

Council Meeting Agenda & Reports

7 February 2022

Our Vision

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

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

City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters
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City of
Norwood
Payneham
& St Peters

3 February 2022

To all Members of the Council

NOTICE OF MEETING

I wish to advise that pursuant to Sections 83 and 87 of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the next Ordinary Meeting of the Norwood Payneham & St Peters Council, will be held in the Council Chambers, Norwood Town Hall, 175 The Parade, Norwood, on:

Monday 7 February 2022 commencing at 7.00pm.

Please advise Tina Zullo on 8366 4545 or email tzullo@npsp.sa.gov.au, if you are unable to attend this meeting or will be late.

Yours faithfully



Mario Barone
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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City of
**Norwood
Payneham
& St Peters**

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VENUE Council Chambers, Norwood Town Hall

HOUR

PRESENT

Council Members

Staff

APOLOGIES

ABSENT

1. **KAURNA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**
2. **OPENING PRAYER**
3. **CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 17 JANUARY 2022**
4. **MAYOR'S COMMUNICATION**
5. **DELEGATES COMMUNICATION**
6. **QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE**
7. **QUESTIONS WITH NOTICE**

**7.1 QUESTIONS WITH NOTICE – WEBBE STREET CARPARK ADDITION OF SECOND LEVEL -
SUBMITTED BY CR FAY PATTERSON**

NOTICE OF MOTION: Webbe Street Car Park
SUBMITTED BY: Cr Fay Patterson
FILE REFERENCE: qA1040
ATTACHMENTS: Nil

BACKGROUND

Cr Patterson has submitted the following Question with Notice:

What is the status of the Council resolution to assess the feasibility of providing another level of car parking on the Webbe Street car park?

REASONS IN SUPPORT OF QUESTION

I do not support another level of car parking being provided at Webbe Street, due to the traffic it would generate. However, soon after I was elected, a resident contacted me to ask about improving pedestrian access through the car park from Edward Street. Staff advised that the most appropriate way to progress this was for this to be included in the feasibility assessment for another level on Webbe Street, which was already a resolution of Council, with a \$50,000 budget. That was some three (3) years ago but the resolution has not yet been implemented.

**RESPONSE TO QUESTION
PREPARED BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

This project was scheduled to be commenced in 2021, however, due to other priorities (as determined by the Council) and staff workload, this project is scheduled to be undertaken and completed by the end of the 2021-2022 financial year.

At this stage, the Council is not being asked whether it supports or does not support the feasibility of constructing additional levels to the Webbe Street carpark.

This will be determined once the feasibility has been completed and considered by the Council. If it is feasible to construct additional level(s), then the decision to proceed will also be contingent on cost and other Council priorities.

Issues such as pedestrian access and general improvements to the design of the carpark, will be considered as part of the feasibility assessment.

7.2 QUESTIONS WITH NOTICE – PROGRESS OF RESOLUTIONS OF COUNCIL – SUBMITTED BY CR FAY PATTERSON

NOTICE OF MOTION: Progress of Resolutions of Council
SUBMITTED BY: Cr Fay Patterson
FILE REFERENCE: qA1040
ATTACHMENTS: Nil

BACKGROUND

Cr Patterson has submitted the following Question with Notice:

Apart from financial updates, what reporting or KPIs are available to Elected Members to monitor the progress of resolutions of Council?

REASONS IN SUPPORT OF QUESTION

As well as being the Corporation's decision-making body, Council is also its Board of Management. Understanding how many resolutions remain outstanding would be useful to Elected Members in terms of resource pressures, such as when deciding whether to put forward a new Motion that staff will need to implement. Resolutions that have been funded but not implemented also have an impact on the operating budget and if certain resolutions are not being progressed because priorities have changed, Elected Members could improve the budgetary process by seeking to rescind such resolutions. However, I am unaware of any formal method for Elected Members to monitor the progress, or lack of progress, of Council resolutions.

**RESPONSE TO QUESTION
PREPARED BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

The status of the Council resolutions is provided in the Action Sheet and Reports Outstanding Register which is distributed to Elected Members in the Weekly Communique.

The Action Sheet and Reports Outstanding register provides the status of all Council resolutions and as part of this reporting, all completed actions are documented.

If this question relates to projects (as opposed to resolutions) the status of projects is also communicated to Elected Members in the Weekly Communique. In addition, the status of projects is reported through the monthly Budget report and a comprehensive status report at the Third Budget Review.

A more comprehensive reporting framework is on the agenda to be implemented.

8. **DEPUTATIONS**
Nil

9. **PETITIONS**
Nil

10. **WRITTEN NOTICES OF MOTION**

10.1 CITY OF NORWOOD PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS BUILT HERITAGE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN – SUBMITTED BY MAYOR ROBERT BRIA

NOTICE OF MOTION: City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters Built Heritage Strategy and Action Plan
SUBMITTED BY: Mayor Robert Bria
FILE REFERENCE: qA1039
ATTACHMENTS: Nil

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

NOTICE OF MOTION

1. That Council endorses, in principle, the development of a City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters Built Heritage Strategy and Action Plan.
2. That staff present a report regarding the development of a Built Heritage Strategy and Action Plan at the Ordinary Council meeting on 7 March 2022.

REASONS IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

Heritage is and one of the great strength of the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters. As the oldest suburban municipality in Australia, our City has a rich history. This includes our City's built heritage, which has led to our membership of the League of Historical Cities. The City can be very proud of its record and achievements, which have only been possible with the strong and support of the community. For example, community support was critical in successfully listings 73 State Heritage Places, 661 Local Heritage Places and more than 1464 Contributory Items over the past three decades.

As Members will recall, at its meeting held on 5 October 2021 the Council considered two Notices of Motion related to increasing levels of protection our City's built heritage. Since that time, I have reflected on how these two new initiatives fit in what the work that has already been already undertaken in this area. To date, the Council has never had an over-arching strategic document that clearly sets out our City's approach to managing, preserving, promoting and celebrating our City's built heritage.

I believe the development of a concise Built Heritage Strategy and Action Plan will fill that void. Specifically, it will enable Council to identify its priorities for action and articulate its values regarding built heritage, as well and establish better linkages between the heritage elements of our City, as well as provide a medium to long term plan preserve and protect heritage, fund cultural heritage projects and create better visibility within our community in regards to heritage management.

Examples of Councils that have a Heritage Strategy, include the City of Yarra (Melbourne), which takes in the inner-city suburbs of Carlton, Richmond and Collingwood. The City of Yarra City Council's Heritage Strategy (2019-2030) refers to the historical context, community context and legislative and policy context, and Strategic context. The strategy has linkages to the City of Yarra's Strategic Plan and other relevant strategies, as well as the Victorian Government's heritage agencies and policies.

If supported, the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters will be only one of a handful of Councils in South Australia, including Barossa Council, that have a Heritage Strategy and will reinforce our reputation as a leader in this area.

Finally, I have had a number of discussions about this proposal with Council's planning staff, who agree that the development of such a brief Built Heritage Strategy be developed as a priority. I am advised that the development of a strategy will not require additional funding and can be completed by May or June 2022 using existing resources.

STAFF COMMENT
PREPARED BY GENERAL MANAGER, URBAN PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT

The preparation of an overarching Built Heritage Strategy and Action Plan is supported by staff. If the scope and content of the Strategy and Action Plan is brief, it can be prepared in a relatively short timeframe and within existing resources.

A report addressing the two Notices of Motions related to increasing levels of protection our City's built heritage that the Council endorsed in October 2021, is being prepared for the March 2022 Council meeting. If the Council endorses Mayor Bria's Notice of Motion, staff will include commentary and options for the preparation of a Built Heritage Strategy and Action Plan as part of the Heritage Protection Options report to be presented to the Council.

The preparation of a concise Built Heritage Strategy and Action Plan will provide a guiding framework for heritage protection actions and will outline the council's vision and priority areas for heritage protection. Such a document could also be used to communicate and promote to the community, what the Council values about built heritage, what challenges it faces in this space and what actions it intends pursuing to further enhance heritage protection across the City. In addition, such a strategy can and should be integrated with the preparation of any future Cultural Heritage Strategic documents, as built heritage represents an important class of cultural assets and reflects the physical manifestation of the Council's cultural development over time.

10.2 FELIXSTOW TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT ISSUES – SUBMITTED BY CR FAY PATTERSON

NOTICE OF MOTION: Felixstow Traffic Management Issues
SUBMITTED BY: Cr Fay Patterson
FILE REFERENCE: qA1039
ATTACHMENTS: Nil

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

NOTICE OF MOTION

1. That part 1a) of the decision of the Traffic Management & Road Safety Committee, made at its meeting held on 21 December 2021 regarding the Petition – Felixstow Traffic Management Issues, as follows:

1) *That the Committee endorses the following approach to address the concerns outlined in the Petition:*

a. *Staff will undertake detailed design investigations to confirm that the series of T-junction rearrangements in Langman Grove, as depicted on the plans contained in Attachment D, are feasible. If feasibility is confirmed, the funding required to install the devices will be sought as part of the Council's third quarter budget review for 2021-2022 so as to enable the devices to be installed in conjunction with the finalisation of roadworks in Langman Grove, as soon as possible.*

be deferred in its implementation until the following options have been reviewed in consultation with Campbelltown and Norwood Payneham St Peters Bicycle User Groups and reported to Council; with the purpose of the review being to reduce safety impacts on active transport modes.

- i. One-way road closure on Langman Grove prohibiting westbound traffic, with bicycle and bus exemption
- ii. As above with “authorised vehicles exempted”, using a permanent camera coupled with automated number plate recognition software for enforcement and to allow local residents of Felixstow and Campbelltown to be exempted from the road closure
- iii. Actibump smart speed management
- iv. Any other treatments identified during the review that the Manager, Traffic & Integrated Transport believes are warranted
- v. Design amendments to mitigate impacts on cyclists.

2. That part of unexpended staff expenses as advised at the last budget update be allocated to employ a traffic engineer to assist the Manager, Traffic & Integrated Transport for three days a week until the end of the financial year.

REASONS IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

1. All three traffic engineers on the Traffic Management and Road Safety Committee agreed at the last meeting that the pavement bar treatment proposed for Langman Grove will reduce safety for cyclists. Nonetheless, the proposal was adopted due to the lack of alternatives available to traffic engineers. However, there are a number of factors that were not well tested in a staff report that was prepared in a very timely manner following the Felixstow residents' petitioning of Council.

Firstly, proposed options excluded a bus/bicycle exempt road closure because of the need to maintain a “through movement” from Campbelltown to Felixstow. This through movement was prioritised because right turn opportunities into Lower Northeast Road during peak periods were considered unacceptably inconvenient for Campbelltown residents. However, the assumptions underlying this position were not tested.

- Felixstow residents claimed, and Campbelltown residents have confirmed to me, that Campbelltown/Felixstow is a shortcut from Darley Road to OG Road. Drivers use this as it is faster than using Lower Northeast Road. As a result, protecting the “through movement” also prioritises rat-running through Campbelltown and Felixstow, past Marden Primary School in Campbelltown and several community uses in our council area. And protecting this movement does nothing to reduce traffic volumes on Langman Grove, which was one of the outcomes the Felixstow residents’ petition asked for.
- While turning right into Lower Northeast Road is indeed difficult in the morning peak, the traffic lights at Payneham/Glynburn/Montacute Roads tend to break up north-east bound traffic. As a result, if Campbelltown residents cannot turn right, they can easily turn left and move into right-turn lanes in the centre of Lower Northeast Road, from which it is safe and easy to U-turn.
- Following the meeting, a Felixstow resident advised that DIT was considering withdrawing articulated buses from the Langman Grove route due to low patronage. This could affect the feasibility of a road closure design with bus exemption.

It was stated that a road closure would require a wider traffic study to understand the impacts. However, the only legislated requirement is to advise a neighbouring Council if, as in this case, their road network will be affected.

Secondly, it was considered that engaging with DIT to consider innovative treatments would take too long for this to be feasible. However:

- The pavement bar proposal is designed to suit the 40km/h speed zone proposal. It will only have an effect on speeds once this measure has been approved and implemented, and indeed should arguably not be installed until this time, as the new pavement bars are more aggressive than the previous treatment. The DIT approval process for a 40km/h zone gives us time to at least raise innovative treatments with DIT. In the interim, the traffic management associated with road works along Langman Grove can be maintained.
- The traffic treatments available through traditional Local Area Traffic Management have not changed much in decades. In many of the suburbs that are now petitioning council about traffic issues, LATM devices have already been installed but traffic volume and speed issues are greater than ever. To address these problems effectively, we need new options.
- Several councils in metropolitan Adelaide have installed cameras as part of parking management. Automated number plate recognition technologies are well established, being used by SAPOL and private parking contractors. Using this technology to enforce a limited road closure offers the opportunity of allowing local traffic ongoing and easy access while very effectively discouraging rat-running, without having to rely on police deployment. And as cameras are enforcement rather than traffic control devices, DIT authority for this should not be required. This approach could be useful in other parts of our council area.
- Actibump is a Swedish technology that has been used in Western Australia at the University of Curtin – whose campus has a larger footprint than Perth’s CBD – since 2018¹. The success of their first trials have encouraged them to install several more. Actibump uses a camera to check approach vehicle speed and if the vehicle is travelling too fast, activates a small trench, giving an unpleasant jolt to drivers similar to going over a speed bump (but less likely to cause damage to speeding cars.) As it can exempt buses and only activates if cars are travelling over the speed limit, it has no impact on cars driving at/under the speed limit and doesn’t have the negatives of speed bumps. It is reportedly far more effective in generating compliance with speed limits than speed bumps and although not cheap, far fewer are required on a given stretch of road.

¹ See <https://highways.today/2019/01/14/actibump-success-australia/>

Thirdly, despite the potential impacts on cyclists from drivers squeezing past at pavement bar locations, no design measures were considered in the staff report to improve safety. The Manager, Traffic & Integrated Transport made an extraordinary effort to provide additional design work in time for the Committee meeting, so the lack of this design refinement is not unreasonable. Nevertheless, if pavement bars remain the preferred option, then the final design needs to try to reduce safety impacts on affected road users as much as possible.

2. The staff report noted that dealing with Felixstow's traffic management any further would have an impact on the ability to address day-to-day issues. Since this Motion requests further consideration, and noting that a new petition regarding traffic was received at the January meeting, this Motion seeks to provide the CEO with licence to resource both day-to-day and emerging traffic issues.

STAFF COMMENT PREPARED BY MANAGER, TRAFFIC & INTEGRATED TRANSPORT

Whilst it is acknowledged that the proposed traffic management solution may not be the best-practice approach to cater for cyclists, it is important to understand that Langman Grove is not wide enough to provide separate bicycle lanes unless on-street parking was removed. Given that the removal of parking along both sides of Langman Grove, would create other impacts, this was not considered feasible or indeed logical. Therefore, the only alternative is for cyclists and motorists to share the road space (unless a cyclist chooses to ride on the footpath or the River Torrens Linear Park Shared Path). The intent of the proposed treatments, is that the slow points at each junction (intersection) would reduce the speed differential between vehicles and cyclists and therefore, provide a safer environment for cyclists. The pavement bars are located only at junctions which allows for a vehicle to pass a cyclist in the mid-block sections.

The staff report which was presented to and considered by the Traffic Management & Road Safety Committee in December 2021, regarding proposed traffic management treatments for Langman Grove, was prepared in a short timeframe as noted by Cr Patterson, however, the recommendations have been well considered, following several months of investigations into traffic management issues in the locality. That is, this issue was being investigated before the petition was received.

Various traffic management solutions were considered, tested and discussed in the report presented to the Committee, over a long period of time, but a feasible solution, other than the solution which was received and endorsed by the Committee, was not found due to the narrow width of the Langman Grove vehicle carriageway and the need to provide for articulated bus movements. Speed cushions were considered as these can be used on bus routes and narrow roads, but were not recommended because these result in significant noise impact to adjacent residents as vehicles drive over them. Previous installations of road humps has resulted in residents being unable to sleep due to the noise, and as such, the use of road humps as speed attenuation measures was not considered as a viable solution in this locality.

The recommended solution of slow points at T-junctions is a new traffic management device that proved to be feasible for Langman Grove and was only recently endorsed by DIT as a viable solution in its Code of Technical Requirements. The proposed slow points would suit a 40km/h area-wide speed limit but it is not conditional that the speed limit be implemented simultaneously.

Liaison with the South Australian Public Transport Authority (SAPTA), a division of the Department for Infrastructure & Transport (DIT), was undertaken during the concept design phase which determined that the traffic intervention design needed to be based on allowing for an 18m articulated bus to drive along Langman Grove. In light of Cr Patterson's comment that DIT had informed a resident (unnamed) that articulated buses may be withdrawn due to low patronage, SAPTA was contacted again for confirmation of its position.

The reply received is set out below:

"In order to maximise the use of the fleet that we have, to operate all of the services across a weekday, we need to allow any vehicle type to operate on all routes in the network. There are some services that we specifically designate to be articulated vehicles because we know that the larger capacity is needed to carry all of the passengers (school trips being a good example) but we don't designate a particular type of vehicle due to low patronage."

If we started restricting which vehicles could be used on certain routes, then we would need more vehicles in the fleet to operate the same number of trips. We don't have the funds to expand our fleet of vehicles for this to occur at this stage".

The advice from SAPTA confirms that their view has not changed and that any traffic intervention design for Langman Grove, needs to cater for access by an 18-metre articulated bus. I also note that the bus route that travels along Langman Grove, runs between the Paradise and the Marion Interchanges and that other sections of this route may in fact have high patronage.

Installing a road closure (except for buses and bikes) at Wicks Avenue (the border between NPSP and the Campbelltown City Council), would significantly reduce traffic from further upstream and could encourage sustainable transport options. However, it is important to note that Langman Grove is not just an access street to residential properties in Langman Grove, but also provides wider-district access to Felixstow Reserve, East Marden Primary School, Felixstow Community School, Payneham Swimming Centre, Youth Centre, Payneham Library and *The Briars* Special Early Learning Centre. Given the street layout and lack of alternative options, a road closure is an extreme solution as it would likely impact many residents of both Local Government Areas, by reducing permeability and shifting traffic to other local streets in Felixstow. Therefore, it would be careless to install a road closure in this location without undertaking a study to understand the resulting traffic, safety and social impacts. This solution is considered to be unnecessary.

With respect to part 2 of the Notice of Motion, it should be noted that during periods of high workload, external traffic engineering assistance can and has been sought to assist the Manager, Traffic & Integrated Transport to undertake the Council's traffic management function. For example, a qualified and experienced traffic engineer, was engaged in December 2021 to assist the Manager, Traffic & Integrated Transport on an 'as needed' basis during this current financial year. The funding for this assistance has been sourced from the current budget allocation for traffic engineering matters and if required, further funding can be requested from the Council through the third quarter budget review. It is considered that the current approach by staff obviates the need for any further allocation of resources to deal with traffic management issues during the current financial year.

If the Notice of Motion is endorsed, the preparation of a comprehensive review of additional options would need to be outsourced to a Traffic Engineering Consultant as the additional workload cannot be catered for within existing resources.

11. STAFF REPORTS

Section 1 – Strategy & Policy

Reports

11.1 THE FUTURE OF SINGLE-USE PLASTIC IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

REPORT AUTHOR: Sustainability Officer
GENERAL MANAGER: General Manager, Urban Planning & Environment
CONTACT NUMBER: 8366 4532
FILE REFERENCE: qA1771
ATTACHMENTS: A – B

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of the report is to seek the Council's endorsement of a response to the State Government's Discussion Paper, '*Turning the tide 2021: the future of single-use plastic in South Australia*'.

BACKGROUND

In February 2019, the State Government released a Discussion Paper titled '*Turning the Tide on Single-use Plastic Products*' and sought ideas on measures to better protect the environment from impacts associated with single-use plastic products.

In February 2020, the draft *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Bill 2020*, was released for public consultation. The Bill was subsequently introduced into Parliament on 30 April 2020. The ascension of the Bill into law prohibits the sale, supply and distribution of certain single-use plastic products and establishes a framework for adding other products to the list of prohibited items in the future. The legislation was prepared to implement the State Government's announcement in July 2019, that it would address the impacts of single-use plastic products and make South Australia the first state to ban single-use plastics.

Due to the impacts of COVID-19 during 2020, the prohibition of sale, supply and distribution of a select number of single-use plastic products, was deferred until 1 March 2021, with a ban on several other single-use plastic products announced for 1 March 2022.

Products prohibited since 1 March 2021, include single-use plastic straws, cutlery and stirrers.

Products to be prohibited from 1 March 2022, include expanded polystyrene cups, bowls, plate and clamshell containers and oxo-degradable plastic bags. Prior to 2021, the Council's dog waste bags were made from oxo-degradable plastic with sixty per cent of recycled plastic content. However, in August 2021, the Council switched to supplying compostable dog waste bags at council reserves and parks as an alternative in preparation for the implementation of the legislation.

The current Discussion Paper, '*Turning the tide 2021: the future of single-use plastic in South Australia*', is calling for submissions on what additional single-use plastic products should be added to the legislation of prohibited items, in what the State Government is calling Stage 3 (no later than 1 March 2023); Stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024); and Stage 5 (no later than 1 March 2025).

A copy of the Discussion Paper is contained in **Attachment A**.

Following consideration of feedback received during the consultation period, the legislation will likely be amended to include additional single-use plastic products.

RELEVANT STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & POLICIES

Outcome 4: Environmental Sustainability

A leader in environmental sustainability

Objective 4.1: Sustainable and efficient management of resources.

Strategy 4.1.2 Investigate and implement innovative waste reduction and education initiatives.

Objective 4.4: Mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change.

Strategy 4.4.1 Lead initiatives to reduce the City's ecological footprint and carbon emissions.

FINANCIAL AND BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Nil

EXTERNAL ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

Government intervention is required in relation to the banning of single-use plastic products. The demand for these products will not likely change on a large scale, through consumer choice alone. As such, the *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Bill 2020*, was introduced to prohibit the sale, supply and distribution of certain single-use plastic products and provide a framework to allow additional products to be added. There will be economic implications and requirements for suppliers and consumers, to swap to a reusable, recyclable or compostable alternative. The potential economic benefits of a more resource-efficient and circular approach, have not yet been realised through the introduction of the legislation.

SOCIAL ISSUES

Plastic is an important material in the economy and everyday lives of citizens. It has enabled the health industry to save countless lives through medical innovation as well as facilitating safe food storage, producing light and innovative materials, and reducing food waste. However, the current production, use and disposal of plastics is harming our environment. Virgin plastics, mostly single-use, are produced at a low cost and have become, prolific in our society and are causing long-lasting negative impacts on our environment. Plastic production, litter and disposal in landfill is causing detriment to marine ecosystems, biodiversity and potentially human health, causing global concern.

CULTURAL ISSUES

Nil

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Countless studies show that plastic, in particular single-use plastics, have high carbon emissions which are contaminating our soil and water; choking, starving and entangling our wildlife, polluting our waterways and oceans; and filling our landfills.

RESOURCE ISSUES

Nil

RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk of not submitting a response to the State Government Discussion Paper is that the Council's views on additional items to be prohibited through the *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Bill 2020* will not be considered.

By submitting a response to the Discussion Paper, the Council's views will be considered.

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

As stated previously, due to the impacts of COVID-19 during 2020 the prohibition of sale, supply and distribution of a select number of single-use plastic products was not implemented until 1 March 2021.

CONSULTATION

- **Elected Members**
Not Applicable.
- **Community**
Not Applicable.

- **Staff**
Not Applicable.
- **Other Agencies**
East Waste

DISCUSSION

The purpose of the most recent Discussion Paper, *Turning the tide 2021: the future of single-use plastic in South Australia*, is to seek community feedback on what additional single-use plastic products should be prohibited through the *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Bill 2020*.

The State Government has identified a range of single-use plastic products that have reusable, recyclable or compostable alternatives that could be included and is seeking to understand what additional products need to be addressed and what impact that will have on businesses and the community.

Although many materials (paper and cardboard, glass, metal, and rigid plastics) are recyclable through kerbside waste collection services offered by the Local Government sector, there are many products manufactured, distributed and sold in South Australia that cannot be recycled through the kerbside collection system and these items should be either prohibited through legislation; or manufacturers, suppliers and sellers required to take responsibility for these items through mechanisms such as product stewardship schemes.

The Discussion Paper proposes the following timelines to prohibit the sale, supply and distribution of selected single-use plastic products:

Stage 3 (no later than 1 March 2023)

- plastic bags (heavyweight and plastic produce bags);
- plastic balloon sticks and ties;
- plastic-stemmed cotton buds;
- plastic confetti; and
- plastic pizza savers.

Stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024)

- single-use plastic cups (including coffee cups);
- plastic lids on single-use cups (including coffee cup lids); and
- single-use plastic food containers, bowls and plates.

Stage 5 (no later than 1 March 2025)

- fruit stickers;
- other expanded polystyrene (EPS) consumer food and beverage containers;
- EPS trays used for meat, fruit and other food items for retail sale; and
- pre-packaged and attached products (e.g. straws and cutlery).

Four (4) other single-use plastic products are identified in the Discussion Paper but no action (prohibition) is proposed at this stage of the legislation review, as the State Government is of the view there are no suitable reusable, recyclable or compostable alternatives to:

- balloons;
- plastic soy sauce fish;
- plastic beverage plugs; and
- plastic bread tags.

