities, while Net Borrowing will result in a decrease in Net Financial Liabilities.</i>						
Reserve Movements						
0	Urban Tree Fund		1,066	0	0	100.0%
622,200	Asset Replacement Reserve		433,988	130,362	350,750	123.7%
0	Committed Works Reserve		(4,778,967)	(7,953,692)	(13,634,900)	35.0%
4,896,900	Renewal & Replacement Reserve		0	2,043,715	3,538,900	0.0%
Capital Related Transactions						
8,878,050	Total Capital Expenditure		11,603,949	16,353,516	27,498,850	42.2%
0	Physical Resources Received Free of Charge		0	0	0	0.0%
0	Asset Disposal & Fair Value Adjustments		8,391	0	0	100.0%
0	Principal Repayments Made by Council		0	0	0	0.0%
Rates Outstanding - January 2019			15,784,048			

City of Campbelltown
Monthly Finance Overview Commentary
For the Period Ending January 2019






Note	Description	Actual Results	Revised Budget	Budget Remaining	% of Budget Used	Discussion
1	River Torrens Linear Park Shared Path (Income)	130,595	130,600	5	100.0%	Funding has been received for various government grants earlier than expected, however the expected allocation for the year is still to be recognised.
	Local Road Grant	375,694	486,550	110,856	77.2%	
	CHSP - Govt Grant Funding	528,352	754,150	225,798	70.1%	
	Road to Recovery Grant	403,074	403,200	126	100.0%	
	Campbelltown Memorial Oval Redevelopment - R&R (Income)	2,523,650	3,114,350	590,700	81.0%	
2	Investment Income	307,041	280,350	(26,691)	109.5%	Interest income from surplus cash invested with the LGFA higher than budgeted for.
3	Shared Services Arrangement	105,210	640,600	535,390	16.4%	Invoicing for various external projects undertaken as part of the Shared Services arrangements has only just commenced.
4	Underground Power Lines - Campbelltown Village (PLEC)	0	2,470,000	2,470,000	0.0%	The Campbelltown Village (PLEC) project has just commenced. The reimbursement from PLEC will not be received until works have been undertaken.
5	CMO Redevelopment-Stormwater	48,143	46,250	(1,893)	104.1%	The budget for the CMO redevelopment has been split between the various project components based on staff best estimates of the cost of each component. This overrun will be offset with budget adjustments from other components of the project.
	CMO Redevelopment - Oval Lighting	371,352	367,000	(4,352)	101.2%	The budget for the CMO redevelopment has been split between the various project components based on staff best estimates of the cost of each component. This overrun will be offset with budget adjustments from other components of the project.
	Tennis Court Resurfacing - Campbelltown Tennis & Netball Club	14,545	0	(14,545)	100.0%	Tennis Court resurfacing approved at the 4 December 2018 Council Meeting. This will be adjusted at the 2nd budget review.
	ARC Campbelltown - Plant & Equipment (R&R)	11,989	0	(11,989)	100.0%	Supply and installation of replacement pool side fans and unexpected replacement of café display fridge. To be adjusted at the 2nd budget review and funded from other budget allocations.
	Chair Replacement - Library	5,223	0	(5,223)	100.0%	Replacement of chairs and lounges at the Library, to be adjusted at the 2nd budget review. These are to be funded from the Renewal and Replacement Reserve.
	Building Repairs & Upgrades	2,091	0	(2,091)	100.0%	Replacement of airconditioning at the Anderson Court property. To be adjusted at the 2nd budget review.
6	ARC Campbelltown - Furniture and Fittings (New)	6,159	1,700	(4,459)	362.3%	Unexpected replacement of a café table that was damaged beyond repair. Purchase of new bar tables and bar stools. This will be adjusted at the 2nd budget review.
	ARC Campbelltown - Plant & Equipment (New)	10,468	5,700	(4,768)	183.7%	Purchase of additional radios, floor sweeper and sports equipment. This will be adjusted at the 2nd budget review.
	CMO Redevelopment - Plant & Equipment Purchases	383,371	265,650	(117,721)	144.3%	The budget for the CMO redevelopment has been split between the various project components based on staff best estimates of the cost of each component. This overrun will be offset with budget adjustments from other components of the project.
	CMO Redevelopment - Furniture & Fittings Purchases	200,942	150,650	(50,292)	133.4%	The budget for the CMO redevelopment has been split between the various project components based on staff best estimates of the cost of each component. This overrun will be offset with budget adjustments from other components of the project.
	Melville Grove Reserve Improvements (New)	33,478	31,750	(1,728)	105.4%	Slight overrun which will be adjusted at the 2nd budget review.
	Purchase of Rubbish Bins	32,420	30,000	(2,420)	108.1%	The purchase of additional bins is required due to the increase in the number of dwellings being built in the area. This will be adjusted at the 2nd budget review.
	Fairy Lights - Jan Street, Newton	14,520	14,000	(520)	103.7%	Cost of electrical work slightly higher than budget, to be adjusted at the 2nd budget review.
	Lanterns & Signal Controller Upgrade-East Marden Primary Sch	18,939	18,300	(639)	103.5%	Additional project investigation costs incurred, that will be adjusted at the 2nd budget review.
	Playground Upgrade - Poplar Crescent, Campbelltown	5,098	5,000	(98)	102.0%	Playground replacement was slightly more than budgeted. This will be adjusted at the 2nd budget review.

