



COUNCIL

Agenda and Reports

for the meeting on

Tuesday, 8 April 2025

at 6.00 pm

in the Council Chamber, Adelaide Town Hall

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Our Adelaide.
Bold.
Aspirational.
Innovative.

Members: The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Dr Jane Lomax-Smith (Presiding)
 Deputy Lord Mayor, Councillor Elliott
 Councillors Abrahamzadeh, Couros, Davis, Giles, Hou, Li, Martin, Noon, Dr Siebentritt
 and Snape

Agenda

Item	Pages
1. Acknowledgement of Country	
The Lord Mayor will state:	
‘Council acknowledges that we are meeting on traditional Country of the Kaurna people of the Adelaide Plains and pays respect to Elders past and present. We recognise and respect their cultural heritage, beliefs and relationship with the land. We acknowledge that they are of continuing importance to the Kaurna people living today.	
And we also extend that respect to other Aboriginal Language Groups and other First Nations who are present today.’	
2. Acknowledgement of Colonel William Light	
The Lord Mayor will state:	
‘The Council acknowledges the vision of Colonel William Light in determining the site for Adelaide and the design of the City with its six squares and surrounding belt of continuous Park Lands which is recognised on the National Heritage List as one of the greatest examples of Australia’s planning heritage.’	
3. Prayer	
The Lord Mayor will state:	
‘We pray for wisdom, courage, empathy, understanding and guidance in the decisions that we make, whilst seeking and respecting the opinions of others.’	
4. Pledge	
The Lord Mayor will state:	
‘May we in this meeting speak honestly, listen attentively, think clearly and decide wisely for the good governance of the City of Adelaide and the wellbeing of those we serve.’	
5. Memorial Silence	
The Lord Mayor will ask all present to stand in silence in memory of those who gave their lives in defence of their Country, at sea, on land and in the air.	
6. Apologies and Leave of Absence	
Nil	
7. Confirmation of Minutes - 25/3/2025	
That the Minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 25 March 2025 and the Minutes of the Special meeting held on 25 March 2025, be taken as read and be confirmed as an accurate record of proceedings.	
View public 25 March 2025 Minutes and Special 25 March 2025 Minutes .	

8.	Declaration of Conflict of Interest	
9.	Deputations	
	Granted at time of Agenda Publication – 4 April 2025	
9.1	Deputation - Jan Chorley - Australia Day Council of SA - Australia Day 2026 and beyond	
10.	Petitions	
	Nil	
	Recommendation/Advice from Committee/s	
11.	Recommendations of the City Community Services and Culture Committee - 1 April 2025	4 - 84
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13.	Reports for Council (Chief Executive Officer's Reports)	
	Nil	
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	In accordance with sections 90(2),(3) and (7) of the <i>Local Government Act 1999 (SA)</i> Council will consider whether to discuss in confidence the reports contained within section 21 and 22 of this Agenda.	
	Confidential Recommendation/Advice from Committee/s	
21.	Confidential Recommendation of the City Community Services and Culture Committee - 1 April 2025 [s 90(3) (d)]	157 - 165
22.	Confidential Recommendation of the City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee - 1 April 2025 [s 90(3) (m)]	166 - 205
23.	Closure	

Recommendations of the City Community Services and Culture Committee – 1 April 2025

Strategic Alignment – Our Corporation

Public

Tuesday, 8 April 2025
Council

Program Contact:
Rebecca Hayes, Associate
Director Governance and
Strategy

Approving Officer:
Anthony Spartalis, Chief
Operating Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City Community Services and Culture Committee considered the following Item at its meeting held on 1 April 2025 and resolved to present to Council the following recommendations for Council determination:

- Item 7.1 – Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation Review
- Item 7.2 - Draft Cultural Policy 2025-2036 and Consultation Summary

RECOMMENDATION

1. **Recommendation 1 – Item 7.1 - Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation Review**

THAT COUNCIL

1. Notes the Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation Evaluation report as contained in Attachment A to Item 7.1 on the Agenda for the meeting of the Community Services and Culture Committee held on 1 April 2025.
2. Authorises the Chief Executive Officer, or delegate, to prepare and submit an application to the State Government to extend the current arrangements for the Adelaide Park Lands Dry Areas 1 (8pm on each day to 11am on the following day) and Area 2 (continuous) for a further three years until 22 June 2028.
3. Authorises the Chief Executive Officer, or delegate, to request that the State Government work with the Administration to prioritise the development of a plan for implementing the recommended actions as contained in the Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation Evaluation commencing in 2025/26.

2. **Recommendation 2 – Item 7.2 - Draft Cultural Policy 2025-2036 and Consultation Summary**

THAT COUNCIL

1. Endorses the draft Cultural Policy 2025-2036 for public consultation contained in Attachment A to Item 7.2 on the Agenda for the meeting of the City Community Services and Culture Committee held on 1 April 2025.
2. Notes the consultation summary and feedback contained in Attachment B to Item 7.2 on the Agenda for the meeting of the City Community Services and Culture Committee held on 1 April 2025.

DISCUSSION

1. The City Community Services and Culture Committee met on Tuesday 1 April 2025. The Agenda with reports for the meeting can be viewed [here](#).
2. Where the resolution of the Committee differs from the recommendation published in the Committee agenda, the Committee's recommendation to the Council is listed first with the original recommendation provided in grey and italics.
3. The following matters were the subject of deliberation.

3.1. Item 7.1 - Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation Review

THAT THE CITY COMMUNITY SERVICES AND CULTURE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS TO COUNCIL

THAT COUNCIL

1. Notes the Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation Evaluation report as contained in Attachment A to Item 7.1 on the Agenda for the meeting of the Community Services and Culture Committee held on 1 April 2025.
2. Authorises the Chief Executive Officer, or delegate, to prepare and submit an application to the State Government to extend the current arrangements for the Adelaide Park Lands Dry Areas 1 (8pm on each day to 11am on the following day) and Area 2 (continuous) for a further three years until 22 June 2028.
3. Authorises the Chief Executive Officer, or delegate, to request that the State Government work with the Administration to prioritise the development of a plan for implementing the recommended actions as contained in the Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation Evaluation commencing in 2025/26.

For ease, Attachment A relating to Recommendation 1, Item 7.1, has been included at the end of this recommendation report.

3.2. Item 7.2 - Draft Cultural Policy 2025-2036 and Consultation Summary

THAT THE CITY COMMUNITY SERVICES AND CULTURE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS TO COUNCIL

THAT COUNCIL

1. Endorses the draft Cultural Policy 2025-2036 for public consultation contained in Attachment A to Item 7.2 on the Agenda for the meeting of the City Community Services and Culture Committee held on 1 April 2025.
2. Notes the consultation summary and feedback contained in Attachment B to Item 7.2 on the Agenda for the meeting of the City Community Services and Culture Committee held on 1 April 2025.

For ease, Attachments A and B relating to Recommendation 2, Item 7.2, have been included at the end of this recommendation report.

