

CITY OF WEST TORRENS



## Notice of Council & Committee Meetings

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** in accordance with Sections 83, 84, 87 and 88 of the *Local Government Act 1999*, that a meeting of the

### Council

and

- **City Services and Climate Adaptation Standing Committee**

of the

**CITY OF WEST TORRENS**

will be held in the Council Chambers, Civic Centre  
165 Sir Donald Bradman Drive, Hilton

on

**TUESDAY, 1 MARCH 2022  
at 7.00pm**

Public access to the meeting will be livestreamed audio only at the following internet address: <https://www.westtorrens.sa.gov.au/livestream>

**Terry Buss PSM  
Chief Executive Officer**

#### **City of West Torrens Disclaimer**

Please note that the contents of these Council and Committee Agendas have yet to be considered by Council and officer recommendations may be altered or changed by the Council in the process of making the formal Council decision.

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- 1 MEETING OPENED**
- 1.1 Acknowledgement of Country**
- 1.2 Evacuation Procedures**
- 1.3 Electronic Platform Meeting**

## **2 PRESENT**

## **3 APOLOGIES**

## **4 DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS**

Elected Members are required to:

1. Consider Section 73 and 75 of the *Local Government Act 1999* and determine whether they have a conflict of interest in any matter to be considered in this Agenda; and
2. Disclose these interests in accordance with the requirements of Sections 74 and 75A of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

## **5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

### **RECOMMENDATION**

That the Minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 15 February 2022 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

## **6 MAYORS REPORT**

**(Preliminary report for the agenda to be distributed Friday, 25 February 2022)**

In the two weeks since the last Council Meeting of 15 February functions and meetings involving the Mayor have included:

### **16 February**

- Met with Mr George Diakomichalis of Kalymnos Pastries, along with the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, to discuss possible opportunities at Mellor Park.
- Attended the Adelaide Cobras Football Club 2022 Season Launch event.

### **17 February**

- Participated in a meeting of the Adelaide Airport Consultative Committee via Microsoft Teams.

### **19 February**

- Attended the SA Athletics 2022 Track and Field Championships event.
- Attended the official opening of the new courts at Glenlea Tennis Club.

### **22 February**

- Met with Steve Georganas MP (Federal Member for Adelaide) and Murray Forbes (President of West Adelaide Football Club) to discuss the Richmond Oval Masterplan.
- Attended the Adelaide Football Club 2022 Season Launch Event.

**23 February**

- Met with representatives from Weslo Holdings Pty Ltd, along with the Chief Executive Officer.

**24 February**

- Met with the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Unley, Mr Peter Tsokas to discuss Mainstreet Concepts.
- Met with representatives from the South Road Inner West Action Group (SRIWAG).

**25 February**

- Attended a briefing to members of the Contax Netball Club and West Adelaide Football Club on the Richmond Oval Masterplan with the Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Cr Kym McKay.

**1 March**

- Attending the Council and City Services and Climate Adaptation Standing Committee meetings.

**RECOMMENDATION**

That the Mayor's Report be noted.

**7 ELECTED MEMBERS REPORTS****8 PETITIONS**

Nil

**9 DEPUTATIONS**

Nil

**10 ADJOURN TO STANDING COMMITTEES****RECOMMENDATION**

That the meeting be adjourned, move into Standing Committee and reconvene at the conclusion of the City Services and Climate Adaptation Standing Committee.

**11 ADOPTION OF STANDING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS****11.1 City Services and Climate Adaptation Standing Committee Meeting****RECOMMENDATION**

That the recommendations of the City Services and Climate Adaptation Standing Committee held on 1 March 2022 be adopted.

**12 ADOPTION OF GENERAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS****12.1 City Advancement and Prosperity General Committee Meeting****RECOMMENDATION**

That the Minutes of the City Advancement and Prosperity General Committee held on 22 February 2022 be noted and the recommendations adopted.

**13 QUESTIONS WITH NOTICE**

Nil

**14 QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE****15 MOTIONS WITH NOTICE****15.1 Deferral of implementation date for decision relating to Customer Provisions from 14 December 2021**

Cr Kym McKay gave notice of his intention to move the following motion:

**MOTION**

That, notwithstanding that Council at its meeting held on 14 December 2021 delegated authority to the Chief Executive Officer to determine the commencement date of the requirement for all external visitors, customers, hirers and service users of Council venues to be fully COVID-19 vaccinated, Council resolves to defer the implementation date of this requirement until further determined by resolution of the Council.

**16 MOTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE**

## 17 REPORTS OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

### 17.1 Request to Erect Shed - Department for Education, (Kurralta Park (Community) Kindergarten)

#### Brief

A representative from the office of the Department of Education has written to Council advising that the Kurralta Park (Community) Kindergarten wishes to erect a new (additional) shelter and shed within the kindergarten grounds which are leased to the Minister for Education and Child Development from Council.

#### RECOMMENDATION(S)

It is recommended to Council that:

1. The Department/Minister for Education and Child Development be advised that Council, in its capacity of landlord, has no objections to the Department's/Minister's request to erect a new shed and shelter (as detailed in the attachments to this report), subject to any necessary development consent(s) being sought and obtained.
2. Further, as part of the conditions for this landlord approval the Department/Minister and/or Kurralta Park (Community) Kindergarten be required to fund the planting of a suitable tree on the site (to replace a tree which is required to be removed) in an agreed alternate location.

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#### Introduction

The Minister for Education and Child Development holds a ground lease with Council over the Kurralta Park (Community) Kindergarten site until 30 June 2027 and wishes to erect a new shelter and shed at the rear of the kindergarten property.

#### Discussion

Under the terms of its (ground) lease agreement the Minister (lessee) must seek Council's consent in its capacity of landlord prior to undertaking any alterations of, or additions to, the leased area or carry out any further improvements, or replace the lessee's improvements and equipment. The Department/Minister has written to Council requesting such consent (**Attachment 1**).

The proposed shelter and shed has dimensions of 12 metres (length) by 6 metres (width) by 3 metres (height) and is to have a galvanised frame with colorbond cladding and concrete floor.

A site plan showing the proposed location has also been provided (**Attachment 2**). Members will note that the erection of the shed will require the removal of a non-significant tree.

The lease agreement provides that Council may impose such conditions as are considered necessary to give approval to the shed (new improvements). Accordingly, the Administration suggests that, given the need to remove a non-significant tree as part of the proposed works, the Minister and/or kindergarten be required to fund the planting of a suitable replacement tree on the site in an agreed alternate location.

Members may also note that, as with both the Netley and Glandore kindergarten properties, the Kurralta Park "kindergarten property" is erected on, or extends into, portion of the adjacent reserve. The principal kindergarten building is constructed on 35 Barwell Avenue and the kindergarten grounds (and ancillary buildings) form part of the south-western portion of Peake Gardens Reserve. Both the land upon which the building is constructed and the rear reserve land are classified as community land (as is the case with the other kindergartens). The lease areas for the kindergarten properties have not been altered or amended within the new or previous kindergarten agreements.

Members should further note that unless agreed in writing between the parties the new improvements will be/remain the property of the lessee (Minister).

### **Climate Impact Considerations**

*(Assessment of likely positive or negative implications of this decision will assist Council and the West Torrens Community to build resilience and adapt to the challenges created by a changing climate.)*

There are no anticipated climate change impacts arising as a result of consideration of this matter.

### **Conclusion**

A representative from the Department for Education has written to Council seeking to erect a new shelter and shed on the grounds of the Kurralta Park (Community) Kindergarten. The Administration is supportive of the request providing that the Department/Minster seeks and obtains any necessary development consents and funds the cost of a replacement tree.

### **Attachments**

1. **Request for Landlord Approval**
2. **Site Plan - showing proposed location of new shed**



**Government of South Australia**  
Department for Education

8 February 2022

Steve Watson  
Senior Property Assets Adviser  
City of West Torrens Council  
Civic Centre  
165 Sir Donald Bradman Drive  
Hilton SA 5033

Capital Programs and Asset  
Services

Level 2  
Education Support Hub  
8 Milner Street  
Hindmarsh SA 5007  
GPO Box 1152  
Adelaide SA 5001  
DX 541 or R11/20

Tel 8226 1379  
Fax 8231 5351

Dear Steve

**RE Request for Landlord Approval regarding proposed works at the Kurralta Park Kindergarten**

The Kurralta Park Kindergarten has recently advised that they intend to undertake site works and as per the terms of the current lease agreement in place, the department would like to seek formal landlord approval prior to these works occurring.

The enclosed documents provide the relevant information regarding the proposed shed and shelter construction at the Kurralta Park Kindergarten site. Are you able to review the enclosed documents and advise if the kindergarten is able to undertake the proposed works?

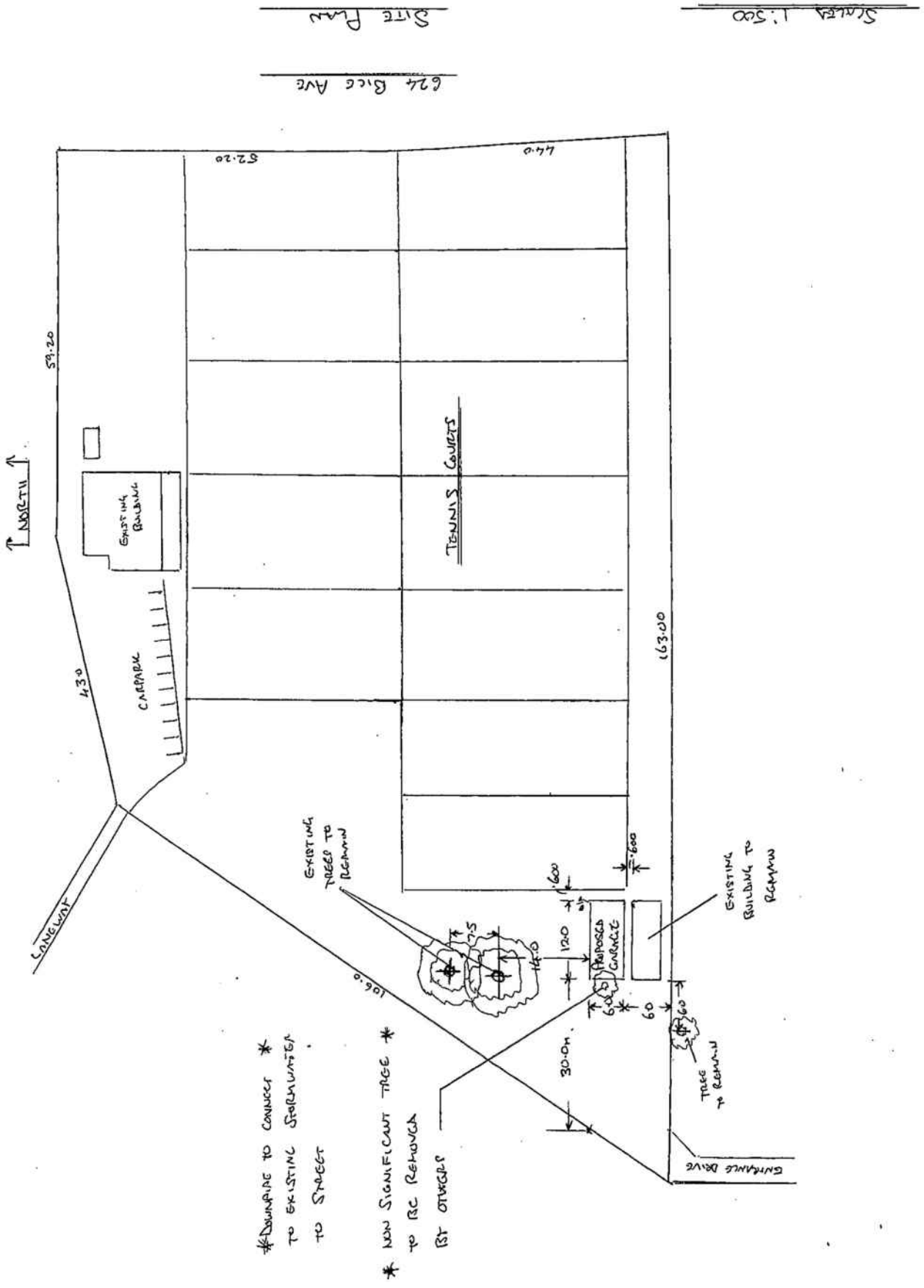
If any further information is required, please feel free to contact me via email or via phone

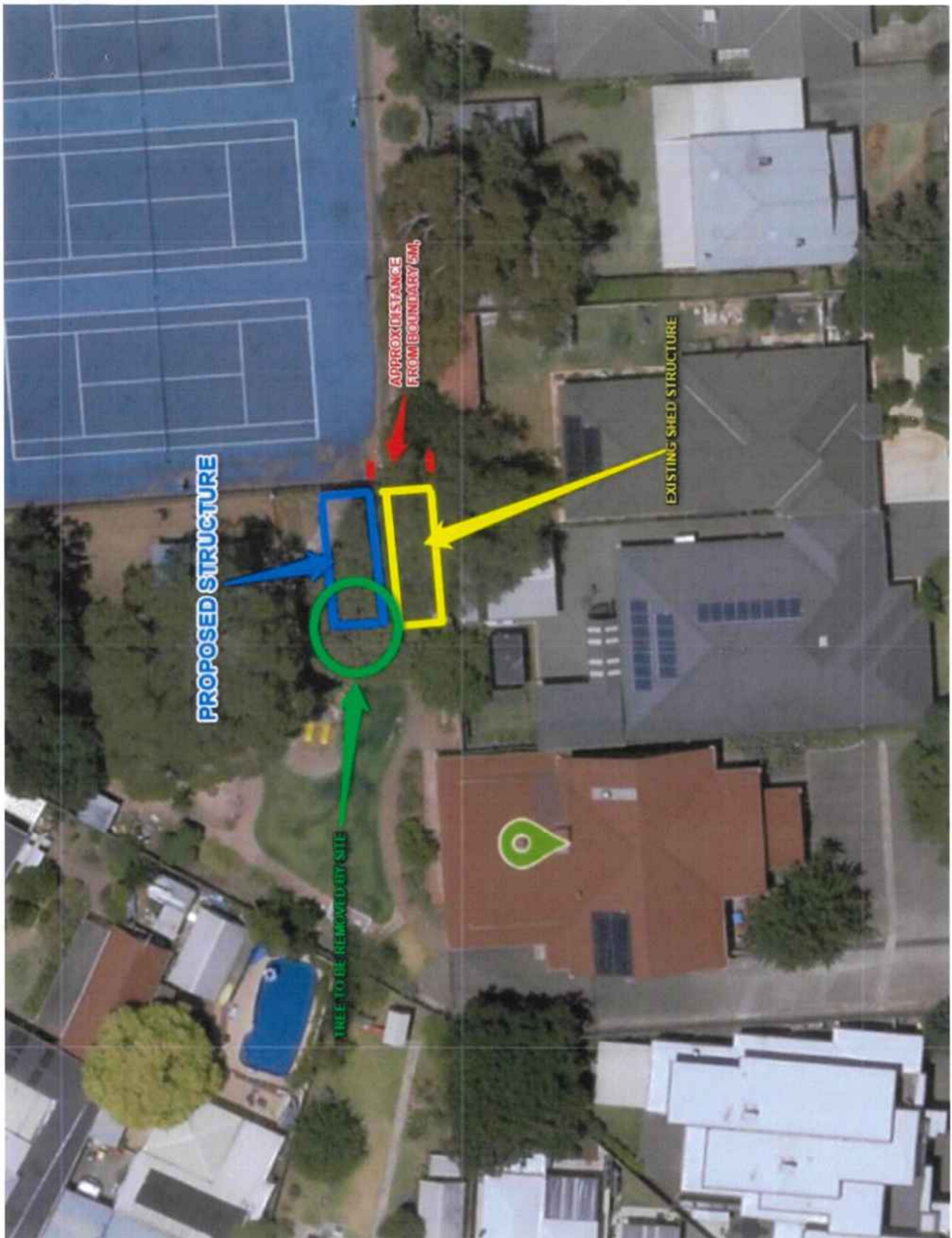
Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Adam Daly'.

Adam Daly  
**Property Coordinator**







**Proposed Project for Mr Kurralta Park Community Kindygarten**

Postal Address: Marlestone

Site Address: Marlestone

Friday, 12 Nov 2021

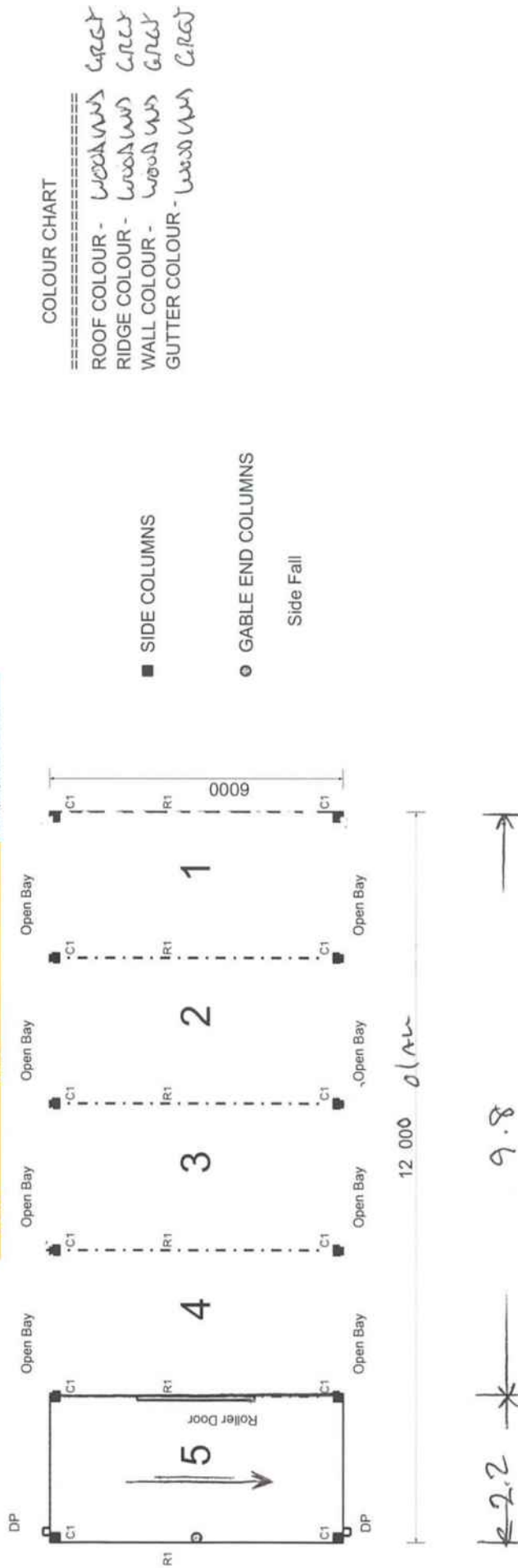
Prepared by - James Amato

Order # -

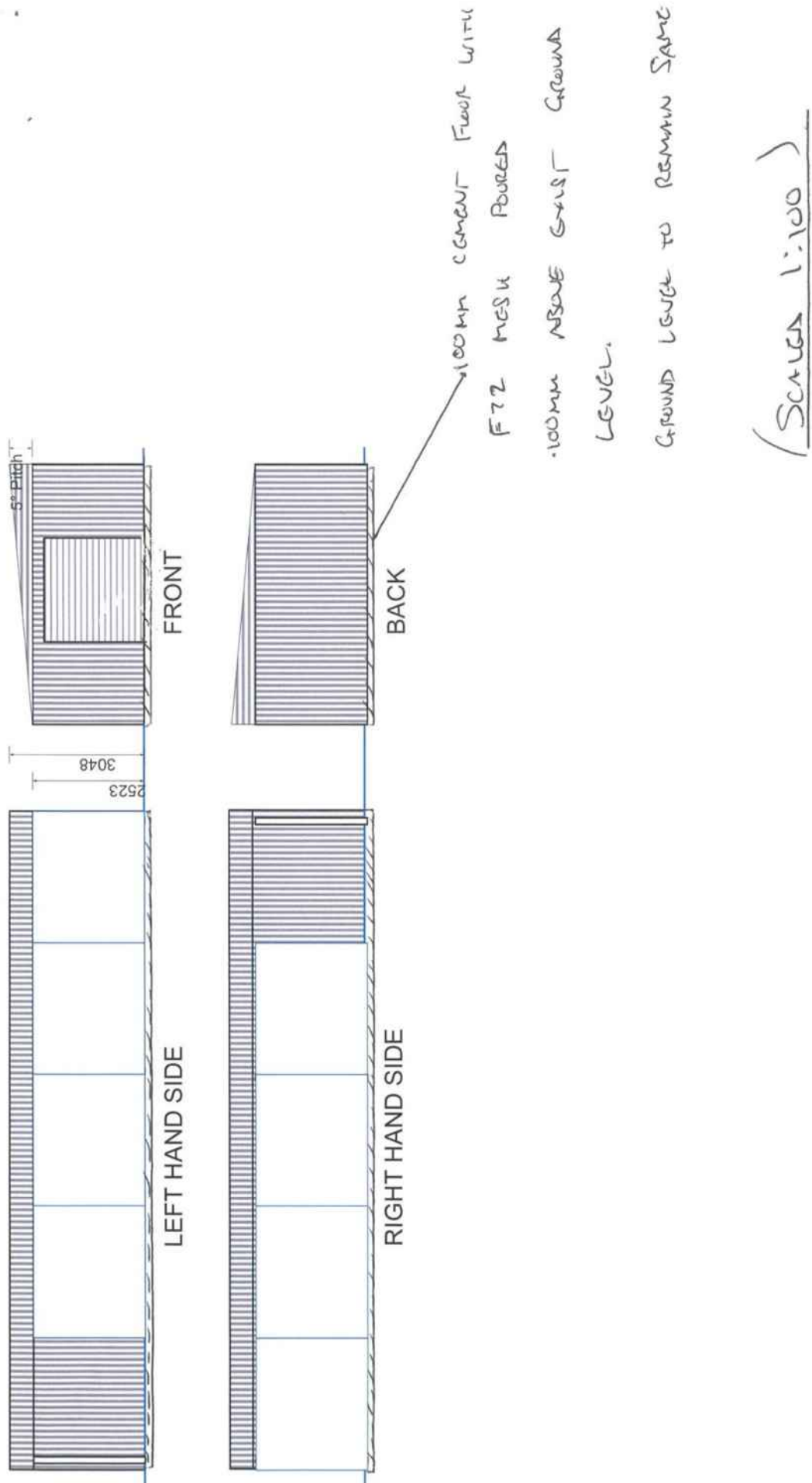
Quote Ref # - G 464794

Scale - 1:100

929 South Rd.  
Edwardstown 5039  
Ph (08) 8297 9884  
Fax (08) 8371 1770



Scale 1:100





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 mlei.com.au

# ENGINEERING CALCULATION REPORT

## Light Weight Steel Skillion Roof Shed

**Reference: A2020-10645**

**Configuratoin of the Steel Skillion Roof Shed:**

Span=	6 m	the distance from outside of girt to outside of girt
Height=	3.66 m	Higher side
Roof pitch=	1°,2°,3°,4°,5°	Monoslope
Bay spacing=	3 m	
Building length=	minimum 2 bays of 6m, maximum 15 bays of 45m	
Wind classification	N2	
Importance level	2	

Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Reviewed by
A	9/10/2020	Peter Koufidakis	Loc Ha

ADELAIDE \* SYDNEY \* MILDURA \* PORT LINCOLN \* DARWIN \* MELBOURNE

ABN 15 638 302 913



CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Project: Light Weight Steel Skillion Roof Shed

Designer: PK

Date: 9/10/2020

Reference: A2020-10645

Checked by: LH

Index: 1

CALCULATIONS	REF./COMMENT
<p><b><u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Design Information</li><li>2. Design summary</li><li>3. Building Parameters</li><li>4. Determination of Regional Wind Speed</li><li>5. Determination of Site Wind Speed</li><li>6. Determination of Design Wind Speed &amp; Wind Pressure</li><li>7. Determination of External Pressure on Portal Frame</li><li>8. Determination of Internal Pressure &amp; Gravity Loads on Portal Frame</li><li>9. Determination of Loadings for Secondary Members</li><li>10. Steel member connections</li><li>11. Determination of Footing for Applied Loading</li><li>12. General notes and specifications</li></ol> <p>Appendix A- Bending moment capacity of C sections to AS4600-2018</p>	

OLYMPIC INDUSTRIES



**CONSULTING ENGINEERS**

**Project:** Light Weight Steel Skillion Roof Shed

**Designer:** PK

**Date:** 9/10/2020

**Reference:** A2020-10645

**Checked by:** LH

**Index:** 2

CALCULATIONS	REF./COMMENT
<p><b>1) DESIGN INFORMATION</b></p> <p>MLEI has been engaged by Rota Forma Pty Ltd T/As Olympic Industries to provide structural engineering for a light weight steel frame shed.</p> <p>As no specific design basis supplied, all design is to the current Australian Standards/guides and any current manufacturers specifications. Design criteria is outlined in following sections of this report.</p> <p>This report is to be read in conjunction with the associated drawings provided to MLEI.</p> <p>The report contains calculations on the applied loadings (gravity and lateral), structural member design capacity, and connection capacity.</p> <p>Structural Calculations by:  <b>PETER KOUFIDAKIS</b>                      Structural Engineer                      B.E. (Hons.)</p> <p>Reviewed by:  <b>LOCHAN</b>                      Structural Engineer                      B.E.(Hons.) M.E Ph.D MIEAust</p> <p><b>REFERENCE DOCUMENTS</b></p> <p>[a] AS/NZS 1170.0 - Structural design actions - General principles                      [b] AS/NZS 1170.1 - Structural design actions - Permanent, imposed and other actions                      [c] AS/NZS 1170.2 - Structural design actions - Wind actions                      [d] AS/NZS 1170.4 - Structural design actions - Earthquake actions                      [e] AS3600 - Concrete Structures                      [f] AS 4100 - Steel structures                      [g] AS 4600 - Cold formed steel structures                      [h] Lysaught - Zeds &amp; Ceas User Guide</p>	



CONSULTING ENGINEERS

**Project:** Light Weight Steel Skillion Roof Shed  
**Designer:** PK

**Date:** 9/10/2020

**Reference:** A2020-10645

**Checked by:** LH

**Index:** 3

CALCULATIONS		REF./COMMENT
<b>2) DESIGN SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Member</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>Purlin</i>	C15019	(with 2-M10 4.6/S Bolt)
<i>Girt</i>	C755010	@1200cts (2-span continuous minimum)
<i>Rafter</i>	C15024+ standard sleeve	2 fly bracings (with PL16 end-plate, 2-M16 8.6/S Bolt) locations: 2 <sup>nd</sup> girt from the left and right end of the rafter Connections: 2M16 each side of sleeve, total of 4M16
<i>Column</i>	C15019	1 fly bracing at the mid span
<i>End Wall Column</i>	C15012	1 fly bracing at the mid span
<i>Footing</i>	Main columns	450Dia. X 650D (mass concrete -with concrete slab)
		450Dia. X 750D (mass concrete - without concrete slab)
	Endwall Columns	450Dia. X 600D (mass concrete -with concrete slab)
		450Dia. X 600D (mass concrete - without concrete slab)
Concrete: grade N32, slump of 80mm, aggregate of 20mm		
<b>BORED PIER</b>		
BP1	BORED PIERS SHALL BE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 2359	
BP2	ALL CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A 28 DAY CHARACTERISTIC STRENGTH (f <sub>ck</sub> ) OF 32 MPa WITH A SLUMP OF 80mm	
BP3	ALL CONCRETE WORK SHALL COMPLY WITH AS 3600. CONCRETE TESTING SHALL BE PROJECT CONTROL TESTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 3600	
BP4	THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROPERLY SETTING OUT THE PIER LOCATIONS	
BP5	THE PIERS SHALL NOT DEVIATE FROM THE VERTICAL BY MORE THAN 1 IN 25	
BP6	WHERE PIERS HAVE BEEN SET OUT OR CONSTRUCTED INCORRECTLY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR, AT HIS OWN COST, THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF RECTIFICATION WORKS TO MAINTAIN THE DESIGN INTENT AND INTEGRITY OF THE FOUNDATION SYSTEM. THIS SHALL INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DESIGN CHECKS BY ENGINEER</li> <li>- REVIEW OF RECTIFICATION PROPOSALS BY ENGINEER</li> <li>- DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL BORED PIERS AND PILE CAP IF NECESSARY</li> <li>- INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF RECTIFICATION WORKS</li> </ul> THE ENGINEER'S SERVICES FOR THESE WORKS SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE CONTRACTOR ON A TIME AND EXPENSE BASIS	
BP7	CONCRETE SHALL BE PLACED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER DRILLING AND AFTER APPROVAL HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE ARCHITECT OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE. IF NECESSARY, TEMPORARY LINING SHALL BE USED TO MAINTAIN THE SIDES OF THE PIER UNTIL CONCRETING.	
BP8	THE BASE OF THE PIER SHALL BE FOUNDED IN 200mm IN ORIGINAL UNDISTURBED MATERIAL WITH A MINIMUM SAFE ALLOWABLE BEARING CAPACITY OF 100kPa. THE BASE SHALL BE CLEANED OUT OF ALL LOOSE AND DISTURBED MATERIAL PRIOR TO PLACING CONCRETE. CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO PREVENT LOOSE SURFACE MATERIAL FALLING INTO THE HOLE.	
BP9	THE PIER HOLES SHALL BE KEPT FREE OF WATER AT ALL TIMES, BY BAILING OR PUMPING WHERE NECESSARY, PARTICULARLY PRIOR TO CONCRETING. CONCRETE SHALL NOT BE PLACED IN WATER. THE TOP OF THE HOLE SHALL BE PROPERLY COVERED TO PREVENT SURFACE WATER OR RAINFALL FROM ENTERING THE HOLE.	
BP10	PROPER SAFETY PRECAUTIONS SHALL BE TAKEN TO AVOID INJURY TO PEOPLE. THE UNATTENDED HOLE SHALL BE COVERED OR FENCED OFF AT ALL TIMES.	
BP11	WHERE THE FINAL CUT-OFF LEVEL IS ABOVE NATURAL GROUND LEVEL, THE PIERS MUST BE FORMED TO THE CORRECT LEVEL BY USING TEMPORARY LINERS.	





CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Reference: A2020-10645

Project: Light Weight Steel Skillion Roof Shed

Checked by: LH

Designer: PK Date: 9/10/2020

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CALCULATIONS	REF./COMMENT
<p><b>12) General notes</b></p> <p>12.1 The general arrangement and elevation of the shed is based on the information received from Olympic Industries on 09/10/2020</p> <p>12.2 The design may be used on the site where the wind loading is equal to or less than the specified wind</p> <p>G1 THESE DRAWINGS SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL ARCHITECTURAL AND OTHER CONSULTANTS DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND WITH SUCH OTHER WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS AS MAY BE ISSUED DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTRACT. ALL DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE REFERRED TO THE ARCHITECT FOR DECISION BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK</p> <p>G2 ALL DIMENSIONS RELEVANT TO SETTING OUT AND OFF-SITE WORK SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE CONSTRUCTION AND FABRICATION IS COMMENCED. THE ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS SHALL NOT BE SCALED.</p> <p>G3 WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATION, BUILDING CODE OF AUSTRALIA, CURRENT S.A.F CODES INCLUDING ALL AMENDMENTS, BUILDING REGULATIONS, AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ANY OTHER RELEVANT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES, EXCEPT WHERE VARIED BY THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.</p> <p>G4 ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE ALL LEVELS ARE EXPRESSED IN METRES</p> <p>G5 CONTRACT WORKS SHALL NOT COMMENCE UNTIL APPROVED BY RELEVANT AUTHORITIES</p> <p>G6 ALL DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE REFERRED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR RESOLUTION BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORKS.</p> <p>G7 THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ALLOW IN THE TENDER FOR DETAILS NOT SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS BUT NECESSARY FOR COMPLETION OF THE CONTRACT.</p> <p>G8 THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS DO NOT SHOW ALL DETAILS OF FIXTURES, INSERTS, SLEEVES, OPENINGS, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE VARIOUS TRADES. ALL SUCH DETAILS, INCLUDING RECESSES AND CHASES, MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION.</p> <p>G9 THE DESIGN, CERTIFICATION, CONSTRUCTION AND PERFORMANCE OF FORMWORK AND FALSE WORK SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR, AND SHALL BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RELEVANT CODES.</p> <p>G10 THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURE AND ALL LOADS DURING CONSTRUCTION. IF THE CONTRACTOR SUBMITS THIS SUGGESTED CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURE TO THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR REVIEW, THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROCEDURE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT WILL NOT ABSOLVE THE CONTRACTOR FROM HIS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROCEDURE OR FROM ANY CONSEQUENCES WHICH MAY OCCUR DURING CONSTRUCTION.</p> <p>G11 DURING CONSTRUCTION THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE STRUCTURE IN A STABLE CONDITION AND ENSURING NO PART SHALL BE OVER STRESSED UNDER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DESIGN AND INSTALL TEMPORARY BRACING AS REQUIRED TO KEEP THE WORKS AND EXCAVATION STABLE AT ALL TIMES. WHEN REQUESTED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE CALCULATIONS TO JUSTIFY THE ADEQUACY OF THE STRUCTURE TO SAFELY WITHSTAND ANY IMPOSED LOADS AND/OR CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURE.</p> <p>G12 WHERE ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION LOADS SUCH AS TEMPORARY SHORING, MOBILE CRANES, ETC. ARE TO BE IMPOSED ON THE STRUCTURE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT FULL DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED TEMPORARY SUPPORTS TO THE ENGINEER FOR REVIEW. SUCH INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED A MINIMUM OF 7 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE PROPOSED WORKS COMMENCING.</p>	



CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Project: Light Weight Steel Frame Shed

Designer: PK Date: 9/10/2020

Reference: A2020-10645

Checked by: LH

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CALCULATIONS	REF./COMMENT
<p data-bbox="327 407 1212 443"><b>APPENDIX A- Bending moment capacity of C sections to AS4600-2018</b></p> <p data-bbox="411 734 1353 1624">OLYMPIC INDUSTRIES</p>	

## 17.2 Nominations Sought for the position of Presiding Member for the Stormwater Management Authority

### Brief

This Report seeks nominations for the position of Presiding Member for the Stormwater Management Authority.

### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended to Council that:

1. .... be nominated for the position of Presiding Member of the Stormwater Management Authority.

### OR

2. The *Nominations Sought for the Stormwater Management Authority* report be received.

---

### Introduction

The Stormwater Management Authority (SMA), which operates under Clause 7, Schedule 1A of the *Local Government Act 1999*, leads the development of, and supports the implementation of, multi-objective stormwater management plans that address flood risks, environmental amenity and water security to maximise the public benefit of stormwater.

The Local Government Association (LGA) is undertaking a second call for nominations of Presiding Member for the SMA (**Attachment 1**). The reasons for this second call have not been provided.

The Presiding Member is appointed by the Minister for Environment and Water on the nomination of the LGA (with the agreement of the Minister). The term of membership for the current Presiding Member (Mr Stephen Hains) will conclude on 30 June 2022 and Mr Hains has advised it is not his intention to renominate.

### Discussion

The main functions of the SMA are to:

- Lead the development and supports the implementation of multi-objective stormwater management plans that address flood risk;
- Environmental amenity and water security;
- A body for the planning, prioritisation and funding of stormwater initiatives, and administers the Stormwater Management Fund which provides funding for stormwater planning and infrastructure projects; and
- Maximise the public benefit of stormwater.

### Qualifications

Nominees must have appropriate qualifications or experience in:

- Public administration;
- Water resources;
- Stormwater management;
- Mitigation of flood hazards;
- Environmental management or infrastructure development (7(3)); and
- At least one of the members appointed on nomination of the LGA must have appropriate qualifications or experience to represent the interests of regional local government. (7(4)).

In addition, the Presiding Member should have experience in meeting facilitation, advocacy skills, be politically savvy and, if necessary, be able to respond effectively and authoritatively to media.

#### *Term and Appointment*

Membership of the SMA comprises of:

- A presiding member appointed by the Minister on the nomination of the LGA (with the agreement of the Minister); and
- Not less than six other members appointed by the Minister (half of whom are to be appointed on the nomination of the Minister and half of whom are to be appointed via nomination by the LGA).

#### *Remuneration and Meeting frequency*

The Presiding Member's remuneration is \$18,574 per annum. Council employees are eligible to nominate, however no remuneration applies to them.

There are six meetings per year, generally held in the Adelaide CBD and meetings are usually three hours in duration.

#### *Nomination process*

Only those nominations that have obtained the formal resolution of the submitting council will be considered.

The nominee(s) needs to submit the following forms to the Governance Unit by **30 March 2022** in order for them to be finalised and submitted to the LGA by close of business 1 April 2022:

- A response to the selection criteria (no more than two pages) (**Attachment 2**);
- A completed nomination form (**Attachment 3**);
- An up-to-date Curriculum Vitae.

#### **Climate Impact Considerations**

*(Assessment of likely positive or negative implications of this decision will assist Council and the West Torrens Community to build resilience and adapt to the challenges created by a changing climate.)*

There is no direct climate impact in relation to this report, although the SMA does work directly with projects which have climate impact considerations.

#### **Conclusion**

This report seeks nominations for the position of Presiding Member for the Stormwater Management Authority.

#### **Attachments**

1. **LGA Call for Nominations - Presiding Member SMA**
2. **Selection Criteria - Part A - Presiding Member SMA**
3. **Nominations Form - Part B - Presiding Member SMA**



# Stormwater Management Authority – Presiding Member (second call for nominations)

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Stormwater Management Authority – Presiding Member (second call for nominations)



**16th February 2022**

The LGA is undertaking a second call for nominations for the position of Presiding Member for the Stormwater Management Authority (SMA) for a term of up to three years.

Following a recent call for nominations for the Stormwater Management Authority (SMA) the LGA is undertaking a **second call** for the position of **Presiding Member**. The Presiding Member is appointed by the Minister for Environment and Water on the nomination of the LGA (with the agreement of the Minister). The term of membership for the current Presiding Member (Mr Stephen Hains) will conclude on 30 June 2022 and Mr Hains has advised it is not his intention to renominate.

## Detail

The SMA Implements the Agreement on Stormwater Management between the State of South Australia and the LGA.

The SMA leads the development and supports the implementation of multi-objective stormwater management plans that address flood risk, environmental amenity and water security and that maximise the public benefit of stormwater. The SMA operates as a body for the planning, prioritisation and funding of stormwater initiatives,

and administers the Stormwater Management Fund which provides funding for stormwater planning and infrastructure projects. The SMA operates under *Clause 7, Schedule 1A Local Government Act 1999*.

The SMA meets six (6) times per year, generally in the Adelaide CBD. Meetings are usually of three (3) hours duration. Mutually convenient dates and times are determined with members.

## Requirements

Nominees must have appropriate qualifications or experience in:

- public administration,
- water resources,
- stormwater management,
- mitigation of flood hazards,
- environmental management or infrastructure development.

at least 1 of the members appointed on nomination of the LGA, must have appropriate qualifications or experience to represent the interests of regional local government.

In addition, the Presiding Member should have experience in meeting facilitation, advocacy skills, be politically savvy and, if necessary, be able to respond effectively and authoritatively to media.

## Remuneration

The Presiding Member remuneration is \$18,574pa.

**Note:** council employees are eligible to nominate, however are not eligible for payment.

## How to nominate

The Call for Nominations Information Sheet ([Part A](#)) provides further information regarding the role, as well as the selection criteria to be addressed by the nominee.

The nominee and council are required to complete the Nomination Form ([Part B](#)) and forward to [nominationscoordinator@lga.sa.gov.au](mailto:nominationscoordinator@lga.sa.gov.au) by 5pm **1 April 2022**.

An up-to-date curriculum vitae and a response to the selection criteria (no more than 2 pages) must be supplied by the nominee and submitted with the Nomination Form.

For further information, please contact the Nominations Coordinator, at [nominationscoordinator@lga.sa.gov.au](mailto:nominationscoordinator@lga.sa.gov.au) or [8224 2037](tel:82242037).

## Nominations to Outside Bodies - Part A

<b>Stormwater Management Authority (SMA) – Presiding Member</b>	
<b>Legal Status of Body</b>	The SMA is established under Clause 7, Schedule 1A, <i>Local Government Act 1999</i>
<b>Summary Statement</b>	Implements the Agreement on Stormwater Management between the State of South Australia and the LGA. Leads the development and supports the implementation of multi-objective stormwater management plans that address flood risk, environmental amenity and water security and that maximise the public benefit of stormwater. The Authority operates as a body for the planning, prioritisation and funding of stormwater initiatives, and administers the Stormwater Management Fund which provides funding for stormwater planning and infrastructure projects.
<b>Meetings</b>	There are 6 meetings per year, generally held in the Adelaide CBD. Meetings are usually of 3 hours duration. Mutually convenient dates and time are determined with members.
<b>Selection criteria</b>	
<i>The following selection criteria based on the Panel Information Pack must be addressed when completing Part B</i>	
<b>Qualifications / industry experience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualifications and/or experience in public administration, water resources, stormwater management, mitigation of flood hazards, environmental management or infrastructure development.</li> <li>• appropriate qualifications or experience to represent the interests of regional local government</li> <li>• Presiding Member should have experience in meeting facilitation, advocacy skills, be politically savvy and, if necessary, be able to respond effectively and authoritatively to the media.</li> </ul>
<b>Liability and indemnity cover</b>	
<i>The LGA requires that persons appointed to outside bodies be appropriately insured throughout the period of their appointment and seeks to collect details of the insurances provided by the outside body (on an annual basis)</i>	
<b>Insurance information (Certificates of Currencies or equivalent) supplied by the Outside Body</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Insurance Policies are valid &amp; current</b>	<b>Yes</b>



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**PART B**

## LGA Appointments and Nominations to Outside Bodies — Nomination Form

**Instructions**

*This form:*

- *Must be submitted by a council*
- *Must be emailed in PDF format to [nominationscoordinator@lga.sa.gov.au](mailto:nominationscoordinator@lga.sa.gov.au)*
- *Receipt of nomination will be acknowledged by return email*
- *CV and response to selection criteria (if applicable) may be emailed separately by the nominee and will be treated confidentially*

*This nomination form fulfils the requirements of the LGAs Appointments and Nominations to Outside Bodies Policy, [available here](#).*

**SECTION 1 to be completed by Council, SECTION 2 to be completed by Nominee.**

**Please refer to the *Call for Nominations* information sheet (Form: PART A) for details of the Outside Body and the selection criteria to be met by the nominee.**

### SECTION 1: COUNCIL to complete

Stormwater Management Authority – Presiding Member	
Council Details	
<b>Name of Council submitting the nomination</b>	
<b>Contact details of council officer submitting this form</b>	<b>Name:</b>
	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Email:</b>
	<b>Phone:</b>
<b>Council meeting minute reference and date</b>	
<b>Nominee Full Name</b>	
elected member <input type="checkbox"/> OR employee of council <input type="checkbox"/> OR employee of local government entity <input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Note: by submitting this nomination council is recommending the nominee is suitable for the role.</i>	





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**PART B**

**SECTION 2: NOMINEE to complete**

Stormwater Management Authority – Presiding Member			
Nominee Details			
<b>Full Name</b>		<b>Gender</b>	
<b>Nominating for</b>	Presiding Member <input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Home / Postal Address</b>			
<b>Phone</b>		<b>Mobile</b>	
<b>Email</b>			
<b>CV</b>	attached <input type="checkbox"/> OR forwarding separately <input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Response to selection criteria (if applicable)</b>	<p><i>Nominee to provide response to selection criteria (of no more than 2 pages) for consideration by the LGA Board of Directors.</i></p> <p><i>Please refer to the Call for Nominations information sheet for the selection criteria to be addressed.</i></p>		
	attached <input type="checkbox"/> OR forwarding separately <input type="checkbox"/>		
<p><b>Do you agree for your details to be retained on the LGA Nominees Database for a period of 12 months in order to be considered for other vacancies to Outside Bodies?</b></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> OR No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If Yes, please list any fields of interest or Outside Bodies of interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Undertaking:</b></p> <p><i>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?</i></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Signature of Nominee: _____</p>			

### **17.3 2022 Local Government Association Ordinary General Meeting - Approval of Voting Delegate**

#### **Brief**

This report seeks approval of the voting delegate and proxy for the Local Government Association Ordinary General Meeting to be held on Friday 8 April 2022 at the Adelaide Entertainment Centre.

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended to Council that the voting delegates to the 2022 Local Government Association Ordinary General Meeting be Mayor Michael Coxon and Deputy Mayor George Vlahos (proxy).

---

#### **Introduction**

The Local Government Association's (LGA) 2022 Ordinary General Meeting (OGM) will be held on Friday 8 April at the Adelaide Entertainment Centre. The LGA OGM will be preceded on 7 April by the 2022 Council Best Practice Showcase.

#### **Discussion**

It is proposed that the voting delegates for the LGA OGM be Mayor Michael Coxon and Deputy Mayor George Vlahos as proxy.

At the time of writing this report, the Agenda and Papers for the LGA OGM have not been published and so the program is not yet available.

#### **Climate Impact Considerations**

*(Assessment of likely positive or negative implications of this decision will assist Council and the West Torrens Community to build resilience and adapt to the challenges created by a changing climate.)*

There are no Climate Impact Considerations relevant to this report.

#### **Conclusion**

This report seeks approval of Council's voting delegate to the Local Government Association Ordinary General Meeting to be held on Friday 8 April 2022 at the Adelaide Entertainment Centre.

#### **Attachments**

Nil

## 17.4 Weslo Holdings Update - Confidential Order Review

### Brief

This report presents the review of the confidential order applied to confidential report Item 21.1 - Weslo Holdings - Update, at the 17 March 2020 meeting of Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 91(9)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended to Council that:

1. In accordance with s91(9)(a), having reviewed the confidentiality order made on 17 March 2020 and reviewed at Council's 16 March 2021 meeting, in respect of report Item 21.1 - Weslo Holdings - Update, Council orders that the confidential Agenda report, the Minutes arising, attachments and any associated documentation, continue to be retained in confidence in accordance with Section 90(3)(b)(i) and (b)(ii) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, and not be available for public inspection for a further 12 month period on the basis that it may prejudice the commercial position of the Council and lead to Council not obtaining or securing the best possible outcome to the lease dispute with Weslo Holdings Pty Ltd. In addition, the disclosure of Council's commercial position may severely prejudice Council's ability to satisfactorily resolve the lease dispute with Weslo Holdings Pty Ltd and consequently, Council considers the disclosure of the information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.
2. Pursuant to Section 91(9)(c) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, Council delegates the authority to the Chief Executive Officer to review the confidentiality order on a monthly basis and to revoke but not extend it.

---

### Introduction

Section 91(9)(c) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, required that the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) review any confidential order made by Council and delegated to the CEO to review on a monthly basis to revoke but not extend it.

While the CEO has reviewed the confidential order on a monthly basis in accordance with his delegated authority, the CEO has not revoked the Order. Given the CEO does not have the ability to extend the order, the Act requires that the Order to be reviewed by Council.

### Discussion

At its 17 March 2020 meeting, Council ordered that the agenda item relating to Weslo Holdings - Update, the Minutes arising, attachments and any associated documentation, having been considered in confidence under Section 90(3)(b)(i) and (b)(ii), be kept confidential and not available for public inspection for a period of 12 months from the date of this meeting, on the basis that it may prejudice the commercial position of the Council and lead to Council not obtaining or securing the best possible outcome to the lease dispute with Weslo Holdings Pty Ltd. In addition, Council is satisfied that the principle of the meeting being conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed in this circumstance because the disclosure of Council's commercial position may severely prejudice Council's ability to satisfactorily resolve the lease dispute with Weslo Holdings Pty Ltd and consequently, Council considers the disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

The leasing matter in relation to Weslo Holdings Pty Ltd is ongoing, and as such the confidentiality order made on 17 March 2020, and reviewed at Council's 16 March 2021 meeting, should continue to remain in place for a further 12 months.

**Climate Impact Considerations**

*(Assessment of likely positive or negative implications of this decision will assist Council and the West Torrens Community to build resilience and adapt to the challenges created by a changing climate.)*

There is no direct climate impact in relation to this report.

**Conclusion**

As the confidential order applied by Council at its 17 March 2020 meeting of Council, in relation to Item 21.1 - Weslo Holdings - Update, has not been revoked and the CEO does not have the ability to extend the order, the Act requires the Order to be reviewed by Council.

**Attachments**

Nil

**18 LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUSINESS**

Nil

**19 MEMBER'S BOOKSHELF**

- Department of Health Support at Home Program Overview

**RECOMMENDATION**

That the additions to Members' bookshelf be noted.

**20 CORRESPONDENCE**

Nil

**21 CONFIDENTIAL**

Nil

**22 MEETING CLOSE**

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**1 MEETING OPENED****2 PRESENT****3 APOLOGIES****4 DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS**

Committee Members are required to:

1. Consider Section 73 and 75 of the *Local Government Act 1999* and determine whether they have a conflict of interest in any matter to be considered in this Agenda; and
2. Disclose these interests in accordance with the requirements of Sections 74 and 75A of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

**5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES****RECOMMENDATION**

That the Minutes of the meeting of the City Services and Climate Adaptation Standing Committee held on 18 January 2022 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

**6 COMMUNICATIONS BY THE CHAIRPERSON****7 QUESTIONS WITH NOTICE**

Nil

**8 QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE****9 MOTIONS WITH NOTICE**

Nil

**10 MOTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE**

## 11 CITY SERVICES AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION REPORTS

### 11.1 Identifying Opportunities for Local and State Government Collaborative Climate Action Discussion Paper Feedback

#### Brief

This report presents the feedback on the Local Government Association's *Identifying Opportunities for Local and State Government Collaborative Climate Action Discussion Paper*.

#### RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends to Council that the *Identifying Opportunities for Local and State Government Collaborative Climate Action Discussion Paper* report be received.

---

#### Introduction

The Administration was invited to provide comment on the *Identifying Opportunities for Local and State Government Collaborative Climate Action Discussion Paper* (**Attachment 1**).

Due to the short timeframe provided within which to respond, a report was unable to be provided to Council prior to making a submission.

Details of the response for the first phase of this consultation is included within this report in **Attachment 2** with a summary table of responses provided at **Attachment 3**.

Local and state government have been working to address climate action in the areas of adaptation and mitigation across their own operations and within the community sector for some time. In addition the State Government has made a range of commitments in its Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2025, and the opportunity exists to further enhance collaborative efforts to address current gaps, scale-up projects, and expand and accelerate action through greater collaboration across the sectors.

Consequently, the Local Government Association (LGA) engaged a consultant to prepare the Discussion Paper to explore key issues and opportunities to work together on shared priorities. This initiative seeks to support that process through scoping a number of projects which will provide the best leverage and momentum, and help to attract funding.

The Discussion Paper and proposed process will also help to inform the Greater Adelaide Regional Organisation of Councils' (GAROC) 2021-22 Annual Business Plan Actions which seek to bring together staff from councils across metropolitan Adelaide to showcase local initiatives and inform future LGA advocacy as the State Government implements their Climate Change Action Plan for 2021-2025.

#### Discussion

Collaboration between state and local government to accelerate climate action has historically resulted in enhanced outcomes through shared resourcing and procurement opportunities, i.e. the recent proposal to recapture urban heat mapping data across metropolitan Adelaide rather than each council pursuing individually at different times and with methodologies.



## Consultation process

The consultation will be progressed via the following three stages:

### **1. Discussion Paper** (response provided as part of this phase)

Consultation with practitioners in Regional Climate Partnerships (RCP's) to identify up to four priority action areas to be further explored in the next stage.

### **2. Workshops**

Workshops on the priority action areas, bringing together subject matter experts in local and state government to explore the issues and scope out potential project briefs to propose at the next stage.

### **3. Forum**

Forum for Local and State Government leaders and metropolitan Regional Coordinator Partnership representatives to:

- Showcase existing work against shared climate objectives
- Propose projects for in-principle support
- Share upcoming aligned State Government climate initiatives for potential Local Government engagement.

## Key priority areas

As part of the Discussion Paper, eighteen focus areas for potential collaboration were presented for consideration under the headings of climate risk, emissions reduction, urban development, urban greening, and spatial hazard data.

Meetings were held with key staff across Council to help distil the top four priorities out of the eighteen presented for consideration. While the top four that were presented most closely align with Council's current strategic priorities and work programs, they do not necessarily preclude Council from perusing some of the other opportunities outlined in the Discussion Paper.

The key priority actions identified are as follows:

### **1. Climate Risk** - *Strengthening the resilience of public infrastructure*

Through AdaptWest in Action, the Regional Asset Management Project is being progressed and seeks to embed climate risk management as part of asset management and planning undertaken by councils. Climate Risk is currently considered through existing mechanisms such as council's Risk Management Committee and annual report, however it is recognised that further strengthening of key considerations could be achieved in this area.

### **2. Urban Greening** - *Adopt an agreed tree valuation method and price trees into government planning, policy and investment*

Our city is experiencing a high degree of infill development which has contributed to the loss of urban greening and tree canopy across the private and public realm. Whilst recent efforts to measure, monitor and establish programs seek to reverse this trend, greater protection is required for trees overall to ensure they are attributed an appropriate value which reflects their environmental, amenity, cultural, biodiversity and community values more accurately.

Streetscapes and public parks are highly valued by the community, so it is critical that they are planned, planted and managed in a way that delivers on Council's many aspirations and its overall vision for future development within the city. The City of West Torrens Tree Strategy (2018-2025) was developed in response to this, and flags the need to improve tree valuation standards. This is particularly relevant for loss of trees as a result of new developments.

Partnering with the State Government to develop a more comprehensive valuation methodology or standardised tool would help to reach more consistent outcomes across the local government sector. This would also assist when undertaking negotiations with utility providers, as council trees are not afforded the same protections or values as other assets, which is a point of tension when balancing urban greening and development priorities.

**1. Urban Development** - *Initiate a Planning and Design Code Amendment addressing climate resilience matters, led by Local Government. Lend State Government support to the proposal to lift the minimum standard for thermal performance from 6-stars to 7-stars in the National Construction Code.*

As part of the National Construction Code review, a response was provided by the AdaptWest partners which supported a lifting of the minimum standard for thermal performance from 6-stars to 7-stars. Increasing the energy efficiency of homes to meet a minimum standard would help to deliver higher quality housing that is more resilient to future climate scenarios and higher utility costs as a result of poor thermal performance. As a minimum, a change in the standards would result in around 20 to 25 per cent less energy requirements for heating and cooling for dwellings and high building performance standards overall for the residential sector and avoid around 9 million tonnes of carbon emissions.

As a council area which is subject to high levels of infill development, and some planning zones being exempt from certain climate resilience or environmental considerations there is at times limited capacity to reach desired outcomes for new housing precincts in the residential sector. Such a process would require leadership from State Government, as Council's financial and staffing resources to undertake a Code Amendment of this scale, particularly around the level of community consultation required, is limited.

**1. Emissions Reduction** - *Explore opportunities for State and Local Government collaboration on the shared goal of accelerating the renewable energy economy*

Council undertakes a number of programs which seek to adopt renewable energy solutions. With a climate adaptation strategy currently under development that seeks to address both adaption and mitigation goals, further work is required to achieve large scale renewable energy projects for our community. In 2020 the City of West Torrens also became a signatory to the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, part of which seeks to encourage actions that address access the transition to low emission and resilient societies.

Key staff will be engaged to provide input into the successive stages of the consultation with the view to flag a range of projects that can be pursued in partnership with state government to accelerate climate action, deliver shared priorities and attract funding.

Delivery mechanisms for climate action

The Discussion Paper was strongly biased towards the Regional Coordinator Positions (RCP's) being the primary delivery mechanism for climate action in the local government sector. It was emphasised that AdaptWest is not the only model for delivering climate projects across the partner councils, and that a range of staff were involved in delivering projects that are outside of the scope of AdaptWest. The Discussion Paper also explores mitigation initiatives, which is outside the scope of AdaptWest which primarily focuses on adaptation and seeks to deliver projects that address adaptation pathways outlined in the *AdaptWest Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2016)* at a regional scale.

The response also highlighted that partnerships explored in subsequent stages need to ensure a true collaborative approach which engages all levels of State Government, and extends beyond just Green Adelaide. Many of the issues rely on collaboration with other State Government agencies, and without this the ability to achieve outcomes that see true change will be difficult.

Furthermore, outcomes will need to clearly demonstrate a benefit to Council, and remain within the scope for local government to avoid a scenario where there is perceived, or actual, cost shifting to the local government sector.

### **Climate Impact Considerations**

*(Assessment of likely positive or negative implications of this decision will assist Council and the West Torrens Community to build resilience and adapt to the challenges created by a changing climate.)*

The consultation has positive implications through encouraging collaborative partnerships that will accelerate climate action and benefit the West Torrens community.

### **Conclusion**

The *Identifying Opportunities for Local and State Government Collaborative Climate Action* Discussion Paper explores opportunities for local and state government to work together on shared priorities to progress climate action. A response was provided by the Administration which, due to the imposed timeframes, did not enable the feedback to be presented to Council for its approval prior to submission. The response is summarised in this report with the attachments providing the content of the feedback.

### **Attachments**

1. **LGA Discussion Paper - Identifying Opportunities for Local and State Government Collaborative Climate Action**
2. **LGA Discussion Paper - Administrative Response**
3. **LGA Discussion Paper - Comments Summary Table**



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## Identifying Opportunities for Local and State Government Collaborative Climate Action

Discussion Paper

December 2021

Note: This is not an endorsed **Discussion Paper**. It has been prepared for consultation purposes only, and is subject to consideration by the LGA Board of Directors.

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Version: 4, Version Date: 15/12/2021



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## Introduction

Both local and state governments have been grappling with the imperative to take climate action both within their own operations and with businesses and communities for well over a decade. Momentum has built over recent years, as the impacts have intensified, and the demands of the community and the private sector have increased. Collaborations like the Regional Climate Partnerships have helped to accelerate action through collaboration across sectors, disciplines and a diverse range of issues. Meanwhile, the State Government has made a range of commitments for what action it will take in its Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025 (CCAP).

Many opportunities remain for state and local governments to take collaborative action to address current gaps and further scale up, expand and accelerate action – including through working together on some of the state government’s CCAP actions. However, simply identifying a gap or opportunity is not enough – these need to be thoroughly explored by key stakeholders and scoped into tangible, practical projects that can be adequately resourced. This initiative seeks to support that process, so that a selection of scoped projects with the best opportunities to leverage existing momentum and tap into real funding sources can be progressed together.

## Purpose

This paper has been prepared by a consultant on behalf of the Local Government Association of SA (LGA) and aims to identify priority areas for collaborative local and state government climate action, to be further explored and refined by subject matter experts from local and state government, and proposed to local and state government leaders for in-principle support at a future workshop.

Therefore, this initiative has been designed to respond to the need for greater collaborative climate action, and ensure that Local Government can:

- More proactively engage with climate change related state government initiatives during this financial year
- Understand what specific initiatives it can support that would be of value to the sector
- Be aware of what the Regional Climate Partnerships and State Government more broadly are doing in areas of aligned local and state government climate change interests.

### Notes:

- This discussion paper and proposed process will help inform GAROC’s 2021-22 Annual Business Plan action to ‘Host a workshop to bring metropolitan council staff together, through their Regional Climate Partnerships, to showcase local initiatives and inform future LGA advocacy as the State Government implements the Climate Change Action Plan 2021-25’.
- The scoped projects should be inherently broadly applicable/useful across South Australia, or have the potential to scale.
- It is anticipated that the Central Coordinator of the Regional Climate Partnerships will support progression of the scoped projects, which will be led by agreed Partnerships or agencies



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## Why

Working together on shared priorities can accelerate climate action through shared knowledge and expertise, reduced duplication, and minimised costs. Collaboration enables bigger and better things to happen more efficiently, and enables new innovations to scale up and spread more rapidly. Identifying the gaps or opportunities to collaborate is not enough – stakeholders need to come together, explore and scope up collaborative practical projects to progress, otherwise it is unlikely action will happen. This initiative seeks to provide the platform for that collaborative exploration, so the opportunities with the best chance of success can be progressed with the support of the Regional Climate Partnerships.

## Process





## Context

### South Australian Government climate commitments

The South Australian Government is focused on the practical measures it will take to address the impacts of climate change and achieve the following targets:

- 50% reduction in emissions by 2030, and net zero emissions by 2050
- 100% net renewable energy generation by 2030.

Directions for a Climate Smart South Australia sets the government's policy agenda for practical, on-ground action to address climate change. Its five policy directions are: unlock innovation and economic opportunity; reduce net emissions; build resilience and adapt; provide accessible information; and government leading by example.

The South Australian Government Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025 (CCAP) describes 68 specific state government-led actions addressing key objectives in seven focus areas: clean energy transformation; climate smart economy; climate smart agriculture, landscapes and habitats; low emissions transport; climate smart built and urban environments; resilient communities; and government leading by example.

### Local Government Association climate commitments

In the annual LGA members surveys, member councils continue to raise climate change as a top-ranked issue for focus by the LGA.

The current LGA policy position underpins its climate commitment:

"Local government acknowledges that climate change poses a serious risk to local communities and ecosystems. All levels of government are urged to take action that will help address the effects of climate change in local communities."

The LGA Climate Commitment Action Plan 2021-23 seeks to bring the LGA's climate change policies to life, by outlining commitments across their dual roles to: support councils with their own climate change efforts as the peak body for local government; and to lead by example by taking action in their own operations. Actions include:

1. Advocate for urgent action on climate change
2. Assist member councils in their efforts to reduce carbon emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change
3. Advance the local government sector's leadership on climate change
4. Achieve emissions reduction and adaptation through the operations of the LGA.

### Regional Climate Partnerships

The Regional Climate Partnerships are a network of eleven regional, largely cross-sectoral groups delivering practical action to strengthen the climate resilience of their communities, economies and natural and built environments. They operate under Regional Sector Agreements, which are statutory non-binding commitments for partners to work together to take climate action.



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The Partnerships are the primary mechanism for engagement between state and local government on climate change matters. Recognising this, the Department of Environment and Water and Green Adelaide have partnered with the LGA to support a central coordination function for the Partnerships; and Green Adelaide is currently part-funding (alongside councils) regional coordination functions in Resilient South and Resilient East (with negotiations ongoing to financially support AdaptWest and Adapting Northern Adelaide).