City of Campbelltown
Monthly Finance Overview Commentary
For the Period Ending January 2019

Note	Description	Actual Results	Revised Budget	Budget Remaining	% of Budget Used	Discussion
	Disaster Recovery Cabling - ARC & Depot	29,765	0	(29,765)	100.0%	Once this project is complete, reimbursement will be sought from Local Government Risk Services via their Risk Incentives Program. The net cost to Council for this work will be nil.
	Park & Reserve Furniture (New)	4,258	0	(4,258)	100.0%	Depot staff costs associated with the preparation work to install two park benches at the Gums Reserve, which were donated by Neighbourhood Watch. Purchase of two additional seats for the Gums Reserve. This will be adjusted at the 2nd budget review.
	Cameras for General Inspector's Vehicles	2,311	0	(2,311)	100.0%	Unexpected replacement of the vehicle mounted cameras on the General Inspectors vehicles. This will be adjusted at the 2nd budget review.
7	Daly Oval Female Change Facilities (Income Only)	0	280,000	280,000	0.0%	Grant funding from the Minister for Recreation, Sport and Racing has been received, but not yet recognised as the works have not yet commenced.
	Steve Woodcock Sports Centre - Synthetic Soccer Pitch (Inc)	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	0.0%	Grant funding from the Minister for Recreation, Sport and Racing has been received, but not yet recognised as the works have not yet commenced.

City of Campbelltown
Capital Works Financial Summary
For the Period Ending January 2019






Budget Status Legend - % of Budget Used



































	Not Started		Completed
	Less than 80%		Between 80% and 100%
			In Progress & Greater than 100%