The draft response from the Council, contained in **Attachment B**, addresses the above products, alternatives and the proposed timeframes for prohibiting as well as the products with no actions proposed. A summary of the draft response is included in the table below.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF DRAFT RESPONSE TO DISCUSSION PAPER

Item	Government Propose Action	Council's Suggestion
Plastic bags	Prohibit plastic produce bags (in front of the counter only) no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3) with compostable or other alternatives.	Prohibit plastic produce bags (in front and behind the counter) no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3) with compostable or 'bring your own' as alternatives (not recyclable).
	Prohibit heavyweight plastic shopping / carrier bags to be replaced with 'bring your own' or recyclable alternatives no later than 1 March 2024 (Stage 4)	Prohibit heavyweight plastic shopping / carrier bags to be replaced with 'bring your own' or recyclable alternatives no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3)
Single-use plastic cups (including coffee cups)	Prohibit and replace with 'bring your own'; 100% recyclable through widely available service; and or compostable alternatives no later than 1 March 2024 (Stage 4).	Prohibit and replace with 'bring your own'; and or compostable alternatives (not recyclable) no later than 1 March 2024 (Stage 4).
	Feature clear and prominent labelling regarding which bin(s) to place in.	Feature clear and prominent labelling regarding which bin(s) to place in.
Plastic lids on single-use cups (including coffee cups)	Prohibit and replace with recyclable; and or compostable alternatives no later than 1 March 2024 (Stage 4).	Prohibit and replace with 'bring your own', and or compostable alternatives (not recyclable) no later than 1 March 2024 (Stage 4).
	Feature clear and prominent labelling regarding which bin(s) to place in.	Feature clear and prominent labelling regarding which bin(s) to place in.
Single-use plastic food containers, bowls and plates	Prohibit and replace with 'bring your own'; 100% recyclable through widely available service; and or compostable alternatives no later than 1 March 2024 (Stage 4).	Prohibit and replace with 'bring your own'; and or compostable alternatives (not recyclable) no later than 1 March 2024 (Stage 4).
	Feature clear and prominent labelling regarding which bin(s) to place in.	Feature clear and prominent labelling regarding which bin(s) to place in.
Plastic balloon sticks and ties	Ban and replace with recyclable or compostable alternatives no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3).	Ban no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3).
	Not proposing to ban balloons.	Ban all types of balloons (plastic, latex, foil-lined etc.) no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3)
Plastic-stemmed cotton buds	Ban and replace with compostable or reusable alternatives no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3).	Ban and replace with compostable or reusable alternatives no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3).
		Feature clear and prominent labelling regarding which bin(s) to place in.
Fruit stickers	Ban and replace with non-plastic option or no sticker as not required by law no later than 1 March 2025 (Stage 5)	Ban and replace with non-plastic option or no sticker as not required by law no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3)
Plastic confetti	Ban and replace with compostable alternative no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3)	Ban and replace with compostable alternative no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3).
		Also include plastic streamers to be banned.

Item	Government Propose Action	Council's Suggestion
Plastic pizza savers	Ban and replace with compostable alternative no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3)	Ban and replace with compostable alternative no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3)
Plastic soy sauce fish	Limited sustainable alternatives, no prohibition at this stage. Encourage education and awareness for consumers on responsible disposal of the product in its current form.	Prohibit plastic soy sauce fish and foil sachets no later than 1 March 2025 (Stage 5).
Plastic beverage plugs	Limited alternatives, no ban at this stage. Continue to review and encourage pursue alternative options.	Reusable or compostable alternative or altered lid to negate the need for the plug. Prohibited in line with single-use plastic cups and lids in Stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024)
Plastic bread tags	Viable alternatives at scale are still emerging, with no prohibition at this stage.	Recyclable or compostable alternatives are available. Prohibited in Stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024). Also, prohibit plastic bread ties with metal strips.
Other (EPS) consumer food and beverage containers	Align with National Packaging Targets and prohibit no later than 1 March 2025 (Stage 5)	Lead by example and prohibit no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3)
EPS trays used for meat, fruit and other food items for retail sale	Align with National Packaging Targets and prohibit no later than 1 March 2025 (Stage 5)	Lead by example and prohibit no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3)
Pre-packaged and attached products	Align with National Packaging Targets and prohibit no later than 1 March 2025 (Stage 5)	Lead by example and prohibit no later than 1 March 2023 (Stage 3)

The draft response provides further feedback on one product that is not included in the Discussion Paper at all, takeaway plastic-lined or plastic windowed cardboard food containers (e.g. noodle and burger boxes). It is suggested that the Council's position be similar to its position on other products listed, in that any product that contains food (or beverages) should be reusable or compostable, not recyclable, to avoid contamination of waste streams and simplifies of products. There are 100% cardboard options on the market that do not have plastic windows or are plastic-lined, which means the container (e.g. noodle and or burger boxes) can be plastic in an organic bin (with or without food scraps).

Another consideration raised in the Discussion Paper is public litter bins and the lack of organics and recycling options in public places across South Australia. The Council's submission highlights that there are limited public organics and recycling bins, because of the high level of contamination. The high level of contamination is due to single-use plastic takeaway, disposable and or packaged items being disposed of in public spaces. Many of these items are confusing, made from multiple components, soiled with food and or beverage and placed incorrectly into bins, therefore the public bins can only be serviced as waste to landfill. The *Single-use and Other Plastics (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020*, has the potential to deal with many of the problematic items that contribute to the high level of contamination in public litter bins which could enable local government to provide organics and or recycling bins in public spaces in the future.

Given the above context, it is recommended that the Council advocates that any product that contains food or beverages should be reusable or compostable, not recyclable, to avoid contamination of waste streams. It would also simplify waste disposal of these items for citizens (e.g. consumers should not have to separate organic or liquid contents from recyclable containers while out in public spaces in order to place the items in corresponding bins).

In addition to products that contain food or beverages being compostable, it is recommended that the Council support the introduction of the requirement for clear labelling on all takeaway packaging as this will assist consumers with correct disposal of items in public spaces and / or at home, reducing contamination of waste to landfill and assist Local Government with providing organic and or recycling bins in public places.

OPTIONS

The Council has the following options with respect to how it responds to the Discussion Paper, '*Turning the tide 2021: the future of single-use plastic in South Australia*'.

Option 1

The Council can resolve to endorse the draft response to the State Government on the Discussion Paper contained in **Attachment B**.

This option is recommended.

Option 2

The Council can resolve to endorse the draft response to the State Government on the Discussion Paper contained **Attachment B** with amendments.

Option 3

The Council can resolve to not provide a response to the State Government on the Discussion Paper.

This option is not recommended based on the impact of single-use plastic has on the Council's operations.

CONCLUSION

A response to the Discussion Paper has been prepared, and is contained in **Attachment B**.

COMMENTS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That the draft response to the State Government on the Discussion Paper, as contained in **Attachment B**, be endorsed.

Attachments – Item 11.1

Attachment A

The Future of Single-Use Plastic in South Australia

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

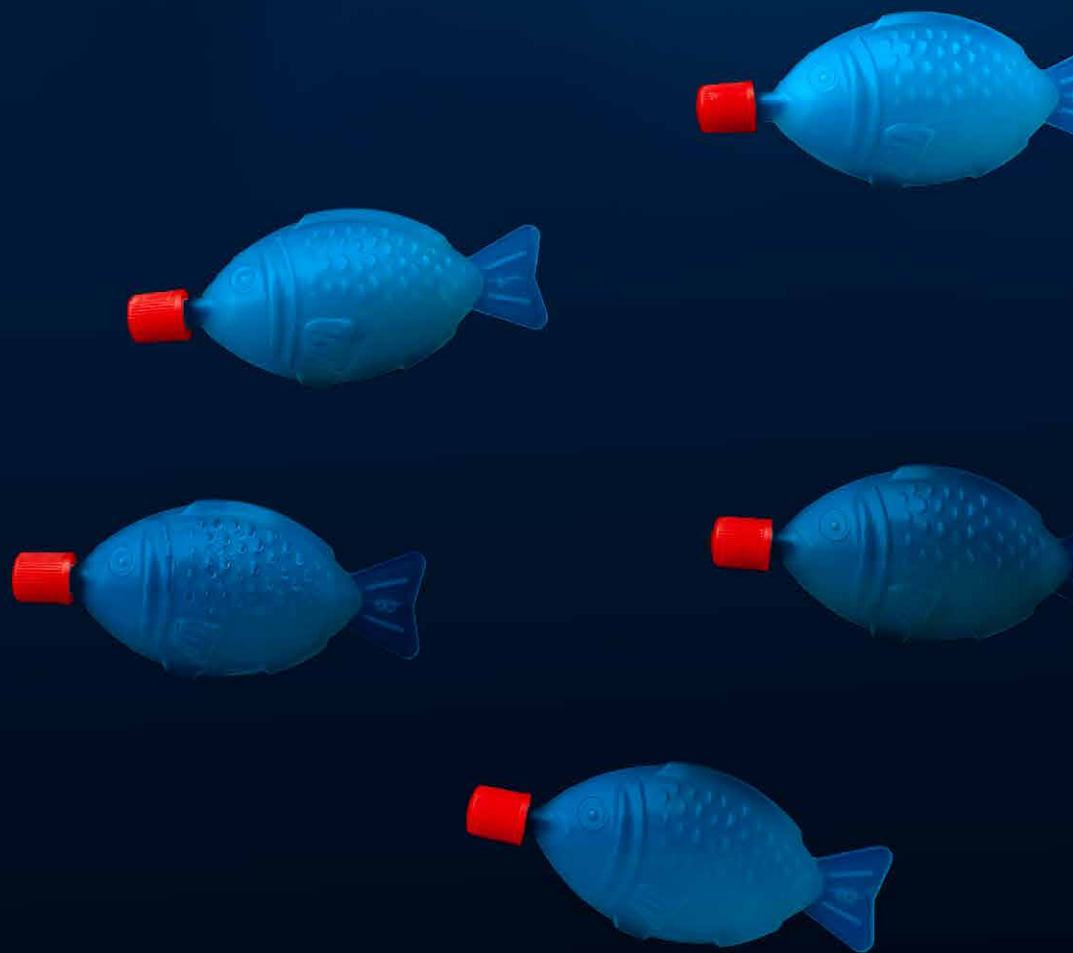
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City of
Norwood
Payneham
& St Peters

TURNING THE TIDE

2021



The future of single-use
plastic in South Australia



Government of South Australia
Green Industries SA



**Government
of South Australia**

Green Industries SA

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Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Kurna people of the Adelaide Plains as the traditional custodians of the land on which we live and work on.

We respect their spiritual relationship with Sea and Country and acknowledge their Elders – past, present and emerging.

We also pay our respect to the cultural authority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples from other areas of South Australia and Australia.

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From the Minister



South Australia enhanced its already impressive environmental credentials last year when it became the first Australian state to ban and restrict some of the most problematic single-use plastics: straws, cutlery and beverage stirrers. This was a lighthouse moment for our nation and provided a strong signal that other jurisdictions have since followed.

South Australia's *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020* came into operation on 1 March 2021, and I have been encouraged both by the willingness of business and industry to adjust and adapt to the changes and by the ongoing community support for the State Government's vision and intent.

A second phase of change will begin soon. From 1 March 2022, expanded polystyrene cups, bowls, plates and clamshell containers will be banned, as will oxo-degradable plastic products, which include some produce bags, pet waste bags, bin liners, magazine wraps and dry cleaning bags.

But there is more work to be done, and the government is seeking opinions and ideas from all South Australians about products to be considered for possible future phase outs. Specifically, we are looking for input in relation to nine plastic products identified in the legislation alongside a range of other products.

It is an important issue, but also a complex one.

We know that a culture of convenience has a high cost for our state, our nation and our planet, and that we can make a big difference by replacing single-use products with those that can be reused or genuinely recycled in a circular economy.

At the same time, we know that the manufacture and use of these products is very much a part of modern society, so change requires thought, care and planning. We need to be clear about the alternatives and put in place sensible strategies and timelines.

But ultimately, we need to address wasteful consumption habits, and this is an important step that all South Australians can take. I encourage you to read this paper and join the discussion.

David Speirs MP

Minister for Environment and Water

What we want to know

Two stages of South Australia's initiative to turn the tide on single-use plastic are already in train.

- On 1 March 2021, single-use plastic **straws, cutlery and beverage stirrers** were prohibited from sale, supply or distribution in the state. Exemptions apply in some circumstances, such as allowing access to single-use straws for disability or medical needs.
- From 1 March 2022, the sale, supply or distribution of **expanded polystyrene cups, bowls, plates and clamshell containers** will be prohibited, as will the manufacture, production, sale, supply or distribution of **oxo-degradable plastic products**, which include additives to accelerate their fragmentation.

We are now seeking community and industry input to help consider future stages of product phase-outs and the timing of these.

The following nine product groups have been identified for attention at section 14(2) of the *Single-use and Other Plastic Products Act 2020*:

- single-use plastic cups (including coffee cups)
- single-use plastic food containers
- single-use plastic bowls
- single-use plastic plates
- plastic lids of single-use coffee cups
- plastic balloon sticks
- plastic balloon ties
- plastic-stemmed cotton buds
- plastic bags

Other products being considered in this discussion paper include:

- fruit stickers
- plastic confetti
- plastic pizza savers
- plastic soy sauce fish
- plastic beverage plugs
- plastic bread tags
- other expanded polystyrene consumer food and beverage containers
- expanded polystyrene trays used for meat, fruit and other items for retail sale

Each of these products is considered in this paper, beginning on page 16. There are issues specific to each product, but in general we are seeking answers to the following questions in each case:

- Should South Australia consider banning or restricting this product group?
- Are there viable alternatives, and if so, what are they?
- What sort of exemptions, if any, may be needed?
- What are the health, economic, logistical or social issues that should inform any decisions?
- What sort of timeframes should be considered?
- How long would businesses, industry and supply chains need to prepare?

Your feedback

Your views will help inform government consideration of phase-outs of the different product groups, implementation timeframes and matters for further consideration, such as alternative products and potential exemptions.

You may agree or disagree with or comment on the general issues discussed in this paper, or the proposed measures identified to address single-use plastic products.

Please provide reasons for your comments, supported by relevant data and information. You can make an important contribution by suggesting more appropriate ways to address single-use plastic products.

Comments can be provided in writing or online, including by undertaking a short survey, at:

replacethewaste.sa.gov.au/survey

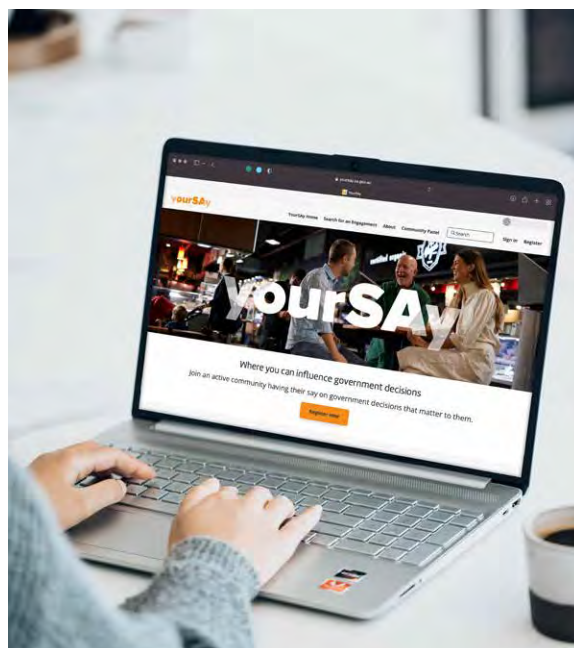
Written submissions must be lodged with Green Industries SA in writing, either via our email address sup@sa.gov.au or by post to GPO Box 1047, Adelaide, SA 5001.

Include your name, position, organisation and contact details (telephone number, email and postal address) with your submission.

The deadline for comments and submissions is **5:00pm, Saturday, 19 February 2022.**

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

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



Tips for written submissions

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



Scan here to take our fast, four minute survey



Background and context

The plastic problem

It is recognised around the world that phasing out single-use plastics is an important and achievable step in striving to reduce pollution, cut carbon emissions and protect marine life.

There are a range of plastic packaging and consumer products that are designed to be used once, often away from home and for just a short time or a very limited number of uses, before being thrown away. These include packaging, bags and disposable foodware items.

Consumers and industry can make a conscious choice to avoid problematic and unnecessary single-use plastics, and when supported by governments these seemingly small actions result in real and powerful environmental benefits.

Globally recognised concepts such as ecologically sustainable development, the circular economy, the waste management hierarchy and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals [see Appendix 5] provide a framework for how we should consider our impact on the planet and what steps we should take.

Much of the information and content contained in this discussion paper is based on desktop research and investigation and has been framed within the context of these existing policy settings and the underlying community sentiment associated with single-use plastics.

The views and perspectives of business and industry are crucial in considering initiatives regarding single-use plastic products. This was demonstrated in the feedback received on the *Turning the tide on single-use plastic products* discussion paper in 2019 and in the deliberations of the South Australian Government's Single-Use Plastics Stakeholder Taskforce that informed the development of the state's legislation, *The Single-use and Other Plastic Products [Waste Avoidance] Act 2020* and *Other Plastic Products [Waste Avoidance] Act 2020*.

There are clear advantages in replacing non-recyclable products with those that can be recycled, and all such endeavours are to be applauded. However, the real problem is that the

products are single-use. They require resources and energy to manufacture and distribute, and comprehensive, integrated and accessible systems to effectively recycle. A potentially recyclable item can easily become litter or find its way into landfill.

Avoiding the need for some products altogether, or designing products to be reusable as part of a circular economy approach, is a preferred outcome, but manufacturers will need support to achieve this. It will take time to put in place required systems and infrastructure changes, in part because of global production and supply chain logistics.

The South Australian story so far

The *Turning the tide* discussion paper received 3,564 public submissions, comments, survey responses and letters, along with 68 submissions from industry stakeholders. There was broad support for increased measures to address single-use plastics, and many respondents shared how they were achieving this in their own households, businesses, organisations and communities.

There was also support for government intervention, with the rationale that this was needed for change(s) to be achieved. The discussion paper referenced specific items – straws, cutlery and takeaway coffee cups among them – but respondents felt there were others to be considered.

Most comments related to the packaging of items by manufacturers or at retailers' point of sale, or to takeaway food containers.

A subsequent document, *Turning the tide on single-use plastic products: Approach and next steps*, released in July 2019, set out the Government's response. It announced the intention to develop legislation to phase out single-use and other plastic products, establish a stakeholder taskforce to inform the development of the legislation and implement a plastic-free precinct pilot program.

Legislation to restrict and prohibit certain single-use and other plastic products was introduced into the South Australian Parliament on 30 April 2020 and

was passed on 9 September 2020. The *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020* (SUP Act) came into operation on 1 March 2021. Exemptions under the Act were implemented via regulations on the same date.

The first stage of the single-use plastic legislation has been hugely successful with broad adoption by the public and the introduction of a range of alternatives to the market. The second stage will commence on 1 March 2022, with other stages to follow.

For more detailed information about South Australia's journey, see Appendix 1.

National and international responses

Since the release of South Australia's discussion paper (2019), the Australian Government and other state and territory governments have taken further steps to address problematic and unnecessary plastic products, with strong community support. This combination of efforts is highlighted in Appendices 2 and 3.

Of particular note, at a meeting on 15 April 2021, Australian environment ministers identified eight product types for industry to phase out nationally by 2025, if not sooner, given progress on some items. These are:

- lightweight plastic bags
- plastic products misleadingly termed as "degradable"
- plastic straws
- plastic utensils and stirrers
- plastic bowls and plates
- expanded polystyrene (EPS) consumer food containers (e.g. cups and clamshells)
- EPS consumer goods packaging (loose fill and moulded)
- microbeads in personal health care products.

Although timeframes may vary between states and territories, some alignment and consistency is evident, which strengthens South Australia's resolve to continue to demonstrate its leadership and commitment within the context of this more holistic approach.

Globally, action continues in relation to single-use and other problematic and unnecessary plastics. Appendix 4 highlights some of these approaches.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the evidence is clear that carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the main driver of climate change, even as other greenhouse gases and air pollutants also affect the climate. A 2021 report states that human actions still have the potential to determine the future course of climate and that this will require strong, rapid, and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. [See Appendix 5]

The Centre for International Environmental Law suggests that over 99% of plastics are sourced from chemicals made from fossil fuels. The production of plastics from fossil feedstocks has a significant carbon impact that will become even more significant with the projected surge in consumption of plastics. [See Appendix 5]

Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has required greater use of single-use plastic items to comply with hygiene guidelines, particularly in health and medical settings.

For this reason, plastic products used specifically for health-related applications are not considered for phase out through the SUP Act.

The most obvious issue is with face masks, which are mandatory in some public places in South Australia and recommended in many others. Neither single-use nor reusable masks can be recycled through kerbside bin systems. SA Health's advice is that they be placed in waste bins.

There have been proposals in Australia and overseas regarding recycling disposable masks. However, these need to be considered in the context of public safety and associated health advice.





South Australia's second stage

On 1 March 2022, expanded polystyrene (EPS) cups, bowls, plates and clamshell containers will be prohibited from sale, supply or distribution in South Australia. This date has been included in the legislation since its commencement and aligns with the Government's July 2019 commitment that these products will be prohibited 12 months following the initial products.

As identified by the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO), food packaging made from EPS is currently not recyclable through kerbside recycling services in Australia, and there are no alternative collection systems available. [See Appendix 5]

Because EPS is light and very buoyant, many containers find their way into waterways and oceans, where they persist for long periods (the material does not biodegrade) before breaking down into microplastics. These small pieces then find their way into the marine food chain.

Other Australian states and territories have banned or are intending to ban these types of EPS products, as they are generally regarded as problematic and unnecessary [see Appendix 1]. The European Union's ban on EPS cups and food and drink containers (including lids) came into effect in July 2021 and applies to its 27 member states.

Oxo-degradable plastic products will be prohibited from sale, supply or distribution, as well as from manufacture and production, in South Australia on 1 March 2022. This date has also been included in the legislation since its commencement and was announced by the Government in July 2019.

As defined in the SUP Act, oxo-degradable plastic means a material [however described] made of plastic which includes additives to accelerate the fragmentation of the material into smaller pieces, triggered by ultraviolet radiation or heat exposure, whether or not this is, or may be, followed by partial or complete breakdown of the material by microbial action.

Other Australian states and territories have banned or are intending to ban oxo-degradable plastic products [see Appendix 2]. The European Union's ban on all products made of oxo-degradable plastic came into effect in July 2021.

Some produce bags, pet waste bags, bin liners, magazine wraps and even some dry cleaning bags are comprised of oxo-degradable plastic and will be banned.

As identified by APCO [see Appendix 5], the issues associated with fragmentable plastics are: microplastic pollution; difficulty differentiating it from conventional plastics; consumer confusion; potential contamination of mechanical recycling or organics streams; and potential for claims to breach Australian Consumer Law.



Examples of EPS products to be prohibited from March 1, 2022

What are South Australia's next priorities?

The SUP Act requires the Minister to prepare an Annual Report on the operation of the Act. The initial report, due in September 2022, must include information on the consideration of adding the following product classes to the list of prohibited products:

- single-use plastic cups (including coffee cups)
- single-use plastic food containers
- single-use plastic bowls
- single-use plastic plates
- plastic lids of single-use coffee cups
- plastic balloon sticks
- plastic balloon ties
- plastic-stemmed cotton buds
- plastic bags.

The SUP Act provides a framework for adding other products or classes of products to the list of 'prohibited plastic products'. This includes publishing a notice regarding the products, why they have been proposed for addition, information regarding the availability of alternative products and potential exemptions that may be required, followed by public consultation. This discussion paper is fulfilling the notice requirements and inviting submissions in accordance with the framework.

Some classes of products are quite clear-cut but others – notably single-use plastic cups (including coffee cups) and plastic bags – comprise a diverse range of products using a wide variety of plastics in an array of shapes and sizes.

To inform community submissions and comments, further detail is provided over the following pages on each of these product classes. Where relevant, discussion has been narrowed to a product-specific focus to align with approaches in other Australian states and territories.

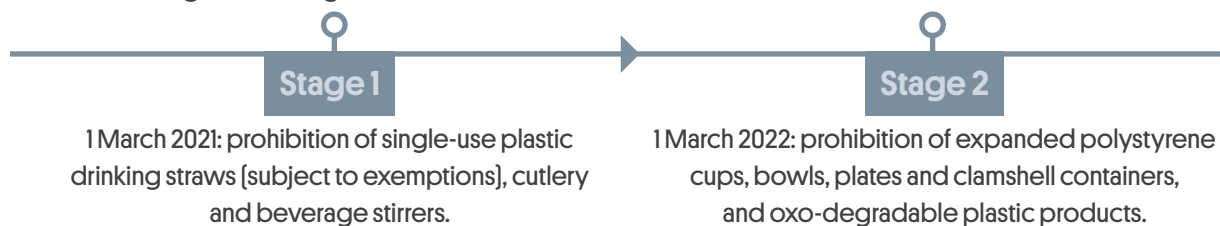
Views are also sought on a range of other plastic products:

- fruit stickers
- plastic confetti
- plastic pizza savers
- plastic soy sauce fish
- plastic beverage plugs
- plastic bread tags
- other EPS consumer food and beverage containers
- EPS trays used for meat, fruit and other items for retail sale.

