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10 July, 2014

NOTICE OF COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with Sections 83 and 87 of the Local Government Act 1999 that a **Meeting of Council** of the City of Onkaparinga will be held on **Tuesday 15 July, 2014** at the Council Chamber at the Civic Centre, Ramsay Place, Noarlunga Centre at 7pm for the purpose of considering the items included on the attached agenda.

We recognise that the land on which we meet has considerable natural and cultural heritage, including thousands of years of traditional ownership by Kurna.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kirk Richardson".

Kirk Richardson
Chief Executive Officer (Acting)

Disclaimer: Please note that the contents of the Council Agendas have yet to be considered by Council and recommendations contained herein may be altered or changed by the Council in the process of formally making decisions of Council.



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City of Onkaparinga
Agenda for the Council meeting
to be held on 15 July 2014

Venue: Council Chamber, Civic Centre
Ramsay Place, Noarlunga Centre

Meeting commenced:

Present:

Apologies: Cr S Nash

Leave of absence: Cr W Jamieson

Absent:

Pledge:

We recognise this City's considerable natural and cultural heritage, including thousands of years of traditional ownership by Kaurna, and the more recent contribution from people either born here or who have migrated here. As we meet together, we build on this heritage by respecting and listening to each other, thinking clearly, being receptive to new ideas, speaking honestly, and deciding wisely for the current and future well-being of those we serve.

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1. Opening of meeting

2. Confirmation of minutes of the Council meeting held on Tuesday 24 June 2014 and the Special Council meeting held on 1 July 2014.

3. Adjourned business

4. Leave of absence

4.1 Leave of Absence – Cr Nash

Cr Nash has requested leave of absence from 2 July 2014 to 23 July 2014 inclusive.

5. Mayor's Communication

5.1 Mayors report 15 July 2014

Code of Conduct

Geoff Brock, Minister for Local Government is intending to review the Code of conduct for both councillors and staff.

This has come about after several approaches by members on councils and staff to both the Local Government Association and the Minister that there are areas where, because of differing interpretation, the code is problematic.

The areas under question are mandatory reporting requirements and councils ability to impose sanctions.

This is also an important opportunity to have input into a process that many have considered has gone too far in the caution direction and hence hampering some councillors and staff doing what could be considered normal work activities.

Local Government Managers Association (SA) Professional Leaders Forum

I had the opportunity to participate in a panel session along with Mayors Felicity-ann Lewis and Pat Trainor at this event. The participants are those throughout the public sector who aspire to become leaders, possibly Chief Executive Officers and this was an opportunity to discuss the traits needed for such a person.

Mayor's Cup

The Panthers play Centrals to compete for the Mayor's Cup once each football season. The last event was 21 June 2014. I didn't see any councillors there so I will share my pain with you here to say we lost again. However this time only by a few points so maybe next time.

I hosted the City of Playford Mayor, Glen Docherty and he at least felt he had a good day!

Impacts of Federal and State Government budgets

Economic overview

- The underlying cash deficit for 2013-14 is estimated at \$49.9 billion (3.1% of GDP).
- The Budget maintains large, but shrinking, deficits of \$29.8 billion in 2014-15, \$17.1 billion in 2015-16, and \$10.6 billion in 2016-17. The Government has set an objective to return the Budget to a 1% of GDP surplus over the medium-term.
- The Australian economy will grow at a lower than anticipated rate of 2.5 per cent in 2014-15, returning to trend at 3% in 2015-16.
- Unemployment is anticipated to rise to 6.25% in 2014-15.
- Inflation is anticipated to remain at 2.5% over the forward-estimates.

Government priorities

- Investing in a stronger economy by redirecting Government spending to quality investment to boost productivity and workforce participation
- **Reduce the Government's share of the economy over time** to free up resources for private investment and
- **Strengthening the Government's balance sheet by improving net financial worth over time.**

Winners – sectors

- Medical research (\$20 billion MRFF)
- Defence (bringing forward \$1.4 billion in spending from 2017-18)
- Infrastructure (\$11.6 billion Infrastructure Growth Package).

Local government funding

- The 2014-15 Budget maintains the system of payments to support local government, through Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs). FAGs will continue to comprise two components: general purpose assistance grants and untied local roads grants.
- Indexation of FAGs has been paused for the next three years. ALGA estimate this will lead to reductions in FAGs over the forward estimates of over \$925 million.
- Note: Our draft 2014-15 budget and LTFP anticipated no growth in FAGs. As such we have already budgeted for these impacts.
- In the 2014-15 year \$2,286 million will be allocated in FAGs for local government services to the community.
- For the first time in six years, no additional quarters of payments will be advanced into the current financial year.
- Note: For budgetary purposes we adjust advance payments to the year they relate therefore this change will have no impact on our 2014-15 budget.
- The additional roads funding of \$18 million per annum for South Australia ceases from 2014-15.

Impact on South Australia councils

- The Local Government Association estimate that in addition to the loss of SA's \$18 million per annum in supplementary local road funds councils will also lose about \$6 million expected growth in FAGS. *Note: Our draft 2014-15 budget and LTFP anticipated no growth in FAGS. As such we have already budgeted for the impacts of the above \$6 million loss in FAGS growth.*

Anticipated funding for South Australian councils

Program Allocation	2013-14(\$'million)	2014-15(\$'million)
Financial Assistance Grants (General Purpose component)	114.4 (a)	113.9
Financial Assistance Grants (Local Roads component)	38.6 (a)	38.6
Roads to Recovery	31.1	31.5
Supplementary Local Road funding to SA	17.5	0
Bridges to Renewal	0	(b)
Black Spots	4.7	(b)
Total	206.3	184.0

(a) Financial Assistance Grants for 2013-14 have been adjusted to take account of the early receipt of grants in 2012-13.

(b) Outcomes will depend on a competitive application process.

Source www.lga.sa.gov.au/page.aspx?u=198&t=uList&ulistId=0&c=37492

Key budget measures

Infrastructure

- An additional \$11.6 billion for the Infrastructure Growth Program.
- This includes \$5 billion to establish the Asset Recycling Scheme with the state and territory governments. This will be provided on "first come, first served basis" basis to state governments who commit to selling assets to fund new productive infrastructure. The role of Infrastructure Australia is unclear.
- Roads to Recovery to be maintained until 2018-19 at \$350 million per year with additional funding of \$350 million to be provided in 2015-16 through the Asset Recycling Scheme.
- The Bridge Renewal Program to be funded at \$60 million per year from 1 July 2014.
- Black Spots Program to continue at \$60 million per year with an extra \$100 million provided in each of 2015-16 and 2016-17 from the Asset Recycling Scheme.
- Funding for the Darlington upgrade, involving the Southern Expressway

extension along Main South Road. Works will commence in 2015 and to be completed by 2018. Plans to link FMC and Flinders University with rail services have been removed.

- \$229 million for the establishment of a National Highway Upgrade Program.

Revenue

- **Introduction of the 'Temporary Budget Repair Levy' on incomes over \$180,000** for the next three years.
- Re-introduction of fuel excise indexation from 1 July 2015.
- The fringe benefit tax rate will be increased from 47% to 49% from 1 April 2015.

Human and Social Services

- The re-introduction of 'Work for the Dole'.
- Tightening the eligibility of Family Tax Benefit B – payment no longer being received once one parent earns more than \$100,000 and once the eldest child turns six.
- Low-income single parent families to receive an annual \$750 supplement for each child aged six to twelve; introduced to offset tightening of Family Tax Benefit B.
- Pension age to be increased to 70 by 2035.
- From September 2017 onwards, the aged pension will no longer grow in line with average male weekly earnings — instead it will be indexed twice a year against inflation.
- New job-seekers under the age of 30 will be required to undertake employment and job-search activities for six months before they will be eligible for six months of support payments.
- New subsidy for employers hiring people 50 years or over.
- Tightening of assessment for some disability support pension recipients.
- The National Partnership Agreement on Certain Concessions for Pensioner Concession Card and Seniors Card Holders which provides funding to state governments to enable them to pay concessions to part pensioner concession holders has been cut. This agreement provided approximately \$27.7 million in funding for the 2013-14 financial year to cover all concessions to part pensioners in SA. It covered utilities, water and council rates.

Health

- The Specific Purpose Payments (SPPs) for health and hospitals funding agreement signed by the former Labor government has been abandoned. By 2018 this could see a reduction of over \$1 billion per annum.
- Indexation freeze on Medicare Benefit Scheme fees as well as the Medicare Levy and Private Health Insurance rebate thresholds.
- A personal contribution of \$12 per GP visit, consisting of a \$7 co-payment combined with a \$5 reduced Medicare rebate for a standard visit.
- The Medical Research Future Fund commencing 2015 and will supplement existing medical research. Savings from the introduction of the \$7 Medicare co-contribution and other changes would help build the fund until it reaches \$20 billion, expected to occur by 2023.

Education

- Permitting all higher education providers (including TAFEs, universities and private accredited institutions) to set their own course and fee structures.
- Reducing the payment threshold for the commencement of repaying Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) to national minimum wage.
- Students will contribute more to the cost of their education up from the current 40% to approximately 51%.
- **The 'Gonski' reforms to be funded for the first four years of the original six-year agreements signed with the previous Federal Government. New agreements will be negotiated with the states from 2018 and \$30 billion in savings expected to 2024-25.**

Environment

- The introduction of the Green Army at a cost of \$525 million over the next four years. Round 1 call for projects occurred in May 2014. No suitable Onkaparinga project(s) were identified at this stage.
- Funding for Emissions Reduction Fund. However program start will be slower than previous announcements with only \$1.1 billion spend in 4 years (down from \$2.55 billion). \$2.55 billion is now committed over 10 years.
- Savings of \$1.7 billion from the abolition of the clean energy measures, including the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA).
- \$150.9 million cut from research programs, including CSIRO, the National Environmental Research Program and the Australian Climate Change Science Program.
- \$2.1 million to establish Solar Towns but no funding for the 1 million solar rooftops commitment.
- Caring for our Country to be replaced with a new National Landcare Program with reductions of \$483.8 million.
- \$428.5 million savings from abolishing the National Water Commission and cuts to the Sustainable Rural Water Use and Infrastructure Program.

Business

- **\$484.2 million over five years from 2013-14 to establish the Entrepreneurs' Infrastructure Programme. The programme will focus on supporting the commercialisation of good ideas, job creation and lifting the capability of small business, the provision of market and industry information, and the facilitation of access to business management advice and skills from experienced private sector providers and researchers. It will be funded by a rationalisation of existing programs.**
- 1.5% reduction in Company Tax from 1 July 2015.

Foreign affairs, tourism and trade

- Absorption of AusAID into DFAT and major cuts to the foreign aid budget.
- Commitment to hold Australia Week promotional event in China 2016 and support for tourism industry totalling around \$12.5 million.

Indigenous Australians

- Streamlining Federal Indigenous programs from eight different agencies to sit under the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Public sector

- Reduction of the size of the Australian Public Service payroll by 16,500 over the next three years.

Disaster/emergency management

- \$15 million for the creation of the National Bushfire Mitigation Program over 3 years. No further details but LGA estimate SA may receive \$500k per annum
- Productivity Commission also undertaking inquiry into national disaster funding arrangements.

Other measures of interest to local government

- The first round of funding for the Safer Streets Program to commence in 2014-15 with \$50m over four years for local communities to implement measures including lighting and CCTV. Round 1 of Safer Communities programs has moved to invitation only stage following identification of projects in October 2013.
- Funding for Creative Partnerships Australia maintained to build private investment in the arts sector. Also \$2.8m for its matched funding, crowd funding and micro finance programs in 2014-15.
- \$100 million for the Mobile Phone Black Spots Program over 4 years. LGA have expressed interest to Department of Communications of preparing coordinated state application.
- Reducing the rate of annual growth funding to Commonwealth Home Support Program from six to three point five per cent from 1 July 2018. Impact on councils unclear as no long term funding agreements in place.
- \$200 million from 2014-15 to 2018-19 to continue the Heavy Vehicle Safety and Productivity Programme. This aims to improve productivity and safety outcomes of heavy vehicle operations across Australia, through funding infrastructure projects.

Implications for the council, our communities or our city (including any relevant action)

Direct council budget impacts

- A reduction in funding to City of Onkaparinga of around \$1 million (based on 2013-14 amounts) in 2014-15 due to the supplementary SA roads funding ceasing.

Note: We are currently reviewing which road projects would be impacted. We are also considering possibility of redirecting the approximately \$ 1 million of funding for Patapinda Bridge to cover the reduction and instead seek to secure funding for the bridge through the new Bridges Renewal Program. A redirection of funding in this way would be a one off for 2014-15 (similar to a reserve transfer). As such if alternate funding of \$1m cannot be secured permanently this option may not be financially sustainable.

- The impact of the FBT increase is likely to be less than \$50,000 per annum.
- The impact on our fuel costs due to the reintroduction of fuel excise indexation is likely to be less than \$20,000 per annum (assuming approximately 1c per litre increase in 2014-15).

Other impacts /opportunities

- The cut in supplementary road funding will also have a flow on impact to the Special Local Roads Program (SLRP) which in the past has been supported by this funding source. The SLRP is a competitive grant program for which we have submitted applications to support road upgrade projects for Plains Road, Aldinga and Blewitt Springs, Blewitt Springs in 2014/15. As the grant process is yet to be completed the impact of the supplementary roads funding cut on these applications cannot be confirmed at this stage.
- The axing of the National Partnership Agreement on Certain Concessions for Pensioner Concession Card and Seniors Card Holders will result in a \$27.7 million reduction of funding for the South Australian Government. This may have implications for pensioner concessions for council rates in 2014-15.
Note: the June 19 SA State Budget confirmed that the South Australian Government will meet the funding shortfall for 2014-15.
- The Bridges Renewal program appears a potential funding avenue for council in 2014-15. Funding guidelines and eligibility criteria have not yet been released.
- Safer Streets Program and Green Army may present opportunities in future rounds (likely 2015-16).
- Possible LGA state wide application for the Mobile Phone Black Spots Program.
- The opportunity for South Australia to access the Asset Recycling Scheme **appears dependent on the state government privatising assets. The “first come, first served basis” design of the scheme seeks to encourage states to move quickly.** However, the timing of the South Australian election cycle may disadvantage us if the state government wishes to gain a mandate at the polls to privatise assets – it potentially now needs to wait 4 years.
- Funding increases in the Roads to Recovery and Black Spots programs in 2015-16 have been identified as being linked to the Asset Recycling Scheme. It is unclear if they are also dependent on state asset sales occurring.
- Reductions in funding available for landcare, energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives may limit our capacity to deliver on-ground environmental projects. No impact for our Urban Creek Recovery Project funding agreement.
- The Budget cuts are likely to have the greatest impact within our city on low income households, those under 30 that are currently unemployed, families, pensioners, university students and people with a disability.

Elected member representation, 28 May – 8 July 2014

I thank the following elected members who have represented me over this period:

Councillor Heather Merritt

- OPAL Water Fountain presentation at Reynella East College – 30 May

Deputy Mayor Gail Kilby

- Willunga175 STARS Black Tie dinner cabaret – 21 June

EM briefings/workshops from 28 May – 8 July 2014

Events Review/Audit, 10 June 2014

Seaford District Centre, 17 June 2014

Christie Downs Masterplan, 17 June 2014

EM Induction Plan, 8 July 2014

Mayor's calendar

My activities from 28 May – 8 July 2014 are reflected in attachment 1.

Thank you



Lorraine Rosenberg

Mayor

Attachment 1

Meetings and events attended by the Mayor 28 May – 8 July 2014	
May 2014	
28	Adelaide Velocity Global conference
29	Onkaparinga Southern Community Forum
30	Adelaide Velocity Global conference
	Australian Bocce Championships
31	Aldinga Bay Surf Life Saving annual dinner and presentations
June 2014	
1	Speech at Jimmy Harrington's Walk for Cancer event
2	Meeting of Willunga Golf Course Committee
	Trophy presentation Australian Bocce Championships
	Media interview
3	Meeting of Chief Executive Officer Performance Management Committee
	Meeting with Chief Executive Officer
	Meeting of Council
4	Plans, Places and Probabilities seminar
	Meeting of Thalassa Park Trust
5	Director interviews
6	Meeting with staff and residents
	Media interview
10	Meeting of Chief Executive Officer Committee
	Meeting with Chief Executive Officer
	Welcome/acknowledgement Mt Lofty Ranges World Heritage Bid event
	Meeting with Deputy Mayor
	Public meeting Annual Business Plan / elected member Workshop
11	Meeting with business and tourism association
	Meeting of LGA Management Group
12	Coast FM radio interview
14	Speech at Characters of the Fleurieu art exhibition
15	MC and officiate Panthers women's change room extension opening
16	Australia Local Government Association National General Assembly, Canberra
17	Australia Local Government Association National General Assembly, Canberra
18	Australia Local Government Association National General Assembly, Canberra
19	Local Government Managers Association panel session
	Meeting of Local Government Association Management Group
20	Southern Cross Care National Open Day
	Meeting with Chris Picton, MP, Office Recreation and Sport and community organisation
21	Mayor's Cup South Adelaide vs Centrals football match
	McLaren Vale CFS Quiz night
22	Southern Expressway opening event
	Radio media interview
	Toast Willunga Lions handover lunch
23	Meeting of Southern Districts Baseball Club Annual General Meeting
24	Meeting of Chief Executive Officer Performance Management Committee
	Meeting with resident and staff
	Meeting with Chris Picton MP and community members

Meetings and events attended by the Mayor 28 May – 8 July 2014	
	Meeting with Chief Executive Officer
	Meeting with Deputy Mayor
	Meeting of Council
25	Judging of Mayor's Garden competition
	Rotary Club of Flagstaff Hill changeover dinner
26	Welcome and gift presentation at OPAL launch of training DVD Munch, Play, Learn
	Meeting with community member and staff
	Meeting with resident
27	Speech at Groundwater trail signage launch for National Centre for Groundwater Research and Training
	25 year celebration lunch with business organisation
	Meeting with residents group and staff
28	Christies Beach Surf Life Saving Club annual dinner and awards
	Noarlunga Netball Club Pink Ribbon day
29	Welcome at OPAL Family Fun Day
	Rotary Club of Noarlunga changeover high tea
30	Meeting of Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee
	Meeting with staff
July 2014	
1	Meeting of Willunga Golf Club Committee
	Meeting with staff
	Meeting with Chief Executive Officer
	Meeting of Special Council
2	Meeting of the Local Government Association Chief Executive Officer Performance Appraisal & Review Committee
	Local Government Association Annual Priorities Workshop
	Media interview
3	Wirreanda High School art exhibition
	Pilgrim School musical performance
6	Meeting of Southern Tennis Association
7	Speech at NAIDOC Reception
	Meeting with resident
	Meeting of Chief Executive Officer Performance Review Committee
	Meeting of Southern Districts Baseball Club
8	Meeting of Willunga District Community Bus
	Meeting of Noarlunga Ministers Fellowship
	Meeting with Chief Executive Officer (Acting)
	Meeting of Strategic Directions Committee

6. Presentation

Nil.

7. Deputation

7.1 Sellicks Fence proposal (Professor Haydon Manning)

8. Presentation by Committee Chairpersons and reports to Council by Council Committees.

8.1 Chief Executive Officer Performance Management Committee minutes

This is a regular or standard report.

Director: Alison Hancock, Director People, Governance and Regulatory Services

Report Author: Sue Hammond, Governance Officer

Contact Number: 8384 0747

Attachments: 1. Chief Executive Officer Performance Management Committee minutes of meeting held 7 July 2014 (3 pages)

A meeting of the Chief Executive Officer Performance Management Committee was held on 7 July 2014.

Item 5.1 of the minutes is a confidential item requiring resolutions of Council and will be considered at item 15.4 of this agenda.

The remaining business of the meeting is to be noted by Council and is included in the minutes of the meeting at attachment 1.

City of Onkaparinga
Minutes of the Chief Executive Officer Performance
Management Committee meeting
held on 07 July 2014

Venue:	Meeting Room 1 Civic Centre, Ramsay Place, Noarlunga Centre
Meeting commenced:	2.30pm
Present:	Mayor L Rosenberg Cr G Kilby Cr D Parslow
Apologies:	Cr H Merritt
Leave of absence:	Cr S Nash
Absent:	
In attendance:	Jacki Done – Manager Culture and People Adam Kennedy – AME Jarrad Parker – Minter Ellison

1. Opening of meeting

Mayor Rosenberg officially declared the meeting open at 2.31pm.

2. Confirmation of minutes of the Chief Executive Officer Performance Management Committee meeting held on 24 June 2014.

Cr. Kilby MOVED that the Minutes of the proceedings of the Chief Executive Officer Performance Management Committee meeting held on 24 June 2014 be received and confirmed as an accurate record of those proceedings.

Seconded *Cr. Parslow*

CARRIED

3. Reports of officers

Nil.

4. Other business

Nil.

5. Confidential items

5.1 Update on the contract of employment, appointment of independent consultant and work plan

MOVED *Cr. Kilby*

1. That:

a. under the provisions of Section 90(2) of the Local Government Act 1999 an order be made that the public be excluded from attendance at the meeting in order to consider this item in confidence.

b. the Chief Executive Officer Performance Management Committee is satisfied that it is necessary that the public be excluded to enable the Committee to receive and consider the information/report at the meeting on the following grounds:

Section 90(3)(a) information the disclosure of which would involve the unreasonable disclosure of information concerning the personal affairs of any person (living or dead), in this instance being the employment of the Chief Executive Officer.

The Chief Executive Officer Performance Management Committee is satisfied that it is reasonably foreseeable that the public disclosure or discussion of information concerning the employment performance of a person at the meeting would be inconsistent with accepted principles of professional human resource management.

c. on this basis, the principle that this meeting of the Chief Executive Officer Performance Management Committee should be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep the information and/or discussion confidential.

City of Onkaparinga
Minutes of the Chief Executive Officer Performance Management Committee meeting held on 7 July 2014.

*Seconded by **Cr. Parslow***

CARRIED

MOVED Cr. Parslow

5. *That the matter of the Update on the contract of employment, appointment of independent consultant and work plan, having been considered in confidence under Sections 90(2) and 90(3)(a) of the Local Government Act 1999 an Order be made under the provisions of Section 91(7) and (9) of the Local Government Act 1999 that the Update on the contract of employment, appointment of independent consultant and work plan report and the minutes of the Chief Executive Officer Performance Management Committee relating to discussion of the subject matter be kept confidential until 30 April 2015.*

*Seconded by **Cr Kilby***

CARRIED

6. Closure

Mayor Rosenberg officially declared the meeting closed at 4.54pm.

Certified CorrectChair

/ /2014

8.2 Strategic Directions Committee minutes

This is a regular or standard report.

Director:	Alison Hancock, Director People, Governance and Regulatory Services
Report Author:	Matthew Lawrence
Contact Number:	8384 0126
Attachments: 1.	Minutes of the Strategic Directions Committee meeting held 8 July 2014 (4 pages)

A meeting of the Strategic Directions Committee was held on 8 July 2014.

The following item requires a resolution of Council.

7.1 Request by National Trust of South Australia for Civic Partnership with the City of Onkaparinga

That Council:

3. does not enter into a 'Civic Partnership' with the National Trust of South Australia at this time based on the available benefits.

The remainder of the minutes of the Strategic Directions Committee 8 July 2014 meeting, as attached to this agenda report, are for noting by Council.

City of Onkaparinga
Minutes of the Strategic Directions Committee meeting
held on 8 July 2014

Venue: Civic Area, Civic Centre
Ramsay Place, Noarlunga Centre

Meeting commenced: 7.05pm

Present: Mayor L F Rosenberg
Cr D Chapman
Cr R de Jonge
Cr H Greaves
Cr J Gunn
Cr C Knight
Cr W Olsen
Cr D Parslow (Chairperson)
Cr K Richardson
Cr P Schulze
Cr N Swann

Apologies Cr M Bray
Cr R Brown
Cr S Brown
Cr G Kilby
Cr H Merritt
Cr S Nash
Cr P Sutherland
Cr S Webster
Cr Y Wenham

Leave of absence: Cr W Jamieson

Absent: Nil.

City of Onkaparinga
Minutes of the Strategic Directions Committee meeting held on 8 July 2014.

1. Opening of meeting

Cr Parslow officially declared the meeting open at 7.05pm.

2. Confirmation of minutes of the Strategic Directions Committee meeting held on Tuesday 27 May 2014, and the adjourned 6 May 2014 Strategic Directions Committee meeting also held 27 May 2014.

Mayor Rosenberg *MOVED* that the Minutes of the proceedings of the Strategic Directions Committee meeting held on Tuesday 27 May 2014, and the adjourned 6 May 2014 Strategic Directions Committee meeting also held 27 May 2014, be received and confirmed as an accurate record of those proceedings.

Seconded by Cr Swann.

CARRIED

3. Adjourned business

Nil.

4. Chairperson's report

Nil.

5. Presentation

Nil.

6. Deputation

Nil.

City of Onkaparinga
Minutes of the Strategic Directions Committee meeting held on 8 July 2014.

7. Reports of officers

7.1 Request by National Trust of South Australia for Civic Partnership with the City of Onkaparinga

*MOVED **Cr de Jonge.***

That the Strategic Directions Committee:

- 1. receive this report and acknowledge the contribution of the National Trust of South Australia with the services it provides within the City of Onkaparinga.*
- 2. notes the existing support provided by Council at Willunga and Coromandel Valley to the National Trust of South Australia through building maintenance, in-kind contribution and collaboration on various initiatives.*
- 3. recommends to Council not to enter into a 'Civic Partnership' with the National Trust of South Australia at this time based on the available benefits.*
- 4. notes that Council ceased being a member of the Property Council of South Australia on 1 July 2013.*
- 5. requests that the National Trust South Australia be advised of the outcome of Council's decision.*

*Seconded by **Cr Schulze.***

CARRIED

7.2 Townships, Tourism and Rural DPA Phase 1: Issues and Opportunities Discussion Paper

*MOVED **Cr de Jonge.***

That the Strategic Directions Committee note this report.

*Seconded by **Cr Gunn.***

CARRIED

7.3 Updated Work Program

*MOVED **Cr de Jonge.***

That the Strategic Directions Committee note the Work Program as attached to the agenda, updated for the next 12 months (incorporating any amendments resolved by the Strategic Directions Committee).

*Seconded by **Cr Chapman.***

CARRIED

8. Questions on notice

Nil.

9. Motions

Nil.

City of Onkaparinga
Minutes of the Strategic Directions Committee meeting held on 8 July 2014.

10. Petitions

Nil.

11. Urgent business

Nil.

12. Confidential items

Nil.

13. Closure

Cr Parslow officially declared the meeting closed at 7.29pm.

Certified CorrectChair

/ /2014

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8.3 Audit Risk Value and Efficiency Committee minutes

This is a regular or standard report.