Adopted Budget	Current Budget (YTD)	Description	Actuals & Commitments (Year to Date)	Adopted Budget (Full Year)	Budget Remaining (Full Year)	% of Budget Used	Budget Status
Capital Works (New)							
0	2,421	ARC Campbelltown - Gym Equipment Purchase	4,121	4,150	29	99.3%	
60,000	28,000	Parking Bays - Reservoir Road, Paradise	27,440	28,000	560	98.0%	
0	13,000	Gurners Reserve - Playground Fencing	12,680	13,000	320	97.5%	
0	34,213	School Traffic Improvements - East Marden Primary School	55,608	58,650	3,042	94.8%	
10,000	10,000	Magill Girl Guides - Lighting and IT Provisions	4,000	10,000	6,000	40.0%	
0	992	ARC Campbelltown - Furniture and Fittings (New)	6,159	1,700	(4,459)	362.3%	
0	3,325	ARC Campbelltown - Plant & Equipment (New)	10,468	5,700	(4,768)	183.7%	
0	154,963	CMO Redevelopment - Plant & Equipment Purchases	383,371	265,650	(117,721)	144.3%	
0	87,879	CMO Redevelopment - Furniture & Fittings Purchases	200,942	150,650	(50,292)	133.4%	
0	18,521	Melville Grove Reserve Improvements (New)	33,478	31,750	(1,728)	105.4%	
30,000	17,500	Purchase of Rubbish Bins	32,420	30,000	(2,420)	108.1%	
14,000	14,000	Fairy Lights - Jan Street, Newton	14,520	14,000	(520)	103.7%	
0	10,675	Lanterns & Signal Controller Upgrade-East Marden Primary Sch	18,939	18,300	(639)	103.5%	
5,000	5,000	Playground Upgrade - Poplar Crescent, Campbelltown	5,098	5,000	(98)	102.0%	
0	0	Disaster Recovery Cabling - ARC & Depot	29,765	0	(29,765)	100.0%	
0	0	Park & Reserve Furniture (New)	4,258	0	(4,258)	100.0%	
0	0	Cameras for General Inspector's Vehicles	2,311	0	(2,311)	100.0%	
90,000	90,000	Intersection Improvements - Crowle Road, Paradise	87,056	90,000	2,944	96.7%	
0	568,663	CMO Redevelopment - Building (New)	927,314	974,850	47,536	95.1%	
0	9,071	Fourth Creek Trail Improvements - Stage 1 (New)	14,695	15,550	855	94.5%	
0	113,983	CMO Redevelopment - Walkways	181,590	195,400	13,810	92.9%	
0	900,667	Street Lighting Replacement Project	1,358,296	1,544,000	185,704	88.0%	
0	103,075	Lochend House - Fencing, Landscaping, Irrigation, Lighting &	145,921	176,700	30,779	82.6%	
80,000	80,000	Playground Improvements - Lochiel Park	61,330	80,000	18,670	76.7%	
0	9,333	Biodiversity Park Upgrade	11,787	16,000	4,213	73.7%	
0	151,667	CMO Redevelopment - Picket Fence & Retractable Nets	153,765	260,000	106,235	59.1%	
27,000	27,000	Thorndon Park - Shelter, Table and Chairs	15,227	27,000	11,773	56.4%	
0	61,033	Lochend Community Hall & Verandah Construction	56,246	103,950	47,704	54.1%	
35,000	35,000	Shade Structure - Appollo Reserve Playground, Paradise	17,650	35,000	17,350	50.4%	
0	8,313	Front End Loader Weighing Scales	7,158	14,250	7,092	50.2%	
0	758	Ripples Community Arts Shed	620	1,300	680	47.7%	
0	26,250	Lochend House - Walkways	19,569	45,000	25,431	43.5%	
686,600	686,600	Footpath Construction	295,572	686,600	391,029	43.0%	
0	5,804	Lochend House - Car Park	3,858	9,950	6,092	38.8%	
0	3,238	Athelstone Scout Hall - Shed	1,425	5,550	4,125	25.7%	
50,000	50,000	Melba Court Reserve Improvements	7,872	50,000	42,128	15.7%	
0	87,763	CMO Redevelopment - Playground & Fencing	23,285	150,450	127,165	15.5%	
0	23,217	Magill Village - Detailed Design Works	1,920	39,800	37,880	4.8%	
0	383,104	PLEC - Campbelltown Urban Village (New)	20,660	656,750	636,090	3.1%	
0	376,017	ARC Campbelltown - Solar PV System	11,248	644,600	633,352	1.7%	
316,500	316,500	Stormwater Drainage - Hextall Avenue, Tranmere	5,060	316,500	311,440	1.6%	
130,000	563,350	Daly Oval Female Change Facilities	5,148	563,350	558,202	0.9%	
160,000	160,000	Athelstone Community Hall - Accessible Toilet & Parking	1,012	160,000	158,988	0.6%	
0	0	Steve Woodcock Sports Centre - Synthetic Soccer Pitch	4,360	1,500,000	1,495,640	0.3%	
0	68,717	Max Amber Sportsfield ASR - Stormwater Harvesting (New)	125	117,800	117,675	0.1%	
0	50,983	Black Spot Funding - Jury & Maple Avenue, Rostrevor	0	87,400	87,400	0.0%	
0	135,350	Thorndon Park - Miniature Train	0	135,350	135,350	0.0%	
0	233,917	Thorndon Park - Park Lighting	0	401,000	401,000	0.0%	
150,000	150,000	Magill Village-Detailed Design Works-Stage 2	0	150,000	150,000	0.0%	
63,000	63,000	Black Spot Project-George Street and Avenue Road, Paradise	0	63,000	63,000	0.0%	
45,000	45,000	Industrial Precinct Signage	0	45,000	45,000	0.0%	
27,000	27,000	Flinders Reserve Improvements-Stage 2-Playground	0	27,000	27,000	0.0%	
90,000	90,000	Thorndon Park - Outdoor Exercise Equipment for Older People	0	90,000	90,000	0.0%	
2,069,100	6,104,858		4,285,346	10,115,650	5,830,304	42.4%	