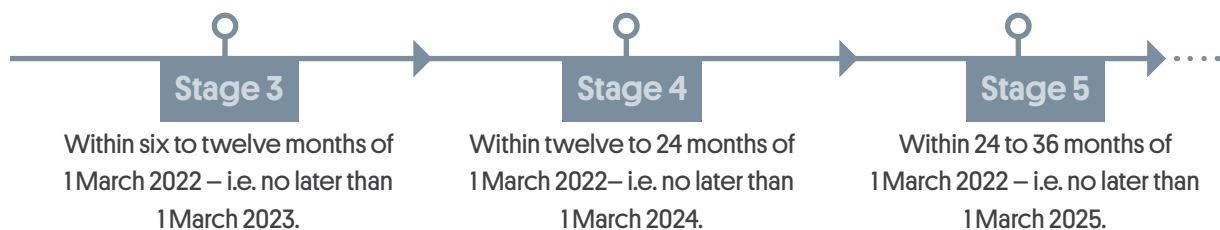


What is the timing?

The first two stages of the legislation are:



This discussion paper proposes to prohibit additional products in stages within a 3 year timeframe as follows:



These timeframes will allow time for businesses and the community to prepare for, and for the necessary communications to be undertaken prior to, the products being prohibited. Similar to the initial staged commencement of the legislation, this staged approach to the phase-out of additional products will provide longer transitional periods where considered necessary.

Fast Facts



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



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



Over 99% of plastics are sourced from chemicals made from fossil fuels.



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



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



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



It is estimated that Australians throw away up to a billion coffee cups per year.

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



Without action, the annual flow of plastic into the ocean alone will nearly triple by 2040 to 29 million metric tonnes per year, the equivalent of 50kg of plastic for every metre of coastline worldwide.



Scientists have discovered microplastics near the summit of Mount Everest, the world's tallest mountain, and a plastic shopping bag in the Mariana Trench, the deepest point of the ocean.



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



About 300 million tonnes of plastic waste is produced every year, nearly equivalent to the weight of the entire human population.



It is estimated that there are over 150 million tonnes of plastic in the ocean today.



Plastic marine debris can carry thousands of different types of microbes across marine ecosystems, many of which are invasive species.



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



Humans eat almost 20kg of plastic in their lifetime.

People consume about five grams of plastic every week, equivalent to a credit card.



80% of marine litter is from land based sources.

Products for consideration



Plastic bags

There are many types of plastic bags on the market today. This discussion paper focusses on two particular types: thick supermarket or boutique-style plastic bags; and produce bags [barrier bags] used to contain unpackaged fresh produce.

Supermarket bags

Lightweight plastic bags used at check-outs were banned in South Australia in 2009, leading to a dramatic decrease in the use of such bags and a culture of 'bring-your-own' bags.

The *Plastic Shopping Bags (Waste Avoidance) Act 2008* came into effect on 1 January 2009, with the ban on shopping bags taking effect from 4 May 2009. If heavyweight bags are to be prohibited, work will be undertaken to examine the potential opportunity to streamline legislation by incorporating amended provisions from this Act into the SUP Act.

What are the issues to consider?

Swapping light for heavy

While single-use plastic bags thinner than 35 microns are now banned in most Australian states and territories, many retailers supply heavyweight plastic carry bags – which some regard as defeating the purpose of the legislation.

These thicker bags ostensibly fulfil the same function as the lightweight bags, including product protection and consumer convenience; for high value products, they are also likely to feature branding elements. They typically are made of low density polyethylene (LDPE) plastic.

Estimates suggest around 900 million thicker-style plastic bags are supplied in Australia each year, in which case, South Australia's consumption could be as high as 63 million each year. [See Appendix 5]

Environmental impact

The Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS) has identified plastic bags as one of the most lethal killers of marine animals. They float easily in the air and on water, travelling long distances, and pose a huge threat to marine species at every level of the food chain. Estimates are that they take between 20 and 1,000 years to break down, depending on factors such as exposure to sunlight. [See Appendix 5]

Recycling options

The advice for South Australians is that clean household soft plastics, including plastic bags, can be taken to retailer drop-off points at some participating stores. The material can then be processed into plastic products such as furniture or plastic timber.

Although some small-scale soft plastic recycling schemes for kerbside (household) materials have been trialled, this is not currently an option for most of Australia, including South Australia. Soft plastics, including plastic bags, are not recyclable through kerbside recycling. According to APCO, when incorrectly placed in a recycling bin they can get tangled in the machinery in a recycling facility and contaminate other material streams. [See Appendix 5]

Charging for bags

Many retailers have introduced small fees for alternative bags to cover increased costs and further reduce consumption. However, AMCS suggests that these have been too small to drive a sufficient shift in behaviour toward re-use or avoidance.

Are there alternatives?

Alternatives such as paper, cardboard or reusable woven polypropylene bags are readily available and have been adopted by many major retail brands. It would be reasonable for government to underpin these efforts in the event that voluntary industry measures fail to gain timely momentum (see below).

Single-use plastic bags are one of the most consumed items globally and any replacement material has its own environmental impacts. These include water and energy consumption, marine impacts, greenhouse gas emissions and litter.

Using a lifecycle approach, a single-use plastic bag is considered a poor option in terms of litter on land, marine litter and microplastics. However, according to UNEP, these items score well in comparison to some non-plastic alternatives when it comes to other environmental impact categories, such as climate change, acidification, eutrophication, water use and land use. [See Appendix 5]

UNEP concludes that reducing environmental impacts of bags is not just about choosing, banning, recommending or prescribing specific materials or bags, but also about changing consumer behaviour around reuse and littering. The shopping bag that has the least impact on the environment is the bag the consumer has brought from home.

Plastic produce bags

This section refers to bags used in fresh produce settings and usually dispensed on a roll accessible by the consumer. It does not include bags used behind the counter in retail settings as part of the packaging process for products such as bread, seafood, meats, cheeses and olives. These may be considered in the future.

The produce bags in question are usually mono-layer, using one polymer – often polyethylene. The environmental and recycling issues are similar to those for heavyweight plastic carry bags, as discussed in the previous section.

Are there alternatives?

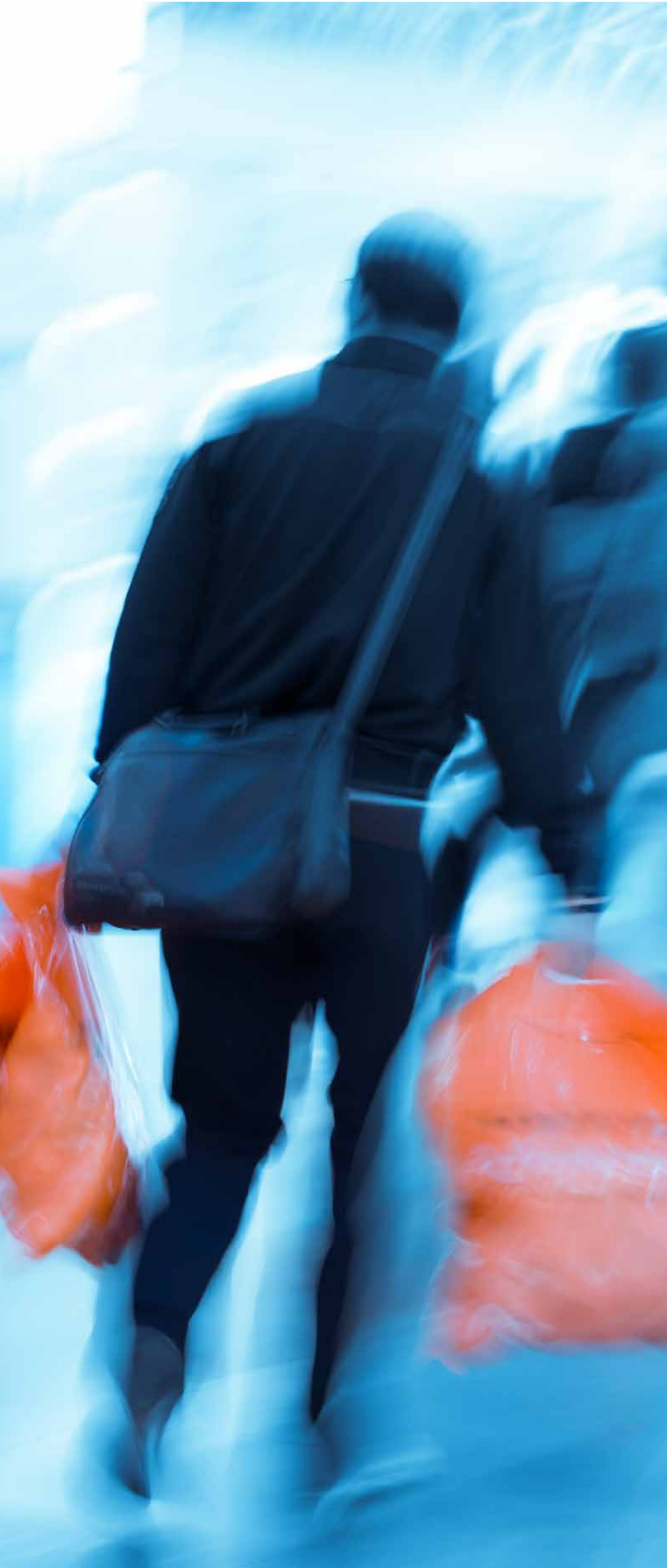
There are alternatives in South Australia linked to the maturity and strength of our organic processing sector. The state government is encouraging the diversion of food waste from households to more beneficial uses, such as composting, through the strategy *Valuing Our Food Waste* (2020-2025).

The approach has been largely based on the use of kitchen caddies and compostable liners, along with education and awareness campaigns. The liners are certified to Australian Standards for compostability (AS4736-2006 and AS5810-2010).

In 2018, the government funded the City of Holdfast Bay to conduct a 12-month trial providing compostable bags for loose fruit and vegetables in two supermarkets. These replaced plastic produce bag rolls and customers were asked to reuse the bags at home to collect food scraps for placement in council collected green organics bins.

The trial resulted in 117% more food being diverted from landfill – the equivalent of 0.48 kilograms more food waste for each household each week. Expanding this figure across the council area would divert an estimated 308 tonnes more food waste from landfill and save tens of thousands of dollars in annual landfill levies alone, as well as, reducing landfill, reducing methane and saving farmers with reduced water and fertiliser needs once the compost is used to improve soils. If similar outcomes were achieved in all metropolitan households, this could divert an estimated 12,500 tonnes more food waste from landfill each year.

Independent of government support or intervention, two large metropolitan supermarkets introduced compostable barrier bags for all fresh produce, meat and bakery areas on an ongoing basis in 2020 and trials have been conducted by other supermarket chains in areas where food waste recycling is available to the majority of households – removing the single-use nature of the bags.



What are other jurisdictions doing?

In July 2017, Commonwealth, state and territory Environment Ministers agreed to work with retailers to explore options to reduce thicker plastic shopping bags, potentially under a voluntary code of practice.

Queensland's Department of Environment and Science was tasked with leading this national project, working with the National Retail Association, APCO and retailers to develop a voluntary sustainable shopping bag code of practice. The code has not yet been released.

Western Australia is planning to ban plastic produce bags by 2022 and heavyweight plastic shopping bags by 2023. Australian Capital Territory is also banning plastic produce bags in July 2022. New South Wales has indicated that it will consider a ban on heavyweight shopping bags along with barrier bags and non-compostable produce bags in three years, subject to a review by 2024.

Plastic bags below 50 microns have been banned in France, except for domestically compostable plastic bags that are at least 50% biobased [60% in 2025].

In New Zealand, retailers can no longer sell or distribute single-use plastic shopping bags made of less than 70 microns to customers for the purpose of carrying or distributing their sold goods.

Our proposal

It is proposed that plastic produce bags, as defined above, be banned in South Australia during Stage 3 [no later than 1 March 2023]. This will allow industry to transition to compostable or other alternatives and for the community to adopt the bring-your-own behaviours for fresh fruit and vegetable bags.

Should voluntary industry approaches not be considered satisfactory, it is proposed that **thicker style plastic carry bags** be banned in South Australia during stage 4 [no later than 1 March 2024]. This timeframe enables industry to voluntarily transition to more sustainable alternatives and will be reviewed in 2023.



Single-use plastic cups

Takeaway cups are a major issue because of their sheer volume.

It is conservatively estimated that Australians throw away a billion coffee cups each year, which equates to more than 190,000 a day in South Australia alone. On average, they are used for less than 13 minutes each, and they often come with a lid and other attachments, such as plugs [see following sections], so the problem is exacerbated and made more complicated. [See Appendix 5]

And that's just coffee. Single-use cups made from or containing plastic are also used for tea, juice, soft drinks, soup and wine.

What are the issues to consider?

Plastic lining

Takeaway cups are usually made of paperboard with a polymer lining (polymer-coated paperboard, or PCPB) to prevent leakage and maintain structural integrity. About 90% of coffee cups are lined with polyethylene (PE) – a plastic made from fossil fuels – and 10% with polylactic acid (PLA), a bioplastic made from plant starches.

However, neither PE nor PLA readily biodegrades in the natural environment. Bioplastics must be sent to a commercial compost facility, otherwise they pose similar environmental risks to traditional plastics, including the formation of microplastic. They could quickly create a new class of persistent pollutants in the marine environment.

In South Australia, most industrial-scale commercial compost operations that provide soil enhancement products to agricultural markets accept compostable packaging, including takeaway cups that are certified to a recognised standard. However, there are few organics bins in public places, so most cups end up in landfill bins, incorrectly in recycling bins, or as litter.

Recycling confusion

There are few recycling bins in public areas for takeaway cups, and even where they exist signage can be inadequate. This often leads to confusion about how to dispose of cups and lids.

Even in commercial settings such as offices, plastic-lined cups are likely to be placed in the incorrect stream where the product can end up as a contaminant through the recycling or composting process. The default bin is often the landfill bin.

It is not currently feasible to recycle takeaway cups through conventional household kerbside bin systems.

Recycling complexity

Conventional recycling facilities generally seek to sort materials into single streams, such as paper, cardboard, glass, plastics and metals, for sale into recycle commodity markets. A product comprising two or more different material types bonded together creates difficulties.

For recycled paper processors, separating the plastic lining from the paper for most standard PE-lined disposable beverage cups is challenging. Recycled paper is processed by pulping the material in a paper mill; when the paperboard fibres remain attached to the plastic, they can't be turned back into paper products, and so become waste destined for landfill.

Longer processing times and alternate screens are required for recycling PCPB packaging due to the polymer laminates and additives. There is currently no dedicated recycling facility in Australia for PCPB, making paper mills the primary market, along with landfill.

Are there alternatives?

Economic and regulatory measures are often introduced by governments to encourage the marketplace to innovate. In the case of single-use plastic cups, these measures are expected to provide the incentive and opportunity that businesses need to develop alternatives.

In addition, reusable bring-your-own “keep cups” are becoming more popular and some retailers and businesses are increasing the options for returnable collection systems.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

Single-use plastic coffee cups and lids will be banned in WA by late 2022. The ACT is considering phasing out coffee cups and lids by 2023.

Earlier this year, France banned several single-use plastic items, including coffee cups. Honolulu has included coffee cups in its ban of plastic foodware items and the Indian state of Kerala has included coffee cups in its ban of the production, sale and use of single-use plastics.

Our proposal

The current proposal is for South Australia to ban single-use plastic cups during stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024), except where the cup and all attachments (e.g. lids):

- are certified compostable to relevant standards (AS4736-2006, AS5810-2010) and/or are 100% recyclable through widely available services; and
- feature clear and prominent labelling regarding which bin(s) to place them in.

Manufacturers must demonstrate that sustainable systems and labelling are in place to ensure the product is actually fully recycled or composted and that the risk of contamination between product types (e.g. cup and lid) is managed.

This timeframe should allow industry to source non-plastic alternatives (particularly in view of supply timeframes associated with global production and distribution arrangements, including delays due to the pandemic) or to obtain necessary certifications or establish collection and recycling systems for single-use plastic cups.



Plastic lids on single-use cups (including coffee cup lids)

Plastic lids to prevent spilling and enable safe and convenient consumption are common on single-use cups and thus an integral part of the growing disposal problem. In fact, the littering potential of lids is exacerbated by their light weight, which can see these items transported great distances by the wind and also water currents.

Reports also suggest that cup lids account for the high energy production and pollution associated with plastic cups.

What are the issues to consider?

Two types of plastic

Plastic cups and lids are made from different materials (lids are most commonly polypropylene or polystyrene). This means that two different processes are required to recapture and reuse the materials that a single cup set comprises.

The sorting, cleaning and melting associated with converting polypropylene into a reusable plastic is not considered profitable when compared to creating new polypropylene lids from virgin materials. [See Appendix 5]

In addition, lids, like cups, can contaminate other recyclable material.

Consumer confusion

Needing separate disposal and/or recycling pathways for what consumers see as a single product creates both confusion and difficulty. The cup and lid may simply be kept as one.

Polystyrene lids are not recyclable through the kerbside bin system in South Australia. However, due to the misconception that coffee cups and their counterparts can be recycled, lids are often placed in the recycling bin. Polystyrene easily breaks apart into very small pieces, which contaminates the paper and cardboard recycling stream.

Are there alternatives?

Some companies are now manufacturing lids made from polylactic acid [PLA]. These are compostable under certain environmental conditions which can only be found in industrial composting facilities. Littering remains a potential problem. The use of reusable bring-your-own cups also solves this problem.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

WA intends to phase out coffee cups and lids by late 2022. However, the emphasis on lids appears related specifically to coffee cups rather than more broadly.

Plastic lids have been banned in France since January 2021. Initially, there was an exemption for bioplastic lids, but this was later cancelled.

Our proposal

As with single-use cups, our proposal is for a ban on the lids to apply during stage 4 [no later than 1 March 2024], with the same exemptions to apply for certified compostable and/or recyclable products with clear labelling [see page 20].



Single-use plastic food containers, bowls and plates

Single-use plastic food containers, bowls and plates are commonly used for takeaway meals and at social functions in public settings. However, they cannot be easily recycled, even if made from recyclable plastic.

Studies suggest they are often the wrong shape or too light to be correctly sorted by conventional recycling processes, which are designed for items such as bottles and containers (see Appendix 5). As a result, plastic dinnerware often ends up in the paper processing line, contaminating the paper and cardboard products and significantly reducing the quality of recycled paper products.

Food residue, which is common, also hinders successful recycling. This is not an issue for compostable products that are placed in organics bins.

There are also concerns with paper plates and containers which are coated with plastic (polyethylene), primarily to protect food from dye used to colour the paper. This lining can shed microplastics and also contaminate kerbside recycling bins or the organics stream.

Are there alternatives?

Biodegradable and compostable tableware, in particular products made from starch-based biopolymer and wood-based fibre, are emerging as good single-use alternatives. For example, Ikea phased out plastic-coated paper plates and cups in 2020, along with plastic straws, freezer bags, and bin bags.

Other alternative disposable options on the market are products made from palm leaf, paperboard, sugarcane, wood, bamboo and foil. Reusable bring-your-own containers are also becoming popular with some retailers.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

Queensland has already banned single-use plastic plates and bowls, with WA to follow in 2022 and Victoria in 2023. NSW is looking to review these items for phase-out within the next three years.

WA also recognises that there are alternatives to plastic-lined paper plates and has decided to include them in its ban. Queensland won't be addressing plastic-lined paper plates in its ban to avoid banning (predominantly children's) party products, but will revise it in the future. NSW also won't be addressing plastic-lined paper plates but is looking to revisit them in future.

The European Union's ban on plastic plates came into effect in July 2021 and applies to its 27 member states. Earlier this year, Honolulu banned food vendors from providing plasticware, including foam plates and food containers, and will be extending the ban to additional foodware items across all other businesses.

Our proposal

The current proposal is for South Australia to ban single-use plastic containers, bowls and plates during stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024). Where appropriate, exemptions similar to those for single-use plastic cups (page 20) will be implemented.



Plastic balloon sticks and ties

Balloon sticks and ties are considered separate items from balloons themselves. Comments also are welcome on other balloon accessories, such as grips, plastic clips, cups and ribbons.

Plastic accessories easily detach from balloons and are not biodegradable. According to the UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, they are predominantly made from polypropylene and, in a few instances, from bioplastic. [See Appendix 5]

They are small and easily mistaken for food by animals. In a marine environment they can break down into even smaller pieces which are then ingested. All plastic debris can cause entanglement, injury and death to pets and wildlife, and adds to the huge volumes of plastic waste in the environment.

Ribbons also pose a significant threat to wildlife. It is sobering to note a US study which found ribbons made up 44% of balloon-related litter found on remote beaches in Virginia and that 66% of littered balloons still had ribbons attached. [See Appendix 5]

Are there alternatives?

Cardboard balloon holders are available in Australia. Balloon sticks can be made from wood or bamboo.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

No other Australian states or territories have included balloon sticks and ties in their single-use plastics bans. The ACT, the City of Darwin, Queensland and Victoria have anti-littering laws against helium balloon releases which reduce the number of balloon accessories that end up in marine ecosystems.

A European Union ban on plastic balloon sticks came into effect in July this year and applies to its 27 member states. The ban provides a measure of confidence that the market will quickly develop alternatives to plastic balloon sticks, some of which are already available.

Why not balloons?

South Australia's Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020 prohibits the sale, supply, or distribution of prohibited plastic products. The South Australian Government is not proposing that balloons be prohibited.

Some state and local governments across Australia have introduced bans relating to the release of helium-filled balloons. The legal instruments and enforcement mechanisms relating to these differ between states and territories, although most regard deliberate balloon releases to the open environment as littering.

In South Australia, the *Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016* applies to litter to land and water, including from balloons, and local councils are able to enforce these provisions where appropriate.

Our proposal

The current proposal is for South Australia to ban plastic balloon sticks and ties during stage 3 [no later than 1 March 2023].



Plastic-stemmed cotton buds

Plastic-stemmed cotton buds are often flushed down toilets and, due to their weight and small size, can pass through sewage filtration systems into the marine environment. WWF Australia lists them among the top 10 worst single-use plastics in Australia. [See Appendix 5]

The stems are mostly made of polypropylene, which in the marine environment can accumulate toxic biological and chemical contaminants including *E-coli*, flame retardants, heavy metals and pesticides. When the plastic breaks down, it can also release toxic components, including the chemicals used to dye or coat the plastic.

Seabirds consume cotton buds and cotton bud fragments. These fragments remain trapped in their digestive tract which can inhibit them from eating, resulting in malnutrition and eventual starvation.

Are there alternatives?

There are a number of alternative options in Australia, including bamboo, sugarcane, wood and paper stemmed products. Reusable cotton buds that can be washed are also an alternative.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

NSW has proposed banning plastic cotton bud sticks by 2022, with Victoria and WA to follow in 2023.

Scotland banned plastic stemmed cotton buds in 2019 and legislation which came into force in 2020 makes it illegal to sell or supply plastic cotton buds, straws and drink stirrers in England. A European Union ban came into effect in July 2021 and applies to its 27 member states.

New Zealand has announced it will ban plastic-stemmed cotton buds within its 2022-25 timeframe to phase out a range of single-use plastic products.

Our proposal

The current proposal is for South Australia to ban plastic-stemmed cotton buds during stage 3 [no later than 1 March 2023].

Other products for consideration



Fruit stickers

Stickers are frequently used on unpackaged fruit but are not required by law. They carry Price Look-Up codes, which are used across the world to track inventory and scan prices at point of sale, and some stores also create retailer-assigned codes that indicate whether the fruit is conventionally grown, organic or modified in some way.

These codes don't indicate where the fruit is from or who grew it, although sometimes this information is also on the label. The main concern from Australian farmers is to be able to brand their produce and sell conventionally grown fruit next to organic produce.

However, stickers are frequently made of thin plastic, which creates problems. Most end up as litter or in landfill, or find their way into composting facilities where they become contaminants. Because they are so small they often pass through the screening procedures in composting facilities for stripping out contaminants.

Are there alternatives?

Some industries have voluntarily moved towards non-plastic options. Organic farmers, in particular, are embracing more sustainable options, as their target consumers have been vocal about reducing plastic waste.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

NSW has identified plastic fruit stickers as items to be reviewed three years following the passage of the state's plastic reduction and circular economy legislation which was passed by its Parliament in October 2021. New Zealand has proposed that stickers be phased out by 2023.

In the Indian state of Chhattisgarh, the Chhattisgarh Food and Drugs Administration banned the pasting of stickers on fruit in 2019 due to the adverse health effects and the increased price of the produce.

Our proposal

The current proposal is for plastic fruit stickers to be banned in South Australia during stage 5 (no later than 1 March 2025). This timeframe should allow for a transition to more sustainable alternatives, while still ensuring compliance with any relevant food industry standards, codes or guidelines, and can be monitored in the lead up to this date.

Plastic confetti

Confetti in any form is a littering problem but the threats are exacerbated if it is not compostable. Plastics such as polyethylene terephthalate or metallized poly vinyl chloride are sometimes included in its manufacture.

Due to its small size and negligible weight, plastic confetti can travel large distances, become trapped in vegetation and eventually break down into smaller microplastics. Animals can unknowingly ingest small pieces of plastic.

Are there alternatives?

There are environmentally friendly alternatives made of rice paper, petals, gum leaves and tissue paper.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

No Australian states or territories have banned confetti, but the Town of Victoria Park in WA is considering banning the use of plastic-based confetti on council lands.

As part of its ambition to realise a circular economy, France included confetti in the extensive list of single-use plastic products it banned from January 2021. The Wallonia region in Belgium has banned the release of plastic confetti and streamers, Malta imposed restrictions on the use of plastic confetti at public events and Sweden is considering similar action for outdoor settings.