DATA AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Link 1 – City Community Services and Culture Committee Agenda

ATTACHMENTS

- END OF REPORT -

URBIS

ADELAIDE PARK LANDS DRY AREA REGULATION EVALUATION

Final Report

Prepared for
CITY OF ADELAIDE
21 March 2025

URBIS STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS REPORT WERE:

Director	Christina Bagot
Senior Consultant	Greta Newman, Madeleine Ridgeway & Shannay Holmes (Cox Inall Ridgeway)
Consultant	Olivia Geehan
Project Code	P0056199
Report Number	Final



Acknowledgement of Country

Urbis acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the lands we operate on.

We recognise that First Nations sovereignty was never ceded and respect First Nations peoples continuing connection to these lands, waterways and ecosystems for over 60,000 years.

We pay our respects to First Nations Elders, past and present.

The river is the symbol of the Dreaming and the journey of life. The circles and lines represent people meeting and connections across time and space. When we are working in different places, we can still be connected and work towards the same goal.

Title: Sacred River Dreaming
Artist Hayley Pigram
Darug Nation
Sydney, NSW

All information supplied to Urbis in order to conduct this research has been treated in the strictest confidence. It shall only be used in this context and shall not be made available to third parties without client authorisation. Confidential information has been stored securely and data provided by respondents, as well as their identity, has been treated in the strictest confidence and all assurance given to respondents have been and shall be fulfilled.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Meaning
ACCO	Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation
APY Lands	Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara
CoA	The City of Adelaide
CIR	Cox Inall Ridgeway
DASSA	Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia
DHS	Department of Human Services
MAP	Mobile Assistance Patrol
The Regulation	Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation
SA	South Australia
SAAS	South Australian Ambulance Service
SACAD	South Australian Computer Aided Dispatch
SAPP	Supervised Alcohol Provision Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Regulation

The Adelaide Park Lands (the Park Lands) are a network of 29 parks and six city squares that enclose and separate the City of Adelaide (CoA) from its suburbs. The Park Lands include a diverse range of open spaces, landscapes, community buildings, play spaces, facilities and businesses for people living in and visiting Adelaide to enjoy.

In 2014, the Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation ('the Regulation') was established as a trial to address the impacts of alcohol-related behaviour in the Park Lands for the local community. The Regulation makes it illegal to consume alcohol or carry an open liquor container in designated Dry Areas without a permit,¹ and are in place to help CoA to manage the use of the Park Lands and provide safe and accessible spaces for all community members.

Since 2014, the Regulation has been subject to three reviews and extended on multiple occasions. The designated Dry Areas are:

- Adelaide Park Lands Area 1, which has been in place since 2014, is in effect from 8.00pm to 11.00am the following day, seven days per week, covering most of the Adelaide Park Lands.
- Adelaide Park Lands Area 2, which was introduced in 2021 (City Community Services and Culture Committee, 2023) and covers Blue Gum Park/Kurangga (Park 20) and Veale Park/Walya Yarta (Park 21), is in effect for 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Alcohol consumption in the Park Lands

Alcohol consumption in the Park Lands by different groups is driven by a range of social, cultural and economic factors. For young people and people experiencing homelessness or sleeping rough, the relative accessibility and openness of the Park Lands make it a convenient location for individuals who may not have access to private spaces in which to consume alcohol. For many Aboriginal people, including those visiting from rural and remote communities, the Parks Lands provide a gathering place for socialising, cultural connection, camping and community bonding. The consumption of alcohol in the Park Lands by Aboriginal rural and remote visitors must be understood through a historical lens. It is well established within the literature that policies and practices stemming from colonisation have ongoing impacts on patterns of alcohol consumption amongst Aboriginal people and on related police interactions.

¹ Those wishing to consume alcohol during the times that an area is designated as a dry area, including as part of an event, must apply for a liquor licence through the State Government Consumer and Business Services.

THE EVALUATION

Aims

Urbis was engaged by CoA to conduct an independent evaluation of the Regulation. The purpose of the evaluation was to understand the effectiveness and impact of the Regulation, and to provide recommendations about its continuation and potential alternative measures that support outcomes for all community members and stakeholders. The evaluation aimed to assess:

- Implementation of the Regulation, including the strategies used in the implementation, the effectiveness of these strategies, the appropriateness of the Dry Area time span and the barriers and enablers to successful implementation.
- Effectiveness of the Regulation in reducing alcohol-related crime and harm and improving public amenity.
- Impact of the Regulation on a range of target groups, including South Australia (SA) Police, residents, traders, local health and community workers, SA Government service providers, marginalised groups and CoA staff working in the Adelaide Park Lands.
- The service landscape delivered by SA Government and social service organisations in response to the Dry Areas.

Approach

The evaluation was conducted from October 2024 to February 2025. The methodology included the collection and analysis of primary and secondary data. The findings are informed by:

- Analysis of documentation and data relating to the Regulation (including previous consultation reports and first responder data).
- A desktop scan to map the service landscape in response to Dry Areas.
- Resident feedback as part of the CoA YourSAy consultation conducted September – October 2023.
- Targeted engagement with key stakeholders.

Given the recent 2023 engagement with residents, another CoA engagement poll was not conducted. The 2023 and 2020 consultation feedback from residents, including a resident requested follow-up conversation, was included as part of the analysis.

Interviews were conducted with 26 stakeholders, including those from Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs), CoA, community organisations, the SA government, SA Police, and traders. Two interviews were conducted with lived experience participants.

Key project limitations included limited quantitative data available to triangulate and assess the effectiveness of the Regulation, and the small number of lived experience conversations conducted due to the time of year impacting participation (predominantly organised through service providers) and the transient nature of some participants.

KEY FINDINGS

Evaluation domain	Key findings
Implementation of the Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall, the Regulation has been implemented well. Stakeholders agreed on clear roles and good public awareness of the Regulation, though some groups, such as young people and visitors, may be less knowledgeable about specific bans. While feedback opportunities were appreciated, decision-making processes regarding the Area 2 24/7 ban – and the underpinning rationale – were sometimes unclear. ▪ The Regulation is viewed as a 'tool' for intervening and reducing alcohol-related crime and harm in the Park Lands. Stakeholders saw the Regulation as important for reducing alcohol-related crime and maintaining public safety. The enforcement approach adopted by SA Police was generally considered appropriate. There was some concern about the effectiveness of tipping out alcohol as an intervention measure given individuals can easily refill their alcohol containers. ▪ SA Police's approach, inter-agency collaboration and culturally safe gathering places all support the implementation of the Regulation. Enablers for successfully implementing the Regulation include the approach of SA Police; inter-agency collaboration and having culturally safe gathering places. ▪ Two potential barriers to the effective implementation of the Regulation are appropriate service support and community member awareness of the Regulation. ▪ There are mixed views about the appropriateness of the Dry Area time span to meet the Dry Area objectives. Most people interviewed preferred the 8pm to 11am ban as a balanced approach.

