

Special Council Meeting Minutes

12 June 2019

Our Vision

*A City which values its heritage, cultural diversity,
sense of place and natural environment.*

*A progressive City which is prosperous, sustainable
and socially cohesive, with a strong community spirit.*

City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters
175 The Parade, Norwood SA 5067

Telephone 8366 4555
Facsimile 8332 6338
Email townhall@npsp.sa.gov.au
Website www.npsp.sa.gov.au



City of
Norwood
Payneham
& St Peters

1.	CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 3 JUNE 2019.....	1
2.	QUESTIONS WITH NOTICE.....	1
2.1	QUESTIONS WITH NOTICE – GREENER NEIGHBOURHOODS GRANTS PROGRAM – CITYPLAN 2030 - SUBMITTED BY CR FAY PATTERSON.....	2
3.	WRITTEN NOTICES OF MOTION.....	7
3.1	QUEENSLAND BOX TREES – FOOTPATH SWEEPING PROGRAM – SUBMITTED BY MAYOR ROBERT BRIA.....	8
3.2	DRAINAGE PROGRAM – ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF FLOOD MITIGATION – SUBMITTED BY CR FAY PATTERSON.....	10
3.3	CHAPEL STREET DRAINAGE PROJECT – SUBMITTED BY CR FAY PATTERSON.....	19
4.	STAFF REPORTS.....	23
4.4	2020 SOUTH AUSTRALIAN VOCAL EISTEDDFOD <i>[This Item was dealt with out of sequence]</i>	24
4.1	DRAFT 2019-2020 ANNUAL BUSINESS PLAN– CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS.....	28
4.2	HIGHBURY LANDFILL AUTHORITY DRAFT 2019-2020 BUDGET.....	39
4.3	COUNCIL ASSESSMENT PANEL DELEGATIONS.....	42
4.4	2020 SOUTH AUSTRALIAN VOCAL EISTEDDFOD <i>[This Item was dealt with out of sequence - refer to Page 24 for the Minutes relating to this Item]</i>	46
5.	CLOSURE.....	47

VENUE Council Chambers, Norwood Town Hall

HOUR 7.00pm

PRESENT

Council Members Mayor Robert Bria
Cr Kester Moorhouse
Cr Garry Knoblauch
Cr John Minney
Cr Carlo Dottore
Cr Kevin Duke
Cr Connie Granozio
Cr Mike Stock
Cr Scott Sims
Cr Fay Patterson
Cr John Callisto

Staff Mario Barone (Chief Executive Officer)
Peter Perilli (General Manager, Urban Services)
Carlos Buzzetti (General Manager, Urban Planning & Environment)
Lisa Mara (General Manager, Governance & Community Affairs)
Sharon Perkins (General Manager, Corporate Services)
Paul Mercorella (Acting Manager, City Assets)
Scott Dearman (Project Manager, Assets)
Tina Zullo (Administration Officer, Governance & Community Affairs)

APOLOGIES Cr Evonne Moore, Cr Christel Mex, Cr Sue Whittington

ABSENT Nil

1. CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 3 JUNE 2019

Cr Knoblauch moved that the minutes of the Council meeting held on 3 June 2019 be taken as read and confirmed. Seconded by Cr Minney and carried unanimously.

2. QUESTIONS WITH NOTICE

**2.1 QUESTIONS WITH NOTICE – GREENER NEIGHBOURHOODS GRANTS PROGRAM –
CITYPLAN 2030 - SUBMITTED BY CR FAY PATTERSON**

REPORT AUTHOR: General Manager, Urban Planning & Environment
CONTACT NUMBER: 8366 4501
FILE REFERENCE: S/00474
ATTACHMENTS: Nil

BACKGROUND

Cr Fay Patterson has submitted the following Questions with Notice:

Under Outcome 4: Environmental Sustainability, *CityPlan 2030* contains a number of objectives, indicators and targets. This Question on Notice seeks to clarify progress on three of the objectives.

1) Objective 2: Healthy and sustainable watercourses.

Indicator C: Number of projects with WSUD / stormwater capture and treatment considerations in at least 2 Council projects per year.

Target: C: Incorporate water sensitive urban design (WSUD) / stormwater capture and treatment considerations in Council projects, where appropriate.

- How was progress against this objective reported in the 2017-18 Annual Report?
- How many WUSD/stormwater capture and treatment projects are proposed for 2019-20?
- How will the proposed concreting of part of Second Creek be addressed and accounted for under this objective, noting in particular Strategy 2.1 Revegetate and restore natural watercourses and Strategy 2.3 Encourage the capture and re-use of stormwater and reduce stormwater run-off?

2) Objective 5. Mitigating and adapting to the impacts of a changing climate.

Indicator F: Annual amount of greenhouse gas emissions generated by Corporate activities.

Target F: Reduce the amount of Corporate greenhouse gas emissions by 5% from the 2015/2016 level by 2020/2021.

Progress against this objective as reported in the 2017-18 Annual Report was in terms of canopy cover and heat mapping.

- What was the progress against Target F as at 30 June 2018?
- How does the canopy target reported in the 2017-18 Annual Report compare to the State government target as contained in the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide 2017 Update?
- Apart from tree cover, has there been confirmation of how other green cover can be accounted for under the State government target?

3) Objective 3. Sustainable and attractive streetscapes and open spaces.

Indicator D: Number of street trees, measured annually.

Target D: Plant an additional 300 trees in streets and / or in public places by 2020, to increase the total number of street trees by 1.3% on the 2016 level.

- How was progress against this objective reported in the 2017-18 Annual Report, with respect to street trees?
- What was the progress against Target D as at 30 June 2018?
- How has tree planting affected canopy cover to 30 June 2018?

REASONS IN SUPPORT OF QUESTIONS

The State Government has recently announced that the Greener Neighbourhoods Grant program has opened. This provides an opportunity for Council to leverage funds to deliver additional green infrastructure over a period of 18 months after the grant agreement is completed, i.e. in the 2019-20 and 2020-21 financial years for the current grant round.

Apart from planting trees, the Greener Neighbourhoods Grant program specifically targets planting shrubs and grass to increase shade and cool streets with a focus on connecting a network of green corridors and spaces; and installing water sensitive urban design and green infrastructure features to support new or existing greening. Of particular relevance to NPSP Council area is our current policy of using dolomite in verges and further opportunities to incorporate WSUD into other projects.

Current reporting against Outcome 4 of *CityPlan 2030* is not necessarily well aligned with State government targets. The Question on Motion is intended to help clarify how Council's progress on *CityPlan 2030* objectives could translate into an application under the Greener Neighbourhoods Grant program.

Insofar as targets and indicators are not well aligned with broader reporting, it is requested that staff note this for consideration as part of the *CityPlan 2030* mid-term review scheduled to occur in the 2019-20 financial year.

RESPONSE TO THE QUESTIONS PREPARED BY GENERAL MANAGER, URBAN PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT

Objective 2: Healthy and sustainable watercourses

- *How was progress against this objective reported in the 2017-18 Annual Report?*

The Council's Annual Report provides a comprehensive account of the Council's performance, achievements, challenges and financial management.

The annual report is generally produced in a visually interesting and easy to read manner, following best practice principles and in accordance with the reporting criteria, as determined by the Australasian Reporting Awards (ARA). The Council's 2016-2017 Annual Report was awarded a Silver Award as part of the 2019 ARA Awards.

Reporting of the Council's progress against the delivery of *City Plan 2030* forms an important part of the annual report and provides the community with an understanding of how the Council is delivering its vision.

The progress reporting is generally provided through the documenting of the Council's performance highlights against the four key outcomes contained in *City Plan 2030*, namely; Social Equity, Cultural Vitality, Economic Prosperity and Environmental Sustainability. Key aspects of major projects are also detailed in a more comprehensive manner in the annual report.

The progress is documented in the above-mentioned manner as this approach aligns with the best practice production principle that the document be visually interesting and easy to read.

The Council has developed a suite of Indicators to monitor the delivery of *City Plan 2030*, however, these indicators are primarily for internal use, measure macro or socio-economic criteria that rely on external data sources such as Census data, progress against which can only be reported every five years, or relate to Community Survey results, which are reported separately to the Council. Progress reporting against the indicators is also provided through Council reports and the budget setting process through budget submissions.

The 2017-2018 Annual Report contains multiple entries with respect to healthy and sustainable watercourses. These references are set out below:

- Page 17 - under the heading *Our Achievements*, the completion and establishment of the Felixstow Reserve Wetlands and the Council's support of the Friends of the Billabong, who undertake work to improve the quality of water flowing into the River Torrens, are listed as achievements.
 - Page 77 – the Council's previous Awards regarding stormwater management projects at Dunstone Grove and Linde Reserve are listed.
 - Page 113 – under the Major Projects heading, the Ninth Avenue Streetscape project is detailed, including reference to rain gardens and how these assist to improve water quality in the River Torrens.
 - Page 163 – the completion of the Felixstow Reserve Wetlands and Stormwater Harvesting and Re-Use Project is listed as an achievement with respect to improving water quality in our City's watercourses.
 - Page 184 – under Regional Subsidiaries, ERA Water's responsibilities are listed, including responsibility for implementing the Waterproofing Eastern Adelaide Project, which includes improving the quality of water discharged from the City.
 - Page 185 – under the heading of *Regional Subsidiaries*, the Eastern Health Authority's functions are listed, one of which includes the assessment and inspection of grey water re-use systems.
 - Page 185 – under the heading of *Regional Subsidiaries*, the Highbury Landfill Authority's functions are listed, one of which is the monitoring of leachates from the landfill.
-
- *How many WSUD/stormwater capture and treatment projects are proposed for 2019-20?*

WSUD/stormwater capture and treatment is considered during the design process for all of the Council's Major Projects. WSUD elements are included to the extent that it is practical within the project budget and other constraints. Projects with WSUD elements that are currently planned to be undertaken in 2019-20 include:

- final design and construction of the final phase of the Beulah Road Bicycle Boulevard Project. The revised preliminary design, which was endorsed by the Council in December 2018, includes rain gardens adjacent the traffic calming raised platforms;
- installation of up to 20 TREENET inlets as part of the Council's Civil Infrastructure Capital Works and Street Tree Planting programs;
- upgrade of the Syd Jones Reserve. Site stormwater will be directed into garden beds for irrigation and infiltration. Permeable paving and other infiltration solutions are also currently being considered in the design;
- design for St Peters Street (First Avenue to Eight Avenue), which is envisioned to include rain gardens, bio-swales and tree infiltration to complement the WSUD features which have already been installed on St Peters Street as part of the St Peters Civic Plaza and Avenue of Honour Projects; and
- working with Renewal SA on the delivery of the Felixstow detention basin as part of the Felixstow housing renewal project.

WSUD will also be considered as part of the detailed design for The Parade in accordance with the Masterplan.

- *How will the proposed concreting of part of Second Creek be addressed and accounted for under this objective, noting in particular Strategy 2.1 Revegetate and restore natural watercourses and Strategy 2.3 Encourage the capture and re-use of stormwater and reduce stormwater run-off?*

Elected Members will recall that the section of Second Creek which traverses through Linde Reserve and Dunstone Grove, was in fact a concrete lined channel. As part of the redevelopment of Linde Reserve and Dunstone Grove, this section of Second Creek was “naturalised” and revegetated.

The proposed installation of concrete aprons are aimed at increasing the capacity of this section of Second Creek, by increasing the efficiency of stormwater to move through the naturalised section through Linde Reserve and Dunstone Grove, as currently the transition between the box culverts and naturalised section of the creek slow the stormwater to an extent such that the downstream capacity of the creek through St Peters Street is not fully utilised.

The concrete aprons affect a very small section of the naturalised creek, in the order of ten metres at each end. However, all endeavours will be made to limit the impact on the naturalised creek.