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## Summary: Audit of the greatest need and potential for local and state government collaboration on CCAP actions

The South Australian Government Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025 (CCAP) identifies the climate actions the state government will take – it does not include local government action. However, councils have identified numerous areas of opportunity for greater collaboration. An audit of the CCAP and aligned state and local government action was undertaken to understand where there is the greatest need and potential for local and state government to collaborate on CCAP actions. See **Appendix A** for the full audit, notes and indicative traffic light assessment.

The CCAP identifies three specific actions where state agencies will work with local government. This audit identified a further thirteen action areas of aligned interest with the potential for local and state government collaboration.

Based on the audit, the highest priorities for further local and state government collaboration on CCAP actions (beyond what is already occurring) are:

Highest priority/need (good collaborative opportunities remain unaddressed)	Medium priority/need (good collaborative opportunities, progress is underway)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5.1 to 5.5 Provide for <b>development</b> that is low emissions and climate resilient</li> <li>• 5.12 Assess and address climate change risk in <b>government infrastructure</b> decisions, risk assessment and audit processes</li> <li>• 7. Embed <b>climate change risk</b> and opportunity into government policy and practice, and accelerate work towards <b>net zero emissions in government</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3.8 Increase climate resilient <b>water supplies</b>, water reuse and efficient use of water</li> <li>• 3.11 Develop a climate smart, long-term <b>coastal strategy</b></li> <li>• 4.7 Develop and deliver an <b>active travel</b> and mobility program for Greater Adelaide</li> <li>• 5.9 and 5.10 Capacity building, incentives, policies, tools and guidance to accelerate uptake of <b>urban greening</b> and achieve cooler greener neighbourhoods</li> <li>• 6.2 and 6.3 Build the resilience of <b>small business, NGOs and the community</b></li> <li>• 6.9 Integrate future climate change risk into <b>hazard mapping</b> and information</li> </ul>

Some key activities currently in progress for local and state government engagement include:

- A call for councils to become Foundational Partners in the **Electric Vehicle Fleet Pledge** Program went out in September 2021.
- Iterative consultation on the state’s **urban greening strategy** commenced in July 2021 and will continue in early 2022.

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- The **30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide** (metropolitan Adelaide's Regional Plan under the new planning system) is being reviewed and updated in 2022.
- Amendments to the **Planning and Design Code** can be initiated by any party at any time.
- The **National Construction Code** is currently being reviewed, with a decision from the Federal Minister expected by May 2022, including on whether or not to raise minimum thermal efficiency standards from 6 to 7 NatHERS stars. The state can make representations on this process via the Building Ministers' Meeting.
- Work on **Design Standards**, a new statutory instrument under the PDI Act to set minimum standards for public realm and streetscapes, will be developed in 2022.
- A state Coastal Directions Statement is expected to be released by the Minister soon. This was developed by the Coastal Protection Board, which includes advisory representation from the Metropolitan Seaside Council Committee, SA Coastal Councils Alliance and LGASA. Development of a State Coastal Strategy has been committed to in the CCAP, and is expected to commence in 2022.
- Implementation of the South Australian **Walking Strategy 2022–2032** – this will be driven in local government by a Wellbeing SA funded officer to be employed by the LGA in 2022.

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## Analysis of opportunities for local and state government collaboration

There are a number of specific areas that have been identified time and time again as having the highest potential or need for state and local government collaboration on climate action – listed below and analysed in this section. These have been identified through:

- The Regional Climate Partnerships' Central Coordination function
- Consultation with metropolitan Regional Coordinators and key state government representatives as part of developing this discussion paper
- An audit of relevant CCAP actions and aligned efforts (in this paper).

While it has been identified that these areas have potential for collaboration, limited exploratory work has been undertaken to identify and scope specific initiatives that could be jointly pursued. The aim of this initiative is to do that exploratory work. It is expected that this will result in a small suite of potential projects which could either be delivered within existing resources, proposed for co-investment, or proposed for external grant funding. The below analysis of each focus area describes the context, current efforts and gaps, and identifies potential collaborative opportunities for further exploration.

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## List of focus areas and potential opportunities for local and state government collaboration

### 1. Climate risk

- a. Building capacity in climate risk management and governance
- b. Developing innovative finance and insurance products
- c. Strengthening the resilience of public infrastructure

### 2. Spatial hazard data

- a. Harmonising data standards and platforms
- b. Designing a co-investment framework for spatial data
- c. Resolving data sharing concerns
- d. Co-designing a user-friendly, interactive platform for new regionalised climate change projections

### 3. Emissions reduction

- a. Getting government operations to net zero, by advancing carbon neutral procurement
- b. Helping communities transition to net zero, by accelerating the renewable energy economy
- c. Helping businesses transition to net zero, by providing subsidised business support

### 4. Urban development

- a. Shifting the strategic focus from growth and affordable housing to resilience and affordable living
- b. Strengthening Planning and Design Code and National Construction Code policy
- c. Collaborating on new Design Standards for the public realm and streetscapes

### 5. Urban greening

- a. Developing and delivering a research pipeline to address shared knowledge gaps
- b. Strengthening legislative rights and protections for trees
- c. Harmonising greening policies, guidelines and implementation, including for utilities
- d. Adopt an agreed tree valuation method

## 1. Climate Risk

### Context

Governments are now facing unprecedented legal liabilities and financial risks if they fail to adequately consider climate change risk in their planning and decision making. Governments need to consider these risks in their own business, as well as considering what kinds of support they could offer to households and businesses in their area.

Those who fail to mitigate, manage and disclose climate risks in their governance and decision-making will expose themselves to legal liabilities and litigation as both an actor and a regulator, in legislation, policy and delivery – especially when it comes to government owned and operated infrastructure. Sea walls have been highlighted by climate law experts as a particular liability risk, but risks extend across government business, including:

- land-use planning and development approvals
- management of public infrastructure (e.g. drains and roads)
- management of public lands (e.g. foreshores and parks)
- management of community facilities (e.g. libraries and sporting facilities)
- public health
- water and sewerage services
- emergency management
- work health and safety planning.

Governments are also exposed to potential liability if they fail to disclose information about climate change risks. For example, the Australian Government is currently subject to a class action for misleading investors by failing to disclose climate change risks.

Both state and local governments rely on 'in house' insurance and finance providers. Even so, it will become increasingly difficult for those not addressing climate risks to access affordable finance and insurance. Investors are backing away from markets that are vulnerable to climate risk or are avoiding climate action. For example, Sweden's central bank divested from Western Australian and Queensland government bonds in 2019 due to their large climate footprint. The collective physical climate risk exposure of South Australia's local and state governments may impact the state's credit rating, with all three credit ratings agencies already factoring climate and other Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks into their methodologies. Meanwhile, if climate risks faced by governments are under-priced by their insurers, extreme and recurrent weather events could result in very large losses to those insurers (SAICORP and LGASA Mutual). Reinsurance costs are also rising, and reinsurers are distancing themselves from markets vulnerable to climate risks, which may necessitate higher premiums and greater disclosure requirements for governments. Meanwhile, governments may struggle to maintain liquidity following natural disasters, in the period between incurring response costs and receiving reimbursements from the Commonwealth and insurers.

### Recent efforts and commitments

- Many councils have now undertaken a climate risk governance assessment, following a successful trial by Resilient South and Resilient Hills & Coasts in 2019. Some councils are leading work to better understand climate risk management and embed it in business as usual, including Adelaide City Council, City of Marion and City of Onkaparinga.

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- Resilient South's current Resilient Asset Management Project (RAMP) is trialling best available approaches and tools to embed climate risk management into asset planning and management by councils.
- The metropolitan Regional Coordinators have been working with the LGA to encourage Elected Member training on climate risk to be developed and adopted.
- State Government has committed to ensuring climate risk and opportunity are addressed across government policy and practice, in its Climate Change Action Plan.
- Resilient Hills & Coasts partnered with the Insurance Council of Australia on its Where We Build What We Build project, which helped to raise awareness of the cost-of-living issues associated with climate vulnerable housing.
- The LGA partnered with Climate KIC to explore the potential for alternative financing mechanisms for climate action by councils, but that exploratory work found that a financial market to fund adaptation projects does not yet exist in Australia.
- Some councils have reinvested savings from emissions reduction initiatives (eg. installing solar, energy efficiency measures) into further climate action – including via 'revolving funds' in the City of Adelaide and City of Onkaparinga.
- The state government has committed to exploring innovative financing and investment approaches for adaptation and emissions reduction, in its Climate Change Action Plan.
- The Climate Council recently released a report, [Neighbourhood Issue: Climate risks and costs to Councils](#), which provides further context and case studies on this issue.

## Potential opportunities for collaboration

### Building capacity in climate risk management and governance

**Develop capacity building programs for the public sector in climate risk management and governance, including developing guidance materials, facilitating peer-to-peer learning and developing appropriately pitched training for both decision-makers and practitioners.**

There have been successes to date in raising awareness about climate risks to governments, and in seeking commitment to improving governance. However, the required changes will not become business as usual overnight. The progress made by local governments to date has relied heavily on collaboration and peer-to-peer learning through the Regional Climate Partnerships (RCPs). Councils are at different maturity levels, but many have reached the point where the baton needs to be handed over from members of the RCPs to the appropriate area of Council, such as Governance, Audit and Risk officers. Climate risk management has only been a mainstream practice in Australia since about 2016, and it is still evolving. Anyone involved will need capacity building support, and it may be beyond the scope of the RCPs to continue to provide this. To ensure that decision-makers are discharging their duties with the appropriate level of governance, it may also be necessary to provide targeted training to Council Elected Members, members of government boards, and other levels of state government such as Cabinet or the Chief Executives Council. The state government has committed to their own capacity building program. Opportunities to collaborate may include, for example, sharing training materials for practitioners and decision-makers (eg. proposed Elected Member training and state government



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BRIDGE program), co-investing in climate risk management support tools (eg. Queensland climate risk toolbox for local government) or governance assessment programs (eg. Informed.City), or co-designing government-focused guidance on quantifying and disclosing financial risks.

### Developing innovative finance and insurance products

**Engage with the banking and financing sectors to further develop alternative financing markets locally (eg. green bonds), to fund climate risk management by both businesses and governments. Leverage existing partnerships with the Insurance Council of Australia to develop innovative insurance products and approaches that reward climate risk management, delivering lower premiums and better outcomes for businesses, households and governments.**

A 2020 report by Climate KIC on [Adaptation Finance](#) found that adaptation projects are geared towards accessing government funding, rather than private finance, and there is currently no market to finance these projects. However, there have been examples of banks offering loans to sustainability initiatives – for example, Adelaide Airport secured Australia’s first Sustainability Loan with ANZ in 2018, a \$50 million, 7-year loan with favourable terms and incentives for the airport to perform against ESG criteria<sup>1</sup>. The global green bonds market is also growing exponentially, offering governments opportunities to tap into a \$1 trillion market<sup>2</sup>. The state government has committed to exploring innovative financing and investment approaches for adaptation and emissions reduction.

For climate vulnerable properties and sectors, insurance premiums are rising, with some regions already considered ‘effectively uninsurable’ (annual premiums >1% of the property value)<sup>3</sup>. Un-insurance and under-insurance are already a problem, and rising premium costs are expected to cause more households and businesses to abandon their insurance for affordability reasons. This leaves governments to step in and fill the gap, especially following a natural disaster. For example, costs of cleaning up debris are often not insured and ultimately paid by for state governments, estimated at \$50-\$100K per dwelling following a bushfire<sup>4</sup>. The Insurance Council of Australia is partnering expansively with local governments and other institutions like the Green Building Council to identify the best opportunities to resolve systemic problems, like the lack of spatial hazard data, and to design possible products and approaches to reward insurance policy holders for acting to mitigate climate risks (eg. proposed reduced-rate policies for homes meeting The Green Star Homes Standard<sup>5</sup>). They have already partnered with Resilient Hills & Coasts (Where We Build What We Build and House of Tomorrow projects), and Resilient South (RAMP), and there may be further opportunities to do so.

<sup>1</sup> Adelaide Airport, 2018

<sup>2</sup> Climate Bonds, 2021 & Climate Bonds, 2019

<sup>3</sup> ABC, 2019

<sup>4</sup> Keelty Review, 2020

<sup>5</sup> Insurance Council of Australia

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## Strengthening the resilience of public infrastructure

**Learn from and scale up existing local government initiatives to better understand climate risks to public infrastructure, and ensure the systems and tools are in place to manage those risks. This may include capacity building and decision-support tools, such as hazard mapping and modelling, and economic analysis to support business cases.**

Infrastructure is long-lived and expensive, and if it fails, it can have significant ramifications for communities, businesses, and asset owners. Making the right decisions now, backed by solid evidence on future climate conditions, is critical to ensuring continuous service delivery, longer-lived assets and lower lifecycle costs. Understanding future climate risks can also help to make the case for different approaches to infrastructure planning and management, including where things are built and whether the business-as-usual approach will be fit for purpose in our future climate. For example, the Royal Commission into National Natural Disasters found that every \$1 invested in nature-based solutions for flooding (rather than conventional hard solutions) can yield \$10 of benefits, while significantly reducing the total lifecycle cost of infrastructure<sup>6</sup>. Resilient South's Resilient Assets Management Project (RAMP) is trialling best available approaches and tools to embed climate risk management into asset planning and management by councils. Other councils like City of Adelaide and City of Port Adelaide Enfield are also leading in this space, so there is a selection of leading practice to share learnings from and consider rolling out more widely. Meanwhile, the State Government has committed to assess and address climate change risk in government infrastructure decisions, risk assessment and audit processes. There may also be an opportunity to determine how to apply a 'carbon cost' to infrastructure project planning, to assist governments in achieving their net zero targets and accounting for carbon costs in decision-making.

<sup>6</sup> Natural Disasters Royal Commission, 2020

## 2. Spatial hazard data

### Context

The demand for spatial data, especially hazard data that factors in the changing climate, is growing. Many current and potential users of hazard data have already identified and expressed a need to address knowledge gaps, but technical capacity and capacity to pay varies between users – especially between metropolitan and regional councils.

Multiple parties across state and local government are working to improve climate hazard knowledge (for both existing and modelled future scenarios) for five key hazards: urban heat, bushfire, catchment flooding, coastal inundation, and coastal erosion. These efforts can be complex and expensive, and there are many benefits to be gained from working together.

However, to date there has been limited coordination of these efforts, resulting in multiple and sometimes overlapping procurement processes, higher costs, and inconsistent data standards. There is now a movement to develop a centrally coordinated and jointly resourced hazard mapping framework for South Australia. This could include the capture, storage, sharing, access and governance of spatial information and data across the five key hazard types.

The aims of a centrally coordinated and jointly resourced approach would be to:

- Be more strategic and streamlined in filling known knowledge gaps
- Reduce costs and duplication
- Share costs between users (do it once and use it many times)
- Provide a consistent framework that delivers higher quality, fit-for-purpose data capture, storage, sharing, access and governance.

### Recent efforts and commitments

- At a meeting convened by the Regional Climate Partnerships Central Coordinator on 5 March 2020, key stakeholders agreed that a scoping study was required to further define the problem, map existing activity, and identify the next best steps to unblock progress on this issue. The State Government funded and commissioned the study in 2020, but the final report is not publicly available. Some of the key barriers to progress identified in the report were a lack of consistency in data standards, and widespread but inflated concerns about sharing data.
- Some specific initiatives raised as priorities in the scoping study, and elsewhere, are being progressed. These include improved flood and bushfire mapping work by AGD-PLUS (the planning department), supported by hazard leaders in DEW and the CFS, and a planned regular recapture of heat and tree canopy maps, starting in summer 2022, led by Green Adelaide.

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## Potential opportunities for collaboration

### Harmonising data standards and approaches

**Develop common data standards for the top five hazard types, to be applied across all of state and local government, to greatly simplify and streamline procurement and use. This would remove the need for complex and detailed negotiation processes between parties for each joint initiative, and ensure that data can be compared between captures and locations.**

A lack of consistency can mean that data cannot be compared like-for-like from one place to another. This was evident in the original heat mapping work by the Regional Climate Partnerships, which was captured by each region and later needed to be 'stitched up' by DEW, with some of the data being unable to be compared from one region to another. Planning and Design Code Overlays highlight the importance of using a common approach. Existing inconsistencies resulted in some council flood mapping not being included in the first iteration of the Code. Common standards and approaches would need to be developed for each hazard type, in relation to:

- Data standards
- Data capture methods and frequency (whether capturing new data, or extracting existing data from national or international databases)
- Integration of climate change projections
- Data presentation, sharing and accessibility
- Data and information warehousing
- Funding of capture, storage, sharing, access and governance
- Responsibilities for warehousing, maintaining and updating data.

### Designing a co-investment framework for hazard data

**Design a co-investment framework for hazard data to streamline future joint procurements and enable substantial savings, including a cost-sharing model and an approach to jointly identifying priorities and timeframes for investment.**

Stakeholders with an interest in spatial hazard data include (but are not limited to) DEW, DPTI, LGASA, SAFECOM, CFS, SES, Regional Climate Partnerships, local government, regional LGAs, Regional Development Australia Boards, and Landscape Boards. Substantial savings can be made through co-investment in spatial hazard data. For example, the jointly procured LiDAR-derived tree canopy model for the entire Adelaide metropolitan area cost only \$40,000, saving councils and the State Government over \$250,000. However, there is no set framework for agreeing on investment priorities, or for agreeing the cost split between investors/beneficiaries. Generally, cost-sharing has been done in an ad hoc manner, with the state contributing what they can between agencies, and councils splitting the balance equally. Metropolitan councils have differing capacities to pay and may have differing investment priorities. Regional LGAs operate using financial contribution formulas, with a base contribution plus a share of the cost correlated with their population. Such an approach may have value for sharing costs across the metropolitan area, accompanied by a method for jointly identifying investment priorities and planning investments in specific projects via business planning processes.

### Resolving data sharing concerns

**Provide clear, balanced and well-informed advice to all local and state government organisations that resolves data sharing concerns, including how best to manage any residual risks (e.g. by providing data use caveats and managing community responses).**

A commonly cited barrier to the effective use of spatial hazard data to inform decision-making, is the concerns decision-makers have about data sharing risks, either with other entities or with the community. Concerns include:

- Liabilities from other parties using incomplete or imperfect data. These risks can be and are regularly managed with data use caveats.
- Community outrage. This risk can be and is regularly managed with good communication.
- Falling house prices. Evidence from the Insurance Council of Australia shows that sharing spatial data has had no impact on house prices, but it does in 99.9% of cases reduce insurance premiums, because insurers no longer have to set premiums based on the worst-case scenario<sup>7</sup>.

Sharing data, and using it to make decisions, also reduces risks to governments of legal liability associated with non-disclosure of known risks and of poor decision-making. Importantly, 'not knowing' is not a legal defence, so the absence of data does not reduce potential liability, but rather increases it<sup>8</sup>. There are opportunities to settle concerns by obtaining up to date and balanced legal advice about the risks of sharing versus not sharing data, and combining this with risk management advice to reduce any residual risks, like those mentioned above.

### Co-designing a user-friendly, interactive platform for new regionalised climate change projections

**Co-design a user-friendly, interactive platform to help governments, businesses and the community to understand regional climate projections and determine their climate risk exposure. Ensure the platform is able to meet all user needs and can be updated to integrate the latest projections (e.g. those in IPCC AR6, which are expected to be available as regionalised projections in 2023 via NARCLIIM 2.0).**

Regional Climate Change Adaptation Plans (RCCAPs) across the state were published between 2013 and 2016, based on the best available science at the time. In South Australia, global International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) projections have been scaled down to the regional level in two separate initiatives. Firstly, across three South Australian 'clusters' by CSIRO and the Bureau of Meteorology in 2015, and secondly, across the eight former NRM regions by the Goyder Institute for Water Research, also in 2015. A November 2020 report by the Department of Environment and Water, the [Guide to Climate Projections for Risk Assessment and Planning in South Australia](#), provides clear guidance on which climate projections to use from each of these initiatives. However, the guidance is not provided by region, so regionally relevant data is difficult to extract. The IPCC has now released the physical science behind its Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), which shows that we are on track for global

<sup>7</sup> As cited by Karl Sullivan of the Insurance Council of Australia, at a natural hazards workshop in June 2019

<sup>8</sup> As cited by Sarah Barker of Minter Ellison, global climate risk expert, at a Climate Risks for Councils workshop in October 2018



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temperatures about 3.5C above the baseline<sup>9</sup>, which is above the mid-range projections some RCCAPs were based on. The South Australian and New South Wales governments are now collaborating to deliver regionalised climate change projections integrating the new IPCC science by 2023 (the project is known as NARCLIIM 2.0)<sup>10</sup>. To ensure that climate risks can be understood and managed by all parties, including governments, businesses and the community, it will be essential that these projections are available in very user-friendly formats, preferably simple, interactive online maps that require no specialised knowledge to use. Projections will also need to be able to be integrated with information on existing natural hazards, so all parties can understand what they are at risk from, where and by when.

<sup>9</sup> Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis, IPCC August 2021

<sup>10</sup> As cited by Sandy Carruthers of DEW at the 2021 SA Climate Science Update webinar, 29 September 2021

### 3. Emissions reduction

#### Context

In 2021, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released the physical science section of its Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). This represents the best available climate science at the global scale. It confirms that the human influence on climate is unequivocal, and that we are currently tracking towards about 3.5C above pre-industrial levels, and under all scenarios we will exceed 1.5C by the 2030s (possibly within this decade)<sup>11</sup>. This report, alongside the COP26 Summit in November 2021, confirm that the world must reach net zero emissions (and beyond) as quickly as possible, and certainly before 2050. Without rapid decarbonisation, the global climate will become increasingly unsafe, unstable and extreme, posing an existential threat to humanity. All levels of government have a strong role to play in decarbonisation.

When the Regional Climate Partnerships were established, there was a deliberate distinction in the State Government strategy of the time (Prospering in a Changing Climate) between mitigation (emissions reduction) and adaptation action. The partnerships were designed to focus on adaptation. However, as the climate conversation has matured, climate change is understood now more from a risk management perspective. If we can rapidly transition to net zero emissions, the risks we need to adapt to (and the work and investment required) will be significantly reduced. Substantial investments in both emissions reduction and adaptation are therefore required. Reflecting this, some RCPs now address all climate risks, while some remain focused on adaptation.

#### Recent efforts and commitments

- To reduce their own operational emissions, councils have installed solar panels on hundreds of Council and community facilities, used biomass boilers to heat community pools, started transitioning vehicle fleets to hybrids and EVs, changed streetlights to LEDs, and participated in bulk buys of renewable energy for Council use.
- Informed by the 2020 procurement of Snapshot community emissions profiles across the state (which was jointly funded by a coalition of councils), councils are increasingly looking to take targeted actions to assist their communities and local businesses to reduce emissions. Initiatives already rolled out include bulk buys of solar panels and batteries, and installing community EV charging stations.
- Some councils have set ambitious targets, such as City of Adelaide, which achieved net zero certification in 2019-20<sup>12</sup>. Some councils have developed or are developing carbon reduction plans, including Adelaide Hills Council.
- The State Government has set targets of net zero emissions by 2050, and 50% reduction (from 2005 levels) by 2030. It also has an ambition to achieve 100% net renewable energy generation by 2030. It has recently announced it will seek to legislate these targets<sup>13</sup>.
- In its Climate Change Action Plan, the State Government has made commitments to facilitating lower emissions in urban development, transport, energy and waste.

<sup>11</sup> Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis, IPCC August 2021

<sup>12</sup> City of Adelaide, 2021

<sup>13</sup> Minister for Environment and Water, 2021

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## Potential opportunities for collaboration

### Getting government operations to net zero, by advancing carbon neutral procurement

**Advance carbon neutral procurement, for example by establishing standards for public accounting of Scope 3 emissions, setting procurement policies, supporting the development of carbon neutral supply chain traceability, or collaborating on specific initiatives like renewable energy bulk buy contracts (currently led for the local government sector by LGA Procurement).**

One of the ways governments can both reduce their operational emissions and influence change in the economy is through their procurement policies. When an organisation measures its carbon footprint, it needs to look at Scope 1, direct emissions such as vehicle fuels, Scope 2, indirect emissions from purchased energy such as electricity, and Scope 3, the indirect emissions from everything else, including all other procured goods and services. For governments, Scope 3 can be the largest portion of total emissions. Scope 3 emissions can also be the hardest to measure, and for this reason can be limited in, or left out of, net zero plans. However, sustainable procurement policies can help to overcome the knowledge gap, by requiring emissions to be reported by suppliers. Policies can also influence the emissions profile of suppliers through exclusive policies (not buying from high emitters) or inclusive policies (favouring low emitters). Carbon neutral procurement can send strong market signals down the supply chain, but needs to be managed carefully to ensure it is transparent and not subject to greenwashing. Supply chain traceability, an evolving space, is helping to manage this risk. Other opportunities to advance carbon neutral procurement may include applying a supplier accreditation system to procurement policies and preferred supplier panels, or collaborating on specific bulk buy initiatives (like renewable energy, batteries, EV fleet or EV charging facilities).

### Helping communities transition to net zero by accelerating the renewable energy economy

**Explore opportunities for state and local government collaboration on the shared goal of accelerating the renewable energy economy.**

There is substantial ongoing demand from councils to provide all members of the community (including low income and renters) with access to affordable, reliable and renewable power. However, the energy market is complex and evolves rapidly, making it challenging for local government to lead in this area. Since the price of solar panels has reduced, it no longer makes sense for councils to deliver bulk buy rooftop solar discounts to their residents<sup>14</sup>. Councils have explored, or are exploring, options for community energy projects.

One such option is to support a regional virtual power plant (VPP). A VPP is a network of distributed energy resources, which might include windfarms, solar farms, big batteries, and homes with rooftop solar and batteries all working together as a single power plant. The VPP operator uses complex software to address supply and demand peaks, by aggregating generation and storage capacity, either charging or discharging energy between the VPP and the grid. The capacity and power of a VPP can sometimes match or even exceed a traditional power station. South Australia's government led VPP is a partnership with Tesla, launched in 2018 and targeting installation on 50,000 homes, starting with

<sup>14</sup> [Community Energy Project Case Study, Resilient Hills & Coasts, 2020](#)



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Housing SA properties<sup>15</sup>. There has also been substantial take-up of VPP technology in Port Pirie (due to a Council initiative<sup>16</sup>) and in the Limestone Coast (due to a ShineHub initiative<sup>17</sup>). These have been via home-based solar and battery subsidised purchase arrangements. There are now however, a number of private VPP providers operating in South Australia, raising the question of whether further government intervention is needed. However, local and state government collaboration could, for example, seek to address knowledge gaps and support rapid community rollout of state initiatives.

### Helping businesses transition to net zero, by providing subsidised business support

Combine the energy expertise of state government with the business relationships and on-ground delivery capabilities of local government to address knowledge gaps and deliver practical initiatives with local businesses.

With many councils having commenced the transition to net zero in their own operations, many are now looking in earnest at how they can best assist local businesses in this transition. Understanding a community emission profile (ie. all emissions in a designated area) is highly complex. The 2020 procurement of 'Snapshots' profiles for every LGA in South Australia has helped to address this gap by identifying which parts of the energy profile make the largest contribution to a region's emissions. While this will assist in identifying the broad sectors with the greatest potential to reduce emissions, gaps remain in understanding which interventions will provide the greatest return on investment for business, and which level of government has the most effective ability to influence the outcome. While it is unlikely that any level of government will be able to design tailored emissions reduction solutions for businesses, there may be private operators with this expertise and capacity. Green Industries SA's Business Sustainability Program, for example, offers subsidised access to experts who work directly with businesses to assess their best opportunities for adopting circular economy practices. A similar program could be considered for local and state governments to co-invest in supporting decarbonisation by local businesses, noting that such programs can be expensive to fund and administer. Another option could be for local governments to co-invest in existing programs, like the GISA program mentioned above, to target specific parts of the emissions profile (eg. waste).

<sup>15</sup> Department of Energy and Mining

<sup>16</sup> Community Power Network Port Pirie

<sup>17</sup> The Border Watch, 2018

## 4. Urban development

### Context

The State Government's 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide has a focus on growth, delivering a more compact urban form, and managing growth within the existing urban footprint. The plan also seeks to maintain the liveability Adelaide is known for, including three targets for active transport, walkable neighbourhoods and green cover. Making progress on these climate-resilience related targets has proved elusive however, while the three targets related to urban infill and transit-oriented development are well and truly on track.

Formerly the domain of councils, the recent planning reforms have combined planning policies and maps into a single online platform. The new system offers the potential to rapidly introduce new policy that would build climate resilience, including through enhanced hazard mapping (overlays) and associated policy. While there have been some early gains like the 'one tree rule' for infill developments, there remain opportunities to further strengthen water and greening policy.

Meanwhile, the thermal performance and energy efficiency of Australian homes is about 40% lower than that of other developed nations with similar climates<sup>18</sup>. This is a major barrier to the community's ability to reduce emissions and build resilience to urban heat, and will lock in carbon emissions and high power bills for decades to come. These matters are covered by the National Construction Code, but the state government does play a role in influencing the Code and agreeing to implement it (eg. the state has not adopted new accessibility standards in the Code<sup>19</sup>). With the construction, operation and maintenance of buildings accounting for almost a quarter of greenhouse gas emissions in Australia<sup>20</sup>, this is a major area of both concern and opportunity for change. It is also a major opportunity for affordable living, with a stronger Code expected to save households at least \$1,000 per year in power bills, with associated benefits of reducing peak load on the grid and associated infrastructure investments<sup>21</sup>.

### Recent efforts and commitments

- Introduction of the Planning and Design Code saw a new greening policy introduced, requiring at least one tree to be planted in each new infill allotment, or a payment made into the Urban Tree Canopy Offset Scheme. This is a major step up from previous policies, which had no tree planting requirements<sup>22</sup>.
- Green Adelaide, in partnership with Attorney General's Department, is leading the development of advisory material to support the new tree planting and landscaping requirement in the Planning and Design Code. This project will also identify potential supporting incentives (both in and outside the planning system) to encourage greening on private land. A brochure on Raising the bar on residential infill is already available.
- The existing 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide (2017 Update) has transitioned as metropolitan Adelaide's Regional Plan under the new planning system. It will be revised in 2022 under its 5-

<sup>18</sup> The Conversation, 2021

<sup>19</sup> Building Better Homes

<sup>20</sup> The Conversation, 2019

<sup>21</sup> Households Better Off: lowering energy bills with the 2022 National Construction Code, Renew, 2021

<sup>22</sup> Options Analysis: Costs and Benefits of Urban Tree Canopy Options for Minor Infill Development in the Planning and Design Code, AGD, 2020

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year review cycle. A [2021 Report Card](#) indicated that the active transport, walkable neighbourhoods and green cover targets will be reviewed in the 2022 update.

- In the Climate Change Action Plan, the State Government has made numerous commitments in relation to urban development, including to:
  - Provide for development that is low emissions and climate resilient
  - Develop and deliver an active travel and mobility program for Greater Adelaide
  - Develop a framework to deliver integrated urban water management
  - Identify strategic opportunities for urban greening in metropolitan Adelaide
  - Accelerate uptake of urban greening and achieve cooler greener neighbourhoods.
- Federal Ministers have committed to substantially update minimum energy standards in the National Construction Code from 2022 onwards. The Code is currently in a review cycle, with consultation ending in October 2021 and a decision from the federal Minister expected by May 2022. The major proposed change is to lift the minimum standard for thermal performance from 6-stars to 7-stars (NatHERS). Regional Climate Partnerships made submissions supporting this change.