In the US, Mobile in Alabama banned plastic confetti or serpentine (coloured streamers) in 2019.

Our proposal

The current proposal is to ban plastic confetti in South Australia during stage 3 (no later than 1 March 2023).

Plastic pizza savers

Plastic pizza savers or tables, first patented in the 1980s, are designed to prevent a pizza box from sagging and touching the pizza topping.

While many pizzerias do not use them, they are occasionally used with large orders. However, many consumers are confused about what they achieve and are increasingly expressing their concern on social media about the unnecessary use of plastic items that cannot be easily recycled.

In South Australia, *Which Bin* messaging advises consumers that a clean cardboard pizza box without food goes in the recycling bin, whereas pizza scraps and a dirty pizza box should go in the organics bin. There is a risk that a plastic pizza saver will end up with a dirty pizza box in the organics bin.

Are there alternatives?

The obvious alternative is nothing at all. Some pizzerias have turned to the method of baking a small bread ball into the centre of their pizzas. There are also options to make these from the same material as the pizza box, which would allow them to be placed in the organics bin with food scraps.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

No Australian state or territories have banned plastic pizza savers. In 2019, Malta proposed restrictions on pizza lid supports in catering facilities, but did not ban them.

Our proposal

The current proposal is to ban plastic pizza savers in South Australia during stage 3 (no later than 1 March 2023).



Plastic soy sauce fish

Invented in the 1950s as an alternative to ceramic or glass bottles for providing soy sauce for takeaway sushi, plastic fish have become a symbol of how convenience culture is harming the environment.

They are light and trap air easily, so can float on ocean currents and travel great distances. For many seabirds and marine life, they look like a normal food source, but once ingested can become trapped in the animal's gut.

According to Planet Ark, the problems are three-fold: they are a single-use, two-part containers, meaning significant resources are needed to make them; they are so small that customers are usually given more than one; and, though they are made of a recyclable plastic (polyethylene), their size and design make recycling difficult. [See Appendix 5]

The best chance of successful recycling is if consumers keep the empty fish, clean them out and place the containers and lids inside plastic bottles, such as milk or juice bottles. However, this is time consuming and often not feasible, as the fish are largely used with takeaway meals eaten outside the home.

Are there alternatives?

The best alternative is for customers to ask for the soy sauce to be added directly into the sushi rather than provided as a takeaway item. Foil sachets are an option but they are still single-use and may simply substitute one problem material for another.

Fully compostable alternatives such as certified compostable PLA [a plant based bio-plastic] can be composted in industrial scale compost facilities, but the small product size and limited availability of away-from-home organic collection systems may still lead to this product being discarded as litter.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

No Australian states or territories have banned plastic soy sauce fish and Green Industries SA has found no evidence of specific initiatives overseas.

Our proposal

In view of limited sustainable alternatives, it is not proposed [at this stage] that plastic soy sauce fish be banned. However, these and similar single-use condiment products will be continually reviewed, and industry is encouraged to pursue alternative options and improve education and awareness for consumers on responsible disposal of the product in its current form.



Plastic beverage plugs

Plastic beverage plugs (or splash sticks) are designed to plug the sipper hole in a takeaway beverage lid to protect consumers from leakage or spillage and to stop heat loss, especially in transit. Anecdotal evidence suggests they are used for only a very short time before being discarded.

These items potentially contribute a third material type to a takeaway beverage (cup, lid and plug), creating even more confusion for consumers about how best to dispose of the product once the contents have been consumed.

Are there alternatives?

Not really. The best option in Australia is simply for consumers to decline to use them. In the US, San Francisco recommends that hospitality venues stock alternatives made from natural fibre such as paper, wood or bamboo that can only be available upon customer's request. Some beverage cup lids have a stopper built into them, negating the need for a separate plug, while other businesses are opting to use stickers.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

No Australian states or territories have banned plastic beverage plugs. San Francisco did so in 2019 as part of its new Plastic, Toxics, and Litter Reduction ordinance. [See Appendix 5]

Our proposal

Plastic beverage plugs are likely to be addressed in relation to the actions discussed earlier in this paper in relation to single-use plastic cups and their lids, as any exemptions for these products based on compostability or recyclability must consider their entire composition.

In view of this, the limited alternatives and the safety function they play, it is not proposed at this stage that plastic beverage plugs be specifically banned. This product will be continually reviewed, and industry is encouraged to pursue alternative options and solutions to these products, and to improve education and awareness for consumers on responsible disposal of the product in its current form.

Plastic bread tags

Plastic bread tags come in many shapes, sizes and colours. While they are commonly associated with pre-sliced bread, they are also used with a range of bread products, including wraps, pizza bases and bagels, as well as other types of products, such as rice crackers.

As they are made from polystyrene, they are not recyclable in any form in conventional recovery facilities. There are, however, a number of programs that collect tags or to produce products such as bowls (for charitable purposes). One such South Australian company, Transmutation, is based in Robe.

Are there alternatives?

Tip Top, one of Australia's largest bread producers, has released a recyclable cardboard bread tag which is set to replace plastic tags across all its bread products. The company claims the new tags are as durable as plastic and there will be no extra cost for retailers. [See Appendix 5]

Cardboard tags can be placed in recycling bins, but because they are small it is suggested they be placed inside a larger cardboard carton or envelope to avoid them escaping from recycling machines. Tags made from 100% cardboard can also be easily composted if placed alongside food scraps in the green organics bin.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

No Australian states or territories have banned plastic bread tags and Green Industries SA has found no evidence of specific initiatives overseas.

Our proposal

As viable alternatives at scale are still emerging, it is not proposed, at this stage, that plastic bread tags be banned. However, this product will be continually reviewed, and industry is encouraged to pursue alternative options and solutions, and improve education and awareness for consumers on responsible disposal of the product in its current form.



Other (EPS) consumer food and beverage containers

EPS plates, cups, bowls and clamshell containers will be banned in South Australia from 1 March 2022.

All states and territories have agreed to phase out all EPS consumer containers by 2025, so South Australia must determine how best to address other EPS products, for example certain EPS ice cream containers.

The 2025 National Packaging Targets set a voluntary industry target for 100% of packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025 and for problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic packaging to be phased out through redesign, innovation or alternative delivery methods. [See Appendix 5]

Are there alternatives?

Potential alternatives to EPS ice cream containers, such as bagasse containers (made from sugarcane) that are refrigerator and freezer safe, are available and options such as reusable (return to store) containers could be considered.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

The ACT's *Plastic Reduction Act* captures EPS ice cream containers, although the ACT Government has prepared a temporary exemption for these items (expiring on 1 July 2022) so it can investigate suitable alternatives and/or alternative arrangements for businesses that use these products. In contrast, Queensland captures these containers as part of its single use plastics legislation. Its ban on EPS food containers and cups commenced on 1 September 2021.

In July 2021, the European Union banned cups and food and drink containers made of expanded polystyrene (including lids). In the US, a number of states and jurisdictions, including Seattle, Washington DC, Portland and San Francisco, have already banned the use of disposable, single-use EPS packaging or containers for food or beverages.

Our proposal

In consideration of the voluntary industry target of 2025, it is proposed that other EPS consumer containers be banned in South Australia during stage 5 (no later than 1 March 2025).

This timeframe does not preclude retailers and suppliers of EPS consumer food and beverage containers to transition within a shorter duration to more sustainable product design and/or alternative product delivery models (e.g. reusable, return to store / take back).





EPS trays used for meat, fruit and other food items for retail sale

This product class includes single-use EPS food packaging and fresh produce packaging for products sold to consumers, but not business-to-business fresh produce boxes used to distribute bulk fresh produce or transport packaging for home delivery service [business-to-home direct deliveries].

A significant problem is that these products are not currently collected through kerbside recycling systems in South Australia or nationally, are not recyclable, and have no end-of-life market. This is exacerbated by a lack of clarity for consumers about how to responsibly dispose of the products. As a result, some ends up in recycling bins as a contaminant.

Are there alternatives?

The Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation [APCO] advises its members that there are many easily accessible alternatives for EPS packaging applications and that those selected should be made from materials that are currently recyclable through kerbside or other established systems. By way of

example, it mentions Coles, which has replaced black foam meat trays with clear recyclable trays made from a combination of recycled and virgin polyethylene terephthalate [PET].

As noted above, the 2025 National Packaging Targets include a voluntary industry target for 100% of packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025 and for problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic packaging to be phased out through redesign, innovation or alternative delivery methods.

What are other jurisdictions doing?

WA aims to phase out polystyrene packaging by the end of 2022, although it is not clear at this time if any exemptions will be provided.

In the US, San Francisco banned EPS food service and packing materials in 2017 in accordance with its *Food Service and Packaging Waste Reduction Ordinance*. Any packaging material or disposable foodware sold or distributed must be accepted as compostable or recyclable in the city's collection program.

Our proposal

In consideration of the voluntary industry target of 2025, it is proposed that EPS trays used for meat, fruit and other food items for retail sale be banned in South Australia during stage 5 [no later than 1 March 2025].

Pre-packaged and attached products

An exemption to the prohibition on single-use plastic straws and cutlery, as well as EPS cups and bowls, is currently in place for pre-packaged and attached products. These are defined as:

- (a) single-use plastic drinking straws or single-use plastic cutlery that form an integral part of a **relevant food or beverage product** (whether attached to or contained in the product) to enable or assist with consumption of the food or beverage.
- (b) EPS cups or EPS bowls that form part of the packaging of a **relevant food or beverage product**.

A “relevant food or beverage product” is defined as: a food or beverage product that is pre-packaged as a single-serve and is ready for immediate consumption or consumption after cooling or heating the food or beverage.

Plastic straws, cutlery and EPS food containers are among the products identified by all Australian Environment Ministers for industry to phase out nationally by 2025, which aligns with the 2025 National Packaging Targets.

Our proposal

Industry is put on notice that the exemption for pre-packaged and attached products in South Australia will be removed no later than 1 March 2025, and preferably sooner when suitable alternatives are implemented at scale by industry.



Appendices

Appendix 1: South Australia's journey

Single-use Plastics Taskforce

A taskforce of business, industry, local government, disability and interest group stakeholders was established to ensure impacts associated with government intervention on single-use plastics are properly considered and to inform the development of legislation.

The Taskforce met for the first time on 12 September 2019. Ten further meetings have since been held.

The Taskforce comprises the following organisations:

- Australian Food and Grocery Council
- Australian Hotels Association [SA]
- Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation
- Australian Retailers Association
- Conservation Council SA
- Disability Elders of All Ages
- Environment Protection Authority
- Green Industries SA
- JFA Purple Orange
- KESAB *environmental solutions*
- Local Government Association of South Australia
- National Retail Association
- Restaurant and Catering Industry Association
- SA Independent Retailers
- Waste Management Resource Recovery Association
- Woolworths Group

Plastic free SA

A plastic-free precincts program (now Plastic Free SA) was established to inform the wider phase-out of single-use items; identifying opportunities, challenges and barriers associated with transitioning away from single-use plastic products to reusable, recyclable or compostable alternatives, as well as inform support requirements for participating businesses.

Following a tender process, the Boomerang Alliance was engaged on 11 July 2019, to deliver the program, which rolled out in two phases and commenced on-ground operations in September 2019. The following precincts are participating in the program.

First phase:

- Adelaide Central Markets and Arcade
- Jetty Road, Brighton
- The Parade, Norwood
- SA Surf Life Saving Clubs

Second phase:

- Adelaide Zoo
- Adelaide Airport
- Flinders Medical Centre café and gift shop
- Normanville [regional location]
- SA Aquatic and Leisure Centre, Marion
- SA Museum
- Sturt Football Club
- Uraidla [Adelaide Hills]

Other:

- Adelaide Oval Stadium Management Authority
- Rundle Mall Management Authority
- Glenthorne National Park – sporting facilities
- Port Lincoln – plastic free beaches

Through this program, more than two million single-use plastic items were eliminated up to August 2021.

Table 1: Plastic items eliminated.

Item	No. eliminated
Water bottles	28,791
Straws	152,896
Coffee cups	908,685
Coffee cup lids	168,146
T/A containers/lids	332,328
Cups	277,495
Cutlery	118,435
Bags	12,113
Plates & bowls	70,618
TOTAL	2,069,507

The program will continue, and in late 2021 was opened up to any engaged business that is seeking to transition away from single-use plastics.

Communications and awareness

A broad education and awareness campaign was developed to support South Australia's approach to the single-use plastic ban from 1 March 2021. Campaign elements included the Replace the Waste education campaign (www.replacethewaste.sa.gov.au); brochures in multiple languages; a Facebook page for direct community engagement, facebook.com/ReplaceTheWaste, free point-of-sale information for retailers, hospitality and businesses; training videos; electronic direct mail advisories; monitored dedicated email (sup@sa.gov.au) and operation of a free call business help line.

As part of the Government's commitment to increasing public awareness on the issue of single-use plastics it supported the Adelaide Festival of the Arts to bring internationally renowned New York Artist Robin Frohart's interactive exhibition called

The Plastic Bag Store to South Australia to highlight the harm single-use plastic has on our environment. A school art exhibition inspired by the installation in partnership with the Adelaide Festival, Adelaide City Library and Rundle Mall Management Authority [RMMA] also was organised.

Ongoing communications activities continue with business and industry to ensure that single-use plastic straws remain accessible for medical and disabilities needs consistent with the intent of the exemption provisions.

Stakeholder awareness

In November 2020, the National Retail Association [NRA] was contracted to deliver an intensive engagement program across South Australia to educate retailers, especially small or culturally diverse businesses, about the single-use plastics ban due to come into effect on 1 March 2021. This included establishing and managing a free call hotline, alongside engagement with retailers in both metropolitan and regional areas. The NRA visited 105 sites, 86 metropolitan and 20 regional, and during those visits spoke with 1032 retailers. It also fielded 49 telephone enquiries.

A new Act to drive change

Following a consultation process on a draft Bill, the *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020* (SUP Act) was passed by the South Australian Parliament on 9 September 2020. The legislation commenced on 1 March 2021, restricting and prohibiting the sale, supply or distribution of single-use plastic drinking straws, cutlery and beverage stirrers.

Regulations to support implementation and facilitate exemptions under the legislation were implemented from 1 March 2021, including an exemption to maintain access to single-use plastic drinking straws for people who rely on them due to disability or medical requirements. In addition, regulations currently exempt attached items (e.g. straws attached to fruit boxes) from the definition of a prohibited plastic product under the Act. It is expected that the exemption for attached products will be reviewed and may be repealed when non-plastic alternatives become more readily available [refer earlier discussion]. A temporary exemption was also implemented for single-use plastic spoons used for clinical purposes, based on feedback from the healthcare sector that it requires additional time to transition to suitable alternatives. The temporary exemption expires on 1 March 2022.

On 1 March 2022, the prohibition will be extended to include EPS cups, bowls, plates and clamshell containers and oxo-degradable plastic products.

As a legislative instrument, the SUP Act was specifically drafted to serve an on-going purpose and provide a means to phase out single-use and other plastic products. Those products specifically listed under section 6 of the Act will be phased out, and the Act also provides a means to consider products listed under section 14(2), or other products not yet listed, subject to meeting certain requirements set out in section 6(2), including public consultation.

Section 14 of the SUP Act requires the Minister to prepare an Annual Report on the operation of the Act with the initial report under this section to include information on the consideration of adding specified products to the list of prohibited plastic products. This discussion paper is intended to help inform that report, due in Sept 2022.

Appendix 2: Australian developments

A new Commonwealth Act

In December 2020, the Australian Government's *Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020* became law. The new legislation implements the 2020 commitment of the Australian government – through the former Council of Australian Governments (COAG) – to ban the export of waste glass, plastics, tyres and paper.

The commitment to ban the export of certain waste materials featured as a target in the Australian Government's *National Waste Policy Action Plan 2019*, which includes actions designed to drive change in industry, businesses, governments and the community to turn waste into a reusable commodity.

The regulation of waste plastic commenced on 1 July 2021 and was implemented through the Recycling and Waste Reduction (Export – Waste Plastic) Rules 2021 which were made by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment on 21 May 2021. These new rules banned the export of mixed plastic waste and regulated the export of sorted single polymer or resin plastic waste and processed engineered fuels. From 1 July 2022, sorted single polymer or resin plastic waste will also need to be processed (i.e. into flakes or pellets).

The National Plastics Plan

In 2021 the Australian Government released its National Plastic Plan (NPP) and committed to tackling the plastic challenge on five fronts:

- working with industry to fast-track the phase-out of particularly problematic plastic materials
- stopping the export of unprocessed plastic waste and promoting product stewardship through the *Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020*
- unprecedented investments to turbo-charge Australia's plastic recycling capacity
- research to make Australia a global leader in plastic recycling and reprocessing
- community education to help consumers make informed decisions and recycle correctly

Under the NPP, the Australian Government has committed to work with industry to phase out polymer types in certain applications and consider regulatory action, should industry phase out not be achieved:

- Phase out plastic packaging products with additive fragmentable technology that do not meet relevant compostable standards (AS4736-2006, AS5810-2010 and EN13432) (July 2022)
- Phase out EPS from loose packaging fill and moulded packaging in consumer packaging (July 2022), and EPS consumer food and beverage containers (December 2022)
- Phase out PVC packaging labels (December 2022)

At a meeting of federal, state and territory environment ministers on 15 April 2021, eight “problematic and unnecessary” plastic product types were identified for industry to phase out nationally by 2025 (or sooner in some cases) under the National Waste Policy Action Plan, although this is understood to be a voluntary target. These are lightweight plastic bags; plastic products misleadingly termed as ‘degradable’; plastic straws; plastic utensils and stirrers; EPS consumer food containers (e.g. cups and clamshells); EPS consumer goods packaging (loose fill and moulded); and microbeads in personal health care products.

Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO)

The industry-led Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO) is tasked with achieving the following national packaging targets by 2025:

- 100% of packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable
- 70% of plastic packaging recycled or composted
- 30% average recycled content across all packaging
- Phase out problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic packaging through redesign, innovation or alternative delivery methods

In 2020, APCO worked closely with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and WRAP UK to develop ANZPAC. The ANZPAC Plastics Pact (ANZPAC) is a collaborative solution that brings together key players behind a shared vision of a circular economy for plastic, in which it never becomes waste or pollution.

Engaging with Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands, ANZPAC is the first Plastics Pact in the Oceania region and the second regional Plastics Pact to become part of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation’s global Plastics Pact network. With Pacts in Africa, Europe, North America and South America, this network is a globally aligned response to plastic waste and pollution.

Research institutions and others

CSIRO is developing The Ending Plastic Waste Mission, which aims to drive Australia’s circular economy and create systemic change through data science, materials and manufacturing, recycling processes and whole of life, circular solutions to reduce plastic pollution entering the environment.

Griffith University is seeking to establish a Plastic Waste Cooperative Research Centre (<https://www.plasticwastecrc.com/>) under the Commonwealth’s CRC program. It would identify new technologies, products, services and industries that can emerge from taking on a circular economy approach.

Business and industry

For business and industry, phasing out single-use and other plastic products and transitioning to alternatives may result in short-term operational costs as they adjust to product bans. To be effective, the legislation relies on industry-wide collaboration, cooperation and consensus.

A survey conducted following the implementation of the first phase of the SUP legislation aimed at reducing single-use plastic products in South Australia found that 77% of respondents support the legislation, with only 6% against it.

Although there is still some way to go, there are numerous examples of businesses signalling their intention to shift toward more sustainable packaging options and it will be important that those signals translate into direct and observable action at the point of purchase for consumers. In some instances this will require re-designing existing packaging and in others completely new packaging design solutions will be needed.

Appendix 3

Global Action on Single-Use Plastic Products

PRODUCTS	BAN										RESTRICTION	
	EU-wide	Countrywide (further to EU, if member)				Countrywide			Statewide	Citywide	Statewide	
	27 member states ³	France ³	Italy ³	England ¹	Scotland ¹	Canada ²	New Zealand ³	Washington ¹	San Francisco ³	Honolulu ²		
2021 SA Ban	Straws (exemptions apply)	2021	2021	2021	2020		2022*	2021*	2022*		2019	2021*
	Beverage stirrers	2021	2021	2021	2020		2022*	2021*	2022*		2019	2021*
	Cutlery	2021	2021	2021			2022*	2021*	2022*		2019	2021*
2022 SA Phase-out	Expanded polystyrene cups	2021	2021	2021		2022*		2022*		2024*	2017	2021*
	Expanded polystyrene bowls	2021	2021	2021		2022*				2024*	2017	2021*
	Expanded polystyrene plates	2021	2021	2021		2022*				2024*	2017	2021*
	Expanded polystyrene clamshell containers	2021	2021	2021		2022*		2022*		2024*	2017	
	Oxo-degradable plastic	2021	2021	2021		2022*		2022*				
	Oxo-degradable plastic carrier bags	2021	2021	2021		2022*		2022*				
Section 14.2 Products	Single-use plastic cups (inc coffee cups)		2021									
	Single-use plastic food containers		2025*									2021*
	Single-use plastic bowls								2023*			
	Single-use plastic plates	2021	2020	2021		2022*	2021*		2023*			
	Plastic lids for coffee cups											
	Plastic balloon sticks	2021	2021	2021		2022*						
	Plastic balloon ties											
	Plastic-stemmed cotton buds	2021	2020	2021	2020		2019		2022*			
	Thick plastic shopping bags											
	Barrier bags		2017	2018					2023*			
	Fruit stickers								2023*			
	Toothpicks										2019	
	Beverage plugs										2019	
	Beverage six-pack rings							2021*				
	Plastic cocktail sticks										2019	
	Expanded polystyrene consumer food and beverage containers (other)	2021	2021	2021					2022*			
	PVC meat tray								2022*			
	PVC fruit and veg packaging								2025*			
	Plastic confetti		2021									
	Packaging around fresh fruit and vegetables [when packaged produce weighs < 1.5 kg]		2021									
Plastic-lined paper plates		2021										
Steak picks		2021										
Plastic tea bags		2022*										
Plastic toys (as part of children's menu)		2022*										
Food packaging from hard to recycle plastic							2021*					
EPS packing peanuts										2017		
EPS meat trays										2019		
EPS packaging void fill									2023*			

Note: **Dates in bold** are already banned
 *indicates items that are proposed for phase-out and have not yet been included in any legislation

The EU countries are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. These 27 member union states have a combined population (in 2020) of 447.2 million

- 1 Bioplastics (including polylactic acid [PLA]) still permitted
- 2 Yet to be announced if bioplastics are permitted
- 3 Bioplastics (including polylactic acid [PLA]) not permitted

Appendix 4

National Action on Single-use Plastic Products

PRODUCTS	BAN								PARTIAL BAN		
	Statewide				Statewide				Territory-wide		
	SA	NSW ⁴	QLD ³	TAS	VIC ⁴	WA ²	ACT ¹	NT	Events on council land City of Darwin ¹	Council-wide City of Hobart ³	
2021 SA Ban	Straws (exemptions apply)	2021	2022*	2021		2023*	2022*	2022*		2019	2021
	Beverage stirrers	2021	2022*	2021		2023*	2022*	2021		2019	
	Cutlery	2021	2022*	2021		2023*	2022*	2021		2019	2021
2022 SA Phase-out	Expanded polystyrene cups	2022	2022*	2021		2023*	2021*	2021			
	Expanded polystyrene bowls	2022	2022*	2021		2023*		2021			
	Expanded polystyrene plates	2022	2022*	2021		2023*		2021			
	Expanded polystyrene clamshell containers	2022	2022*	2021		2023*		2021			
	Oxo-degradable plastic	2022	2024*				2022*	2022*			
Section 14.2 Products	Single-use plastic cups		2024*				2021*			2019	2021
	Single-use plastic food containers										
	Single-use plastic bowls		2024*	2021			2021*			2019	2021
	Single-use plastic plates		2024*	2021		2023*	2021*			2019	2021
	Plastic lids for coffee cups						2022*			2019	2021
	Plastic balloon sticks										2021
	Plastic balloon ties										
	Plastic-stem cotton buds		2022*			2023*	2022*	2021*			
	Thick plastic bags		2024*				2021*				
	Fruit stickers		2024*								
	Single-use coffee cups						2022*			2019	2021
	Barrier bags		2024*				2022*	2021*			
Takeaway Food Service Items	Expanded polystyrene consumer food and beverage containers (other)		2022*	2021			2021*	2021			
	Plastic lids for cups (ex. Coffee)		2024*							2019	
	Plastic lids for bowls		2024*								
	Plastic-lined noodle boxes										2021
	Plastic-lined paper plates						2021*				
	Sandwich wedges (packaged in-store)										2021
	Sauce sachets										2021
	Plastic takeaway containers									2019	2021
Polystyrene packaging						2022*					
Helium balloon releases					2021	2022*			2019		

Note: **Dates in bold** are already banned

*indicates items that are proposed for phase-out and have not yet been included in any legislation

- 1 Legislation currently prohibits compostable plastic (including polylactic acid [PLA]), however, exemptions may apply for some of the products.
- 2 Compostable plastic permitted, but must adhere to Australian composting standard AS 4736 (industrial composting).
- 3 Compostable plastic permitted but must adhere to Australian composting standards AS 4736 and AS 5810 (home composting).
- 4 Yet to be announced whether compostable plastic items will be permitted or not.