The proposed works do not align with the City *Plan 2030* strategy regarding the revegetation and restoration of natural watercourses, however, the works contribute to the efficient management of the council’s watercourses, which does align with *City Plan 2030* Objective 1 for Environmental Sustainability. In addition, the proposed stormwater management works are designed to address a flood risk, evidenced by the flooding of properties and garages in Henry Street, Stepney, during storm events in 2015 and 2016.

Objective 5. Mitigating and adapting to the impacts of a changing climate

- *What was the progress against Target F as at 30 June 2018?*

Target F requires a reduction in the amount of corporate greenhouse gas emissions by 5% from the 2015/2016 level by 2020/2021.

As at 30 June 2018, the Council has achieved an overall emissions reduction of 9.4% against the 2015-16 baseline year.

- *How does the canopy target reported in the 2017-18 Annual Report compare to the State Government target as contained in the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide 2017 Update?*

The 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide – 2017 Update, contains six high level targets, to assist in measuring the State’s progress on delivering a new more liveable and sustainable urban form for greater Adelaide. The Council’s General Manager, Urban Planning & Environment was a member of a DPTI working party in 2017, responsible for refining the then draft targets in *The 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide – 2017 Update*.

Target 5 relates to a green, liveable city and seeks an increase of urban green cover of 20% in metropolitan Adelaide by 2045. The current baseline for metropolitan Adelaide is 27.2%. For Councils with less than 30% tree canopy coverage currently, coverage should be increased by 20% by 2045.

The Council’s current tree canopy coverage is approximately 25%. As such, the Council would need to increase its tree canopy coverage to 30% by 2045 to meet the State Government’s target as contained in the 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide.

To meet the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide green cover target, the Council essentially needs to increase its tree canopy cover by 5%. In the short term, the Council has a target of planting an additional 300 trees in streets and public places by 2020, from the 2016 baseline of 22,908 street trees. However, as only 12% of the municipality is considered “plantable”, and of this 12%, only 2.7% is publically owned, the Council may not be able to meet this target solely through planting vegetation on publically owned land, unless other forms of greening are included in a revised target scope.

- *Apart from tree cover, has there been confirmation of how other green cover can be accounted for under the State government target?*

It is understood that the State Government is investigating the potential inclusion of irrigated grass through expanding the scope of the urban green cover target and including green walls and is investigating ways to measure additional green infrastructure such as rain gardens, green roofs etc. but the Council is not aware of any outcomes of these investigations.

Objective 3. Sustainable and attractive streetscapes and open spaces

- *How was progress against this Objective reported in the 2017-2018 Annual Report, with respect to street trees?*

The number of street trees in this City (ie. approximately 23,000) was included on page 9 of the 2017-2018 Annual Report, under the heading *City Snapshot*. The number of street trees planted in 2017-2018, 2016-2017 and 2015-2016, was also referenced in the Annual Report.

- *What was the progress against Target D as at 30 June 2018?*

Target D requires the planting of an additional 300 trees in streets and or public places by 2020, to increase the total number of street trees by 1.3% above the 2016 baseline year number of trees. There were 22,908 street trees in this City in 2016.

As part of the 2017-18 Budget, the Council allocated funding to enable the planting of an additional 300 trees. As at 30 June 2018, no additional trees had been planted.

The procurement of 100 trees, (the first batch of the 300 additional trees) is currently underway, with planting expected to commence prior to 30 June 2019, or shortly thereafter.

The planting of an additional 300 trees by the end of 2020 is on track to be completed. In addition, 48 trees (that will grow to be significant trees at maturity) will be planted using existing funds within the Council's Urban Trees Fund. Wherever possible and practical, new trees and shrubs are also planted through major projects and upgrades of Council reserves and public spaces.

- *How has tree planting affected canopy cover to 30 June 2018?*

The Council's tree canopy coverage on public land has remained unchanged since 1997. On average, the Council removes and plants approximately 300 street trees annually for a variety of reasons to ensure no net loss of the existing tree canopy coverage. This process has enabled the Council to maintain a significant tree canopy coverage of public spaces.

3. WRITTEN NOTICES OF MOTION

**3.1 QUEENSLAND BOX TREES – FOOTPATH SWEEPING PROGRAM – SUBMITTED BY
MAYOR ROBERT BRIA**

NOTICE OF MOTION: Queensland Box Trees – Footpath Sweeping Program
SUBMITTED BY: Mayor Robert Bria
FILE REFERENCE: S.00232 S/00533 S/05483
ATTACHMENTS: Nil

Pursuant to Regulation 12(1) of the Local Government (Procedures at Meetings) Regulations 2013, the following Notice of Motion has been submitted by Mayor Robert Bria.

NOTICE OF MOTION

That the funding allocation in the Draft 2019-2020 budget for the Footpath Sweeping program for areas that have Queensland Box Trees be reduced from \$232,000 to \$174,000.

REASONS IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

At the Special Meeting of Council held on Wednesday 17 April 2019, Elected Members considered a motion to commence the proposed Footpath Sweeping program for areas that have Queensland Box Trees from 1 January 2020 instead of 1 July 2019. If successful, the motion would have resulted in cost of the program being reduced from \$232,000 to \$116,000.

The motion was defeated on the basis that there is a high level of community expectation that this program be delivered as a matter of urgency, and as such, there should not be any delay in its introduction.

However, as Council staff advised at the meeting held on 17 April 2019, from the time the 2019-2020 budget is formally adopted by the Council at the 1 July 2019 meeting, the tender process for the Footpath Sweeping Program will take about three (3) months to complete. This includes staff design of the program specifications, the application period, the assessment process and formalisation of the contract by the successful tenderer.

This means that the program will, at best, only be delivered or nine months (75%) of the 2019-2020 financial year. On this basis, I believe the Council's funding allocation to the program should reflect this reality and be reduced by 25% of the proposed figure of \$232,000 down to \$174,000, delivering a saving of \$58,000 to ratepayers.

It makes little sense for the Council to fund a Footpath Sweeping Program for 12 months when the program will only be delivered for nine months. If passed on to ratepayers, the savings from this program will reduce the 2019-2020 residential (average) rate increase.

STAFF COMMENT

As staff have previously advised, a review of the Council's current Street Sweeping Program is currently being undertaken, with the aim of developing a more effective and efficient program, which integrates the proposed Footpath Sweeping Program with the Street Sweeping Program. In short, the review will determine whether cost efficiencies can be obtained.

The review and subsequent new program are scheduled to be completed by about the end of September 2019.

The results of the review will then need to be presented to the Council for consideration and approval of a recommended course of action, following which a tender process would be undertaken.

On the understanding that the Council is keen to introduce the new Footpath Sweeping Program as soon as possible, every attempt will be made to progress the review and the tender process as quickly as possible. However, realistically as previously advised, a new program will not be ready to commence until the end of October or early November 2019.

This timing coincides with the conclusion of the current Street Sweeping Contract which expires at the end of December 2019.

In respect to the review which is being undertaken, it is considered that the effectiveness of this new Footpath Sweeping Program would be enhanced and would deliver a better outcome, if the Program is incorporated and integrated into the Council's Street Sweeping Program.

Whilst delaying the introduction of the new Street Sweeping Program is not ideal, given the need to ensure that the new Program delivers on the Council's, and more importantly on the community's expectation, it is important to put in place a workable solution.

Cr Sims moved:

That the funding allocation in the Draft 2019-2020 budget for the Footpath Sweeping program for areas that have Queensland Box Trees be reduced from \$232,000 to \$174,000.

Seconded by Cr Granozio and lost.

3.2 DRAINAGE PROGRAM – ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF FLOOD MITIGATION – SUBMITTED BY CR FAY PATTERSON

NOTICE OF MOTION: Drainage Program – Alternative Methods of Flood Mitigation
SUBMITTED BY: Cr Fay Patterson
FILE REFERENCE: S.00232 S.00809
ATTACHMENTS: Nil

Pursuant to Regulation 12(1) of the Local Government (Procedures at Meetings) Regulations 2013, the following Notice of Motion has been submitted by Cr Fay Patterson.

NOTICE OF MOTION

That:

- 1) staff prepare an application for a NRM Water Sustainability Grant to undertake feasibility assessment of a virtual dam approach, based on engaging with expert groups such as the Resilient East WSUD Action Working Group, the Bureau of Meteorology and the Things Network Adelaide to provide the required expertise, and a maximum cost to Council of \$25,000 plus \$5,000 from the Smart Cities Plan for installation of a LoRa gateway at the Town Hall;
- 2) the drainage program for 2020-21 and onwards be reviewed in light of the results of the above, as appropriate;
- 3) tenders for drainage works include a requirement for use of low-carbon cement, equivalent to one credit point under the Green Star system.

REASONS IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

Council has adopted a \$35 million drainage program to be implemented over the next 15 years. This is mainly based on a 'capacity' approach to drainage: increasing infrastructure size to dispose of as much stormwater runoff as possible, as quickly as possible.

In other areas, NPSP is implementing WSUD to make the best use of water as a resource through rainwater harvesting and re-use. This reflects our community's values, as expressed in CityPlan 2030. WSUD is the diametric opposite to a capacity drainage approach, but the latter dominates the drainage program because there are limited methods for applying WSUD in NPSP to address our drainage problems. This is due to space limitations, a high proportion of impermeable surfaces, high costs of acquiring property, and so on.

A new method is now emerging for applying WSUD to flood mitigation – the 'virtual dam'. This uses Internet of Things (IoT) technology to manage stormwater flows into/out of individual rainwater tanks to provide storage during rainfall events – effectively a temporary dam distributed across the Council area, used for water harvesting and re-use outside of flood events. While the use of rainwater tanks has been examined by many groups, these assessments have been based on the passive management of rainwater tanks. The active management of tanks produces very different results.

South East Water (Victoria) is currently partnering with Villawood Properties to deliver "Aqua Revo", a greenfield residential development of 450 homes that uses the new approach to address localised flooding as part of a much broader water/wastewater system. South East Water expects to roll out the system to the broader community in the future using its proprietary 'Tank Talk' product, which was developed over a two-year timeframe. Melbourne Water is also testing a similar concept.

It is noted that NPSP's drainage program is based on projections to 2050, assumes 2°C of climate change and will not provide a flood risk protection level of 1 in 100 years throughout catchments. If future conditions vary from assumptions, the infrastructure created now will not provide the flood risk protection envisaged and there will be little ability for further improvement. In comparison, a virtual dam system is likely to become more robust over time as technology and data improve, and rainwater tanks required as part of Development Approval are tailored to meet system needs. If needed, the virtual dam can be upgraded through increases in tank sizes, while the virtual dam concept opens the way to use other active WSUD-based methods such as management of sumps attached to TreeNet Inlets. And as it is targeted at short, intense rainfall events, a virtual dam could provide higher flood protection levels than achievable through infrastructure, at a lower cost, for certain catchments.

The intent of this Motion is to allocate resources to assessing the feasibility of a virtual dam for Second Creek catchment (and hence more broadly in NPSP), to ensure that drainage infrastructure is not constructed that may not subsequently be required, and to ensure the tender for other major drainage works complies with Council's intent to reduce carbon emissions from its operations.

Feasibility assessment

As an innovation, there is a need to further investigate the virtual dam approach.

A characteristic of high intensity rainfall events is that very short bursts of rain generate the large amounts of stormwater runoff that then overwhelm the drainage infrastructure, and also drive larger recorded stormwater events. For example, the maximum intensity rainfall ever recorded in Adelaide was 11mm over 2 minutes, on 3 May 1942. The maximum intensity over 5 minutes was 14mm on the same day – i.e. the same 2 minutes of extreme rainfall plus a bit. Back-of-envelope calculations based on average lot sizes, roof coverage and the amount of roof connected to a tank indicate that a 1,000L tank could contain the runoff generated by a repeat of this 2-minute rainfall without overflowing – if it were empty prior to the rainfall event and were managed to retain water when the event starts. For reference, these calculations are supplied as **Appendix A**.