## Potential opportunities for collaboration

### Shifting the strategic focus from growth and affordable housing to resilience and affordable living

**Lend the weight of local government leadership to the 2022 review of the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide, to increase the focus on resilience and affordable living, and help tip the scales towards the public good.**

The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide prioritises both growth and liveability, but the results laid out in the 2021 Report Card indicate that significant progress is only being made on the growth priority<sup>23</sup>. As Adelaide continues trends towards smaller allotments, denser neighbourhoods, and less greening on private land, issues like urban heat and flash flooding will continue to worsen alongside the changing climate. There is a strong cultural narrative around the importance of 'affordable housing', meaning the capital cost of a house. To improve its focus on liveability, the 2022 review of the 30-Year Plan could help shift this narrative towards 'affordable living', meaning the operational costs of living in a house. Research has shown time and time again that the benefits of building more climate resilient housing outweigh the upfront costs<sup>24</sup>. Households will have more money in their pocket from day one, because higher monthly mortgage payments (from higher upfront costs) are offset by reduced energy bills<sup>25</sup>, and potentially, lower insurance premiums<sup>26</sup>. It is entirely possible to deliver both growth and resilience in our neighbourhoods, with the right policy settings and the political will. Strategic collaborations between state and local governments could help to bridge the gap in our policy settings.

<sup>23</sup> 2021 Report Card, State Planning Commission

<sup>24</sup> For example, WWBWWB, Resilient Hills & Coasts 2020, Households Better Off: lowering energy bills with the 2022 National Construction Code, Renew 2021, Built to Perform, Australian Sustainable Built Environment Council 2018, Department of Climate Change & Energy Efficiency 2012

<sup>25</sup> Households Better Off: lowering energy bills with the 2022 National Construction Code, Renew 2021

<sup>26</sup> WWBWWB, Resilient Hills & Coasts 2020

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**Strengthening Planning and Design Code and National Construction Code policy**

**Initiate a Planning and Design Code Amendment addressing climate resilience matters, led by local government. Lend state government support to the proposal to lift the minimum standard for thermal performance from 6-stars to 7-stars in the National Construction Code.**

There have been some positive climate resilience building steps through the planning reforms, with new requirements for greening in new infill developments. There are opportunities to build on these initial moves, and further strengthen planning policy on energy efficiency, active (no and low emission) transport, water sensitive urban design, and greening. Under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (PDI Act), anyone can propose a Planning and Design Code Amendment<sup>27</sup>. Local government or the Regional Climate Partnerships could take a lead here by developing a solid evidence base and initiating a Planning and Design Code Amendment.

In another positive move, the current National Construction Code review is proposing to lift the minimum standard for thermal performance from 6-stars to 7-stars (NatHERS). Consultation has now closed, and the Federal Minister is expected to make a final decision in May 2022. The change is understood to be in doubt, with heavy pressure from the development sector to maintain the status quo<sup>28</sup>. The State Government could lend its support and influence to the process to help deliver a positive result that will improve affordable living and health outcomes and cut carbon emissions.

**Collaborating on new Design Standards**

**Collaborate to ensure that best practice climate resilience features (especially water sensitive urban design and greening) are incorporated in the statutory Design Standards for public realm and streetscapes.**

The PDI Act introduced Design Standards as a new statutory instrument to prescribe ways that public realm and streetscapes should be designed. The Design Standards are expected to be well underway in 2022, and will strongly influence climate resilience outcomes for the public realm and streetscapes. Councils have a particular interest, as these assets are ultimately vested to councils to maintain.

There are many examples of best practice design for climate resilient public realm and streetscapes. The State Government provides a range of design advice, including ODASA's Principles of Good Design and Good design for great neighbourhoods and places, and Healthy Parks Healthy People's Principles for Quality Green Public Space. There is also an Urban Design protocol for Australian cities, Creating Places for People. Councils have taken steps to provide best practice design guidance for the public realm within their own LGAs, such as the City of Adelaide Design Manual, City of Salisbury's Residential Infill Guidelines, and the City of West Torrens' Design Guidelines for Street Trees in Challenging Spaces. Other design guides, such as those created by the CRCs for Water Sensitive Cities and Low Carbon Living, include Designing for a cool city – Guidelines for passively irrigated landscapes. Best practice guidance should be included in the Design Standards. There may also be some gaps remaining, such as how best to minimise conflicts between trees and utilities, which may require additional research.

<sup>27</sup> Amending the Planning and Design Code: Introductory Guide. PlanSA 2019

<sup>28</sup> Renew, 2021

## 5. Urban greening

### Context

Urban greening is highly complex, with at least 120 stakeholders and stakeholder groups involved just in metropolitan Adelaide. Both state and local governments play significant roles in urban greening outcomes, across disciplines including urban planning, sustainability, assets and infrastructure, parks and gardens, water management, utilities, community engagement and education, and maintenance and operations. These various roles are not always well-aligned towards optimal urban greening outcomes, and some key issues are falling between the jurisdictional gaps<sup>29</sup>.

The key urban greening challenges consistently identified by stakeholders<sup>30</sup> include:

- Loss of greening on private land, exceeding what is possible to replace on public land
- Tree protection legislation that is not fit for purpose (especially since the 2011 changes)
- Contested space and conflicts between grey and green infrastructure
- The true value of greening is not reflected in planning, policy and investment
- Incomplete and inconsistent data to back decision-making and track progress
- Need for a platform for more effective collaboration across sectors and disciplines.

There is significant momentum building to work together across sectors and disciplines, including through development of an urban greening strategy for metropolitan Adelaide. This work is being led by Green Adelaide, as tasked by Parliament in February 2021<sup>31</sup>. Ongoing consultation with Local Government commenced in July 2021. Initial consultation undertaken by Green Adelaide for an urban greening strategy has shown that a major gap is a platform to better coordinate, collaborate and co-invest in delivering optimal urban greening outcomes. Many of the biggest opportunities to enhance urban greening require cross-sector and inter-disciplinary learning and collaboration to make them happen.

### Recent efforts and commitments

- Over recent years, substantial efforts have gone into identifying the key challenges and opportunities, and taking action to overcome them. These efforts include the [Natural Resources Committee Inquiry into Urban Green Spaces](#), Green Adelaide's Practical Greening Strategies sub-group and preparation of its five-year [Regional Landscape Plan](#), the Conservation Council SA led [Call to Action](#) coalition and campaign, the [Healthy Parks, Healthy People](#) Program, the planning reforms, the Green Infrastructure Project, and initiatives led by LGASA, the Regional Climate Partnerships, research bodies and professional networks.
- The 2017 Update of the [30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide](#) introduced a target to increase green cover by 20% by 2045.
- Local governments in Adelaide's metropolitan area are generally quite advanced in promoting urban greening and biodiversity. Nine metro councils have an urban greening, tree or urban

<sup>29</sup> Urban Greening Strategy Scoping Study, Green Adelaide 2021 (not publicly available)

<sup>30</sup> Urban Greening Strategy Scoping Study, Green Adelaide 2021 (not publicly available)

<sup>31</sup> [Motion passed by the Legislative Council](#)

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forest strategy, and nine councils have a quantified target for increasing canopy cover or the number of trees planted (five of which align with the 30-Year Plan).

- The Planning and Design Code introduced the 'one tree rule', requiring at least one tree to be planted on each new allotment, or a payment made into the Urban Tree Canopy Offset Scheme where planting is not feasible. This policy was underpinned by a cost benefit analysis, representing the best efforts to date to summarise and quantify the monetary benefits of trees in the Adelaide context. Design guidelines are now being developed to guide implementation of the policy.
- A detailed suite of legislative and policy reforms to address greening loss has been proposed by a coalition of environmental NGOs and other stakeholders, led by Conservation Council SA, in their 2021 report A Call to Action. Effecting the proposed changes may require considerable advocacy and support by local and state government stakeholders.
- Green Adelaide's bid for Adelaide to become the second National Park City will promote a set of aspirational goals to work towards (the Charter). Local governments have signed the Charter.
- In the Climate Change Action Plan, the State Government has committed to:
  - Identify strategic opportunities for urban greening in metropolitan Adelaide
  - Accelerate uptake of urban greening and achieve cooler greener neighbourhoods.
- Green Adelaide has developed a pilot spatial prioritisation tool to target greening where it is most needed to combat urban heat. This tool is aligned with the criteria of the Greener Neighbourhoods Grants, which aim to increase on-ground tree planting activities in the public realm.
- In February 2021, a motion was passed by the Legislative Council to: "Develop a comprehensive strategy to increase tree canopy and reduce hard surfaces (led by Green Adelaide) in collaboration with local government and local communities to create healthy and diverse urban forests across metropolitan Adelaide with the aim to, at a minimum, meet the urban green cover targets of the 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide along with a particular focus on areas identified as being most vulnerable to heat stress."
- Green Adelaide commenced exploratory work on the urban greening strategy with a scoping study (including literature review and practitioner survey), between June and September 2021. Formal consultation between Green Adelaide, local governments and other core stakeholders commenced in October 2021, and is expected to continue early in 2022.
- Adelaide University has commissioned work to devise four potential scenarios for greening in metropolitan Adelaide.

## Potential opportunities for collaboration

### Developing and delivering a research pipeline to address shared knowledge gaps

**Jointly develop an urban greening research pipeline to address critical mutual issues – including better quantifying the true value of trees in the local context – and plan how best to fill knowledge gaps. For example, through partnerships with universities to host PhD candidate placements, or through co-investment.**

Both local and state governments have invested in or commissioned research to improve their decision-making capabilities on urban greening. For example, AdaptWest worked with Macquarie University on research which found that trees and vegetation can lower local land temperatures by up to 5-6°C on days of extreme heat<sup>32</sup>. The City of Unley invested in analysis which found that the LGA would need another 5% of its area to be covered by tree canopy in order to meet the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide target, and with only 2.9% of the LGA's total area being public open space, significant contributions on private land will be needed<sup>33</sup>. Both studies have influenced how those organisations best target their efforts. Recent efforts to collate the best available scientific evidence on the true value of trees has demonstrated that more can be done to credibly place a dollar value on all of the many and varied social, economic and environmental benefits of urban greening, especially in the local context<sup>34</sup>. Having this kind of credible, locally applicable data would assist in making compelling arguments for changes in policy and investment, including by informing cost benefit analyses and business cases. Regional Climate Partnerships have previously sought to address knowledge gaps as issues and opportunities arose, for example by co-investing the LiDAR derived tree canopy map of Adelaide, and by taking on a PhD Candidate student placements to deliver Resilient East's recent [Creating More Spaces for Trees](#) project. By taking a coordinated and strategic approach, a range of knowledge gaps could be jointly identified, explored and filled through partnerships with universities.

### Strengthening legislative rights and protections for trees

**Local governments can collaborate on advocacy for legislative changes, explore the need for further legislative changes, and support state government agencies in developing the evidence base for stronger protections.**

It has been widely acknowledged that the current tree protection legislation does not meet its intended purpose of protecting established trees from wanton damage and removal. The '[Call to Action](#)' coalition has undertaken research to compare South Australia's tree laws to those of other jurisdictions, finding that ours are some of the weakest in the nation, and proposed a suite of changes to strengthen them<sup>35</sup>. Delivering those proposed legislative changes would require time and substantial pressure from multiple influential stakeholders. The 2022 state and local government elections present opportunities to garner election commitments to strengthen this legislation.

Another matter that has been raised in consultation is to give legislative rights to trees in underground spaces, on par with the rights of utility services. Utilities are given statutory rights to both underground

<sup>32</sup> [Urban trees and people's yards mitigate extreme heat in western Adelaide](#), Macquarie University, 2020

<sup>33</sup> [Tree Strategy](#), City of Unley, 2020

<sup>34</sup> [Options Analysis: Costs and Benefits of Urban Tree Canopy Options for Minor Infill Development in the Planning and Design Code](#), AGD, 2020

<sup>35</sup> [Comparison of Australia's Tree Laws](#), Conservation Council SA, 2021

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and above ground space, leaving councils with limited ability to protect their own green infrastructure, especially trees. Adverse outcomes of this imbalance in statutory rights include the costs of minimising conflict between grey and green infrastructure being imposed on councils, and 'tree wells' (potential spaces to plant trees) being effectively taken away from councils when new utilities infrastructure is introduced. This matter would need further investigation, and could be another opportunity for collaborative efforts.

### Harmonising greening policies, guidelines and implementation, including for utilities

**Better harmonise high-level policy, and its implementation, between state government agencies, local governments and utility providers (especially SA Power Networks and SA Water). Agree on and adopt a tree valuation method to price trees into government planning, policy and investment.**

Different councils, State Government agencies, and utility providers have different rules around what can and can't be planted, and where. Achieving compliance with every rule would, anecdotally, severely restrict planting options and locations. The State Government has a target of 20% increase in canopy cover by 2045 in Greater Adelaide. This target had not previously been reflected in state transport projects, for example, which have caused the loss of many mature and significant trees. DIT have recently made a new Green Infrastructure Commitment, which seeks to turn this around (not yet publicly available). In September 2021, the State Government passed new regulations on the clearance of vegetation around powerlines, with the intent to improve community safety and potentially have less tree cutting in the future<sup>36</sup>. SA Power Networks have been working with a tree advisory group to help improve their own policies, but there remains room for collaborative improvement.

### Adopt an agreed tree valuation method

**Agree on and adopt a tree valuation method to price trees into government planning, policy and investment.**

Current fees associated with damaging or removing mature trees do not cover replacement costs or the lost benefits to the community. One example is the new Urban Tree Canopy Offset Scheme, which requires payment of \$300 if it is not feasible to plant the required one small tree on a small allotment<sup>37</sup>. This leaves a significant gap between the fee paid and the estimated costs of \$1,165 for a council to plant a replacement tree on public land, plus lost benefits to the community of \$3,435<sup>38</sup>. By contrast, developers seeking to cut down a street tree in the City of Melbourne can be required to pay upwards of \$100,000 for the loss of amenity value alone – plus the ecosystem services value, removal costs and reinstatement costs<sup>39</sup>. There are a number of well-established tree valuation tools available (eg. the Burnley Method, the City of Melbourne method, i-Tree Eco, etc.), but what has been missing in Adelaide is widespread agreement on and adoption of such tools to accurately reflect the value of these assets.

<sup>36</sup> SA Power Networks

<sup>37</sup> PlanSA

<sup>38</sup> Options Analysis: Costs and Benefits of Urban Tree Canopy Options for Minor Infill Development in the Planning and Design Code, AGD, 2020

<sup>39</sup> Tree valuation fact sheet, City of Melbourne



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## Discussion questions

1. **Are there any errors or omissions in the Discussion Paper?** Please provide any feedback to ensure the paper is accurate.
2. **Do you agree with the traffic light ratings in Appendix A?** If not, please provide any feedback on how and why these should be amended.
3. A recently commenced process by Green Adelaide seeks to both develop an urban greening strategy for metropolitan Adelaide, and to build a framework for improved coordination, collaboration and co-investment between greening stakeholders. All of the issues and opportunities described above have been identified as priorities in that process. **Do you agree that the Urban Greening focus area can be addressed by local government collaborating with the existing Green Adelaide process?**
4. **Of the 18 potential opportunities for collaboration, which are your top four (and why) to be explored further through this process?** (see page 2 for an overview of the process, and page 9 for the full list of potential opportunities)
5. For the top four opportunities, a workshop of subject matter experts in local and state government is proposed to be held to explore the issue and scope out potential project concepts for proposing to GAROC and senior State Government representatives. **For each of your top four opportunities identified above, please nominate:**
  - a. Which workshops you would want to participate in
  - b. Subject matter experts in local and state government who should be invited to participate.
6. **Do you have any further data, real-life examples or other knowledge (especially on your top four opportunities) that would support this process?**
7. **Are there any 'low hanging fruit' or 'quick win' initiatives that are missing here and should be progressed?**

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## APPENDIX A – Audit of need and potential for local and state government collaboration on South Australian Government Climate Change Action Plan actions

The South Australian Government's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) actions listed below have been identified as being of mutual local and state government interest. They are provided with an indicative traffic light rating. *This is not intended as a comment on state government progress.* Rather, it is intended to indicate **which actions have the most potential and need for further collaborative local and state government action** (beyond what is already occurring). The ratings are as follows:

<b>Red</b>	Good collaborative opportunities exist, significant unaddressed work is needed
<b>Orange</b>	Good collaborative opportunities exist, some progress has been made, needs more attention
<b>Green</b>	Either: Good collaborative opportunities exist, no significant further work is needed; OR limited collaborative opportunities exist

### Explicit commitments to collaborate on CCAP actions

The CCAP explicitly identifies that state agencies will work with local government in three of its actions. Notes are provided on the current status of each.

Action	Description	Agency lead	Notes
<b>5.8 Identify strategic opportunities for urban greening in metropolitan Adelaide</b>	Green Adelaide, state government agencies and <b>local councils will work together</b> to identify and map strategic opportunities for green infrastructure to address the urban heat island effect and optimise benefits.	Green Adelaide (with AGD, DEW and SA Water)	Nine councils have an urban greening or tree strategy, and nine councils have a quantified target for increasing canopy cover or the number of trees planted. Green Adelaide is currently scoping an urban greening strategy for metropolitan Adelaide, and has started early consultation with councils. It has also developed a pilot spatial prioritisation tool to help identify the areas where greening will have the most impact on urban heat, and committed to recapturing heat and tree canopy data in 2022 (which was first undertaken by the Regional Climate Partnerships).
<b>6.4 Support Regional Climate Partnerships</b>	The government will <b>partner with local government</b> and other regional organisations	DEW (with Green Adelaide and	As outlined above, DEW, Green Adelaide and some landscape boards have invested cash and in-kind with the Regional Climate Partnerships, both in



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<b>to deliver local adaptation and mitigation projects</b>	through the Regional Climate Partnerships network to support projects that help communities adapt and mitigate climate risk.	landscape boards)	coordination and specific projects. There may be opportunities to fine-tune the state-local government partnership approach to better support collaborative action.
<b>6.9 Integrate future climate change risk into hazard mapping and information</b>	The Department for Environment and Water will <b>work with local government</b> and other government agencies to improve mapping, modelling and information on how risks from flood, bushfire, extreme heat and coastal inundation will be affected by climate change.	DEW (with AGD, DPC, SAFECOM, CFS, MFS, SES, CPB and SMA)	Individual councils and Regional Climate Partnerships continue to invest in spatial hazard data, including in how hazards will change in the future (especially coastal hazard studies). DEW commissioned a scoping study in 2020 to better understand opportunities for a joined-up hazard mapping framework. Specific initiatives, such as recapture of urban heat and canopy cover maps, and improved flood and bushfire mapping, are in train. Substantial gaps remain.

**Other opportunities to collaborate on CCAP actions**

There may be other opportunities for local and state governments to collaborate on actions outlined in the CCAP, including those identified below. Notes are provided on the current status of known local and state government efforts relevant to each action.

Action	Agency lead	Notes
<b>1.1 Accelerate the renewable energy economy</b>	DEM (with DTI)	Councils have installed solar panels on hundreds of Council and community facilities, used biomass boilers to heat community pools, started transitioning vehicle fleets to hybrids and EVs, changed some streetlights to LEDs, undertaken community energy initiatives like bulk buys of solar panels and batteries, and participated in bulk buys of renewable energy for Council use. There may be potential for state and local government collaboration in continuing to unlock investment and growth of renewable electricity generation and storage, to meet the target of 100% renewables by 2030. However, the energy market is evolving rapidly and there may be limited opportunities for local government intervention.
<b>2.9 to 2.12 Develop a more circular economy</b>	GISA and EPA	Council plays a strong role in waste management and the circular economy, including through waste authorities, community and business engagement and so on. Potential opportunities for local government to engage include the next iterations of South Australia's Waste Strategy 2020–2025 and Valuing our Food Waste 2020-2025 (food waste strategy).



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<p><b>3.8 Increase climate resilient water supplies, water reuse and efficient use of water</b></p>	<p>SA Water</p>	<p>Councils own and operate managed aquifer recharge schemes and other water efficiency and reuse infrastructure. Councils are working with SA Water on innovative irrigation and temperature sensing projects via the Regional Climate Partnerships, to maintain cooler and greener open spaces more efficiently. There may be potential for further collaboration and rapid scaling of water reuse and efficiency innovations.</p>
<p><b>3.10 Develop a framework to deliver integrated urban water management and inform investment decisions</b></p>	<p>DEW (with SA Water and Green Adelaide)</p>	<p>Councils own, invest in, plan, manage and maintain urban water infrastructure. DEW is due to release a new Urban Water Directions Statement by the end of 2021, following consultation with local government in September 2021. There may be further opportunities for collaboration on the policy and investment prioritisation framework, tapping into growing local government expertise in resilient asset management.</p>
<p><b>3.11 Develop a climate smart, long-term coastal strategy</b></p>	<p>DEW and CPB (with Landscape Boards)</p>	<p>Four of the metropolitan Councils are subject to the state funded and managed Adelaide Living Beaches (ALB) Program (Marion, West Torrens, Holdfast Bay and Charles Sturt). Outside of ALB, councils have been delegated responsibility for coastal management, which is prioritised and funded to varying degrees. Onkaparinga and Port Adelaide Enfield councils have significant coastal risks and are considered leaders in understanding and managing them. The Eyre Peninsula and Limestone Coast regions have recently collaborated between Landscape Boards, DEW and councils to develop coastal hazard maps and climate projections for their regions, and make them publicly available, setting the standard for the rest of the state. Coastal adaptation works are critically underfunded (outside ALB), with the SA Coastal Councils Alliance identifying over \$200M in unfunded works. There may be opportunities for closer collaboration between DEW, Coast Protection Board and Landscape Boards with the SA Coastal Councils Alliance and Metropolitan Seaside Council Committee, including on the planned State Coastal Strategy and pursuing joint initiatives to secure increased alternative funding, such as from the Australian Government.</p>
<p><b>4.1 Implement South Australia's Electric Vehicle Action Plan</b></p>	<p>DEM (with DIT, DTF, GISA and DTI)</p>	<p>Councils have already taken steps to transition their vehicle fleets to hybrid and EVs. LGA Procurement has been proactively supporting councils with these efforts. Councils have also installed EV charging stations in community hubs and along tourism routes, and have undertaken substantial advocacy to other levels of government. LGA advocacy has included a call to remove or delay the proposed EV levy, and to promote the 'fleets first' approach to increase supply of used EVs in the community. South Australia's Electric Vehicle Action Plan includes an action to 'Partner with local government and industry to deliver a Fleet Pledge Program', and DEM sought local government</p>



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		feedback on the program in September 2021, as well as calling for councils to become Foundational Partners in the Electric Vehicle Fleet Pledge Program.
<b>4.7 Develop and deliver an active travel and mobility program for Greater Adelaide</b>	DIT	This action relates to completing priority greenways and expanding bikeways, and increasing provision for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in road network planning and upgrades. Councils clearly play a major role here – they own and operate an estimated 80% of the walking environment. State Government’s draft Walking Strategy 2022-2032 includes numerous actions related to how state government could engage with local government to improve opportunities for active travel (LGASA was on the project reference group). It is not clear in the CCAP how other aspects of active travel and mobility are intended to be addressed, but there are likely to be further opportunities for local and state government collaboration in developing and implementing active travel programs.
<b>5.1 to 5.5 Provide for development that is low emissions and climate resilient</b>	Includes AGD, DEW, GISA, DEM, ODASA, SAHA and Renewal SA	This is a substantial area of joint local and state government interest, including in the Planning and Design Code, Regional Plans (including the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide which will be reviewed in 2022), National Construction Code (consultation on proposed 2022 changes to the energy efficiency provisions closed 7 November 2021, and a final decision by the Federal Minister is expected in May 2022), design guidance (a number of councils are already producing these, eg. Salisbury infill guidelines, Adelaide Design Manual, WWBWWB), urban renewal projects (eg. Aldinga), and water and biodiversity sensitive urban design. There are therefore many opportunities for closer local and state government collaboration in this area, and this is an area that could benefit from more detailed exploration.
<b>5.9 and 5.10 Capacity building, incentives, policies, tools and guidance to accelerate uptake of urban greening and achieve cooler greener neighbourhoods</b>	AGD, Green Adelaide, DIT, DEW and Renewal SA	Councils are extremely active in this space. Capacity building occurs through membership and participation in organisations like Water Sensitive SA, TreeNet, and the Regional Climate Partnerships. Many councils are undertaking urban greening and cooling trials, or are adopting and scaling up successful innovations. Resilient East has a current community engagement initiative to raise awareness about ‘Water Smart’ infrastructure. Ten councils have adopted ForesTree, a tree inventory and management tool providing publicly available maps. Many councils run community education, stewardship and incentive programs (eg. Adopt a Tree, seedling giveaways etc.). This is just a small snapshot. It is likely that much more could be achieved through enhanced local and state government collaboration, especially in state-level levers that have a significant impact on on-ground outcomes (such as planning policy and utilities regulation). Development of the proposed Urban Greening Strategy and collaboration platform has the potential to be the mechanism to achieve this, so progress is underway.



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<p><b>5.12 Assess and address climate change risk in government infrastructure decisions, risk assessment and audit processes</b></p>	<p>All agencies (with ISA)</p>	<p>Resilient South's Resilient Assets Management Project (RAMP) is focusing on climate risk to infrastructure, as are some other Council projects (eg. City of Port Adelaide Enfield). There is substantial opportunity for local and state government collaboration and peer to peer learning in this area.</p>
<p><b>6.2 and 6.3 Build the resilience of small business, NGOs and the community</b></p>	<p>DIS and SAFECOM</p>	<p>The Regional Climate Partnerships delivered a number of projects on this front, including Climate Ready Communities, Feeling Hot Hot Hot, AdaptNow, and a business breakfast series by AdaptWest – and there is demand for more. State government has an opportunity to work more closely with local government, as the closest level of government to business and the community – as well as with Regional Development Australia boards – to expand services. There remains debate about the scope of the role and responsibility of governments in intervening in this space.</p>
<p><b>6.5 to 6.7 Enhance climate adaptation in emergency management and health services</b></p>	<p>SAFECOM and SA Health</p>	<p>Local government has significantly upgraded its capabilities in climate ready emergency management through its Council Ready program and the Functional Support Group, as well as initiatives like the Heatwave Guide for Local Government. However, there is always more that could be done, such as reimagining community facilities as emergency response / refuge centres, and expanding the role of council Environmental Health Officers. There may be opportunities for local and state government collaboration on these.</p>
<p><b>7. Embed climate change risk and opportunity into government policy and practice, and accelerate work towards net zero emissions in government</b></p>	<p>DEW</p>	<p>Many councils have now undertaken a climate risk governance assessment, following a successful trial by Resilient South and Resilient Hills &amp; Coasts in 2019. Some councils are leading work to better understand climate risk management and embed it in business as usual, including Adelaide City Council, City of Marion and City of Onkaparinga. The collective climate risk exposure of local governments affects the risk exposure of the state, so there is a shared interest for the state in making sure local government is addressing climate risk. There may therefore be potential for the state government to support a local government sector climate risk management program. See 1.1 for detail on accelerating work towards net zero emissions in government. Despite substantial efforts and investment, reaching net zero in government (and delivering 500% renewables) remains somewhat of a knowledge gap in local government (with some notable exceptions), and the potential for further state/local government collaboration could be explored. Support for accelerating streetlight conversions to LEDs would be one example.</p>

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## APPENDIX B – Acronyms & Abbreviations

AGD	Attorney General's Department
AGD-PLUS	Attorney General's Department, Planning and Land Use Services
CCAP	South Australian Government Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2025
CFS	South Australian Country Fire Service
COP26	26 <sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (the global climate summit)
CPB	Coast Protection Board
CRC	Collaborative Research Centre
DEM	Department of Energy and Mining
DEW	Department of Environment and Water
DIS	Department for Industry and Skills
DIT	Department of Infrastructure and Transport
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DTI	Department for Trade and Investment
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ESG	Environment, Sustainability & Governance
EV	Electric Vehicle
GISA	Green Industries South Australia
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISA	Infrastructure SA
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LGA	Local Government Area / Local Government Association
LGASA	Local Government Association of South Australia
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NatHERS	Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme
MFS	South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service
NCC	National Construction Code
ODASA	Office for Design and Architecture South Australia
PDI Act	<i>Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016</i>
RAMP	Resilient Assets Management Project
RCP	Regional Climate Partnership
SAFECOM	South Australian Fire and Emergency Services Commission
SAHA	South Australian Housing Authority
SES	State Emergency Services
SMA	Stormwater Management Authority
VPP	Virtual Power Plant
WWBWWB	Where We Build What We Build



The voice of local government.

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Hi Andrew,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on the Discussion Paper - *Identifying opportunities for Local and State Government Collaborative Climate Action*.

The City of West Torrens has embarked on an ambitious program to address climate adaptation issues across western Adelaide through the AdaptWest regional partnership, which complement our localised actions and internal programs. At a high-level, AdaptWest is a regional partnership to address and promote the implementation of the AdaptWest Plan (AdaptWest in Action). We look for opportunities that exist between partner councils and within the wider sector of Regional Climate Partnerships across metropolitan Adelaide. Through this work we seek external funding opportunities, elevate the visibility of projects occurring within a council setting, exchange information with relevant staff and work on projects that have regional scale or that are best suited for regional level partnerships.

We acknowledge that AdaptWest is not the only delivery model for climate change projects. For example – two of the partner councils have a shared services arrangement (PAE and CCS with the City of Marion). Also, to date, AdaptWest has not had a significant body of work directly related to coastal adaptation as this work is being assumed by council officers within the relevant partner councils. This work however, is informed by climate change projections and pathways that are part of AdaptWest Plan.

The AdaptWest partnership also allows the region to speak with one voice when required, presenting a united view. An example of this has been a position statement regarding the Planning and Design Code reforms, a National Construction Code submission and feedback and presentation to the Natural Resources Committee into Urban Green Space inquiry.

In summary AdaptWest seeks to:

- Work on projects that have regionals application / focus
- Aiming to interface with State Government
- Seek funding to run projects for the region
- Commission research that builds capacity and evidence (examples being - heat mapping, flood modelling, housing adaptation research, and the importance of private open space to climate proofing our suburbs).

The partnerships explored in subsequent stages need to ensure a true collaborative approach which engages all levels of State Government, and extends beyond just Green Adelaide. Many of the issues rely on collaboration with other State Government agencies, and without this the ability to achieve outcomes that see true change will be difficult. Furthermore, outcomes will need to clearly demonstrate a benefit council, and remain within the scope for local government to avoid a scenario where there is perceived cost shifting to our sector.

## Discussion questions

### **1. Are there any errors or omissions in the Discussion Paper? Please provide any feedback to ensure the paper is accurate**

Tone of paper is biased towards the RCPs being the key climate change delivery model between the local government sector and the State. While it is true that the RCPs are undertaking and producing some excellent work, it would be assumptive to ingrain the notion that the RCP represents the single point of truth for a region or could be considered the only conduit between State Government and the councils that comprise the Regional Climate Partnership. For example, there is climate adaptation and mitigation work that is being undertaken by the individual councils outside of the AdaptWest partnership – this also

acknowledges that the work associated with climate adaptation is multi-faceted, complex and council specific that relates back to the elected member bodies that the council is accountable to.