Capital Works Financial Summary
For the Period Ending January 2019

Budget Status Legend - % of Budget Used

	Not Started		Completed
	Less than 80%		Between 80% and 100%
			In Progress & Greater than 100%

Adopted Budget	Current Budget (YTD)	Description	Actuals & Commitments (Year to Date)	Adopted Budget (Full Year)	Budget Remaining (Full Year)	% of Budget Used	Budget Status
Capital Works (Renewal & Replacement)							
10,000	10,000	Magill Girl Guides - Kitchen Renovation	16,055	10,000	(6,055)	160.6%	
0	26,979	CMO Redevelopment-Stormwater	48,143	46,250	(1,893)	104.1%	
0	214,083	CMO Redevelopment - Oval Lighting	371,352	367,000	(4,352)	101.2%	
0	0	Tennis Court Resurfacing - Campbelltown Tennis & Netball Clu	14,545	0	(14,545)	100.0%	
0	0	ARC Campbelltown - Plant & Equipment (R&R)	11,989	0	(11,989)	100.0%	
0	0	Chair Replacement - Library	5,223	0	(5,223)	100.0%	
0	0	Building Repairs & Upgrades	2,091	0	(2,091)	100.0%	
0	35,000	CMO Redevelopment - Land Improvements (cricket nets/pitch,	56,390	60,000	3,610	94.0%	
0	3,069,675	CMO Redevelopment - Building (R&R)	4,613,143	5,262,300	649,157	87.7%	
0	345,596	CMO Redevelopment - Car Park Construction	431,871	592,450	160,579	72.9%	
25,000	14,583	Reserve Improvements - Henry Martin Reserve	13,672	25,000	11,328	54.7%	
39,500	23,042	Stock Purchases (unsubsidised)	21,482	39,500	18,018	54.4%	
95,000	79,683	Foxfield Oval - Lighting Upgrade	70,261	136,600	66,339	51.4%	
202,000	152,396	Library Materials Capital	81,220	261,250	180,030	31.1%	
0	264,629	River Torrens Linear Park Shared Path	139,687	453,650	313,963	30.8%	
323,150	188,504	Footpath Renewal Program	95,569	323,150	227,582	29.6%	
581,000	487,929	Plant and Machinery Purchases	200,759	836,450	635,691	24.0%	
4,982,700	3,451,438	Transport Asset Renewals	1,058,485	5,916,750	4,858,265	17.9%	
0	95,288	Max Amber Sportsfield ASR - Stormwater Harvesting (R&R)	28,814	163,350	134,536	17.6%	
0	250,300	Max Amber Sportsfield - Floodlight Replacement	34,517	250,300	215,783	13.8%	
180,000	105,000	Bus Shelter Upgrade	335	180,000	179,665	0.2%	
7,600	0	Upgrade of Sharpoint 2010, Lync 2010 and One Drive	0	0	0	100.0%	
130,000	75,833	Executive & Pool Vehicle Purchases	0	130,000	130,000	0.0%	
0	438,404	Thorndon Park - Car Park	0	751,550	751,550	0.0%	
0	638,167	PLEC - Campbelltown Urban Village (R&R)	0	1,094,000	1,094,000	0.0%	
0	84,613	Path Replacement-Thorndon Park	0	145,050	145,050	0.0%	
25,000	14,583	Athelstone Community Hall - Internal Painting	0	25,000	25,000	0.0%	
78,000	45,500	Playground Improvements - Rosemary Avenue Reserve	0	78,000	78,000	0.0%	
50,000	29,167	Athelstone Recreation Reserve - Building Perimeter Paving	0	50,000	50,000	0.0%	
70,000	40,833	Building Improvements - Brookside Cellars	0	70,000	70,000	0.0%	
10,000	5,833	Hectorville Community Centre - New Sound System	0	10,000	10,000	0.0%	
0	61,600	CMO Redevelopment - Car Park Lighting	0	105,600	105,600	0.0%	
6,808,950	10,248,658		7,315,601	17,383,200	10,067,599	42.1%	
8,878,050	16,353,516	TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	11,600,947	27,498,850	15,897,903	42.2%	