The main difficulty, which drives the need for feasibility assessment, lies in predicting when a high intensity rainfall is coming and understanding when to start storing rainfall. Aqua Revo combines tanks with other measures and empties tanks when the Bureau of Meteorology advises 80% probability of a rainfall of ≥10mm (presumably over 10 minutes or so). The trigger for NPSP would be different.

Also, although all of the elements of an IoT tank control device are easily sourced, no off-the-shelf product currently exists. South East Water's Tank Talk product is based around wi-fi and, as the tanks supply domestic water, machine learning of water usage habits to retain sufficient water to supply the house. The control device for NPSP would use much simpler open/shut of a tap and, instead of wi-fi, be based on LoRaWAN (a technology designed to allow low-powered devices to communicate with Internet-connected applications over long-range wireless; a community-led, open-access LoRaWAN network already covers NPSP).

In terms of the expertise required to undertake a feasibility assessment, the virtual dam concept has been raised with several groups and met with interest.

- Resilient East's WSUD Action Working Group strongly supports NPSP conducting a trial of the approach as a first for South Australia.
- The Bureau of Meteorology has indicated an initial willingness to engage. The Bureau is apparently about to start rolling out a granular system of weather monitoring, with stations at about 5km spacings. This (plus any potential to supplement the network with additional rainfall monitoring points) would aid a virtual dam system.
- The Things Network is a community of interest focused on building an open, global and crowdsourced IoT data network, owned and operated by its users. It provides back-end infrastructure and open, no-annual-fee-to-use software to enable community organisations to easily use cloud and IoT technologies for data collection and dissemination. The Things Network Adelaide is keen to be involved and has experimented with AI analysis of Bureau of Meteorology radar data as well as real-time monitoring of rainwater tank levels.

- The SES is interested in the potential for Councils using the system to retain stormwater rather than passing flood peaks downstream, and as a climate change adaptation measure. It has suggested the Torrens Institute could bring academic expertise to the project.

NRM Water Sustainability Grants, which are due to open imminently, are a source of funding support ideally suited to this type of project. More detail about what could be included in a feasibility assessment is provided in **Appendix B**. As the system is based on rainwater tanks rather than expensive infrastructure, the cost of a feasibility assessment is expected to be relatively modest. Nor does initial analysis need to be undertaken by drainage experts.

The Second Creek catchment presents good conditions for use of a virtual dam, because:

- The urban catchment is mainly contained within NPSP and is narrow i.e. has relatively few buildings and is within NPSP's ability to influence.
- The existing flood protection level is reasonably high between the River Torrens and Payneham Road, so a virtual dam need involve only the portion of catchment upstream of Payneham Road. With system costs due to installing tank control devices and incentives to encourage new/ larger tanks to be installed, fewer buildings means lower costs.
- Development in the catchment has a relatively high site coverage, so the virtual dam would have a relatively high impact on total runoff for the catchment.

It is therefore a good case study for ground-truthing of assumptions as part of feasibility assessment. Also, while lying outside the Second Creek catchment, the Norwood Green development includes a minimum 212,000L underground storage tank that gradually releases into the stormwater system. A feasibility assessment enabling virtual dam management could enable some of this water to instead be made available for on-site re-use, depending on the timing of Norwood Green's construction.

Impacts on the drainage program

The virtual dam concept is suited to catchments where flood risk is driven by short duration, high intensity rainfall falling on urban areas with high levels of impermeable surfaces. This describes both Second Creek and Third Creek. (In comparison, the flood risk for First Creek is driven by runoff from rural reaches of the catchment as part of longer duration, less intense rainfall events).

The 2019-20 drainage program comprises two main projects, in Second and Third Creek catchments:

- 1) Upgrade of Third Creek, between Henry Street and Payneham Road, Payneham – replacement of the existing concrete channel.

Between Henry Street and Payneham Road, Third Creek runs essentially underground and its concrete lining is in poor structural condition. Using the project to increase flood protection is opportunistic and the works are required whether or not a virtual dam is used.

- 2) Second Creek enhancements at Linde Reserve/ Dunstone Grove – installation of concrete aprons at the upstream and downstream transitions to the rock-lined channel at Linde Reserve/ Dunstone Grove.

This is a two-pronged project. A hydraulic jump forms at Second Creek where fast flowing water from a drainage pipe meets slow flowing water within the naturalised channel. The fast-flowing water decelerates, causing a back-up of water. This region of higher water level then floods Henry Street properties. Meanwhile, the slower flow creates issues when directed to join the faster flowing St Peters drainage system at the Payneham Road culvert. Therefore, this project proposes to concrete sections of Second Creek that were once concreted but have since been naturalised, in order to reduce the hydraulic jump and increase flow through upstream and downstream culverts.

Both projects have been included in the 2019-20 program as high-priority items, notably due to the frequency of recurrent flooding in the latter case. Hence no change to the programming of these projects is suggested, despite the catchments being amenable to a virtual dam approach. Proposed projects in future years of the drainage program should be reviewed subject to the outcomes of the virtual dam feasibility assessment.

Both projects will involve a large amount of concrete, and producing Portland cement involves considerable heating of the base material, in order to drive off the carbon dioxide, so is a two-fold contributor to carbon emissions. Specifying low-carbon cement in project tenders would support Council's commitment to reduce carbon emissions from its operations.

From a cost perspective, Adelaide Brighton Cement's low-carbon product is cheaper per tonne than its normal cement but is also installed slightly differently, which can offset the lower per tonne cost. This is more the case with inexperienced contractors. The product is better suited to uses such as lining water channels and is expected to result in a longer lifespan than the standard product, giving rise to a better whole-of-life cost.

The Green Star rating system is a well-established and understood system in the building industry and represents a simple method for specifying a low-carbon result. This allows up to three *Mat-4 Concrete Materials* credit points to be awarded.

This Motion proposes that the tender for the drainage works specify the use of low-carbon concrete by requiring the cement mix proposed by tenderers to achieve at least one *Mat-4 Concrete Materials* credit point in the Green Star rating system, as a reasonable and cost-conscious means of progressing NPSP's carbon emissions goals.

Conclusion

The \$35 million drainage program developed to address flood risk in NPSP contains many elements diametrically opposed to the core values of our community and organization. It involves the expenditure of large sums of money on infrastructure that might be of use to our community once in 50 or even 100 years, relies on materials with a large carbon footprint, and creates an ongoing cost burden as infrastructure will typically need to be replaced after 100 years. Uncertainties in the underlying modelling also cast doubt on whether the desired flood protection level will be achieved by implementing the program. Nonetheless, this program has been adopted by Council due to the lack of feasible alternatives.

However, new technologies and ways of thinking now offer the potential to better align the aims and outcomes of our drainage program to our community's expectations. One of these is to adopt a Green Star standard for the tendering process. The other is a virtual dam.

Currently, no other authorities in South Australia are examining the feasibility of the virtual dam concept to address flooding issues. Interstate examples are still emerging and, being tailored to local conditions, are not easily imported to NPSP. If our Council waits for someone else to take a lead, we may well build a large amount of drainage infrastructure we subsequently no longer require, using resources better directed to a virtual dam.

To provide the best opportunity for a virtual dam to benefit NPSP, its feasibility and applicability to our Council area needs to be assessed as soon as possible. NRM Water Sustainability Grants are a source of funding ideally suited to leveraging Council's funds to assess the feasibility of a virtual dam. These are due to open imminently.

Appendix A: Back of Envelope calculations

Site coverage: impermeable coverage per lot, differentiated between that directly connected into the stormwater system (e.g. roofs) and disconnected (e.g. driveways)

- Development Plan: maximum 50%-70%.
 - the Plan aims to retain character of residential areas, so can be regarded as a proxy for the existing area
 - includes garages, porches (i.e. main roofs are likely to have lower overall site coverage)
 - Tonkin floodplain mapping: this includes driveways as connected, sheds as unconnected
 - St Peters – 40-43%
 - Norwood – 54%
 - Kensington – 47%
 - Trinity Gardens – 46%
 - Payneham – 48%
 - Glynde – 41%
- ⇒ Assume 40%.

Connected roof area: area of roof actually connected to a tank e.g. a tank is typically only connected to the downpipe on one side of a gable roof

- Assume 50% of site coverage (above) = 20% of site
 - Average lot sizes 250-320 sq m
 - Connected roof area = 50 to 80 m² (say)
 - 1000L = 1m³
- ⇒ An empty 1,000L tank would be filled by some 12.5mm to 20mm of rainfall
- ⇒ If this capacity can be deployed to capture the peak intensity, it would reduce peak flow from properties by 20%. The impact on the catchment's peak flow, or overall flow, would be lower.

How does this capacity compare to rainfall events?

Adelaide record rainfall intensity: 11mm in 2 minutes
3 May 1942 14mm in 5 minutes
The 5-minute probably includes the 2-minute, with rainfall over the prior/ subsequent 3 minutes being 3mm (1mm/minute is reasonably heavy).

6 February 1925 17mm in 7 minutes
The 2-hour and 3-hour record rainfalls also occurred on this date.

Millswood, September 2016 15mm in 10 minutes
Reportedly (part of?) a 1 in 50-year event.

Goyder Institute report – 20% AER 30-minute storm (1 in 5-year event, rainfall data provided in 6 min periods)

Maximum 6 min rainfall: 5.3mm design/ 4.8mm observed
Preceding 6 min rainfall: 3.3mm design/ 3.0mm observed
Subsequent 6 min rainfall: 4.0mm design/ 3.0mm observed

The observed 30-minute storm was also the 1-hour and 2-hour storm event for the same AER, because of the 30-minute rainfall. 1,000L would hold peak + preceding + subsequent 6 min rainfall. The algorithm = "start to retain water when 2mm falls in the preceding 6 min period" would serve to capture this, demonstrating that an algorithm is feasible. However, 6 min is a long period for monitoring purposes.

Tonkin Floodplain mapping – 5% ARI storm (1 in 20-year event; data from the same event)

5 min rainfall: 10.0mm
20 min rainfall: 19.3mm (= above + 9.3mm in 15 min)
1-hour rainfall: 32.0mm (= above + 12.7mm in 40 min) (etc)

Appendix A: Back of Envelope calculations continued/....

Tank emptying time

- Assume an equivalent rainfall intensity of 1mm/minute off the site would not cause flooding. (From above, 1 in 20-year storm = 2mm/minute and most drains could cope with this – although could they, if this intensity were maintained over a prolonged timeframe? Alternatively, 19.3mm/20min = approx. 1mm/min over 20min, also a 1 in 20-year storm.)
 - Assuming that we might need to allow tank emptying while rainfall is occurring, allow up to half of the equivalent rainfall intensity to be actual rainfall = 0.5mm/min. This occurs over the entire site, including connected roof area.
 - This leaves the 1,000L tank able to empty the equivalent of 0.5mm/min = 125-160L/min, without causing flooding.
 - Size the tap orifice to suit. A 20mm orifice will allow a 1,000L tank to empty in 0.8 hours = 48 minutes¹ = 20.8L/minute, so for a discharge rate of 120L/min, a 48mm orifice would allow a 1,000L tank to empty in a little over 8 minutes.
 - For a 2,000L tank or 2 x 1,000L tanks, double capacity = double the time required = 16 minutes. (For a 250-320m² lot size.) Note that as the period for emptying increases, the likelihood of rainfall being a steady 1mm/minute reduces, but so does likely intensity.
- ⇒ Could drain between rainfall peaks if multiple (problematic) peaks occur.