Evaluation domain	Key findings
Effectiveness of the Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is insufficient quantitative data available to demonstrate the efficacy of the Regulation. Inconsistent data collection and sharing by first responders since 2014 have made it difficult to assess the Regulation's effectiveness. As a result, stakeholders have had to rely on limited and anecdotal evidence. ▪ There are mixed views about the extent to which the Regulation helps to reduce alcohol-related crime and harm and improve public amenity. Some stakeholders noted a reduction in alcohol-related crime and harm, while others doubted the Regulation's impact, and most agreed improvements in public amenity were likely due to the relocation of groups to other areas within Adelaide. ▪ The Regulation alone is insufficient to reduce alcohol-related crime and harm in the Park Lands. Stakeholders agreed alcohol-related crime and harm in the Park Lands will persist until the underlying drivers relating to substance use, health, housing, and employment were addressed. ▪ The ability to responsibly consume alcohol in the Adelaide Park Lands is viewed as important for upholding the personal rights of community members.
Impact of the Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is concern among some stakeholders that the Regulation disproportionately impacts marginalised communities, including people experiencing homelessness and those from remote communities. ▪ Most stakeholders agree the removal of the Regulation without service reform could have a detrimental impact on the health of individuals and the experience of the broader community. The role of the Regulation to intervene and deescalate problematic drinking was emphasised and valued. ▪ The Regulation provides an increased sense of safety for some stakeholders, including traders, CoA workers and residents, who believe the Regulation enhances safety for workers and users of the Park Lands by allowing SA Police to manage alcohol consumption and mitigate behaviours that impact public perception of safety.

Evaluation domain	Key findings
Service landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are a range of specialist services to support people experiencing problems with alcohol and drug use in the CoA local government area. Over 20 services were identified providing a range of health, alcohol and other drug, housing, sobering up support and Aboriginal specific care. ▪ Challenges can be experienced by people seeking to access appropriate services and supports for their needs. This includes people with complex needs and Aboriginal rural and remote visitors to the Park Lands that require specialised supports and services that are in language and culturally safe. ▪ The Regulation relies on resourcing for services to meet demand in response to the Park Lands Dry Areas. The service response after hours tends to be less person centred, trauma informed, and culturally safe. ▪ Future approaches should provide culturally safe, wrap-around support and a service response would involve better access to alcohol and other drug services and supports, housing and safe spaces, and services that operate after hours.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on evaluation findings, there are nine recommended actions to strengthen the response to alcohol-related incidents in the Park Lands. The table overleaf sets out the recommended actions across four themes, the rationale for each action, lead organisation and potential partners, and proposed timing for implementation. The themes are:

- Regulation continuation.
- Strengthen Regulation implementation.
- Decision-making informed by robust data and evaluation.
- Early intervention strategies to address the underlying drivers of alcohol consumption and to support better outcomes.

The recommended actions acknowledge the complex drivers of problematic alcohol consumption in the Park Lands and the need for a multiagency, partnership approach to implement meaningful change. The actions have been developed as a suite of complementary and reinforcing strategies, with a strong rationale for implementing all recommendations concurrently.

Table 1 – Recommended actions

Recommended actions	Rationale	Roles and responsibilities	Timing
Regulation continuation			
1. Extend the current Regulation for a further three years.	<p>The Regulation is generally supported as a useful tool for intervening to reduce alcohol-related harm and to promote public safety.</p> <p>Extending the Regulation for a further three years will provide sufficient time for the development and implementation of a robust Data Strategy (see recommended action 6). Any decision to extend the Regulation beyond this should be based on a thorough evaluation (see recommended action 7).</p>	Lead: Minister for Small and Family Business, Consumer and Business Affairs, and Arts/Consumer and Business Services	2025-2026
2. Assess lifting the 24/7 ban in Area 2 (Parks 20 and 21) to be consistent with the restrictions in Area 1 (8pm to 11am), once the data collection methods are well established (see recommendation 6 below).	A number of stakeholders including local residents have questioned the rationale of the 24/7 ban in Area 2. Any changes to the Regulation should be supported by robust data collection arrangements to ensure effective tracking of the impact and efficacy of the change and to provide an evidence base to inform decision making.	Lead: Minister for Small and Family Business, Consumer and Business Affairs, and Arts/Consumer and Business Services	After data collection process is established by SA Government and operational
Strengthen implementation regulation			
3. Develop and implement clear guidelines and protocols for the enforcement of the Regulation to ensure consistency and minimise biases.	Responses by SA Police to alcohol-related incidents in the Park Lands may vary depending upon the officer attending, time of day, location and situation. A standardised protocol is important to ensure consistent implementation of the Regulation regardless of the time of day or week and will also assist to manage stakeholder expectations.	Lead: SA Police	2025-2026

Recommended actions	Rationale	Roles and responsibilities	Timing
4. Ensure that SA Police responses are person-centred, relational, and culturally safe, and that these responses are scaled as needed, including on weeknights and weekends and during times of high demand.	There is broad consensus that the relational and harm reduction focus of SA Police via Operation Paragon delivers positive outcomes for those consuming alcohol in the Park Lands and to the broader community.	Lead: SA Police Partners: ACCOs and community organisations	2025-2026
5. Develop a public awareness strategy about the Regulation and services available.	Awareness of the Regulation is believed to be mixed among people accessing the Park Lands, including young people and rural and remote visitors, particularly those new to Adelaide. A refreshed awareness strategy should include additional or updated signage throughout the Park Lands that indicates the time spans of Dry Areas. The strategy should also consider the use of Aboriginal language and include promotion of specialist services (e.g., youth services, Aboriginal-led services).	Lead: Consumer and Business Services Partners: ACCOs, CoA and community organisations	2025-2026
Decision-making informed by robust data and evaluation			
6. Develop a Data Strategy to enhance data collection arrangements and to effectively track the impact of the Regulation and other complementary strategies over time.	The current understanding of the Regulation's effectiveness is limited due to a lack of comprehensive data collection over the past ten years. While qualitative data has provided valuable insights, there is a need for more quantitative data to fully assess the efficacy of the Regulation and to inform decision-making about the effectiveness of other supporting strategies. Qualitative and quantitative data are crucial for triangulating findings	Lead: Department of Human Services (DHS) / CoA Partners: SA Police, South Australian Ambulance Service (SAAS), CoA, community	2025-2026

Recommended actions	Rationale	Roles and responsibilities	Timing
	<p>and developing a holistic understanding of the Regulation' effectiveness and impact.</p> <p>A robust Data Strategy will need to articulate purpose, scope and underlying research questions aligned to intended outcomes for different stakeholder groups to inform data collection arrangements and roles and responsibilities, including governance, and formalised data sharing arrangements between partner agencies. Future data collection of alcohol-related incidents in the Park Lands should consider the inclusion of basic demographic data of individuals, the time/date of incidents and exact geographic location. The Data Strategy should align with the broader Evaluation Framework.</p>	organisations and ACCOs	
<p>7. Conduct an evaluation of the implementation and effectiveness of the Regulation and supporting strategies, commencing at least one year before expiration.</p>	<p>The Regulation must be reviewed with due consideration of broader contextual factors and the range of supporting strategies in place. Future evaluations should be informed by improved data collection arrangements and a longer timeline to enable the conduct of stakeholder consultations including those with lived experience of the Regulation.</p> <p>Future evaluations may also consider an assessment of the economic costs and benefits of the Regulation in conjunction with a range of supporting strategies.</p>	<p>Lead: DHS / CoA</p> <p>Partners: SA Police, South Australian Ambulance Service (SAAS), CoA, community organisations and ACCOs</p>	<p>At least one year before expiration 2026-2027</p>