Director: Alison Hancock, Director People, Governance and Regulatory Services

Report Author: Matthew Lawrence

Contact Number: 8384 0126

Attachments: 1. Minutes of the Audit Risk Value and Efficiency Committee
30 June 2014 (4 pages)

A meeting of the Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee was held on 30 June 2014.

There are no items that require a resolution of Council.

The minutes of the Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee meeting, as attached to this agenda report, are for noting by Council.

City of Onkaparinga
Minutes of the Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee meeting
held on 30 June 2014

Venue: Meeting Room 1, Civic Centre
Ramsay Place, Noarlunga Centre

Meeting commenced: 10.01am

Present: Cr J Gunn
Mr P Mendo
Mr D Powell (Chairperson)
Mayor L Rosenberg

Apologies: Cr S Nash

Leave of absence: Nil

Absent: Nil

City of Onkaparinga
Minutes of the Audit, Risk, Value & Efficiency Committee meeting held on 30 June 2014.

1. Opening of meeting

Mr Powell officially declared the meeting open at 10.01am.

2. Confirmation of minutes of the Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee meeting held on Monday 26 May 2014.

Mayor Rosenberg *MOVED that the Minutes of the proceedings of the Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee meeting held on 26 May 2014 be received and confirmed as an accurate record of those proceedings.*

Seconded by Mr Mendo.

CARRIED

3. Adjourned business

Nil.

4. Chairperson's report

It is with great sadness that I acknowledge the passing of Allen Bolaffi on 1 June 2014. Allen served on the Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee for the City of Onkaparinga since its inception in 2007 and for many years was the Chairperson.

I met with him regularly on this Committee as well as the City of Adelaide Audit Committee. He was a mentor of mine and he will be sadly missed.

He was a wonderful man dedicated to his family, his clients and particularly his community.

I had the honour of attending his funeral, a Jewish Ceremony at the graveside at Centennial Park with some 500 others including Mayor Rosenberg.

I ask that we take a moment to remember Allen and pray for his family.

MOVED Mayor Rosenberg.

That the Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee acknowledges the great work of Allen Bollafi in serving the City of Onkaparinga on this Committee since its inception and that our sincere condolences are extended to his family, friends and colleagues at this sad time.

Seconded by Cr Gunn.

CARRIED

5. Presentation

Nil.

City of Onkaparinga
Minutes of the Audit, Risk, Value & Efficiency Committee meeting held on 30 June 2014.

6. Deputation

Nil.

7. Reports of officers

7.1 Financial Management Report

MOVED Mayor Rosenberg.

That the Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee note the financial management update as detailed in this report and the Extract from the December Quarter, the Federal Government Budget Scanning report and the Key Financial Indicators Budget Review 3, as attached to the agenda.

*Seconded by **Cr Gunn.***

CARRIED

7.2 Financial Management Framework Update

Mayor Rosenberg left her seat in the meeting at 10.34am.

Mayor Rosenberg resumed her seat in the meeting at 10.36am.

MOVED Cr Gunn.

That the Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee note the current status and progress of work in relation to the Financial Management Framework as outlined in this report and the Financial Management Framework Schedule as attached to the agenda.

*Seconded by **Mayor Rosenberg.***

CARRIED

7.3 Implementation of external audit actions progress report

MOVED Mr Mendo.

That the Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee note the progress in relation to the implementation of actions being undertaken for items identified in external audit reports as outlined in this report and the External Audit Action table as attached to the agenda.

*Seconded by **Mayor Rosenberg.***

CARRIED

City of Onkaparinga
Minutes of the Audit, Risk, Value & Efficiency Committee meeting held on 30 June 2014.

7.4 Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee 2014 Work Plan

Mayor Rosenberg left her seat in the meeting at 10.56am.

Mayor Rosenberg resumed her seat in the meeting at 10.57am.

*MOVED **Mr Mendo.***

- 1. That the meeting of the Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee scheduled for 3 November 2014 be brought forward and held on 13 October 2014.*
- 2. That the Audit, Risk, Value and Efficiency Committee adopt the revised 2014 Work Plan, as attached to the agenda, incorporating the resolved amendments.*

*Seconded by **Cr Gunn.***

CARRIED

8. Questions on notice

Nil.

9. Motions

Nil.

10. Petitions

Nil.

11. Urgent business

Nil.

12. Confidential items

Nil.

13. Closure

Mr Powell officially declared the meeting closed at 10.59am.

Certified CorrectChair

/ /2014

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9. Reports of officers

9.1 Sellicks Beach cliff top access review

This is an update on a previously reported subject, concept or issue.

Director: Kirk Richardson, Director City Operations

Report Author: Salvador Jurado, Asset Planner Coastal

Contact Number: 8384 0735

Attachments:

1. Sellicks Beach priority areas (1 page)
2. LGAMLS advice 13 February (2 pages)
3. Proposed fence style for Option B & C (1 page)
4. Meeting notes Sellicks fencing project (2 pages)
5. Letter to CEO and response (6 pages)
6. Mail out information/survey (7 pages)
7. Mail out feedback report (15 pages)
8. Stainless steel wire fence (1 page)
9. Summary of coastal accidents and studies Sellicks cliffs (47 pages)

1. Purpose

This report responds to the notice of motion from the 11 March 2014 Council meeting, which provided:

1. *That the Sellicks fencing project be put on hold.*
2. *That a report with all feasible options be brought back to Council by July 2014.*

The report provides Council with information and an assessment of three feasible options to manage safety and environmental risks along the Sellicks Beach cliffs and seeks Council's decision on which option to progress.

2. Recommendations

1. **That Council note the information, assessment and financial implications of the three proposed options for managing safety and environmental risks along the cliff tops at Sellicks Beach between Francis Street and Palmerston Avenue contained with this report.**
2. **That Council approve either:**
Option A – construction of a compacted gravel path, planting a re-vegetation barrier and installation of signage the full length of the cliff tops from Francis Street to Palmerston Avenue, Sellicks Beach and the upgrade of the cliff top viewing areas.
OR
Option B – construction of a compacted gravel path and installation of signage the full length of the cliff tops from Francis Street to Palmerston Avenue, Sellicks Beach. Installation of fencing on the sections of cliff tops

shown as red in attachment 1 where the consequence of a fall is severe. Creation of re-vegetation barrier to the remaining sections of cliff top as highlighted in yellow in attachment 1 and upgrade of the cliff top viewing areas.

OR

Option C – construction of a compacted gravel path; installation of fencing and signage the full length of the cliff tops from Francis Street to Palmerston Avenue, Sellicks Beach. Re-vegetation of priority areas of erosion and rehabilitation of informal paths where possible and upgrade of the cliff top viewing areas.

- 3. That the existing funding of \$152,500, originally approved by Council as part of the 2012-13 Project and Capital Works Plan and budget process to fence the cliff tops between Francis Street and Palmerston Avenue, Sellicks Beach be carried forward to 2014-15 and used to part fund Council's decision at recommendation 2 above.**
- 4. That the priority for utilising these funds be first directed to managing the higher risk sections of cliff top and that any additional funding required to complete the option endorsed at recommendation 2 be sought as a priority allocation through the 2015-16 and subsequent years Project and Capital Works Plan and budget processes.**
- 5. That the residents who have been engaged be informed of Council's decision by mail out.**

3. Background

Sellicks Beach is a unique natural area, notable for its geology, spectacular landforms, coastal views and remaining natural vegetation. The cliffs have very steep slopes to near vertical in 80% of the area and grade from 5m in height at the northern end to 72m at Cactus Canyon.

The coastal cliff area is one of the few remaining coastal cliff locations along our coast line with no safety fencing. The area has informal tracks leading to dangerous areas on the cliff top and cliff face. These tracks have developed over the years from constant foot and bike traffic. Increased residential development in recent years has resulted in an increase in pedestrian and cycling activity. BMX jumps have been built within metres of the cliff crests and there is evidence of household garden waste being dumped over the cliffs. The unrestricted access is resulting in loss of remnant vegetation and exacerbating erosion.

In response to the above issues and recommendations from risk management and environmental impact studies, Council approved projects with budgets totalling \$152,500 to fence the cliff tops from Francis Street to Palmerston Avenue, re-vegetate erosion and informal tracks and upgrade viewing areas in 2012-13. The projects did not include the installation of paths in the area.

Following notification of the proposed works to approximately 770 properties in the area, a number of Sellicks Beach residents expressed their concerns against a fence through a combination of community meetings, with staff and ward councillors.

A deputation by Dr Haydon Manning to Council on 11 March 2014 presented **residents' ideas to manage safety risks without the need for fencing. Dr Manning** also spoke about using the project to develop the coastal reserve and access funding through state government initiatives such as Coast Park.

The deputation prompted a notice of motion ([available on council's website under Agendas and minutes](#)) from which Council resolved to place the project on hold and requested a report investigating feasible options for managing the cliff tops at Sellicks Beach.

Community engagement outcomes for the project, including three feasible options are assessed in the table below.

Assessment of the benefits and disadvantages of options

The following is an assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of all options and includes feedback from the Local Government Mutual Liability Scheme (LGAMLS) on each option.

They have advised that their comments must be read in conjunction with the previous information supplied to the City of Onkaparinga (attachment 2, LGAMLS advice 13 February) and in the context of internal and external advice that has already been provided.

OPTION A - construct a compacted gravel path, plant a re-vegetation barrier and install signage the full length of the cliff tops from Francis Street to Palmerston Avenue, Sellicks Beach, upgrade the cliff top viewing areas.

Scope - Gravel path meandering a safe distance from cliff crests through open space areas. Path to meander closer to viewing areas. Planting barrier of native vegetation full length of project area 1200m. Dense planting barrier 3 to 10m wide or between path and crest of cliff. Re-vegetation barrier to identify viewing areas. Re-vegetate existing informal tracks. Height of plants approximately 300mm. Mixture of low growing shrubs and native grasses. Installation of additional signage.

BENEFITS	DISADVANTAGES	LGAMLS comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New path will enhance the area for residents and visitors. Integrating vegetation and path defines area for pedestrian movement. Signage provides a stage of hazard warning and is an approach used along the coast. A combination of path and vegetation should improve safety and more so once the vegetation is established. Vegetation will enhance the natural environment and keep 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-vegetation will take considerable time to establish and provide a consistent barrier. Re-vegetation barrier is maintenance intensive to establish/maintain to a level that will provide a consistent barrier long term. Some areas may not be practical to re-vegetate. Barrier planting may need to be set back a long way from the cliff edge. Re-vegetation has a high risk of failure. Public access, poor soils & climate conditions can result in re-vegetation failure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires intensive planting – initially resource intensive Vegetation must be appropriate to function as a “barrier” Signage must be incorporated on 2 levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage the new planting To warn public to keep to paths Dangerous “drop off” points must be a focus and initially managed from a vegetation perspective

<p>in its natural state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages erosion control along the crest of the cliffs. South Australian Hang Gliding Association (SAHG) can continue operations for take-off landing. Satisfies the majority of local resident objections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and other visitors such as overseas tourists may be unable to interpret the warning signage or recognise the risks. Significant increase in signage required. Additional signage has the potential to detract from the visual amenity of the coastal view. 	
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OPTION B - construct a compacted gravel path and install signage the full length of the cliff tops from Francis Street to Palmerston Avenue. Install fencing in the style shown in attachment 3 on the sections of cliff tops shown as red in attachment 1 where the consequence of a fall is severe. Create re-vegetation barriers to the remaining sections of cliff top as highlighted in yellow in attachment 1 upgrade the cliff top viewing areas.

Scope - Construct a fence along the high risk sections of cliffs where the consequence of a fall is severe. Construct path along entire project area. Undertake re-vegetation to form a barrier in areas that will not be fenced. Concentrate re-vegetation in priority areas of erosion and along informal paths where possible. Upgrade viewing area.

BENEFITS	DISADVANTAGES	LGAMLS comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new path will enhance the use of the area for residents and visitors. Combining a fence, vegetation and path clearly defines areas for pedestrian movement. Signage provides a stage of hazard warning and is an approach used along the coast. Vegetation will enhance the natural environment and keep in its natural state. Controls erosion along the crest of the cliffs. SAHG can still use the area for take-off landing operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some residents perceive a fence would inhibit coastal views and diminish the natural environment. Fence may attract vandalism and trap rubbish. Low re-vegetation may not be recognised as a safety barrier or a form of hazard warning resulting in continued access. Children and other visitors such as overseas tourists may be unable to interpret the warning signage or recognise the risks. Re-vegetation will take 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has merit from a risk management & liability perspective. Ensures a formal barrier is in place at strategic locations. Path in place to keep public within a defined area. Must incorporate appropriate signage at certain locations.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategically placed fence provides a clear barrier to deter people from entering high risk areas and should minimise access allowing re-vegetation to establish and areas to naturally re-generate. Fencing the high risk area minimises the potential for future liability claims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> considerable time to establish and provide a consistent barrier. Purpose grown re-vegetation barrier is maintenance intensive to establish/maintain to a level that will provide a consistent barrier long term. Some areas may not be practical to re-vegetate and barrier planting may need to be set back a long way from the cliff edge. Vegetation has a high risk of failure. Public access, poor soils & climate conditions can result in re-vegetation to fail. Significant increase of signage is required. Additional signage has the potential to detract from the visual amenity of the coastal view. 	
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OPTION C - construct a compacted gravel path; install fencing in the style shown in attachment 3 and signage the full length of the cliff tops from Francis Street to Palmerston Avenue. Re-vegetate priority areas of erosion and rehabilitate informal paths where possible, upgrade the cliff top viewing areas.

Scope - Construct a fence the full length. Concentrate re-vegetation in priority areas of erosion and along informal paths where possible. Construct a gravel path the full length and upgrade viewing areas. Signage to be re-located on the fence or replaced.

BENEFITS	DISADVANTAGES	LGAMLS comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a clear barrier to deter people from entering high risk areas and illegally dumping. Provides sufficient warning of the hazards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some residents perceive a fence would inhibit coastal views and diminish the natural environment. Fence may attract vandalism and trap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liability exposure managed prudently. Public safety component managed as per previous internal and external advice. Access/egress points targeted.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will minimise access allowing re-vegetation to establish and areas to naturally re-generate. Environmental values protected in accords with external advice. Lifecycle cost of a fence is much less compared to vegetation barriers. Fencing high risk coastal locations is consistent with our approach to improve safety measures and to minimise future liability claims on other parts of our coastline. Signage can be attached to the fence. No additional signage needs to be installed. 	rubbish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensures public is channelled to specific locations.
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4. Financial Implications

A budget of \$152,500 for this project was approved for 2013–14 and is recommended to be carried forward for 2014-15. High priority areas should be addressed first. Additional funding would be required for future years as per the following tables:

OPTION A		Estimates
2014-15 Available budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-vegetation barrier along areas shown in red as per attachment 1 (\$151,500) Install signage (\$1000) 	\$152,500
2015-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-vegetation barrier along areas shown in yellow as per attachment 1 (\$92,000) Establishment and Watering (\$68,000) 	\$160,000
2016-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation establishment and watering (\$68,000) Path Construction (\$57,000) 	\$125,000

2017-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation establishment and watering (\$51,200) Re-vegetation in priority erosion areas (\$4,000) Upgrade Viewing Areas (\$24,000) 	\$79,200
TOTAL		\$516,700

OPTION B		Estimates
2014-15 Available budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing along areas shown in red as per attachment 1 (proposed fencing style as per attachment 3) (\$59,300) Re-vegetation barrier along areas shown in yellow as per attachment 1 (\$101,300) Install signage (\$900) 	\$152,500
2015-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation establishment and watering (\$30,000) Path Construction (\$57,000) 	\$87,000
2016-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation establishment and watering (\$30,000) Upgrade Viewing Areas (\$24,000) 	\$54,000
2017-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation establishment and watering (\$22,500) Re-vegetation in priority erosion areas (\$14,000) 	\$36,500
TOTAL		\$330,000

OPTION C		Estimates
2014-15 Available budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing full length. (proposed fencing style as per attachment 3) (\$84,000) Re-vegetation in priority erosion areas (\$30,000) Vegetation establishment and watering (\$14,000) Install signage (\$500) Viewing Platform (\$24,000) 	\$152,500
2015-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Path Construction 	\$57,000
TOTAL		\$209,500

Factors influencing cost estimate

- Re-vegetation barrier requires dense tube stock planting, robust tree guards and intensive watering/maintenance for a successful result.
- Tree guards are necessary to protect plantings from human traffic and climate conditions during establishment and will function as a barrier in the early stages of growth.
- Tree guards can be removed after one to two years dependant on monitoring outcomes.
- Establishment involves weed control, tree guard maintenance and infill planting.

5. Risk and Opportunity Management

Risk	
Identify	Mitigation
Safety and environmental risks associated with the Sellicks cliffs	Implement a strategy that will warn users risks associated with the Sellicks cliffs. This report considers three options and their implications and includes advice from the Mutual Liability Scheme.
Public accessing high risk areas	Fencing and signage is the current approach for managing high risk locations. Alternatives other than fencing are being considered as part of this report to achieve the same outcomes.
Erosion impacting environmental and infrastructure assets No legislative requirements informing cliff top management practices.	Re-vegetation and access control is recommended to control erosion. The three proposed options will mitigate these impacts Managing cliff top safety according to recommended treatments and maintaining a consistent approach for managing access. Eliminating or minimising a potential safety hazard.

Opportunity	
Identify	Maximising the opportunity
Managing risks along the cliffs at Sellicks Beach	Investigate and assess feasible alternatives to manage public safety and protect/enhance the natural environment. Investigation into a re-vegetation barrier as an alternative to our current approach with managing coastal risk.

Managing public safety utilising the three proposed options	Clear direction for people to maintain landward setback from unstable cliff crests with the proposed options. Keeping people to formal paths will reduce the risk of sudden falls.
Controlling erosion	Re-vegetation barrier should manage access and protect erosion sites Re-vegetation can stabilise soil and assist to manage stormwater run-off.

6. Additional information

Community Engagement

In developing the three options for this report we engaged with the residents (who previously expressed interest in the project) on 6 April 2014 which included a site visit. During this site visit we discussed ideas to manage the safety risks associated with the site, protection of the environment and enhancing the useability of the site without a need for a constructed fence (attachment 4).

An offer was made to install some sample fencing on a temporary basis at the meeting to give the local community a better understanding of what was proposed. The group did not respond to this offer and subsequent follow up also failed to elicit a response. A letter from Andrew Petrone and Haydon Manning was received shortly after (attachment 5).

We met with Andrew Petrone and Haydon Manning on 3 June 2014 and discussed the three proposed options and **the possibility of developing an 'iconic walk'**. (attachment 4).

On 3 June 2014 we mailed a survey to 770 residents and received 82 completed responses (attachment 6 and 7).

Key results of the survey are as follows:

- 10% responded to the mail out
- 30% of respondents live on the Esplanade
- 49% of respondents are local residents or landowners, 17% live part time or holiday at Sellicks Beach and 4% responded as visitors to the region
- 55% of respondents supported the need to manage public access
- 78.5% of respondents supported option A, 6.3% option B, 8.9% supported option C and 6.3% were undecided
- there was strong support for additional amenities such as viewing locations and seating
- through many of the comments there was a theme that a fence would not fit in with the environment and a path is very desirable for the area.

We received some comments in the community survey expressing a preference to the stainless steel stranded wire fence refer attachment 8 for information.

Coast Park/Foreshore Access Path, Sellicks Beach

As part of community feedback, we received enquiries on the status of Coast Park and the Foreshore Access Plan at Sellicks Beach.

The coastal segment from Sellicks Beach Road to Cactus Canyon was initially identified in the Coast Park plan as an on-road link with any long term development of a shared use path subject to land acquisition opportunities. However as planning progressed and in agreement with the state government, Sellicks Beach Road was subsequently acknowledged as the start/end point of the Coast Park/FAP. As a result there are no current plans or funding to extend Coast Park further south than the end of Sellicks Beach Road.

Coastal Management Planning

Studies and assessments that have informed the Sellicks Beach project can be referred to in attachment 9.

Coastal accidents and claims

Coastal incidences and accidents are summarised in attachment 9.

Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee

The Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee are reviewing safety measures following the fatality at Maslin Beach. Refer attachment 9.

Next Steps

Subject to Council's decision on one of the three options:

- we will notify the community of the decision via a mail out to the Sellicks residents
- follow up engagement with the resident group and inform ward councillors of progress and outcomes
- start implementation based on the staging requirements identified in the financial implications.

Attachment 1



From Francis St To Gisborne Ave



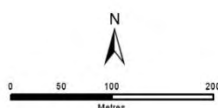
From Gisborne Ave to 42 Esplanade



From 42 Esplanade to Palmerston Ave



- Higher Priority Site Fencing
- Medium Priority Site Vegetation Barrier



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Salvador Jurado

From: Victor.Dimaria@jlt.com.au
Sent: Thursday, 13 February 2014 1:16 PM
To: Graham Cahill
Subject: RE: Sellicks Fencing

Hi Graham and Salvador,

I refer to the above matter and in particular, to our on-site meeting regarding the proposed works being undertaken at Sellicks Beach.

You are aware that the LGA Mutual Liability Scheme ("the LGAMLS") is a self-managed fund providing its (Local Government) members with civil liability protection. The LGAMLS is not a policy of insurance, but operates pursuant to the LGAMLS Rules.

The LGAMLS has status in the Local Government Act ("the Act"). A benefit of membership to the LGAMLS is access to (liability based) risk management services and support for the Local Government Sector.

The City of Onkaparinga ("the Council") has consistently provided and sought advice regarding various public safety and liability matters that have been raised with respect to the refurbishment projects across the esplanade /coastal areas. The construction component of the refurbishment has been underway for a number of years and the Sellicks Beach component is proposed to be completed over the next 12-18 months.

This correspondence does not seek to assess the engineering or design aspect of the project, but rather provide information from a liability perspective. The Council has undertaken a thorough and robust process to manage this (coastal) project design and engineering aspects via internal resourcing and independent consultancies. The Council has also taken into account the elements provided in the Coastal Management Guide for Local Government.

COASTAL DESIGN AND PUBLIC ACCESS

In terms of effective risk management, the Council is implementing a range of "tools", mainly fencing and strategically placed signage to warn the public and ensure that pedestrian traffic is kept to proposed formalised paths. There will also be environmental benefits with the revegetation of various areas so that access is limited to established locations.

From a risk management perspective and in particular, taking into consideration the nature of the liability exposure, the immediate implementation of this long term **Plan** is prudent and measured. As Council is aware, the risk management process considers all types of hazards with a view of eliminating or minimising a potential hazardous situation. Council has taken a prudent approach in the overall management of the "cliff stability" and coastal "access" issues. The approach is consistent with the what has occurred at other parts of the coast in the Council district and indeed across South Australia.

From a general risk management perspective, coastal Objectives/Outcomes will attempt to:

- Improve connectivity and function of the coastal foreshore reserve by enabling a wide range of users safe access and movement;
- Ensure consistent character and design across the coast;
- Address key issues raised by key and/or community stakeholders;
- Ensure State & Local Government policy is adhered;
- Ensure that coastal dunes and associated flora and fauna are protected;
- Develop a design package that has inherent flexibility to enable a staged construction phase for the Project;
- Ensure that public safety considerations are paramount.

I refer to previous advice provided to the City of Onkaparinga, in relation to the programme of works being undertaken at the coast:

*Considering the information that has been received, this correspondence will consider Councils approach to this issue, from a liability perspective as well as giving Council endorsement in **initiating a holistic risk management approach to the overall issue.***

Council has forwarded to the LGA Mutual Liability Scheme ("the LGAMLS"), a copy of the Cliff Stability Urgent Action Plan ("the Plan"). This Plan has been developed as a response to the recommendations made by various cliff stability studies. The Plan has also taken advice from consultation with various key stakeholders. This will include residents and the general public.

Whilst the above statement centred primarily on the cliff stability issues, the installation of a fencing at certain strategic locations takes into account the erosion factor as well as environmental and "drop off" cliff points at popular and/or populated areas. A coastal Council will not just indiscriminately place a fence on a cliff face – but rather assess the need for certain barriers at specific locations. The Council (and stakeholders) are acutely aware that the beauty and natural landscape of the coast must be protected for the community and visitors - but must also play a role to effectively risk manage its responsibilities to maintain safety. This is endorsed by the risk assessment process that Council has undertaken.

As such the proposals/actions that Council has implemented across the coast and at Sellicks Beach will:

- Take into account community needs;
- Provide elements to manage the biodiversity and environmental factors that are critical at a coastal location;
- Design/implement an overall concept to provide for ease of public access – **in a safe and orderly fashion.** This includes the decommissioning of "tracks and bike trails" that have been illegally created and pose a liability exposure;

In attempting to meet the needs of the community and the local diverse environment, Council has, over a number of years, consulted, designed and applied the relevant risk based treatments at the coast – including Sellicks Beach. The specific demographics of Sellicks Beach, compounded with the environmental requirements at the coast indicates that certain barriers or fencing is essential at certain locations. This risk management response will result in the liability exposure being minimised.

Considering the above, Council has utilised best practice engineering methods that will provide the appropriate level of safety that provides for the safe passage of all users, plus ensuring that any liability exposure to Council has been kept at a minimum level.

Please let us know if we can assist further.