The RCPs are not a default vehicle to undertake consultation on climate change with the local government sector – while the RCP's are one way to disseminate information and engagement to each of the partner councils, it is important that the opinion of the RCP is not also viewed as the opinion of each of the partner councils. Even in a strong partnership such as AdaptWest, each of the partner councils are responsible to their elected members and can have viewpoints, policies, programs and plans that do not necessarily align. State Government needs to undertake consultation with each of the councils as stakeholders in climate change acknowledging that there is a multiplicity of views.

There may be scoped projects that exist outside of the Regional Climate Partnerships that need to be considered in this review. Some projects may need to be progressed outside of the direct engagement / support of the Regional Climate Partnerships. Consultation then needs to occur with individual councils and not just via the RCPs. Any proposed forums will need to include key council staff identified by Green Adelaide through this consultation process.

In summary, the RCP partnerships should not be framed as the primary mechanism for engagement between local and state government on climate change matters. There are many climate change matters that need direct consultation and engagement with individual councils – for example co-investment in Port River sea walls and long-term sea-level rise mitigation strategies.

## **2. Do you agree with the traffic light ratings in Appendix A? If not, please provide any feedback on how and why these should be amended**

Traffic lights are somewhat confusing. Essentially, they all represent good collaborative opportunities except with difference in levels of work to address. However, the green light is most confusing as it represents BOTH good opportunities with no significant work needed (presuming this means that projects are good to start with little further input) OR limited collaborative opportunities. An option cannot be categorised as both a good opportunity and limited opportunity using the same colour. Therefore, it is recommended these should be divided into two separate categories.

## **3. A recently commenced process by Green Adelaide seeks to both develop an urban greening strategy for metropolitan Adelaide, and to build a framework for improved coordination, collaboration and co-investment between greening stakeholders. All of the issues and opportunities described above have been identified as priorities in that process. Do you agree that the Urban Greening focus area can be addressed by local government collaborating with the existing Green Adelaide process?**

Urban greening at scale is being addressed by the local governments within the AdaptWest partnerships, and at a more localised focus through Council's internal programs which are driven by a strong greening agenda and strategies such as the Tree Strategy at the City of West Torrens. There are opportunities for collaboration and shared learnings which can be articulated through AdaptWest and other channels / partners. Green Adelaide would necessarily need to be part of this.

There is a need for further coordination work with state government – some of this is already being realized with the proposed re-capture of the heat mapping for the metro area. Having consistent data and baseline measurements is important so that data can be coordinated across the region and the greater metro area. A metro greening strategy also needs consistent support and coordination back into all levels of government. An on-the-ground

example is urban densification and consolidation outcomes being seen across Adelaide. While on the one hand we acknowledge that there is a need to maintain and grow canopy at point of development (for environmental services and climate adaptation), all too often what is delivered is minimal compliance outcomes. There is a need for Green Adelaide to have a much more targeted (step-change) impact on the Planning and Design Code engaging in consultation with local government and the development industry, to increase the regulation, stringency, overall sustainability outcomes and climate resiliency of our urban environment. This needs to be supported by adequate funding from the State Government and no further erosion of existing funding eg. Use of the Open Space Fund for the online planning system.

#### **4. Of the 18 potential opportunities for collaboration, which are your top four (and why) to be explored further through this process?**

Meetings were held with key staff across council to help distil the top four priorities out of the seventeen presented for consideration. Whilst the top four presented most closely align with council's current strategic priorities and work programs, it does not necessarily preclude us perusing some of the other opportunities outlined in the Discussion Paper. We welcome the opportunity for staff across their various areas of subject matter expertise to be invited in the subsequent second and third stages as part of this consultation, and to further explore opportunities to develop proposals that would see greater alignment between state and local government.

The four key priority actions identified are as follows:

##### **Climate Risk - *Strengthening the resilience of public infrastructure***

Through AdaptWest, West Torrens is participating in the Regional Asset Management Project which seeks to embed climate risk management as part of asset management and planning undertaken by councils. Climate Risk is currently considered through existing mechanisms such as councils Risk Management Committee and annual report, however it is recognised that further strengthening of key considerations could be achieved in this area.

##### **Urban Greening - *Adopt an agreed tree valuation method and price trees into government planning, policy and investment***

Urban Greening is a key area of focus for the City of West Torrens. Our council is experiencing a high degree of infill development which has contributed to the loss of urban greening and tree canopy across the private and public realm. Whilst recent efforts to measure, monitor and establish programs seek to reverse this trend, greater protection is required for trees overall to ensure they are attributed an appropriate value which reflects their environmental, amenity, cultural, biodiversity and community values more accurately.

Our streetscapes and public parks are a significant feature of the area and are highly valued by the community, so it is critical that they are planned, planted and managed in a way that delivers on Council's many aspirations and its overall vision for future development within the city. The City of West Torrens Tree Strategy (2018-2025) was developed in response to this, and flags the need to improve tree valuation standards. This is particularly relevant for loss of trees as a result of new developments. Partnering with the State Government to develop a more comprehensive valuation methodology, or standardised tool would help to reach more consistent outcomes across the Local Government sector. The above would also assist when undertaking negotiations with utility providers, as council trees are not afforded the same protections or values as other assets, which is a point of tension when balancing urban greening and development priorities.

##### **Key staff to invite to workshops at next phase (but not limited to)**

Rick Johnston - Coordinator Horticultural Services

Enio Trombetta - Senior Technical Officer, Arboriculture

Jeff Dinham - Work Group Leader, Landscape  
Nicky O'Broin - Environment Sustainability Planner, Strategy  
Amy Bruckman - Environment Sustainability Officer, Strategy  
Jeremey Miller, AdaptWest Regional Coordinator

**Urban Development** - *Initiate a Planning and Design Code Amendment addressing climate resilience matters, led by Local Government. Lend State Government support to the proposal to lift the minimum standard for thermal performance from 6-stars to 7-stars in the National Construction Code.*

As part of the National Construction Code review, a response was provided by the AdaptWest partners which supported a lifting of the minimum standard for thermal performance from 6-stars to 7-stars. Increasing the energy efficiency of homes to meet a minimum standard would help to deliver higher quality housing that is more resilient to future climate scenarios and higher utility costs as a result of poor thermal performance. As a minimum, a change in the standards would result in around 20-25% less energy requirements for heating and cooling for dwellings and high building performance standards overall for the residential sector and avoid around 9 million tonnes of carbon emissions.

As a council area which is subject to high levels of infill development, and some planning zones being exempt from certain climate resilience or environmental considerations such as the one tree policy, there is at times limited capacity for council to reach desired outcome for new housing precincts in the residential sector. Such a process would require leadership from State Government, as council's financial and staffing resources to undertake a Code Amendment of this scale, particularly around the level of community consultation required, is limited.

Key staff to invite to workshops at next phase (but not limited to)

Hannah Bateman - Manager, City Development  
Rachel Knuckey - Team Leader Planning, City Development  
Caitlin Rorke-Wickins - Senior Land Use Policy Planner, Strategy  
Jeremy Miller - AdaptWest Regional Coordinator  
Andrew King - Coordinator Engineering Services, City Assets  
Amy Bruckman - Environment Sustainability Officer, Strategy  
Jeremey Miller, AdaptWest Regional Coordinator

**Emissions Reduction** - *Explore opportunities for State and Local Government collaboration on the shared goal of accelerating the renewable energy economy*

Council undertakes a number of programs which seek to adopt renewable energy solutions. With a climate change strategy currently under development that seeks to address both adaptation and mitigation goals for the next three year horizon, further work is required to achieve large scale renewable energy projects for our community. In 2020 the City of West Torrens also became a signatory to the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, part of which seeks to encourage actions that address access the transition to low emission and resilient societies.

Key staff to invite to workshops at next phase (but not limited to)

Anders Bogdanowicz, Environment Sustainability Office, Strategy  
Amy Bruckman - Environment Sustainability Officer, Strategy  
Jeremey Miller, AdaptWest Regional Coordinator

**5. For the top four opportunities, a workshop of subject matter experts in local and state government is proposed to be held to explore the issue and scope out potential project concepts for proposing to GAROC and senior State Government**

**representatives. For each of your top four opportunities identified above, please nominate:**

**a. Which workshops you would want to participate in**

I will like the opportunity to be invited to the workshops pending further details on the input required, which will be made available at the next stage.

**b. Subject matter experts in local and state government who should be invited to participate.**

As above, however participants flagged to participate in the workshops will be reviewed and revised once further information is made available on the level of input and specific subject matter expertise required.

**6. Do you have any further data, real-life examples or other knowledge (especially on your top four opportunities) that would support this process?**

Urban Development - Look to the planning scheme in Victoria that is applied to a number of local government authorities (primarily CASBE members). For several years there has been a performance-based assessment that is triggered at planning. This scheme (Sustainable Design Assessment in the Planning Process- SDAPP) now uses the BESS tool to help "building professionals and developers demonstrate how a proposed development addresses sustainable design at the planning permit stage." If consideration was to be given for strengthening the planning system using an existing tool, then BESS should be a prime candidate (note: this will require changes to the planning scheme to trigger the requirement – see factsheet from City of Yarra for explanation).

**7. Are there any 'low hanging fruit' or 'quick win' initiatives that are missing here and should be progressed?**

Much of the low hanging fruit has already been gleaned. Additional measures are complex and require inter-agency / inter-council support that is realised through consultation and policy development.

Adelaide should aim to have consistent, performance-based and regulated urban development outcomes that put climate resiliency at the centre. Acknowledging climate change impacts at point of development should move from being an aspirational target to having regulated on-the-ground actions that guide how buildings (both commercial and residential) are constructed, how streets are designed and how water is used to both irrigate and by corollary cool the urban environment.

If you would like to discuss this submission in further detail, do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,  
Amy

**Amy Bruckman**  
**Environment Sustainability Officer**  
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Phone:

Email:

Key Focus Area	Opportunities for collaboration	Background	Further data, real-life examples or other knowledge that supports process to scope project concepts for proposing to GAROC and senior State Government representatives	Errors or omissions in Discussion Paper?	Low hanging fruit or quick win initiatives missing that should be progressed?
<p><b>1. Climate Risk</b> Pages 12-15</p>	<p>Building capacity in climate risk management and insurance governance</p>	<p>Develop capacity building programs for the public sector in climate risk management and governance, including developing guidance materials, facilitating peer-to-peer learning and developing appropriately pitched training for both decision-makers and practitioners.</p>	<p>Capacity building project needs to link in with improved integrated hazard mapping and insurance.</p>		<p>Rolling out the RAMP findings to broader local government sector and working on strategies / training to integrate this into best practice.</p>
	<p>Developing innovative finance and insurance products</p>	<p>Engage with the banking and financing sectors to further develop alternative financing markets locally (e.g. green bonds), to fund climate risk management by both businesses and governments. Leverage existing partnerships with the Insurance Council of Australia to develop innovative insurance products and approaches that reward climate risk management, delivering lower premiums and better outcomes for businesses, households and governments.</p>	<p>Projects with state and federal government that acknowledge exposed infrastructure that the local government sector does not have the financial capacity to fund protection measures to mitigate climate impacts.</p>	<p>Focus on state economic development through climate proofing buildings at all scale.</p>	<p>Planning and Design code amendments to achieve improved climate resilience through material choice and green infrastructure (including WSUD).  Advocate and lobby for National Construction Code amendments to improve climate resilience and energy efficiency of all building classes.  JLT are contracted by the LGA to run the Mutual Liability Scheme and underwrite key policies relating to areas such as insurance. Would see benefit in linking with them more directly to influence outcomes.</p>
	<p>Strengthening the resilience of public infrastructure</p>	<p>Learn from and scale up existing local government initiatives to better understand climate risks to public infrastructure, and ensure the systems and tools are in place to manage those risks. This may include capacity building and decision-support tools, such as hazard mapping and modelling, and economic analysis to support business cases.</p>	<p>Looking beyond insurance for the household sector to upgrade homes to make them more resilient to climate impacts – working with planning and building codes on developing mandatory climate responsiveness in residential dwellings (e.g. improve minimal standards on new dwellings and have an on-going program in place that involves innovative finance mechanisms to retro-fit / upgrade existing homes).</p>		
			<p>Scale up to understand when and how public infrastructure would be abandoned rather than investing further to prolong asset life.  Develop public facing communications packages around asset maintenance and climate change.</p>		<p>Public facing communications program to educate as to what the role of LG is when addressing public infrastructure and costs / time horizon when work needs actioning.  Investigate mechanisms for incorporating climate risk considerations into major projects undertaken by state government in local area to embed considerations from the planning and early implementation phase.</p>

Key Focus Area	Opportunities for collaboration	Background	Further data, real-life examples or other knowledge that supports process to scope project concepts for proposing to GAROC and senior State Government representatives	Errors or omissions in Discussion Paper?	Low hanging fruit or quick win initiatives missing that should be progressed?
<p><b>2. Spatial hazard data</b> Pages 16-19</p>	<p>Harmonising data standards and approaches</p>	<p>Develop common data standards for the top five hazard types, to be applied across all of state and local government, to greatly simplify and streamline procurement and use. This would remove the need for complex and detailed negotiation processes between parties for each joint initiative, and ensure that data can be compared between captures and locations.</p>	<p>Integrate predicative environmental modelling into planning for asset life to understand future conditions under which the asset will operate aiming to mitigate climate impacts and increase service life.  Demonstrate this in residential and commercial settings.</p>		<p>Hazard mapping – heat mapping, tree canopy, flood / sea level modelling, heat risk. Integrated with planning and design code</p>
	<p>Designing a co-investment framework for hazard data</p>	<p>Develop common data standards for the top five hazard types, to be applied across all of state and local government, to greatly simplify and streamline procurement and use. This would remove the need for complex and detailed negotiation processes between parties for each joint initiative, and ensure that data can be compared between captures and locations.</p>	<p>Development of common data standards and methodologies.  The City of West Torrens already undertakes flood mapping, and is flagged to participate in the next round of urban heat mapping scheduled for 2022. However, council has a limited area of coastline under its care and control so does not undertake modelling for coastal inundation or erosion, and is not within an area impacted by bushfires. Therefore we may be limited in the extent we can participate in hazard modelling, but welcome the opportunity to explore further and particularly in how to make the information readily available for other decision makers, businesses and the public to influence better decision making.</p>	<p>Caution that this does not become an unintended cost-shifting model from state to the LG sector.</p>	
	<p>Resolving data sharing concerns</p>	<p>Provide clear, balanced and well-informed advice to all local and state government</p>	<p>Resolving what happens when data is publicly disclosed. Seek</p>		

Key Focus Area	Opportunities for collaboration	Background	Further data, real-life examples or other knowledge that supports process to scope project concepts for proposing to GAROC and senior State Government representatives	Errors or omissions in Discussion Paper?	Low hanging fruit or quick win initiatives missing that should be progressed?
		<p>organisations that resolves data sharing concerns, including how best to manage any residual risks (e.g. by providing data use caveats and managing community responses).</p>	<p>legal advice over liability, especially urban development. Data sharing concerns could be a straight forward matter if the data was freely available with caveats around use.</p>		
	<p>Co-designing a user-friendly, interactive platform for new regionalised climate change projections</p>	<p>Co-design a user-friendly, interactive platform to help governments, businesses and the community to understand regional climate projections and determine their climate risk exposure. Ensure the platform is able to meet all user needs and can be updated to integrate the latest projections (e.g. those in IPCC AR6, which are expected to be available as regionalised projections in 2023 via NARCLIM 2.0).</p>		<p>Who funds this? Will need to be an open, common platform that business is encouraged to use. Becomes a single point of truth for climate data. Will need to be apolitical and adequately resourced into the future to ensure success.</p>	
<p><b>3. Emission reduction</b> Pages 20-22</p>	<p>Getting government operations to net zero, by advancing carbon neutral procurement</p>	<p>Advance carbon neutral procurement, for example by establishing standards for public accounting of Scope 3 emissions, setting procurement policies, supporting the development of carbon neutral supply chain traceability, or collaborating on specific initiatives like renewable energy bulk buy contracts (currently led for the local government sector by LGA Procurement).</p>		<p>Not all the RCP are focused on carbon neutrality – this is happening at a council level (eg: CCS NetZero strategy)  Any policies or approach to carbon neutral procurement would need to be scalable and take into consideration the ability of different businesses to reduce emissions.  The services procured by local government are very broad, so therefore approach would need to be mindful of targeting larger projects rather than for minor services which may preclude many smaller, local businesses and discourage local investment.</p>	



Key Focus Area	Opportunities for collaboration	Background	Further data, real-life examples or other knowledge that supports process to scope project concepts for proposing to GAROC and senior State Government representatives	Errors or omissions in Discussion Paper?	Low hanging fruit or quick win initiatives missing that should be progressed?
	<p>Helping communities transition to net zero by accelerating the renewable energy economy</p> <p>Helping businesses transition to net zero, by providing subsidised business support</p>	<p>Explore opportunities for state and local government collaboration on the shared goal of accelerating the renewable energy economy.</p> <p>Combine the energy expertise of state government with the business relationships and on-ground delivery capabilities of local government to address knowledge gaps and deliver practical initiatives with local businesses.</p>	<p>Consultation required from council business development teams to comment on the untapped / unmet need with local businesses.</p>		<p>Is this better handled by the private sector through State being the leader from enabling and facilitating (eg: ShineHub).</p> <p>Could also facilitate enhanced adoption of VPP to assist with grid stabilisation and electric vehicle roll-out.</p>
<p><b>4. Urban development</b> Pages 23-25</p>	<p>Shifting the strategic focus from growth and affordable housing to resilience and affordable living</p>	<p>Lend the weight of local government leadership to the 2022 review of the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide, to increase the focus on resilience and affordable living, and help tip the scales towards the public good.</p>	<p>Needs to be linked in with urban greening strategies that have WSUD, energy efficiency, climate resilience and affordable living at the centre of how urban development is progressed.</p>	<p>We need to go beyond the idea of <i>demonstration projects</i> and just get on with it. There is enough research already that indicates what is required and enough demonstration projects (e.g. Lochiel Park, Bowden, Tonsley) that point to what needs to be done in the residential setting, especially in terms of energy and water conservation measures. Main issue will be that none of these projects would have "worked" without significant government involvement – private development companies will not deliver a "sustainable" climate resilient projects to market unless they are incentivised to do so either through financial mechanisms to meet enhanced regulations.</p>	<p>As above. This is already being done. Local example is Mad Monkey distillery and their PPA with batteries that involved no upfront capital expenditure. For a small business this is really important.</p>
			<p>There needs to be greater focus on development industry capacity building, regulation changes and</p>		

Key Focus Area	Opportunities for collaboration	Background	Further data, real-life examples or other knowledge that supports process to scope project concepts for proposing to GAROC and senior State Government representatives	Errors or omissions in Discussion Paper?	Low hanging fruit or quick win initiatives missing that should be progressed?
	<p>Strengthening Planning and Design Code and National Construction Code policy</p>	<p>Initiate a Planning and Design Code Amendment addressing climate resilience matters, led by local government. Lend state government support to the proposal to lift the minimum standard for thermal performance from 6-stars to 7-stars in the National Construction Code.</p>	<p>This needs work to separate planning from construction.</p> <p>Energy efficiency is an inadequate measure (when used in isolation) to assess whether a dwelling will be climate resilient. Also, the NatHERS star rating system does not account for commercial buildings.</p> <p>The City of West Torrens is experiencing high rates of infill development, which account for the majority of new developments across our council area. This is particularly evident in the Housing Diversity and Neighbourhood Zone, which is seeing high density infill development for the residential sector, but is also exempt from key considerations to improve climate resilience such as the One Tree Policy - emphasising that embedding climate considerations where it is most needed can be difficult. An option would be to address through other mechanisms such as Ministerial Building Standards for state based issues to encourage a consistent approach.</p>	<p>push back to influence market demands which currently lead to poor housing outcomes for the residential sector. This also needs to be a two pronged approach which targets community education and awareness about life cycle costing and affordable living.</p>	<p>The path of least resistance (acknowledging that there will be significant resistance from the development industry) would be to introduce performance-based measures within the planning code that need to be assessed as part of a planning application. See the BESS / SDAPP system in Victoria as an example.</p>

Key Focus Area	Opportunities for collaboration	Background	Further data, real-life examples or other knowledge that supports process to scope project concepts for proposing to GAROC and senior State Government representatives	Errors or omissions in Discussion Paper?	Low hanging fruit or quick win initiatives missing that should be progressed?
	Collaborating on new Design Standards	Collaborate to ensure that best practice climate resilience features (especially water sensitive urban design and greening) are incorporated in the statutory Design Standards for public realm and streetscapes.	Yes. Assessed at design and commissioned and should be recertified once operational for a period of time to make sure they are meeting intended targets and capacity.  The City of West Torrens has high update of WSUD standards for public realm		
<b>5. Urban greening</b>  Pages 26-29	Developing and delivering a research pipeline to address shared knowledge gaps	Jointly develop an urban greening research pipeline to address critical mutual issues – including better quantifying the true value of trees in the local context – and plan how best to fill knowledge gaps. For example, through partnerships with universities to host PhD candidate placements, or through co-investment.  Local governments can collaborate on advocacy for legislative changes, explore the need for further legislative changes, and support state government agencies in developing the evidence base for stronger protections.	Support measures that protect and enhance canopy including measures to better protect existing trees (especially at point of development)		Research is great but it needs to have practical on-ground applications that support policy objectives.
	Strengthening legislative rights and protections for trees	Better harmonise high-level policy, and its implementation, between state government agencies, local governments and utility providers (especially SA Power Networks and SAWater).	Yes, required – work being undertaken by individual councils rather than AdaptWest at this point in time. State government agencies need to harmonise their approach to tree protection – Green Adelaide should the lead agency charged with this task so that the agenda is about protecting trees not removing them (leaving aside known risks and hazards).  The City of West Torrens has sought improved outcomes for tree protection and canopy retention when dealing with utility companies, however has noted little success to date. Council has incurred significant costs to send		
	Harmonising greening policies, guidelines and implementation, including for utilities				

Key Focus Area	Opportunities for collaboration	Background	Further data, real-life examples or other knowledge that supports process to scope project concepts for proposing to GAROC and senior State Government representatives	Errors or omissions in Discussion Paper?	Low hanging fruit or quick win initiatives missing that should be progressed?
	Adopt an agreed tree valuation method	Agree on and adopt a tree valuation method to price trees into government planning, policy and investment.	<p>services underground, and sighted issues with private ownership of poles and wires infrastructure - which provides limited incentive to improve outcomes for localised greening programs.</p> <p>AdaptWest is supportive of this. Would need to ensure appetite for agreed valuation of trees which would most likely see a substantial increase in costs.</p>		

## 11.2 Community Services Activity Report - February 2022

### Brief

This report details the activities of the Community Services Department for February 2022.

### RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends to Council that the Community Services Activity Report - February 2022 be received.

### Introduction

The Community Services department (Department) provides a report to each City Services and Climate Adaptation Standing Committee meeting detailing the status of key projects and activities for the preceding month.

### Discussion

The key projects and activities undertaken by the Department during the month of February 2022 are as follows:

#### *Community Centres*

The usage statistics for all the community centres/facilities for February 2022 are as follows:

Facility	# Groups	Hours used	Notes
Apex Park Community Facility	22	265	
Cowandilla Community Room	-	-	Closed for staff use only - COVID-19
Lockleys Community Room	-	-	Closed for Mellor Park major works
Lockleys Oval Sporting Facility	4	10	Meeting Rooms only
Plympton Community Centre	35	339	
Thebarton Community Centre	74	804	
Weigall Oval Sporting Facility	4	300	
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1718</b>	
<b>Average per day</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>55.4 hrs</b>	

#### *Library Statistics*

Library Visitor and borrowing statistics - January 2022	Average per day	
Total Number of <b>visitors</b> to the <b>Hamra Centre</b>	10,711	412
Total Number of <b>items checked out</b> from the <b>Hamra Centre</b>	18,521	712
Total Number of <b>visitors</b> to the <b>Mobile Library</b>	521	26
Total Number of <b>items checked out</b> from the <b>Mobile Library</b>	1,508	75

## LG Professionals 2022 Award Nominations

The following two nominations were submitted to the LG Professionals SA 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Leadership Excellence Awards:

### **Active Ageing Program**

Category: *Excellence in Customer Service or Experience*

Nomination Summary:

*The City of West Torrens has a population of 11,000 people aged 65+. Council provides those aged 50+ with a suite of Active Ageing activities at low-or-no cost to participants, with a purpose to age well by remaining active and staying engaged. Activities are council-funded or a connection to non-council activities.*

*In four years the program has grown exponentially in attendance and is well regarded by the community. The range of activities has increased to accommodate the growing number of participants and interests of the community.*

*The City of West Torrens' point of difference is that it offers the Active Ageing program outside of the Commonwealth Home Support Program (CHSP) scheme, meaning the program is funded at the council and/or community level rather than the Federal government level. This enables more residents to be included, with less administrative requirements. This model could be easily replicated and adopted by other Councils.*

*The suite of activities in the Active Ageing program includes\*:*

- *Share-a-Table*
- *Movers & Shakers*
- *Find Your Beat (Fitball drumming)*
- *Coffee, Tea & Me*
- *8 ball*
- *Beginners Tai Chi*
- *Subsidised entry into 3rd party programs in the community is also offered.*

### **Our Big Backyard West Torrens**

Category: *Community Partnerships and Collaboration*

Nomination Summary:

*Our Big Backyard West Torrens (OBBY WT) is a nature-based community development project that connects people to their local outdoor spaces, while building family and community relationships. The project consulted with children and families to discover local outdoor spaces and ideas for how to play in and engage with nature, and utilised this information to create a map and activity sheets that are freely available to the community.*

*Its ongoing aim is to increase the number of children and families utilising their local outdoor spaces. OBBY WT is a collaborative project involving the City of West Torrens, Cowandilla Primary School, Cowandilla Children's Centre, Lockley's North Primary School, Lockley's Children's Centre, Torrensville Primary School and Green Adelaide. OBBY projects have been delivered in Aldinga and Christie's Beach, and OBBY WT took inspiration from those projects. Through extensive consultation with children, their families and local Kaurna leaders the project team has ensured that the resources accurately reflect young people's experiences, the needs in the community and promote the uniqueness of the natural environment within the City of West Torrens.*

## Networking and Collaborations

- Participation in the SACOSS Housing Affordability & Renters Rights forum.
- Met with Gowrie SA to discuss possible collaboration on Early Childhood Community Innovation Grant opportunities.
- Participation in the Youth Physical Activity Think Tank.
- Met with Global Centre for Ageing to assist with promotion of a digital literacy program with regard to a study for older people.
- Met with West Adelaide Football Club to explore collaborative opportunities.

## *Arts and Place Activation*

### Fringe Exhibition

The City of West Torrens Fringe Exhibition was launched this month. The name of the outdoor exhibition is *Westside Stories* and brings together eight talented artists & local stories to create a body of art stories told through a variety of mediums of artworks in little galleries situated across the City of West Torrens. The Little Galleries are similar to Little Libraries, they are a small space - 500 x 600mm gallery - for small art for all to see. They were placed in well loved, high traffic locations around the City of West Torrens, giving people the opportunity to explore the area, learn the stories and enjoy the art in beautiful outdoor spaces. The locations of the Little Galleries are:

- Hamra Centre - front garden bed (Hilton)
- Hamra Centre - children's story garden (Hilton)
- Mellor Park - playground path (Lockleys)
- Holland Street - (Thebarton)
- LoveOn Café - (Mile End)
- Linear Park Trail - Main Street (Lockleys)
- Apex Park - (West Beach)
- Weigall Reserve - playground (Plympton)

<https://www.westtorrens.sa.gov.au/Community/Westside-Stories-Little-Galleries>

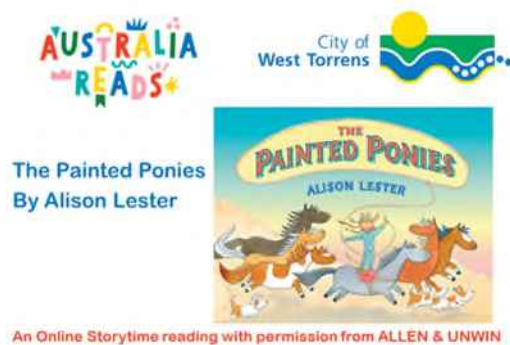


### 'Freedom, Thought and Expression' Sculpture Carving Exhibition

An exhibition was held over the weekend of 12 February to 13 February in the Hamra Centre by local artist, Selwyn Thomas Kipa (Tom), who works in sculpture carving. The Exhibition was called *'Freedom, Thought and Expression'*, drawing on his Maori heritage. Tom's focus was to raise funds for the Lymphoma Australia charity to support patients and families after their diagnosis. Throughout the weekend the exhibition raised \$800 and connected more people to the Hamra Centre and Library. Patrons visiting Saturday morning could hear the 'Haka', a ceremonial dance in Maori culture resonating through the floors as a group of Maori men opened the exhibition for all to enjoy.

### Baby Toddler and Story Time

Baby, Toddler and Story Time sessions were moved to online platforms temporarily. Baby & Toddler Time will be recorded live via Facebook on Tuesdays at 10.30am and Story Time uploaded at 10.30am on Fridays. Families indicated that they appreciated being able to follow along at home and access these videos in their own time. Live, face-to-face sessions will begin again in March 2022.



### Library Services

The team created Summer Reading Guides to assist customers select books. The guides assist customers to select amongst Australian fiction, international fiction, award winning books, and non-fiction books.

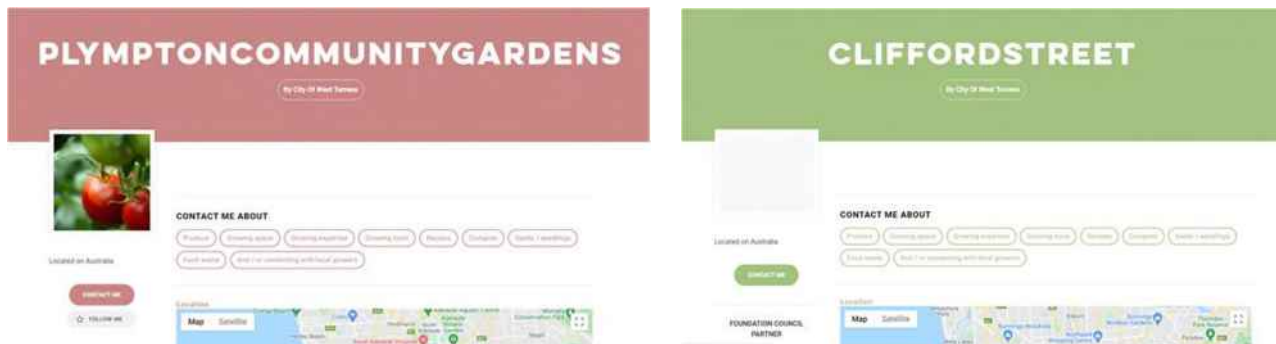
Also new at the library are library bags that customers can loan. The bags were made by the sewing group at Plympton Community Centre.





Community Gardens

The Community Garden plots at Plympton Community Centre and Clifford Street are now full with a waiting list of people wanting a plot. This month both Gardens were registered with *Grow it Local* and *Waste Free Westies*, community sites focussed on communities growing, sharing and eating locally grown foods.