Thoughts/ observations

- The effectiveness of the system is maximised with maximum connected roof area i.e. maximum control of rainfall flow into stormwater drains.
 - Currently, rainwater tanks are usually fed by about half the main roof area. Changes to the Development Plan to provide at least a 1,000L tank connected to each of two roof areas would significantly increase the practicality of the virtual dam.
 - Similarly, incentives e.g. subsidy for new tanks where these take runoff from currently unconnected roofs, even if a tank is already installed and connected on the property.
 - For virtual dam purposes, tanks don't have to be plumbed in (= cheap).
 - Some 250 additions/ alterations are approved each year, controlled by Development Plan.
- ⇒ Penetration of tanks/ retro-fitted system? Incentives?
- Longer duration rainfall events are driven by short, high intensity rainfall events, to the extent that the rain that falls over 5-10min is (often?) the single factor determining if the rain event is a 2-hour storm. Longer duration = lower intensity, below the threshold to create flooding.
 - 1,000L seems adequate. A 1,000L tank connected to an average roof area has sufficient capacity to capture most/ all of the rainfall during very extreme events, and a margin of error for more likely events. Tanks can be emptied even when raining, to a limit.
 - Larger tanks would be good for larger connected roof areas and to add reliability (capacity to misjudge the rainfall peak). Might also be useful for incentives e.g. subsidise a 2,000L tank on the main roof, retain the 1,000L tank for a minor roof.
 - Though Bureau of Meteorology data is typically quoted in larger periods, BoM records rainfall in 1-minute durations. Non-BoM data: could this be to 30 seconds?
- ⇒ How many tanks? Since 2018, Development Approval requires 2,000L tanks – could record. Do we need to know, or simply use incentives?
- ⇒ Cost/benefit of incentives to add/upgrade capacity?
- Some sites have different characteristics e.g. toilet blocks in reserves; Norwood Oval 20,000L tank; multi-storey apartments. Could add flexibility/ robustness.

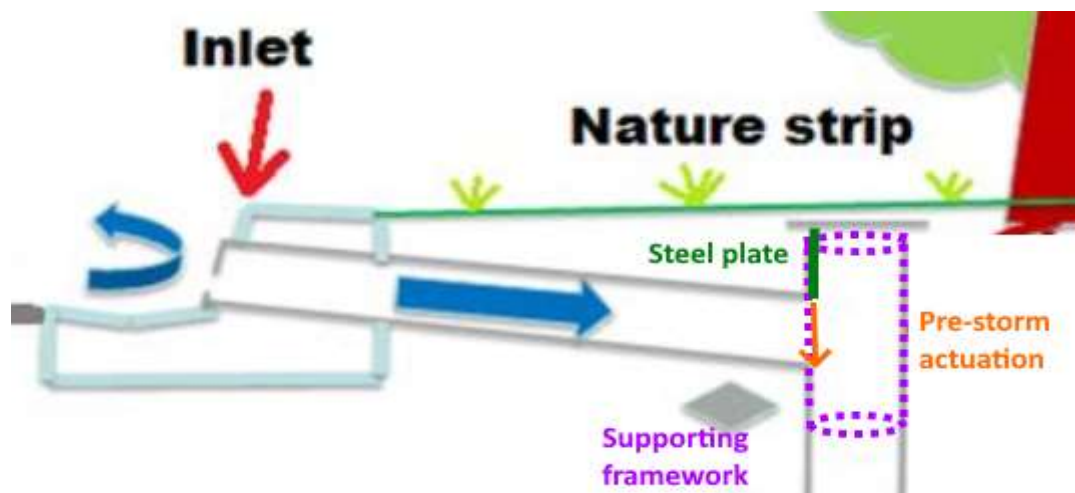
¹ Myers, B., Cook, S., Pezzaniti, D., Kemp, D., Newland, P., 2015, Implementing Water Sensitive Urban Design in Stormwater Management Plans, Goyder Institute for Water Research Technical Report Series No. 16/x, Adelaide, SA.

Appendix A: Back of Envelope calculations continued/...

- The mechanisms of flooding are rarely discussed. Given the relatively small differences in peak rainfall between significantly different AER events, what reduction in peak flow might reduce actual flooding?
 - Brownhill/ Keswick Creek plan mentions the capacity of the road drainage network being insufficient to get peak flow into the creeks => flooding.
 - Response time of catchments of where flows are being added to the catchment? 5-10 min response time in NPSP (generally).
 - If peak flow causes run-off greater than capacity, subsequent lower flows presumably contribute to a flood until the excess has drained.
 - Need information on antecedent (preceding) rainfalls.
- ⇒ What overall benefit is realistic in a reasonable timeframe? => Resourcing incentives.
- ⇒ Monitoring of flow via gauges.
- Noting spatial variability of rainfall over short distances (e.g. thunderstorms), a distributed network of rain gauges would better enable the peak rainfall to be identified/captured.
- ⇒ Examine rain events on a minute-by-minute basis to identify intensity profiles and possible algorithms for different AER events.

Other WSUD

- A similar argument exists for other WSUD as for rainwater tanks: they have no capacity to assist during storm events because they're full (the soil is saturated).
- Using similar IoT concept to give available capacity during storm events? Not easy for (say) raingardens, but others?
- ⇒ Retro-fit "storm shield" to TreeNet Inlets, which when activated prevents ingress of minor rainfall events and allows the sump to drain to a non-saturated condition. The storm shield is then raised (returned to the default) to allow stormwater to enter.



- Less flexible than a tank-based response due to slow speed of emptying (e.g. re-set condition?).
- Capacity of TreeNet Inlet sumps under these conditions? Nominal 1,000L sump (=1m³, ignoring fill material) vs drainage from sump? Cost/benefit of retro-fitting if located at (say) 20m intervals? => Would TreeNet Inlets add much capacity? OTOH, if a low cost IoT device, this could be an aid to the reliability of a rainwater tank system. Salisbury's applications at non-tree locations?
- How long is required for pre-drainage of BoM predictions?
- Less critical if the storm shield is actuated and then sump capacity not used => no unhappy residents.
- Reliability of design?
- ⇒ Cost/benefit of spacing as part of a flood mitigation system vs to suit trees?
- ⇒ City of Mitcham research into the performance of TreeNet Inlets.

Appendix B: elements of a feasibility assessment

- Analysis of land use and development in the catchment to identify the potential impact of a virtual dam.
- Analysis of TreeNet Inlet sump capacity, emptying rates and opportunities for installation, to identify the potential for active management of water flows to contribute to the virtual dam capacity. (Consultation with the City of Mitcham.)
- Installation and remote monitoring of 1 or more rainwater gauges to allow better tracking and targeting of local rainfall conditions.
- Installation and remote monitoring of 1 or more flow gauges to better understand how rainfall translates into stormwater flows. (Existing modelling techniques involve numerous assumptions.)
- Installation and maintenance of a LoRa gateway at the Town Hall to improve network security. (This is also compatible with NPSP's Smart Cities Plan and is expected to cost about \$5,000.)
- Consultation with the Bureau of Meteorology regarding real-time data, weather prediction, the new granular network, ongoing live feed.
- Construction and trialling of the virtual dam device on Council and/or volunteer-owned rainwater tanks.
- Cost/benefit analysis of active monitoring of tank levels, both to enable tailoring of management algorithms to actual conditions and as an incentive for tank owners.

STAFF COMMENT

As part of the Floodplain Mapping Project which has been undertaken, modelling of rainfall across the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters was undertaken to produce maps, which Elected Members may recall, were presented and considered by the Council at its meeting held on 4 March 2019.

As part of the Floodplain Mapping Project, the Council's consultant (Tonkin) investigated the impact of a 'virtual dam' on the First Creek and Third Creek catchments. The basis of this calculation was for every property within the respective catchments being provided with a 2,500 litre tank (which was empty at the commencement of a storm event), which provided a total of 100kl of storage for the First Creek catchment and a total of 8,200kl of storage for the Third Creek catchment.

This amount of storage capacity was found to reduce the length of peak flow by 5 seconds in First Creek and 4 minutes in Third Creek.

The cost of supplying and installing the tanks in the Third Creek catchment only, was estimated to be in excess of \$30 million.

The calculations used in the modelling were based on empty tanks which start to fill upon commencement of rain.

As part of the Motion, it is proposed that an automated controller be placed on each tank, which activates the valves so that only certain parts of rain events are captured in the tanks in an effort to maximise the detention which is provided through use of the tanks.

This concept will require advanced knowledge of rainfall patterns across the City and a computer algorithm to remotely control the valves which are installed on each tank.

The costs associated with the development of this remote network and computer algorithm are unknown, as is the time it would take to develop the algorithm.

The risks associated with the operation (and maintenance) of this system during storm events, are also unknown.

Appendix A of the Motion states that peak flows from properties could theoretically be reduced by 20% using 'virtual dams'.

In this respect, it should be noted that under the Climate Change and Development Scenario which has been modelled by Tonkin as part of the Floodplain Mapping Project, associated increases in peak flows was approximately 20% (from current flows projected to 2050), which indicates that if the 'virtual dam' concept is implemented, the Council would only be providing the current level of protection as modelled in the Climate Change and Development Scenario. In short, there is no benefit (ie. no increase in protection in 2050).

This equates to maintaining the current 1 in 5 year ARI protection for the Trinity Gardens/Stepney Valley and Joslin Valley and as such is contrary to the 1 in 100 year ARI level of protection which has been endorsed by the Council at its meeting held on 4 March 2019.

In respect to materials, as part of the design and procurement processes, suitable materials (with respect to application, durability, cost and environmental impact), will be assessed and if appropriate, will be specified and priced. These materials will be selected on a case-by-case basis.

Cr Patterson moved:

That:

- 1) *staff prepare an application for a NRM Water Sustainability Grant to undertake feasibility assessment of a virtual dam approach, based on engaging with expert groups such as the Resilient East WSUD Action Working Group, the Bureau of Meteorology and the Things Network Adelaide to provide the required expertise, and a maximum cost to Council of \$25,000 plus \$5,000 from the Smart Cities Plan for installation of a LoRa gateway at the Town Hall;*
- 2) *the drainage program for 2020-21 and onwards be reviewed in light of the results of the above, as appropriate;*
- 3) *tenders for drainage works include a requirement for use of low-carbon cement, equivalent to one credit point under the Green Star system.*

Seconded by Cr Dottore and lost.

3.3 CHAPEL STREET DRAINAGE PROJECT – SUBMITTED BY CR FAY PATTERSON

NOTICE OF MOTION: Chapel Street Drainage Project
SUBMITTED BY: Cr Fay Patterson
FILE REFERENCE: S.00232 S.05370
ATTACHMENTS: Nil

Pursuant to Regulation 12(1) of the Local Government (Procedures at Meetings) Regulations 2013, the following Notice of Motion has been submitted by Cr Fay Patterson.

NOTICE OF MOTION

That an additional \$50,000 be allocated to the Chapel Street drainage project proposed for 2019-20 to deliver an integrated traffic management and WSUD design.

REASONS IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

Chapel Street is a narrow street running between Sydenham Road and Fullarton Road, parallel to and not far south of Magill Road. The only other access to Chapel Street is via Edmund Street, which is a narrow street linking Chapel Street to Beulah Road. Despite having had some \$1 million spent on it in the form of drainage works, including new side entry pits, the street fails to drain adequately from its crest. Council's engineers have allocated some \$100,000 from the 2019-20 Roads to Recovery allocation for pavement reconstruction to address this.

Chapel Street is also subject to traffic issues that will not be addressed by the drainage project and the future Norwood Green development is expected to greatly exacerbate problems with rat-runners. Meanwhile, the NPSP Bicycle Users Group (BUG) has identified Chapel Street as part of providing a route to the River Torrens Linear Path that is otherwise poorly catered for in our City's Bicycle Plan, and has requested that Council prioritise minor traffic works in Chapel Street to improve cycling conditions along it as a priority project.

An integrated traffic management/ drainage project would allow more cost-efficient delivery of the drainage and traffic management works, as two sets of traffic management would otherwise be required and parts of the pavement instated for the drainage project to be demolished for a traffic management project – which would attract criticism from locals. An integrated design would also enable WSUD features to be considered more broadly, which may enable the problematic drainage to be dealt with more effectively and enable additional greening to be introduced into the street.