Thanks
Victor

Victor DiMaria | Manager – Risk | Local Government Association Mutual Liability Scheme
Lvl 1, 148 Frome Street | Adelaide | SA | 5000
Tel: +61 (0)8 8235 6444 | DD: +61 (0)8 8235 6483 | Mob: +61 (0) 421 610 278 | Fax: +061 (0)8 8235 6448
victor.dimaria@lga.com.au | www.lgrs.com.au

From: Graham Cahill [mailto:Gracah@onkaparinga.sa.gov.au]
Sent: Tuesday, 11 February 2014 1:47 PM
To: Salvador Jurado
Cc: Dimaria, Victor - AUS ARS
Subject: RE: Sellicks Fencing

Attachment 3



MEETING NOTES Sellicks Beach Fencing Project

<p>Meeting Sunday 6th April with Andrew Petrone and 5 residents.</p>	<p>Discussed their ideas on path alignment,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligning the path through the middle of the open space Meandering closer to the cliffs that are less risk and to viewing and seating areas. Cleaning up the dead shrubbery. Cleaning up and develop the viewing area opp Palmerston We discussed that the current scope of works has had a significant amount of planning work to inform the decision with installing a fence. Not just for this project but for all other safety management and coastal protection projects along the coast. Our plans have informed and provided a "level of service" in managing coastal safety We discussed pursuing state government funding to assist in developing the open space, eg path construction and re-vegetation etc similar to Port Noarlunga, Seaford instead of installing a fence as an urgent response. I mention we can pursue funding opportunities to assist in funding or increase funds through the relevant departments such as NRM, Coast Park etc. <p>Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They ask what was going to be in the content of the report Can they be informed regarding the content of the report? They would like to lobby EM's before the council meeting. What level of support is there from the CEO, em's managers etc for no fence? What are the options that are going to be presented? How is the decision going to be made in council regarding the options presented? <p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report will cover our planning and the process of decision making and present multiple options which will include the current scope, path and vegetation barrier, and partly fencing and vegetation barrier. We can keep them informed on development of the options and the process leading up to the council meeting. Not sure of the level of support for "no fencing" option by the CEO and members The administration won't be making a recommendation. The options will be presented to council and it will be up to chamber to decide on the option to move forward.
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MEETING NOTES Sellicks Beach Fencing Project

Meeting Andrew Petrone, Haydon Manning, Brit Gowing, Sal Jurado, Debbie Rich 3 June 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meeting started with explanation of the survey the three options and the report process.• Discussed the 3 options and why the full fencing option has to be considered.• The EM's will decide on which option to progress.• Staff have recommended the full fence option through our Project and Capital Works Process.• The report will be purely factual with cost associated so Ems can make an informed decision.• Discussed Coast Park and Haydon had an understanding behind the reasons coast park shouldn't proceed south of Sellicks Beach• Still asked the question if a Coastal trail could be developed for Sellicks.• We explained how projects are prioritised and allocated• It was also explained that we have been following up on funding opportunities and will continue to research.• Andrew and Haydon explained that if there is a need to fence the cliff tops they would prefer fencing the high risk area option 2.• We mentioned that we had considered the straight wire option. However due to maintenance issues and cost of stainless steel it's something that we won't recommend.• Andrew Petrone spoke about the size of the group which is approximately 30.• They ask how they could influence the discussion, in response we suggested they could approach the mayor's office and make a request for a second deputation.• Within the group there are differing opinions whether to have a fence or not and the area for the proposed platform.• They also had been investigating fence styles and would prefer the timber post with stainless steel wire strands.• We suggested that they should fill out the survey and record their suggestions/opinions.
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Salvador Jurado

From: Salvador Jurado
Sent: Friday, 11 April 2014 3:26 PM
To: 'Andrew Petrone'
Subject: RE: Alternatives to fencing cliff edge

Hi Andrew

Thanks very much for meeting with me on Sunday. I must note that there were some excellent ideas and suggestions put forward. I will be developing options including some of the suggested treatments over the next couple of weeks to present to council so I will be in touch to discuss further.

The discussion we had with regard to seeking state government assistance is something I will follow up/investigate and I will let you know of the outcome as soon as I have the information.

I mentioned at the meeting on Sunday the prospect of erecting a temporary fence for 1 to 2 weeks, the same style that we are proposing or even multiple styles. It was obvious that the group weren't open to the idea at the time but we felt that it might be an opportunity for the residents to have a look at what a fence may look like in the case council decides on one of the fencing options. Could you please distribute to the resident group and let me know either way on a temporary fence. If you all agree to allow us to place a temporary fence, we can discuss further on the length, style and position of it. We could even try it in multiple locations if necessary.

I'm off next week until after Easter, so please take your time over the next two to three weeks to discuss. I would be more than happy to come out and catch up with everyone again.

Kind Regards
Sal

Salvador (Sal) Jurado
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From: Andrew Petrone [<mailto:andrew@nationalvariety.com.au>]
Sent: Wednesday, 2 April 2014 8:31 AM
To: Salvador Jurado
Subject: RE: Alternatives to fencing cliff edge

Hi Sal,
Thanks for your response.
We are very conscious of your time.
If this coming Sunday at 10.00 am suits that would be great.
We do not expect to take long.
A walk along the path, a coffee and the sharing of ideas

Can we meet outside of 51 Esplanade (corner of Dunedin and Esplanade)

Regards

Andrew Petrone
Director
National Variety Distributors
Browse in and \$ave
276 Richmond Road Marleston 5033
P 08 83524900 F 08 83527644 m 0418819999
Emails: andrew@nationalvariety.com.au
andrew@browsein.com.au

From: Salvador Jurado [<mailto:Saljur@onkaparinga.sa.gov.au>]
Sent: Tuesday, 1 April 2014 3:02 PM
To: Andrew Petrone
Subject: RE: Alternatives to fencing cliff edge

Hi Andrew

Thanks for the invitation to catch up. As you're aware I'm compiling some options for council to consider in July and I would like to get everyone's ideas to incorporate into the options.

Friday at 3pm would be great to meet, however I would need to leave by 4.30 for another appointment. I can meet you earlier than 3pm to give us more time or I can come down Sunday morning if we can't finish on Friday.

Let me know your preference.

Cheers Sal

From: Andrew Petrone [<mailto:andrew@nationalvariety.com.au>]
Sent: Wednesday, 26 March 2014 8:36 AM
To: Salvador Jurado
Cc: 'Haydon Manning'; jmcdonald@lumley.com.au
Subject: Alternatives to fencing cliff edge
Importance: High

Hi Salvador,
Late next week three local residents and myself are walking the Esplanade at Sellicks beach to put to paper our ideas re the options to improve the amenities for the area in question.
This includes creating a walkway, establishing vegetation, lookouts, signage and discussion of erosion concerns.
We invite you to be part of this, so you may share any particular thoughts and ideas that you may have.
We are suggesting Friday 4th at 3.00pm or Sunday 6th at 10.00 am.
If either of these times are not suitable, we can arrange another time.

Regards

Andrew Petrone

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andrew@browsein.com.au

Mr Mark Dowd
Chief Executive Officer
City of Onkaparinga
PO Box 1
NOARLUNGA CENTRE SA 5168

29/4/2014

Dear Mr Dowd

Over the past few months a group of residents on behalf of the Sellicks Beach community have been dealing with the Council administration in relation to various proposals to fence the Sellicks esplanade from Sellicks Beach Road to Gulfview Drive.

The staff involved have been very friendly and certainly very willing to meet and discuss the proposals for dealing with your administration perceived risks along the esplanade.

As you would be aware community members made a representation to Council on the 11 May 2014 where we outlined a number of our concerns in relation to the amenity along this section of the esplanade.

It was disappointing during the course of that meeting that Council members were under this misapprehension that this section of the esplanade was part of the metropolitan coastal management planning strategy and was therefore under that strategy was due to be upgraded in the near future and that any fencing arrangements were likely to be a temporary arrangement until the coastal management work was commenced.

Unfortunately that is not the case and in fact the Council had previously voted against expanding the coastal management plan to this section of the esplanade. This misinformation was not corrected by anyone within the administration during the course of the meeting even though staff knew this section of the esplanade was not intended to be part of the metropolitan coastal plan upgrade.

Despite this oversight the local community has faith in the fact that your Council administration is genuine in its attempts to listen and work closely with the community to improve the amenity of the Sellicks esplanade.

With this in mind we would ask that you as the Chief Executive Officer take an interest in what is being proposed for the Sellicks Beach esplanade. At this point the administration are somewhat fixated on installing a wire fence along the coastline and as your administrative representatives have stated this is in line with recommendations from the Local Government mutual liability scheme and in line with your 10 year coastal plan strategy.

Our concern with this is that your administration are not showing any flexibility with your proposals and certainly not doing anything to meet the concerns of the local community around safety issues or amenity in this important tourist area of the Council.

We would like to see your administration undertake some further investigation before presenting any options to Council on any proposals for the Sellicks Beach esplanade. We request that as the Chief Executive Officer you consider the following proposals.

1. We believe with the assistance of members of this community that this section of the esplanade can be reinstated into the Metropolitan Coastal Plan Strategy and that funding can and should be sourced on a dollar for dollar basis from the State Government Planning and Development fund to upgrade the esplanade.
2. We would request that a full review of the amenity and safety requirements of the area be undertaken before any report is placed before the Council.

It is our clear view that not only can we address the perceived risks along the coastline but also the actual safety and amenity issues that currently exist for the local community. It is obvious to all the local community that these matters can be easily addressed and an appropriate outcome can be found that meets not only your administration concerns but more importantly dealing with the concerns of the local community along this stretch of coastline.

Our intentions are very genuine we wish to work closely with your administration. We do not hide the fact that we do not want to see a fence erected along this stretch of the coastline as the only viable option to address the perceived risks. We believe there is an opportunity to introduce more contemporary strategies to address the concerns of both the administration and the local community.

We believe that with genuine effort we can work closely together and use our influence and networks to achieve much greater benefits for the Council, the coastal environment, visitors, tourist and the local community.

We ask that you consider our request and we would appreciate an opportunity to meet with you personally to discuss further.

Yours sincerely



ANDREW PETRONE



HAYDON MANNING

ONKAPARINGA

Our Ref: 3197765

May 19, 2014

Mr A Petrone and Mr H Manning
C/-Mr A Petrone
10 Botanic Avenue
FLAGSTAFF HILL SA 5159

Dear Andrew and Hayden

Sellicks Beach Fencing and Re-vegetation Project

Thank you for your letter dated April 29, 2014 regarding the Sellicks Beach Fencing and Re-vegetation Project. I also acknowledge your representation to Council at its meeting on March 11, 2014.

Key outcomes of the Coast Park/Foreshore Access Plan (FAP) include:

- maintaining open space links and improving access through our coastal reserve by developing a shared use path suitable for pedestrians and cyclists
- improving the amenity of the city's foreshore by creating features and enhancing specific nodal points along the coast (the end of Sellicks Beach Road is an example of one of these points).

The coastal segment from Sellicks Beach Road to Cactus Canyon was initially identified in the Coast Park plan as an on-road link with any long term development of a shared use path subject to land acquisition opportunities. However, as planning progressed and in agreement with the state government, Sellicks Beach Road was subsequently acknowledged as the start/end point of the Coast Park/FAP.

If this segment was to be reconsidered for Coast Park/FAP, implementation of the project would likely be long term based on the following:

- progressing the shared use path option subject to:
 - a cost benefit assessment to determine whether the outcomes to be achieved justified the cost of any land purchase
 - the required land being available for sale, with council and the state government having the capacity to fund any purchase.
- developing the segment as an on-road link, which would be a low priority for state government funding as a higher priority is given to Coast Park projects across the metropolitan area that support a shared use path outcome.

It should also be noted that development of this segment to FAP/Coast Park standards would likely increase, not decrease, pressure to include fencing.



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By maintaining Cactus Canyon as a local connection to rather than an extension of the Coast Park/FAP, we can manage pedestrian movement by improving the road verge to our existing service levels and maintaining on-road cycling. We consider this a more appropriate reflection of actual need and a more appropriate use of council resources.

Since the March 11, 2014 meeting elected members have been reminded of the FAP planning for Sellicks Beach and this will be further noted in the July report to council.

As you are aware the notice of motion passed at the March 11 council was to put the fencing project on hold with a further report to be presented to Council by July 2014.

As part of that report we are investigating and documenting the pros and cons, including the risk profile, of all feasible options which includes:

- using compacted rubble path the full length of the project area, combined with vegetative barriers where appropriate
- fencing higher risk sections and then using a vegetative barrier where the consequences of a fall may be less serious
- fencing and re-vegetation as per current scope of works.

Staff met with residents on April 6, 2014 to confirm and build on the ideas presented at the deputation. Your suggestions have been noted in the options and it is our intention to undertake wider engagement with the community to gather feedback as part of assessing the options and presenting this information to Council as part of the report in July.

We can assure you that our current investigation is for a full review of the safety requirements for Sellicks Cliffs. Our staff are investigating the best methods of providing appropriate safety measures giving considerable thought to your path and vegetative barrier suggestions.

We remain obliged to consider all options to manage community safety which is why fencing remains part of those considerations. We will endeavour to present the facts and a balanced assessment of risks to Council to allow them to make an informed decision.

Further engagement will be offered to all the properties south of Sellicks Beach Road in the next two to three weeks. The information received, together with a copy of your letter of April 29 and any further representation you would like to make will be included in the report for elected members' consideration in July.

If you have any further enquiries please contact Salvador Jurado, Asset Planner – Coastal on (08) 8384 0666 or mail@onkaparinga.sa.gov.au

Yours sincerely



Philomena Taylor
Chief Executive Officer (Acting)



3 June 2014

Our Ref: Sellicks Beach

To the Owner / Resident

Sellicks Beach Cliff Top Access Review

In late December 2013 we wrote to you about a project to install a cliff top fence to assist with managing safe cliff top access along the Esplanade (between Francis Street and Palmerston Avenue) and to re-vegetate priority erosion areas and along fence lines.

We received feedback questioning the need for fencing and seeking alternatives for managing cliff top access and for amenity improvements to the area.

In March 2014, following a presentation from local residents, Council made a decision to place the project on hold and requested a report from staff investigating feasible options (to manage cliff top access) be delivered to Council in July 2014.

As part of the report preparation process we seek your further feedback on options to manage cliff top access at Sellicks Beach.

Attached you will find information on the proposed options currently being investigated, a survey and a reply paid envelope. Alternatively you can complete the survey online at www.onkaparingacity/sellicksbeach

It is important that everyone has the opportunity to provide feedback. We value your input and we encourage you to complete the survey.

Based on the original project scope to vegetate eroded sections of the cliff top and fence the entire length, funding of \$152,500 was approved by Council as part of the 2013-14 budget and remains available to progress a revised project. Should additional funding be required to deliver the final agreed project scope it may be necessary to stage the project over multiple years. Additional project funding will require consideration from future budgets; and would be subject to city wide project priorities and Council approval at the time.

Survey responses received up until Monday 16 June 2014 will be included in a summary provided to Council as part of the report, residents names and addresses will not be disclosed.



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2

If you require further information about the review or how to provide feedback please contact Salvador Jurado on (08) 8384 0666 or email mail@onkaparinga.sa.gov.au

Yours sincerely



Salvador Jurado
Asset Planner Coast

Enc Options
 Survey
 Reply paid envelope



SELLICKS BEACH Cliff Top Access Review Access Management Options

The following proposed options are an indication of the treatments which can assist to manage access along the cliff tops between Francis Street and Palmerston Avenue. All options will require cliff top warning signage.

Option 1

- A compacted gravel path between Francis Street and Palmerston Avenue. The path will meander mostly through the centre of the open space and then closer to viewing areas.
- A barrier of vegetation to be planted between the path and the crest of the cliffs. Vegetation will be provided native species with a mixture of low shrubs and native grasses. Maximum height of 300mm, range between 3m to 10m wide.
- Informal tracks leading to high risk areas will be closed and vegetated.
- Upgrade viewing areas.



Plants which over time grow to discourage access, combined with a footpath made of natural rubble material to guide where pedestrians walk on the cliff top. Planting can be combined with low level dirt mounds to assist with access control along the cliff tops.

Option 2

- Construct a compacted rubble path between Francis Street and Palmerston Avenue.
- Construct fencing along sections of cliffs only where the consequence of a fall is severe.
- Plant a barrier of vegetation where there is no fence and in priority areas of erosion and along informal paths where possible.
- Upgrade viewing areas.



As per Option 1 but with the addition of fencing at sections of the cliff where the consequence of a fall is severe, plus plantings concentrated in between sections of fencing.



Option 3

- Construct a compacted rubble path between Francis Street and Palmerston Avenue.
- Construct fencing along cliffs.
- Plant a barrier of vegetation in priority areas of erosion and along informal paths where possible.
- Upgrade viewing areas.



Fence the entire section in the same style as illustrated for Option 2, combined with plantings to manage erosion and minimise the impact of the fencing.

Further information

For further information regarding the project please contact Salvadore Jurado, Coastal Asset Planner on 8384 0666 or email mail@onkaparinga.sa.gov.au

Online survey can be accessed at www.onkaparingacity/sellicksbeach



SELICKS BEACH Cliff Top Access Review survey

Following community feedback on our earlier fencing proposal we have developed additional options to improve public safety, enhance amenities and protect the coastal environment. To find out more about the three proposed options, please refer to the Sellicks Beach Cliff Top Access Review – Access Management Options sheet.

We are inviting your comments on each of the options and your responses will assist council to make a decision.

The consolidated survey results and comments may appear in a council report but we will not publicly disclose your name and personal details.

1. Please describe your household type?

- ☐ Single Person ☐ Couple ☐ Family with children ☐ Share house
- ☐ Other, please specify (below)

2. What is your interest in the proposed Sellicks Beach cliff top access review?

- ☐ Local resident living on the Esplanade within the project area (between Francis Street and Palmerston Avenue)
- ☐ Local resident living on the Esplanade outside the project area
- ☐ Local resident or landowner in Sellicks Beach
- ☐ Live part time or holiday in Sellicks Beach
- ☐ Visitor to the region
- ☐ Other, please specify (below)



3. To what extent do you support the need to manage public access along the cliff top, south of Francis Street?

- ☐ Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐ Not sure

Comments

4. Referring to the information pack which is your preferred option?

- ☐ Option one – path and vegetation – no fencing
☐ Option two – path, vegetation and part fencing
☐ Option three – path, vegetation and full length fencing
☐ Undecided or other options

Please tell us why you chose this option or provide details of other options.



5. Which of the following facilities or open space amenities would you like to be considered?

☐ Viewing areas ☐ Seating

☐ Other – please specify (below)

6. Personal Details (optional)

Name:

Property Address:

Comment report

Lists all the questions in the survey and displays all the comments made to these questions, if applicable.

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Report info

Report date:

Tuesday, June 17, 2014 12:19:16 PM CST

Start date:

Tuesday, May 27, 2014 1:21:00 PM CST

Stop date:

Tuesday, June 17, 2014 1:21:00 PM CST

Stored responses:

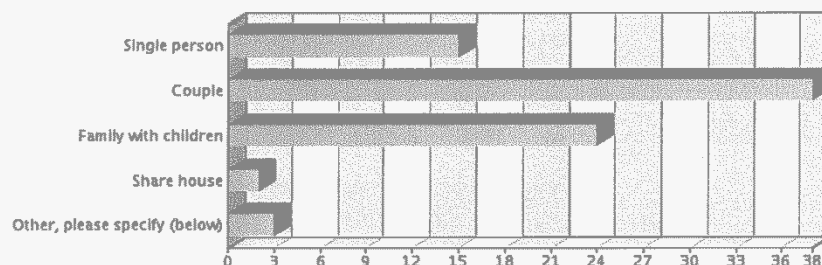
95

Number of completed responses:

82

Question 1

Please describe your household type?



Frequency table

Choices	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency	Adjusted relative frequency
Single person	15	15.79%	18.29%
Couple	38	40%	46.34%
Family with children	24	25.26%	29.27%
Share house	2	2.11%	2.44%
Other, please specify (below)	3	3.16%	3.66%
Sum:	82	86.32%	100%
Not answered:	13	13.68%	-

Total answered: 82

Text input

Our house is a double storey home overlooking the cliff.

Family with Adult children

We have been holidaying at Sellicks Beach on the beach front for 20 years with babies, young children, teenagers & aged parents.

Retiree with nerturing family

Not applicable see no2 below

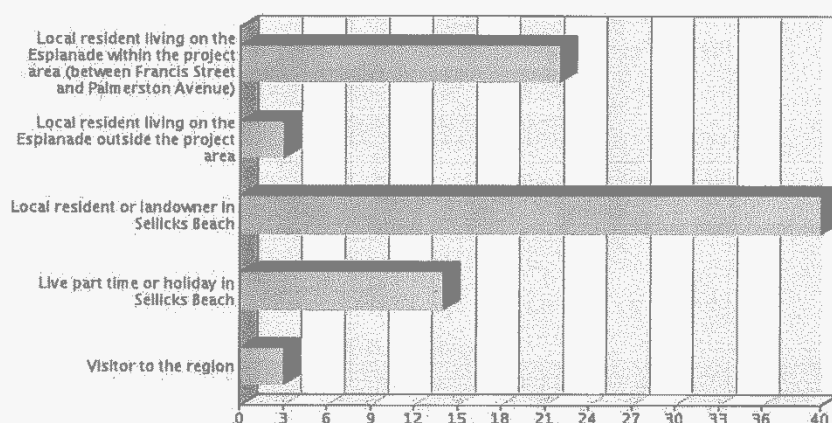
Holiday home, frequently used by family of all ages, and we regularly walk in the project area

Many overseas visitors and visiting scientists who marvel at the nature beauty. PS including Sir David Attenborough!

Bed - Breakfast private residence

Question 2

What is your interest in the proposed Sellicks Beach cliff top access review?



Frequency table

Choices	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency	Adjusted relative frequency
Local resident living on the Esplanade within the project area (between Francis Street and Palmerston Avenue)	22	23.16%	26.83%
Local resident living on the Esplanade outside the project area	3	3.16%	3.66%
Local resident or landowner in Sellicks Beach	40	42.11%	48.78%
Live part time or holiday in Sellicks Beach	14	14.74%	17.07%
Visitor to the region	3	3.16%	3.66%
Sum:	82	86.32%	100%
Not answered:	13	13.68%	-

Total answered: 82

Text input

Our residence is on the corner of the Esplanade and Gisborne Ave.

Retire to the area

My block which I propose to commence building a house on this year is one house back from the Esplanade on Gisborne avenue

We live at Sellicks Beach on a part time basis on the Esplanade

one street back from Esplanade-Wellington Ave

We have been holidaying for 20 years on the beach front at Sellicks Beach and have never used the cliff top to access the beach as the stairway, and in the past the beach track adequately serve as access to the beach

I believe people are responsible for their own activities - or should be, so if they go too near to the cliff edge & fall it should not be the cost to council & therefore the rate payers. Council already have signs erected warning of unstable cliffs - I would rather see the money spent on dealing properly with the pot-holed roads & kerbing for Sellicks residents

I would like to see beautification of the cliff tops & think the low stone walls & seating has been an excellent startThe road down to the ramp needs a stone wall or safety rail on the seaside because its so narrow. The stone walls have been a great success.

Often walk dogs along cliff top. A fence would be ugly

Beach & Cliff top walker No fences please Ugly - Rusty

Our family, friends ,neighbors and visitors are dismayed at the unnecessary impact a fence would have on the natural amenity of the cliff top area and the obstruction of views. We purchased at Sellicks Beach because of this natural amenity which is in sharp contrast to most of the metro coastline. There is no doubt that urgent and ongoing action needs to be taken to limit erosion. A fence will not do this. There has been an increase in erosion as an unintended consequence of a low mound along parts of the cliff edge and the direction of runoff to diversion pits. These areas along the cliff edge have become informal tracks and erosion needs to be stopped through landscaping. A fence along the clifftop will only encourage walkers to walk adjacent to it. The place for a walking track is near the road. The cliff area near Gisborne St area has landscaping. The area south of this is flat barren land. The main reason for this is Council's over zealous mowing regime. When ever new native vegetation starts to grow (mainly Nitro Bush) it is destroyed by mowing. In similar form to the islands of vegetation near Gisbourne Ave selected areas to the south should be encouraged to grow. This does not need a 1200mm fence but a low barrier to stop the Council mower. It should be expected that Nitro Bush, Native Daisey and other local plants will either self seed or require plantings.

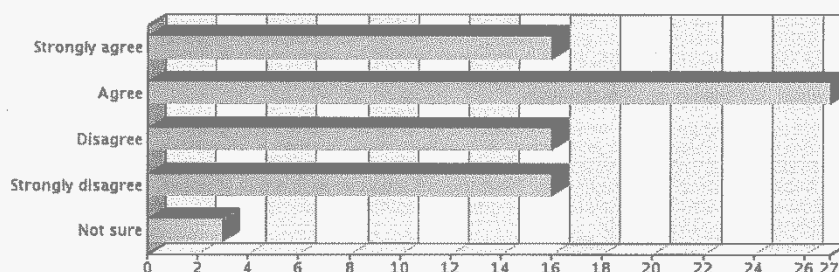
We purchased and built a holiday house at sellicks beacuse of its great natural envlronment and views. Construction of a fence would ruin the view for residents and the many visitors that come. If a path is constructed in the right place away from the cliff edge there is no need nor justification for a fence along this area. Indeed in places where there is a fence people create their own tracks outside of the fenced area. What the cliff area needs is areas of vegetsation and other action to stop erosion. The barren area around the beach staircase urgently nneeds some planting like the areas to the north of the stairs where there are good Island of vegetation.

Local resident one street back from the Esplanade. Also I am a pilot who has been flying the cliffs at Sellicks. A hang glidinsince 1976 and hope to continue to do so.

Family holiday house

Question 3

To what extent do you support the need to manage public access along the cliff top, south of Francis Street?



Frequency table

Choices	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency	Adjusted relative frequency
Strongly agree	16	16.84%	20.51%
Agree	27	28.42%	34.62%
Disagree	16	16.84%	20.51%
Strongly disagree	16	16.84%	20.51%
Not sure	3	3.16%	3.85%
Sum:	78	82.11%	100%
Not answered:	17	17.89%	-
Total answered: 78			

Text input

We have been living on the Esplanade for 10 years now, and we have not seen any problems that would warrant the need to manage public access along the cliff top. Our property is at 63 the Esplanade, and we are in direct view of one of the seating areas. We have always found that people come along the cliff top, and often stop and sit for a while. There has not been any difficulties that we have seen in the past 10 years. In the main, people walk along the cliff top in an orderly fashion, usually in family groups, or to walk their dogs.

Understand the council's concern to manage public access along the cliff however to me there appears to be more of an issue and risk to council with people walking on the road. People choose this option often because the cliff top is wet and muddy in winter or the grasses in summer have prickles etc and the unevenness of the ground would prevent older people/ people with prams etc walking on the cliff top and hence have no alternative but to use the road. Obviously with cars using the Esplanade as well as people walking on the road there potentially could be a nasty accident. A suitable pathway meandering along the cliff top would solve both issues.

1. Strongly support the need to restrict public access along the cliff top to pedestrian traffic only. 2. Strongly support the need to preserve the natural beauty and aesthetic values of the existing Sellicks foreshore and cliff top panorama without its destruction by imposing on it ugly, intrusive and restrictive fencing or dense, high growing (taller than 0.3m) barrier vegetation. A compacted earth/gravel path way following the route of existing walking tracks would be an acceptable improvement. 3. Pursuant to 1 above it is desirable to prevent (other than by way of erection of physical barriers) motor cycles and vehicular traffic (other than such as is so authorised to do) from entering upon the cliff top precinct at any location but in particular at or in the vicinity of Gulf View Road and proceeding out to the existing seat at Trig Point (i.e. the point opposite Gulf View Road and on which the former old survey trig structure of historic value was located until removed (by Council?)) and / or then proceeding north along the cliff top past the beach access walkway (steps) or meandering between the existing trees until forced back onto Esplanade by lack of space to proceed further. Suitable signage, enforced by council policing and prosecution of offenders.

I feel that if there was a defined path, it would be safer and more people would use the path.

agree and support the need to manage public access along the cliff top. I feel that many people are using the road as there is no real path defined. a small path guarded with shrubs and local bushes would be fantastic to take the kids down to the dell or the beach.