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Attachment B

The Future of Single-Use Plastic in South Australia

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City of
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8 February 2022

The Hon. David Speirs MP
Minister for Environment and Water
Karna Country
Level 10, 81-95 Waymouth Street
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Sent via email: greenindustries@sa.gov.au

Dear Minister

TURNING THE TIDE: THE FUTURE OF SINGLE-USE PLASTIC IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the proposed additions to the prohibited items under Stages 3, 4 and 5 of the *Single-use and Other Plastic Products (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020*, which is currently being considered by the State Government.

The City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters covers the inner eastern suburbs of Adelaide, home to approximately 37,495 residents and is characterised by a number of main street precincts, each with a unique character and shopping experience. The City's major dining and fashion precinct, The Parade, Norwood, is complemented by the eclectic and artistic Magill Road Precinct. There is rich ethnic diversity to be discovered at Glynde Corner - and all locations are linked by the ever-evolving Payneham Road Precinct, with its myriad of shops and professional service businesses and a dynamic creative industries hub in Kent Town and West Norwood. The Council also features a number of larger shopping centres including The Avenues, Marden Shopping Centre and Firlie Shopping Centre. The City is also renowned as a destination for wonderful retail and fresh food shopping as well as its myriad of cafes, restaurants and pubs.

As you may recall, in August 2019, The Parade, Norwood, was selected as one of the participating precincts for Green Industries SA plastic-free pilot program which directly aligns with the waste minimisation goal under *CityPlan 2030*. The Parade, Norwood was the first precinct in South Australia to have a business achieve "Plastic Free Champion" status.

As the State Government is aware, plastic contributes to carbon emissions at every stage of its lifecycle, from its production (the extraction of fossil fuels) to its refining and the way it is managed as a waste product. Single-use plastics are specifically problematic as they are designed for use for only minutes before being disposed of or littered. Single-use plastic products affect our environment and marine ecosystems with lasting effects over hundreds of years.

Avoiding problematic and single-use plastic products and opting for reusable, recyclable or compostable alternatives is essential; and on this basis, the Council is supportive of the continued additions to the prohibited and or banned products within the *Single-use and Other Plastics (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020*.

The Council's Strategic Management Plan, *CityPlan 2030: Shaping Our Future*, has a number of outcomes and targets relating to increasing recycling and organics materials diversion and reduction of waste to landfill. The Council acknowledges that recycling and composting are extremely important steps in the waste management hierarchy, however, these are not the first steps, to avoiding and reducing. As such, Council welcomes the

B1



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Environmental
Sustainability

legislation as this approach will continue to address South Australia's wasteful consumption habits, which are leading to increasing landfill rates. The Council's position and comments regarding the Discussion Paper *Turning the Tide 2021 – The future of single-use plastic in South Australia* is enclosed for your consideration.

The Council commends the Minister and the State Government for taking action to address additional problematic and non-recyclable single-use plastic items through legislation. The Council encourages the Minister to consider a number of earlier prohibitions and additional items, as suggested in its feedback, through the *Single-use and Other Plastics (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020*.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the legislation.

Yours sincerely

Robert Bria
MAYOR

The City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters Feedback regarding the Discussions Paper *Turning the Tide 2021 – The future of single-use plastic in South Australia*

General comments

Although many materials (paper and cardboard, glass, metal, and rigid plastics) can be recycled through the kerbside waste collection services offered by the Local Government sector, there are many products manufactured, distributed and sold in South Australia that cannot be recycled through the kerbside collection system and these products should be either prohibited and or banned through legislation; or manufactures, suppliers and sellers be required to take responsibility for these items through mechanisms such as product stewardship schemes.

The Discussion Paper notes that public litter bins are predominately filled with landfill items with a few organics and recycling bins in public places across South Australia. The Council highlights that there are limited public organics and recycling bins because of the high level of contamination. The high level of contamination is due to single-use plastic takeaway, disposable and or packaged products being disposed of in public spaces. Many of these items are confusing, made from multiple components, soiled with food and or beverage and placed incorrectly into bins, therefore the public bins can only be serviced as waste to landfill. The *Single-use and Other Plastics (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020* has the potential to deal with many of the problematic items that contribute to the high level of contamination in public litter bins which could enable Local Government to provide organics and or recycling bins in public spaces in the future.

The Council is advocating that any item that contains food or beverages should be reusable or compostable, not recyclable, to avoid contamination of waste streams and provide simple messaging. By being reusable or compostable only, it would simplify waste disposal of these items for citizens (e.g. consumers should not have to separate organic or liquid contents from recyclable containers while out in public spaces in order to place the items in corresponding bins available).

Moreover, the Council is supportive of the introduction of the requirement for clear labelling on all takeaway and single-use packaging as this will assist consumers with correct disposal of items in public spaces and / or at home, reducing contamination of bins, and further assisting Local Government with providing organic and or recycling bins in public places.

It is noted that on pages 23 and 24 of the Discussion Paper, “*biodegradable*” products are referred to. The Council highlights that compostable and biodegradable products should not be confused. Biodegradable products are often still plastic in content but have microorganisms added to them to assist with being broken down into microplastics. Biodegradable products should be placed in the waste to landfill bin and not in an organics bin. The term is used to ‘green wash’ products and is confusing to consumers and therefore should not be confused with certified compostable or compostable products that can be placed in the kerbside organics bin or home compost.

In general, the Council is supportive of products proposed for prohibition or banning listed on pages 17 to 25 of the Discussion Paper. More specific comments from the Council relating to each item listed are set out below.

PRODUCTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Plastic bags (supermarket bags and plastic produce bags)

The Council is supportive of all plastic bags, light and heavyweight, being prohibited under the *Single-use and Other Plastics (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020* and or the *Plastic Shopping Bags (Waste Avoidance Act 2008)*. South Australian’s have adopted the culture of ‘bring-your-own’ bag and it is timely that all single-use plastic shopping bags are prohibited in South Australia, given the heavyweight plastic bags fulfil the same function as the lightweight plastic bags that were prohibited on 1 January 2009.

Since the prohibition of lightweight plastic bags, soft plastic recycling through RedCycle has been introduced to Coles and Woolworths stores allowing clean household soft plastics to be returned to retailers for recycling. However, in line with the waste hierarchy products should be avoided, reduce and reused before they are recycled. Plastic bags, light or heavyweight, are still considered single-use and are only used once or a handful of items before they are disposed of.

As set out in the Discussion Paper, there are a number of alternative options such as paper, cardboard or reusable woven bags that are readily available and have been adopted by retailers, the Council does not believe a voluntary industry approach is satisfactory as it has been fourteen (14) years since the *Plastic Shopping Bags (Waste Avoidance Act 2008)*, was introduced and single-use plastic bags are still being used by the industry. The prohibition should be considered in Stage 3 (no later than 1 March 2023), not Stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024), given the industry has had over a decade to voluntarily transition away from their use and have not; and consumers' behaviour has significantly changed since 2008.

In respect to plastic produce bags, the Council is pleased to see this item being considered given the community feedback which the Council has received regarding the prohibition and alternatives that are readily available. However, the Council does not agree with the exclusion of produce bags used behind the counter in retail settings as part of the packaging process for products such as bread, seafood, meats, cheese and olives. Behind the counter produce bags (or barrier bags) should be considered at the same time, as they essentially serve the same purpose. The Council's view that only prohibiting produce bags (or barrier bags) in front of the counter is similar to the plastic shopping bag ban that came into effect in 2009 that only banned one type of plastic bag and the alternative was still readily available in stores.

As stated in the overall comments section, the Council would like to see containers, including plastic bags, which hold food to be compostable to further encourage and communicate the message that food should be processed through the organic waste stream. Using compostable bags, similar to the kitchen caddies liners provided by the local government, will provide a link to the kerbside organics bin but will also reduce the need for consumers to separate recyclables from organic waste. In addition 'bring-your-own' should be encouraged by retailers for both in the fresh produce section and behind the counter setting. At present very few stores will accept 'bring-your-own' even if it is an unused compostable bag because of store practices.

In summary, the Council is supportive of all produce bags, behind and in front of the counter, as well as all plastic shopping bags, light and heavyweight, to be prohibited during Stage 3 (no later than 1 March 2023) with compostable or 'bring-your-own' alternatives available to consumers.

Single-use plastic cups (including coffee cups)

The sheer volume of single-use plastic (including coffee cups) cups used by South Australian's alone highlights the wasteful beverage consumption habits of South Australian's and therefore the Council is supportive of the proposed prohibition of these items.

As stated in the Discussion Paper, it is not feasible for single-use cups (including coffee cups) to be recycled through a widely available system such as the kerbside system or public litter bins. Only a few stores offer recycling options in-store, but given the cups are designed to be taken away in-store recycling options only capture a minority of single-use cups consumed.

Again, the Council is advocating for the alternative option to single-use plastic cups (including coffee cups) to be certified compostable options with clear and prominent labelling to encourage the placement of the cups into an organics bin; or retailers encouraging 'bring-your-own' or a 'swap-and-go' exchange system. The Council is of the view that a recyclable option is not appropriate for these items given they are used to hold liquid beverages and organic materials are often left in them, this often leads to confusion about how to dispose of the cups (and associated lids / straws / stirrers).

Ensuring certified compostable alternatives or reusable would assist local government in introducing public organics bins, given single-use plastic cups (including coffee cups) are the predominant contamination issue in all three waste streams, co-mingled recycling, organics and landfill bins.

The Council agrees with the proposed prohibition in Stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024) as clear and prominent labelling by manufacturers needs to be demonstrated prior to implementation. However, the Council supports a suitable compostable (not recyclable) alternative.

Plastic lids on single-use cups (including coffee cup lids)

The issue with plastic lids is similar to those of single-use cups outlined above. The Council is advocating for the prohibition of single-use plastic lids (including coffee cup lids) to be replaced with a certified compostable alternative or retailers encouraging 'bring-your-own' or a 'swap-and-go' exchange system. Any item that contains food or beverage should be certified compostable or reusable, not

recyclable to allow easy disposal and reduce contamination of waste streams. This is a simple solution to the issue.

At present, there is confusion for consumers regarding lids because retailers are mixing certified compostable, recyclable, landfill materials and food / beverages into one product. For example, a milkshake could be placed in a certified compostable cup with a plastic lid and a paper straw. This is confusing for consumers and the result is additional waste to landfill; or contamination of recycling and / or organics bins.

The Council agrees that the prohibition should be aligned with the single-use plastic cups (including coffee cups) in Stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024), with the exception of certified compostable standards and clear and prominent labelling to encourage the placement of the lids to be placed into an organics bins (along with the cup, straw, stirrer and / or any remaining beverage). The Council does not support the exception of 100% recyclable through widely available services due to the item intended purpose to holding / containing organic material.

Single-use plastic food containers, bowls and plates

Single-use plastic food containers, bowls and plates cannot be recycled through the kerbside recycling system and ultimately end up in the landfill, or contaminating the recycling bin with food and non-recyclable items. Similarly, paper alternatives are often plastic-lined, have food residue, and therefore contaminate the kerbside recycling or organics bin depending on which bin they are placed in by consumers.

The Council agrees with the suggested prohibition of single-use plastic food containers and tableware and advocates that these are replaced with certified compostable (not biodegradable) with clear and prominent labelling; and / or reusable, 'bring-your-own' or 'swap-and-go' exchange options. The Council does not support the exception of 100% recyclable options through the kerbside co-mingled recycling bin due to the containers and tableware intended purpose is to hold / contain food (organic materials) that is often found in the kerbside recycling bin causing contamination.

Plastic balloon sticks and ties

The Council is supportive of the proposal to prohibit plastic balloon sticks and ties (including ribbons). But the Council would like to see the prohibition include all types balloons (plastic and foil lined) as well. The sticks, ties (including ribbons) and balloons are single-use plastic items and end up as litter and eventually make their way into our environment and waterways.

It is noted that there are cardboard alternatives for the stick but no recyclable or compostable alternative for the ties (including ribbon) or balloons themselves. Biodegradable or natural latex balloons are not a viable alternative, as these items are still plastic and designed to break down into micro-plastics and there isn't an option to recycle or compost these items and are untimely waste to landfill (if not litter). Attaching a recyclable or compostable item (stick and ties) to a non-recyclable item (balloon) would likely result in the items still being littered or placed into waste to landfill bin as each component is not unlikely to be separated from the other.

It is acknowledged that the State Government is not proposing that balloons are prohibited because there are legal instruments (*Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016*) that state and or local governments can enforce but in reality, this is rarely if ever enforced for balloons. Therefore, it is the Council's view that this is not an appropriate measure to ensure all of the above single-use plastic items do not impact the environment into the future.

There are a number of alternatives for balloons currently on the market that will address wasteful consumption habits. These include but are not limited to:

- bunting and banners;
- paper chains and garlands;
- paper streamers;
- flowers (real and paper);
- flower walls;
- pompoms;
- pinwheels;
- bubbles (also instead of balloon releases);
- kites;

- water pistols / hose / sprinkler (instead of water balloons), and
- baked goods (instead of gender reveal balloon pops).

In summary, the Council is supportive of prohibiting plastic balloon sticks and ties during Stage 3 (no later than 1 March 2023) but is also advocating that all types of balloons (plastic, latex, foil-lined etc.) be included in the prohibition during Stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024).

Plastic-stemmed cotton buds

Prohibiting plastic-stemmed cotton buds is a logical suggestion given their impact on the environment, and the fact there are reusable and compostable (bamboo, sugarcane, wood and paper) alternatives currently on the market.

The Council is supportive of the proposal to prohibit during Stage 3 (no later than 1 March 2023). However, the Council is advocating for clear and prominent labelling to be included on packaging for the single-use compostable alternative to allow consumers to easily understand which bin they can be placed in to ensure reduced waste to landfill.

OTHER PRODUCTS FOR CONSIDERATION

Fruit stickers

The Council welcomes the proposed inclusion of fruit stickers as it has previously advocated for these items to be prohibited through the 2019 consultation undertaken by the Government. Although they can be recycled through the retailer's soft plastic collection (RedCycle) the sticker is often left on the fruit and ends up in the organic waste stream (or litter and landfill).

Given that these are not required by law in Australia and many other fruit and vegetable items do not have any labelling, it is the Council's view that fruit stickers can be phased out earlier, Stage 3 (no later than 1 March 2023), this would also align with New Zealand's proposal.

The Council notes the concerns of Australian farmers in being able to brand their products and sell conventionally grown fruit next to organic produce in stores, however, it seems this could be easily resolved in-store through shelf branding, labelling and presentation rather than placing a sticker on fresh produce. It is noted that some farmers are using laser technology to replace the desire for stickers.

Therefore, the Council is supportive of the prohibition of fruit stickers but is seeking the timeline moved to Stage 3 (no later than 1 March 2023) instead of Stage 5 (no later than 1 March 2025).

Plastic confetti

Confetti, made from plastic, is a litter problem due to its small size, weight and nature of use. There are many alternatives to plastic confetti that include rice paper, petals, leaves, tissue paper and bubbles.

Given the problematic nature of confetti and a range of viable alternatives on the market, the Council is supportive of prohibiting this item during stage 3 (no later than 1 March 2023).

Plastic pizza savers

Again, the Council is supportive of the prohibition of single-use plastic pizza savers during stage 3 (no later than 1 March 2023) as there are a number of viable alternatives or simply not required or desired by consumers.

Plastic soy sauce fish (and foil sachets)

Plastic soy sauce fish (and foil sachets) are the ultimate symbol of society's wasteful consumption habits for preserved convenience culture.

These items are commonly littered and cause harm to the environment for short term use, not to mention the energy that is required to produce these products. Although plastic is recyclable, it is a time-consuming process (which is ironic given they are designed as a time-saving invention) and often not a feasible option to recycle as they are a take-away item.

The alternative to these items is requesting soy sauce to be added to the food product at the point of sale instead. The Council is of the view that foil sachets of soy sauce are not a viable alternative and should also be prohibited. The foil sachets are technically recyclable through RedCycle but again, often

not a feasible option as the item is take-away, therefore they would simply substitute one problem with another, like the plastic shopping bag ban (lightweight bags replaced with heavyweight bags).

The Council does not agree with the proposal contained in the Discussion Paper not to ban plastic soy sauce fish (and foil sachets), as without a ban, industry is not likely to pursue alternative options, or improve education and awareness for consumers on responsible disposal of products as suggested.

The Council therefore advocates for plastic soy sauce fish and foil sachets to be prohibited during Stage 5 (no later than 1 March 2025). This will allow the industry sufficient time to pursue alternative options or encourage behaviour change by requesting soy sauce at the point of sale.

Plastic beverage plugs

The Council does not agree with the proposal not to address plastic beverage plugs through the legislation at this stage. These items are similar to single-use plastic cups and lids and should be prohibited unless it is a compostable alternative (such as paper, wood or bamboo that are available on the market) or compostable lids that reduce spillage are used. The Council does not support a recyclable alternative given it is advocating for compostable (or reusable) alternatives for single-use plastic cups and lids given they contain beverages.

Therefore, the Council is advocating for these items to be prohibited in line with single-use plastic cups and lids in Stage 4 (no later than 1 March 2024).

Plastic Bread Tags (including plastic ties with metal strip)

Again, the Council does not agree with the proposal not to address plastic bread tags. Although plastic is recyclable, it is a time-consuming process as not possible through conventional recovery facilities (must be dropped off at various locations to be provided to Transmutation in Robe).

The current alternative on the market is a cardboard bread tag which Tip Top are using and haven't increased costs for the retailers. This is an opportunity for the Government to ban the plastic bread tag and require cardboard to be made with 100% recycled cardboard contributing to the circular economy.

The Council is also advocating that the plastic bread ties with a metal strip are also considered through legislation no later than 1 March 2024 (Stage 4). By prohibiting plastic bread tags it is reasonable that some retailers would simply substitute one problem with another. The issue with the plastic bread ties with a metal strip is they are not recyclable due to their design of mixing plastic and metal. These single-use items are ultimately destined for landfill when there is a recyclable (or compostable given its size) alternative that can be made from 100% recycled cardboard.

Other (EPS) consumer food and beverage containers

The ban of expanded polystyrene (EPS) plates, cups, bowls and clamshell containers from 1 March 2022 (Stage 2) is welcomed by the Council. The proposal to ban other EPS consumer containers such as ice cream containers is also welcomed.

Although the proposal to address these items is during Stage 5 (no later than 1 March 2025) to align with the 2025 National Packaging targets, the Council is advocating that South Australia leads by example and bans these items through Stage 3 (no later than 2023) as these items can only be placed in landfill and there are currently alternatives for other EPS such as sugarcane and reusable / returnable options.

EPS trays used for meat, fruit and other food items for retail sale

Similar to above, the Council is supportive of banning expanded polystyrene (EPS) trays used for meat, fruit and other food items for retail sale as there is no convenient or widely accessible option for recycling for customers, nor is there a product stewardship scheme as there is no end-of-life market for these items.

The Council is advocating for these items to be replaced with items that are either recyclable through the kerbside co-mingled recycling bin or certified compostable for placement in the kerbside organics bin. As highlighted in the Discussion Paper many retailers have already made this change and therefore the Council is advocating that the ban be brought in by South Australia through Stage 3 (no later than 2023) instead of aligning with the 2025 National Packaging targets during Stage 5 (no later than 1 March 2025).

Pre-packaged and attached products

The Council is pleased to see the proposed inclusion of “pre-packaged and attached items” as it has previously advocated for these items to be prohibited through the 2019 consultation undertaken by the Government.

Pre-packaged and attached items such as plastic straws, plastic cutlery and EPS noodle cups will be phased out through the 2025 National Packaging targets but the Council is again advocating for these products to be prohibited earlier in South Australia through Stage 3 (no later than 2023) under the *Single-use and Other Plastics (Waste Avoidance) Act 2020*.

OTHER ITEMS NOT MENTIONED IN DISCUSSION PAPER**Takeaway plastic-lined and plastic windowed cardboard food containers (e.g. noodle, salad and burger boxes)**

Similar to single-use plastic food containers, bowls and plates, takeaway plastic-lined and plastic windowed cardboard food containers (e.g. noodle, salad and burger boxes) cannot be recycled or composted through the kerbside system and ultimately end up in the landfill, or contaminating the recycling or organic bin.

Therefore the Council is suggesting that takeaway plastic-lined and plastic windowed cardboard food containers be included with the single-use plastic food containers, bowls and plates prohibition. The Council is advocating that these items are also replaced with certified compostable (not biodegradable or recyclable) alternatives with clear and prominent labelling; and / or reusable, ‘bring-your-own’ or ‘swap-and-go’ exchange options.

As previously stated, any product that contains food (or beverages) should be reusable or compostable, not recyclable, to avoid contamination of waste streams and simplifies of products. There are 100% cardboard options on the market that do not have plastic windows or are plastic-lined, which means the container such as boxes for noodles, burgers, salads and other foods, could be placed in an organic bin (with or without food scraps) once no longer needed.

To reduce contamination in public litter and kerbside bins the Council is advocating that plastic-lined or plastic windows in cardboard take away containers are prohibited under this legislation no later than 1 March 2024 (Stage 4).

11.2 PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION LOCATIONS

REPORT AUTHOR: Sustainability Officer
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CONTACT NUMBER: 8366 4532
FILE REFERENCE: qA86799
ATTACHMENTS: A - B

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to advise the Council of the outcome of the community consultation regarding the proposed locations for publicly accessible electric vehicle charging stations on Council owned land, before entering into lease agreements with two private operators.

BACKGROUND

In 2019, the second-highest source of community-generated carbon emissions, at 23%, in the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters was from transport. There are two main methods to reduce community emissions from transport; firstly, by reducing the usage of internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles with alternative and active transport modes and secondly, through increased the uptake of electric vehicles (EVs) powered by renewable energy.

A recent community survey by the Electric Vehicle Council showed that 45% of respondents in 2020, stated '*range anxiety*' as a factor that discourages them from buying an electric vehicle. '*Range anxiety*' refers to the consumer concern that electric vehicles do not travel long distances between charges and that there is a lack of available charging stations to make vehicle charging convenient. The provision of EV charging infrastructure in the public realm can help to alleviate '*range anxiety*' for Australian consumers, who are considering an EV as their next car purchase.

In May 2021, a Request for Proposal ('RFP') process was undertaken by staff, inviting proposals from commercial operators for the provision of publicly accessible EV fast-charging stations on Council land (at no cost to the Council). The RFP process aimed to "test the market appetite" for commercial operators to partner with the Council to provide cost-effective EV charging facilities across the Council area.

At its meeting held on 5 October 2021, the Council authorised staff to finalise negotiations with two private operators of publicly accessible EV charging stations on Council land to provide up to sixteen (16) Direct Current (DC) Level 3 EV fast-charging stations. Council staff then worked with the selected operators to investigate suitable locations for the chargers on Council-owned land e.g. roads, reserves and council facilities.

Community consultation for the proposed locations by the operators was required pursuant to Section 202(3) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, as the infrastructure is of a commercial nature and the total proposed lease term exceeds five (5) years.

RELEVANT STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & POLICIES

The relevant Outcomes and Objectives contained in the Council's Strategic Plan, *CityPlan 2030*, are set out below:

Outcome 1: Social Equity

1.2.1 An inclusive, connected, accessible and friendly community.

Objectives

1.2.1 Enable sustainable and active transport modes.

1.2.3 Work with other agencies to influence or provide improved and integrated sustainable transport networks.

Outcome 4: Environmental Sustainability

A leader in environmental sustainability.

Objectives

4.1.3 Employ and promote energy efficiency initiatives and renewable energy resources

4.1.4 Promote the use of sustainable, active and low emissions transport modes

4.4.1 Lead initiatives to reduce the City's ecological footprint and carbon emissions.

FINANCIAL AND BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Nil

EXTERNAL ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

Major barriers to the uptake of EVs are the availability of a network of charging infrastructure, affordability of EVs and support to residents and businesses to enable a local, national and global transition to EV future.

Electric vehicle uptake in Australia is slow when compared to many other developed countries, due to inadequate Government policies and minimal Government incentives for motorists to switch to electric motor vehicles. However, the manufacturers and technology companies are rapidly moving the automotive industry towards an electric future. Growth in uptake could be encouraged by increasing the number of public charging stations around the state and country.

Investment in public EV fast-charging stations by the Council is an initiative aimed at supporting the community in reducing emissions from on-road transport in lieu of private sector investment of public EV charging stations on private land while there is low community uptake of EVs and while bi-directional (vehicle to grid) technology is being introduced into EV models.

SOCIAL ISSUES

Nil

CULTURAL ISSUES

Nil

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Carbon emissions have a number of environmental and health effects. Carbon emissions trap heat in the atmosphere, causing hotter than average temperatures resulting in sea level rise, coral bleaching, heat waves, flooding, drought, food supply disruptions, increased bushfire risk and more. In addition to increased global mean temperatures, carbon emissions contribute to respiratory disease from smog and air pollution.

Electric vehicles, when charged by renewables, have direct environmental benefits in reducing consumption of fossil fuels and emissions and reducing waste generated from coolants, oils, brake pads, spark plugs, air filters and the like. Australia could eliminate 6% of its total greenhouse gas emissions if all motorists drove a battery EV charged by renewable energy².

RESOURCE ISSUES

All tasks required to support the private operators in providing the publicly accessible EV charging station infrastructure on public land can be undertaken within current resources.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The governance risks associated with providing commercial EV charging stations on public land will be managed through entering into suitable contractual arrangements with each operator with standard requirements relating to insurance, service expectations, public risk and work health and safety protocols.

² Electric Vehicle Council Incorporated, Key Facts, 2018 <https://electricvehiclecouncil.com.au/about-ev/key-facts/>

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

There are no COVID-19 implications associated with progressing this initiative.