**Climate Impact Considerations**

*(Assessment of likely positive or negative implications of this decision will assist Council and the West Torrens Community to build resilience and adapt to the challenges created by a changing climate.)*

All Community Services programs have, when relevant, implemented climate adaptation strategies.

**Conclusion**

This report provides details on the activities of the Community Services Department for the month of February 2022.

**Attachments**

- 1. Community Services Activities - March 2022**

## Community Services Activities and Events - March 2022

Date	Time	Activity/Event	Location
<b>Tue 1/3</b>	10.30am	Baby & Toddler Time Facebook Live	Plympton Community Centre Plympton Community Centre
	12.00pm-2pm	Active Ageing: Share A Table	
	3pm-4pm	Active Ageing: Fit Ball Drumming	
<b>Wed 2/3</b>	11am-2pm	Lifestyles Program: Sewing Studio	Plympton Community Centre
<b>Thu 3/3</b>	8am-9am	NHF Walking Group	Kurralta Park
	8.30am	Fulham Shopping Bus Run	Fulham Gardens Shopping Cnt
	10am-12pm	West Torrens Men's Social 8 Ball Group	Plympton Community Centre
	10am-12noon	Rewire Tech Help One-to-One Session	Hamra Centre
<b>Fri 4/3</b>	9.00am	Brickworks Shopping Bus Run	Brickworks Marketplace
	10am-12pm	Lifestyles Program: Knit Natter Knitting Group	Hamra Centre - Sun Room
	10am-12pm	Active Ageing: Movers and Shakers	Plympton Community Centre
	10.30am	Story Time Online	
	12.00pm	Kurralta Park Shopping Bus Run	Kurralta Park
	1pm-4pm	Rewire Tech Help Drop-in Session	Hamra Centre
<b>Sat 5/3</b>	10am-1pm	Rewire Tech Help Drop-in Session	Hamra Centre
<b>Sun 6/3</b>			
<b>Mon 7/3</b>	8.00am-9.00am	NHF Walking Group	Kurralta Park
	10am-12pm	Lifestyles Program: Yarn Knitting Group	Hamra Centre - Sun Room
	10.30am-12noon	Learn English Reading Group: intermediate to advanced	Hamra Centre
	11.30am-1.30pm	CHSP: Monday Meet Ups	Plympton Community Centre
	2pm-4pm	Rewire Tech Help One-to-One Session	Hamra Centre
	3.30pm-5.00pm	Lego Club: 5-12 years	West Torrens Auditorium
6pm-8pm	Lifestyles Program: Sewing Studio	Plympton Community Centre	
<b>Tue 8/3</b>	10.30am - 11.00am	Baby Time: 0-18 months	West Torrens Auditorium
	11.15am-11.45am	Toddler Time: 18 months - 3 years	West Torrens Auditorium
	1pm-3pm	Learn English Class with free crèche	Hamra Centre
	2pm	Baby & Toddler Time Facebook Live	
	3pm-4pm	Active Ageing: Fit Ball Drumming	Plympton Community Centre
<b>Wed 9/3</b>	10.30am-12noon	Learn English Reading Group: post beginner to pre-intermediate	Hamra Centre
	10.30am-11.30am	Story Time: 5 years and under	West Torrens Auditorium
	10.30am-12.30pm	Book Club	Hamra Centre - Sun Room
	11am-2pm	Lifestyles Program: Sewing Studio	Plympton Community Centre
<b>Thu 10/3</b>	8.00am-9.00am	NHF Walking Group	Kurralta Park
	9.00am	Fulham Shopping Bus Run	Fulham Gardens Shopping Cnt
	10am-12pm	West Torrens Men's Social 8 Ball Group	Plympton Community Centre
	10am-12noon	Rewire Tech Help One-to-One Session	Hamra Centre
	10.30am-11.00am	Baby Time: 0-18 months	West Torrens Auditorium
	1.15am-11.45am	Toddler Time: 18 months - 3 years	West Torrens Auditorium
	6pm-8pm	Book Club	Hamra Centre - Sun Room

Date	Time	Activity/Event	Location
<b>Fri 11/3</b>	8.30am	Hilton Shopping Bus Run	Hilton Plaza Shopping Centre
	10.00am-2.30pm	Lifestyles Program: Orange Tree Quilters	Hamra Centre - Sun Room
	10am-12pm	Active Ageing: Movers and Shakers	Plympton Community Centre
	10.30am-11.30am	Story Time: 5 years and under	West Torrens Auditorium
	12.00pm	Kurralta Park Shopping Bus Run	Kurralta Park
	12.00pm	Brickworks Shopping Bus Run	Brickworks Marketplace
	1pm-4pm	Rewire Tech Help Drop-in Session	Hamra Centre
	3pm-5pm	Book Club	Hamra Centre - Sun Room
<b>Sat 12/3</b>	10am-1pm	Rewire Tech Help Drop-in Session	Hamra Centre
<b>Sun 13/3</b>			
<b>Mon 14/3</b>	8.00am-9.00am	NHF Walking Group	Kurralta Park
	10am-12pm	Lifestyles Program: Yarn Knitting Group	Hamra Centre - Sun Room
	10.30am-12noon	Learn English Reading Group: intermediate to advanced	Hamra Centre
	11.30am-1.30pm	CHSP: Monday Meet Ups	Plympton Community Centre
	2pm-4pm	Rewire Tech Help One-to-One Session	Hamra Centre
	6pm-8pm	Lifestyles Program: Sewing Studio	Plympton Community Centre
<b>Tue 15/3</b>	10.30am-11.00am	Baby Time: 0-18 months	West Torrens Auditorium
	1.15am-11.45am	Toddler Time: 18 months - 3 years	West Torrens Auditorium
	12.00pm-2pm	Active Ageing: Share A Table	Plympton Community Centre
	1pm-3pm	Learn English Class with free crèche	Hamra Centre
	2pm	Baby & Toddler Time Facebook Live	
	3pm-4pm	Active Ageing: Fit Ball Drumming	Plympton Community Centre
<b>Wed 16/3</b>	10.30am-12noon	Learn English Reading Group: post beginner to pre-intermediate	Hamra Centre
	10.30am-11.30am	Story Time: 5 years and under	West Torrens Auditorium
	11am-2pm	Lifestyles Program: Sewing Studio	Plympton Community Centre
<b>Thu 17/3</b>	8am-9am	NHF Walking Group	Kurralta Park
	8.30am	Fulham Shopping Bus Run	Fulham Gardens Shopping Cnt
	10am-12pm	West Torrens Men's Social 8 Ball Group	Plympton Community Centre
	10am-12noon	Rewire Tech Help One-to-One Session	Hamra Centre
	10.30am-11.00am	Baby Time: 0-18 months	West Torrens Auditorium
	11.15am-11.45am	Toddler Time: 18 months - 3 years	West Torrens Auditorium
<b>Fri 18/3</b>	9.00am	Brickworks Shopping Bus Run	Brickworks Marketplace
	10am-12pm	Lifestyles Program: Knit Natter Knitting Group	Hamra Centre - Sun Room
	10am-12pm	Active Ageing: Movers and Shakers	Plympton Community Centre
	10.30am-11.30am	Story Time: 5 years and under	West Torrens Auditorium
	12.00pm	Kurralta Park Shopping Bus Run	Kurralta Park
	1pm-4pm	Rewire Tech Help Drop-in Session	Hamra Centre
<b>Sat 19/3</b>	10am-1pm	Rewire Tech Help Drop-in Session	Hamra Centre
<b>Sun 20/3</b>			

Date	Time	Activity/Event	Location
<b>Mon 21/2</b>	8.00am-9.00am	NHF Walking Group	Kurralta Park
	10am-12pm	Lifestyles Program: Yarn Knitting Group	Hamra Centre - Sun Room
	10.30am-12noon	Learn English Reading Group: intermediate to advanced	Hamra Centre
	11.30am-1.30pm	CHSP: Monday Meet Ups	Plympton Community Centre
	2pm-4pm	Rewire Tech Help One-to-One Session	Hamra Centre
	3.30pm-5.00pm	Lego Club: 5-12 years	West Torrens Auditorium
	6pm-8pm	Lifestyles Program: Sewing Studio	Plympton Community Centre
<b>Tue 22/3</b>	10.30am-11.00am	Baby Time: 0-18 months	West Torrens Auditorium
	11.15am-11.45am	Toddler Time: 18 months - 3 years	West Torrens Auditorium
	1pm-3pm	Learn English Class with free crèche	Hamra Centre
	2pm	Baby & Toddler Time Facebook Live	
	3pm-4pm	Active Ageing: Fit Ball Drumming	Plympton Community Centre
<b>Wed 23/3</b>	10.30am-12noon	Learn English Reading Group: post beginner to pre-intermediate	Hamra Centre
	10.30am-11.30am	Story Time: 5 years and under	West Torrens Auditorium
	11am-2pm	Lifestyles Program: Sewing Studio	Plympton Community Centre
<b>Thu 24/3</b>	8.00am-9.00am	NHF Walking Group	Kurralta Park
	9.00am	Fulham Shopping Bus Run	Fulham Gardens Shopping Cnt
	10am-12pm	West Torrens Men's Social 8 Ball Group	Plympton Community Centre
	10am-12noon	Rewire Tech Help One-to-One Session	Hamra Centre
	10.30am-11.00am	Baby Time: 0-18 months	West Torrens Auditorium
	11.15am-11.45am	Toddler Time: 18 months - 3 years	West Torrens Auditorium
<b>Fri 25/3</b>	8.30am	Hilton Shopping Bus Run	Hilton Plaza Shopping Centre
	10.00am-2.30pm	Lifestyles Program: Orange Tree Quilters	Hamra Centre - Sun Room
	10am-12pm	Active Ageing: Movers and Shakers	Plympton Community Centre
	10.30am-11.30am	Story Time: 5 years and under	West Torrens Auditorium
	12.00pm	Kurralta Park Shopping Bus Run	Kurralta Park
	12.00pm	Brickworks Shopping Bus Run	Brickworks Marketplace
	1pm-4pm	Rewire Tech Help Drop-in Session	Hamra Centre
<b>Sat 26/3</b>	10am-1pm	Rewire Tech Help Drop-in Session	Hamra Centre
<b>Sun 27/3</b>			
<b>Mon 28/3</b>	8.00am-9.00am	NHF Walking Group	Kurralta Park
	10am-12pm	Lifestyles Program: Yarn Knitting Group	Hamra Centre - Sun Room
	10.30am-12noon	Learn English Reading Group: intermediate to advanced	Hamra Centre
	11.30am-1.30pm	CHSP: Monday Meet Ups	Plympton Community Centre
	2pm-4pm	Rewire Tech Help One-to-One Session	Hamra Centre
	6pm-8pm	Lifestyles Program: Sewing Studio	Plympton Community Centre

### 11.3 Urban Services Activities Report - February 2022

#### Brief

This report provides Elected Members with information on activities within the Urban Services Division.

#### RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends to Council that the Urban Services Activities Report be received.

#### Discussion

This report details the key activities of the City Assets, City Property, City Operations and City Development departments.

<b>Special Project Work</b>	
Breakout Creek Stage 3 redevelopment	<p>The project is a joint endeavour between the City of West Torrens, the City of Charles Sturt and the State Government - with funding support from multiple funding partners at all levels of government. SA Water have been appointed as the Project Managers for the construction phase of the project.</p> <p>Preliminary Works on the Breakout Creek Stage 3 Project commenced Monday 21 February 2022.</p> <p>The Legally Binding Agreement for the funding parties has been finalised and is currently being executed by all parties.</p>
Street Lighting - LED transition	<p>The Administration is currently seeking prices from SA Power Networks and Enerven for the transition of the remaining street lights (approximately 880 lights) to LED.</p>
Stormwater Management Plan - West Torrens	<p>The Draft West Torrens Stormwater Management Plan has been finalised.</p> <p>The Administration is currently developing a report and presentation for Council that is scheduled to be presented during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021/22 seeking endorsement to go to community consultation.</p>
Packard Street, Stormwater Drainage - North Plympton	<p>The final design documentation for the tendering of these works is finalised. The request for tender is scheduled to be issued in early March 2022.</p>
Admella Street and Reserve Upgrade	<p>The upgrade of Admella Street is in its final stages of completion and works are scheduled to be completed by the end of March 2022.</p>
Camden Park and North Plympton Stormwater Upgrade Investigations	<p>Investigation works on Camden Park and North Plympton catchment area are in its final stages.</p> <p>This project now includes the relocation of the existing drainage within the development site at 93-107 Morphett Road, Camden Park. An agreement with the property owner has been finalised.</p>

Thanet Street, Brooklyn Park	<p>This street is due for major road and kerbing capital upgrade. Consultation on potential upgrade option(s) for the street (including the replacement of street trees) was undertaken with the residents and property owners of the street during October 2021.</p> <p>The feedback received from residents has been reviewed and a follow up letter has been issued to residents with details on the outcome of the consultation.</p> <p>Detailed design works have commenced and are expected to be completed in April 2022 and subsequently tender the project for construction in the last quarter of 2021/22.</p>
Ballantyne Street, Thebarton	<p>Completion of the design detailing and tendering of the project works are scheduled during the third quarter of the 2021/2022 financial year with project construction scheduled to commence in the last quarter of 2021/22</p>
Jervis Street, Torrensville	<p>Community consultation on the proposed project design is currently underway for this street.</p> <p>Elements of the design unlikely to be impacted by consultation feedback are currently being progressed.</p>
McArthur Avenue, Plympton	<p>Concept design for the upgrading of this street has been developed and it is proposed to be consulted with the community during March 2022.</p> <p>The design works are considering the section of road from Tennyson Street through to the Birdwood Terrace roundabout. This section of road currently has no kerbing to the reserve end, with the proposed design to include kerbing and indented parking to formalise the border between the road and reserve.</p>
Wheaton Road, Plympton	<p>Concept design for the upgrading of this street is nearing completion and it is proposed to start consultation with the community during March 2022.</p> <p>The design works are considering the full length of this road. A proposal is being considered to take advantage of the side existing pavement width of the road and install a central median strip, which can provide for reduced pavement reconstruction and new opportunity for street tree planting (greening and cooling) along the road.</p>

**Capital Works**

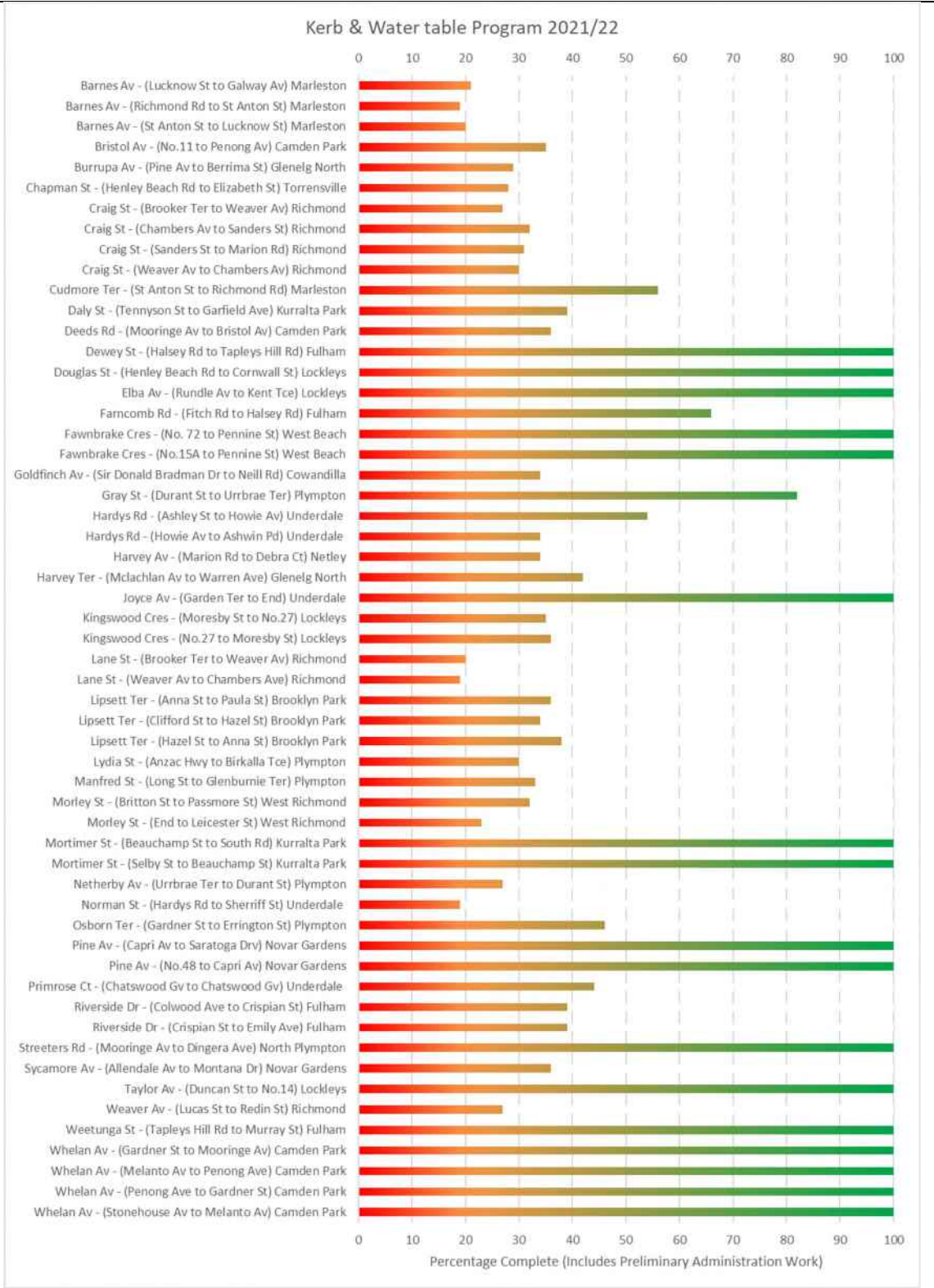
Kerb and  
Gutter  
Program  
2021/  
2022

The following graph lists the streets scheduled for the 2021 to 2022 Kerb and Gutter Program.

Works completed January 2022:

- Elba Avenue - (Rundle Avenue to Kent Terrace) Lockleys
- Fawnbrake Crescent - (No. 72 to Pennine Street) West Beach
- Fawnbrake Crescent - (No.15A to Pennine Street) West Beach
- Streeters Road - (Mooringe Avenue to Dingera Avenue ) North Plympton
- Taylor Avenue - (Duncan Street to No.14) Lockleys
- Joyce Avenue - (Garden Terrace to End) Underdale
- Dewey Street - (Halsey Road to Tapleys Hill Road) Fulham
- Douglas Street - (Henley Beach Road to Cornwall Street) Lockleys
- Whelan Avenue - (Stonehouse Avenue to Melanto Avenue) Camden Park
- Whelan Avenue - (Penong Avenue to Gardner Street) Camden Park
- Whelan Avenue - (Melanto Avenue to Penong Avenue) Camden Park
- Whelan Avenue - (Gardner Street to Mooringe Avenue) Camden Park
- Weetunga Street - (Tapleys Hill Road to Murray Street) Fulham

Kerb and Gutter Program 2021/2022



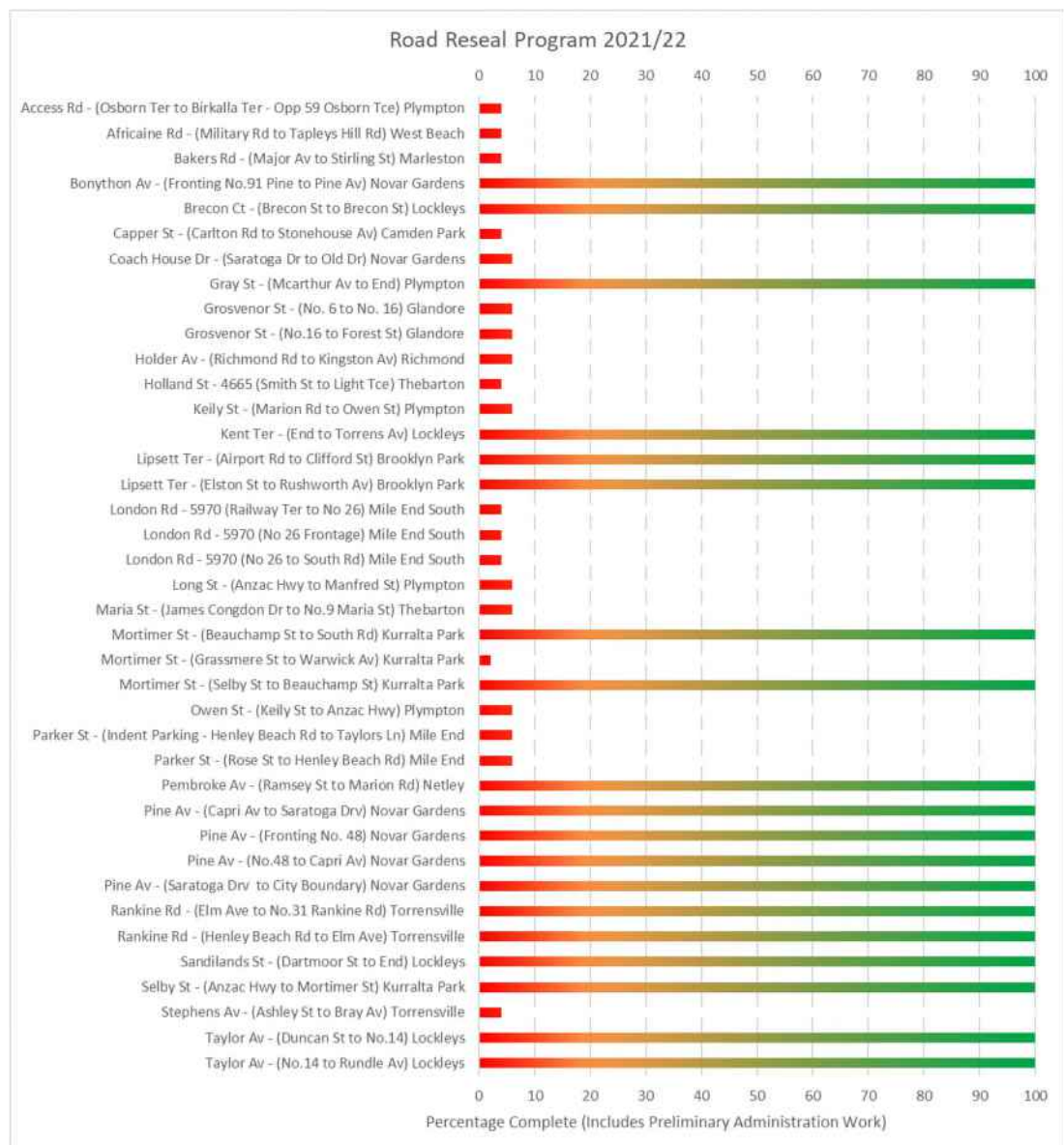


Surface Reseal Program 2021/2022

The following graph lists the streets scheduled for the 2021 to 2022 asphalt reseal program. Construction works have commenced with the preliminary works consisting of approximately 5 per cent of the works being completed.

Works completed November, December 2021 and January 2022:

- Bonython Avenue - (Fronting No.91 Pine to Pine Avenue) Novar Gardens
- Pembroke Avenue - (Ramsey Street to Marion Road) Netley
- Pine Avenue - (Capri Avenue to Saratoga Drive) Novar Gardens
- Pine Avenue - (Fronting No. 48) Novar Gardens
- Pine Avenue - (No.48 to Capri Avenue) Novar Gardens
- Pine Avenue - (Saratoga Drive to City Boundary) Novar Gardens
- Taylor Avenue - (Duncan Street to No.14) Lockleys
- Taylor Avenue - (No.14 to Rundle Avenue) Lockleys



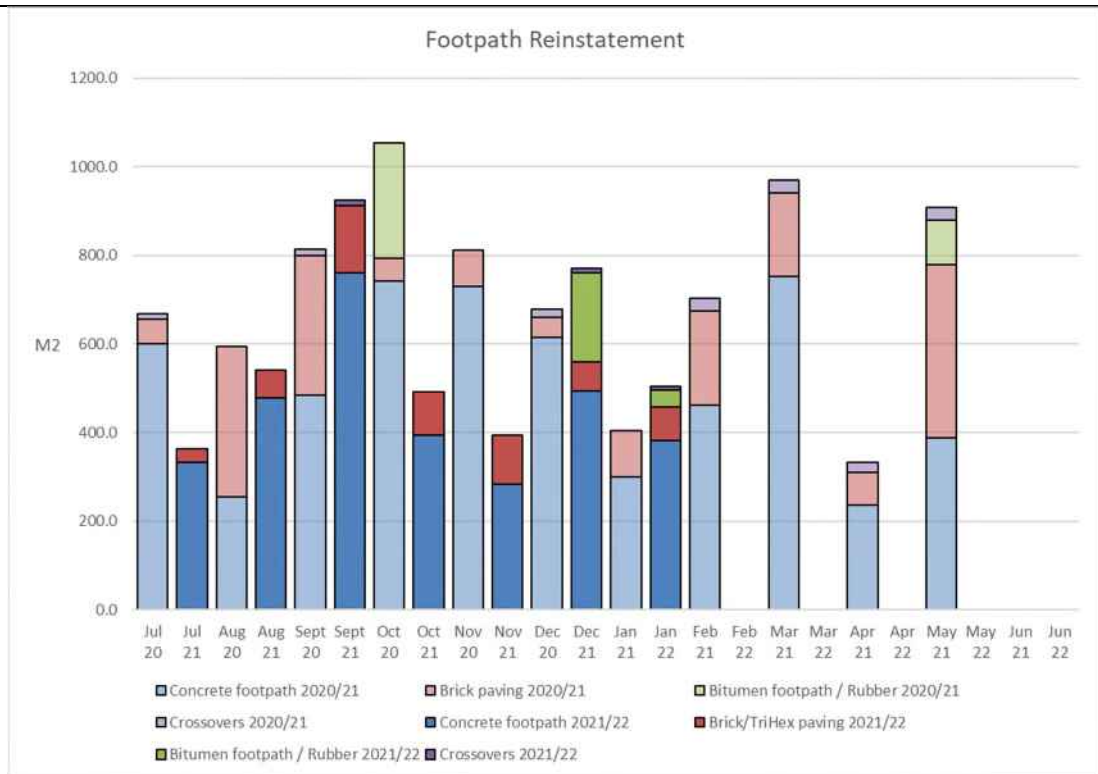
<p>Footpath Program 2021/2022</p>	<p>The following graph lists the streets scheduled for the 2021 to 2022 footpath program.</p> <p>Works completed November, December 2021 and January 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East Street (Meyer St to Ashley St) Torrensville - East Side</li> <li>• Weber Street (South Rd to Ware St) Thebarton</li> </ul> <p>Percentage Complete (Includes Preliminary Administration Work)</p>
<p>Playground Upgrade 2021/2022</p>	<p>The following list of playgrounds are scheduled for the 2021/2022 playground upgrade program.</p> <p>Preparation works for the program are underway for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Westside Bikeway, Camden Park along Creslin Terrace;</li> <li>• Mile End Common, Mile End Playground and gym equipment;</li> <li>• Weigall Oval, Plympton - Corner of Urrbrae Terrace and James Street</li> </ul> <p>Procurement for the replacement of the playgrounds is nearing finalisation with all projects. The works are expected to be completed in the June / July / August 2022 period.</p>
<p>Reserve / Irrigation Upgrades 2021/2022</p>	<p>The following list of reserves are scheduled for the 2021/2022 irrigation upgrade programs. Preparation works for the program are underway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• James Congdon Drive corner of Sir Donald Bradman Drive, Mile End - the design and documentation has now been completed for the irrigation and the larger landscaping upgrade project. Procurement has been finalised and the works have been awarded to commence in late May / June.</li> <li>• Brownhill Creek / Adelaide Airport - Captain McKenna Bikeway (sections by bikeway). Consultation has been completed and design works are in progress. This irrigation project is reliant on a connection to the GAP recycled water pipe, therefore discussions with SA Water regarding the extension of the recycle water main are on-going.</li> <li>• Westside Bikeway, Camden Park - Irrigation installation along Creslin Terrace. Design details continue to be finalised with the developer. Works are now scheduled to be undertaken in the period from May to June 2022.</li> <li>• Western Youth Centre / Cowandilla Reserve, Cowandilla - Irrigation upgrade for the Oval. Due to sporting commitments at the facility over summer, expected commencement date for the project is late March 2022.</li> <li>• Plympton Green, Plympton - Irrigation replacement and turf rejuvenation. Works are underway and the project is expected to be completed by mid-March.</li> </ul>

- Memorial Gardens, Hilton - Irrigation replacement and garden rejuvenation - City Operations are preparing for consultation with relevant stakeholders. This project will be completed in combination with landscape and lighting upgrades within the Civic Centre.
- Linear Park, River Torrens Autumn Avenue - Site works have commenced with an expected completion by late March 2022.

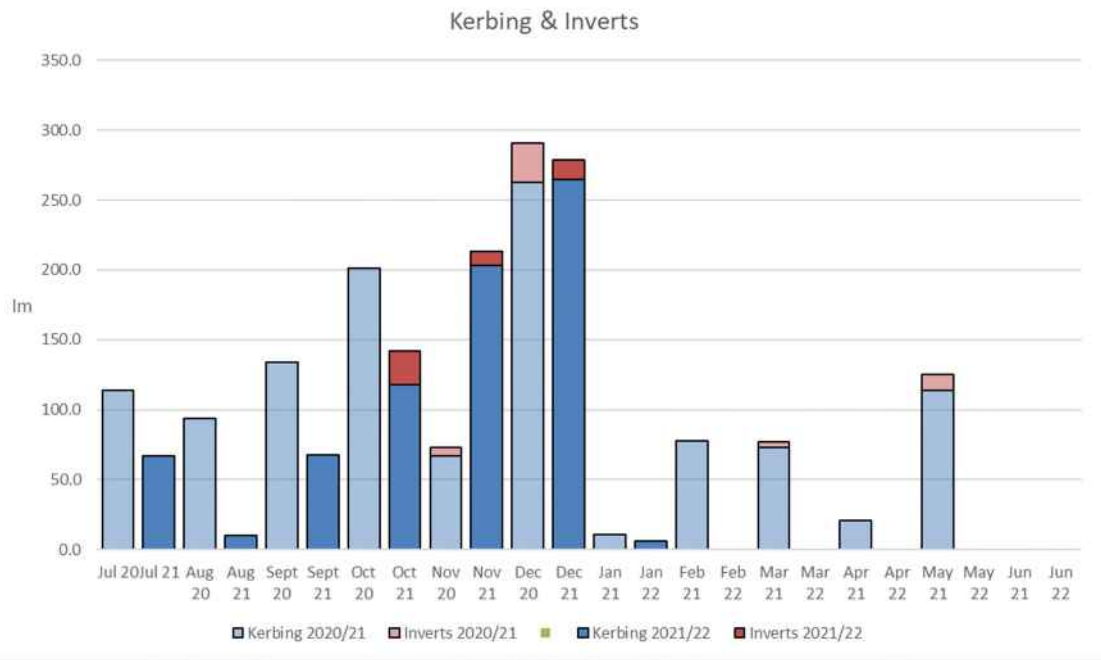
Pedestrian Shared Path Lighting Project(s) - 2021 / 2022

- Captain McKenna Bikeway - The installation of new lighting (for the third and final stage) for the pedestrian pathway along the Brownhill Creek / Adelaide Airport is continuing on site and is expected to be completed in April/May 2022.