We believe the Public access should be managed in a manner that supports the natural state of the environment without structural intervention. Therefore limiting the works to a walking path which keeps people of the road and allows the residents and visitor to enjoy the natural vista safely. We ask the council to take a progressive approach to the perceived issues of Risk and Erosion. Noting the Iconic nature of the coastline, work towards a long term plan that will satisfy both the above. Note, other similar areas controlled by council administrations around the State have not dealt with the risk issue by the easy option of "putting up a fence". Places such as Remarkable rocks on Kangaroo Island Granite Island, Victor Harbor Encounter Bay, Port Elliot The Mount lofty Hike from Waterfall Gully, once past the Boardwalk "there is NO fence" The Heyesen Trail, various locations with narrow cliff edge paths "no fences". Within our local area I note that the steps that go down (to Sellicks beach from the Dunedin road corner) do not have a fence on the western side of the concrete section which was installed just a few years ago.

Far too many people, including quite often, mothers pushing prams, walk on the road given that there is on appropriate path either on the house side of The Esplanade or between the road and the cliff face. This is, arguably more a public danger than the cliff face itself.

I have not come across any issues with things as they currently are and bought in this area as preferred the untouched country feel of the Sellicks beach frontage.

The status quo should remain. However, if there has to be any change, it is to implement option 1. (see 4 below). Sellicks is special with its lovely cliff views, we don't want fences or need fences. Not even the second largest canyon in the world has an ugly fence around it, just a meandering dirt path. I have never heard of any person dying or being injured from a fall down the cliffs and I have been coming here for 50 years.

Although haven't seen any real change in cliff tops since I built early 70s

There must be a balance between warning people of an (obvious) danger and allowing for common sense and personal responsibility.

Whilst we believe the cliff tops need to be managed by the council, we would hope the focus would always remain on keeping the cliffs in the most natural state as possible. Free of as much infrastructure as possible.

Protects people-also protects plantings & erosion control (minimisation) enhanced May cut down illegal dumping on cliffs but use is limited and should be born in mind re cost

If this impacting on the stability of the cliff then I strongly agree. If this is for safety reasons then I strongly disagree. Well signed & other option for pathway cycleway

Public access along the cliff top is minimal as many tend to use the road instead for various reasons eg riding a bike, pushing a pram etc. However it is noted that the cliff tops could potentially create a risk if the public are not "steered" to take a particular route eg a path.

Main issue is by locals who understand its environment and/or the possible danger of falling off a cliff top Fencing may discourage people from throwing large garden refuse over the cliff but (as it is pretty easy to see where it is cut from) so would prosecuting them or having a better green collection (more frequent) or a hard rubbish arrangement.

The cliff top area needs to be beautified but public access does not need to be managed. Safet concerns can be addressed by continuing to build the low stone wall along the whole of the cliff top Keep the flat quan areas - don't chop them up with native shrub rubbish and hard paths. It's a beach for goodness sake not a bushwalk in scrub. Look at a beatiful long range solution not a rubbish quick idea. You don't see anyone going over the wall and down the cliff face.

Wish to retain the natural look many many years - This has no known accidents to me or my family

My choice is made purely to assist erosion control

Do not really see the need. A path would be nice!! Not that many people walk along the cliff top. If we had footpaths there wouldn't be a problem.

Some action is warranted to minimise the erosion & danger but as noted, we think the partial fencing option is best. This will balance public amenity with the safety/conservation aspect

I feel it very important to maintain the uniqueness of the environment. A fence will destroy this. (The entire coastline of Australia is not fenced) I am in favour of vegetation as a natural barrier.

There is a definite need to preserve the area and also a safety point of view

The erosion of the cliff face needs to be arrested

Cant see why this is needed. Apparently no one has ever been hurt so why do anything if it "aint" brake

Money could be better spent maintaining roads

Construction of a footpath adjacent the Esplanade western kerb would not require construction of a safety fence given the distance from the cliff. By observation the majority of walkers would be happy to use this footpath in preference to walking on the road or walking along muddy tracks. Outside of the short summer holiday period the number of walkers is limited and mainly caters to people walking to the shop or walking a dog around the block. Construction of a kerbside footpath would ensure most walkers were well removed from the cliff top and there would be no need for a safety fence.

Public access can best be managed by encouraging people to walk in the right place. There is no need for a fence if a walking track is back near the road where most people are happy to walk. Erecting a fence will only encourage people to go beyond it as they try to position for the perfect view of the gulf or the sunset.

There is no need for a fence. A well made gravel path well away from the edge and near the road poses no danger to walkers. A path in the right area will cater to most needs and allow some replanting to be done. There is already some good scrub up near Palmerston and down past the stairs. The area near the stairs is totally denuded and needs some landscape islands like the other parts. It needs some sensible replanting not some over designed landscape designers dream. Please keep sellicks natural. Growing plants along this coastline is difficult and requires main tench. Council has had a number of attempts that have not worked. Some simple islands of re growth of native vegetation will suffice. These should be placed in areas to stop runoff and erosion. Most people would respect areas set aside for planting if it helps stop erosion. There is no need for a fence . The landscape areas that have developed naturally in the upper and lower sections are areas where the council mower could not reach!

The erosion of the cliff top needs to be managed. This isn't helped when people wander around the cliff top

Whilst I agree with the management of erosion and the need to look after vegetation I disagree with the erection of a fence to keep the public from using this area. It is first class coastline and people to be allowed to access it. Walk sit and look out to see. Meditate, fly, Have Fun!

Agree to a certain extent but a more natural looking area rather than fully fenced. Use lot of plants. We have a great view there, it should be encouraged for people to sit, have ? + enjoy. A few car parks (off the Esplanade) near to the stairs would be wonderful. Esplanade not wide enough for car park

1. Public Access not a problem 2. Fencing spoils natural environmnet and a waste of resources SJ48

A path is necessary as at the moment people have to walk on the road. If a path is supplied people will not stray over the cliff top

Having enjoyed coastal park walks in England, Ireland, California, Croatia, NONE have been spoiled by ugly fencing and are often on high risk cliffs - Cliff edges = danger!! We learnt this as children, being warned by parents to stay clear. Stop being a nanny state! PS Heyson Trail on south coast - natural wonderful scenery - not fenced !!

What are the incident statistics? A path and revegetation might be beneficial, however a fence would seem to be overkill. The extent risk does not justify the expense of erecting and maintaining a fence

looks beautiful as it is. I have friends from overseas and interstate that come here all the time and they think its amazing and they keep coming for that reason. And I have no trouble trusting my kids to behave and look after themselves when walking along that area by themselves.

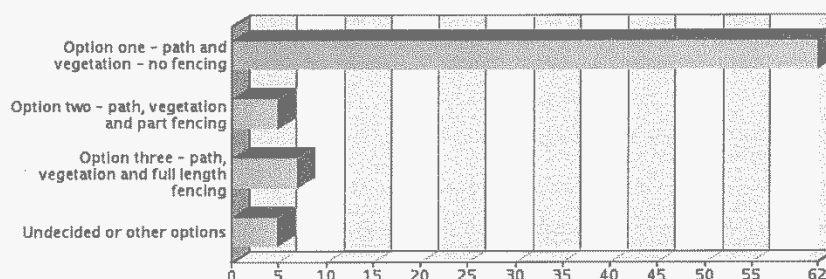
I love the natural rugged looks of the cliffs as they are

There are more pressing issues for Sellicks Beach residents - junction of Main Sth Rd Sellicks Beach Road is a potential death trap - footpath on Esplanade to keep walkers off the road

I note some seats are behind signs warning of danger!

Question 4

Referring to the information pack, which is your preferred option?



Frequency table

Choices	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency	Adjusted relative frequency
Option one – path and vegetation – no fencing	62	65.26%	78.48%
Option two – path, vegetation and part fencing	5	5.26%	6.33%
Option three – path, vegetation and full length fencing	7	7.37%	8.86%
Undecided or other options	5	5.26%	6.33%
Sum:	79	83.16%	100%
Not answered:	16	16.84%	-

Total answered: 79

Text input

We do not think anything needs to be done. Leave it as is and save ratepayers' money! But if you are determined to do something, then we choose option 1.

This is our preferred option. This would enable the beautification of the cliff top. To plant vegetation that is native to the area and to the cliffs themselves would be a wonderful addition to the already breath-taking cliffs. The Council has done an excellent job in designing the walkway from the top of the cliff down to the beach itself. This was done tastefully and has not intruded onto the beauty of the area. The plantings that the Council has done over recent years, along the streams that feed into the ocean, are truly well thought out and beautiful. To continue this kind of planting along the cliff will enhance the environment. It does, however, need to be low, local native vegetation, without a fence.

A path with LOW vegetation would reduce any risk to the public by directing people to walk on the path whilst maintaining the natural beauty and aesthetic nature of Sellicks Beach. With the public using the path would also minimise erosion. Option 1 has been successfully used by other councils. Option 2 cannot be considered as there has been no consultation with the residents to clearly show where the part fencing would be proposed. Anyway the fence design is unacceptable as it is unattractive - I think a better option would be 900mm high posts with stainless steel strand wires between posts - posts spaced at say 12m apart Option 3 is strongly opposed

A fence will not stop any erosion nor will it prevent any persons that are determined to climb it to get to the cliff edge, also it's ugly costly and a complete waste of time

Very strongly support option 1. We do not want, and there is no need for, any 'unnatural' physical construction along the cliff top to mar the amenity / aesthetics of the sweeping coastal panorama from Carrickalinga Head / Myponga Beach to the south to Aldinga Beach / Snapper Point to the north as it now is and has been for so many decades without any incidents involving harm to the public or incurring cost to the council. We (as pedestrians), the residents, and the visiting public do not need to be 'fenced in'.

Maintain the natural outlook without unnecessary disturbance to vegetation - and prevent unsightly fencing that may become a target for vandalism and become dilapidated and unkempt over time.

option 1 is our preferred option as we feel this option both supports public safety and helps keep the area looking nice and not like a prison. totally disagree with option 3 as I feel this is a total waste of tax-payers money and will look horrible and devalue the entire area. my favourite childhood memory is walking along the cliff tops looking out towards the ocean, a fence will ruin this for future generations. I also have concerns of vandalism towards the fence, kids will also look at climbing the fence and or plank - is this really safe?

This is the least invasive and most picturesque option, with a path surrounded by vegetation it will keep people away as required. Normally when there's a path, mostly people stick to the path, as noted by a similar pathway along the beachfront in the new area at the northern end.

option one would work best for my family as it would be a good place to walk and ride with the kids. I feel a fence will only entice children (like my own) to climb and swing on - which may cause legal issues for the council. I am amazed that this is even being considered, I can't believe anyone would like a fence along one of the best coastlines in Australia.

We believe option 1 is the best solution. A dedicated pathway that improves the amenities to the area keeping people off the road and away from the cliff edge goat track. The position of the path to be closer to the road way. Consideration for individuals to still be able to enjoy the views while walking along the area in question. We therefore expect the path to meander along the length of the area between Francis st and Palmerston ave. Between the path and the cliff edge planting of vegetation that is low and thick, that will discourage people from walking through it. The possibility of creating mounds to aid in the controlling of water run off, so to, control and reduce erosion. Low signage to the west of path indicating the areas to keep out of, wording as required. Break outs to the existing seating and lookouts along the area. We do concede that there are 4 areas that may require a small section of fencing. 1. Close to Francis St there is a small section whereby the cliff is close to the roadway. For this we propose a path and fence with square Timber posts (one meter high) with 5 strands of Stainless steel wire, on the obvious western side of the path. 2. The Lookout at the end of Golf view road a boardwalk platform with surround of square timber posts, one metre high with 5 strands of Stainless steel, highlighting the area as a scenic lookout. 3. The area near Palmerston Ave again a small area similar the bottom area where the roadway is closer to the cliff edge and to be dealt in the same way. 4. The existing lookout near Cactus Canyon to be fenced with timber posts with stainless steel wire. Vegetation to discourage people to walk on the western side of the fence. A timber platform for people to stand around and take in the view.

With a longer timer vision, mindful of the views this part of the coast offers, Council should look toward avoiding the construction of any fence, particularly one that looks like it belongs on a paddock boundary. Improved sign posting while a work proceeds, as capital from the budget is allocated, would arguably suffice in terms of addressing understandable concerns about 'public liability'. The problem in my view is that the public liability dimension can too readily be exaggerated and one only needs to ask why is the walk between Port Elliot and the Eastern end of Middleton Beach not fenced, or for that matter Remarkable Rocks on KI - clearly a perspective matter in these instances where the natural beauty is weighed against the ugly intrusion of fences.

I agree that some meandering natural paths and very low shrubs are a good option as this would add to the walk along the cliffs. More seats in strategic positions offering views would be good too. Shrubs and grasses would also deter soil erosion but should be very low so as not to obstruct the beautiful views from the houses or walking paths. No fences.

1. I don't want any obstruction to the beautiful cliff top profile. 2. There is no need to spend our money on a fence, there are many other matters that need attention e.g. roadside curbing and the continual dust problem from vehicles turning from the Esplanade into Gulfview Road.

So I don't get wet feet in winter or attacked by bull ants in summer and can get off the road

In areas of very narrow access (south of blenheim) a partial fence would be acceptable but in large open areas (north of blenheim) a fence would be ugly and of no value. A warning fence will only be heeded by those who would also heed a warning sign and those that need restraining would need an 8ft high exclusion fence. This area is of very high amenity value and I would be distressed to see a fence.

Sellicks Beach is unique in its location being at the crossroad of the agricultural land and the last suburban beach. Sellicks Beach has retained a coastal holiday feel to it, which is what attracts people to live and holiday here. The addition of the timber stairway to the beach was welcome and a great improvement for access to the beach and an environmental win for the cliff face. We believe fencing the esplanade in would not prove to enhance the cliff tops only detract from its natural beauty. We do however agree with building a path of natural material and the revegetation with indigenous species on the cliff face/top. We would welcome any improvements to the cliff top that return it to a natural state without added infrastructure such as fencing. We would also suggest in the management of the cliff tops that a control program for the management of pest animal and pest weeds should be implemented.

Option 1 should have all the desired results while maintaining the beauty of the Esplanade, cliff top and sea views. It should also be the cheapest option and therefore should be done immediately to avoid further damage. If there is a defined path, we are sure it will be used (provided it's pleasant underfoot). If in the longer term more protection from erosion was seen to be necessary fencing might have to be considered, but hopefully not

I chose option three Because it would get people to walk on path not all over vegetation and to stop cliff erosion will not affect the natural beauty of the area

For reasons listed in question 3

We prefer no fences to maintain the outlook & ambience of the beachfront & beach Structures abound elsewhere

This option protects the cliff top & vegetation adequately & also will control access along the cliff top to a level which is a reasonable response to the issue of controlling the public from accessing the beach via the cliff top as we have never observed this in our 20 years of staying at Sellicks Beach

As I walk along the Esplanade often a non-restricted view with more vegetation is more pleasing to me

not convince the additional cost in fencing will prevent accidents people will climb over How many accidents occur this year?

This option combines beautification and landscaping with safety

most natural, without construction of fence. Blends more with environment

Option 1 is our preferred option as we feel this addresses both concerns of erosion & public safety. A path is used successfully by other councils around Australia & conserves the natural beauty & environment without the need for an ugly fence. Option 3 is totally opposed & without an understanding of where the partial fence sections would be constructed as per option 2, this is also not an option at this stage. Low vegetation together with a path meets our needs. If option 2 was adopted a different type of fence would be requested ie timber posts no more than 3ft high with strand wires between posts (not the "rabbit proof" design as displayed in your letter)

None, prefer funds to be used to complete curbs & roads in Sellicks Eg Napier Ave

Lawns. Already trying to grow along reserve is a better option. With a bit of easy maintenance eg mow, weed & feed + watering (summer) it would look spectacular as it does now. all fresh and green. Definitely no fence and a decent paved or concrete path for walking on (we have to walk on the road) No native vegetation as it looks a mess when not maintained eg by the shop carpark. Garden beds look disgusting trap papers weeds throughout and grows too high. Spend our council rates here and make Sellicks Beach a beautiful place to live. PS spray the bull ants.

If there are cliffs people either want to keep well back or go over them - perhaps make beach access a bit easier somewhere along the way - Although I acknowledge that would be expensive.

I think all 3 are tenuous, ugly & not user friendly. They will make the cliff top unattractive and boring. The fencing & posts are so ugly - like a farm fence. The fences you have suggested are an eyesore & cheap and nasty. The low stone wall at the lower end of the Esplanade should be extended year by year with a re-curring budget until it reaches the southern end. This would keep the fear grass areas that need to be mown regularly - no gravel or compacted hard path needed. Vegetation should mown grass only! Don't we have enough brown snakes already to contend with - how pets die/sick each year from snake bite at Sellicks!! Flat queen lawn grass areas + seating + low stone wall only no cheap and nasty bush walking solutions. Lets try and beautify the foreshore. How about planting Norfolk Island pines along the top like at Lady Bay THINK AHEAD - 10 - years - native shrubs - low revolting!

Costs not warranted for fence erection unjustified - Keep Natural Look

Like the view as it is

I think a fence would alter the feel of the area. A rubble pathway would be very useful for the many dog walkers in the area, also people who walk to the shop/beach. The planting of native vegetation will make the area more attractive and help control erosion. I also like the idea of upgrading viewing areas.

Don't need a fence - looks awful and if by any chance access by SAAS SES etc would be hampered, by having a fence.

Don't like fences

It's nice to have the area accessible. If fenced right off it wouldn't feel as nice walking along + youths would probably jump the fence & muck up even more along the edges of the cliffs, as the full fence would appear more like a barrier which youths probably find confronting & authoritarian

As above

o maintain the open space feeling of being both at the seaside & in the country

Full fencing doesn't seem necessary, but where there is a risk to public safety, then fencing is necessary

It is the only sensible option of the three

Blends best into the Sellicks Beach landscape. Fencing takes away the beauty of the natural ambience.

Natural landscape was an attraction for us moving into the area. The local area reserve/playground area is desperately lacking an upgrade. Left to die all in summer, with very old/limited recreational facilities

To maintain the natural beauty of the area Any man made structure would deflect from the reason why we moved here.

Public safety is No 1 priority for any council Liability to council if they identify an issue and don't address it

Seems to cover all events. Stops and deters people climbing on cliffs. Fine compacted rubble would be better for older people and animals using the pathway

Fencing looks ugly

We need to keep coastal areas untouched. I feel fencing would distract from natural environment

Prefer natural vegetation & landscape! I have lived at Sellicks Beach for 59 years and haven't fallen off the cliff yet!!

Visual affect looks better We can't fence everything Regards Michael and Yvonne

Most natural looking maintains amenities/views

Option 1. Any path/ footpath needs to be constructed where it is useful to the majority of walkers. A walkway and fence near the cliff top would not cater for the majority of walkers and there would continue to be people who need to walk on the road. Construction of a fence is unwarranted if the path is in the correct location away from the cliff edge. The impact on the amenity of this natural area is unacceptable to Esplanade residents but also to locals and tourists who come to enjoy the natural beauty of the area.

There is simply no need for a fence if a path is constructed well away from the cliff. The majority of people are happy to walk near the road. People walking their dogs or walking to the shop (the two big past times) have to either walk on the road or deviate onto the cliff top tracks as there is a large bush on what should be the footpath near Roberts St. If this bush was moved and a footpath constructed along the kerbside most people would use it in preference to going along a winding cliff edge track.

Landscaping and erosion control are the top priority. A path constructed where people will use it near the esplanade does not need a protective fence. Areas of scrub have grown without protection of a fence and new groupings of plantings will not need to be fenced off if there is a useful informal pathway.

We don't want a fence as not aesthetically pleasing and would destroy the uniqueness of the aspect. The issues could be managed by vegetation

Option 1 is the most environmentally sensible & sustainable option; providing vegetation growth is managed diligently including path maintenance (VERY IMPORTANT) NB More importantly; much more needs to be done by council to address the disturbing amount of rubbish that accumulates down the cliff faces and subsequently onto the beach ahead!! many more wind proof rubbish options need urgent addressing, including timely removal of said rubbish collection. Bins (cliff top and beach ahead inclusive). Why provide doggy bags if there is virtually no bins to dispose in???

Fence looks ugly and locks people out, does not with the area. Vegetation and a path on two is preferred option.

do not want anything too formal but want some barrier if fall is bad if people are drunk or it is dark

Fencing is waste of council (and rate payers) funds A simple path is all that's required to enjoy the tranquility.

There is no need for a fence. A fence encourages people to step over it to take photo graphs. Vegetation will have the same effect as a fence and people are not likely to walk over it.

Lesser of three evils

More environmental, no fencing & wiring in the longterm vegetation is naturally aesthetic and environmental. Fencing/wiring will require on going maintenance & subject to vandalism. Definately no fencing People need to take responsibility for their own safet. We shouldn't be fencing off natural coastlines.

A firm path and some re-vegetation would improve the cliff top, however a fence will spoil the character of the cliff top. Those people likely to tumble over the cliff will jump the fence and still go over anyway

The furth optin - leave it alone. You need to trust people to do the right thing. One of the reason's why we moved here was because of this beautiful sight. Uninterrupted and there's no path to tell us where we should walk. And the poor para-glider would have no where to take off! and its a beautiful picnic area.

The shelter shed at the end of Francis Street is a disgrace and most of the time fouled by visitors who think its a toilet. An open BBQ like by the ramp would be a very desirable addition for local and tourists.

Option 1 is less destructive and will enhance not destroy the area.

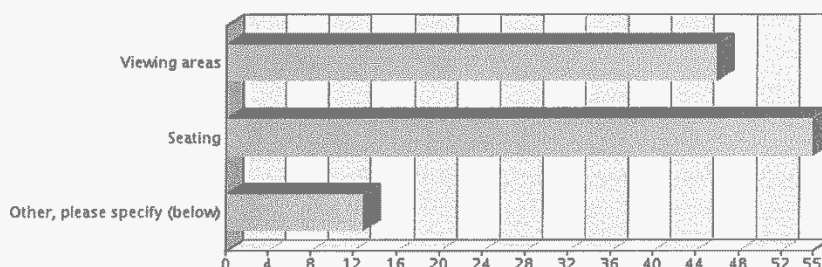
I think it will provide for safety and provide a safe all weather walking track URGENTLY needed for dog owners existing grass is full of grass seeds and burrs which cause trips to the vet at \$90 per trip

Why does council have a desire to fence or construct paths along one of the most natural and beautiful areas of the state. Is it simply because it is there and we have a must manage it mentality. Creation of a pathway will bring the evitable fast food packages, bottles, cigarette packages associated litter. Let us take an example from ancient Greece. Santorini which has cliff tops higher than ours (they form the edge of an extinct Volcano), more dangerous with a straight drop to sea. There are no fences, no paths apart from a donkey track. The best option is to do nothing and perhaps use a little of the money saved to repair the potholes along the Esplanade.

Part 1 Because every one has lived with the cliffs like this for many years and I have never heard anyone fall down the cliffs and I've lived here for 30 years with 3 young children who have played and enjoyed the cliffs beach and Esplanade. But I know you will fence the hole area off anyway

Question 5

Which of the following facilities or open space amenities would you like to be considered?



Frequency table

Choices	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency by choice	Relative frequency	Adjusted relative frequency
Viewing areas	46	40.35%	48.42%	69.7%
Seating	55	48.25%	57.89%	83.33%
Other, please specify (below)	13	11.4%	13.68%	19.7%
Sum:	114	100%	-	-
Not answered:	29	-	30.53%	-

Total answered: 66

Text input

As mentioned above, one of the current seating areas is precisely opposite our place. Some plantations, localized and Indigenous, would enhance this already beautiful, reflective spot.

A viewing area at the southern most point (opposite Palmerston Ave) would be good. Other existing seating areas to remain with the path deviating to provide access to the seating with low vegetative barriers only. The other thing I would like to be considered when the path is being done is a total tidy up all current vegetation. There are many dead bushes/unsightly trees etc which could all be removed as part of this project and replaced with the low 300mm high vegetation being referred to in your letter

None keep it natural seating or viewing areas will only spoil the beautiful surrounds that people come to see or live here for

Seating: Only to the extent of retaining access to the existing seating in the subject project area in particular at Trig Point and the seat(s) further north thereof.

Viewing areas and seating will be well received by all patrons either living or visiting the area. nothing better than having fish and chips looking out over the ocean without a fence present.

Would be worthwhile installing a path on the eastern side also, that way people have the option of walking on either side. Clean up the dirty grotty area which is now the parking area and viewing spot at the junction of Francis Street and Esplanade. Make it a reasonable area as per the other end of esplanade so people can sit there and enjoy the beauty of the Fleurieu Peninsula, and the local people don't get shrouded in dirt and dust each time someone drives in there and drives out of there at speed.

viewing area opposite Palmerston avenue would be beautiful to sit there and watch the sunset surrounded with low vegetation. recommend a path also be constructed along the cliff top with local vegetation and tidy up the current strip as most plants and trees along here are tired and dead. I believe if it was a nice inviting path with low shrubs it will invite people to walk to the dell / post office and down to the beach, instead of driving and speeding up and down the hill causing potential accidents. Please do the right thing and keep our neighbourhood nice

We feel that the current number of seating areas and lookouts are enough, giving people places of rest and viewing areas without impacting on the natural environment.

It would be of significant benefit for tourism if the viewing areas were enhanced and notices on South Road and at the Sellicks shop precinct pointed to these. The opportunity presents for a gradual process of managing risk, erosion and tourist potential that could really see Onkaparinga have something to spruik as an iconic walk, one hour from the CBD.

Viewing areas again obstruct views and give a 'built up' feel. Seating accentuates the natural surroundings and views and provide points of interest

Some seating at the viewing areas would be appropriate

Viewing areas could be improved by the removable of the many ants that congregate near the seats that are already in place. Maintenance of these seats to remove graffiti and keep in order.

Minimal viewing areas that have a low visible profile and do not damage the cliff.

There are often people parasailing, hang gliding and using model planes from the cliff tops which are all recreation activities to be encouraged and supported.

yes, please. Many of the residents of SB are elderly or will become so in the near future and therefore require a rest while out walking for their health. Thankyou for your excellent feedback and information. We value being asked for our opinion.