The traffic engineer staff position proposed in the 2019-20 budget gives capacity for an integrated traffic management/ drainage scheme to be designed in-house, followed by consultation. Although this may add some delay to the drainage project, it is also the case that weather would be an impediment to delivering the project in a timely way during the winter months.

Drainage and traffic management issues are discussed in more detail in the following pages, but the intent of the Motion is to allocate sufficient funds additional to the Roads to Recovery funding to enable an integrated traffic management/ drainage scheme to be delivered in the 2019-20 financial year. The proposed funding is commensurate with the expected size and complexity of the scheme, however there may be some ability to seek grant funding for the WSUD or greening elements, as far as these are additional to the Roads to Recovery funding.

Drainage problem

Council engineers have investigated the site and identified subsidence of the road surface leading to ponding of stormwater runoff. The grades are multiple and complicated at the crest of Chapel Street, leading to the unusual situation of water ponding at a high point.

In an earlier conversation regarding TreeNet Inlets, a City of Salisbury engineer noted that they are changing their practice away from standard pavement reconstructions in similar circumstances, because of the difficulty in ensuring the designed grades are actually delivered and the potential need to repeat the process if the ponding is not addressed. Instead, they are placing TreeNet Inlets (including under driveways) to drain actual ponding points. This has been found to be both more reliable and less expensive.

It is understood that NPSP's drainage investigations have considered TreeNet Inlets, however there are constraints due to the maturity of tree plantings and lack of footpath width. Other WSUD devices could only be accommodated within the carriageway, which is not possible in the absence of a scheme that reallocates part of the road surface e.g. to traffic management devices.

Stormwater runoff volumes on Chapel Street are relatively high as most buildings on the northern side of the street are large commercial buildings that drain into Chapel Street. This increases the likely occurrence and severity of ponding if grade issues remain.

Existing rat-running

A left-hand turn arrow from Magill Road into Sydenham Road encourages traffic to rat-run through this part of Norwood as an alternative to using Magill Road to reach Fullarton Road. Some of this traffic is choosing to use Chapel Street in preference to Sydenham Road/ Beulah Road, probably to avoid the need to decelerate at the Sydenham Road/ Beulah Road roundabout and left-turn queues at both the roundabout and at Beulah Road when entering Fullarton Road.

Chapel Street is so narrow that no parking is permitted on the northern side, which (ironically) encourages rat-running traffic to adopt relatively high speeds, especially as there is little danger of encountering local traffic as it is a quiet local street.

While a simple solution could potentially be to make Chapel Street one-way eastbound, requiring the installation of no traffic management devices, this is unlikely to be popular with traders as it would make navigation to their premises more difficult, with access only via Edmund Street. Residents might also find parallel parking on the right-hand side of the street intimidating, at least in concept. This idea has not been tested with residents or traders.

On the other hand, a scheme based around traffic management devices is eminently possible, would enable greenery to be introduced in the street and allow WSUD treatments to be included.

Norwood Green development

Chapel Street is also located directly opposite Stephen Street, which will be the main access for residents and service vehicles for Norwood Green. It is currently a one-way street, allowing westbound movements only, but will be reconstructed to provide two-way access under the development proposal. The narrower eastern section of the street will remain one-way.

Therefore, all residential traffic from Norwood Green will exit onto Sydenham Road, directly across from Chapel Street. Residents of Chapel Street state that residents of the recent townhouse development behind the Alma Hotel, whose garages face onto Stephen Street, have been observed using Chapel Street as a through route. Norwood Green residents are therefore expected to do the same unless traffic management is implemented to prevent this.

NPSP BUG has suggested that if Chapel Street were clearly indicated as a bicycle route, in conjunction with discouraging vehicular access of Chapel Street, this could encourage new Norwood Green residents to consider cycling instead of driving to work.

Bicycle route

While bicycle lanes exist on Fullarton Road, there is no low-stress connection between Norwood and St Peters. NPSP's Bicycle Plan proposes Trinity Street as a route between North Terrace and Richmond Street, via Harrow Road. This is a circuitous route involving backtracking and the use of footpaths on North Terrace, while achieving bicycle lanes in the eastern section of Richmond Street will be difficult.

NPSP BUG instead proposes Chapel Street as part of a preferred low-stress cycling route. This essentially uses Edmund Street as an alternative to Fullarton Road from Beulah Road to Chapel Street, then using Chapel Street to Fullarton Road, where the eastern (Mitre 10) footpath is wide compared to other footpaths in the area and would allow access to the Magill Road traffic signals to cross both Magill Road and Fullarton Road.

The onward route via Baliol Street, Pembroke Street and Eton Lane is quiet and direct, and joins the western end of Richmond Street in an area where it would be easy to achieve bicycle lanes.

A resident in Eton Lane has requested improvements in Eton Lane for the benefit of pedestrians and cyclists. This could easily be achieved through signage or, less easily but no more expensively, through a change in speed limit and status by designating Eton Lane as a Shared Zone.

STAFF COMMENT

The works proposed to be undertaken in Chapel Street, Norwood in 2019-2020, involve the re-construction of 250 metres of the existing pavement, due to the failure of the existing pavement. The total length of Chapel Street is approximately 400 metres.

As a result of the failure of the pavement, the surface of Chapel Street has become undulated and as a consequence, stormwater ponds across the full width of the section of road surface which is proposed to be re-constructed.

As part of the re-construction of the pavement, the road will be re-shaped and sections of the existing kerb and watertable will be re-graded to improve surface drainage.

The appropriateness of Treenet inlets will be considered as part of the detail design as a WSUD treatment. In this respect, it should be noted that the use of Treenet inlets in isolation, is not considered to be a solution to the cause of the failure of the pavement and subsequent ponding of water.

In respect to traffic management issues, any changes which may be contemplated, must take into consideration the consequent implications on the wider road network. This would include consultation with residents and property owners in Chapel Street and the local community.

Given the organisation's current project workload, traffic management issues associated with the Motion will need to be prioritised and cannot realistically be undertaken this calendar year.

In respect to funding, of the total Roads-to-Recovery funding which is received by the Council, approximately \$360,000 (subject to final design and tender) has been allocated to the Chapel Street project. Given the reporting requirements associated with Roads-to-Recovery reporting, it is recommended that the re-construction of the failed section of Chapel Street proceed this financial year.

Staff have not been able to cost the various items which are contemplated by the Motion and as such, the allocation of \$50,000, as proposed in the Motion, cannot be verified as being sufficient to implement all of the components identified in the Motion.

Cr Patterson sought leave of the meeting to make a Personal Explanation in relation to Item 3.3.
The meeting granted leave for Cr Patterson to make a Personal Explanation.

Cr Fay Patterson's Personal Explanation

Summary of Personal Explanation:

The motion tonight includes a description of Chapel Street's role as a bike route. This information came from NPSP Bicycle Users Group or BUG. I am a Member of the BUG, which I wish to disclose as this may be perceived as a conflict of interest. I will be staying in the Chamber and voting on the Item.

Cr Patterson moved:

That an additional \$50,000 be allocated to the Chapel Street drainage project proposed for 2019-20 to deliver an integrated traffic management and WSUD design.

The motion lapsed for want of a seconder.

4. STAFF REPORTS

Cr Minney moved:

That Item 4.4 be brought forward for consideration.

Seconded by Cr Callisto and carried.

4.4 2020 SOUTH AUSTRALIAN VOCAL EISTEDDFOD

REPORT AUTHOR: General Manager, Governance & Community Affairs
GENERAL MANAGER: Chief Executive Officer
CONTACT NUMBER: 8366 4549
FILE REFERENCE: S.05238
ATTACHMENTS: A

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to present a request which has been received from the organisers of the *South Australia Vocal Eisteddfod* regarding the *2020 South Australia Vocal Eisteddfod* for the Council's consideration.

BACKGROUND

The organisers of the *South Australia Vocal Eisteddfod* (the Eisteddfod), have approached the Council to request sponsorship and support of the Eisteddfod which is proposed to be held in 2020 for the first time.

The objective of the Eisteddfod is *'to celebrate and nurture SA talent, provide professional mentorship from industry professionals, and provide professional performance opportunities'* for young people aged 12 to 24 years.

Based upon this objective, the Council has been advised that the Eisteddfod aims to provide an opportunity for potential young artists to develop performance skills and industry and provide opportunities for South Australian young people to pursue a career in the Arts, including original song writers to perform their compositions where there have previously been limited opportunities.

The organisers have contacted the Council requesting that the Council provide sponsorship of \$20,000.00 for the inaugural Eisteddfod to be held from 3 April 2020 to 5 April 2020.

A copy of the proposal is contained within **Attachment A**.

RELEVANT STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & POLICIES

The relevant objectives contained in CityPlan 2030 are:

Outcome 2: Cultural Vitality

1. *An artistic, creative, cultural and visually interesting community*

Strategy 1.1

Use the arts to enliven the public realm and create a 'sense of place'.

Strategy 1.2

Provide opportunities and facilities for creative expression for people of all backgrounds, ages and abilities.

Strategy 1.3

Attract and support cultural and creative organisations, businesses and individuals.

In addition to the objectives contained within CityPlan 2030, the Council's Youth Development Strategy focuses on four (4) key areas including:

3. *Arts and Culture – Providing opportunities for young people to showcase talent.*

FINANCIAL AND BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

The cost for the Council to participate in the 2020 Eisteddfod as a Strategic Partner is \$20,000 (cash sponsorship).

The Council has not allocated funding for this event as part of the draft 2019-2020 Budget.

EXTERNAL ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

Not Applicable.

SOCIAL ISSUES

The Council is committed to providing opportunities for young people to contribute to the arts and participate in events which expose young people to new skills. The Eisteddfod will provide opportunities for young people to develop their skills and expertise in their chosen genre.

Support for the event will demonstrate the Council's commitment to the strategies and objectives set out in the Council's *Youth Development Strategy*.

CULTURAL ISSUES

Not Applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Not Applicable.

RESOURCE ISSUES

In the event the Council did determine to support the proposal, the Council's Youth Development Officer, Events Coordinators and Communications Officer will assist the Event Organisers with event logistics and promotional activities.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Should the Council determine to support the proposal the Event Organisers will be required to provide to the Council a Risk Management Plan and the appropriate insurance arrangements.

CONSULTATION

- **Elected Members**
Not Applicable.
- **Community**
Not Applicable.
- **Staff**
Not Applicable.
- **Other Agencies**
Not Applicable.

DISCUSSION

The inaugural South Australian Vocal Eisteddfod is proposed to be held from 3 – 5 April 2019, in the Norwood Concert Hall. The three (3) three day event focuses will have a contemporary approach to vocal and performance development for singers and voice users aged between 12-24 years.

The event aims to provide an opportunity for young people to develop their skills focussing on singer/songwriter, jazz, musical theatre, pop, choral, public speaking, slam poetry and beatboxing.

The event will feature the following components:

- a competition on the Friday and Saturday;
- education workshops on the Sunday; and
- a finale concert on the Sunday.

The South Australian Vocal Eisteddfod (the organisers), are a not for profit organisation which is made up of a Committee of respected industry professionals who represent various vocal genres and/or areas of expertise.

Information regarding the Committee Members is contained within Attachment A.

Young people from across the State will be invited to participate in the Eisteddfod and will be provided with professional mentorship from industry professionals and professional performance experience.

Whilst an annual Schools Rock Eisteddfod (a series of dance and drama events) ran for thirty years (the last event was held in 2010) in held in South Australia, an eisteddfod focusing on vocals has not been conducted previously.

In addition to any sponsorship obtained for the Eisteddfod, the events will be ticketed to assist with the costs associated with the event and additional funding through grants will be sourced.