Recommended actions	Rationale	Roles and responsibilities	Timing
Early intervention strategies to address the underlying drivers of alcohol consumption and to support better outcomes			
<p>8. In close collaboration with community organisations and ACCOs, further investigate the design and delivery of tailored and intensive wrap-around support services to better support people who access the Park Lands experiencing challenges related to alcohol and other drugs, homelessness and chronic health and wellbeing issues. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ assertive outreach services to connect people to relevant supports and provide ongoing case management ▪ support after hours and on weekends ▪ culturally appropriate and safe services for Aboriginal rural and remote visitors including appropriate in-language services 	<p>While there are a range of alcohol and other drug, housing and health support services operating in Adelaide, they are currently under resourced to meet the needs of complex and chronic challenges of people who access the Park Lands. In particular, there is currently a lack of assertive outreach services and culturally safe and appropriate services in language.</p>	<p>Lead: DHS</p> <p>Partners: Community organisations and ACCOs</p>	<p>Commencing 2025-2026</p>

Recommended actions	Rationale	Roles and responsibilities	Timing
<p>9. Co-design, with Kurna Elders and local community, a culturally safe gathering place for Aboriginal people including Aboriginal people from rural and remote areas. The gathering place should provide facilities for visitors and facilitate connections with specialist services (see recommendation 8). The place should be run and managed by Aboriginal organisations in ongoing partnership with the Kurna community.</p>	<p>There is currently no designated culturally safe place for Aboriginal rural and remote visitors to gather in the CoA local government area. The evaluation of the Puti on Kurna Yerta, supported by stakeholder consultations, provides evidence of the benefit of an Aboriginal-run gathering space where cultural connection can be fostered and remote visitors can access a range of alcohol and other drug services, housing and specialist supports. There is an opportunity to learn from this model and further promote connection to culture, Country and community which are well-established protective factors for Aboriginal communities.</p>	<p>Lead: DHS</p> <p>Partners: CoA, Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia (DASSA) and ACCOs</p>	<p>Commencing 2025-2026</p>

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbis was engaged by the City of Adelaide (CoA) to conduct an independent evaluation of the Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation (the Regulation).

This document is the report for the evaluation. It is structured as follows:

- **Section 1: Introduction** provides an overview of the background and context for the Regulation and this evaluation.
- **Section 2: The evaluation** details the purpose, scope, data sources informing this report and the research limitations.
- **Section 3: Implementation** explores the effectiveness of strategies used to implement the Regulation and the appropriateness of the Dry Area time span.
- **Section 4: Effectiveness** explores the extent to which the Regulation helps to reduce alcohol-related crime and harm and improve public amenity.
- **Section 5: Impact** explores the impact of the Regulation on a range of target groups who interact with the Park Lands.
- **Section 6: Service landscape** explores the services and supports available for people impacted by the Regulation, including gaps in service provision.
- **Section 7: Conclusion and recommendations** provides a summary of evaluation findings and recommendations for implementation of the Regulation.

1.1. THE ADELAIDE PARK LAND DRY AREA REGULATION

Context

THE ADELAIDE PARK LANDS

The Adelaide Park Lands (the Park Lands) are a network of parks which enclose and separate the City of Adelaide from the suburbs, comprising 29 individual parks and six city squares (City of Adelaide, n.d.-a). The *Adelaide Park Lands Management Strategy: Towards 2036* describes the significance of the Park Lands in creating a healthy, respectful and vibrant lifestyle for Adelaide and South Australia (SA), by providing connections to nature and offering places for people to participate in events, cultural experiences, sporting and recreational activities (City of Adelaide, n.d.-a).

The Park Lands include a diverse range of open spaces, landscapes, community buildings, play spaces, facilities and businesses (including hospitality venues) designed to support the diverse needs of community members and visitors. The Park Lands are used by a variety of groups, spanning sports and recreation groups, schools, local residents, tourists, Aboriginal people (including those visiting from rural and remote communities) and people experiencing homelessness (City of Adelaide, 2014; City of Adelaide, 2023a).

DRY AREAS

Alcohol-free zones or dry areas prohibit the consumption and possession of alcohol in designated public spaces. Dry areas aim to curb anti-social behaviour and other alcohol-related issues in places such as reserves, shopping precincts, car parks and beaches (Government of South Australia, 2014).

Dry areas are often focused on geographic areas where public drinking is linked to complex social issues, such as social displacement and marginalisation, homelessness, health, mental health, community safety and cultural factors (Department of Health, 2019). The Adelaide city streets and squares have been permanent (24/7) dry areas since 2001 (City Community Services and Culture Committee, 2023).

THE REGULATION

The Regulation has been in place since 2014, when it was established as a trial to address the impacts of alcohol-related behaviour in the Park Lands for the local community (City of Adelaide on 24/06/2014 City Wide Dry Area Review, 2014). The 2014 Regulation restricted possession or consumption of alcohol between 8.00pm to 11.00am daily across the Park Lands. On 20 December 2019, a trial 24/7 alcohol ban was introduced in two southern parks: Blue Gum Park/Kurangga (Park 20) and Veale Park/Walya Yarta (Park 21) for three months. This was then extended for a further 28 days to expire on 17 April 2020 (City of Adelaide, 2020).

In 2021 a review was completed to extend the Regulation for a further two years to 2023 (City of Adelaide, n.d.-b). In 2023, Council endorsed an application to the SA Government to extend the Regulation to June 2025. As shown in Figure 1, the specific Regulation currently in place is:

- Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area 1, which has been in place since 2014, is in effect from 8.00pm to 11.00am the following day, seven days per week, covering most of the Adelaide Park Lands.
- Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area 2, which was introduced in 2021 (City Community Services and Culture Committee, 2023) and covers Blue Gum Park/Kurangga (Park 20) and Veale Park/Walya Yarta (Park 21), is in effect for 24 hours a day, seven days a week (City of Adelaide, n.d.-b).²