SJ01

SJ02

SJ03

SJ04

SJ05

SJ06

There is already sufficient seats & view points along the cliff top SJ07

no other facilities needed, just weed control and keeping the vegetation alive

SJ09

SJ10

SJ11

SJ12

This encourages people to stay within a specific zone SJ13

A viewing area at Cactus Canyon (ie opposite Palmerston Ave) would be desirable. A general clean up along the cliff tops would also enhance the works you propose to construct (eg path) The revegetation of low plants could replace the current dead and tired plants that now exist. SJ14

None, it's a waste of money when other urgent jobs are not being done Roads and curbs - napier Ave SJ15

Seat halfway along the stairs down to beach for older people to rest and look at ocean SJ16

beach access SJ17

Low stone wall cut grass Norfolk Island Pine or similar regular big tree planting the whole front is a viewing area - keep it tearway don't chop it up with hard paths and awful native shrubbery - you need to consult a proper garden designer not the native/bush/environmental public servants who persist with notorious, dry, unusable spaces. The park on seaview road Rd is an example- totally unusable - full of pricklies, weeds, mud concrete, native shrubs & trees are an eyesore. Residents hate this ugly stuffcouncils do. Plenty of councils had long term plants/planting/plans & mow reap the rewards - (\$ none of them used native shrubs think tanunda, hill areas, the pines & lawns at Victor Harbour & encounter bay, Horseshoe Bay etc SJ18

SJ19

Have a strip or wreck and a forse viewing binocular for tourist att top church will bring these people from overseas SJ20

I would also like to see additional public toilet facilities in the area. I live opposite a reserve on Hastings Avenue which is also widely used by the public and on two seperate occasions have had to let strangers into my home to use my loo! SJ21

Decent rubble path as offered would be nice SJ 22

SJ23

SJ24

Perhaps some rocks or something could further delineate the area that the hang gliding club were to take off & land SJ25

SJ26

SJ27

SJ28

SJ29

SJ30

SJ31

SJ 32

SJ33

Gazebo's SJ34

No Change SJ 35

SJ36

SJ37

SJ 38

SJ39

SJ 40

Option 1 SJ41

SJ42

SJ43

A viewing area as proposed adjacent Gulfview Road is a great idea. It has great tourist potential but must be done with more design flair than the lookout area near Cactus Canyon which is hardly used. It would ideally be cantilevered out from the cliff edge and offer commanding views of coastline. It would attract visitors who want to get a vantage point along the cliffs and be a focal point. The Esplanade attracts speeding vehicles because of its long curving alignment. Traffic calming treatment adjacent the cliff stairway to the beach should be designed as a slow point.

The beach access stairs are very well used but there is a great danger particularly to the elderly as there are no concrete stairs onto the beach only eroded loose rocks. Also many elderly and the unfit need to catch their breath at the halfway point. A breakout area with seating would be of great assistance. The area where the concrete path joins the wooden stair sections would be an ideal place for seating as it offers a great viewing area. A good lookout area near Gulfview Rd would be attractive to visitors and locals alike and attract people away from finding their own vantage point. This is an area where there would be a need for a fence and railing.

Some indented parking at the top of the stairs is required as many people park blocking the road or drive onto the reserve. The footpath to the bus stops needs construction.

SJ44

Both, plus as already stated, a much greater emphasis on the accumulating rubbish problem which is becoming both an embarrassing blight on councils apathy on the the issue and an increasingly disturbing environmental (coastal/marine) problem!!! All along the beachheads and cliff tops appropriate rubbish collection facilities need urgent installation, taking specific consideration into account the high winds prevalent in said areas and timely regular rubbish removal from said areas. This issue has been greatly overlooked and needs rapid rectification. SJ45

Keep the area uses for the launching of hang gliding and para gliding pilots. It is a unique area to fly and very special to those of us who choose to fly here. I moved to Sellicks Beach in 1988 so as I use this area for flying SJ46

SJ 47

SJ48

SJ 49

To enjoy this Natural beauty, uplifting, spiritual with no man-made obstructions and eye sores SJ 50

Seating areas - A couple of benches for people to sit and enjoy view. SJ51

Thanks for giving us the opportunity to have a say on this issue. Cheers SJ52

Its beautiful as it is Just one question.....why is it a give way sign on the corner of Sth Road and Sellicks Rd?? Knowing when coming off Sellicks Road onto South Road that you can't see towards your right because it's on a corner and a rise!! But on the corner of Norman road its a stop sign!! And yet you can see all the way up the hill, towards Sellicks without anything blocking your view. Shouldn't you swap them around or make both stop signs before someone gets hurt. I've almost been wiped out a few times. Hope you do it before someone does. SJ53

SJ 54

Provide safe viewing areas with seating SJ55

As in question 4 - All weather, wide walking track (sealed or rubble) For exercising dogs during high tides when walking on the beach is not possible. SJ56

None SJ57

SJ

Attachment 8

Attachment 8 – Stainless Wire Fence

We received some comments in the community survey expressing a preference to the stainless steel stranded wire in lieu of ring lock mesh wire



The use of stainless steel wire was investigated during our foreshore access plan projects and had been found to be unsuitable for cliff top use as it provides limited protection for pedestrians and protecting remnant vegetation due to ease of egress through the fence.

It is also noted that stainless steel wire adds \$30 per l/m (33%) to the cost and is more expensive to maintain when compared to ring lock mesh

Summary of Coastal Accidents and Sellicks Beach Cliff Top Studies and Assessments

The following is a summary of coastal accidents that have occurred on the coast and our key planning documents that inform our coastal risk management projects.

Information associated with the Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee and extracts from each report relating to Sellicks Beach can be reviewed following this summary.

Coastal accidents and claims

Public safety along the coast has been highlighted by numerous incidences and accidents over the years.

- In October 2012 there was a cliff fall at Witton Bluff that resulted in severe injuries to a teenager.
- In April 2012 a fatality occurred at Maslin Beach, which is currently under review by the Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee.
- In 2006 a boy fell from the cliffs at Port Willunga when he attempted to access the beach which resulted in severe injuries and a claim.
- In 2003 a cliff fall occurred at Port Willunga which resulted in a major claim.
- In 1999 a teenager cliff jumping at Port Noarlunga suffered a severe injury resulting in a major claim.

There are numerous recorded near misses, injuries and insurance claims by the public resulting from informal coastal access; however there have been no recorded incidences along the Sellicks cliffs.

Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee.

Following the Maslin Beach fatality the state coroner referred the accident to the Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee (the Committee). The Committee is a statutory body set up to make recommendations to the government regarding changes to legislation, policies, and practices that might help prevent deaths from occurring in the same circumstances.

The Committee's enquiry was referred to the LGAMLS on their request and a response was provided.

At this stage, the Committee have not provided any feedback. There is no confirmed timeframe for the committee to complete their review, outcomes of which may influence how we manage coastal risks in the future

Studies and assessments related to Sellicks Beach Cliff Top

Stage 2 Detailed Cliff Stability Investigation

In 2005 council completed a detailed coastal investigation and risk assessment known as the Stage 2 Detailed Cliff Stability Investigation.

The investigation has provided best practice guidelines to manage cliff stability issues and focussed on nine high to very high risk sites which includes Sellicks Beach.

Cliff Top Erosion Audit

The Cliff Top Erosion Audit completed in 2007 was an inspection and assessment of the coastline including Sellicks Beach.

The audit identified human activities such as pedestrian and bicycle traffic along informal or unmanaged paths over cliff crests contribute to erosion and places users in high risk and dangerous areas. The audit recommended erosion control works, fencing and advisory signage at high risk locations.

Coastal management for local government

This guide was prepared by the LGAMLS, Coastal Management Working Group in 2011. It is a best practice guide to provide local government with a robust and consistent methodology to manage safety along the SA coastline.

Coastal and cliff management internal audit

Our internal auditor has prepared the scope for a coastal and cliff management internal audit. This audit will assess whether risks related to our coastline, including cliffs, are being appropriately managed through implementation of relevant strategies and maintenance routines. The audit will be undertaken by an independent external auditor and will provide recommendations for process improvement where identified.

Cliff Stability Review

The Cliff Stability Review is currently underway, re-assessing all of our coastal cliff areas and reviewing the effectiveness, performance and appropriateness of mitigation works undertaken on the high risk areas already completed. This study will recommend mitigation options to manage public safety and infrastructure risks at Sellicks Beach.

Metropolitan Adelaide & Northern Coastal Action Plan (MANCAP)

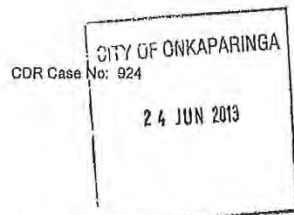
The MANCAP was developed by the state government and is a principle planning document for the conservation of natural coastal assets in the Adelaide region which includes Sellicks Beach.

MANCAP has recorded the biodiversity assets of the site and documents many of the key processes and threats impacting Sellicks coast. The plan recommends local actions to address these threats such as access fencing and habitat rehabilitation.

Sellicks Beach Vegetation Management Plan

This plan was developed to action the recommendations from MANCAP, identify priority management issues affecting native vegetation and provide us with a tool for annual work planning/budgeting.

**Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee Letter
and LGAMLS response**



Mr Mark Dowd
Chief Executive Officer
Onkaparinga Council
PO Box 1
Noarlunga Centre SA 5168

Corresp. No.



Government
of South Australia

Child Death & Serious Injury
Review Committee

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Dear Mr Dowd,

I am writing on behalf of the Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee. The Committee is a statutory body set up to make recommendations to government about changes to legislation, policies and practices that might help to prevent deaths from occurring in the same circumstances.

You can find our legislation at www.cdsirc.sa.gov.au.

The Committee proposes to review in due course the circumstances of the death of a young man who fell from the cliffs near Gull Rock, Maslin Beach. One of the issues that may arise is that of signage about the dangerous condition of the cliffs. Could you let me know what the Council considers are the key safety issues in this area and what plans it has to address these issues? Your response will aid the Committee when it reviews the circumstances of this young man's death.

Yours sincerely

Dymphna Eszenyi

Chair

Child Death & Serious Injury Review Committee

18.1.6/2013

17 March 2014

Private & Confidential

Ms Dymphna Eszenyi
Child Death & Serious Injury Review Committee
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Dear Ms Eszenyi,

Incident near Gull Rock, MASLIN BEACH

I refer to correspondence dated June 2013 to the City of Onkaparinga ("the Council") in relation to the death of a young man who fell from the cliffs near Gull Rock, Maslin Beach.

Please accept our apologies regarding the lateness of this response.

I write to you from the LGA Mutual Liability Scheme ("the LGAMLS"). The LGAMLS is a self-managed fund providing (liability) coverage to its (Local Government) Members. The City of Onkaparinga is a member of the LGAMLS. A function of the LGAMLS is to provide (civil) liability risk management treatment and mitigation support that has industry application.

I understand that Robyn Daly (Scheme Manager, LGAMLS) has had a conversation with you – regarding the Committee's request for information. As the request relates to key safety issues, it was determined that details of the holistic risk management process by Council to manage the whole coastal area within the City of Onkaparinga be provided as being the most appropriate method of providing key information to the Committee.

As you would be aware, many Councils have care, control and management of vast areas of (coastal) land across South Australia. There are a number of key functions that Local Government are responsible for at these dynamic locations.

From a general risk management perspective, coastal Objectives/Outcomes for Local Government have attempted to:

- Improve connectivity and function of the coastal foreshore reserve by enabling a wide range of users safe access and movement through consistent character and design across the coast;
- Address key issues raised by key and/or community stakeholders;
- Ensure State & Local Government policy is adhered;
- Ensure that coastal dunes and associated flora and fauna are protected;
- Ensure that public safety considerations are paramount.

General Philosophy – Coastal (Risk) Management for Local Government

There is a general philosophy across Local Government that coastal/cliff areas remain as "natural" or in their original state as much as possible. A large proportion of the coastal environment "land" – whilst considered and provided with Community Land status pursuant to the Local Government Act ("the Act") – is usually crown land, with Local Government vested with care, control and management (eg via the Crown Land Management Act). The coast's natural features, recreation and commercial opportunities have always been a drawcard and focal point for communities and tourists.

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Ms Dymphna Eszenyi
Page 2

Councils risk manage coastal areas and assets under their care with reference to the relevant legislation, best practice guides (Australian Standards) and via liaison with State Government Agencies such as DPTI and/or the Coastal Protection Board;

The general risk management assessment process governs the management of areas or assets at a coastal location. Below is the general process that Council undertakes for infrastructure or asset management at a coastal location:

- Inventory of Council infrastructure and facilities;
- The type of development in a particular location;
- Level of use of an area by the general public;
- The frequency of use and seasonal factors;
- The ability to influence the usage of an area/facility;
- Mitigation/treatments that relate to a coastal environment (for design and construction of an access trails to the use and provision of signage).

General management is based on local needs, funding and resourcing and environmental factors at a given site.

A more complex issue across the coast is the geotechnical aspect of cliff faces and the responsibility to assess (geological problems) and apply risk mitigation techniques to control in public accessed areas. Generally, a Council liaises with the Coastal Protection Board (or other State Government Agency) to facilitate an appropriate methodology to manage identified risks (eg cliff stability issues, erosion, cave overhang etc). Resource application for any proposed remedial works is negotiated between the Council and the Coastal Protection Board and/or Agency.

The role of Local Government in managing coastal areas and the applicable infrastructure is predominately based on access/egress points, environmental considerations and the application of signage that provides the relevant information

An example is the collaborative approach being undertaken with the Cities of Port Adelaide, West Torrens, Charles Sturt, Marion, Holdfast Bay and Onkaparinga is to design and apply consistent infrastructure at the coast – which is known as the Coast Park Project. The Coast Park Project ensures that public safety, design and environmental factors are considered holistically.

City of Onkaparinga

This Council has done extensive (risk based) work across coastal land under its care, control and management. Formal risk assessment at specific points across the coast has occurred since 2001, culminating in a risk and geotechnical assessment (and focus) at nine identified locations – as part of a detailed cliff stability investigation. This includes Maslin Beach South section that extends from the southern end of Maslin Beach to Tuitt Road.

A consultative approach between the Council and the Coastal Protection Board has been applied in the areas of Maslin, Aldinga and Seacliff Beaches. As a result of various risk assessment, the Council has developed the Cliff Stability Long Term Action Plan (LTAP). As part of the LTAP specific to Maslin Beach South, the following has been implemented:

- Installation of Warning and Information Signs
- Modifications to existing cliff top fencing
- Installation of new sections of fencing
- Removal of unstable boulders
- Gully Stabilisation
- Strategic revegetation

Council has taken a prudent approach in the overall management of the "cliff stability" and coastal "access" issues. The approach is consistent with what has occurred at other parts of the coast in the Council district and indeed across South Australia. The risk management process includes a monitoring feature to review the performance, effectiveness appropriateness of completed actions arising from the LTAP.

As with any significant issue and/or incident, the Council constantly reviews and further assesses any actions that need updating within or outside the LTAP.

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The Council (and stakeholders) are acutely aware that the beauty and natural landscape of the coast must be protected for the community and visitors - but must also play a role to effectively risk manage its responsibilities to maintain safety. This is endorsed by the risk assessment process that Council has undertaken.

Council's Response to Death

You have enquired about signage, and safety issues in the area of the accident and plans for addressing these issues. On the day after the incident an inspection by the Council's Civil Technical Officer was undertaken on the fencing and signs north of Perkana Point car park, all of which were reported to be in good condition and legible.

The area in question was already, to some extent, fenced along with trail infrastructure and signage. As part of the management process, inspections were already being carried out on a monthly basis and a report on the 27th of March 2012 showed that all signage was in place and fencing was in good condition.

Since the accident, new coastal signage has been installed at Maslin Beach South as a result of a Safety & Risk Audit undertaken by Surf Lifesaving SA during 2011. The Audit provided recommendations to Council to install new signage at all formal coastal access points and car parks.

Council are in the process of reviewing the 2005 LTAP which will include a review of the performance, effectiveness and appropriateness of completed actions from the LTAP. As Maslin Beach South and the location of the incident is prominent in the LTAP, the review will further assess the location and update a list of actions as required. Any additional work will be prioritised through the Council's Projects & Capital Works process.

Conclusions

In attempting to meet the needs of the community and the local diverse environment, Council has, over a number of years, consulted, designed and applied the relevant risk based treatments at the coast - including at Maslins Beach..

Considering the above, Council has utilised best practice engineering methods that will provide the appropriate level of safety that provides for the safe passage of all users, plus ensuring that any liability exposure to Council has been kept at a minimum level.

Trust the above provides the Committee with the requested information. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss further.

Yours sincerely,

Victor DiMaria
Manager – Risk, LGAMLS

Stage 2 Detailed Cliff Stability Investigations

FINAL REPORT

Detailed Cliff Stability Investigations
Stage 2 Report
Risk Assessment and Preliminary Risk
Management Strategy for Site Areas
A to I

Prepared for

City of Onkaparinga

PO Box 1
Noarlunga Centre
SA 5168

13 September 2005

42655715/STAGE 2 FINAL REPORT.DOC

URS

Executive Summary

Introduction

URS Australia Pty Ltd (URS) was engaged by the City of Onkaparinga (Council) to undertake detailed cliff stability investigations for nine discrete lengths of coastal cliffs within the Council boundaries. The investigations were conducted in stages, in order to progressively focus the stability investigation effort in later stages of the project on those cliffs for which the associated risks have been shown in earlier stages of the project to be greatest.

The project was jointly funded by the City of Onkaparinga and the Coast Protection Board (State Government).

Objectives

The overall objective of the project, as stated in the Project Brief, is to improve Council's and the Coast Protection Board's understanding of the nature and extent of coastal cliff instability issues within the City of Onkaparinga.

Once complete, the study will provide Council and the Coast Protection Board with the information required to make informed decisions in response to cliff instability at various locations and guide mitigative works and strategies, if required.

In addition, the study will inform ongoing discussions between Council and the Coast Protection Board, through the Local Government Association, with respect to the roles and responsibilities of State and Local Government in relation to coastal cliff management.

Methodology and Scope

This report presents the risk assessment and preliminary risk management strategy for all nine discrete lengths of coastal cliffs, denoted Areas A to I, and is the key deliverable for Stage 2 of the project.

The risk assessment and preliminary risk management process involved answering the following questions:

- What might happen? (cliff instability hazard identification)
- How likely is it? (hazard likelihood)
- What damage or injury may result? (hazard consequence)
- How important is it? (level of risk associated with the cliff instability hazard, and the acceptability of the risk)
- What can be done about it? (treatment of the risk)

Executive Summary

The project has focused on nine “high” to “very high” risk locations along the City of Onkaparinga’s coastline that were identified in the *Coastal Cliff Stability Geotechnical Investigation* (Golder Associates Pty Ltd, 2001). These locations are as follows (refer to Figure 1 for the location plan for the overall study area, and to Figures 2 to 10 for location plans for Areas A to I):

- Area A: Port Noarlunga – Witton Bluff (South)
- Area B: Port Noarlunga South – Weatherald Terrace footbridge to Martlow Road
- Area C: Port Noarlunga South – Martlow Road to Exmouth Street
- Area D: Seaford – Exmouth Street to Second Avenue
- Area E: Maslin Beach (South) – Bowering Road (North) to Perkana Point
- Area F: Port Willunga – Limestone plateau to Marlin Road
- Area G: Aldinga Beach – Marlin Road to Chenoweth Street
- Area H: Aldinga Beach – Chenoweth Street to Aldinga Beach
- Area I: Sellicks Beach – Sellicks Beach to Cactus Canyon

Community Consultation

An initial round of community and stakeholder consultation was conducted in June 2003 that involved URS presenting interactive evening seminars to the local communities and other stakeholders including State Government agencies and Members of Parliament. The seminars were held at the Moana Surf Life Saving Club (SLSC) and the Aldinga Bay SLSC. The purpose of the seminars was two-fold:

- To inform the communities of the project and outline the risk assessment and risk management processes involved, and
- To obtain the community’s views on locations of high risk and types of cliff instability, and what mitigative options are considered preferable.

The main views communicated via the workshops were that the community and other stakeholders:

- Accept coastal cliff stability issues that are caused by natural erosive forces such as wind, rain and wave action.
- Do not accept coastal cliff instability issues resulting from inappropriate provision or management of landward infrastructure.
- Favour “soft” engineering and revegetation mitigative options as opposed to hard engineering solutions, where possible and effective. This reflects a desire to maintain and enhance the natural environment and aesthetics wherever possible.

Executive Summary

- View public safety risk as the main criterion influencing the prioritisation of management strategies and mitigative works.

The outcomes of the community consultation seminars have helped develop the risk management process, and community preferences have been considered as an assessment criterion for determining preferred mitigative options for addressing the identified risks.

Risk Assessment Processes and Outcomes

Council's generic risk assessment methodology, as used in its corporate financial model *Financial Directions*, was adopted for the project as required by the Brief. However, before it was applied to the risks associated with the geotechnically unstable cliffs, the Council model was slightly modified to accord with the Australian Geomechanics Society (AGS) Sub-Committee on Landslide Risk Management. "Landslide Risk Management Concepts and Guidelines" (Australian Geomechanics, Volume 35, No. 1, March 2000), since this represents the state of the art for risk assessment and risk management of geotechnical slope instability in Australia.

The risk assessment process commenced with hazard identification. For each of Areas A to I, field geological mapping was undertaken to identify the various types of cliff instability hazards. Identified hazards include cave and overhang collapses, rock falls, rock topples and slides, landslides and erosion gullying.

The likelihood of each hazard occurring at each site was then assessed. The hazard likelihood was expressed in qualitative terms and was primarily based on the evidence of current, developing or previous slope failures that were identified by the field geological mapping.

The consequence of each hazard occurring at each site was also expressed in qualitative terms and involved consideration of the nature and extent of persons, property and the environment in the vicinity of the cliffs, and was assessed in a similar manner to the hazard likelihood.

The risk for a given hazard is then the product of hazard likelihood and hazard consequence. This risk calculation enabled qualitative risk ratings and risk scores to be assigned for each hazard (a higher risk score means a higher level of risk).

In order to evaluate all of the risks over all of the nine areas and determine which areas (maximum of four) will be carried forward for further examination in Stage 3 of the project, two risk evaluation criteria were developed:

- The total risk score, summed over all four Council defined risk categories (natural environment, public safety, socio-political issues, business impact) and over all hazards within each area.
- The total risk score for the public safety risk category, summed over all hazards within each area.

The table below summarises the results of the risk evaluation for all nine sites. The results are also shown graphically in the chart that follows the table.

Executive Summary

Note that at the hazard identification stage of the risk assessment process, Areas D, F and G were each divided in two on the basis of a change of cliff geology within each of these areas. Hence, for the purposes of the risk estimation and risk evaluation processes that followed the hazard identification stage, each sub-area has been treated as a separate area.

Summary of Risk Evaluation for Areas A to I

Area	Cliff Instability Hazard	Total Risk Score for Hazard	Total Risk Score for Area for Public Safety Risk Category	Total Risk Score for Area for All Risk Categories
A: Port Noarlunga - Witton Bluff (South)	Rockfalls of limestone at base of cliff caused by wave erosion	20	20	66
	Slumping or debris flow of soil due to terrestrial erosion	18		
	Rockfalls of calcrete at top of cliff caused by slumping or debris flow of underlying soil	14		
	Rockfalls of cemented sand due to terrestrial erosion	14		
B: Port Noarlunga South - Weatherald Terrace Footbridge to Martlow Road	Slumping of upper soil units as a result of undercutting caused by wave or flood flow erosion	14	16	50
	Block falls in cemented sand or limestone units as a result of undercutting caused by wave or flood flow erosion	16		
	Rockfalls of calcrete at top of cliff caused by slumping of underlying soil	14		
	Slumping of soil due to terrestrial erosion	6		
C: Port Noarlunga South - Martlow Road to Exmouth Street	Slumping of upper soil units due to terrestrial erosion	14	18	56
	Rockfalls of calcrete at top of cliff caused by slumping of underlying soil	14		
	Rockfalls of limestone at base of cliff caused by wave or flood flow erosion	14		
	Slumping of upper soil units as a result of undercutting caused by wave or flood flow erosion	14		
D: Seaford - Exmouth Street to Second Avenue; Northern Section - Exmouth Street to Cliff Avenue	Slumping of upper soil units due to terrestrial erosion	8	10	32
	Rockfalls of calcrete at top of cliff caused by slumping of underlying soil	14		
	Small rockfalls in limestone at base of cliff caused by wave erosion	10		

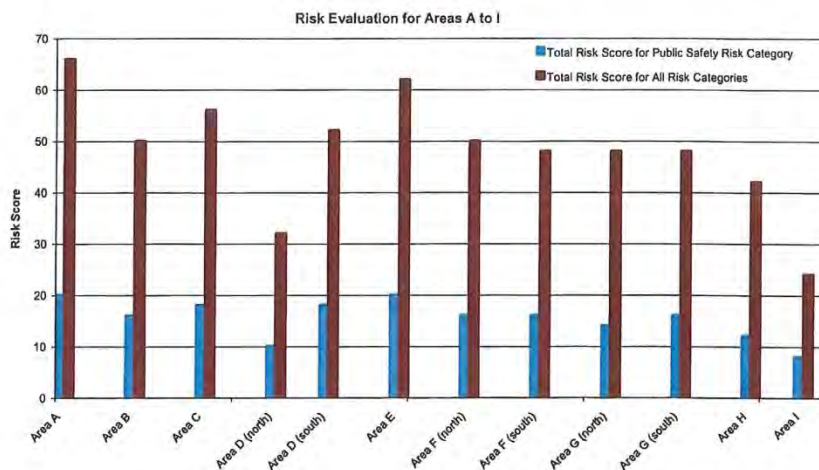
Executive Summary

Area	Cliff Instability Hazard	Total Risk Score for Hazard	Total Risk Score for Area for Public Safety Risk Category	Total Risk Score for Area for All Risk Categories
D: Seaford - Exmouth Street to Second Avenue; Southern Section - Cliff Avenue to Second Avenue	Slumping of upper soil units as a result of undercutting caused by wave erosion	18	18	52
	Block falls of cemented sand at base of cliff caused by wave erosion	16		
	Rockfalls of calcrete at top of cliff caused by slumping of underlying soil	14		
	Slumping of upper soil due to terrestrial erosion	4		
E: Maslin Beach (South) - Bowering Road (North) to Perkana Point	Rockfalls of limestone at base of cliff caused by wave erosion	22	20	62
	Slumping of upper soil units due to terrestrial erosion	12		
	Rockfalls of calcrete at top of cliff caused by slumping of underlying soil	14		
	Block falls of limestone caused by wave and/or surface run-off effects	14		
F: Port Willunga - Limestone Plateau to Marlin Road; Northern Section - Limestone Plateau to Port Willunga Drain	Rockfalls of interbedded limestone/sand at base of cliff caused by wave erosion	14	16	50
	Slumping of upper soil units due to terrestrial erosion	12		
	Slumping of upper soil units as a result of undercutting caused by wave erosion	12		
	Rockfalls of calcrete at top of cliff caused by slumping of underlying soil	12		
F: Port Willunga - Limestone Plateau to Marlin Road; Southern Section - Port Willunga Drain to Marlin Road	Rockfalls in limestone at base of cliff caused by wave erosion	16	16	48
	Slumping of upper soil units due to terrestrial erosion	12		
	Rockfalls of calcrete at top of cliff caused by slumping of underlying soil	14		
	Slumping of upper soil units as a result of undercutting caused by wave erosion	6		
G: Aldinga Beach - Marlin Road to Chenoweth Street; Northern Section -	Rockfalls of limestone at base of cliff caused by wave erosion	14	14	48
	Slumping of upper soil units due to terrestrial erosion	12		

Executive Summary

Area	Cliff Instability Hazard	Total Risk Score for Hazard	Total Risk Score for Area for Public Safety Risk Category	Total Risk Score for Area for All Risk Categories
Marlin Road to Hamilton Road	Slumping of upper soil units as a result of undercutting caused by wave erosion	8		
	Rockfalls of calcrete at top of cliff caused by slumping of underlying soil	14		
G: Aldinga Beach - Marlin Road to Chenoweth Street; Southern Section - Hamilton Road to Chenoweth Street	Rockfalls of limestone at base of cliff caused by wave erosion	16	16	48
	Slumping of upper soil units due to terrestrial erosion	12		
	Slumping of upper soil units as a result of undercutting caused by wave erosion	6		
	Rockfalls of calcrete at top of cliff caused by slumping of underlying soil	14		
H: Aldinga Beach - Chenoweth Street to Aldinga Beach	Slumping of upper soil units as a result of undercutting caused by wave erosion	14	12	42
	Slumping of upper soil units due to terrestrial erosion	14		
	Rockfalls of limestone at base of cliff caused by wave erosion	14		
I: Sellicks Beach - Sellicks Beach to Cactus Canyon	Erosion of colluvium by surface water	14	8	24
	Rockfalls of limestone at base of cliff caused by wave erosion	10		

Executive Summary



In line with the Project Brief, only a maximum of four cliff areas are to progress to Stage 3 of the project, which will involve the development of concept designs and detailed risk management strategies. The cliff areas that progress to Stage 3 of the project are selected on the basis of highest risk.