As stated previously, the Council has not allocated funds for this type of proposal as part of the draft 2019-2020 Budget.

Whilst supporting the inaugural 2020 Eisteddfod aligns with the strategies and objectives as set out in the Council's Youth Development Strategy and provides an opportunity for the Council to support an event focussed on the development of young people in the area of vocals, which is an area the Council has not previously focussed on (ie the Council's CANVAS program focuses on film and art), an investment of \$20,000 is significant when it has not been considered as part of the Council's annual budget process.

On this basis, it is recommended that the Council advises the organisers of the Eisteddfod, that whilst the Council supports the proposal, the Council is not in a position to provide cash sponsorship of the event as part of its 2019-2020 Budget.

Notwithstanding this, the Council could provide assistance to the organisers by waiving the hire fee associated with the use the Norwood Concert Hall and by assisting with the promotion of the Eisteddfod.

OPTIONS

The Council can choose to support the 2020 *South Australian Vocal Eisteddfod* or it can choose not to support the 2020 *South Australian Vocal Eisteddfod*.

CONCLUSION

The Council has supported a number of external events in the City including the Adelaide Fringe Festival, SALA, the Adelaide Youth Film Festival, Antique Walkabout, all of which are organised by external agencies.

COMMENTS

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Council thanks the organisers of the *South Australian Vocal Eisteddfod* for the opportunity to partner with the 2020 *Australian Vocal Eisteddfod* to be held from 3-5 April 2020, however the Council is not in a position to provide cash sponsorship for the 2020 Eisteddfod.
 2. That the Council advises the organisers that the Council agrees to waive the fee associated with the use of the Norwood Concert Hall for the Sponsor the 2020 *Australian Vocal Eisteddfod* and will assist with promotional activities for the Eisteddfod.
-

Cr Minney moved:

1. *That the Council thanks the organisers of the South Australian Vocal Eisteddfod for the opportunity to partner with the 2020 Australian Vocal Eisteddfod to be held from 3-5 April 2020, however the Council is not in a position to provide cash sponsorship for the 2020 Eisteddfod.*
2. *That the Council advises the organisers that the Council agrees to waive the fee associated with the use of the Norwood Concert Hall for the Sponsor the 2020 Australian Vocal Eisteddfod and will assist with promotional activities for the Eisteddfod.*

Seconded by Cr Dottore and carried unanimously.

4.1 DRAFT 2019-2020 ANNUAL BUSINESS PLAN– CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS

REPORT AUTHOR: General Manager, Corporate Services
GENERAL MANAGER: Chief Executive Officer
CONTACT NUMBER: 8366 4585
FILE REFERENCE: S/05565
ATTACHMENTS: A - B

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to present for the Council's consideration, the submissions which have been received on the Draft 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan.

BACKGROUND

As required by Section 123 of the *Local Government Act 1999* (the Act), the Council must have an Annual Business Plan and Budget (the Plan) for each financial year and the community must be given an opportunity to comment on that Plan.

At the Council Meeting held on 6 May 2019, the Council endorsed the Draft 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan, as required by the Act, for release for community consultation.

RELEVANT STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & POLICIES

The Council's Long-term Strategic directions are outlined in the *City Plan 2030 – Shaping our Future*. The Draft Plan and supporting Draft 2019-2020 Budget (Budget), set out the proposed services and programs and initiatives for the 2019-2020 Financial Year and explains how the Council intends to finance its continuing services, programs and initiatives which are to be undertaken during the year.

The Council's Long-term Financial Plan (LTFP), is a key document in the Councils Planning Framework. It is the primary financial management tool which links the Councils Strategic Plan, *City Plan 2030 – Shaping our Future*, Whole-of-Life Assets Management Plans and the Annual Business Plan and Budget.

The adoption of the Draft 2019-2020 Plan will, assist with the Council achieving its goals and objectives as set out in the suite of Strategic Planning documents set out above.

FINANCIAL AND BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

If the Council chooses to amend the Draft Plan as a result of its consideration of the submissions, there may be financial implications on the Draft Budget. These will be determined following the consideration of the submissions.

EXTERNAL ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

SOCIAL ISSUES

Nil.

CULTURAL ISSUES

Nil.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Nil.

RESOURCE ISSUES

Nil.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Nil.

CONSULTATION

- **Elected Members**

Elected Members have been involved throughout the preparation of the Draft Plan and Budget and have considered the various components of the Draft Plan and made decisions as appropriate.

- **Community**

The community through the process of public consultation on the Draft Plan have input into the final form of the Draft Plan.

- **Staff**

The review of the Operating Expenditure and Special Projects and the draft Annual Business Plan process has been completed with the involvement of the Chief Executive Officer, General Managers and the various responsible officers.

- **Other Agencies**

Not Applicable.

DISCUSSION

At the Council Meeting held on 6 May 2019, the Council approved the Draft Plan for release for community consultation, subject to any editorial changes as authorised by the Chief Executive Officer.

The Draft Budget, which has been released for consultation in conjunction with the Annual Business Plan, has been based on a rate revenue increase of 3.75%, which at the time, translated to an Average Residential Rate increase of 1.87% and an Average Commercial Rate increase of 3.43%.

Key aspects of the Draft Budget are set out in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1: DRAFT BUDGET

	Public Consultation
Rate Revenue Increase	3.75%
Average Residential Rate Increase (based on Week 45 valuations)	1.87%
Operating Surplus *	\$0.775 million
Underlying Operating Surplus *	\$1.248 million
Expenditure on continuing services and programs (excluding NRM Levy)	\$41.305 million
Expenditure on new initiatives and strategic operating projects (including 2018-2019 Carry-forward projects)	\$1.771 million
Total Capital Works Program (including 2018-2019 Carry-forward projects)	\$21.384 million
Non- Rate Operating Revenue	\$9.137 million
Net General Rate Revenue (excluding NRM Levy)	\$34.572 million
NRM Levy **	\$1.376 million
Capital Grant Funding	\$4.113 million

* Includes Carry forward project expenditure and share of Regional Subsidiaries.

** The Council is acting as a revenue collector for the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Board in this regard and does not retain this revenue.

A copy of the draft Plan which was released for consultation is contained in **Attachment A**.

Public Consultation

Pursuant to Section 123 (3) and (4) of the Act, a Public Notice was published in the Messenger Press, advising citizens that:

- the Council's Draft Annual Business Plan was be available for comment;
- written feedback was to be received by 5pm, Wednesday 29 May 2019.; and
- a public meeting will be held on Wednesday 29 May 2019 in the Mayor's Parlour at 7pm

Promotion of the Community Consultation also included:

- a News Item on the Council's website at www.npsp.sa.gov.au;
- an article distributed via the Councils Electronic Direct Mail;
- an article distributed via the Councils Facebook Page; and
- A4 posters displayed at the Council Buildings.

The Draft Plan, was also available for viewing at the Norwood Town Hall and at each of the Council's Libraries. Interested citizens could also download a copy of the Draft Plan from the Council's website.

Interested citizens were provided with the opportunity to provide feedback and comments on the Draft 2019-2020 Plan via the following methods:

- completing an on-line form via the Council's website;
- completing a hard copy Feedback Form, which was available at the Reception Foyer at the Norwood Town Hall and at each of the Council's Customer Service Centres;
- email: ABPConsultation@npsp.sa.gov.au; or
- write to the Council, attention to:
General Manager, Corporate Services
City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters
PO Box 204,
KENT TOWN SA 5071

Nine (9) written submissions were received by the closing date for written submission (5.00 pm on 29 May 2019). Two (2) verbal submissions were received at the Public Meeting, which was held on the 29 May 2018. It should be noted that one (1) verbal submission which was received related to the written submission regarding the installation of Automated External Defibrillator's (AED's) on The Parade.

A copy of the written submissions received is contained in **Attachment B**.

Comments which have been provided by staff in respect to the written submissions are provided below;

**1. Comments on the 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan
Submitted by Adelaide Summer Orchestra**

Submission:

The Adelaide Summer Orchestra is requesting that the Council reconsider the purchase of a 7ft Grand Piano for the Norwood Concert Hall. The Adelaide Summer Orchestra in their submission has suggested the Council purchase an alternative brand at a lower price due to its limited exposure in South Australia.

Staff Comment:

The Council's preferred piano tuner has assessed the existing piano to be in good working order. However, it is acknowledged that while the existing piano is suitable for a venue such as the Norwood Concert Hall, it is not the ultimate Grand Piano.

As previously advised, with respect to the operations of the Norwood Concert Hall, the purchase of a new grand piano, is not considered to be a priority at this stage.

It should be noted that should the Council choose to fund the purchase of the new Grand Piano, the current terms of use by the Norwood Symphony Orchestra, which include free hire, will need to be re-considered, other hirers are charged \$400 per hour for the use of the existing piano.

**2. Comments on the Draft 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan.
Submitted by Mr Peter Lorimer**

Submission:

Mr Lorimer's submission requests that the Council give consideration to the installation of two (2) AED's on The Parade for the use by members of the public, Council staff or others in the event of a person suffering a cardiac arrest.

Staff Comment:

Elected Members may recall that in January 2019, Mr Lorimer contacted Elected Members presenting his proposal to install two (2) public accessible AED's along The Parade. At that time, Elected Members were advised that while Council has not previously considered the installation of public access (24/7) AED units, the merits of the proposal are well understood by Council staff. As such, the Council staff commenced researching a business case to fund the installation of public access AED's. As part of this research, it was identified that the installation of the AED's met the criteria for qualification for funding from the *Local Government Association Mutual Liability Scheme* (LGAMLS) via the Scheme's Risk Incentive Program. A funding application has been submitted and a response is expected from the LGAMLS by 12 June 2019.

It should be noted that AED's are installed in all of the Council's staffed buildings and venues (i.e. Norwood Town Hall, Libraries and Swimming Centres).

**3. Comments on the 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan.
Submitted by Norwood Residents Association**

Submission:

The Norwood Residents Association expressed support for the Council to keep Council rates as low as possible and the improvement in infrastructure, in particular the projects relating to footpaths and storm water management.

In its submission, the Norwood Residents Association expressed their support for the installation of AED's along The Parade.

Staff Comment:

As previously advised, the Council has submitted a funding application for the installation of AED's in The Parade.

**4. Comments on the 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan.
Submitted by Payneham Norwood Union Football Club**

Submission:

The Payneham Norwood Union Football Club expressed their support for the development of Women's Facilities at Payneham Oval

Staff Comment:

The Council is, subject to funding support from the Federal and or State Government, committed to the development of the Women's' Facilities at the Payneham Oval. To date, the Council has lodged three (3) funding submissions, however these have been unsuccessful. A further submission will be lodged in the next round of the State Government Recreation and Open Space Grant Program.

**5. Comments on the 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan.
Submitted by Kensington Residents Association**

Submission:

The Kensington Residents Association has expressed concern that;

- the Hydrological Study of Second Creek in Borthwick Park, which was funded as part of the 2018-2019 is yet to commence; and
- the 2019-2020 Budget has minimal funding for projects to be undertaken in Kensington and therefore requests that the Council allocated funding within the 2019-2020 Budget to undertake remediation of the lawn area in Borthwick Park.

Staff Comment:

Hydrological Study of Second Creek

The Hydrological Study of Second Creek could only be addressed once all of the City wide floodplain mapping (and assessment of projects) was completed.

The hydrology issues associated with the proposal to create a “beach “ area in Second Creek, has implications for the rest of the Reserve and for Second Creek and therefore, any issues need to be understood and resolved in the first instance, as this is the precursor to the preparation of a master plan for the Reserve. Given the work undertaken as part of the City-wide floodplain mapping, Mr Schalk, from Tonkin, has been engaged to provide advice in respect to the proposal and to the hydrological issues associated with this.

Advice from Mr Schalk is expected within the next couple of weeks and upon receipt of the advice, the matter will be reviewed and a report prepared for the Council’s consideration.