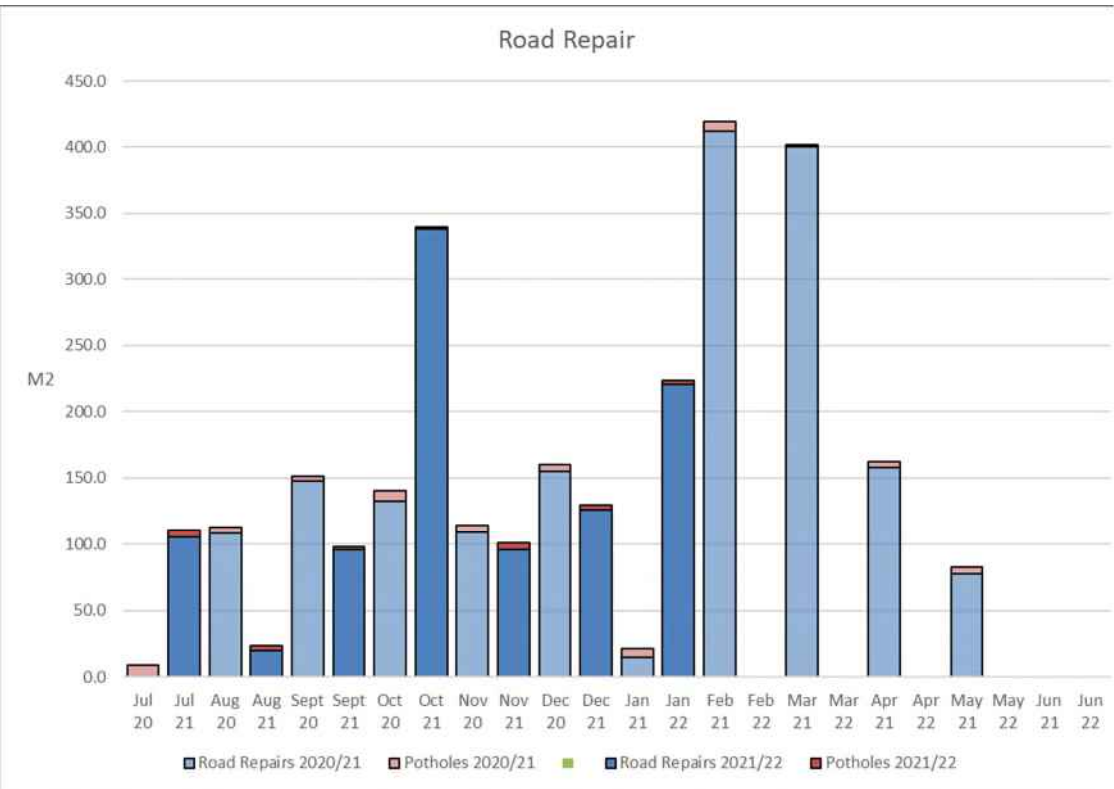
Footpath Re-instatement



Kerb and Watertable / Invert Re-instatement

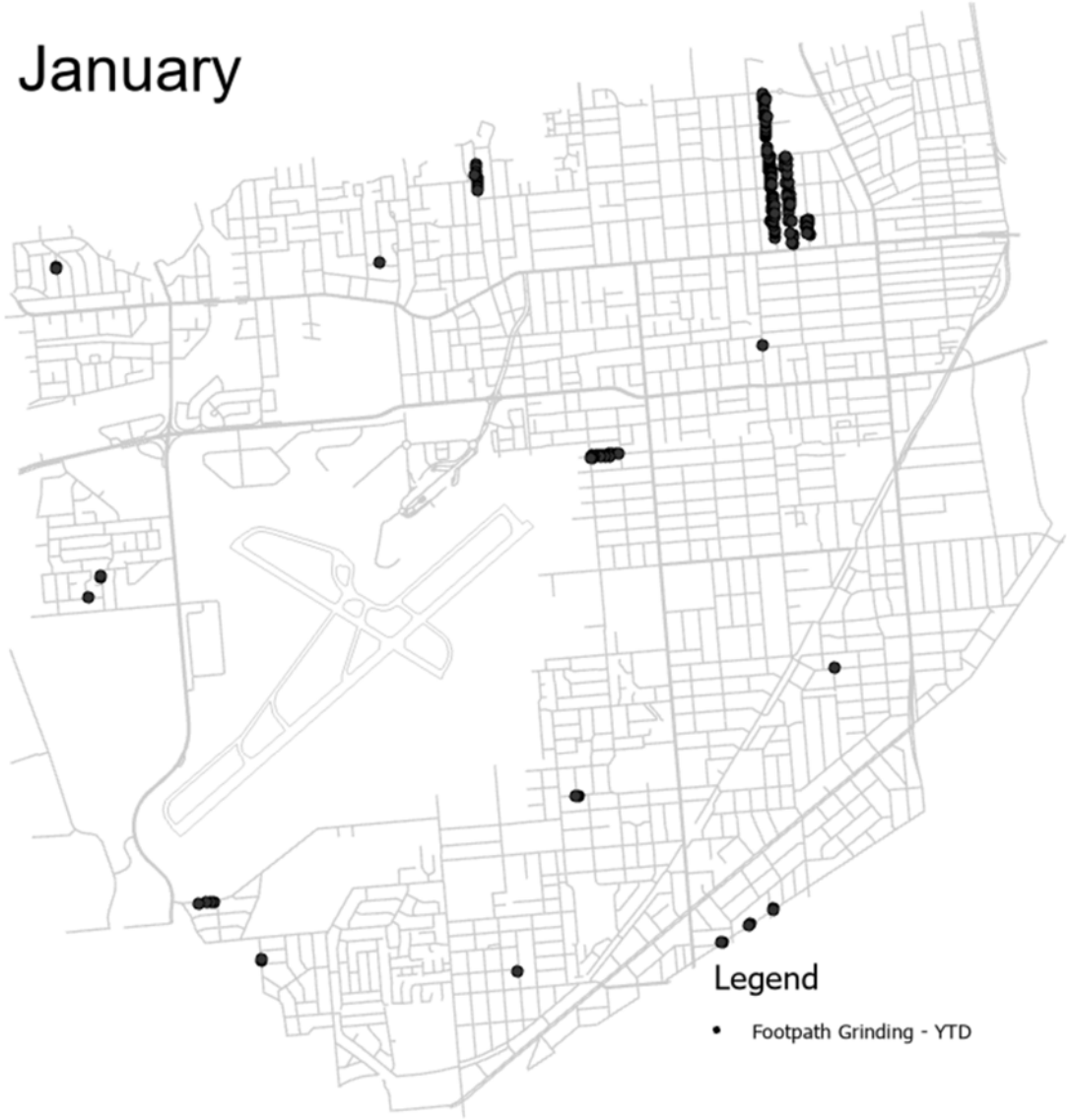


Road Repair and Potholes

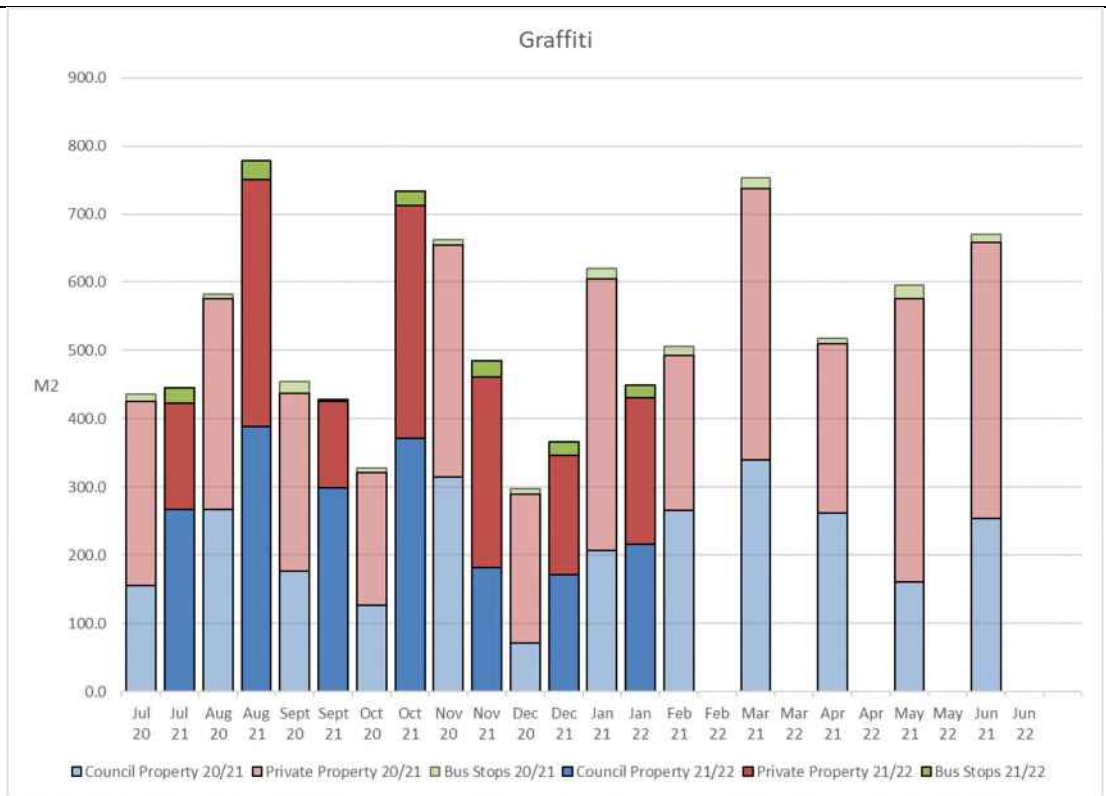


Footpath Grinding Program

# January

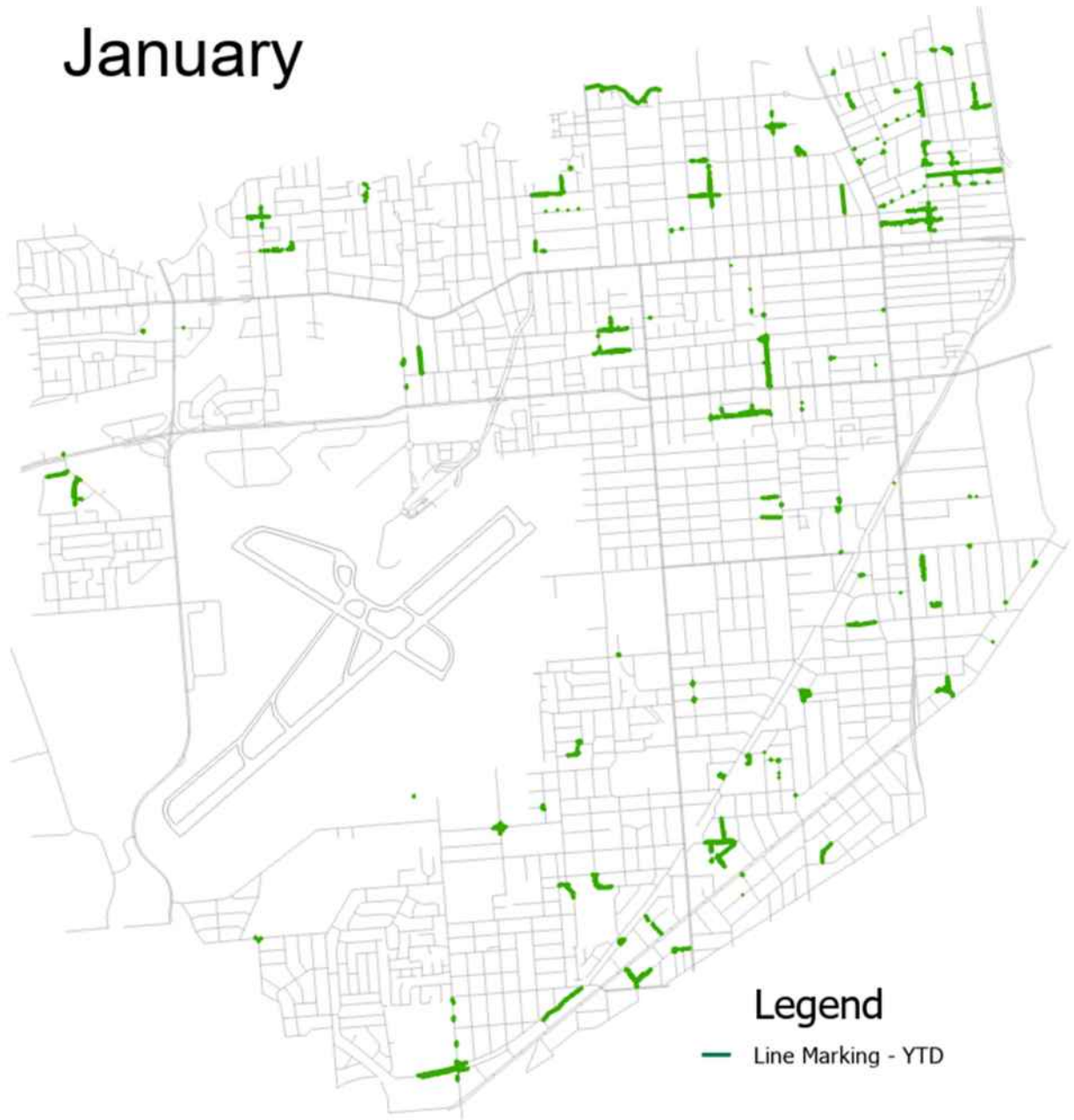


Graffiti Removal



# January

Line Marking

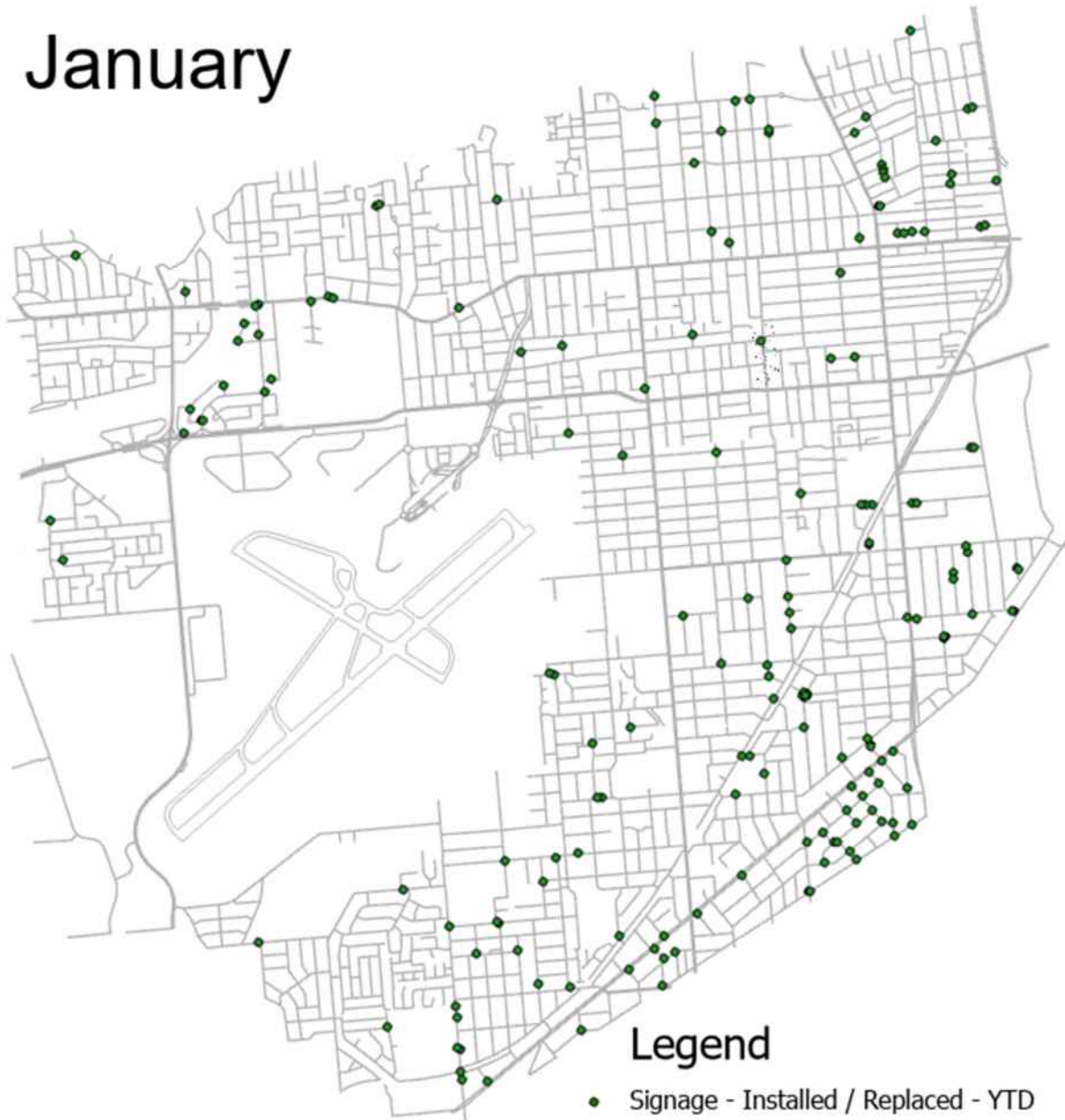


## Legend

— Line Marking - YTD

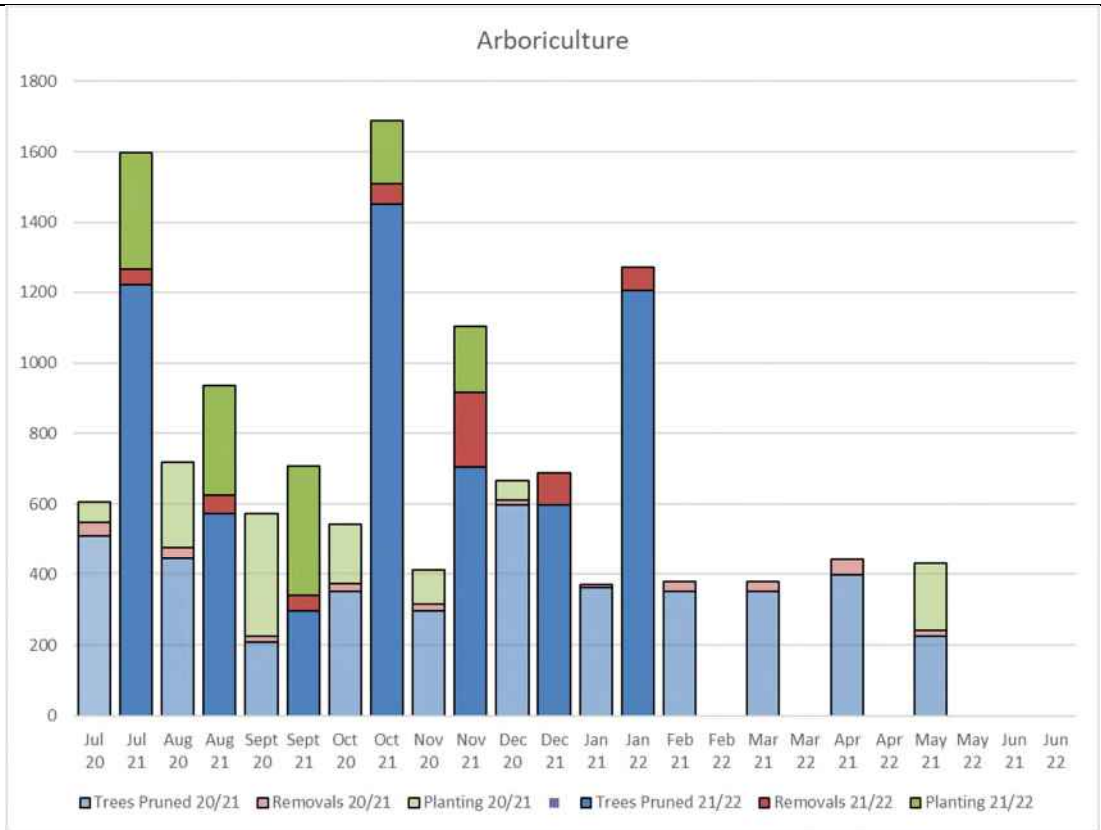
# January

Sign repairs and new installations

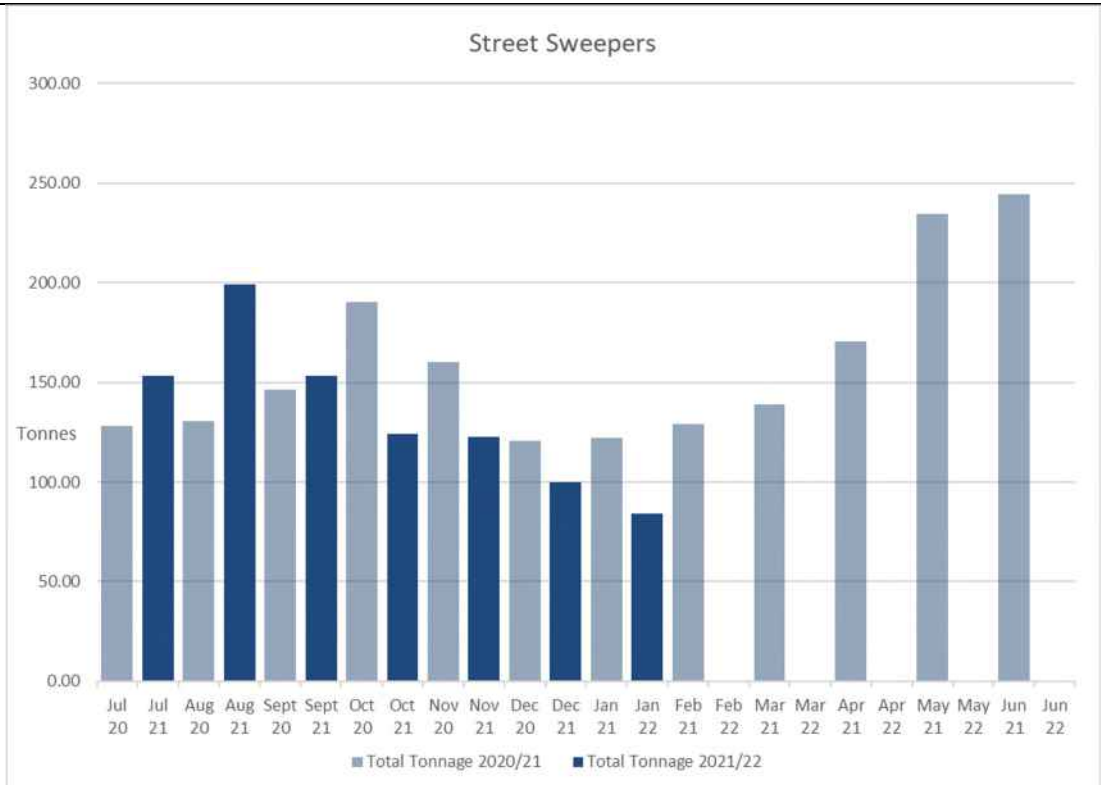




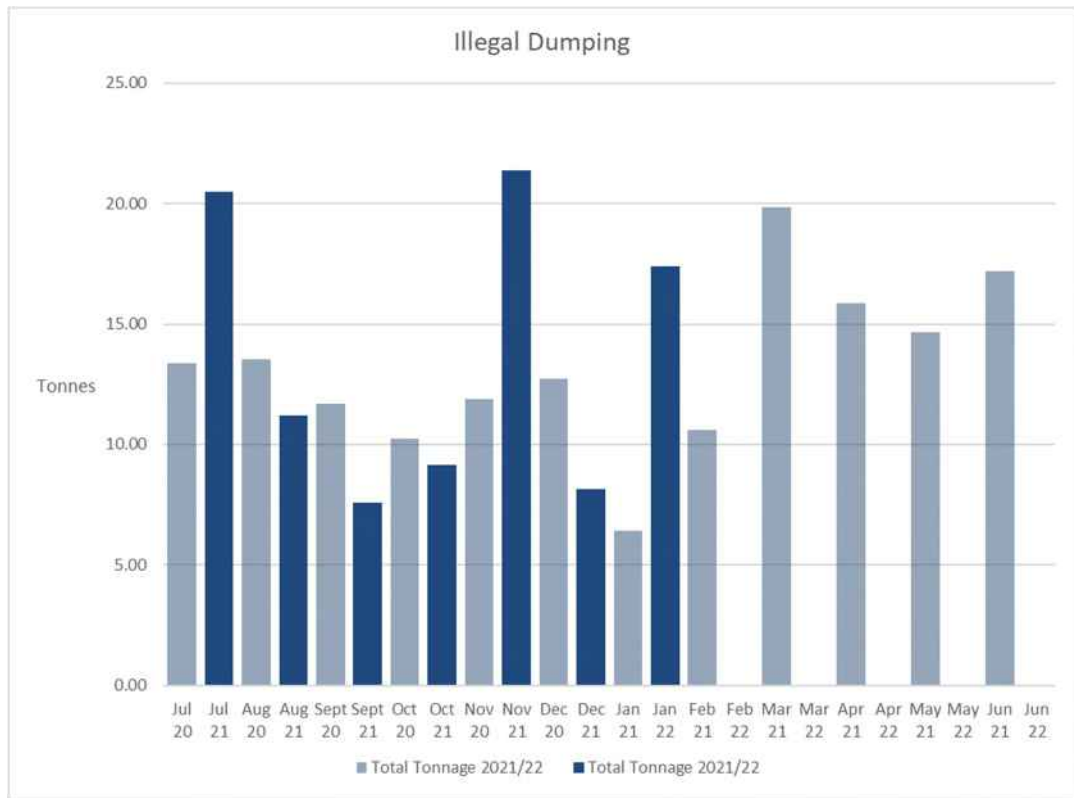
Arboriculture



Street Sweeper



Street Rubbish Collection

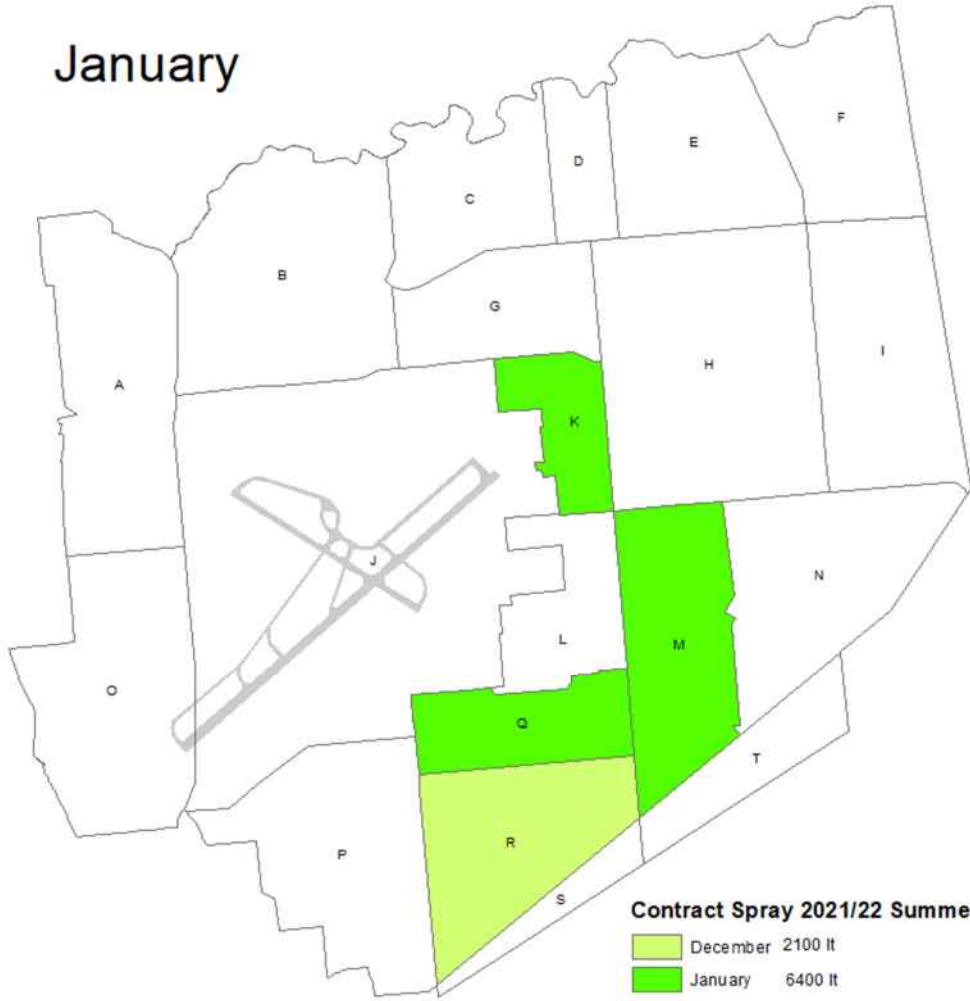


Road and Footpath Sweeping

City Operations are currently replacing our GPS units within the sweeper vehicles.

Contract Weed Spraying

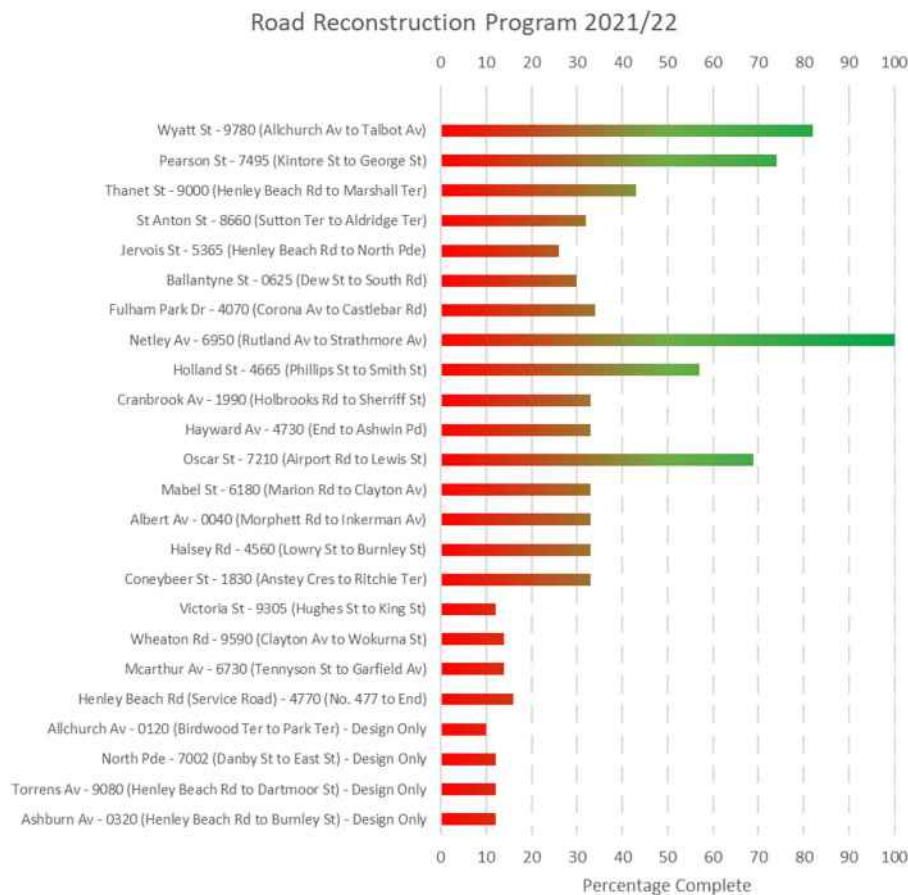
January



**Capital Works**

Road Reconstruction Works

The progress of works associated with the 2021/2022 Road Reconstruction Program are as follows:



Surveying and development of concept designs has commenced for all road reconstruction projects for 2021/22.