Short-listed Areas

Based on the risk evaluation in the preceding table and chart, and on feedback from Council, three cliff areas have been short-listed for progression to Stage 3 of the project. The three cliff areas are Area A, Area C and Area E. The rationale for selection of each of these three areas, and details of the key geological hazard(s) giving rise to the high risk scores for each area, are described below.

Area A – Port Noarlunga – Witton Bluff (South)

- Area A is ranked in the top three of all cliff areas with respect to both total risk for all risk categories and total risk for the public safety risk category.
- The key hazards are overhang and cave collapse in the limestone at the base of the cliff, and erosion and slumping of the soils that overlie the limestone.
- For the limestone collapse hazard, the main risk is the impact on the safety of beach users at the base of the cliff. For the soil erosion and slumping hazard, the main risk is the impact on the safety of pedestrians at the top of the slope, motorists using the Esplanade and the Esplanade infrastructure itself.

Hazard Identification

SECTION 3

3.1 Methodology

The hazard identification for each of Areas A to I was mainly based on the results of field geological mapping that was undertaken by URS for each of the nine areas as part of the current consultancy. The results of previous work, in particular the Golder study dated 2001, were also considered.

The field geological hazard mapping was undertaken by a principal geological engineer from URS between March and April 2003. The geological hazard mapping involved a walk over of each study area along the tops of the cliffs, the toes of the cliffs and over the cliff slopes, where possible. During the walk-over, the URS engineer made notes, took photographs and marked up a series of 1:1000 scale cadastral and topographical plans that covered the cliff lines and environs of interest. These plans had been obtained in digital form from the Department of Environment and Heritage, and were derived from photogrammetrical survey. Appendix C contains the results of the geological mapping for all nine study areas, in the form of 1:1000 scale maps showing key features that were observed during the field work. A set of plates for each of Areas A to I is also included in a separate section of this report.

The following sub-sections present the key results from the field mapping and the hazard identification for each of Areas A to I. These sections should be read in conjunction with the relevant plans in Appendix C and the relevant plates.

3.2 Area A: Port Noarlunga – Witton Bluff (South)

3.2.1 Geological Field Mapping

This cliff is highest at Winton Bluff (South) then gradually drops down to the beach at Port Noarlunga. Plate A1 shows a photograph of the entire slope taken from the jetty.

The base of the slope is in Blanch Point Formation limestone that forms cliffs up to 4 metres high at the beach over the southern three-quarters of Area A. The limestone is relatively erosion resistant and provides protection to the base of the slope from wave undercutting, although relatively slow cave and overhang formation is occurring.

In the northern quarter of Area A, a rock revetment has been placed where it appears the slope had been undercut to form a small bay. Rock fill was also placed behind the revetment to fill in this small bay. Plate A2 shows this northern area. There are near vertical cliffs behind the revetment up to approximately 20 metres high. Minor rock falls are noted from this cliff.

The limestone beds dip to the south at an angle of 2 to 3 degrees. Wave action creates vertical faces in the limestone up to several metres high at beach level and also erodes caves (Plate A3 – note people using the cave). In the cave shown in Plate A3 a continuous vertical defect with strike 350 degrees outcrops over at least 20 metres. In places it is open up to 50 mm and clean. In other places calcrete fills the defect. In the cave shown in Plate A3 the defect provides a release surface in the roof that could potentially lead to collapse of the cave. This same defect orientation is also observed in Area C. Other overhangs in the

Hazard Identification

SECTION 3

At Snapper Point the cliffs are set back from the beach up to 80 metres by a system of low dunes covered with vegetation. The cliffs behind the dunes are typically well vegetated with some erosion scars (Plate H2). One erosion scar is immediately south of Hume Street and the head of this scar is about 5 metres from the road. South of Butterworth Road the dunes recede and the cliffs approach the beach again. The cliffs have a similar profile to the cliffs between Chenoweth and Hume Street with relatively small limestone overhangs, large erosion scars in the clays and calcrete undercutting. Vegetation is patchy on these cliffs. Near Neva Street erosion in the clays has resulted in a slump shown on Plate H3. The road is set back about 25 metres from the cliff edge.

South of Neva Street the cliffs are steeper with undercutting of limestone more active, which in turn undercuts the clays forming slopes at about 50 degrees to the horizontal. Plate H4 shows three slumps due to this process and the unstable cliff edge. This undercutting and subsequent erosion is at the edge of the path but is still 20-25 metres from the road. Between Stock and Gordon Streets these active erosion features are within 2 metres of the road edge (Plate H5).

South of Gordon Street the slopes are flatter at 30 degrees to the horizontal, vegetated and relatively stable.

3.9.2 Identified Hazards

1. Wave undercut and subsequent rock falls in limestone destabilising the upper soils and causing slumps of up to 300 m³ after high tide wave action (Plate H4). Also, overhangs and falls up to several cubic metres occur in the weakly cemented sands.
2. In the areas of slope currently affected by surface water erosion, erosion is expected to continue and may impact on the road, particularly where the road approaches the cliff edge (Plate H3). The path is at the cliff edge and this would be impacted sooner than the road.
3. Rock falls up to few cubic metres in the limestone due to undercutting.

3.10 Area I: Sellicks Beach – Sellicks Beach to Cactus Canyon

3.10.1 Geological Field Mapping

Cliffs in Area I grade from approximately 5 metres height at the northern Sellicks Beach Road end of Area I up to 72 metres height at Cactus Canyon.

Extensive Quaternary colluvium deposits cover the cliffs obscuring the underlying geology. In the north, patchy outcrops of high plasticity olive brown clays and weakly cemented sands are observed, overlain by thick colluvium deposits comprising interbedded dense silts, sands, gravels and cobble layers. The slopes here are up to 5 metres high and are heavily dissected by gully erosion. Fill materials including riprap form a car park at the base of the slope and protect the slope from undercutting. Plate I1 shows the carpark and cliffs at the north of Area I.

Hazard Identification

SECTION 3

The drainage line running adjacent to Sellicks Beach Road is also severely eroded, forming a gully up to 20 metres wide and about 7 metres deep. Whilst not strictly part of the coastal cliffs, ongoing erosion in the drainage gully may impact the low cliff at the beach.

The cliffs rise to the south to eventually reach 72 metres in height. The colluvium materials are heavily dissected and erosion gullies extend back up to 100 metres from the toe of the cliff. Plate I2 highlights the erosion gullies in this portion of the slope.

The erosion gullies have reached within 7 metres of the road between Francis Street and Sellicks Beach Road (Plate I3) and within 10 metres of the road near Blenheim Avenue (Plate I4). A lookout and parking area at Francis Street is also within 5 metres from the cliff edge. This erosion is ongoing and may eventually affect the infrastructure at the top of the cliff. Vegetation on the slopes is sparse within the main erosion channels. Run-off from the Esplanade flows directly onto the slopes and it is likely this flow has contributed to the severity of the erosion.

At the base of the cliff, Tertiary limestone outcrops to 5 metres height in the southern portion of Area I. The limestone is undercut and caves have formed (Plate I5). Along the full length of the cliffs a "shingle" deposit has formed. This comprises cobbles derived from erosion of the colluvium deposits, which wave action has concentrated at the toe of the slope (Plate I6).

A major remnant landslide at Dunedin Avenue is 250 metres long (Plate I7). The landslide is not active and is being eroded by surface water run-off.

3.10.2 Identified Hazards

1. Continued erosion eventually encroaching on to the car parks/lookouts then the road (Plates I2, I3 and I4). This is likely without some intervention. The colluvium is erodible and surface water from the road network flows onto the slopes.
2. Limestone cave collapse (Plate I5). The limestone is about 5 metres high. This is likely but the impact is minimal since there is a risk only if someone was in a cave. Currently, no obvious potential falls/collapses were observed.

Risk Treatment

SECTION 6

the cliff top is appropriate in order not to obstruct sea views from the houses and the walking/cycling path that are present. There is significantly less vegetation on the slope compared to the cliff top, due to the steep slopes and their clay cover. This is likely to mean that the slope will be generally too difficult to access and work on. Other requirements for a revegetation program at Area G are similar to those outlined for Area A.

6.2.8 Area H: Aldinga Beach – Chenoweth Street to Aldinga Beach

Remedial Actions

Regrading of the soil layers above the basal limestone unit will be needed to remove slump hazards. The establishment of vegetation on the clays and control of stormwater run-off should be implemented to slow erosion. Some small fills will be required where gullying is approaching the path. Access to the cliff edge should be restricted.

A rock revetment would be required to prevent erosion of the basal limestone unit and subsequent slumping of the overlying clay caused by undercutting of the cliff toes by wave action. However, if a rock revetment were constructed, it would be necessary to flatten the overlying slope and vegetate it in order to prevent erosion and slumping from stormwater run-off from becoming the dominant mechanism of slope instability.

Suggested immediate remedial actions for Area H are:

- Knock down overhangs and blocks in the basal limestone, surficial calcrete or intermediate level cemented sand with a long reach excavator.
- Check all fences and signs, and repair and augment as required.

Revegetation Potential

At Snapper Point, the slopes and dunes already feature an excellent vegetation cover that is a potential source of local seed. Elsewhere in Area H, the tops of the cliffs are already fairly well vegetated. Where possible, a revegetation program should look to extend the vegetation cover down the cliff face. This may occur naturally if uneven and over-steepened areas of the slope are flattened out by fill placement. Other requirements for a revegetation program at Area H are similar to those outlined for Area A.

6.2.9 Area I: Sellicks Beach – Sellicks Beach to Cactus Canyon

Remedial Actions

The main remedial action for Area I is to control surface water run-off on to the cliffs. It is understood that this has now been implemented to an extent, by the construction of kerb and gutter drainage to the

Risk Treatment

SECTION 6

Esplanade. At existing gullies, over-steepened areas should be flattened, fill should be placed and vegetation should be established to stop the erosion from encroaching on the car parks or the Esplanade. Erosion protection should also be placed at the discharge of the drainage gully adjacent to Sellicks Beach Road to prevent flood flows from impacting on the car park.

The limestone caves and overhangs could be knocked down, particularly if they become more severe with ongoing erosion, though at present no obvious potential falls or collapses were observed, and the chance of someone being within a cave or below an overhang when it collapses is low because Sellicks Beach is not as popular as many other beaches with a similar geological hazard.

Fencing and signage could be considered for those parts of the cliff where gullying is approaching lookout or car park areas, and any other areas where pedestrians are likely to approach the edges of steeply sloping cliffs.

There are no suggested immediate remedial actions for Area I.

Revegetation Potential

In Area I, there is a good opportunity for revegetation to complement engineering measures to control surface water run-off and reshape and fill eroded areas. At present, there is reasonable vegetation cover over flatter slopes but little vegetation in steep erosion gullies. Where possible, a revegetation program should look to extend the vegetation cover down the cliff face. This may occur naturally if uneven and over-steepened areas of the slope are flattened out by fill placement, but this is not practical for very steep slopes or that part of a high slope face below the reach of earthwork machinery operating from the cliff top. Other requirements for a revegetation program at Area I are similar to those outlined for Area A.

6.2.10 Study Wide Mitigative Options

From the preceding discussions of remedial actions and revegetation potential for Areas A to I, it is apparent that most of the different types of geological hazards are common to most of the nine areas. This was expected, since the cliff topography, geology and surrounding land use are similar for the majority of the areas. This means that the types of risks are also broadly similar for the majority of the areas, and hence suitable risk treatments will also be common to the majority of the areas. Some of these study wide mitigative options are discussed below. The emphasis is on those risk treatments that can be effected in the short term and at a modest cost, yet will generally result in a significant reduction in total risk level for each area.

Removal of Caves, Overhangs and Blocks

Along much of the coastline, there is continual development of caves, overhangs and blocks in limestone units at or near the toes of the cliffs, due to undercutting by sea wave and tide action or by river flow action. In many cases, a simple way of mitigating the risks to persons that are associated with the collapse of caves, overhangs and blocks is to use, where practical and safe to do so, an excavator working from the

Risk Treatment

SECTION 6

the size of the cliffs and their often steep topography and limited access, it will be difficult and expensive to attempt to revegetate the entire face of a cliff. Instead, the focus should be on achieving full vegetation cover on the cliff crest and near crest part of the cliff face, since this will then intercept stormwater run-off that discharges on to the cliff face from the area behind the crest, stabilise the upper soils and reduce the potential for undermining of infrastructure located behind the crest. In order for revegetation to be successful, appropriate plant species must be selected (in particular, native species already growing on cliffs in the area), the preparation of the ground surface slope and surface soil type must be appropriate, and a face matting or similar product must be used to provide temporary stability to the revegetated area prior to the vegetation becoming established. Regular maintenance of revegetated areas is also required, to avoid die-off and to encourage spread of the vegetation down the cliff face where possible.

Stormwater Drainage

In a number of areas, poor drainage of stormwater from areas landward of cliff crests is contributing to instability of the cliffs. This may be due to a lack of formal stormwater drainage (for example, Area I), or breakage or degradation of existing formal stormwater drainage components (for example, near Trafalgar Street in Area B, and the former broken drain near Fremantle Street in Area D). Improvements to the surface drainage system should be implemented in all such areas where drainage problems causing cliff instability are currently known or are identified in the future. The improvements may comprise replacement of existing leaking pipes, reshaping of the land behind the cliff crest to prevent concentrated discharge of surface run-off down the cliff face, or provision of a formal stormwater drainage system for areas landward of the cliff crest that do not currently have a formal drainage system (such has recently been done for Area I). Review of plans for the existing stormwater drainage network and a program of regular site inspection will be required to enable the effectiveness of stormwater drainage improvement works to be maximised.

Fencing and Signage

Some fencing and/or signage is already present within the majority of Areas A to I, but in most cases provision of further fencing and signage or improvements to existing fencing and signage will reduce the risks associated with the geological hazards presented by the cliffs. Good fencing and signage can reduce risk in four ways:

- By directing persons to maintain a landward set back from potentially unstable cliff crests. This will reduce the risk of persons behind the cliff crest falling due to sudden loss of ground support caused by calcrete rock falls or sudden soil slumps.
- By directing persons to keep to formal paths up and down the cliff slopes. This will reduce the risk of persons being affected by falls and slumps of cliff material from above or loss of ground support from below while they on the cliff slope (since formal paths should not be located in such unstable areas) and will also reduce erosion and subsequent instability of the cliff face caused by human traffic (since formal paths should provide a well defined, non-erodible walking surface such as timber or concrete steps above the slope material).

Risk Treatment

SECTION 6

- By directing persons to maintain a seaward set back from potentially unstable cliff bases. This will reduce the risk of beach users being affected by sudden, high speed cliff instability such as limestone cave and overhang collapses, cemented soil block topples and calcrete rock falls.
- By warning people of the potential geological hazards that may be present or develop in a particular cliff area.

Based on the field geological mapping and hazard identification that has been completed by URS, a program of site inspection and auditing will be required to identify all areas where fencing and signage could be provided or improved to reduce the risks from geological hazards. These inspections should be repeated at regular intervals to confirm whether the existing fencing and signage infrastructure is in good working order and whether any new locations of geological hazards have developed.

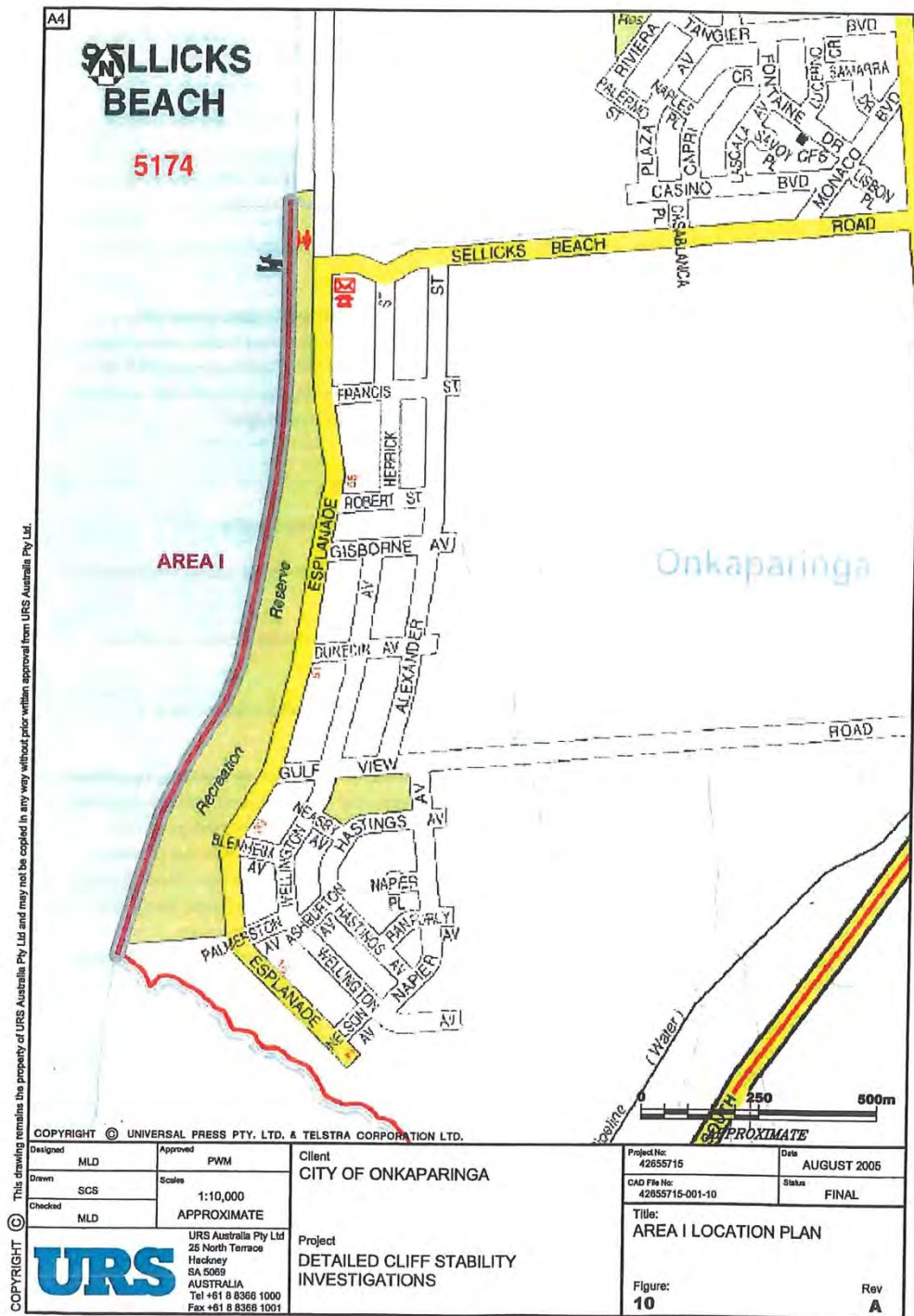
Routine Geotechnical Site Inspections and Monitoring

Routine geotechnical site inspections and monitoring provides the following benefits:

- Possible early warning of cliff slope failure (for example, the development of tension cracks behind a cliff crest).
- Information on new slope instabilities that may have occurred, and whether existing instabilities have worsened or stabilised.
- Information on the performance of existing risk treatments and new risk treatments that are implemented.

A walk-over geotechnical inspection of all of Areas A to I should be undertaken by a suitable experienced and qualified person at least annually, preferably in early spring after the winter storm period has passed. Inspections should also be undertaken after any major storm, unusually high tide or earthquake event. The inspection should cover the areas behind the cliff crests (in particular, the infrastructure that is present such as fencing, signage, roads, paths, car parks, stormwater drainage and any buildings), the cliff crests themselves, formal and informal paths down the cliff faces, and the cliff toes and adjacent beach areas including any infrastructure that is present such as stormwater outfalls, fencing and signage. A written record should be kept for each inspection, including notes, sketches and photographs where appropriate. This will provide a basis of comparison between any pair of inspection events.

Monitoring of the cliffs is recommended at locations where cliff instabilities have already affected infrastructure or threaten to affect infrastructure, in order to quantify the rate of development of cliff instability. The monitoring would typically be in the form of measurements of distances between cliff crest lines and the edges of paths or roads behind the crests, and the surveying of marker points placed on unstable portions of the cliff face to monitor the extent of movement. The monitoring should be undertaken at the same times and frequencies as the site inspections.



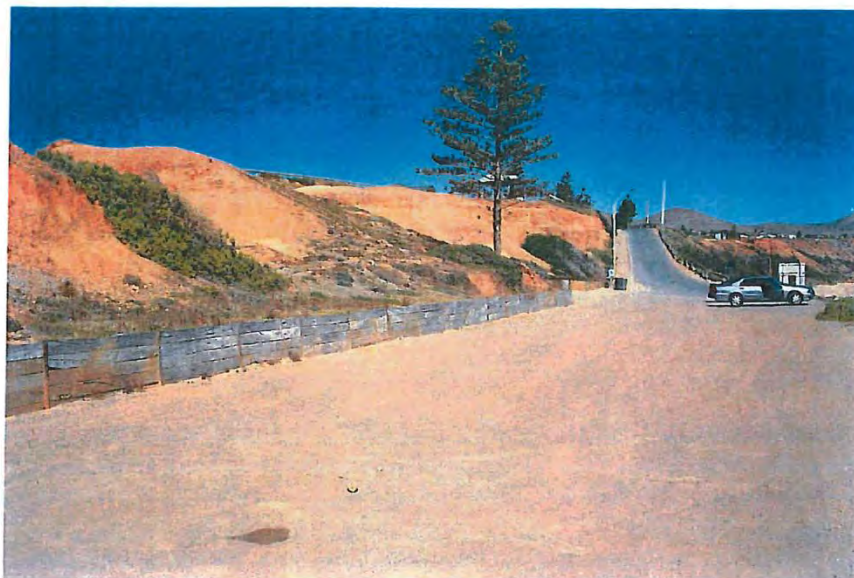


Plate I1: Carpark at north end of Area I

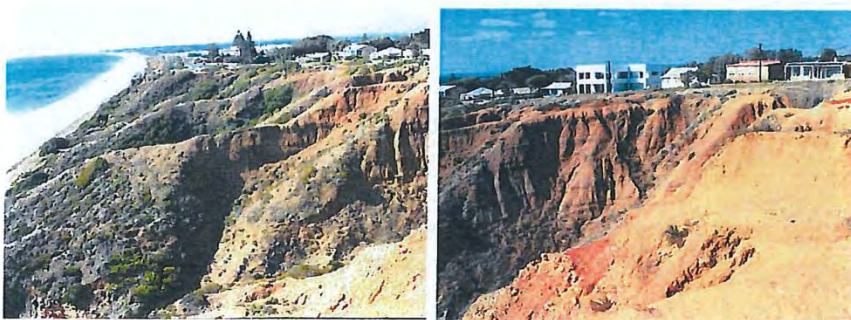


Plate I2: Erosion gullies at south end of Area I

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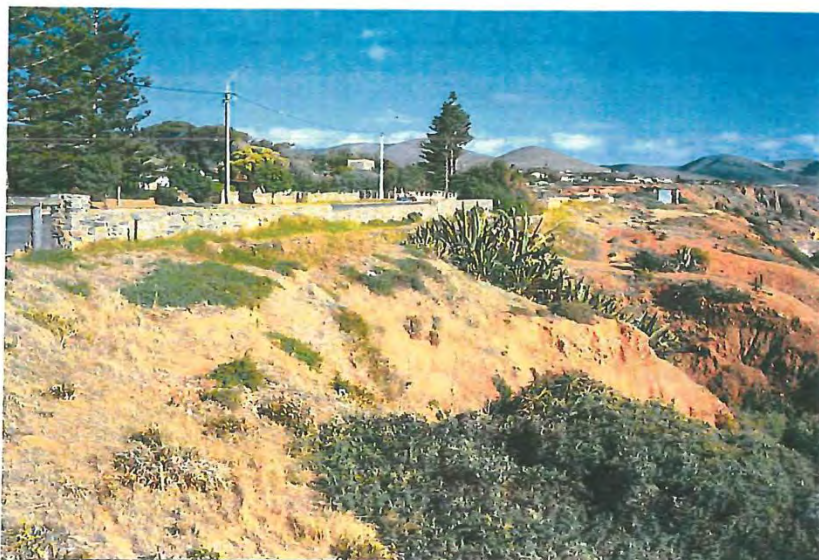


Plate 13: Erosion at Francis Street



Plate 14: Erosion at Blenheim Avenue

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Plate I5: Cave formation in basal limestone

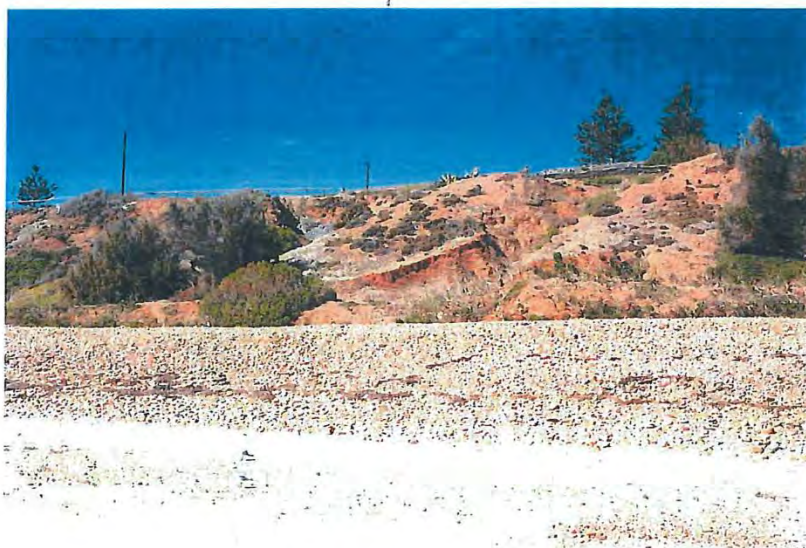


Plate I6: Shingle deposit

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Plate 17: Remnant landslide

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CITY OF CHICAGO
 DETAILED CLIFF STABILITY INVESTIGATIONS
 RISK ESTIMATION
 USA 1 BELLE BEACH - BELLIKS BEACH TO
 HAZARD UNELWOOD AND CONSEQUENCE


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CONSTRUCTIVE CALCULATION

Combined Specific and General CPI for Domestic and Export	Vulnerability of Exports to Risk			
High	Low	Medium	High	
Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium

MAX CULATION

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Understanding your coastal cliffs

Detailed Cliff Stability Investigations

The City of Onkaparinga has commissioned a detailed cliff stability study focusing on selected coastal locations in the Port Noarlunga, Port Noarlunga South, Seaford, Maslin Beach, Port Willunga, Aldinga Beach and Sellicks Beach areas.