Remediation of Grassed Area

The remediation works which have been requested, can be accommodated within the draft 2019-2020 Reserve Maintenance Budget and as such, there is no need to make a specific allocation for this work.

**6. Comments on the 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan.
Submitted by Mrs Pauline Cree**

Submission:

Mrs Cree’s has requested that the Council include funding, within the 2019-2020 Budget for the first stage of the St Peters Street Streetscape Upgrade Project, as set out in the Long Term Financial Plan.

Staff Comment:

Staff are currently in the process of finalising the Concept Plan for St Peters Street, which will be presented to the Council in August/September this year for endorsement to release the concept for community consultation. Given the number of reserves and streetscape upgrade priorities which the Council has already endorsed, it is proposed that detail design will be undertaken in 2020-2021.

If the Council resolves to include the detail design in the 2019-2020 Budget, a funding allocation of approximately \$80,000 will be required, with work associated with the detailed design (not construction) commencing in the later half of the 2019-2020 Financial year.

7. Comments on the 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan.

Submitted by Ms Jill Woodlands, Ms Peta Montgomery, Ms Julia Winefield

Submission:

The written submission requests that in respect to the projects included in the Draft Plan, the Council;

- strengthens' its commitment to climate change by investing in projects that mitigate against the impacts of climate change; and
- increase its commitment to the tree planting program.

In addition, the commitment in the Draft 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget, the submission has requested that the Council consider the following;

- undertaking a tree canopy planning project to provide enhanced tree cover;
- consider implementing, where feasible, measures such as retrofitting of street trees into stormwater treatment bio-retention planter boxes;
- introducing a Adopt a tree program;
- providing programs that help the community grow its own food; and
- conserving trees on private lands, in particular significant trees.

Staff Comment

Commitment to Climate Change

The Council's commitment to responding to the effects of climate change is reflected through *Resilient East*, a regional partnership between State and Local Government to deliver a coordinated response to climate change and by sharing information, resources and responsibilities.

In March 2017, Campbelltown City Council, the Cities of Adelaide, Burnside, Norwood Payneham & St Peters, Prospect, Tea Tree Gully, Unley, the Town of Walkerville and the Government of South Australia, signed a [Sector Agreement](#) for the [Resilient East Regional Climate Change Adaptation Plan](#) showing commitment in working together to achieve integrated sustainability outcomes. Achievements across the region include the hosting of a community awareness event *Hot, Hot, Hot*, a regional heat mapping and canopy cover analysis, tree tagging, water sensitive urban design (WSUD) projects and research, community recognition through the Sustainable Gardens Awards and urban forest strategies.

Street Tree Planting Program

The current Street Tree Planting Program which commenced in 2018-2019, aims to plant an additional 100 trees each year over the next three years. These plantings in addition to the 350 trees currently planted annually as part of the Council's standard tree planting program. The location of the additional trees has taken into consideration recent urban heat island mapping provided by the i-Tree canopy analysis which has identified where the greatest need for trees is.

Following the completion of the program, the Council will have achieved its *CityPlan 2030* target of 'increasing' the number of street trees by 1.3% with the 2016 street tree level as the baseline.

Tree Canopy Planning Project

As part of the Draft Budget, the Council committed to the preparation of a Tree Management Policy and Strategy. The issue of Tree canopy will be taken into account in developing the Tree Management Policy and Strategy.

Retrofitting of Street Trees into Stormwater Treatment Bio-Retention Planter Boxes

As part of the 2019-2020 Capital Works Program, funding has been included to trial Treenet kerb inlets as a way to remove low flow and first flush stormwater from streets into a “wet sump” located in the verge, where stormwater is available for street trees. The overall principles are the same as the suggestion regarding water quality and tree health, however there is no flow of stormwater through media that requires maintenance by the Council, which reduces to ongoing cost to the Council.

The retro fitting of a storm water treatment bio retention planter box around existing street trees to provide additional soil moisture and improved tree health could be counterproductive if installed near established trees, as any infrastructure works around the base of a tree have the potential to cause damage to a tree by way of root system damage or damage to a stem or trunk that can cause decline in health resulting in eventual shut down of the tree system.

Excavations required to install new grey infrastructure at the base of, or in close proximity to street trees often requires significant soil disturbance and the pruning and removal of tree roots. It should be noted that 90% of a trees roots are located within the top 600mm of soil and that existing street trees have shallow roots extending in an east-west orientation along existing kerbing and grey infrastructure with remaining structural and feeder roots growing in semi-circular orientation away from the kerb water table/roadway, underneath footpaths and occasionally into surrounding yards and reserves where there may be a moisture source. It is a common misconception that trees have a tap root providing moisture and nutrients to the growing system.

Soil disturbance and excavation around established trees within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) should be avoided unless absolutely necessary therefore the retrofitting of WSUD using this method must be done carefully to prevent damage to established trees and is better suited to larger projects where new trees are to be planted following completion of the civil work.

Adopt a Tree Program

With respect to new street tree plantings, the Council undertakes the watering of newly planted street trees for a period of three (3) years to ensure the effective establishment of the new street tree. With respect to the suggested Adopt a Tree Program, the Council introduced a similar initiative some years ago and whilst some citizens responded to the call for interest in this initiative, the program was not successful. An alternative approach would be to simply make residents aware of the benefits of looking after newly planted street trees.

Provide Programs that Help the Community Grow Its Own Food

The Council runs a biennial Sustainable Garden Awards which recognises and celebrates the growing importance and prevalence of sustainable gardening and landscaping.

As part of the Sustainable Garden Awards, the Council provides an extensive range of free workshops hosted by sustainable gardening experts who will provide tips, tricks and insights into building sustainable gardens, veggie patches and homes.

Conservation of Trees on Private Lands

This has been discontinued.

**8. Comments on the 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan.
Submitted by Mr Nigel Saunders**

Submission:

Mr Saunders considers level of financial commitment the Council has made within the 2019-2020 Budget to maintain the Council's infrastructure is appropriate, however Mr Saunders does not support the differential rate which is applied to non-residential properties.

In addition, Mr Saunders has requested that the non-residential properties be allowed to participate in the Council's hard waste collection.

Staff Comment

Differential Rate

Pursuant to Section 153 of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Council can impose a general rate on all rateable land/or a differential rate based on location of land and or the use to which the land is put. The Council, along with many other Councils, declare a differential rate to non-residential land uses.

Should the Council wish to re-consider the application of the Differential rate, the Council's rating policy would need to be reviewed, with any proposed policy change being subject to community consultation.

It should be noted that the Council does invest some of these funds into economic development which includes marketing and promoting of the various precincts.

Hard Waste Collection

The Council's hard waste collection system is a household service since its commencement in 1998 and as such, has been consistently restricted to residential properties. This is a typical approach across metropolitan Councils.

Waste generated by commercial properties is considered an operational business cost and is expected to be managed by the business. The Council's Hard Waste Collection service is not equipped to receive commercial quantities of waste from commercial properties and a large portion of commercial type waste is not permitted as part of the system, for example wooden pallets, tyres, motor oil, chemicals, liquids, building and construction material and car parts etc. Similarly, the rate of generation of commercial waste would typically require a much more frequent collection regime than once or twice a year and therefore, the proposal to extend to non-residential properties is not supported.

**9. Comments on the 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan.
Submitted by Mr Ian Radbone**

Verbal Submission

In a verbal submission made at the Public Meeting held on 29 May 2019, Mr Radbone requested that due to the residential development at the Caroma Site, the Council considers the installation of bike facilities in Chapel Street, Norwood

Staff Comments

As Elected Members will recall, the development of a Bicycle Boulevard along Beulah Road, Norwood, between Portrush Road and Fullarton Road, is one of the priority infrastructure actions arising from the Council's City-wide Cycling Plan.

Beulah Road is a priority route used by cyclists and aligns with the priorities of adjoining Councils for cycling accessibility and State Government objectives for connectivity and safety for cyclists in the east. Given the close proximity of Chapel Street to Beulah Road, the installation of additional cycling facilities in Chapel Street is not supported.

Draft Budget

Since releasing the draft 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget for consultation, there have been a number of decisions and a review of original submissions which have been undertaken which impact on the Draft Budget.

In addition to any changes that the Council determines to incorporate into the Draft Budget as a result of the submissions which have been received, the following amendments have been made to the Draft Budget.

- Roads-to-Recovery Program

The Federal Government has announced an increased funding allocation to its Roads- to-Recovery Program. As a result, the Council's allocation has been increased from \$362,872 to \$453,872 per annum for the next four years.

- Regional Subsidiaries Budget

The Council has now received the Draft 2019-2020 Annual Business Plans and Budgets from the four (4) Regional Subsidiaries (i.e. East Waste, Highbury Landfill Authority, Eastern Health Authority and ERA Water). A summary of the consequent impacts on the Council's draft Budget is set out below:

- The Eastern Health Authority have budgeted for an Operating Deficit of \$28,000 for the 2019-2020 Financial Year. The Council's share of the budgeted Operating Deficit is \$8,924.
- East Waste is budgeting for an Operating Surplus of \$137,000. The Council's share of the budgeted Operating Surplus is \$19,591.
- ERA Water is budgeting for an Operating Deficit of \$713,000. The Council's share of the budgeted Operating Deficit is \$238,000.
- The Highbury Landfill Authority is budgeting for an Operating Surplus of \$22,137, resulting from the anticipated reduction in the post closure provision. The Council's share of the budgeted Operating Surplus is \$8,943. In addition, the Council will be required to make a Capital Contribution to Highbury Landfill Authority of \$80,714 as its contribution to the Post-Closure Provision.

As a result of the respective Regional Subsidiaries budgets, the Council will record within its Draft Budget a net loss in Joint Ventures of \$218,390, an increase of \$83,190 on the Draft Budget which was released for consultation. It should be noted, that other than the Capital Contribution to the Highbury Landfill Authority, the Council is not required to fund any of the Operating Deficits associated with the respective Regional Subsidiaries.

As a result of the above, the Draft Operating Surplus (based on a rate revenue increase of 3.75%) is \$784,000, a \$9,000 increase on the Operating Surplus of \$775,000, as presented in the draft Plan and Budget which was released for community consultation.

OPTIONS

The Council can incorporate all, none or some of the proposals contained in the submissions into the Draft 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget.

The recommended actions in respect to each of the submissions are contained within each of the staff comments within the Discussion Section of this report.

CONCLUSION

The Draft 2018-2019 Budget is a future focused and financially responsible proposal that has been developed to ensure the Council can maintain the service standards for its existing services while at the same time ensuring new initiatives identified to support the delivery of the Strategic Objectives outlined in the Councils' *City Plan 2030*, receive appropriate funding.

The Draft 2018-2019 Budget and funding requirements have been balanced with ensuring that the community does not face significant increases in their annual rates contribution now and into the future and balances the demand for services and infrastructure with the community's capacity to pay.

The Draft 2018-2019 Annual Business Plan and Budget contributes to the Council's broader strategic objectives but also ensures that the Council's long term financial objective of managing its financial resources in a sustainable and equitable manner is achieved.

COMMENTS

If Elected Members have any questions or require clarification in relation to specific budget items, and/or any issues raised in this report, do not hesitate to contact the General Manager, Corporate Services, Sharon Perkins on 8366 4585, prior to the meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the submissions which have been received in respect to the Draft 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan, be received and noted and where appropriate, the Draft 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget be amended for consideration and final adoption by the Council at the Council meeting scheduled to be held on 1 July 2019.
 2. That the citizens and organisations who have made written submissions in respect to the Draft 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan, be thanked and advised of the Council's decision in respect to their submissions.
 3. The Council notes that a further report in respect to the adoption of the Draft 2019-2020 Budget will be prepared for the Council's consideration at its meeting to be held on 1 July 2019.
-

Cr Minney moved:

1. *That the submissions which have been received in respect to the Draft 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan, be received and noted and where appropriate, the Draft 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan and Budget be amended, with the inclusion of an allocation of up to \$100,000 for the purchase of a Grand Piano for the Norwood Concert Hall for consideration and final adoption by the Council at the Council meeting scheduled to be held on 1 July 2019.*
2. *That the citizens and organisations who have made written submissions in respect to the Draft 2019-2020 Annual Business Plan, be thanked and advised of the Council's decision in respect to their submissions.*
3. *The Council notes that a further report in respect to the adoption of the Draft 2019-2020 Budget will be prepared for the Council's consideration at its meeting to be held on 1 July 2019.*

Seconded by Cr Callisto and carried.