CONSULTATION

- **Elected Members**
Not applicable.

- **Community**
Community consultation was undertaken within the community from Monday 3 January to Sunday 23 January 2022.

As part of the consultation process, the proposed locations and number of chargers at each location were provided via the Council's website. An online survey was made available via the website as an easy and convenient option for citizens to provide feedback. In addition, information about how citizens could submit written feedback was also provided on the Council's website.

Promotion of the consultation period was provided not only via the Council website but via the Council's social media channels, at the Norwood Town Hall, libraries, community centre, swimming centres and child care.

- **Staff**
Not Applicable.
- **Other Agencies**
Nil.

DISCUSSION

The Council commenced its emission reduction journey over twenty years ago and has implemented a number of sustainability initiatives that work towards reducing corporate carbon emissions. Most recently, as part of reviewing its Strategic Management Plan, *CityPlan 2030: Shaping Our Future*, the Council set a target of "zero corporate carbon emissions by 2030" and endorsed the *Corporate Emissions Reduction Plan* in June 2021.

The Council has since engaged two private operators through a Request for Proposal ('RFP') process to provide commercial EV charging stations infrastructure for the community to access on Council land (e.g. community land and public roads) at no cost to the Council. In October 2021, the Council endorsed entering into Lease arrangements (for a term of up to 15 years) with the two operators, in line with the Council's strategic objectives set out in *CityPlan 2030*, the Smart City Plan, the Corporate Emissions Reduction Plan and Community Plan Management Plans.

The private operators, in partnership with the Council, have subsequently identified six (6) initial locations for the installation of the EV charging station infrastructure. The operators identified the locations by accessing each site against a set of criteria. The criteria consisted of power availability; traffic volume; transport routes; accessibility to parking; location of nearby amenities and facilities; lighting; safety and pedestrian access; and other site requirements / constraints such as visibility, trees and maintenance requirements. The number of charging points at each location was determined by the private operators' infrastructure design / specifications and were subject to power availability, as well as the predicted turnover of parking spaces.

The initial eight (8) chargers at six (6) locations that were identified are listed in Table 1 below and shown in **Attachment A**. These locations are a combination of off and on-street parking spaces. It should be noted that the listed locations are initial locations and does not preclude the Council from consulting the community in the future on other locations for another eight (8) publicly accessible EV charging stations within the City to reach the agreed sixteen (16) chargers proposed.

TABLE 1: PROPOSE LOCATIONS FOR PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE EV CHARGING STATIONS

Locations	Charger Details
Glynde Corner Carpark, Felixstow 487 Payneham Road Felixstow	Single charger with two charge points (e.g. 2 parking bays)
Payneham Community Centre Carpark, Payneham 374 Payneham Road, Payneham	Single charger with one charge point (e.g. 1 parking bay)
Borthwick Memorial Gardens Carpark, Payneham Corner of Payneham Road and Portrush Road, Payneham	Single charger with one charge point (e.g. 1 parking bay)
Dunston Grove-Linde Reserve Carpark (off Nelson Street), Stepney 62 Nelson Street, Stepney	Single charger with one charge point (e.g. 1 parking bay)
Osmond Terrace, Norwood near Stephen Street (on-street park) Between 120 Magill Road and 11 Osmond Terrace (western side on-street park)	Single charger with one charge point (e.g. 1 on-street park)
Webbe Street Carpark, Norwood – upper level 2-6 Harris Street Norwood	Single charger with two charge points (e.g. 2 parking bays)

Community consultation commenced on Monday 3 January 2022 and comments were sought through the completion of an easy and convenient survey or written responses by no later than 5:00 pm Sunday 23 January 2022.

The survey comprised six (6) questions and each question allowed respondents to agree or disagree with a specific location for the publicly accessible EV charging station to be installed for a term of up to 15 years. If the respondents did not agree, the opportunity to provide their reason/s was given.

In response, the Council received a total of twenty-four (24) submissions, all of which were survey responses via the Council’s website.

All responses which have been received are supportive of the provision of EV charging stations on public land, however, some responses made alternative location suggestions. A copy of the survey responses is contained in **Attachment B** and a summary is set out in Table 2, below.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESPONSES TO COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Question 1: Do you agree with a publicly accessible EV charger (single charger with two charge points e.g. 2 parking bays) being installed for a term of up to 15 years at Glynde Corner Carpark, Felixstow?	Agree	Disagree
	100%	0%
Question 2: Do you agree with a publicly accessible EV charger (single charger with one charge point e.g. 1 parking bay) being installed for a term of up to 15 years at Payneham Community Centre Carpark, Payneham?	Agree	Disagree
	96%	4%
Question 3: Do you agree with a publicly accessible EV charger (single charger with one charge point e.g. 1 parking bay) being installed for a term of up to 15 years at Borthwick Memorial Gardens Carpark, Payneham?	Agree	Disagree
	83%	17%
Question 4: Do you agree with a publicly accessible EV charger (single charger with one charge point e.g. 1 parking bay) being installed for a term of up to 15 years at Dunston Grove-Linde Reserve Carpark, off Nelson Street, Stepney?	Agree	Disagree
	88%	12%

Question 5: Do you agree with a publicly accessible EV charger (single charger with one charge point e.g. 1 on-street park) being installed for a term of up to 15 years at Osmond Terrace, Norwood near Stephen Street (on-street park)?

Agree	Disagree
96%	4%

Question 6: Do you agree with a publicly accessible EV charger (single charger with two charge points e.g. 2 parking bays) being installed for a term of up to 15 years at Webbe Street Carpark, Norwood – upper level?

Agree	Disagree
88%	12%

The one (1) respondent who disagreed with Question 2, relating to the provision of a single charger (e.g. one parking bay) at the Payneham Community Centre, clarified their response and agreed with the location, but suggested two charge points instead of one.

The private operator identified this location and the number of charging points placed here is constrained by the operator's infrastructure design / specifications and power availability at the site, therefore the provision of an additional charge point at this location is not feasible.

The four (4) respondents who disagreed with Question 3, relating to the provision of a single charger (e.g. one parking bay) at Borthwick Memorial Gardens Carpark, Payneham, disagreed because they were collectively of the opinion that it was a low traffic area and the charger would be better located within the adjacent Marden Shopping Centre or The Parade east.

Borthwick Memorial Gardens Carpark was chosen by the private operator as it meets their set of criteria, which includes consideration of traffic volumes, transport routes, location of nearby amenities and facilities and safety and pedestrian access. It should be noted that the Marden Shopping Centre is privately owned and the Council cannot provide permission to a third party operator to install infrastructure on private land. It is up to the property owner to allow the installation of EV charging infrastructure within its car park. When this information was conveyed to the respondents, they did not disagree with the proposed location.

The three (3) respondents who disagreed with Question 4, relating to the provision of a single charger (e.g. one parking bay) at Dunston Grove-Linde Reserve Carpark, off Nelson Street, Stepney, disagreed because they were collectively of the opinion that adjacent The Avenues Shopping Centre carpark would be a better location.

Again, the Avenues Shopping Centre is privately owned and the Council cannot approve the installation of a third party operator's infrastructure on private land. It is up to the centre management to consider installing EV chargers on their land. Council staff have suggested to operators that they approach centre management, should they be interested in entering into a separate agreement to provide additional EV charging infrastructure. The Dunston Grove-Linde Reserve Carpark (off Nelson Street) is well-used reserve car park that is across the road to The Avenues Shopping Centre, close to the St Peters Library / Youth Centre / Women's Centre / a childcare. When this information was conveyed to the respondents, they did not disagree with the initially proposed location.

The one (1) respondent who disagreed with Question 5, relating to the provision of a single charger (e.g. one on-street park) on Osmond Terrace, Norwood, clarified their response and agreed with the location but suggested two charge points instead of one and additional locations for further chargers to be installed in other parts of the Council area.

The private operator identified this location and the number of charging points proposed at this location as it is constrained by the operator's infrastructure design / specifications and power availability at the site, therefore an additional charge point is not feasible. Other locations within the Council will be considered in time as the demand for EV charging facilities increases and this would also be dependent on supply over time provided on privately owned properties.

The three (3) respondents who disagreed with Question 6, relating to the provision of a single charge with two charge points (e.g. two parking bays) at the Webbe Street Carpark, Norwood, disagreed because they were collectively of the opinion that it should be located on ground level instead of the upper level and they would like more than two charging points.

The number of chargers (e.g. a single charger with two charge points) and the upper level location was chosen by the private operator, as it met their set of criteria which include power availability (access to the main switchboard); traffic volume; lighting; safety and pedestrian access; and other site requirements / constraints such as vehicle turning circles and parking bay length. The main switchboard within the carpark would require significant upgrades to enable additional chargers and the upper-level parking bay locations were the most feasible locations for the charger which still allowed space for a vehicle to safely park within the bay.

In addition, the proposed six (6) locations are initial locations and this does not preclude the Council from installing chargers at other locations for publicly accessible EV charging stations within the City. The provision of EV chargers along The Parade are being considered in conjunction with The Parade Master Planning project, hence why locations on The Parade were not consulted on through this process. When this information was conveyed to the respondents, they did not disagree with the initially proposed location.

Overall, eight (8) general comments were received through the survey about publicly accessible EV charging stations on public land and these submissions were either about additional locations respondents would like to see charging stations in the City (as well as outside the Council area) and their view that the overall number of chargers would need to be increased over time. These comments have been noted and will be considered when investigating future locations with the two private providers.

OPTIONS

The Council has the following options in respect to the implementation of this project:

Option 1:

The Council can endorse the proposed locations outlined in **Table 1** and depicted in **Attachment A** to this report.

Option 2:

Alternatively, the Council can omit or propose further investigation of locations (subject to site feasibility and alignment with the proposed terms of the Lease agreements).

As the proposed locations have been investigated and identified by the two private operators in collaboration with Council staff; and were subject to community consultation, it is recommended that the Council endorse the locations, as outlined in Option 1.

CONCLUSION

Council staff have worked with the two operators to investigate initial locations for the EV charging stations on Council owned land e.g. roads, reserves and council facilities.

In order for the Council to provide publicly accessible EV fast-charging stations on Council owned land (at no cost to the Council) through two commercial operators, a fifteen (15) year Lease agreement is required to be entered into. Before the Lease agreement can be entered into initial locations for commercial infrastructure must be identified and community consultation undertaken pursuant to Section 202(3) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

The consultation process has concluded and it is evident that the proposal has broad support from those citizens who made submissions. The consultation process has not raised any concerns that require re-consideration or deferment of this project and it is therefore recommended that the Council endorse the finalisation of lease and other relevant agreements with the two private operators for the provision of publicly accessible EV charging infrastructure.

COMMENTS

Both operators will be required to make available no less than two charging sites within two years of the commencement date of their respective Lease agreements. However, both operators have stated that they intend to install all six (6) chargers at eight (8) locations by the end of 2022, if endorsed by the Council.

It should also be noted that in the long term, fuel stations, cinemas, accommodation, supermarkets, shopping centres etc. will have a significant role to play in providing public electric vehicle charging. However, as there has been low uptake of EVs in Australia to date, the private sector is not likely to invest heavily in EV charging infrastructure until there is significant demand, hence the Council has an important leadership role to play in this space. The State Government is also implementing the installation of chargers in strategic locations across the state; and there will be an increase in home charging, as bidirectional charging (or vehicle to grid capacity) becomes available in new EV models.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Chief Executive Officer be authorised on behalf of the Council, to negotiate and finalise agreements and leases with *JOLT Charge Pty Ltd* and *Fast Cities Australia Pty Ltd T/A 'Evie Networks'* for the provision of publicly accessible electric vehicle charging stations on Council land at the following locations:

Fast Cities Australia Pty Ltd T/A 'Evie Networks'

- EV charger (single charger with two charge points) at Glynde Corner Carpark, Felixstow; and
EV charger (single charger with two charge points) at Webbe Street Carpark, Norwood – upper level.

JOLT Charge Pty Ltd

- EV charger (single charger with one charge point e.g. 1 parking bay) at Payneham Community Centre Carpark, Payneham;
- EV charger (single charger with one charge point e.g. 1 parking bay) at Borthwick Memorial Gardens Carpark, Payneham;
- EV charger (single charger with one charge point e.g. 1 parking bay) at Dunston Grove-Linde Reserve Carpark (off Nelson Street), Stepney; and
- EV charger (single charger with one charge point e.g. 1 on-street park) at Osmond Terrace, Norwood near Stephen Street

2. That the negotiations be finalised on the commercial terms endorsed by the Council at its meeting held on 5 October 2021 (or such other commercial terms as required and determined by the Chief Executive Officer, which give effect to the terms endorsed by the Council), and that the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer be authorised to enter into and execute on behalf of the Council such agreements as are required to give effect to this resolution.

Attachments – Item 11.2

Attachment A

Publicly Accessible Electric Vehicle Charging Station Locations

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

Telephone 8366 4555

Facsimile 8332 6338

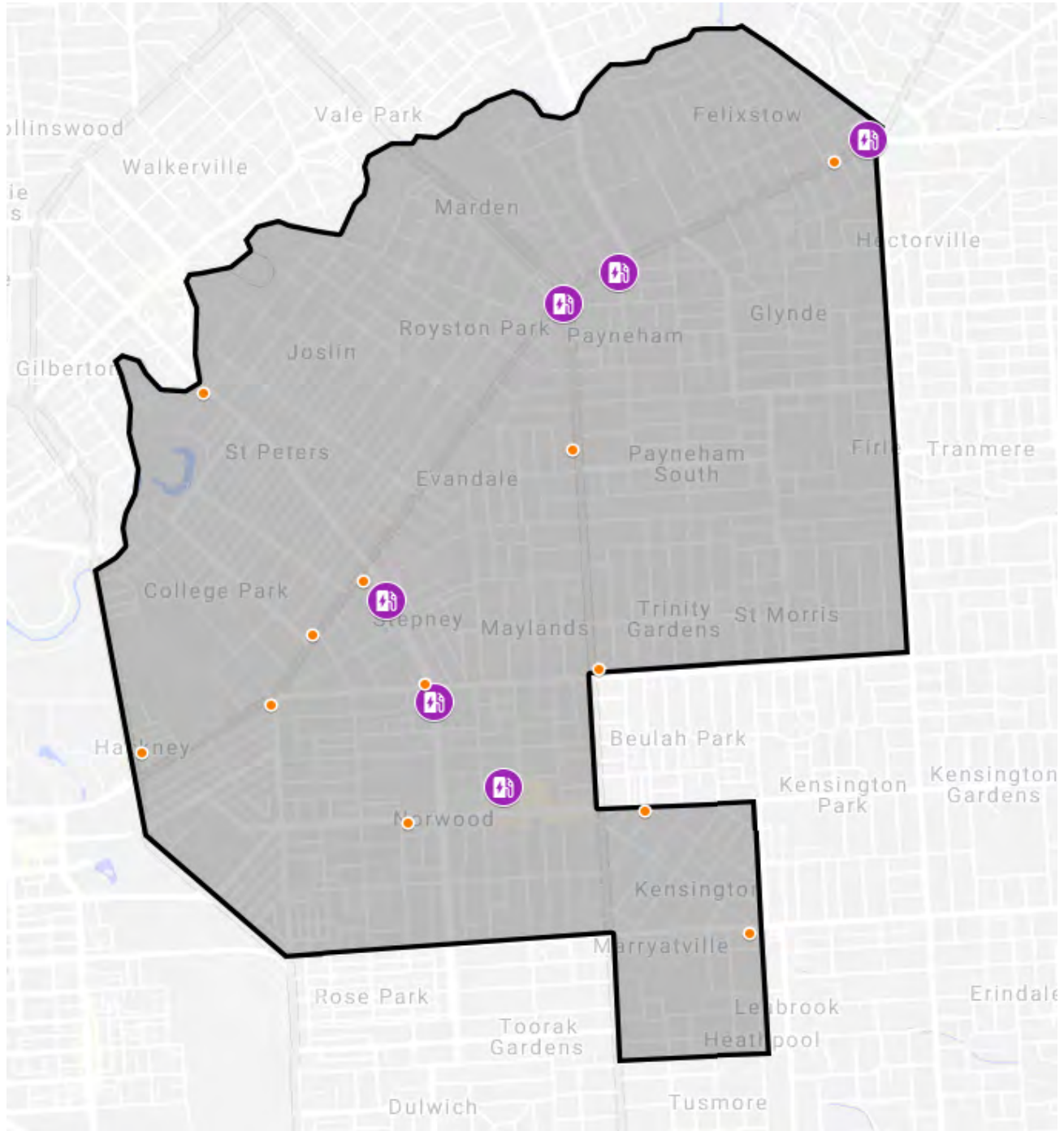
Email townhall@npsp.sa.gov.au

Website www.npsp.sa.gov.au









City of
Norwood
Payneham
& St Peters

Proposed Locations for Publicly Accessible Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations



Proposed locations for electric vehicle (EV) chargers

-  Glynde Corner Carpark (2 parking bays)
-  Dunston Grove-Linde Reserve Carpark (1 parking bay)
-  Payneham Community Centre Carpark (1 parking bay)
-  Osmond Terrace, Norwood near Stephen Street (1 on-street carpark)
-  Borthwick Memorial Gardens Carpark (1 parking bay)
-  Webbe Street Carpark (2 parking bays)

-  City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters
-  Fuel Stations

Attachment B

Publicly Accessible Electric Vehicle Charging Station Locations

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

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



City of
Norwood
Payneham
& St Peters

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, 10 January 2022 5:22 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#1]

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? What is the long term plan for charging stations in the area?

2 will not be enough for 15 years

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? What is the long term plan for charging stations in the area?

1 will not be enough for 15 years

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? What is the long term plan for charging stations in the area?

1 will not be enough for 15 years

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? What is the long term plan for charging stations in the area?

1 will not be enough for 15 years

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? What is the long term plan for charging stations in the area?

1 will not be enough for 15 years

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? What is the long term plan for charging stations in the area?

2 will not be enough for 15 years

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

St Peters

Email

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 11 January 2022 10:18 AM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#2]

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? It's a reasonably busy local shop area where residents can dine or do groceries. This is an ideal location for a charger

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? This community centre is used for many sustainability groups so is a good cultural fit for a charger

Do you agree: No

If no, why? Unsure that this is a public enough area with enough traffic. Wager that this charger would be better at street level around The Parade east

Do you agree: No

If no, why? Low public traffic area. Would be better located at the carpark of The Avenues across the road

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? Close to Kingpin and shops along Magill Road but is quieter so access would be safer than Magill Road

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why This would be ideal because this could service NPSP council BEVs in future as well, but think the number of chargers is too small. Aim to start with 4 chargers minimum. This is what Mitcham council did with their EV chargers at their Civic Centre

First and last name * [REDACTED]

Suburb * Norwood

Email [REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 11 January 2022 12:27 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#3]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: No

If no, why

I would like to see more accessible ones in the shopping precinct of Norwood Parade as well. This doesn't seem like enough. (Norwood is my local "village" and I use it for shopping and recreation (including restaurants, library, etc.) The demand may not be there quite yet, and I don't yet own an EV myself, but I can see it growing over time.

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

Kensington Park

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 11 January 2022 3:39 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#4]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name * [REDACTED]

Suburb * Kent Town

Email [REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 11 January 2022 4:46 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#5]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? 2 parking bays would be better.

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? 2 parking bays would be better.

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? 2 parking bays would be better.

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? 2 parking bays would be better.

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

Semaphore Park

Email

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 11 January 2022 9:31 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#6]

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? EV chargers in areas with greater traffic would be great. Parking lot off Norwood Parade shopping area for example.

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

Kensington

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, 12 January 2022 8:08 AM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#7]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: No

If no, why? Not enough traffic

Do you agree: No

If no, why? Better location to service the area would be The Avenues shopping centre

Do you agree: No

If no, why? 2 charging points would be better. It is a short stroll to the shops on The Parade and the road gives easy access.

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

St Peters

Email

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 14 January 2022 10:02 AM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#8]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

Felixstow

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 14 January 2022 3:23 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#9]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

St Peters

Email

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 14 January 2022 8:24 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#10]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

Wayville

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, 15 January 2022 6:44 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#11]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

St Peters

Email

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, 15 January 2022 6:50 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#12]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

Norwood

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, 15 January 2022 7:34 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#13]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why The more EV charging stations, the better! How about one near the shopping centre on Walkerville Terrace as well? Or the one on the corner of Payneham Rd and Stephens Terrace?

First and last name * [REDACTED]

Suburb * St Peters

Email [REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, 16 January 2022 7:11 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#14]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: No

If no, why? Consider the adjacent carpark where Woolworths Marden is located.

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: No

If no, why I would recommend the 2 charging points be installed in the lower underground level instead.

First and last name * [REDACTED]

Suburb * Felixstow

Email [REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, 17 January 2022 1:59 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#15]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

Evandale

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, 19 January 2022 4:40 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#16]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

St Peters

Email

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 20 January 2022 11:40 AM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#17]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? I strongly support the location but this should be fitted with 2 charge points.

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why? I strongly support the location but this should be fitted with 2 charge points.

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name * [REDACTED]

Suburb * Marden

Email [REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 27 January 2022 9:59 AM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#18]

Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations

#18

DATE CREATED - PUBLIC
20 Jan 2022 at 2:50
2:50:42 PM UTC+09:30

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: No

Location is fine, but I suggest two charge points, as this would reduce the likelihood of both charging points being in use.

If no, why?

This is based on the assumption that cost of installing a charging station which can support two cars is not significantly more.

Do you agree: No

Borthwick Memorial Gardens does not appear in Google Maps.

If no, why?

I suggest that the Marden Shopping Centre would be more appropriate. Alternatively the Payneham Library could be a better location.

Do you agree: No

Access to Avenues Shopping Centre is challenging from the Western side of Nelson street. The addition of a pedestrian crossing appropriately timed with the Payneham Rd intersection could resolve this.

If no, why?

Alternatively the St Peters Library could provide a better location with a short walk along Second Creek to Dunstone Grove.

Secondly, I suggest two charge points.

Do you agree: No

Location is fine, however, there does appear to be a lack of charging points in Kent Town and western portion of Norwood. Could the council explore a partnership with community organisations / businesses in the area?

If no, why?

Secondly, I suggest two charge points.

Do you agree:

No

If no, why

I suggest the lower level would be more appropriate.

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

St Peters

Email

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 27 January 2022 9:59 AM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#19]

Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations

#19

DATE CREATED - PUBLIC
20 Jan 2022 at 7:10
7:10:31 PM UTC+09:30

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

Oakden

Email

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 27 January 2022 9:59 AM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#20]

Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations

#20

DATE CREATED - PUBLIC
20 Jan 2022 at 7:13
7:13:41 PM UTC+09:30

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

Athelstone

Email

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 27 January 2022 9:59 AM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#21]

Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations

#21

DATE CREATED - PUBLIC
20 Jan 2022 at 7:17
7:17:45 PM UTC+09:30

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

Felixstow

Email

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, 27 January 2022 9:59 AM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#22]

Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations

#22

DATE CREATED – PUBLIC
20 Jan 2022 at 8:29
8:29:35 PM UTC+09:30

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Place it somewhere it can be accessible by EV car owners. We have a MG EV with a front end charging location. 7kW chargers are OK. but we would appreciate more fast speed chargers in the area. Barossa Council has got an agreement with NRMA which is part of the electric highway to NSW. We should be thinking about how we can participate in State wide charging.

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

We need to have councils which are going to be proactive in ensuring that the council sponsored chargers are well maintained by the contracted parties. A friend went to KI recently and found many of the chargers covered in cobwebs and not working at all.

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

This is a very good location but need to place it in such a place that it doesn't interfere with existing carpark needs. Port Adelaide Enfield contracted to have EV chargers but had issues with people parking in the EV carparks reserved for the chargers.

Do you agree: Yes

If no, why?

Tesla 3s are becoming very popular. Although they have their own Tesla charging locations, these owners find it cheaper to charge in council run carparks. The Adelaide council charging station near the central markets has both Telsa and generic ones but they don't use

the the Tesla chargers because their use is more expensive. Again fast speed chargers would be needed in this location.

Do you agree:

Yes

If no, why

See comments in Question 5. The closer to high density living, the higher need to have fast charging.

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

Felixstow

Email

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 21 January 2022 6:21 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#23]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

KENT TOWN

Email

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, 22 January 2022 5:23 PM
To: Townhall
Subject: Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations [#24]

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

Do you agree: Yes

First and last name *

[REDACTED]

Suburb *

Glenside

Email

[REDACTED]

Section 2 – Corporate & Finance

Reports

11.3 MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT – DECEMBER 2021

REPORT AUTHOR: Financial Services Manager
GENERAL MANAGER: General Manager, Corporate Services
CONTACT NUMBER: 8366 4585
FILE REFERENCE: qA78171
ATTACHMENTS: A

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide the Council with information regarding its financial performance for the year ended December 2021.

BACKGROUND

Section 59 of the *Local Government Act 1999* (the Act), requires the Council to keep its resource allocation, expenditure and activities and the efficiency and effectiveness of its service delivery, under review. To assist the Council in complying with these legislative requirements and the principles of good corporate financial governance, the Council is provided with monthly financial reports detailing its financial performance compared to its Budget.

RELEVANT STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS AND POLICIES

Nil

FINANCIAL AND BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Financial sustainability is as an ongoing high priority for the Council. The Council adopted a Budget which forecasts an Operating Surplus of \$471,000 for the 2021-2022 Financial Year. The First Budget update reduced the Operating Surplus by \$341,000 to \$130,000 for the 2021-2022 Financial Year.