The aim of the study is to improve the understanding of the nature and extent of coastal cliff instability. The study will provide the community, Council and the Coast Protection Board with a basis for managing risk and undertaking mitigative works where required.

The study will act as the basis for ongoing discussions between Council and the Coast and Marine Branch, through the Local Government Association, with respect to the roles and responsibilities of State and Local government in relation to coastal cliff management.

Get involved

Community input into the study is vital in order to understand local issues and to generate the best results.

Opportunities for community involvement include:

- **Community seminars** to be held in late May 2003 aimed at informing participants of the project objectives, methodology and risk assessment process, and for the project team to hear community views and ideas.
- **Options exploration workshops** to be held in late July 2003 where possible mitigative options for managing cliff instability will be explored.
- **Contacting Ms Bronte Nixon** at URS to discuss issues and options. Bronte's contact details are:
Ph: 8366 1000 • Fax: 8366 1001
Email: bronte_nixon@urscorp.com
- **Visiting the link on Council's website** www.onkaparingacity.com and registering an interest in receiving information in relation to the project.


The community seminars will be held at the following locations and times and the community is encouraged to attend:

Time: 7.00 pm, Monday 16 June 2003
Location: Moana Surf Life Saving Club
Address: Nashvaak Crescent, Esplanade, Moana

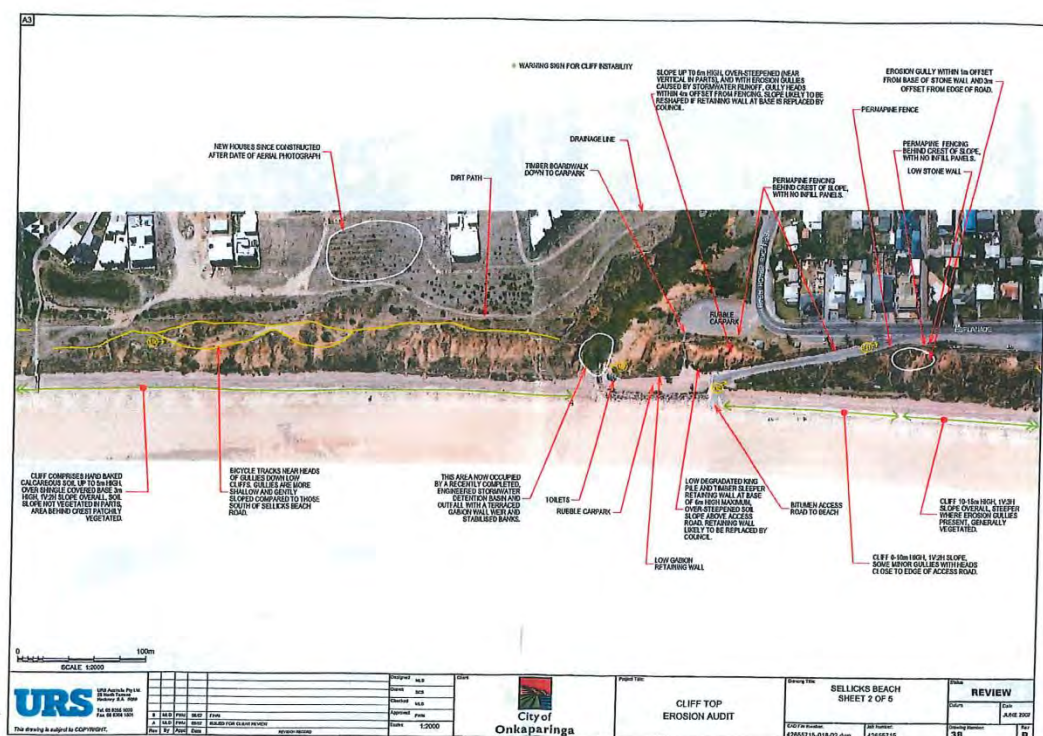
Time: 7.00 pm, Wednesday 18 June 2003
Location: Aldinga Bay Surf Life Saving Club
Address: Norman Road, Esplanade, Aldinga Bay

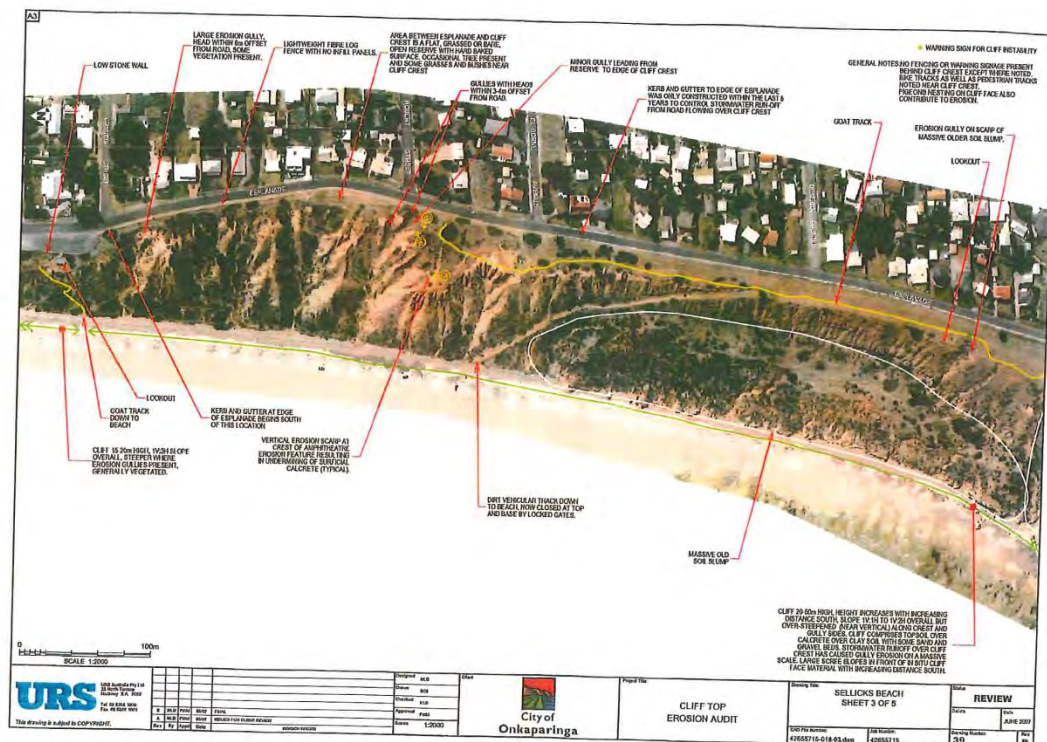
Community Seminar Registration

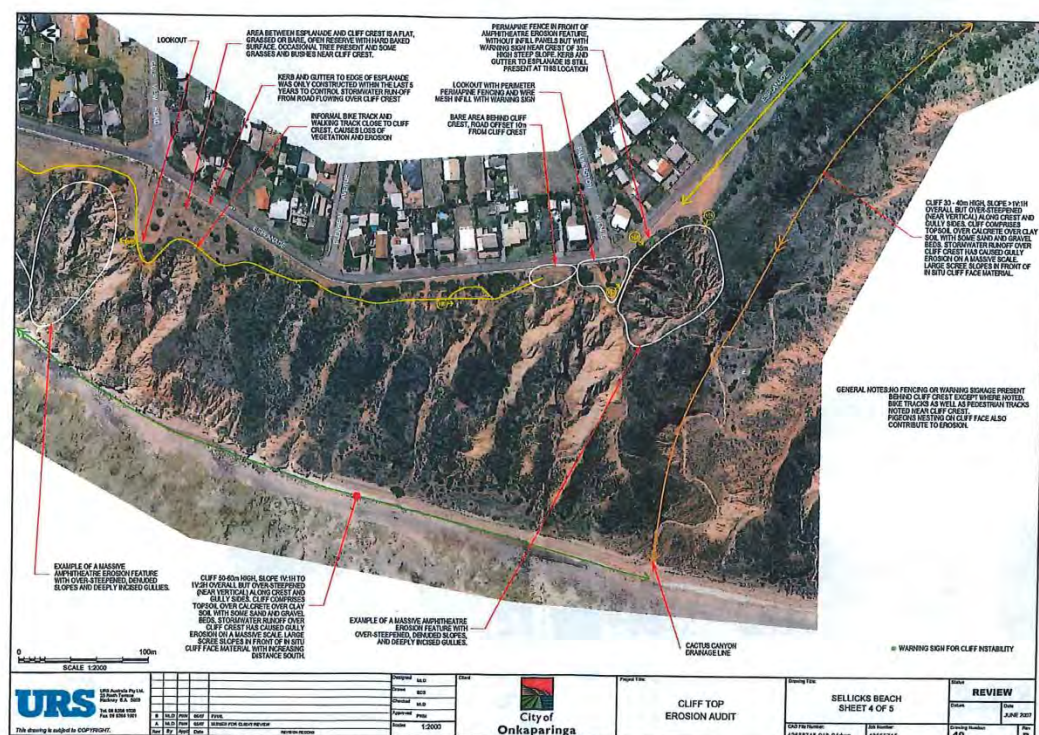
To register your interest in attending the meetings, or to obtain further information, please contact **Ms Bronte Nixon** on 08 8366 1000 or visit the link on Council's website www.onkaparingacity.com

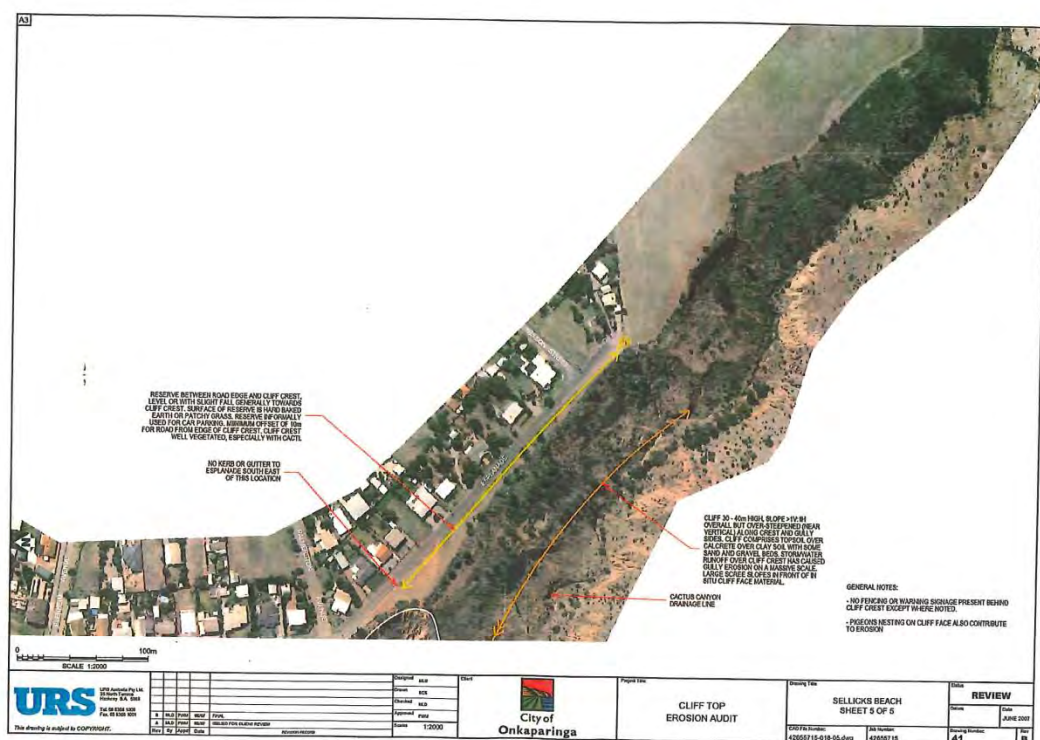
 creating our future
City of Onkaparinga

2007 Cliff Top Erosion Audit









Extracts from MANCAP and Sellicks Beach Vegetation Plan

Metropolitan Adelaide and Northern Coastal Action Plan 2009

VOLUME 1

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This plan is a coastal conservation assessment and coastal action plan for the Metropolitan Adelaide coast between Sellicks Beach to the Port Wakefield Proof Range and builds upon the Conservation Assessment of the Northern and Yorke Coast, Far West Coastal Action Plan and Conservation Priority Study and the Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan and Conservation Priority Study

This publication may be cited as:

Caton B., Fotheringham D., Krahnert E., Pearson J., Royal M. and Sandercock R. 2009. Metropolitan Adelaide and Northern Coastal Action Plan. Prepared for the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board and Department for Environment and Heritage

For further information about the Metropolitan Adelaide and Northern Coastal Action Plan 2009 including copies of the report and electronic GIS data can be obtained from:

Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board
205 Greenhill Road, Eastwood SA 5063
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Back Cover Photographs Bill Doyle

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Government
of South Australia



Australian Government

Local Action Summary Table

Local Action Summary Table by Council Area: Table 1

City of Onkaparinga

MA1 – Sellicks Beach

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority of Action	Key Players
Beach	Vehicle use and unleashed dogs threaten shorebird activity, notably the Hooded Plover	Hooded Plover Watch.	High (Cons./ Threat)	DEH Council/ Community / NRM
		Reduce pressure on habitat at nesting times by a seasonal vehicle ban.	High (Cons./ Threat)	DEH Council/
		Fence nests/ Community monitoring	High (Cons./ Threat)	DEH Council/ community / NRM
	Shingle ridges at the back of the beach degraded by vehicle activity	Raising community awareness through signage at major beach access points – Sellicks ramp.	High (Cons./ Threat)	DEH Council/ community / NRM
		Signage: - at shingle ridges, pointing out their values; at vehicle ramps pointing out access is to the beach, not the ridges.	High (Cons./ Threat)	Council/ NRM
Cliff face	Current instability threatened by runoff from peak storm events (likely to increase with climate change), and – long term – by sea level rise.	Monitoring and enforcement.	Medium (Threat)	Council
		Ensure minimisation of run-off from cliff top reserve		
		Access control. Buffer plantings, including rare plants	High (Cons./ Threat)	Council/ Community/ NRM
Gullies and creeks in coastal plain.	Rare plant species threatened by informal paths and weeds	Interpretive signage	Medium (Threat)	Council/ Geological Society of Australia, South Australian Branch / NRM
	Geological heritage values of the cliffs, and – immediately south of Cactus Canyon (Willunga fault zone), are not publicly promoted.			Council
	Instability increased by informal access, and damage to cliff top edge	Access control: block informal access, move existing paths away from cliff edges	Medium (Threat)	
	Dumping of garden wastes, weed invasion	Weed control, habitat rehabilitation, education	Medium (Threat)	Council/ NRM
	Increase in rare peak storm intensity will re-activate these erosion lines.	Stormwater and gully side protection	Medium (Threat)	Council
	Sheet erosion from cleared land	Improved land management to reduce exposure of soil to erosion		Landowners/ NRM

Metropolitan / Adelaide and Northern Coastal Action Plan

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Local Action Summary Table

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority of Action	Key Players
Whole cell	Aboriginal heritage sites recorded in this cell: - need for appropriate and sustainable management	Consultation to appropriately manage sites in this area	Medium (Cons.)	Kaurna Heritage Board/ NRM/ Council/ Aboriginal Heritage Branch - DPC/ RCD - Aboriginal Partnership Unit - DEH
	Green Environmental Consultants have investigated the preliminary threats and key management issues to the coastal vegetation for Council owned reserves in this cell	Support Council in future conservation and management	High (Cons./ Threat)	Community Groups/ Council/ NRM
MA2 – Silver Sands				
Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority of Action	Key Players
Beach	Vehicles and unleashed dogs on beaches threaten Hooded Plover habitat	Hooded Plover Watch, including fencing of nests and monitoring	High (Cons./ Threat)	Community/ Council/ NRM
		Reduce pressure on habitat at nesting times by a seasonal vehicle ban, and enforcing dogs on leash rule	High (Cons./ Threat)	Community/ Council
		Raising community awareness through signage at major beach access points – Sellicks	High (Cons./ Threat)	Community/ Council/ NRM
	Shingle ridge degraded by vehicle activity	Signage: - at shingle ridges, highlighting their values, at vehicle ramps pointing out access is to the beach, not the ridges. Monitoring and enforcement	High (Cons./ Threat)	Council/ NRM
Coastal dunes	High proportion of exotic plants	Weed control and re-planting of local species. Education regarding garden plants becoming weeds and benefits of locally indigenous gardens.	High (Cons./ Threat)	Community/ Council/ NRM
	Domestic animals in dunes threaten lizard habitats, including Painted Dragon (focal species)	Interpretive signage, dogs on leashes	Medium (Cons.)	Community/ Council/ NRM
	Rabbit populations	Rabbit control	Medium (Cons.)	Council / NRM
Sub-coastal dune - Aldinga Scrub	Reductions in water table in superficial sands. Salt water pressure on the groundwater of the Port Willunga beds	Clarification of liability issues in rabbit control Monitoring of water table levels (tube wells) and wetland species	Medium (Cons.)	DEH - RCD/ Friends of Aldinga Scrub / NRM
	Domestic animals in Scrub threaten lizard habitat, including Painted Dragon (focal species)	Interpretive signage, dogs on leashes	Medium (Cons.)	DEH - RCD/ Friends of Aldinga Scrub/ NRM

Metropolitan Adelaide and Northern Coastal Action Plan

10

1.3.1 The Metropolitan Adelaide and Northern Coastal Action Plan

The *Metropolitan Adelaide and Northern Coastal Action Plan* (Caton, *et al*, 2009) is a principle planning document for the conservation of coastal assets in the Adelaide region. It includes Sellicks Beach in the study area (Cell MA1 – Sellicks Beach) and records the biodiversity assets of the site, documents many of the key processes and threats impacting the site and recommends local actions to address these threats. The Sellicks Beach cell was assessed as a Medium Coastal Conservation Priority subject to Medium Threatening Processes.

1.3.2 Vegetation Management Plans and Surveys

The *City of Onkaparinga Native Vegetation Strategy* (2010) outlines the Council's biodiversity priorities and actions for 5 years (2010-2014) across several land types including the Southern Adelaide Coastal Landscape in which Sellicks Beach is included. Strategy 1; "Protect and actively manage remnant native ecosystems and threatened species" is most relevant to the management of the Sellicks Beach site. The strategy outlines a basic triage approach to prioritising investment in native vegetation management;

1. Maintain the condition of habitats in good condition.
2. Improve the condition of habitats that are degraded or modified.
3. Reconstruct habitat elements that have been lost using revegetation and assisted regeneration.

Much of the site is classified as "Coastal Natural Area" in the Onkaparinga Council's community land management plan (other parts are classified as Culturally Significant – see section 1.3.4 for further information). The management and use of Coastal Natural Areas is covered by the *Generic Management Plan for Natural Areas* (City of Onkaparinga, 2004) which provides direction as to the use of community land owned or managed by the City of Onkaparinga. This plan (Durant and McGregor, 2013) is intended to work within the framework of the Generic Management Plan for Natural Areas by providing site specific guidance to management actions which are not otherwise presented.

The *Coastal Vegetation Survey of Land in the Care of the City of Onkaparinga* (Kurylowicz and Green, 2007) included Sellicks Beach in the study (priority sites 5 (partially) and 6). The survey provided detailed information on coastal vegetation in the care of the City of Onkaparinga, providing the basis for future conservation and management of remnant coastal vegetation. This survey highlights key threats and management issues facing the native vegetation.

1.3.3 Erosion Management Plans and Studies

The *Cliff Top Erosion Audit* (URS, 2007) and the *Detailed Cliff Stability Investigations Stage 2 Report Risk Assessment and Preliminary Risk Management Strategy for Site Areas A-I* (URS, 2005) identified areas of erosion on the Sellicks Beach site and proposed management strategies to mitigate against these threats. At the time these plans were developed the surface water runoff from The Esplanade was actively causing severe erosion. Recommended controls included kerbing (completed), revegetation (partially implemented), fencing, signage and earthworks.

1.3.4 Cultural Management Plans

Part of Sellicks Beach is classified as a "Culturally Significant Area" within the 'Generic Management Plan for Culturally Significant Areas' (City of Onkaparinga, 2004). This document provides direction as to the use of community land owned or managed by the City of Onkaparinga. While the management plan permits a wide range of recreation and community activities, it also recognises that these must be adequately managed to avoid adverse impacts on the area's natural and cultural values. Council has a role to work in partnership and consultation with the Indigenous community when allowing any type of activity on Aboriginal Heritage Land.

The plan outlines the following activities that are considered appropriate on any Aboriginal Heritage land:

- Approved bush-care projects requiring ecological restoration activities associated with the protection and conservation of flora and fauna.
- Fire hazard reduction in accordance with the District Bushfire Prevention Plan and statutory regulations
- Provision of the following structures that assist with the public enjoyment of the land: walkways, multi-use path networks, bridges, causeways, observation platforms, signage, information kiosks, toilets or rest rooms.
- The granting of a Permit or Licence under Sections 200 and 202 of the Local Government Act 1999 for activities appropriate to the objectives for the Culturally Significant Areas category.

There are 22 core objectives for the management of Aboriginal Heritage areas outlined in the Management Plan for Culturally Significant Areas. While most of them relate specifically to Aboriginal Heritage, several specify the need to protect and enhance the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land including limiting access to some areas in order to protect significant remnant vegetation.

1.3.5 National Funding Opportunities

The management of vegetation at Sellicks Beach does not align closely with current national funding priorities under the 2012-2013 rounds of the *Caring For Our Country* (CFOC) or *Biodiversity Fund* programs (administered by the federal Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities or SEWPaC).

The site is located within the South Australia-Victoria Connection focus area under the *Biodiversity Fund* program and is eligible under the Urban Waterways and Coastal Environments focus area, however there are limited opportunities due to the small size of the site and the moderate conservation priority.

4.2 Soil Erosion

Natural soil and slope erosion at Sellicks Beach is responsible for the spectacular landforms present today. However historic vegetation clearance and current pressures from human activities have resulted in accelerated erosion of the cliffs and gullies of the site, with associated impacts on the native vegetation.

Accelerated erosion is resulting in a number of impacts at the site including:

- Decline in native vegetation extent and condition (due to slope collapse, top-soil removal and accelerated weed invasion associated with water run-off)
- Undermining of built assets, potentially including the Esplanade bitumen surface
- Exacerbated wind-erosion during storms with associated impacts on property of local residents

A number of factors contribute to soil erosion at the site:

- Undesirable tracks and recreational activities (e.g. bike jump construction).
- Water run-off from nearby urban areas
- Pigeons roosting under ledges on erodible slopes
- Dumping of rubbish and garden waste in gullies.

4.2.1 Undesirable Tracks and Recreational Activities

Informal Tracks

A number of informal paths are in regular use at Sellicks Beach (see Map 4). These are:

- Southern lookout to the bottom of Cactus Canyon, traversing some steep and very narrow and erodible sections of cliff. Also a potential public safety risk.
- Charlie Dickenson memorial lookout/shelter to the beach in the middle of the site (see figure 15).
- Beach access track down a gully at about the mid-point between Francis and Robert Streets.

Sheet and Gully Erosion

Two cliff top locations, opposite Gisborne Avenue and opposite Robert Street, are used as informal lookouts. Consistent pedestrian traffic and probably past water run-off from the Esplanade has resulted in denuded tracks and large pads or bare areas at the lookout point (see Figure 14). This is resulting in severe sheet-wash erosion on the cliff-top, and gully erosion where it reaches the cliff face (see Figure 17). Gully-heads at these locations are moving back toward the road edge and may eventually undercut the Esplanade.

Bike Jump Construction

Unauthorised bike tracks and jumps have been built on the consolidated foredunes in the northern parts of the site and on the cliff-top area near Gisborne Avenue. The Council has taken a pragmatic view of these activities and has not sought to eliminate these tracks, but discourage them from being expanded by removing new jumps as soon as possible after they are built. Seedlings have been planted near the bike tracks to make it less amenable to cycling and gradually reclaim the area.

Map 4: Informal Access and Erosion Hotspots



5.2 Erosion and Access Control

The main aims of erosion control will be to prevent new exacerbating impacts from occurring on the site whilst concurrently restricting or ceasing the existing impacts. To achieve this requires a combination of community education, engineering, revegetation and access control measures.

The highest priority for erosion control is around the informal lookouts/erosion hotspots. These areas are prone to severe, accelerated sheet wash erosion and require immediate intervention to prevent significant modification to the cliff face. In other areas, where erosion is a slower acting, such as around bike tracks and rubbish dumps, action is less time critical but does require intervention in the medium term.

5.2.1 Signage and Education

The installation of new signs is recommended to address the issues of informal paths, rubbish dumping and the use of informal lookouts. A monitoring period can follow the installation to evaluate the effectiveness of signs alone. In some cases additional measures such as physical barriers or revegetation may be required.

Informal Paths

Signs could be installed at the beach end and cliff-top end of the three identified informal paths. The wording could ask people to 'Please use the designated walkways' or similar, and perhaps give a short explanation of why the paths are being shut down.

Informal Lookouts

Pedestrian traffic is part of the problem at the two informal lookout locations. These areas are the highest priority for erosion control as they are clearly contributing to accelerated erosion and signs could be installed to accompany physical erosion measures.

Bike Tracks and Jump Construction

Specific signs are unlikely to be effective in stopping the construction of bike jumps. Revegetation solutions may be more effective over the long-term (see Section 5.3) and the council policy of removing new jumps as soon as they are detected could continue as a deterrent.

Rubbish Dumping

Few signs remain at the site to remind people that dumping of garden waste is illegal, is damaging the site and can incur penalties. Two or three signs could be put in place at dumping hotspots such as opposite Francis and Robert Streets and between Palmerston and Blenheim Avenues. These signs should explain that dumping is illegal and that there are sensitive plants and erodible soils which are suffering from dumping activities.