4.2 Highbury Landfill Authority Draft 2019-2020 Budget

REPORT AUTHOR: General Manager, Corporate Services
GENERAL MANAGER: Chief Executive Officer
CONTACT NUMBER: 8366 4585
FILE REFERENCE: S00045
ATTACHMENTS: A

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to present to the Council the Draft 2019-2020 Highbury Landfill Authority Budget (Draft Budget) for endorsement.

BACKGROUND

The Highbury Landfill Authority (the Authority) is a Regional Subsidiary established pursuant to Section 43 of the *Local Government Act 1999*, for the purpose of facilitating the closure and post closure of the Highbury Landfill site. The City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters, together with the City of Burnside and the Town of Walkerville make up the Constituent Councils of the Authority.

Pursuant to Clause 4.4 of the Authority's Charter (the Charter), the Authority must prepare an Annual Budget.

Upon completion of the Draft Budget, pursuant to Clause 4.4.2 of the Charter, the Authority must provide the Draft Budget to the Constituent Councils for the purposes of obtaining approval from the Constituent Council's on or before 30 June.

The Annual Budget can only be adopted by the Board of the Highbury Landfill Authority, with the absolute majority approval of the Constituent Councils.

RELEVANT STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & POLICIES

Not Applicable.

FINANCIAL AND BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

The financial implications for the Council associated with the Draft Budget relate to the cash which is required to fund the required post closure works and the recognition of the Authority's Operating Result within the Council's Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Authority will require a Capital Contribution of \$200,000 from the Constituent Councils to fund the Post-Closure Provision expenditure, which includes the monitoring and site maintenance costs. This Council's share of the Capital Contribution is \$80,714.

The Council's Draft Budget will also incorporate the Councils Share (40.4%) of the Authority's projected Operating Surplus of \$22,137 with this Council's share of the surplus being \$8,943. The factors contributing to the Operating Surplus is the anticipated reduction in the value of the Post Closure Provision.

EXTERNAL ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

Not Applicable.

SOCIAL ISSUES

Not Applicable.

CULTURAL ISSUES

Not Applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Not Applicable.

RESOURCE ISSUES

Not Applicable.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Not Applicable.

CONSULTATION

- **Elected Members**
Not Applicable.
- **Community**
Not Applicable.
- **Staff**
Not Applicable.
- **Other Agencies**
Not Applicable.

DISCUSSION

The Draft Budget includes expenditure items associated with the post-closure requirements which include:

- monthly monitoring of landfill gas and annual monitoring of ground water across the landfill site;
- site maintenance, which includes ongoing maintenance for fire control, fencing and access track maintenance; and
- administration costs such as insurance, utilities, Council rates and general administration of the Authority.

The Authority is required to oversee the management of the site until a steady state of conditions in respect to the gas emissions is maintained, which could be more than 25 years.

The Post Closure Provision, relates to anticipated future liability to manage the post closure of the landfill.

Elected Members may recall that as part of the 2018-2019 Budget, the Authority undertook an Expression of Interest process to engage a consultant to undertake a review of the future use options of the Highbury Landfill site. The objectives of the Expression of Interest were to assess options for the future use of landfill, in order to reduce the financial burden on the Constituent Councils. The Authority is currently assessing one (1) option which may provide a future income stream to the Constituent Councils. The anticipated costs to assess and progress this opportunity have been allowed for within the Draft Budget.

A copy of the Draft Budget is contained in **Attachment A**.

OPTIONS

The Council can choose to endorse or not to endorse the Draft Budget. There are no specific issues or activities which present a financial or risk management issue for this Council to take this course of action.

CONCLUSION

Nil

COMMENTS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That the Highbury Landfill Authority be advised that pursuant to Clause 4.4 of the Charter, the Council has considered and hereby approves the Authority's Draft 2019-2020 Budget.

Cr Minney moved:

That the Highbury Landfill Authority be advised that pursuant to Clause 4.4 of the Charter, the Council has considered and hereby approves the Authority's Draft 2019-2020 Budget.

Seconded by Cr Duke and carried.

4.3 COUNCIL ASSESSMENT PANEL DELEGATIONS

REPORT AUTHOR: General Manager, Urban Planning & Environment
GENERAL MANAGER: Chief Executive Officer
CONTACT NUMBER: 8366 4501
FILE REFERENCE: S/01099 S/00421
ATTACHMENTS: Nil

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to seek approval for an additional delegation to be conferred to the Council's Assessment Panel (CAP), to enable the Panel to consider and resolve proposals for the settlement of planning appeals in the Environment, Resources & Development Court (ERD Court) and the Supreme Court of South Australia, where the CAP was the decision making body for the original Development Application.

BACKGROUND

A deficiency in the CAP's delegations has been brought to the attention of staff by lawyers representing an Application in respect to a Development Application that is currently the subject of an appeal in the ERD Court.

In accordance with the delegations conferred by the Council, the Council's Assessment Panel is responsible for assessing and determining the following Applications, other than where the matter relates to a type of development that falls within Schedule 4 of the *Development Regulations 2008* or that is a complying form of development by virtue of Section 35(1b) of the *Development Act 1993*;

- any Development Application classified as Category 3, except where such Applications relate to the installation of satellite dishes, solar panels, water tanks and similar structures, for which no representations opposing the proposal have been received;
- any Development Application classified as Category 2, to which there are unresolved representations opposing the development, relating directly to the component of the development that triggered the need for public notification;
- any Development Application of a form deemed to be non-complying (not including minor alterations and additions, or the decision to proceed to notification and assessment of the application);
- any Development Application for more than two dwellings on one allotment;
- any Development Application for two dwellings on one allotment which do not meet the relevant quantitative Development Plan criteria with respect to dwelling type, site area, site frontage, site coverage, height, setbacks, car parking and private open space, unless the Development Application fails only one of those criteria and both the Manager, Development Assessment and the General Manager, Urban Planning & Environment determine that the variation is very minor in nature;
- any new dwelling in an Historic (Conservation) Zone;
- Development Applications for land division to which there is no approved related development and which does not meet the relevant quantitative Development Plan criteria with respect to site area or site frontage, unless the Development Application fails only one of those criteria and both the Manager, Development Assessment and the General Manager, Urban Planning & Environment determine that the variation is very minor in nature;
- any Development Applications that seek to vary a Development Plan Consent which has previously been issued, provided that such Applications are processed in accordance with the Council's Policy relating to 'Applications to vary a previously issued Consent', adopted by the Council on 18 January 2016;

- any Development Application, where a Council Employee or an Elected Member or, in either case, a member of their immediate family², own or have an interest³ in the property, with the following exceptions:
 - any Development Application for the installation of satellite dishes, solar panels, water tanks, and similar structures;
 - any Land Division Development Application relating to a boundary realignment or the amalgamation of allotments; and
- any other Development Application which, in the opinion of staff, should be referred to the Panel for determination.

Notes

- 1 In the event that the Development Plan contains two or more conflicting criteria, the relevant quantitative Development Plan criteria will be the higher order criteria (i.e. Policy Area criteria prevails over Zone criteria and Zone criteria prevails over City-wide criteria).**
- 2 An immediate family member for the purpose of this clause is defined as a persons parents, step-parents, siblings, spouse, children, step-children, foster children, in-laws, sibling in-laws, grandparents, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, nieces, and nephews.**
- 3 An ‘interest’ in a property for the purpose of this clause is defined as a person receiving or having a reasonable expectation of receiving a direct or indirect pecuniary benefit or a non-pecuniary benefit.**

All other Development Applications are assessed and determined by Development Assessment staff.

The CAP has historically considered proposals for the settlement of planning appeals in the Environment, Resources & Development Court (ERD Court) or Supreme Court of South Australia, where the CAP was the decision making body for the original Development Application. However, a specific delegation to reflect this is not included in the CAP’s current delegations from the Council.

Notwithstanding the fact that such a delegation is implied by virtue of the CAP being delegated to assess and determine the original Development Application, prior to an appeal being lodged against the CAP’s determination, it is considered timely to address this matter in order to avoid any unnecessary and costly legal arguments regarding the technical wording of the CAP’s delegations.

RELEVANT STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & POLICIES

Not Applicable.

FINANCIAL AND BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Not Applicable.

EXTERNAL ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

Not Applicable.

SOCIAL ISSUES

Not Applicable.

CULTURAL ISSUES

Not Applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Not Applicable.

RESOURCE ISSUES

Not Applicable.

RISK MANAGEMENT

A deficiency in the current delegations conferred to the CAP by the Council has been identified. This can be managed by providing the CAP with an additional delegation that specifically enables the CAP to consider proposals for the settlement of planning appeals in the Environment, Resources & Development Court (ERD Court) and the Supreme Court of South Australia, where the CAP was the decision making body for the original Development Application.

CONSULTATION

- **Elected Members**
Not Applicable.
- **Community**
Not Applicable.
- **Staff**
Manager, Development Assessment
- **Other Agencies**
Not Applicable.

DISCUSSION

The CAP has historically considered proposals for the settlement of planning appeals in the Environment, Resources & Development Court (ERD Court) and the Supreme Court of South Australia, where the CAP was the decision making body for the original Development Application. However, a specific delegation to reflect this is not included in the CAP's current delegations.

If this anomaly is not addressed, then consideration of all proposals for the settlement of planning appeals, irrespective of whether the CAP was the decision making body for the original Development Application, would need to be undertaken by the General Manager, Urban Planning & Environment or the Chief Executive Officer if the General Manager is unable or unwilling to exercise his or her delegation.

Such an approach does not reflect the Council's intent in providing the CAP and Development Assessment staff with respective delegations to consider development assessment matters. In addition, it is logical that proposals for the settlement of planning appeals be considered by the planning authority that assessed and determined the original Development Application.

Given the above context, it is recommended that the Council confer an additional delegation to the CAP to enable the Panel to consider proposals for the settlement of planning appeals.

OPTIONS

The Council can determine not to change the current delegations. This option is not recommended for reasons set out in the body of this report. Alternatively, the Council can determine to confer an additional delegation to the CAP, which will ensure the Panel's operations can continue in an orderly and effective manner. This option is recommended.

CONCLUSION

Nil.

COMMENTS

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION

In accordance with the delegations conferred by the Council, the Council's Assessment Panel is granted the authority to consider and resolve planning appeals in the Environment, Resources and Development Court and the Supreme Court of South Australia, where it acted as the delegate of the Council in relation to the original Development Application, which is the subject of the appeal.

Cr Dottore moved:

In accordance with the delegations conferred by the Council, the Council's Assessment Panel is granted the authority to consider and resolve planning appeals in the Environment, Resources and Development Court and the Supreme Court of South Australia, where it acted as the delegate of the Council in relation to the original Development Application, which is the subject of the appeal.

Seconded by Cr Sims and carried unanimously.

[This Item was dealt with out of sequence – Refer to Page 24 for the Minutes relating to this Item]

4.4 2020 SOUTH AUSTRALIAN VOCAL EISTEDDFOD

[This Item was dealt with out of sequence – Refer to Page 24 for the Minutes relating to this Item]

5. CLOSURE

There being no further business, the Mayor declared the meeting closed at 8.10pm.

Mayor Robert Bria

Minutes Confirmed on _____
(date)