For the period ended December 2021, the Council's Operating Surplus is \$1.404 million against a budgeted Operating Deficit of \$0.349 million resulting in a favourable variance of \$1.055 million.

EXTERNAL ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

Not Applicable.

SOCIAL ISSUES

Not Applicable.

CULTURAL ISSUES

Not Applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Not Applicable.

RESOURCE ISSUES

Not Applicable.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Not Applicable.

CONSULTATION

- **Elected Members**
Not Applicable
- **Community**
Not Applicable
- **Staff**
Responsible Officers and General Managers.
- **Other Agencies**
Not applicable

DISCUSSION

For the period ended December 2021, the Council's Operating Surplus is \$1.404 million against a budgeted Operating Deficit of \$0.349 million resulting in a favourable variance of \$1.055 million.

The primary drivers for this result have remained consistent to prior months report and are:

- Employee expenses are \$560,000 (6.6%) favourable to the adopted budget which is the result of the following:
 - vacancies at the commencement of the financial year which were anticipated in the Adopted Budget to be filled (\$360,000). The recruitment of the a number of these positions has been finalised and therefore it is expected that this variance will decrease and stabilise;
 - variances resulting from resignations during the First Quarter of the financial year, where the position was not backfilled during the recruitment process (\$60,000); and,
 - cancellation of events at the Norwood Concert Hall as a result of COVID-19 restrictions resulted in the reduction of casual staff hours (\$37,500).

It should be noted that the COVID-19 Pandemic has had a significant impact on the number and quality of candidates within the market for permanent and temporary staff, across all positions and as such it is anticipated that the timeframes to replace staff may in some cases be longer than normal.

- Statutory Charges are \$71,000 favourable to budget, primarily due to high than anticipated revenue being received from the lodgement of Development Applications (\$46,000) combined with a higher than anticipated number of property searches (i.e. statutory property information required as part of property sales transactions) being undertaken (\$11,000) than allowed for in the budget.
- User Charges are \$116,000 unfavourable to the Adopted budget, which is due primarily as a result of the cancelation and deferral of events at the Norwood Concert Hall as a result of COVID-19 restrictions.
- Other income is \$92,000 favourable to budget, primarily due to the one-off receipt of a special distribution from the Local Government Financing Authority (\$33,500) combined with income received as part of insurance claims lodged by the Council (\$26,500), the income associated with insurance claims is offset by an increase in repair costs.
- The timing of actual expenditure on operating projects compared to budget expectations is resulting in a \$130,000 favourable variance. The residual budget variances are due to the accumulation of a number of small timing variances across all areas of the Council with no individually significant variances.

The Monthly Financial report is contained in **Attachment A**.

OPTIONS

Nil

CONCLUSION

Nil

COMMENTS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That the November 2021 Monthly Financial Report be received and noted.

Attachments – Item 11.3

Attachment A

Monthly Financial Report December 2021

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

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

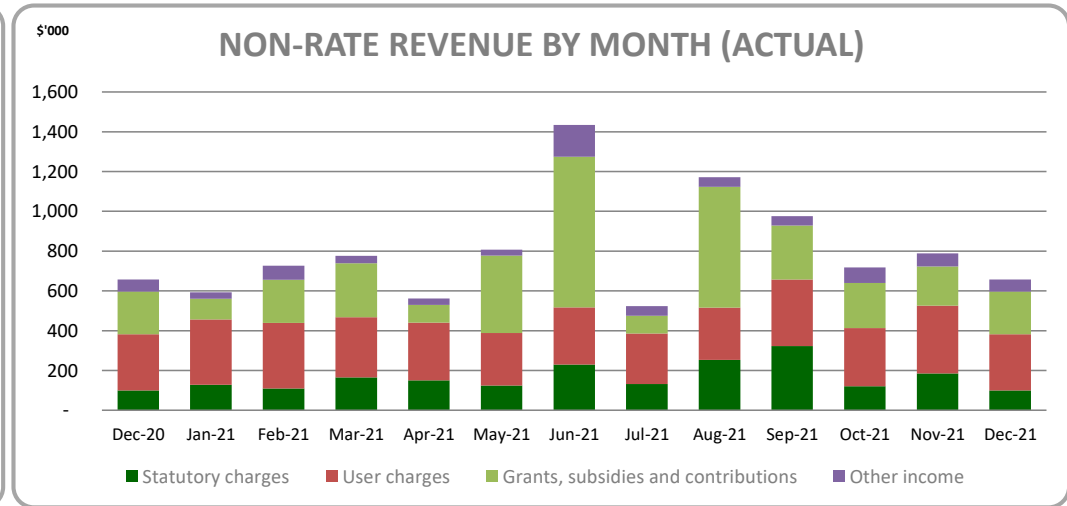
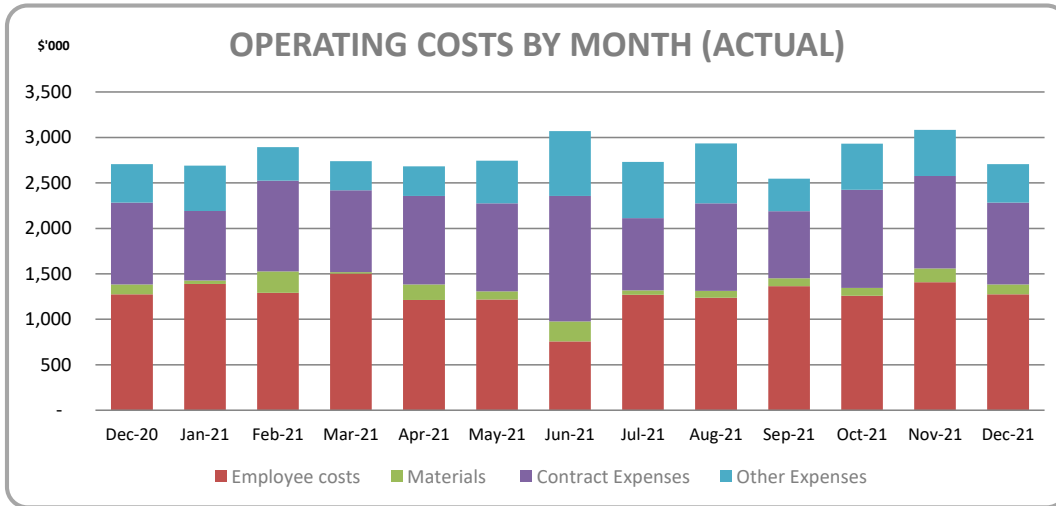


City of
**Norwood
Payneham
& St Peters**

CITY OF NORWOOD PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS

Financial Performance for the period ended 31 December 2021					
LYTD Actual		YTD Actual	YTD Revised	Var	Var %
\$'000		\$'000	Budget \$'000	\$'000	
	Revenue				
18,130	Rates Revenue	18,907	18,845	61	0%
844	Statutory Charges	1,163	1,092	71	6%
1,701	User Charges	1,797	1,913	(116)	(6%)
1,096	Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	1,551	1,503	48	3%
12	Investment Income	10	55	(45)	(82%)
441	Other	336	245	92	37%
19	Reimbursements	4	-	4	-
22,243	Total Revenue	23,768	23,653	115	0%
	Expenses				
7,870	Employee Expenses	7,902	8,465	563	7%
5,000	Contracted Services	4,957	5,031	74	1%
268	Energy	220	275	55	20%
368	Insurance	403	367	(36)	(10%)
177	Legal expense	419	420	0	0%
162	Materials	199	244	45	18%
406	Parts, Accessories and Consumables	362	432	70	16%
119	Water	194	173	(21)	(12%)
2,090	Sundry	2,170	2,272	102	4%
4,867	Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment	5,263	5,263	-	-
311	Finance Costs	276	365	89	24%
21,637	Total Expenses	22,365	23,305	940	4%
606	Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	1,404	349	1,055	302%

Summary of Net Cost of Divisions for the period				
Division	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	Var	Var %
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Chief Executive Office	(1,892)	(1,968)	75	4%
Corporate Services	(7,961)	(8,235)	274	3%
Governance and Community Affairs	(529)	(703)	174	25%
Urban Planning and Environment	(1,038)	(1,135)	98	9%
Urban Services	(6,082)	(6,455)	373	6%
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) (before Rate Revenue)	(17,503)	(18,497)	994	5%
Rate Revenue	18,907	18,845	61	0%
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	1,404	349	1,055	302%
Adopted Operating Surplus			471	
- Variances in Recurrent Operating Budget				
- Legal Cost related to The Parade & George		(270)		
- Christmas Pageant and Christmas Floats Display		48		
- Unfilled Arts Officer Position		30	(192)	
- Variances in Operating Budget				
- 2022 Tour Down Under		105		
- Carried Forward Operating Projects		(327)		
- Othe Items		13		
- Funding for Street Tree Planting		60	(149)	
First Budget Update Operating Surplus			130	



CITY OF NORWOOD PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS

Project Summary for period ended 31 December 2021

	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	Remaining Annual Budget
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating Projects			
Income			
Social Equity	(362)	362	-
Environmental Sustainability	(4)	-	56
Cultural Vitality	-	-	-
Economic Prosperity	-	-	-
Corporate Management	-	-	-
Total Income	(367)	362	56
Expenses			
Social Equity	173	591	418
Environmental Sustainability	57	237	180
Cultural Vitality	18	74	56
Economic Prosperity	36	102	66
Corporate Management	41	130	89
Total Expenses	324	1,134	810

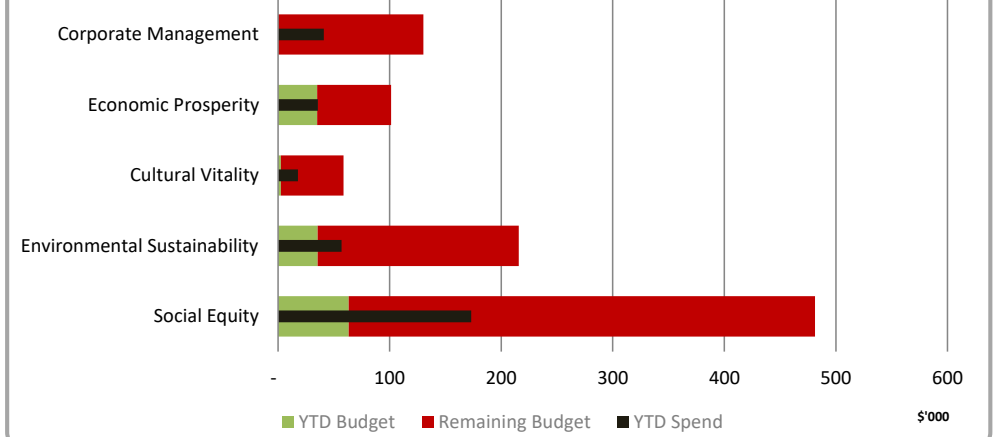
Net Cost of Operating Projects	(691)	(772)	(754)
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Capital Projects			
Income			
Social Equity	(23)	(23)	(7,581)
Environmental Sustainability	(268)	(268)	(5,584)
Cultural Vitality	-	-	(9)
Economic Prosperity	-	-	(12)
Corporate Management	-	-	(35)
Total Income	(290)	(290)	(13,220)
Expenses			
Social Equity	3,471	4,423	13,281
Environmental Sustainability	2,330	2,743	5,904
Cultural Vitality	42	9	80
Economic Prosperity	52	12	-
Corporate Management	8	35	166
Total Expenses	5,903	7,223	19,430

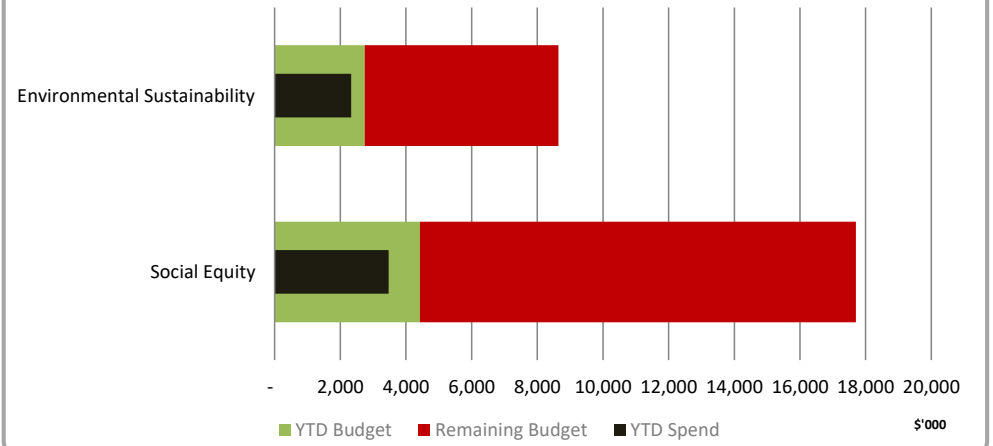
Net Cost of Capital Projects	(6,194)	(7,513)	(32,650)
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Key areas to highlight:

SERVICE INITIATIVES (inc. Carry Forwards)



NEW ASSETS & RENEWALS (inc. Carry Forwards)

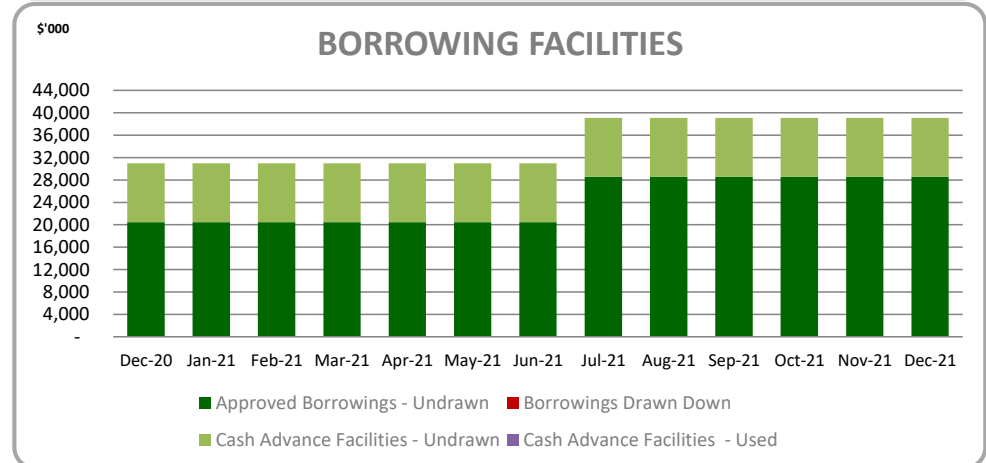
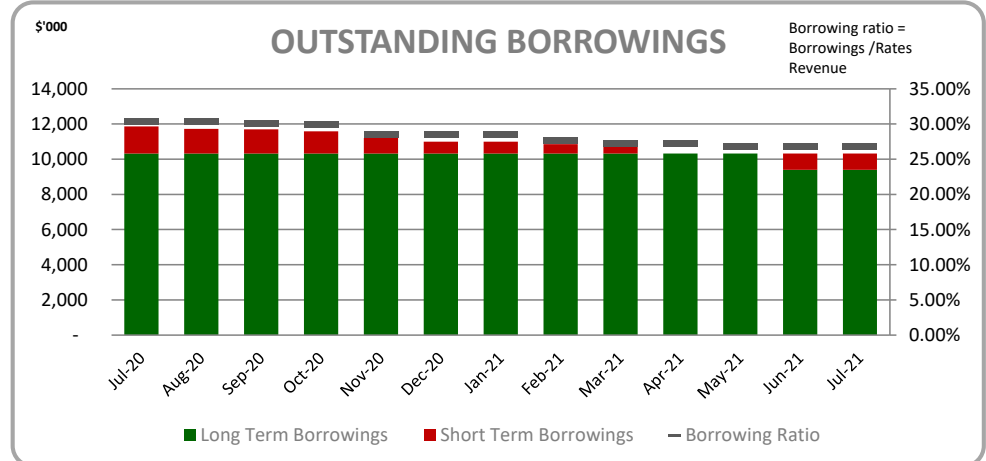
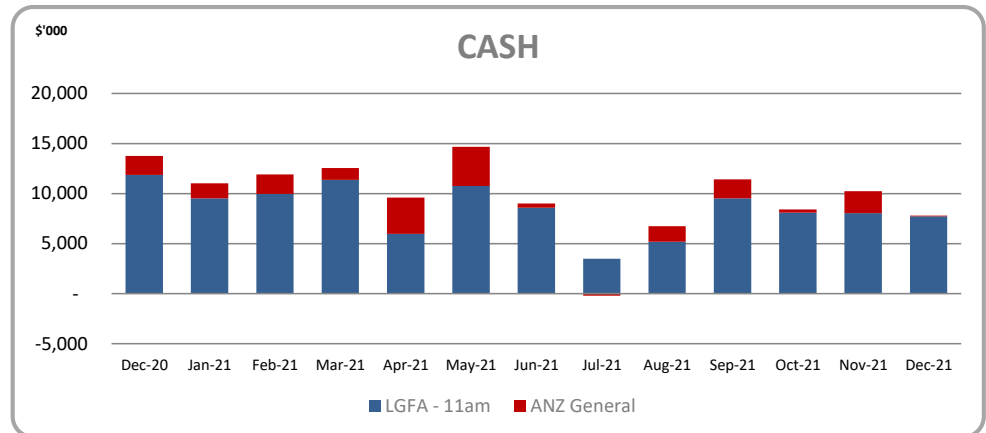


CITY OF NORWOOD PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS

Statement of Financial position as at 31 December 2021

	Dec-21	Nov-21	Movement	June 2021
	Actual	Actual		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Bank and Cash	7,807	10,235	(2,428)	7,071
Accounts receivables	19,011	21,980	(2,970)	4,152
Less : Provision for Bad Debts	(349)	(349)	-	(349)
Total Current Assets	26,470	31,867	(5,397)	10,874
Non-current Assets				
Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Investments in Joint Ventures	2,496	2,496	-	2,207
Infrastructure, Property, Plant and Equipment	496,765	495,247	1,518	510,414
Total Non-current Assets	499,261	497,743	1,518	512,621
Total Assets	525,731	529,610	(3,879)	523,495
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Trade and Other Payables	23,198	27,872	(4,674)	8,006
Borrowings	(474)	(411)	(63)	972
Provisions	1,651	1,783	(132)	3,326
Total Current Liabilities	24,376	29,244	(4,868)	12,304
Non-current Liabilities				
Borrowings	10,323	10,323	-	9,392
Provisions	2,912	2,912	-	1,328
Investments in Joint Ventures	1,348	1,348	-	1,164
Total Non-current Liabilities	14,584	14,584	-	11,884
Total Liabilities	38,959	43,828	(4,868)	24,188
NET ASSETS	486,772	485,782	989	499,306
EQUITY				
Accumulated Surplus	59,610	58,621	989	60,099
Asset Revaluation Reserves	427,162	427,162	-	439,208
TOTAL EQUITY	486,772	485,782	989	499,306

Key areas to highlight YTD :



11.4 ERA WATER 2021-2022 MID-YEAR BUDGET REVIEW

REPORT AUTHOR: General Manager, Corporate Services
GENERAL MANAGER: Chief Executive Officer
CONTACT NUMBER: 8366 4585
FILE REFERENCE: qA87866/A330052
ATTACHMENTS: A

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to present to the Council the ERA Water 2021-2022 Mid-year Budget Review for endorsement.

BACKGROUND

ERA Water is a Regional Subsidiary established pursuant to Section 43 of the *Local Government Act 1999* (the Act), for the primary purpose of implementing and managing the Waterproofing Eastern Adelaide Project (the Scheme), which involves the establishment of wetland bio-filters, aquifer recharge and recovery, pipeline installations and water storage facilities. ERA Water manages the Scheme and provides recycled stormwater to the Constituent Councils (and other customers) for the irrigation of parks and reserves. The City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters, together with the City of Burnside and the Town of Walkerville make up the Constituent Councils of ERA Water.

RELEVANT STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & POLICIES

Pursuant to Clause 5.1.6 of the Charter, ERA Water must reconsider its annual Budget in accordance with the Act at least (3) times at intervals of not less than three (3) months between 30 September and 31 May (inclusive) in the relevant Financial Year and may with the unanimous approval of the Constituent Councils amend its annual Budget for a Financial Year at any time before the year ends.

FINANCIAL AND BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

As part of the 2021-2022 Annual Budget, the Council forecast a loss from the operations of ERA Water of \$600,263. As a result of the Mid-year Budget Review, ERA Water is now forecasting an operating loss of \$667,323. The Councils share of the loss is \$222,441, an increase of \$22,354, which will be reflected in the Council's Budget forecasts as part of its Mid-Year Budget Review.

A copy of the ERA Water Mid-Year Budget Update is contained in **Attachment A**.

EXTERNAL ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

Not Applicable.

SOCIAL ISSUES

Not Applicable.

CULTURAL ISSUES

Not Applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

ERA Water was established to deliver the Waterproofing Eastern Adelaide Project which involved the establishment of wetlands, aquifer recharge and recovery facilities, pipeline installations and water storage facilities. The objective of the Project is to allow for the capture, treatment, storage and delivery of stormwater for irrigation purposes to reduce the reliance on mains water for irrigation in the greater Adelaide region.

RESOURCE ISSUES

Not Applicable.

RISK MANAGEMENT

As with any forward estimates, the financial forecasts are based on a set of assumption, which are made with reference to the information available at a point in time.

In preparing the Mid-year review, ERA Water has taken into account a number of external and internal influences and risk which have the potential in limiting ERA Water's ability in achieving the financial outcomes set out in the budget.

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

Not Applicable.

CONSULTATION

- **Elected Members**
Cr John Minney is a Member of the ERA Water Board and is aware of the issue.
- **Community**
Not Applicable.
- **Staff**
Not Applicable.
- **Other Agencies**
Not Applicable.

DISCUSSION

Following the Mid-year Budget Review, ERA Water is forecasting an Operating Loss of \$667,000, which is an increase of \$67,000 on the Adopted Budget, which forecast an Operating Loss of \$600,000.

The increase in the Operating loss is being driven by a reduction in the revenue target for external connections, which is now forecast to be \$60,000 (22% of the original budget). The reduction in the external sales budget is being driven by the following factors:

- inability to attract new customers in time for this irrigation season;
- constraints in the irrigation network in terms of the availability of water supply in the specific locations where additional sales opportunities exist;
- delays in the connection to new sites due to the inability to procure parts for construction of the water meters;
- operational issues associated with the Gaza Oval connection; and
- below budget water usage at Pembroke College.

The reduction in external water sales, has been offset by an increase in Constituent Council water sales budget, where it is anticipated, based on past and current water usage, that the City of Burnside will exceed its base level water allocation for this financial year. It should be noted that this is somewhat dependent on weather conditions for the remainder of the summer.

In response to the reduced income, ERA Water has reviewed its operating expenditure and has adjusted the expenditure forecast accordingly. Non-discretionary expenses have been reviewed and reduced to minimise the increase in the forecast Operating Loss.

OPTIONS

The Council can choose endorse or not endorse the ERA Water 2021-2022 Mid-year Budget Review, however, there are no specific issues or activities which present a financial or risk management issue for this Council which warrant the Council taking this course of action.

CONCLUSION

As with any financial estimates, the Mid-year Budget Review is based on a number of assumptions, which have been determined with reference to available information and knowledge at the time of undertaking the review. The increase in the forecast Operating Loss is being driven by ERA Water not being able to secure external water sales, the reasons behind this are set out in this report. In response to the reduced revenue, ERA Water has reviewed its operating expenditure to minimise the impact on the overall operating position.

COMMENTS

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION

That ERA Water be advised that pursuant to Clause 5.1 of the Charter, the Council has considered and approves the 2021-2022 Mid-year Budget Review.

Attachments – Item 11.4

Attachment A

ERA Water 2021-2022 Mid-Year Budget Review

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

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



City of
Norwood
Payneham
& St Peters

Report Title: FY2022 Budget Review 2

In accordance with the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011, ERA Water is required to provide to its Constituent Councils:

“Between 30 November and 15 March (both dates inclusive) in the relevant financial year — a report showing a revised forecast of each item shown in its budgeted financial statements for the relevant financial year compared with estimates set out in the budget presented in a manner consistent with the Model Financial Statements.”

The ERA Water Administration has reviewed YTD performance and the forecast for the remainder of the financial year and has endorsed the following changes to the budget at BR2.


The original budget for FY2022 was set in March 2021. The major changes proposed at BR2 are as follows:

- Reduction in external sales budget – caused by a multitude of factors including:
 - Inability to attract new customers in time for this irrigation season (including the Department of Education)
 - Constraints in the irrigation network in terms of the availability of water supply in the specific locations where additional sales opportunities exist.
 - Delays in the connection to Daly Oval due to the inability to get parts for construction of the water meter.
 - Operational issues in relation to the Gaza Oval connection.
 - Below budget water usage at Pembroke.
- Increase in Constituent Council sales budget – based on current run rates and water usage profile for last irrigation season, we expect Burnside will exceed their water allocation for this financial year. This will be somewhat dependent on climatic conditions for the remainder of the summer.
- Maintenance – the scheme is operating relatively well and hence there has been limited reactive maintenance required so far this financial year. There has been a recent issue with pumping equipment which will require remediation works. Budget adjustment based on expected cost to the end of the financial year.
- Other expenses – efforts have been made to reduce all other forms of non-discretionary spending.