**Coastal Management for Local Government 7 Step Risk
Assessment**

Risk Assessment		Mutual Liability Scheme 7 Step Risk assessment	
Coastal Management for Local Government			
Step 1 Identify Infrastructure & Facilities			
Beach Access opposite Gulf Street			
Open Space area maintained by council			
Sellicks Beach located bottom of Cliffs			
BBQ's Picnic tables and toilets bottom of Esplanade			
Signage spaced 100-150m apart			
Informal trail on open areas and along cliff crests and slopes			
Step 2 Level of Development		Indicators	Rating out of 5
Assess level of development			
Beach Access, BBQ's, picnic tables, shelters beach, residential homes, open space area		Cliffs Greater than 5m	5
Step 3 Level of Use			
Residential area, summer peak season for visitors, residents use the open space area most days of the year. Bike trails have been developed		5 to 20 people at a time	3
			up to 20 people during peak times. Regularly 5 to 20 people over an 18 hour period
Step 4 Frequency of Use			
Activity/Event takes place on a dolly basis		4	
Step 5 Facility Visitation Rate		Ranking	
Development X Level of Usage + Frequency = Facility Visitation Rate		19	out of a possible 30
Step 6 Risk Rating of Identified Hazards			
The risk evaluation of the cliffs in the Cliff Top Erosion Audit was scored at 4 which was regarded as a medium priority for risk management and should be undertaken in the short to medium term (within 1-3 years)			
Step 7 Select and implement the most appropriate action for management.			
A simple Philosophy has been used with regard to management. Prohibit what you Must; warn what you should; inform what you wish.		Combination of fencing, signage and re-vegetation	Information considered in the decision to provide a physical barrier; Current level of use considering that Sellicks Beach is residential and a very popular beach location. The increase in residential area since the completion of the Cliff Top Erosion Audit 2007. (Blue Water and Lurline Estates). Expected increase in residential area in future years. Numerous holiday homes rented to visitors who may have little knowledge of the area. The use of the area for weddings, parties etc and the use of the area for TV and movie productions. The potential for young children to wander into dangerous areas. The potential for people walking through the area at night. The increased amount of informal paths and the heavy use of the informal tracks. The obvious damage caused by foot traffic and mountain bike riders to the environment (erosion damage & damage to vegetation etc). The same approach to risk management undertaken on all other high risk areas along the coast and should continue the same at Sellicks Beach (liability risks).



9.2 Caretaker Policy 2014

This is a regular or standard report.

Director: Alison Hancock, Director People Governance and
Regulatory Services

Report Author: Therese Brunotte, Senior Governance Officer

Contact Number: 8301 7228

Attachments: 1. Caretaker Policy 2014 (5 pages)

1. Purpose

This report presents a draft Caretaker Policy for adoption by the Council to govern council's operations during the election period in 2014.

2. Recommendations

1. **That Council adopt the Caretaker Policy as presented at attachment 1 to this report.**
2. **That Council note that the 'election period' commences at 12 noon on 16 September 2014, at which time the application of the Caretaker Policy for elected members and the administration will apply.**
3. **That Council notes for the purposes of section 91A(8)(c) of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* the threshold value for designated decisions is \$1.04 million.**

3. Background

During a local government election period for a general election, Council will assume a caretaker mode and will avoid actions and decisions which could be perceived as intended to influence voters or otherwise to have a significant impact on/or unnecessarily bind the incoming Council.

Under section 91A of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* (the Act) a **Council's Caretaker Policy must, at a minimum, prohibit the Council from making designated decisions during an election period.**

There are four designated decisions that are prohibited by the Act:

- A decision relating to the employment or remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), or to appoint an acting CEO or to suspend the CEO for serious and wilful misconduct.
- A decision to terminate the appointment of the CEO.
- A decision to enter into a contract, arrangement or understanding (other than for road works, road maintenance and drainage works) where the total value **exceeds 1% of Council's revenue from rates, in the preceding financial year,** which is \$1.04 million in this instance for the City of Onkaparinga. (Exceptions

do apply to this particular decision, and are included in full on page 2-3 of the Caretaker Policy, attachment 1.)

- A decision allowing the use of Council resources for the advantage of a candidates or group of candidates (except where the decision allows equal use of council resource by all candidates in the election).

The election period for the Local Government general elections will commence on the day on which nominations close, that being 12 noon Tuesday 16 September 2014 and expire at the conclusion of the general election (meaning when last result is certified by the Returning Officer).

During the election period, the Council:

- must avoid decisions which are prohibited by section 91A of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* and other significant decisions as defined within the policy.
- must ensure that council resources are not used for the purposes of electioneering.

4. Financial Implications

To ensure compliance with legislative requirements, legal advice may be sought where a situation arises and the interpretation of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* is required.

5. Risk and Opportunity Management

Risk	
Identify	Mitigation
Decisions made during the election period that are prohibited - due to provisions for designated decisions.	Inform all staff to ensure: Awareness about what is deemed as designated and are therefore prohibited decisions. Designated decisions are scheduled for consideration either before the commencement of the election period or deferred to after the conclusion of the election period. Proactively seeking matters of this nature to determine their management.
Invalidity of decisions made during the election period leading to potential claims for compensation	Ensure that decisions are appropriately screened and scheduled outside of the caretaker period, thereby removing the risk of invalidity.
Inability to enforce the obligations imposed by the Caretaker Policy	Several obligations relate to the manner in which elected members and staff use council resources during the election period. The attached policy clearly articulates the responsibility of all elected members and the administration to monitor those

	<p>obligations and report any breaches to the Chief Executive Officer for investigation and assessment in accordance with the policy.</p> <p>Support for elected members is available through the Governance team.</p>
--	--

Opportunity	
Identify	Maximising the opportunity
Accountability	The Caretaker Policy supports council's commitment to continue to develop our governance and decision making practices to ensure they are open, accountable and comply with relevant legislation.

6. Additional information

On 19 May 2014 an elected member workshop was held in relation to the review of **Council's current Caretaker Policy and procedure. Michael Kelledy of Kelledy Jones** Lawyers gave a presentation and answered questions from elected members on the legislative requirements and consequences of breaching the Act.

In accordance with the discussions at this workshop we have drafted a policy that **focuses on the legislative requirement prohibiting 'designated decisions' and includes the discretionary requirement of prohibiting, as far as reasonably practical, significant decisions ('major policy decisions').**

To supplement the Caretaker Policy an Administrative Instruction will be drafted to assist staff in providing guidance and applying the Policy appropriately during the election period.



Council policy

Caretaker Policy 2014

1. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to implement the statutory caretaker period requirements under section 91A of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*.

During a local government 'election period' for a 'general election', Council will assume a 'caretaker mode' and will avoid actions and decisions which could be perceived as intended to influence voters or otherwise to have a significant impact on or unnecessarily bind the incoming Council.

2. Policy Principles

It is a long established democratic principle that outgoing elected bodies should not use public resources for election campaigning, nor make decisions which may unreasonably, inappropriately, or unnecessarily bind an incoming Council; such as making significant appointments, entering into major contracts or undertaking or making major policy decisions.

This policy affirms Council's commitment to fair and democratic elections, and adherence to this principle. This policy includes a commitment to comply with the requirements of Section 91A of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*.

3. Application and scope of the policy

This policy applies throughout the nominated election period for a general election.

This policy does not apply to supplementary elections.

This policy applies during an 'election period' of Council to cover:

- a) 'designated decisions' as defined in the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* that are made by the Council
- b) 'other significant decisions' that are made by the Council.

This policy applies to both the Council and to staff (as well as contractors and consultants engaged in council business) and captures all 'designated decisions' and 'other significant decisions' of the Council, a committee of the Council, or a delegate of the Council.

This policy forms part of (and is to be read in conjunction with) the Council's Elected Member Code of Conduct and Employee Code of Conduct in accordance with section 91A(7) of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*.

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Council policy

Council's existing 'Elected member allowances, benefits and support procedure' also addresses the use of Council resources during an election period and will apply in addition to this policy.

4. Definitions

Election period means the period commencing on the day of the close of nominations for a general election and expiring at the conclusion of the general election.

General election means a general election of council members held:

- a) Under section 5 of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*, or
- b) Pursuant to a proclamation or notice under the *Local Government Act 1999*.

Minister means the Minister for Local Government or other minister of the South Australian government vested with responsibility for the *Local Government (Elections) Act*.

5. Designated decisions

Council, a committee of Council, a delegate of the Council, including the Chief Executive Officer and sub-delegates of the Chief Executive Officer are prohibited from making a designated decision during an elected period.

The following table outlines those decisions which are expressly prohibited by section 91A of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*.

Designated Decisions	
(a)	A decision relating to the employment or remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer, other than a decision to appoint an acting Chief Executive Officer or to suspend the Chief Executive Officer for serious and willful misconduct;
(b)	A decision to terminate the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer
(c)	A decision to enter into a contract, arrangement or understanding (other than a contract for road works, road maintenance or drainage works) the total value of which exceeds whichever is the greater of \$100 000 or 1% of the Council's revenue from rates in the preceding financial year, except if the decision : <ol style="list-style-type: none">(i) relates to the carrying out of works in response to an emergency or disaster within the meaning of the <i>Emergency Management Act 2004</i> (SA), or under section 298 of the <i>Local Government Act 1999</i> (SA);(ii) is an expenditure or other decision required to be taken under an agreement by which funding is provided to the Council by the Commonwealth or State Government or otherwise for the Council to

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Council policy

	be eligible for funding from the Commonwealth or State Government;
(iii)	relates to the employment of a particular Council employee (other than the Chief Executive Officer);
(iv)	is made in the conduct of negotiations relating to the employment of Council employees generally, or a class of Council employees, if provision has been made for funds relating to such negotiations in the budget of the Council for the relevant financial year and the negotiations commenced prior to the election period; or
(v)	relates to a Community Wastewater Management Systems scheme that has, prior to the election period, been approved by the Council.
(d)	A decision allowing the use of Council resources for the advantage of a particular candidate or group of candidates (other than a decision that allows the equal use of Council resources by all candidates for election).

A designated decision made by the Council during the election period without an exemption from the Minister is invalid. Council is liable to pay compensation to any person who suffers loss or damage as a result of acting in good faith in reliance on such an invalid designated decision.

Council, if faced with extraordinary circumstances, may apply in writing to the Minister for an exemption. If the Minister chooses to grant an exemption it may be subject to any conditions or limitations that the Minister considers appropriate.

6. Other significant decisions

So far as is reasonably practicable, the Chief Executive Officer should avoid scheduling major policy decisions for consideration during an 'election period' and, endeavour to ensure that such decisions:

- (a) are considered by Council prior to the 'election period'; or
- (b) are scheduled for determination by the incoming Council.

A 'significant decision' is any major policy decision or other decision which will significantly affect the Council area community as a whole or will bind the incoming Council.

7. Use of Council Resources

Council notes that section 91A(8)(d) of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* prohibits the use of Council resources for the advantage of a particular candidate or group of candidates. This includes a candidate or candidates who are currently elected members of the Council.

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Council policy

Council resources must be used exclusively for normal Council business during an 'election period', and must not be used in connection with an election (including election campaigning) other than uses strictly relating to the election process. This requirement applies to both elected members and the administration.

8. Continuing the functions of the Council during the caretaker period

Nothing in this policy prevents the Mayor, elected members and staff carrying on the business of the Council during the caretaker period.

The Chief Executive Officer will ensure as far as is practical that Council initiatives will not be launched during the caretaker period where they are deemed to conflict with the provisions of this policy.

The Mayor will continue to be Council's spokesperson in the media or at other official functions.

9. References

Code of Conduct – Elected Members

Code of Conduct – Employees

Elected member allowance, benefits and support procedure

10. Attachments

Nil

Responsible officer(s)/department(s):	Manager, Risk and Compliance
---------------------------------------	------------------------------

Adopted/approved by:	Council
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Date approved/adopted:	
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Next review:	June 2018
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Date(s) of previous review(s):	1 November 2011
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ECM number:	DSID 2743110
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City of Onkaparinga

PO Box 1

NOARLUNGA CENTRE SA 5168

Telephone: 8384 0666

Email: mail@onkaparinga.sa.gov.au

Website: www.onkaparingacity.com

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9.3 Microsoft licensing renewal

Director:	Steve Mathewson, Director Finance and Commercial
Report Author:	Tony Bezuidenhout, Manager Knowledge Management
Contact Number:	8384 0673
Attachments:	None

1. Purpose

The award of the renewal contract for the City of Onkaparinga's Microsoft Enterprise Licensing Agreement (ELA).

The proposed three year renewal contract value for our Microsoft Enterprise Licensing Agreement (ELA) is \$1,215,244.45 (excluding GST), and is within current operational budgets. As the total contract value is outside of the Chief Executive Officer's delegated authority (\$500,000) it requires a decision of Council.

2. Recommendations

- 1. That the three year Microsoft Enterprise Licensing Agreement (ELA) renewal contract price of \$1,215,244.45 (excluding GST) be accepted.**
- 2. That Council delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to sign all required documentation, authorise all expenditure to finalise the Microsoft Enterprise Licensing Agreement (ELA) contract.**

3. Background

Council currently utilise a diverse range of Microsoft products to carry out daily activities, including:

- Microsoft office suite
 - Which includes Email, Word, Excel, PowerPoint etc.
- Windows Operating System
 - Required for each computer and server to operate.
- Microsoft Forefront Endpoint protection products
 - Designed to help protect computer networks, network servers and individual devices from Viruses etc.
- Microsoft SharePoint
 - Provides intranet portals, collaboration, document & file management, social networks, extranets, websites, enterprise search, and business intelligence for reporting purposes.
- Microsoft Sequel (SQL) Server - (Enterprise databases)
 - Is a relational database management system, and its primary function is to store and retrieve data as requested by other software applications.

An ELA is the most cost effective way to license a corporate organisation as it receives a discounted rate due to economies of scale, and has been in place for the last ten years.

Prior to renewing the ELA we have reviewed our existing Microsoft licensing identified and revised the business requirements and a number of changes have been included in the revised contract, including:

- Changing our licensing types/mix
- **The inclusion of a Microsoft Academic license agreement for 68 PC's located in our libraries for public use**
- The inclusion of 20 device licenses to enable our volunteers to make use of 20 dedicated devices located in several locations
- The inclusion of 20 free dedicated licenses used solely for the purpose of training, additionally Microsoft has agreed these licenses can also be used to support youth training (for example our training room located at the Southern Youth Xchange (SYX) has 12 PC's which can be used for this purpose when not in use by staff).

These proposed changes will result in significant cost avoidance while ensuring we meet our licensing obligations.

4. Financial implications

Our Microsoft licensing is funded through our existing operational budget over the term of the Microsoft ELA i.e. the 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 financial years.

The three year investment is broken-down as follows:

- First Year - \$412,680.71 (excluding GST)
- Second Year - \$389,883.03 (excluding GST)
- Third Year - \$412,680.71 (excluding GST)

The first and third year investment includes a two year Microsoft Academic license agreement for 68 PCs used by members of the public located in our libraries.

The three year renewal contract value for our Microsoft Enterprise Licensing Agreement (ELA) is \$ 1,215,244.45 (excluding GST).

5. Risk and Opportunity Management

Risk	
Identify	Mitigation
Non Compliance	The approval of this contract renewal ensures the City of Onkaparinga meets its legal requirement for the use of Microsoft software.

Opportunity	
Identify	Maximising the opportunity
More effective licensing types/mix	<p>The following highlight some of the opportunities to cost effectively utilise different licensing under the ELA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the majority of our existing Device licenses to User licenses, which will result in cost avoidance as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A device license – covers a single device eg. a PC, laptop, tablet would require three device licenses. A user license – covers a staff member (including an elected member) and allows the use of multiple devices per the individual user eg. if they use a PC, laptop and a tablet this only requires one user license. A user license is more expensive than a device license, however, a single user license is more cost effective than purchasing multiple device licenses. The inclusion of a Microsoft Academic license agreement for 68 PC's located in our libraries for public use. The inclusion of 20 device licenses enable our volunteers to make use of 20 dedicated devices located in several locations. The inclusion of 20 free dedicated licenses used solely for the purpose of training, additionally Microsoft has agreed these licenses can also be used to support youth training (for example our training room located at the Southern Youth Xchange (SYX) has 12 PC's which can be used for this purpose when not in use by staff).

Licensing is required to utilise the Microsoft suite of products and the ELA on balance represents the best Value for Money and ensures our risks around contract and legal compliance are met.

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10. Nominations to external bodies

Nil.

11. Questions on notice

Nil.

12. Motions

Nil.

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13. Petitions

13.1 Petition Sunday Boulevard Aldinga Beach

This is a receiving report for a petition

Director:	Kirk Richardson, Director City Operations
Report Author:	Daryl Sowerby, Manager Field Operations
Contact Number:	8384 0153
Attachments:	1. Petition (2 pages)

1. Purpose

A petition containing twenty eight (28) signatures was received on 8 July 2014 requesting Council carry out maintenance work on the vegetation on the median strip of Sunday Boulevard, Aldinga Beach.

2. Recommendations

That the petition be received.

That Council note that the dead/dying vegetation will be removed and shrubs pruned as part of our Program Maintenance Cycle maintenance works, which will be undertaken in the Aldinga area during the week beginning 14 July 2014.

That the head petitioner be notified of Council's decision.

3. Background

As part of our Program Maintenance Cycle we will be in the Aldinga area the week beginning 14 July 2014. The dead/dying vegetation will be removed and shrubs pruned to improve access and amenity along Sunday Boulevard. Where vegetation is removed replacement plantings will occur where appropriate.

4. Financial Implications

No financial implications

5. Risk and Opportunity Management

Petitions provide a way of the public informing Council of their needs and concerns and/or provide information that may assist or influence Council's decision.

mary pengilly

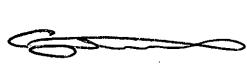
From: "mary pengilly" <damp50@adam.com.au>
Date: Monday, 30 June 2014 11:53 AM


To Parks and Gardens City of Onkaparinga Council
PO Box 1, Noarlunga Centre SA 5168
22/5/14

Residents Sunday Blvd
Aldinga Beach 5173

Dear Sir / Madam

We the undersigned would like to request a clean up of the dead trees and shrubs within the median strip of Sunday Blvd. It has become untidy and a complete mess. Visitors to the area cannot alite from their vehicles without walking on over grown plants in the verge area .So in summerising it is a disgrace for such a new area.

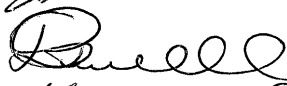
 21 Sunday Blvd.

 19 Sunday Blvd

J Baggio - Lauren Baggio - 22 Sunday Blvd,

MARGARET ANCHOR 20 SUNDAY BLVD ALDINGA BEACH 5173

Bill Anchor 20 SUNDAY BLVD. ALDINGA.

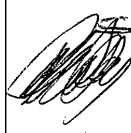
 JEAN PENNELL 29 Sunday Blvd

Mary C. Pengilly: MARY PENGILLY 29 SUNDAY BLVD.

MW Smith MARCUS SMITH 28 SUNDAY BLVD.

M. S. MICHAEL SMALE 11 SUNDAY BLVD

BOYD TRACEY BOYD 19 SUNDAY BLVD

 Steph Weinert 4 Sunday Blvd
Karen Mollaj 14 Sunday Blvd

30/06/2014

mary pengilly

From: "mary pengilly" <damp50@adam.com.au>
Date: Monday, 30 June 2014 11:53 AM

	Corresp. No.
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To Parks and Gardens City of Onkaparinga Council
PO Box 1, Noarlunga Centre SA 5168
22/5/14

Residents Sunday Blvd
Aldinga Beach 5173

Dear Sir / Madam

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Elizabeth Wirth	<i>E. Wirth</i>	13 Sunday Boulevard
Amanda Wallace	<i>A. Wallace</i>	7 Sunday Boulevard
Groff. Ded	<i>G. Ded</i>	5 Sunday Boulevard
Trish Merchant	<i>Trish</i>	6 Sunday Blvd.
Veridie Menzies	<i>Veridie</i>	12 Sunday Blvd.
Doree Rubman	<i>Doree</i>	15 Sunday Blvd.
Sandra Rudman	<i>Sandra</i>	15 Sunday Blvd
Clint Ledgond	<i>Clint</i>	16 Sunday Blvd.
D Shepherd	<i>D. Shepherd</i>	18 SUNDAY BLVD
H Shepherd	<i>H. Shepherd</i>	18 Sunday BLVD
H. Twining	<i>H. Twining</i>	18 Sunday BLVD
R. Deigarde	<i>R. Deigarde</i>	24 Sunday Blvd
DEB JACCAARD	<i>DEB JACCAARD</i>	Sunday Blvd
MATT JORAG	<i>MATT JORAG</i>	25 Sunday Blvd.
Jess Tietgen	<i>Jess</i>	23 Sunday Blvd
Nikki Jeffries	<i>Nikki</i>	27 Sunday Blvd.

30/06/2014

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14. Urgent business

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15. Confidential items

Confidential Clause

If Council so determines, Items 15.1 – 15.4 may be considered in confidence under Section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999* on the grounds contained in the Recommendations below.



Kirk Richardson
Chief Executive Officer (Acting)

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15.1 Foreshore Access Plan Stage 5 Construction - Contract Award

1. That:

- a) Under the provisions of Section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999* an order be made that the public be excluded from attendance at the meeting in order to consider in confidence this item.
- b) The Council is satisfied that it is necessary that the public be excluded to enable the Council to consider the report at the meeting on the following grounds:

Section 90(3)(k) tenders for the supply of goods, the provision of services or the carrying out of works.

The Council is satisfied that it is reasonably foreseeable that the public disclosure or discussion of the information at the meeting may:

- prejudice the commercial position of the companies that supplied the information; or
 - confer a commercial advantage on a third party; or
 - prejudice any ongoing negotiations with the preferred supplier potentially causing damage to the interests of the Council.
- c) Accordingly, on this basis the principle that meetings of the Council should be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep the information or discussion confidential.

5. That the matter of the Contract Award Foreshore Access Plan - Stage 5 Implementation Tender 14029, having been considered in confidence under Section 90 (2) and 90(3)(k) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, an order be made under the provisions of Section 91(7) and (9) of the *Local Government Act 1999* that the Contract Award Foreshore Access Plan - Stage 5 Implementation Tender 14029 and the minutes and the report of the council relating to discussion of the subject matter be kept confidential, with the exception of part 2 of the recommendation and resolution, until the contract is signed.
6. That, pursuant to section 91(9)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, Council delegates the duty to conduct an annual review of the confidentiality order to the Chief Executive Officer, or their sub-delegate.
7. That, pursuant to section 91(9)(c) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, Council delegates the power to revoke the confidentiality order to the Chief Executive Officer, or their sub-delegate.

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15.2 Wide Area Network (WAN) including E1

1. That:

a. under the provisions of Section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999* an order be made that the public be excluded from attendance at the meeting in order to consider in confidence this item.

b. the Council is satisfied that it is necessary that the public be excluded to enable the Council to consider the report at the meeting on the following grounds:

Section 90(3)(k) tenders for the supply of goods, the provision of services or the carrying out of works;

The Council is satisfied that it is reasonably foreseeable that the public disclosure or discussion of the information at the meeting may:

- prejudice the commercial position of the companies that supplied the information; or
- confer a commercial advantage on the third party; or
- prejudice any ongoing negotiations with the preferred supplier potentially causing damage to the interests of the council.

c. accordingly, on this basis the principle that meetings of the Council should be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep the information or discussion confidential.

5. That the matter of the Contract Award Wide Area Network including fixed voice traffic connections Tender 13036 having been considered in confidence under sections 90 (2) and 90(3)(k) of the *Local Government Act 1999* an order be made under the provisions of sections 91(7) and (9) of the *Local Government Act 1999* that the Contract Award Wide Area Network including fixed voice traffic connections Tender 13036 and the minutes and the report of the council relating to discussion of the subject matter be kept confidential, with the exception of part 2 of the recommendation and resolution until the contract is signed.

6. That, pursuant to section 91(9)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, Council delegates the duty to conduct an annual review of the confidentiality order to the Chief Executive Officer, or their sub-delegate.

7. That, pursuant to section 91(9)(c) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, Council delegates the power to revoke the confidentiality order to the Chief Executive Officer, or their sub-delegate.

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15.3 Telephony - Fixed and Mobile voice including Mobile data

1. That

- a. under the provisions of Section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999* an order be made that the public be excluded from attendance at the meeting in order to consider in confidence this item.
- b. the Council is satisfied that it is necessary that the public be excluded to enable the Council to consider the report at the meeting on the following grounds:

Section 90(3)(k) tenders for the supply of goods, the provision of services or the carrying out of works;

The Council is satisfied that it is reasonably foreseeable that the public disclosure or discussion of the information at the meeting may:

- prejudice the commercial position of the companies that supplied the information; or
 - confer a commercial advantage on the third party; or
 - prejudice any ongoing negotiations with the preferred supplier potentially causing damage to the interests of the council.
- c. accordingly, on this basis the principle that meetings of the Council should be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep the information or discussion confidential.
-
5. That the matter of Contract Telephony – Fixed and Mobile voice including Mobile data having been considered in confidence under sections 90(2) and 90(3)(k) of the *Local Government Act 1999* an order be made under the provisions of sections 91(7) and (9) of the *Local Government Act 1999* that the Contract Telephony – Fixed and Mobile voice including Mobile data Tender 13036 and the minutes and the report of the council relating to discussion of the subject matter be kept confidential with the exception of part 2 of the recommendation and resolution until the contract is signed.
 6. That, pursuant to section 91(9)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, Council delegates the duty to conduct an annual review of the confidentiality order to the Chief Executive Officer, or their sub-delegate.
 7. That, pursuant to section 91(9)(c) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, Council delegates the power to revoke the confidentiality order to the Chief Executive Officer, or their sub-delegate.

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15.4 Chief Executive Officer Performance Management Committee confidential minutes

1. That:

- a. under the provisions of section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999* an order be made that the public be excluded from attendance at the meeting in order to consider this item in confidence.**
- b. the Council is satisfied that it is necessary that the public be excluded to enable the Council to receive and consider the information/report at the meeting on the following grounds:**

Section 90(3)(a) information the disclosure of which would involve the unreasonable disclosure of information concerning the personal affairs of any person (living or dead), in this instance being the employment of the Chief Executive Officer.

The Council is satisfied that it is reasonably foreseeable that the public disclosure or discussion of information concerning the employment performance of a person at the meeting would be inconsistent with accepted principles of professional human resource management.

- c. on this basis, the principle that this meeting of the Council should be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep the information and/or discussion confidential.**
- 3. That the matter of the Update on the contract of employment, appointment of independent consultant and work plan, having been considered in confidence under Sections 90(2) and 90(3)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1999* an Order be made under the provisions of Section 91(7) and (9) of the *Local Government Act 1999* that the Update on the contract of employment, appointment of independent consultant and work plan report and the minutes of the Council relating to discussion of the subject matter be kept confidential until 30 April 2015.**

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16. Closure

Declarations of Interest

Council Meeting Date:		Councillor:
Item No. (e.g. 3.1)	Declaration of Interest (where a member has an interest that does not lead to a conflict)	Declaration of Conflict of Interest (where a member has an interest that leads to a conflict)