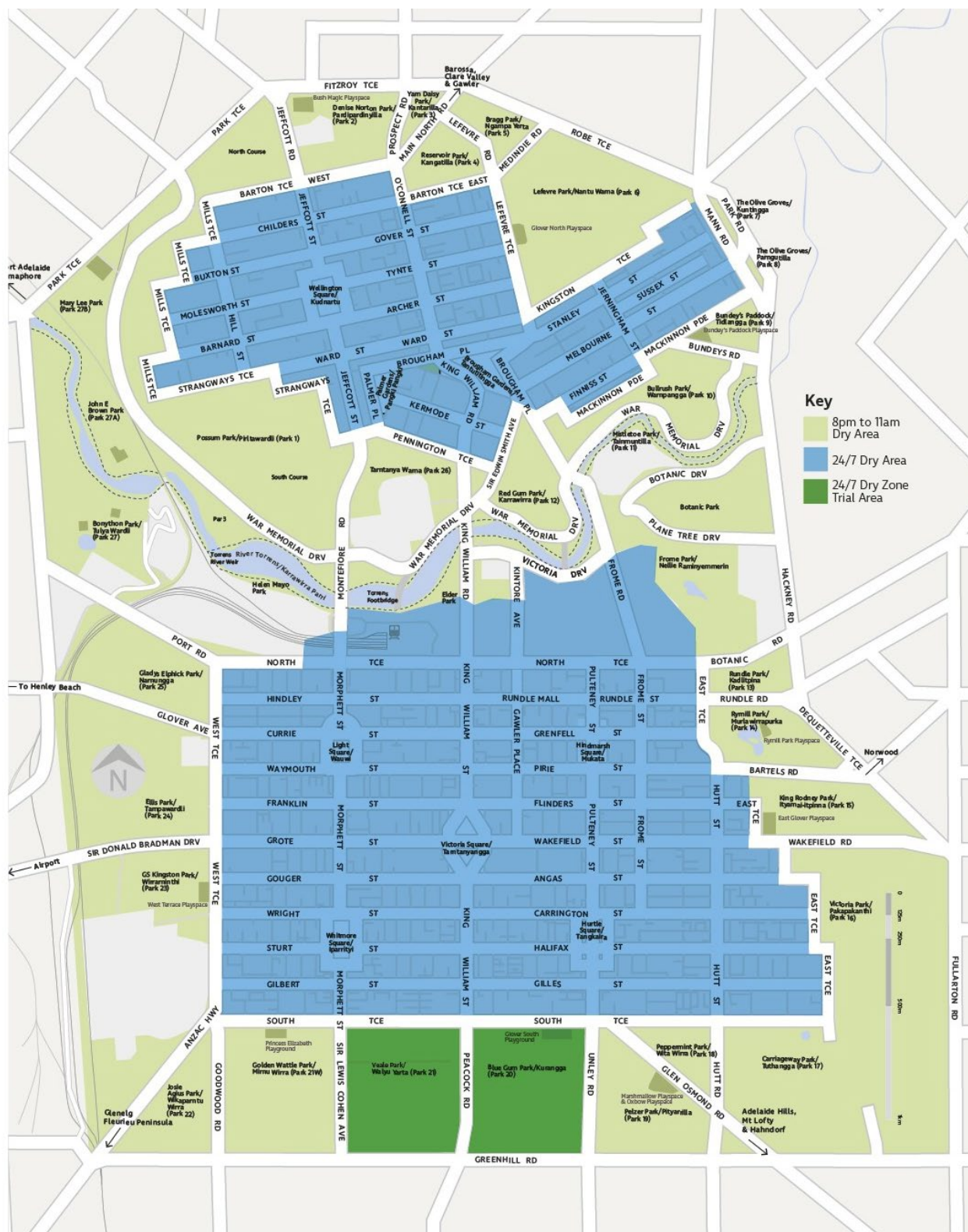
The purpose of the Regulation is to curb alcohol-related problems in the Park Lands. The Regulation helps CoA to manage the use of the Park Lands and provide safe and accessible spaces for recreation and activities such as walking, running, quiet contemplation, picnicking and gathering socially (City of Adelaide, 2023a).

The Regulation makes it illegal to consume alcohol or carry an open liquor container in a designated public space. Those wishing to consume alcohol during the times that an area is designated as a Dry Area, including as part of an event, can apply for a liquor licence through the State Government Consumer and Business Services (City of Adelaide, n.d.-b).

SA Police are responsible for monitoring and enforcing the Dry Areas. Anyone who has or drinks alcohol in a Dry Area can be fined up to \$1,250 or be given an on-the-spot fine of \$160 (SA Government, 2025). SA Police have the option to tip out open alcohol containers and issue a warning rather than a fine (City Community Services and Culture Committee, 2023).

² The Regulation apply only to the individual parks within the Park Lands, and not to the city squares, which are permanent dry areas.

Figure 1 – Adelaide Park Lands Dry Areas



Source: CoA

Drivers of alcohol consumption in the Park Lands

The drivers of alcohol consumption in the Park Lands by different groups vary widely and are influenced by a range of social, cultural and economic factors. For some, the Park Lands offer open spaces to enjoy a drink with friends or family, like a picnic or social outing.

For community members such as young people and people experiencing homelessness or sleeping rough, the relative accessibility and openness of the Park Lands make it a convenient location for individuals who may not have access to private spaces in which to consume alcohol. For many Aboriginal people, including those visiting from rural and remote communities, the Park Lands provide a gathering place for socialising, cultural connection, camping and community bonding. This is discussed further below.

Understanding Park Lands usage by rural and remote visitors

Aboriginal people travel from rural and remote communities primarily in SA and the Northern Territory to Adelaide for a variety of reasons, including access to services (e.g., specialist health services and hospitals), to move away from high temperatures and policy restrictions in their home communities (such as alcohol restrictions and income management), and for family, cultural and community obligations (City of Adelaide, 2020). For many visitors, a lack of access to accommodation and housing contributes to sleeping rough/camping in the Park Lands (as well as for other people experiencing homelessness). Distinct from the typical understanding of rough sleeping in homelessness discourse, socialising and camping in parks for Aboriginal visitors and community members is additionally informed by cultural connections to camps and to the land (Tually et al., 2022).

The consumption of alcohol in the Park Lands by this group must be understood through a historical lens. It is well established within the literature that policies and practices stemming from colonisation have ongoing impacts on patterns of alcohol consumption amongst Aboriginal people and on related police interactions. For example, the exchange of alcohol for labour in the early colonial period and laws that banned Aboriginal people from public spaces led to practices of rapid and excessive drinking, which is understood to have influenced current drinking patterns (d'Abbs & Hewlett, 2023; Gray et al., 2018). The impact of intergenerational trauma on addictive behaviours is also emphasised within the literature (d'Abbs & Hewlett, 2023; Gray et al., 2018). While this history is not the sole cause of harmful alcohol use among Aboriginal people, it illustrates some of the entrenched drivers contributing to harmful drinking behaviours.

The history of policing in Australia is also essential to understanding how the Regulation is perceived and enforced. Policing has been a significant instrument of colonisation and historically the relationship between police and Aboriginal people has been one of tension, violence and control (Nettelbeck & Ryan, 2018). This fraught relationship stems from a legacy of discrimination, including the enforcement of policies that displaced Aboriginal people from their lands, placed legal restrictions on their movement between regions and otherwise prohibited their participation from aspects of public life (Dockery & Colquhoun, 2012). These actions fostered a pervasive mistrust of law enforcement within Aboriginal communities that provides important context for understanding contemporary interactions between police and Aboriginal people and how the Regulation is perceived by Aboriginal communities, who may view them as extensions of historical oppression rather than protective measures.