The overall impact from this budget review is a reduction in revenue of \$173k and a reduction in expenses of \$106k producing a net reduction in forecast performance of \$67k.

Attachments:

1. Budget Review 2 P&L with commentary.
2. Modelled Financial Statement output Profit and Loss, Balance Sheet and Cashflow.

BR2 ERA Water Regional Subsidiary January 2022					
	Endorsed Budget (released April 2021)	Endorsed BR1 (no change)	Recommended BR2 Adjustment	Proposed Revised Full Year FY2022 Budget	Comments
Income					
Revenue - ERA Councils	594,336	594,336	28,237	622,573	Based on current usage rates, City of Burnside is assumed to exceed take or pay amount 10ML
Revenue - other customers	260,910	260,910	(201,286)	59,624	Revised forecast usage by reserve: Pembroke 10ML Daly Oval 5ML Gaza 10ML Total revised external demand for FY2022 is 25ML.
Other Revenue	0	0		0	
Total Income	855,246	855,246	(173,049)	682,197	
Operating Expenses					
Employment Costs					
Executive Officer	100,000	100,000		100,000	
Principal Operator	150,000	150,000	(10,000)	140,000	Budget contained provision for Principal Operator to engage additional contractor support. This provision has been removed due to current financial issues.
Customer & Admin Support	0	0		0	
Sub Total	250,000	250,000	(10,000)	240,000	
Materials, contracts & other					
Audit & Accounting	18,000	18,000	(10,000)	8,000	Adjusted to align with quoted audit fee.
Governance	16,000	16,000		16,000	
Bank Charges	500	500		500	
ICT	2,500	2,500	(2,000)	500	Not expected to incur significant additional IT expenses in FY2022.
Insurance	40,000	40,000		40,000	
Office Expenses	1,000	1,000	(500)	500	
Vehicle lease and minor equipment	0	0		0	
Professional Services	40,000	40,000		40,000	
Staff Amenities	2,500	2,500	(2,000)	500	
General	2,500	2,500		2,500	
Sub Total	123,000	123,000	(14,500)	108,500	
Operational Costs					
Maintenance					
Maintenance	110,000	110,000	(25,000)	85,000	Maintenance provision updated to account for budgeted runrate of expenditure and known new maintenance requirements.
Electricity	125,000	125,000	(30,000)	95,000	Adjusted based on current usage runrate and below budget external sales and based on new electricity rates available to ERA Water.
Licensing & Testing	15,000	15,000		15,000	
Telecoms & Scada	19,000	19,000		19,000	
Sub Total	269,000	269,000	(55,000)	214,000	
Total expenses (ex depreciation and finance)	642,000	642,000	(79,500)	562,500	
Profit / (Loss) before interest and depreciation	213,246	213,246	(93,549)	119,697	
Depreciation and Amortisation	466,534	466,534		466,534	
Finance Costs	346,975	346,975	(26,489)	320,486	Budget reflects modelled changes to finance costs based on updated LTFF.
Net Profit	(600,263)	(600,263)	(67,060)	(667,323)	

Statement of Comprehensive Income

\$	Jun-22 Budget Yr 2
All error checks	
Income	
User Charges	
Net Water Sales ERA Councils	622,573
Water Sales Other Customers	59,624
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	-
Investment Income	-
Total Income	682,197
Expenses	
Employee Costs	240,000
Materials, Contracts & Other Expenses	322,500
Depreciation & Amortisation	466,534
Finance Costs	320,486
Total Expenses	1,349,520
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(667,323)
Amounts Received Specifically for New or Upgraded Assets	-
Net Surplus / (Deficit)	(667,323)
Other Comprehensive Income	
Amounts which will not be reclassified to operating result	-
Impairment expense	-
Total Comprehensive Income	(667,323)

Balance Sheet

\$	Jun-22 Budget Yr 2
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash & cash equivalents	89,333
Trade & Other Receivables	61,495
Total Current Assets	150,828
Non-current Assets	
Financial assets	-
Infrastructure, property, plant & equipment	20,147,648
Total Non-current Assets	20,147,648
Total Assets	20,298,476
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Trade & Other Payables	217,749
Provisions	1,231
Borrowings	-
Total Current Liabilities	218,980
Non-current Liabilities	
Trade & Other Payables	-
Borrowings	15,194,502
Total Non-current Liabilities	15,194,502
Total Liabilities	15,413,482
NET ASSETS	4,884,994
Equity	
Accumulated Surplus	4,884,994
Asset Revaluation Reserves	-
TOTAL EQUITY	4,884,994
Net Debt	15,105,169

Statement of Cash Flows

\$	Jun-22 Budget
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Receipts	
Water Sales ERA Councils	546,328
Water Sales ERA Councils - Annual True-Up	-
Net Water Sales ERA Councils	546,328
Water Sales Other Customers	58,792
Other receipts	-
Investment Income	-
Payments	
Employee costs	(237,165)
Materials, contracts & other expenses	
Fixed Operating Costs	(84,256)
Operational Costs	(227,259)
Finance Payments	(160,222)
Net cash provided by (or used in) Operating Activities	(103,783)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Receipts	
Amounts Received Specifically for New Assets	-
Payments	
Expenditure on new/upgraded Assets	(52,560)
Net cash provided by (or used in) Investing Activities	(52,560)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	
Receipts	
Proceeds from Borrowings	139,470
Payments	
Repayment of borrowings	-
Net cash provided by (or used in) Financing Activities	139,470
Net Increase (Decrease) in cash held	(16,872)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	106,205
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	89,333

Section 3 – Governance & General Reports

11.5 REVIEW OF CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

REPORT AUTHOR: General Manager, Governance & Community Affairs
GENERAL MANAGER: Chief Executive Officer
CONTACT NUMBER: 8366 4549
FILE REFERENCE: qA65013
ATTACHMENTS: A

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of the report is to present information to the Council regarding the review of the Confidential Items.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with the *Local Government Act 1999* (the Act), Council (and Committee) meetings are open to the public and attendance is encouraged and welcomed.

There are, however, times where the Council (or the Committee), believes it is necessary in the broader community interest to exclude the public from the discussion of a particular matter in accordance with Section 90(3) of the Act.

The public will only be excluded when the need for confidentiality outweighs the principle of open decision making.

In addition to the above, the Act requires the Council to specify the duration of the order (ie determine a suitable period for which the item will remain confidential), and either impose a “release” date or event which will trigger the release of the item or a period after which the Council will review the order and determine if in fact the item should remain confidential.

In accordance with the Act, a review of the Council's Confidential Items as at 31 December 2021, has been undertaken. A summary of all Confidential Items is set out in the Register of Confidential Items which details the date of the order, the grounds upon which the order was made and whether or not the document has become public by virtue of the resolution.

A copy of the Register of Confidential Items is contained within **Attachment A**.

RELEVANT STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS & POLICIES

Not Applicable.

DISCUSSION

A review of the Confidential Items as at 31 December 2021 has been undertaken.

The Council's last review of the Confidential Items was conducted in September 2021 for the period ending 30 June 2021. A total of 35 items have considered by the Council in “camera” since that time and therefore, these items have been included in the Register of Confidential Items.

Four (4) items are no longer confidential by virtue of the Council's original resolution which specified a time and/or an event to trigger the release of the item. The details of these items are contained in Attachment A.

There are no items which require the Council's consideration at this time in terms of whether the Council wishes to release the item or determine that the item should remain confidential, in accordance with the Act, on the basis that the Council has determined that the confidential items as set out in Attachment A are confidential and the Council has determined by virtue of the Council's original resolution either a specified a time and/or an event to trigger the release of the items.

OPTIONS

The annual review in accordance with Section 91(9) of the Act is simply an administrative review. This does not mean that every confidentiality order needs to be re-made. The only orders that need to be remade are those where the existing order is due to expire and the documents have been assessed against the relevant ground contained in Section 90(3) and determined to be required to remain confidential.

This report, therefore, is presented to the Council for information purposes only.

CONCLUSION

The review of the Council's confidentiality orders ensures compliance with the legislative requirements as set out in Sections 90 and 91 of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

COMMENTS

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION

That the report be received and noted.

Attachments – Item 11.5

Attachment A

Review of Confidential Items

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

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



City of
**Norwood
Payneham
& St Peters**



City of
Norwood
Payneham
& St Peters

Confidential Items Register

as at 30 December 2021

Meeting & Date	Item	Subject	Grounds for Confidentiality	Outcome of Review (Retained in Confidence/Released)	Period to be Retained in Confidence	Comments	To be Released
2018							
1. Council 2/7/18	14.1	Tender Selection – Annual Pruning And Removal Of Council Trees	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2023
2. Council 2/7/18	14.2	Tender Selection Report - Capital Works Brick Paved Footpath Reconstruction 2018-2019	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2023
3. Council 6/8/18	14.1	Adoption of Confidential Minutes of the Audit Committee Meeting held on 26 February 2018 (Appointment of Auditor)	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2023
4. Council 22/8/18	3.1	Extinguishment of Easement & Re-Alignment of Stormwater Pipe – Joslin	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2023
5. Council 12/9/18	4.2	Tender Selection Report - New Clubrooms & Members Facilities at Norwood Oval - Demolition Package	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2023
6. Council 3/12/18	14.1	Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(b)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
2019							
7. Council 4/3/19	14.1	Tender – Supply and Implementation of an Electronic Document and Records Management Solution	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report confidential.	June 2024

Confidential Items Register

	Meeting & Date	Item	Subject	Grounds for Confidentiality	Outcome of Review (Retained in Confidence/Released)	Period to be Retained in Confidence	Comments	To be Released
8.	Council 17/4/19	3.1	Tender – Norwood Oval Main Works Package for the new Clubrooms & Members Facilities	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report confidential.	July 2024
9.	Council 6/5/19	14.1	East Waste Recycling Contract	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2024
10.	Council 1/7/19	14.1	Tender Selection Report – Capital Works Construction of Bluestone & Concrete Kerbing – 2019-2020	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2024
11.	Council 1/7/19	14.3	Review of 2018-2019 Confidential Items	Section 90(2) and (3)(g)	Retain in confidence	5 years		July 2024
12.	Council 5/8/19	14.1	Appointment of Independent Member to the Audit Committee	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain report and attachments in confidence	5 years	The report and attachments be kept confidential for a period not exceeding five (5) years Minutes released following the announcement of the appointment	August 2024
13.	Council 8/10/19	14.1	Establishment of the CEO's Performance Review Committee	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain report and attachments in confidence	5 years	The report and attachments be kept confidential for a period not exceeding five (5) years Minutes released following the announcement of the appointment	October 2024

Confidential Items Register

	Meeting & Date	Item	Subject	Grounds for Confidentiality	Outcome of Review (Retained in Confidence/Released)	Period to be Retained in Confidence	Comments	To be Released
14.	Council 13/11/19	3B.1	Tender Selection Report - Syd Jones Reserve Upgrade Project	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	November 2024
15.	Council 2/12/19	14.1	Tender Selection Report – Redevelopment of East Adelaide Payneham Tennis Courts 2019-2020	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	4 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2024
2020								
16.	Council 20/1/2020	14.1	East Waste	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain report and attachments in confidence	5 years	The report and attachments be kept confidential for a period not exceeding five (5) years. Minutes released following the announcement of the appointment.	January 2025
17.	Council 3/2/2020	14.1	Tender Selection Report - River Torrens Linear Park Maintenance	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	February 2025
18.	Council 3/2/2020	14.2	Tender Selection Report - Linde Reserve Apron Project	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	February 2025
19.	Council 3/2/2020	14.3	Tender Selection Report - Little Wakefield Street & Chapel Street Streetscape Projects	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	February 2025

Confidential Items Register

	Meeting & Date	Item	Subject	Grounds for Confidentiality	Outcome of Review (Retained in Confidence/Released)	Period to be Retained in Confidence	Comments	To be Released
20.	Council 3/2/2020	14.4	Tender Selection Report - Trinity Valley Stormwater Drainage Design Project	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	February 2025
21.	Council 2/3/2020	14.1	Tender Selection Report - Street and Footpath Sweeping Program	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	March 2025
22.	Council 2/3/2020	14.2	Tender Selection Report - Line Marking Services	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	March 2025
23.	Council 2/3/2020	14.3	Tender Selection Report - Beulah Road Bicycle Boulevard Project	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	March 2025
24.	Council 2/3/2020	14.4	Norwood Oval Redevelopment Project	Section 90(2) and (3)(d)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	March 2025
25.	Council 6/4/2020	14.1	Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(b)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
26.	Council 22/4/2020	3.1	Tender Selection Report – Payneham Oval Unisex Changerooms	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	March 2025
27.	Council 6/5/2020	14.1	Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(b)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
28.	Council 1/6/2020	14.1	ERA Water- Appointment of Independent Chair	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	June 2025

Confidential Items Register

	Meeting & Date	Item	Subject	Grounds for Confidentiality	Outcome of Review (Retained in Confidence/Released)	Period to be Retained in Confidence	Comments	To be Released
29.	Council 17/6/2020	4.1	Norwood Oval: Sir ET Smith Stand Structural Remediation Works	Section 90(2) and (3)(d)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	June 2025
30.	Council 6/7/2020	14.2	Tender Selection Report – Home Support Program	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2025
31.	Council 6/7/2020	14.3	ERA Water Audit Committee - Appointment of Independent Member	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2025
32.	Council 3/8/2020	14.1	Flood Mitigation Works - 27 Stannington Avenue, Heathpool	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	December 2025
33.	Council 3/8/2020	14.2	Eastern Health Authority (EHA) Audit Committee – Appointment Of Members	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2025
34.	Council 3/8/2020	14.3	Eastern Region Alliance (ERA) Water – Appointment Of Independent Chairperson	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2025
35.	Council 3/8/2020	14.4	Tender Selection Report – Road Resealing 2020-2021	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2025
36.	Council 3/8/2020	14.5	Tender Selection Report – Payneham Memorial Swimming Centre Main Pool – Stage 2 Refurbishment Project	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2025
37.	Council 3/8/2020	14.6	Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(b)	Until the matter is finalised			When the matter is finalised

Confidential Items Register

	Meeting & Date	Item	Subject	Grounds for Confidentiality	Outcome of Review (Retained in Confidence/Released)	Period to be Retained in Confidence	Comments	To be Released
38.	Council 7/9/2020	14.1	Tender Selection Report - Redevelopment of Buttery Reserve Tennis Courts	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2025
39.	Council 7/9/2020	14.2	Review of Confidential Item – Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(b)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
40.	Council 7/9/2020	14.3	Review of Confidential Item - Tender Selection Report – Redevelopment of East Adelaide Payneham Tennis Courts 2019-2020	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	4 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2024
41.	Council 6/10/2020	14.1	Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(b)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
42.	Council 6/10/2020	14.2	Trinity Gardens Bowling	Section 90(2) and (3)(d)		Until the matter is finalised	At its meeting held 6 September 2021, the Council reviewed this order and resolved to retain the matter in confidence until finalised.	When the matter is finalised
43.	Council 6/10/20	14.3	The Parade/George Street Scramble Crossing	Section 90(2) and (3)(h)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
44.	Council 2/11/20	14.1	Appointments to the Norwood Parade Precinct Committee	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	November 2025

Confidential Items Register

	Meeting & Date	Item	Subject	Grounds for Confidentiality	Outcome of Review (Retained in Confidence/Released)	Period to be Retained in Confidence	Comments	To be Released
45.	Council 11/11/20	3.1	The Parade/George Street Scramble Crossing – Legal Proceedings	Section 90(2) and (3)(h)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
46.	Council 30/11/20	3.1	Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(b)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
47.	Council 7/12/20	14.2	Tender Selection Report – Kent Town Streetscape Upgrades	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	December 2025
48.	Council 7/12/20	14.3	Tender Selection Report - Third Creek Drainage – Stage 2-B Henry Street to Bridge Road	Section 90(2) and (3)(b)	Retain in confidence	Until the project is completed and for no longer than 12 months	At its meeting held 6 September 2021, the Council reviewed this order and resolved that this matter be kept confidential until September 2026	September 2026
49.	Council 7/12/20	14.4	Eastern Region Alliance (ERA) Water – Appointment Of Independent Chairperson	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	December 2025
2021								
50.	Council 18/1/21	14.1	Langman Grove Road Reconstruction Project	Section 90(2) and (3)(d)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	January 2026
51.	Council 18/1/21	14.2	49 George Street, Norwood	Section 90(2) and (3)(d)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	January 2026
52.	Council 18/1/21	14.4	Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	5 years		January 2026

Confidential Items Register

	Meeting & Date	Item	Subject	Grounds for Confidentiality	Outcome of Review (Retained in Confidence/Released)	Period to be Retained in Confidence	Comments	To be Released
53.	Council 1/2/21	14.1	Marian Road Roundabout & Drainage Upgrade Project	Section 90(2) and (3)(b)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	February 2026
54.	Council 1/2/21	14.2	Tender Selection Report - Second Creek Outlet Gross Pollutant Trap (GPT) & River Torrens Linear Park Shared Path Upgrade Project	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	February 2026
55.	Council 1/3/21	14.1	Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	2 years		March 2023
56.	Council 1/3/21	14.2	Staff Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	12 months		March 2022
57.	Council 7/6/21	13.3	Eastern Health Authority Board of Management	Section 90(2) and (3)(d)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
58.	Council 7/6/21	14.1	Council Related Matter - 2021 Australasian Reporting Awards – City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters Annual Report 2019-2020	Section 90(2) and (3)(g)			Released by virtue of the resolution-when the public announcements were made by the ARA.	Released
59.	Council 16/6/21	3.1	Council Related Matter - 2022 Tour Down Under Expression of Interest	Section 90(2) and (3)(g)			Released by virtue of the resolution-when the public announcements were made regarding the 2021 Tour Down Under.	Released

Confidential Items Register

	Meeting & Date	Item	Subject	Grounds for Confidentiality	Outcome of Review (Retained in Confidence/Released)	Period to be Retained in Confidence	Comments	To be Released
60.	Council 5/7/21	14.1	Tender Selection Report – Construction Of Brick Paved Footpaths 2021-2022	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2026
61.	Council 5/7/21	14.2	49 George Street, Norwood	Section 90(2) and (3)(d)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute to be released when the matter is finalised. Report to be kept confidential.	When the matter is finalised. July 2026
62.	Council 5/7/21	14.3	Eastern Region Alliance (ERA) Water Board – Appointment of Independent Chairperson	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	July 2026
63.	Council 5/7/21	14.4	Questions With Notice – Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	5 years		July 2026
64.	Council 5/7/21	14.5	Eastern Region Alliance (ERA) Water – Verbal Update	Section 90(2) and (3)(b)	Retain in confidence	12 months		July 2022
65.	Council 5/7/21	14.6	East Waste – Green Waste Contract – Verbal Update	Section 90(2) and (3)(d)	Retain in confidence	12 months		July 2022
66.	Council 5/7/21	14.7	The Parade & George Street Scramble Crossing - Verbal Update	Section 90(2) and (3)(h)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
67.	Council 12/7/21	3.1	The Parade & George Street Scramble Crossing	Section 90(2) and (3)(h)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
68.	Council 2/8/21	13.1	East Waste - Verbal Update	Section 90(2) and (3)(d)	Retain in confidence	12 months		August 2022

Confidential Items Register

	Meeting & Date	Item	Subject	Grounds for Confidentiality	Outcome of Review (Retained in Confidence/Released)	Period to be Retained in Confidence	Comments	To be Released
69.	Council 2/8/21	13.2	The Parade & George Street Scramble Crossing - Verbal Update	Section 90(2) and (3)(h)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
70.	Council 2/8/21	14.1	Residual & Hard Waste Disposal Contract	Section 90(2) and (3)(d)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	August 2026
71.	Council 2/8/21	14.2	Questions with Notice - Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	5 years		August 2026
72.	Council 18/8/21	2.1	The Parade & George Street Scramble Crossing	Section 90(2) and (3)(h)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
73.	Council 6/9/21	14.1	Review of Confidential Item - Trinity Gardens Bowling Club	Section 90(2) and (3)(d)		Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
74.	Council 6/9/21	14.2	Review of Confidential Item - Third Creek Drainage Upgrade - Stage 2B Henry Street	Section 90(2) and (3)(b)	Retain in confidence	5 years		September 2026
75.	Council 6/9/21	14.3	Notice of Motion – Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(b)	Until the matter is finalised			When the matter is finalised
76.	Council 6/9/21	14.4	East Waste Kerbside Recycling Material	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	September 2026
77.	Council 27/9/21	2.1	The Parade & George Street Scramble Crossing	Section 90(2) and (3)(h)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised

Confidential Items Register

	Meeting & Date	Item	Subject	Grounds for Confidentiality	Outcome of Review (Retained in Confidence/Released)	Period to be Retained in Confidence	Comments	To be Released
78.	Council 5/10/21	13.2	East Waste - Verbal Update	Section 90(2) and (3)(d)	Retain in confidence	12 months		October 2022
79.	Council 5/10/21	14.1	Notice of Motion – Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(m)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is released for the purpose of public consultation.		
80.	Council 5/10/21	14.2	Electric Vehicle Charging Stations	Section 90(2) and (3)(d)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	October 2026
81.	Council 5/10/21	14.3	Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(h) and (i)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
82.	Council 5/10/21	14.4	CEO Contract of Employment	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	Until the Contract of Employment has been signed by the parties.		Released
83.	Council 26/10/21	2.1	Tender Selection Report - Payneham Memorial Swimming Centre Redevelopment - Design Consultants	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	October 2026
84.	Council 26/10/21	2.2	Tender Selection Report - Implementation of The Parade Masterplan And George Street Upgrade Project	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	October 2026

Confidential Items Register

	Meeting & Date	Item	Subject	Grounds for Confidentiality	Outcome of Review (Retained in Confidence/Released)	Period to be Retained in Confidence	Comments	To be Released
85.	Council 26/10/21	2.3	The Parade & George Street Scramble Crossing	Section 90(2) and (3)(h)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
86.	Council 1/11/21	14.1	Tender Selection Report - Seventh Avenue Flood Mitigation Upgrade Project - Stage 1	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	November 2026
87.	Council 1/11/21	14.2	Compulsory Acquisition of Easement for Drainage Purposes	Section 90(2) and (3)(b)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
88.	Council 6/12/21	14.1	Tender Selection Report - Seventh Avenue Flood Mitigation Upgrade Project - Stage 1	Section 90(2) and (3)(k)	Retain in confidence	5 years	Minute Released. Report to be kept confidential.	December 2026
89.	Council 6/12/21	14.2	Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(m)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is released for the purpose of public consultation.		
90.	Council 6/12/21	14.3	2022 Australia Day Award Nominations	Section 90(2) and (3)(m)	Retain in confidence	Until presentation of the Awards - 26 January 2022		Released 26 January 2022

Confidential Items Register

	Meeting & Date	Item	Subject	Grounds for Confidentiality	Outcome of Review (Retained in Confidence/Released)	Period to be Retained in Confidence	Comments	To be Released
91.	Council 6/12/21	14.4	Council Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(h)	Retain in confidence	Until either this matter is finalised or the release of the report and minutes is necessary to enable the matter to be enacted.		
92.	Council 6/12/21	14.5	East Waste	Section 90(2) and (3)(h)	Retain in confidence	Until the matter is finalised		When the matter is finalised
93.	Council 6/12/21	14.6	Staff Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	12 months		December 2022
94.	Council 6/12/21	14.7	Staff Related Matter	Section 90(2) and (3)(a)	Retain in confidence	12 months		December 2022

12. ADOPTION OF COMMITTEE MINUTES
Nil

13. OTHER BUSINESS
(Of an urgent nature only)

14. CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

14.1 TENDER SELECTION REPORT – ST PETERS STREET UPGRADE PROJECT

RECOMMENDATION 1

That pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3) of the *Local Government Act 1999* the Council orders that the public, with the exception of the Council staff present, be excluded from the meeting on the basis that the Council will receive, discuss and consider:

(b) information the disclosure of which –

- (i) could reasonably be expected to prejudice the commercial position of the Council; and
- (ii) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest;

by the disclosure of sensitive commercial and financial information and the Council is satisfied that, the principle that the meeting should be conducted in a place open to the public, has been outweighed by the need to keep the receipt/discussion/consideration of the information confidential.

RECOMMENDATION 2

Under Section 91(7) and (9) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Council orders that the report and discussion be kept confidential for a period not exceeding five (5) years and that this order be reviewed every twelve (12) months.

Under Section 91(7) and (9) of the *Local Government Act 1999* the Council orders that the minutes be kept confidential until the contract has been entered into by all parties to the contract.

14.2 TENDER SELECTION FOR THE BORTHWICK PARK CREEK IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

RECOMMENDATION 1

That pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3) of the *Local Government Act 1999* the Council orders that the public, with the exception of the Council staff present, be excluded from the meeting on the basis that the Council will receive, discuss and consider:

(b) information the disclosure of which –

- (iii) could reasonably be expected to prejudice the commercial position of the Council; and
- (iv) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest;

by the disclosure of sensitive commercial and financial information and the Council is satisfied that, the principle that the meeting should be conducted in a place open to the public, has been outweighed by the need to keep the receipt/discussion/consideration of the information confidential.

RECOMMENDATION 2

Under Section 91(7) and (9) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Council orders that the report and discussion be kept confidential for a period not exceeding five (5) years and that this order be reviewed every twelve (12) months.

Under Section 91(7) and (9) of the *Local Government Act 1999* the Council orders that the minutes be kept confidential until the contract has been entered into by all parties to the contract.

15. CLOSURE