-8 FEB 2019

31 January 2019

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Electoral Commission of South Australia
Level 6 / 60 Light Square Adelaide SA 5000
GPO Box 646 Adelaide SA 5001
P 08 7424 7400
F 08 7424 7444
www.ecsa.sa.gov.au

To: Council Chief Executive Officer

Please find enclosed the summary of election costs applicable to your Council for the Local Government periodic elections conducted in 2018.

The summary includes details of the total electors on the roll, total electors relevant to contested elections, the number of returned declarations and the percentage returned, and cost categories for election costs.

The state-wide statistics for 2018 compared with the 2014 elections are as follows:

	2018	2014
Total electors on the roll	1,213,862	1,155,695
Total electors – contested elections	1,208,858	1,121,931
Returned declarations	398,215	358,919
% returned declarations vs electors contested elections	32.94%	31.99%

The total cost of conducting the 2018 periodic elections has been impacted by:

- Inflationary rises in costs and increases in the number of electors on the roll
- Increase in the volume of contested elections (7.7%)
- Increase in the volume and ratio of returned declarations (10.9%)
- Significant rise in the cost of Australia Post's priority postage service both for 1.2 million postal ballots distributed and for almost 400,000 envelopes returned
- Higher costs for placement of mandatory statutory notices in both newspapers and the Government Gazette
- Advertising campaign to increase participation across all council areas for both those that wish to nominate as candidates and also to increase the turnout of those who vote
- Improvements in ICT systems, particularly online candidate nominations and election management systems
- Higher staffing costs to recognise work performed outside ordinary hours, particularly on the scrutiny and count weekend

The indicative costs per elector, provided on 7 May 2018, were determined on the basis of similar volumes for nominations, contested elections and returned ballots to 2014 levels, plus known changes in the number of electors on the roll and identified cost pressures, such as higher Australia Post charges.

These estimates were exceeded in a number of areas, particularly substantial increases in the volume of contested elections (7.7%) and returned declarations (10.9%). Further additional costs were incurred due to the increase in the volume and complexity of the scrutiny and count activities undertaken. These impacts have amounted to an overall increase in the total cost for election services of 8% over the indicative cost per elector.

Cost categories are largely in line with previous periodic elections with the exception that the items procured through Local Government Corporate Services have been included with all other printing and procurement costs.

The summary also details the two invoices issued in relation to these election costs.

Please contact me on (08) 7424 7408 if further information is required.

Yours sincerely



Ian Clayfield
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
ELECTORAL COMMISSION SA

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERIODIC ELECTIONS 2018

ELECTION COSTS BY ITEM

Council:	City of Campbelltown
Total electors on the roll	34,934
Total electors - contested elections	34,934
Returned declarations	10,886
% returned declarations vs electors contested elections	31.16%
Election Costs	\$
Statutory notices in newspapers and Government Gazette	2,759.10
Advertising - campaign	17,430.39
Printing - ballot papers, profiles, envelopes, forms, etc (including Local Government Corporate Services procurements)	26,560.26
Mail out of ballot papers - Australia Post costs	34,762.27
Mail return for ballot papers - Australia Post costs	8,911.88
Postal ballot return, processing, count and scrutiny	45,561.44
General recharge (see below)	44,297.17
Total Costs	180,282.51
GST	18,028.25
Elections Total	198,310.76
<u>Billed as:</u>	
Progress claim 1 (31/10/2018)	90,265.75
Second and final claim (31/1/2019)	108,045.01

The "General recharge" includes costs of Deputy Returning Officers, preparation of election materials, training and information sessions, enquiry service, management support to Council Liaison Officers and other Council staff, transport and distribution, results, legal matters, etc.