Community and stakeholder views on the Regulation

Several rounds of consultation conducted by CoA have demonstrated the polarity of views held by community and stakeholders regarding the Regulation since it was introduced. Consultation undertaken in 2014 found that continuation of the city-wide Dry Area (beginning 2001 and expiring 2014, and excluding the Park Lands) was supported by many community

members, but its extension into the Park Lands was opposed by social services and Aboriginal representatives (City of Adelaide on 24/06/2014 City Wide Dry Area Review, 2014). Consultation undertaken in 2023 to inform the future of the Regulation found equally mixed responses both supporting or opposing continuation and showing varying preferences for potential timelines for continuation (City of Adelaide, 2023a).

A key theme that arose from the 2023 consultation was that the Regulation is not an adequate solution to alcohol-related anti-social behaviour in the Adelaide Park Lands. Those who participated in the consultation described the need for long-term solutions to support the complex social needs of vulnerable people occupying the Park Lands, such as culturally appropriate preventative measures and holistic wrap-around support services. Some respondents also felt the Regulation disproportionately impacted vulnerable groups without access to housing, primarily Aboriginal people visiting from rural and remote communities and people experiencing homelessness.

Strategies to minimise negative impacts of the Regulation

In recognition of these concerns, strategies have been undertaken to minimise the negative impacts of the Regulation as a punitive response, including the provision of services and supports to these groups. The cross-government Safety and Wellbeing Taskforce was established in 2021 by the SA Government to provide culturally safe support to those Aboriginal visitors coming to the Park Lands from remote communities. The role of the Taskforce, as set out in its Terms of Reference, is to be the lead mechanism and accountable body to develop strategies and sustainable, place-based responses that ensure the safety and wellbeing of remote Aboriginal visitors (and those around them) in Adelaide and other regional centres.

In response to a surge in visitors due to COVID-19 restrictions, the Taskforce established Puti on Kurna Yerta (Bush in the City), a temporary multi-agency service hub in the southern Park Lands which operated from October to December 2021. In 2023, following the success of Puti on Kurna Yerta and in response to significant unmet need, Safer Place to Gather, a temporary services hub, was established in Kingston Park / Wirrarninthe (Park 23). It is operated by the Department of Human Services (City of Adelaide, n.d.-c).

1.2. EVALUATION DRIVERS

While the Regulation has been in operation for ten years, its effectiveness is not well understood. The SA Government and CoA have committed to monitoring and evaluating the Regulation to understand its implementation, effectiveness and impact on a range of stakeholders including potentially vulnerable groups such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people experiencing homelessness and rough sleeping, young people aged 18 to 25 years, SA Police, residents, traders, local health and community works and CoA staff.

In November 2024, CoA engaged Urbis to undertake an independent evaluation of the Regulation. Urbis partnered with Indigenous social change agency, Cox Inall Ridgeway (CIR), to develop the research instruments and communications collateral for the Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation (ACCO) and lived experience consultations. CIR provided input into analysis and reporting to ensure the cultural relevance of findings and recommendations.

2. THE EVALUATION

2.1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of the evaluation was to understand the effectiveness and impact of the Regulation, and to provide recommendations about its continuation and potential alternative measures that support positive outcomes for all community members and stakeholders.

The evaluation aimed to assess:

- Implementation of the Regulation (i.e., the strategies used in the implementation, the effectiveness of these strategies, the appropriateness of the Dry Area time span and the barriers and enablers to successful implementation) over at least the past 12 months. Earlier implementation will be considered as relevant.
- Effectiveness of the Regulation in reducing alcohol-related crime and harm and improving public amenity.
- Impact of the Regulation on a range of target groups, including SA Police, residents (based on existing information), traders associated with the Adelaide Park Lands, local health and community workers, SA Government service providers, marginalised groups including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people experiencing homelessness and rough sleeping, young people (18-25 years of age), and CoA staff working in the Adelaide Park Lands.

The evaluation also sought to understand the current wrap-around service supports delivered by SA Government and social service organisations in response to the Dry Areas.

The scope of the evaluation did not include consultation with residents as their feedback has been captured through previous CoA community engagement processes, most recently in 2023. The evaluation focused on the implementation of the Regulation over the past five years (since 2019) due to data availability, however earlier implementation was also considered as relevant.

The evaluation was undertaken over a four-month period from October 2024 to February 2025, with stakeholder consultations conducted in December 2024 and January 2025.

2.2. EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The table below sets out the evaluation questions that were used to guide the evaluation.

Table 2 – Evaluation domains and questions

Evaluation domain	Evaluation questions
Implementation Implementation of the Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation (i.e., the strategies used in the implementation, the effectiveness of these strategies, the appropriateness of the Dry Area time span and the barriers and enablers to successful implementation) over at least the past 12 months. Earlier implementation will be considered as relevant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What strategies have been used in the implementation of the Regulation? (e.g., enforcement, communications and awareness, administration, resources and training, decision making processes) What other strategies and services support the implementation of the Regulation? How well has the Regulation been implemented? What have been the barriers and enablers to successful implementation of the Regulation? How appropriate is the Dry Area time span to meet the objectives?
Effectiveness Effectiveness of the Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation in reducing alcohol-related crime and harm and improving public amenity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent does the Regulation help to reduce alcohol-related crime and harm? To what extent does the Regulation help to improve public amenity?
Impact Impact of the Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation on a range of target groups, including SA Police, residents, traders, community organisations, SA Government service providers, marginalised groups and CoA staff working in the Adelaide Park Lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the impact (positive and negative) of the Regulation on the target groups? To what extent does the Regulation address and balance the perspectives of different groups? Are there any unintended consequences from the Regulation? What would be the impact of removing the Regulation for the different target groups? If the Regulation is removed, what alternatives are there? Do the benefits of implementing the Regulation outweigh the associated costs?
Service landscape Available wrap-around service supports delivered by SA Government and social service organisations in response to the Dry Areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the current service and support landscape for people experiencing problems with alcohol or drug use in Adelaide? What additional services and supports would need to be established/expanded if the Regulation was removed?

2.3. METHODOLOGY

Overview

The evaluation was conducted from October 2024 to February 2025 over three stages:

- **Stage 1: Project inception and planning** (Oct – Nov 2024) included commencement of stakeholder recruitment by CoA, inception meeting, knowledge review, and development of a project plan (including research instruments) to guide the evaluation.
- **Stage 2: Data collection and analysis** (Nov 2024 – Jan 2025) included service system mapping, stakeholder recruitment, stakeholder interviews and secondary data analysis.
- **Stage 3: Reporting** (Jan – Feb 2025) includes data synthesis and triangulation, emerging findings workshop with CoA and development of a draft and final report.

Data sources and analysis

The data sources and analysis informing this report are described in the below table.