The construction works for Netley Avenue, Lockleys (Rutland Avenue to Strathmore Avenue) were completed in December 2021.

The kerbing works for Wyatt Street, North Plympton (Allchurch Avenue to Talbot Avenue) have been completed. Road pavement works have been deferred until 2022 following the completion of the Packard Street Drainage Upgrade.

The kerbing works for Pearson Street, Thebarton (Kintore Street to George Street) have been completed. Road pavement works are scheduled for early April 2022.

Surveying and development of concept designs have commenced for the following projects which are scheduled for construction in 2022/23, subject to budget approvals.

- Ashburn Avenue - (Henley Beach Road to Burnley Street)
- Torrens Avenue - (Henley Beach Road to Dartmoor Street)
- North Parade - (Danby Street to East Street)
- Allchurch Avenue - (Birdwood Terrace to Park Terrace)

<b>Traffic Projects and Parking Management</b>																															
Novar Gardens/Camden Park LATM	<p>The construction of a roundabout at the junction of Bonython Avenue and McCann Avenue and the construction works associated with the installation of the centre median blister island on Saratoga Drive have been completed.</p> <p>The following traffic control device designs are currently being finalised:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Roundabout at the intersection of Bonython Avenue and Shannon Avenue.</li> <li>2. Bonython Avenue extension of Bicycle and Parking lane.</li> </ol> <p>The construction works associated with the installation of the flat top road humps on Coorilla Avenue has been awarded to a contractor. Works are scheduled to commence early March 2022.</p>																														
Richmond/Mile End LATM	<p>The LATM report and the recommended projects have been endorsed by Council for implementation.</p> <p>The Administration have prepared notification to advise the community within the Study Area of the endorsed plan and distribution is scheduled to be sent out early March 2022.</p> <p>Administration will also begin to scope up all identified LATM projects and initiate concept design and direct consultation with affected residents for construction in 22/23 Financial Year.</p> <p>These projects are shown below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Recommended Road Projects</th> <th>Cost Estimate (\$) (+/- 25%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Speed humps along entire length of Elizabeth Street</td> <td>180,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Line marking and Pavement bars on Tarragon Street approach</td> <td>2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Roundabouts at Hounslow Avenue/Thomas Street &amp; Hounslow Avenue/Wilson Street</td> <td>320,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>No right turn from Bagot Avenue into Roebuck Street (7am - 9 am, Monday to Friday)</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Half Road Closure on Bagot Avenue and No Right Turn to Henley Beach Road from Bagot Avenue - peak periods only</td> <td>10000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Sharrow line marking on the entire length of Roebuck Street</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Sharrow line marking on Bagot Avenue (between Hounslow Avenue and Henley Beach Road</td> <td>2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Line marking delineation at Ebor Avenue / Halifax Street / Darebin Street</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Install missing link bicycle lane at Kingston Avenue at junction with Deacon Avenue</td> <td>3,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	Recommended Road Projects	Cost Estimate (\$) (+/- 25%)	1	Speed humps along entire length of Elizabeth Street	180,000	2	Line marking and Pavement bars on Tarragon Street approach	2,500	3	Roundabouts at Hounslow Avenue/Thomas Street & Hounslow Avenue/Wilson Street	320,000	4	No right turn from Bagot Avenue into Roebuck Street (7am - 9 am, Monday to Friday)	1,000	5	Half Road Closure on Bagot Avenue and No Right Turn to Henley Beach Road from Bagot Avenue - peak periods only	10000	6	Sharrow line marking on the entire length of Roebuck Street	5,000	7	Sharrow line marking on Bagot Avenue (between Hounslow Avenue and Henley Beach Road	2,500	8	Line marking delineation at Ebor Avenue / Halifax Street / Darebin Street	5,000	9	Install missing link bicycle lane at Kingston Avenue at junction with Deacon Avenue	3,000
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Marleston / Keswick / Kurralta Park / North Plympton / Ashford	<p>The second working party met on 6 December 2021 to discuss the recommended projects and concepts that have been undertaken. All the concepts and interventions that were presented to the Elected Members were agreed mutually to by the working party.</p> <p>The Administration has finalised the draft LATM solutions for community consultation. The consultation letter will be sent out on 28 February 2022. The community consultation and feedback closing date is 22 April 2022.</p> <p>In line with Council resolution to progress and fast-track the concept planning for Moss Avenue /Grove Avenue Roundabout modification and closure, traffic counts and concept plan preparation is currently in progress.</p>															
Traffic and Parking Review	<p>Parking Review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ballantyne Street, Thebarton - consultation with the street residents in relation to proposed parking control changes and street tree closed 31 January 2022. Administration are currently reviewing the results and changes will be incorporated as part of the road reconstruction upgrade project.</li> <li>• Whelan Avenue, Camden Park. The parking control No Stopping 9am to 10am &amp; 2pm to 3pm Monday to Friday control on both sides, northern end of Whelan Avenue have been removed.</li> <li>• Fenner Avenue, Cowandilla - a notification letter will be distributed to residents in early March 2022 informing them of the new No Parking 6am - 12noon Wednesdays, Waste Vehicles exempted control along the south side of the street.</li> <li>• Hayward Avenue, Torrensville - timed parking control requested. Administration will conduct a parking survey in early March 2022.</li> <li>• Counter Avenue, Lockleys - timed parking control requested. Administration will conduct a parking survey in early March 2022.</li> <li>• Way to Go Program - School Crossing West Beach Primary School: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Line Marking - removal of Zig Zag line marking and SCHOOL pavement marking at Hector Street</li> <li>○ Signages - removal of School Zone signs at Hector Street</li> </ul> </li> </ul>															

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Installation of Children Crossing Ahead at Hector Street</li> <li>○ Removal of old Bollards and Installation of new safety bollards at Woodhead Street School Crossing</li> <li>○ Replace the existing emu poles with 100mm thick new poles (x 4) at Woodhead Street School Crossing (Emu crossing).</li> <li>○ Installation of pram ramps on Davis Street outside of property 11 Davis Street. Funding 50/50 split Council and DIT.</li> <li>○ The ramps will be augmented by Way2Go hoops and signs on Davis Street</li> </ul>
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<b>Property and Facilities</b>	
Apex Park - Redevelopment, Stage 2	<p>The first part of the project for the redevelopment of Apex Park (civil / bulk earthworks) is continuing on site. It is expected this part of the project will be completed by early May 2022.</p> <p>The design / documentation for the second part (landscaping / play space / BMX track) of this staged project is nearing finalisation, with procurement to commence in March. It is expected this part of the project will commence in May / June, (and to be completed by December 2022).</p> <p>An update report will provided to the City Facilities and Waste Recovery General Committee Meeting scheduled for 22 March 2022.</p>

**Development Assessment**

**Development Applications**

**Planning Reform**

PlanSA continues to make fortnightly updates and enhancements to the ePlanning Portal to improve workflow efficiencies, user interface, and resolve ongoing system errors. The PlanSA Portal does not currently integrate with Council's internal systems. Until this integration is implemented some reporting functions will be affected.

City Development staff previously participated in PlanSA's reporting working group however PlanSA have placed this working group on hold at this time. The Assessment Manager has attended a number of meetings with PlanSA and the LGA regarding concerns with the PlanSA Portal.

**COVID-19 State Emergency**

Following the return to COVID Level 3 Restrictions, the January CAP meeting was online meeting arrangement with CAP Members, staff, applicants, representors and the public gallery participating via video conferencing.

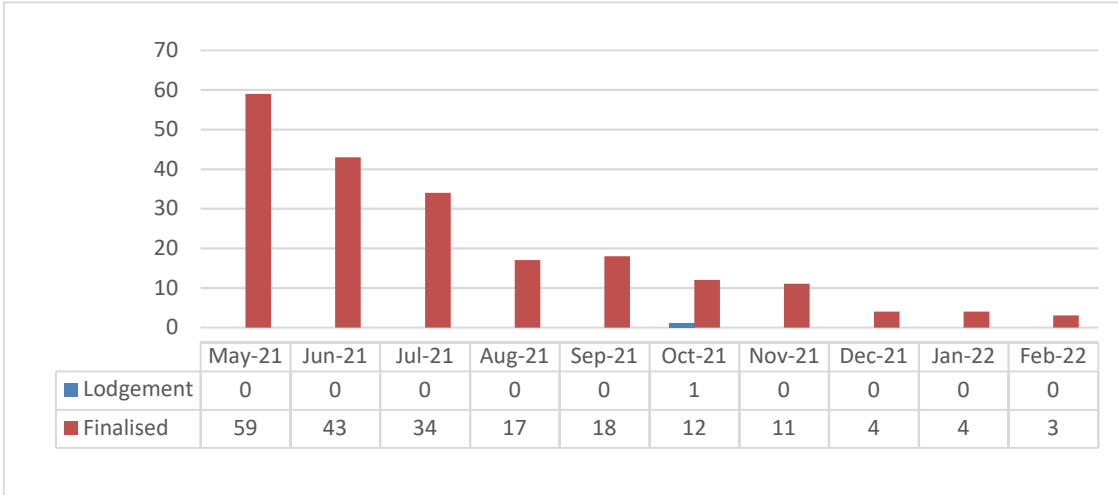
The rostered Duty Planner and Duty Building Officers is currently operating remotely (via phone, email and tele-conference) and face-to-face on 'drop in' basis through current CWT COVID Level 3 restrictions.

**Lodgments and Decisions**

As at 21 February 2022, a total of 1448 applications had been submitted in the PlanSA Portal in the City of West Torrens area under the *Planning, Development and Instructure Act 2016* (PDI Act). Of these 1178 have completed the lodgement (verification) process. The approved applications have an estimated development cost of \$146.80 million.

*Note: At this time the PlanSA Portal does not allow for monthly reporting on lodgements and decisions information. Therefore a time series chart has not been provided at this time.*

Three (3) applications were finalised in February 2022 under the *Development Act 1993*.



*Note: 'Lodgement' relates to the number of new development application lodged during the month which is represented by the number of new development application numbers issued (including variation applications). 'Finalised' relates to the number of decision notification forms issued during the month and may including decisions relating to development plan consent, land division consent, building rules consent and development approval. This includes consents issued by both Council and private certifiers.*



**Planning Assessment**

Assessment ERD Court Appeals

There is one (1) new appeal since last month's report.

- An appeal against CAP's decision for DA21014960 for " *Variation to Condition 3 in DA 211/262/2016 - extension to hours of operation to include Mondays 11.00am to 11.00pm and Sundays 11.00am to 11.00pm*" at 437 Henley Beach Road, Brooklyn Park.

A compulsory conference between parties is yet to be scheduled.

There is one (1) ongoing appeal since last month's report.

- An appeal against CAP's decision for DA211/279/2021 for "*Demolition of existing buildings and construction of 19 two-storey dwellings with common driveway access and associated landscaping.*" at 5 Palmyra Avenue, Torrensville.

A compulsory conference between parties was held on 24 February 2022.

There is one (1) ongoing appeal against SCAP decisions within the City of West Torrens area. Compromise plans have been lodged with SCAP but are yet to be tabled at a future SCAP meeting:

- To refuse an application for a multi-storey mixed use development, incorporating commercial tenancy, 2 storey car park, 9-storey residential flat building, four x 3-storey residential flat buildings and car parking at 79 Port Road, Thebarton.

**Building Rules Assessment**

Building Rules Consent issued By Relevant Authority

One-hundred and fifty-four building rules consents have been assessed by Council under the PDI Act since March 2021.

*Note: At this time the PlanSA Portal does allow for monthly reporting on building rules consent information. Therefore a time series chart has not been provided at this time. Building Rules Consents are assessed by Council or private assessors known as Private Certifiers, these privately certified assessments still need to be registered and recorded with Council.*

Council has no further building rules consent applications to assess under the *Development Act 1993*.

**PDI Assessment Timeframes**

PDI Assessment Timeframes  
(March 2021 - 21 February 2022)

Consent	Pathway	Average days
Building Consent	Accepted	3
	Deemed to Satisfy	4
	Performance Assessed	3
Planning Consent	Accepted	9
	Deemed to Satisfy	6
	Performance Assessed	18
Land Division Consent	Deemed to Satisfy	4
	Performance Assessed	7
Planning and Land Division Consent	Performance Assessed	37

*Note: At this time the PlanSA Portal does not allow for monthly reporting on assessment timeframe information and does not provide this data for specific relevant authority. The accuracy of this information is currently unable to be verified as the raw data is not made available to Council.*

**Community advice and education**

Pre-lodgement advice

Rostered Duty Planner and Duty Building Officers are available to answer preliminary pre-lodgement and general enquiries during Service Centre opening hours.

Advice is provided to the general public and applicants via the phone, email and in person at the Service Centre.

The Administration participates in DPTI's Pre-lodgement case management service for development five storeys or more in height within the Urban Corridor Zone.

PDI Act Public notification

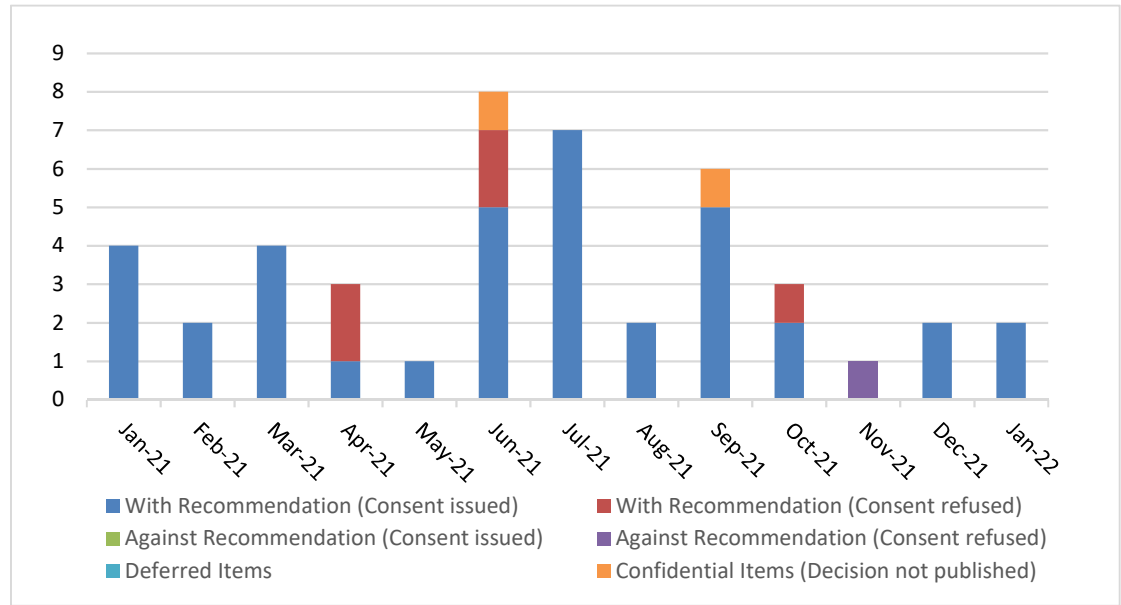
Four (4) applications for planning consent were notified in February 2022 under the *PDI Act 2016*.

*Note: At this time the PlanSA Portal does not accurately capture all applications that have commenced public notification, and this data is compiled manually. Therefore a time series chart has not been provided at this time.*

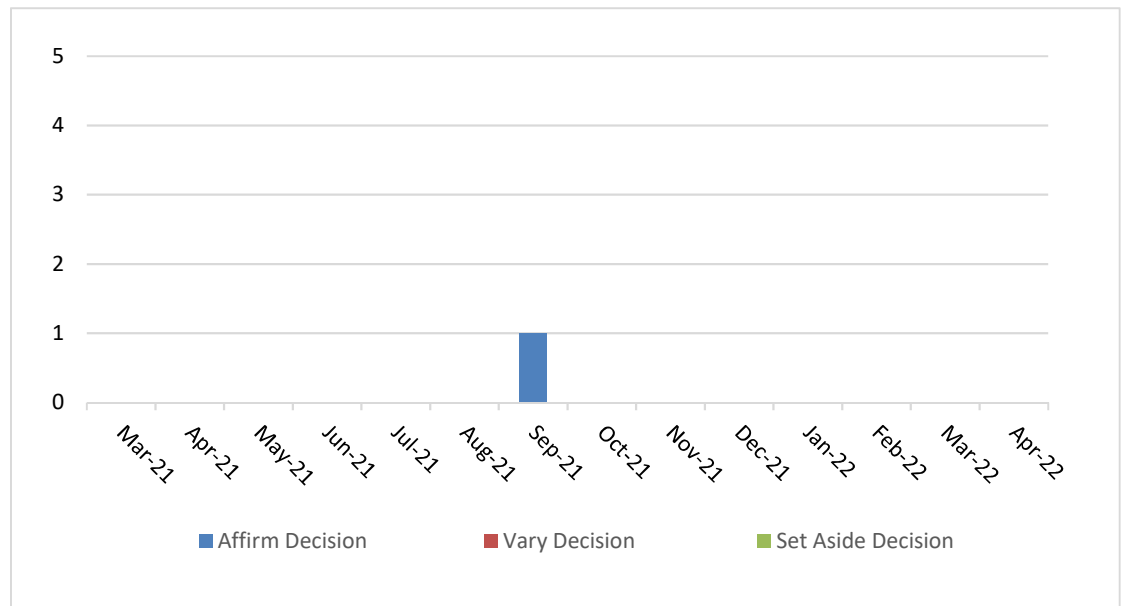
**Council Assessment Panel**

The February CAP meeting was cancelled and the next CAP meeting will be held on Tuesday 8 March 2022.

Council Assessment Panel Decisions on Planning Consent Applications



Council Assessment Panel Decisions on Review of Assessment Manager Decisions (PDI Act)



*Note: For planning consent applications where the Assessment Manager is the relevant authority, the PDI Act introduces a new avenue of appeal for applicants as an alternative to appealing to the ERD Court. Applicants may seek a review of a prescribed decision of the Assessment Manager by the Council Assessment Panel.*

*The CAP has adopted a [Review of Decision of Assessment Manager Policy](#) to guide this process. The CAP consider applications for review at its monthly meetings.*

**Referrals from other statutory agencies**

Council is a statutory referral agency for some applications that are assessed by other agencies, including State Commission Assessment Panel (SCAP), Minister for Planning, Governor of South Australia (under the *Development Act 1993*) and Adelaide Airport Limited (*Airports Act 1996*).

Council is also informally referred applications for development five storeys or more in height within the Urban Corridor Zone that are assessed by SCAP.

Please refer to the Assessment Appeals section for two SCAP appeals currently before the ERD Court.

**Service improvements**

Work has continued on a suite of business improvement initiatives including:

- Reviewing user management requirements in alignment with PlanSA security protocols.
- City Development staff also continue to participate on external working groups with PlanSA on process and reporting improvements for the PlanSA Portal, and report process issues and enhancements to the PlanSA Service Desk. PlanSA have put most working groups on hold at this time. However Council staff have recently attended a DA Lite workshop for a backup read only version of the PlanSA Portal.

**Development compliance**

Sixteen (16) new development compliance requests were received in January 2022. Thirteen (13) development compliance requests were resolved within the month and four (4) requests were resolved from a previous month in January 2022. At the end of January there were twenty-five (25) ongoing development compliance requests.

Compliance Requests

Month / Year	No of Requests Received	Requests resolved within the month	Requests resolved from previous months	Total Ongoing Actions
Dec 2020	26	20	6	41
Jan 2021	16	14	2	42
Feb 2021	28	19	18	33
March 2021	19	14	8	30
April 2021	29	23	1	35
May 2021	20	15	9	27
June 2021	22	19	3	27
July 2021	26	13	2	38
Aug 2021	20	12	6	29
Sept 2021	25	21	7	26
Oct 2021	25	14	3	33
Nov 2021	26	20	3	36
Dec 2021	20	18	3	35
Jan 2022	16	13	4	25

*Note: Compliance actions include investigating potential use of properties for activities that haven't been approved, approval conditions that may have been breached or buildings being constructed without the required approvals.*

Enforcement Action

Zero (0) enforcement notices were issued in January 2022. No emergency orders were issued in January 2022.

There were no new, ongoing or finalised court matters as at 21 February 2022.

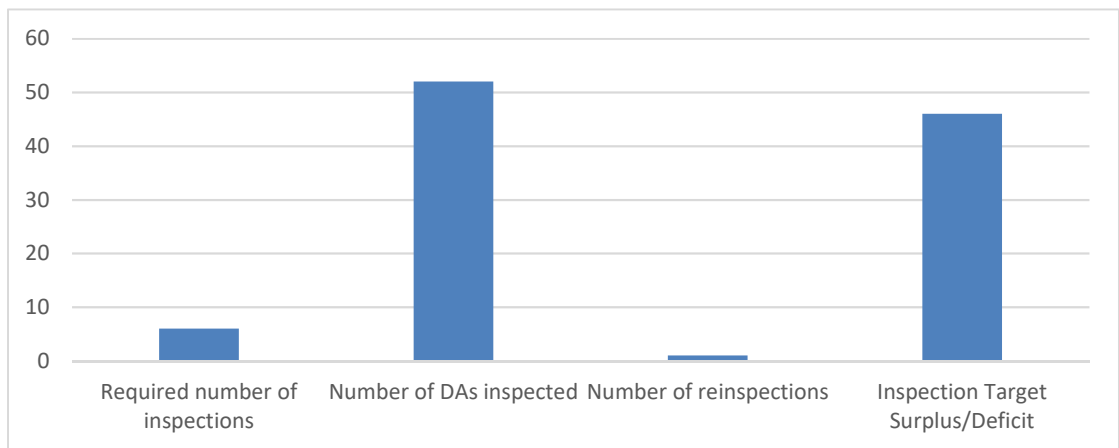
Month/Year	Enforcement Notice Issued	Emergency Order Issued
Jan 2021	1	1
Feb 2021	1	-
March 2021	1	-
April 2021	1	-
May 2021	-	-
June 2021	1	-
July 2021	-	-
Aug 2021	-	-
Sept 2021	-	-
Oct 2021	-	1
Nov 2021	-	1
Dec 2021	1	1
Jan 2022	-	-

*Note: Section 213 enforcement notices are the first stage of prosecution for unapproved development. Section 155 emergency orders are the first stage of prosecution for unsafe buildings.*

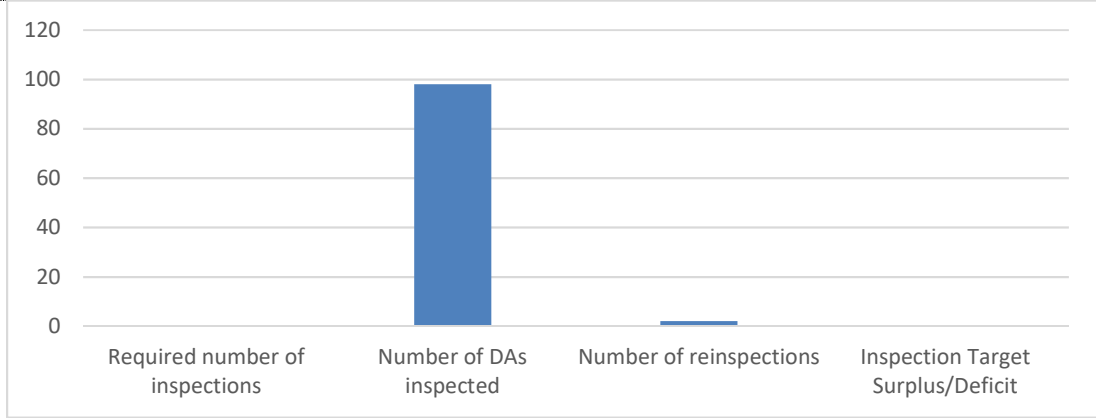
**Building compliance inspections**

Council's Building and Swimming Pool Inspection Policy sets out the minimum number of inspections required to be undertaken during the year.

Development Act Building Inspections  
(July 2021 - January 2022)

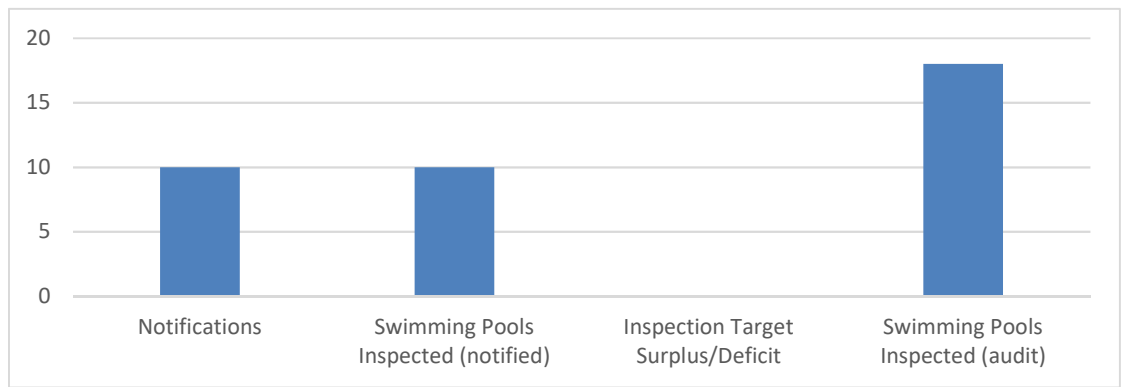


PDI Act Building Inspections  
(March 2021 - 3 February 2022)

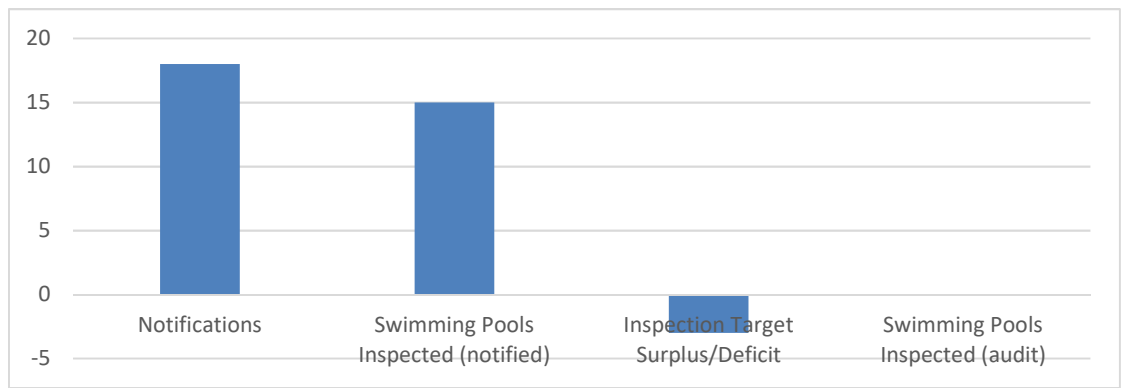


*Note: At this time the PlanSA Portal does not accurately capture the required number of inspections so the inspection target cannot be accurately identified, therefore these fields have been left blank.*

Development Act Swimming  
Pool Inspections ( March 2021 -  
January 2022)



PDI Act Swimming Pool Inspections (July  
2021  
- 3 February 2022)



*Note: At this time the PlanSA Portal does not allow for reporting on the number of satisfactory or unsatisfactory inspections. The PlanSA Portal Notifications function is limited and so incomplete notifications are still recorded as complete notifications at this time.*

*Note: The State Planning Commissions' Practice Direction 8 - Inspection Policy for Swimming Pools requires that a minimum number of approved buildings and notified swimming pools are inspected for compliance with their associated Development Approval documentation. Where 100% of inspections have not been met in a month the requirement is rolled over to the next month until all required inspections have been undertaken. The inspection target is based on the first inspection of a building or swimming pool and re-inspections are not included in the target.*

**City of West Torrens Building Fire Safety Committee**

BFSC Meetings

A Building Fire Safety Committee (BFSC) special meeting was held on 9 February 2022.

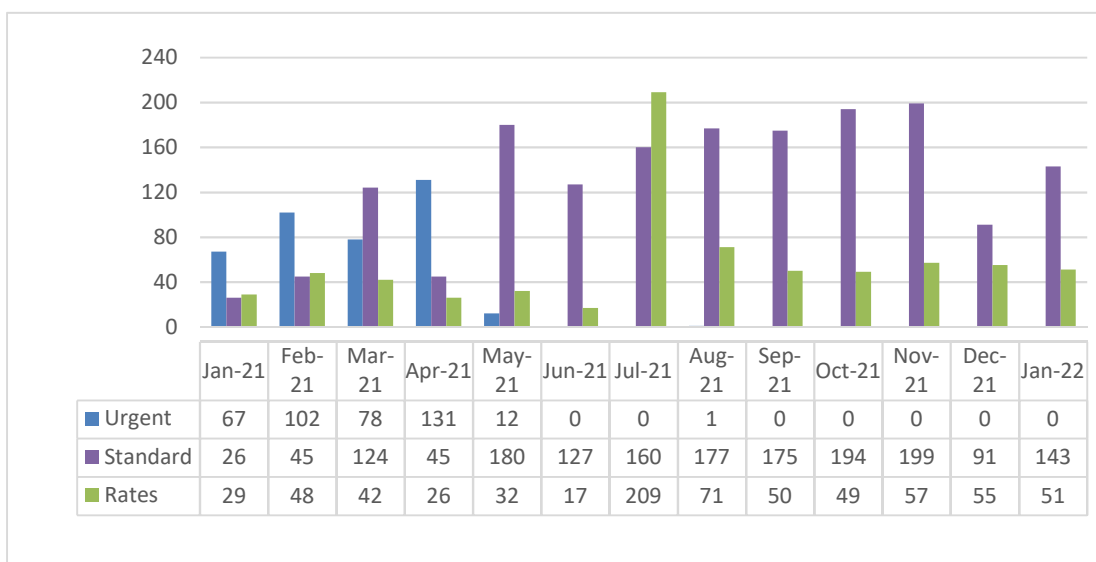
The next ordinary BFSC meeting will be held in March 2022.

There are no new, ongoing or finalised appeals since last month's report.

**Property and land information requests**

Property Searches

One hundred and forty-three (143) standard search requests and fifty-one (51) rates search requests were received in January 2022.



*Note: When a property is purchased, the purchasers are provided with a Form 1 (commonly known as cooling off paperwork) Council contributes to this Form 1 with a Section 12 Certificate, the certificate provides the potential purchaser with all relevant known history for the property. Prior to settlement on the property the relevant Conveyancer will also request a Rates statement from Council to ensure the appropriate rates payments are made by the purchaser and the vendor (seller).*

**Climate Impact Considerations**

*(Assessment of likely positive or negative implications of this decision will assist Council and the West Torrens Community to build resilience and adapt to the challenges created by a changing climate.)*

There is no direct climate impact consideration in relation to this report.

**Conclusion**

This report details the key activities of the City Assets, City Property, City Operations and City Development departments.

**Attachments**

Nil

**12 MEETING CLOSE**