Table 3 – Data sources

Data source	Detail
Stakeholder interviews	<p>Urbis conducted semi-structured interviews with stakeholders whose role intersects with the Regulation. A total of 37 relevant stakeholders were identified by CoA and invited to take part in the evaluation. Of these, 26 stakeholders took part in interviews, exceeding the initial target of 25 stakeholders. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs) (n=4 staff from 2 organisations). ▪ Community organisations (n=4 staff from 4 organisations). ▪ Safety and Wellbeing Taskforce members (n=4). ▪ CoA staff working in the Park Lands (n=4) and CoA managers with a historical perspective on the Regulation (n=2). ▪ Traders operating in or near the Park Lands Area 2 ³ (n=3 traders from two businesses). ▪ SA Health (n=3 staff). ▪ SA Police (n=2 staff from 2 branches). <p>Urbis developed tailored discussion guides for each stakeholder group, with input from CIR. Depending on their role, stakeholders were asked about the implementation, effectiveness and impact of the Regulation, and the service landscape in response to the Dry Areas.</p> <p>Interviews were conducted one-on-one or in small groups and hosted online using Microsoft Teams. With consent, the interviews were electronically recorded and transcribed. Interviews were analysed using thematic and content analysis techniques.</p>

³ Traders in the Park Lands Area 1 were contacted but did not participate.

Data source	Detail
Lived experience interview transcripts	<p>CoA conducted semi-structured interviews with people with lived experience who use the Park Lands. CoA worked with ACCOs, community organisations and the SA Government to identify participants to take part in consultations. A total of 18 potential participants were identified and invited to take part in the evaluation, including people with lived experience of homelessness and people sleeping rough, young people (18 to 25 years of age) and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Of these, 2 people took part in interviews, falling short of the initial target of 6-8. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Young person (n=1). ▪ Aboriginal Elder (n=1). <p>Urbis developed the discussion guides with input from CIR. Participants were asked about their awareness of the Regulation, the impact of the Regulation, and opportunities for improvement.</p> <p>Interviews were conducted face-to-face by a CoA staff member. With consent, the interviews were electronically recorded and transcribed and the transcripts were provided to Urbis for analysis. Interviews were analysed in qualitative data analysis software NVivo using thematic and content analysis techniques.</p>
Document and data review	<p>Urbis reviewed documentation and data provided by CoA and publicly available documentation relating to the Regulation, including council reports and consultation summaries from 2014, 2020 and 2023, individual submissions from the 2023 council consultation and evaluation reports.</p> <p>The purpose of this review was to provide insight into the context and key decision points for the Regulation, and provide insight, implementation, effectiveness and impact of the Regulation. Documentation was analysed in NVivo using thematic and content analysis techniques.</p>
Service mapping	<p>Urbis conducted a desktop scan of publicly available information regarding service responses for people experiencing problems with alcohol or drug use in Adelaide, as well as any relevant documentation provided by CoA.</p> <p>Service responses were mapped against key features such as service type, target group/s, geographic area etc. The information obtained through the scan was supplemented and validated during the stakeholder consultations. Key findings from the service mapping are included in Section 6, and the full results are provided in Appendix A.</p>

Data source	Detail
First responder data	<p data-bbox="464 219 1410 371">Up-to-date first responder data was sought from SA Police and the SA Ambulance Service (SAAS) to understand the number of alcohol-related incidents in and around the Park Lands Dry Areas, and any changes over time in service demand.</p> <p data-bbox="464 394 1410 510">CoA requested SA Police data from 2019 to 2024 and was provided with data spanning January 2022 to October 2024. Data points were provided for each month and included:</p> <ul data-bbox="464 533 1410 891" style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of expiation notices issued for offences of consuming or possessing liquor in a dry area during hours of prohibition. ▪ Number of crime occurrences relative to offences associated with alcohol-related crime and anti-social behaviour. ▪ Number of police taskings relative to anti-social behaviour. ▪ Number of Public Intoxication Act detentions in which a person can be detained for the purpose of being taken to a place where someone is willing and able to care for them. <p data-bbox="464 913 1410 987">SA Police advised that while the data can be referenced, specific items cannot be reported in detail to protect confidentiality.</p> <p data-bbox="464 1010 1410 1279">CoA requested SAAS data to 2024. The organisation's 'Submission to the Review of the Adelaide City Park Lands Dry Area Regulation', which included SAAS analysis of incident data spanning 2012 to 2022, has been used to understand ambulance service demand. Data points were provided for each year (broken down by whether the incident occurred between 8:00pm to 10:59am or between 11:00am to 7:59pm) and included:</p> <ul data-bbox="464 1301 1410 1581" style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of SAAS incidents across all Park Lands each year. ▪ Number of SAAS incidents in Parks 20 and 21 each year. ▪ Number of drug and alcohol-related incidents in Park Lands each year. ▪ Number of drug and alcohol-related incidents in Parks 20 and 21 each year. <p data-bbox="464 1603 1410 1677">In February 2025, SAAS provided the following additional data to CoA:</p> <ul data-bbox="464 1700 1410 1868" style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of SAAS incidents in Parks 20 and 21W each year (2014-2024). ▪ Number of drug and alcohol-related incidents in Parks 20 and 21W each year (2016-2022). <p data-bbox="464 1890 1410 1995">Additional data provided did not include data relating to Park 21, nor did it include drug and alcohol-related incidents throughout the whole of the Park Lands.</p>

Limitations

The following limitations should be considered when reading this report:

- There was limited quantitative first responder data available to assess the effectiveness of the Regulation in reducing alcohol-related crime and harm over time. As such, findings draw on stakeholder consultations and previous stakeholder engagement conducted by CoA, and stakeholders' views on the impact and effectiveness of the implementation are largely anecdotal.
- Primary data collection was conducted within a short timeframe from November 2024 to January 2025. As a result, a small number of stakeholders were not available to take part in interviews with the evaluation team. Multiple attempts were made by CoA to increase participation of ACCOs and people with lived experience in interviews, however only a small number from these stakeholder groups took part (2 ACCOs from a target of 5, and 2 people with lived experience from a target of 6-8). Given the number of organisations and individuals who may hold views on the Regulation, findings are not representative of all relevant stakeholders.
- In some instances, stakeholders within the same organisation shared different views on the effectiveness and impact of the Regulation. This limits the ability to generalise or ascribe views to stakeholder groups or organisations.
- Service mapping was undertaken via a desktop scan of publicly available information and supplemented with stakeholder input. There was variation in the completeness and availability of information pertaining to each service. Attempts were made to gather as much information about the service landscape as possible within the timeframe, however some details could not be verified. Where information was not able to be identified, this is indicated by 'Information not available' (see Appendix A).
- As detailed in Section 1.1, the problem of alcohol-related crime and harm in the Park Lands, and the role of the Regulation in addressing this harm, must be understood not as an isolated issue but one that has arisen from and is driven by a variety of intersecting factors. This is important context for the evaluation findings.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATION

KEY FINDINGS



- **Overall, the Regulation has been implemented well.** Stakeholders agreed on clear roles and good public awareness of the Regulation, though some groups, such as young people and visitors, may be less knowledgeable about specific bans. While feedback opportunities were appreciated, decision-making processes regarding the Area 2 24/7 ban – and the underpinning rationale – were sometimes unclear.
- **The Regulation is viewed as a ‘tool’ for intervening and reducing alcohol-related crime and harm in the Park Lands.** Stakeholders saw the Regulation as important for reducing alcohol-related crime and maintaining public safety. The enforcement approach adopted by SA Police was generally considered appropriate. There was some concern about the effectiveness of tipping out alcohol as an intervention measure given individuals can easily refill their alcohol containers.
- **SA Police’s approach, inter-agency collaboration and culturally safe gathering places all support the implementation of the Regulation.** Enablers for successfully implementing the Regulation include the approach of SA Police; inter-agency collaboration and having culturally safe gathering places.
- **Two potential barriers to the effective implementation of the Regulation** are appropriate service support and community member awareness of the Regulation.
- **There are mixed views about the appropriateness of the Dry Area time span to meet the Regulation’s objectives.** Most people interviewed preferred the 8pm to 11am ban as a balanced approach.

This section addresses the following evaluation questions:

- What strategies have been used in the implementation of the Regulation? (e.g., enforcement, communications and awareness, administration, resources and training, decision making processes)
- What other strategies and services support the implementation of the Regulation?
- How well has the Regulation been implemented?
- What have been the barriers and enablers to successful implementation of the Regulation?
- How appropriate is the Dry Area time span to meet the objectives?

OVERALL, THE REGULATION HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED WELL

Stakeholders consulted for the evaluation generally agreed the Regulation has been implemented effectively. Almost all considered roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved in implementation were clearly defined, and there is good public awareness about the Regulation within the community. It was suggested, however, that some community members – including young people, tourists and rural and remote visitors – may be less aware of the specifics of the Regulation, particularly the 24/7 ban in Parks 20 and 21.

Some stakeholders from SA Government and ACCOs/community organisations reflected positively on opportunities to provide feedback and input on the Regulation, including through this evaluation and previous reviews. It was noted however, that decision-making processes and particularly the decisions to introduce and extend the 24/7 ban in Parks 20 and 21, were not always clear.

The table below summarises key strategies and stakeholder roles in the implementation of the Regulation.

Table 4 – Implementation strategies and roles

Strategy	Stakeholder roles
Decision making	<p>CoA is responsible for making informed decisions regarding the recommended continuation, amendment or removal of the Regulation based on data and community feedback.</p> <p>The SA Government is responsible for approving amendments to the Regulation requested by CoA.</p> <p>The approval process for Adelaide Park Lands Dry Areas is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council makes an application to SA Government via Consumer and Business Services. ▪ The Liquor and Gambling Commissioner reviews the application and makes a recommendation to the Minister for Consumer and Business Affairs. ▪ If approved by the Minister, Dry Areas are made public by notice in the Government Gazette.
Administration	<p>CoA is responsible for managing the administrative aspects of implementation of the Regulation, including record-keeping, reviewing the Regulation, community engagement, requesting amendments to the Regulation and coordination with other stakeholders.</p> <p>The SA Government is responsible for considering amendments to the Regulation and coordination with other stakeholders.</p>
Communications and awareness	<p>CoA is responsible for ensuring awareness of the Regulation among stakeholders and the community through online content and communications materials.</p> <p>Other organisations (including SA Government, community organisations and ACCOs) also have a role in spreading awareness of the Regulation.</p>
Enforcement	<p>SA Police is responsible for enforcing the Regulation, responding to information provided by the public, ensuring compliance and addressing breaches.</p> <p>CoA is responsible for encouraging compliance through awareness raising and reporting violations at their discretion (e.g., staff working in the Park Lands).</p>

Strategy	Stakeholder roles
Resources and training	<p>SA Police is responsible for training their officers to enforce the Regulation.</p> <p>CoA may also provide training and resources to its staff to support awareness and compliance efforts.</p> <p>Other stakeholders (including SA Government, community organisations and ACCOs) may also provide training and resources to their staff to support people impacted by the Regulation.</p>

Source: Stakeholder interviews and documentation provided by CoA

THE REGULATION IS VIEWED AS A 'TOOL' FOR INTERVENING AND REDUCING ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIME AND HARM IN THE PARK LANDS

Many stakeholders viewed the Regulation as an important tool for intervening and reducing alcohol-related crime and harm and maintaining safety in the Park Lands. The Regulation provides a clear legal framework that empowers SA Police to intervene in situations where alcohol consumption may lead to anti-social behaviour or crime. This legal basis provides officers with powers to issue expiation notices, warnings and move-on orders to individuals found in violation of the Regulation. Officers also have the authority to search individuals they suspect are in violation of the Regulation and to make arrests where there is a significant threat to public safety.

Stakeholders reported that in practice, SA Police officers rarely exercise these powers to enforce the Regulation. Instead, they use their discretion and where it is deemed necessary, they may opt to obtain the details of individuals and tip out alcohol, while also assessing their need for referral to relevant social services. It was noted that many of the individuals who routinely violate the Regulation would be unable to pay fines issued, and a more punitive approach would likely do more harm than good. This approach was viewed by most as appropriate to prevent potential escalation and the need for more intensive crisis responses.

[Police are] able to utilise [Regulation] when they want to... if you behave yourself, they tend to let things slide. – CoA stakeholder

This is reflected in data provided by SA Police spanning January 2022 to October 2024, which showed relatively low rates of enforcement in the Park Lands when compared to the wider Adelaide CBD. However, South Australian Computer Aided Dispatch (SACAD) police tasking in the Park Lands (specifically in relation to anti-social behaviour) has increased more considerably in the Park Lands than it has across the broader CBD area in the same period.

However, there were some concerns raised about the effectiveness of simply tipping out alcohol, as individuals can easily refill their containers. The use of the Regulation as a 'tool' for managing anti-social behaviour is described further in Section 5.

SA POLICE'S APPROACH, INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION AND CULTURALLY SAFE GATHERING PLACES ALL SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATION

Operation Paragon

Operation Paragon is a dedicated SA Police unit focused on addressing alcohol-related anti-social behaviour through a multi-agency approach (Government of South Australia, 2023). It helps to facilitate access to support services that address the health and welfare needs of at-risk individuals in the community (Government of South Australia, 2023). Stakeholders including ACCOs consistently praised the relational approach of Operation Paragon, with one stakeholder highlighting their commitment to being “part of the solution, not the problem” and keeping people out of custody.

Operation Paragon officers are chosen for their ability to build authentic relationships with community members and other agencies. Stakeholders provided examples of this approach, such as officers getting to know individuals in the Park Lands by name, participating in community events, building relationships with social services and making referrals. In the context of limited resourcing and a small team, Operation Paragon activities shift in response to emerging priorities, such as increasing patrols in response to rising incidents in the CBD or reallocating resources to support initiatives such as Puti on Kurna Yerta and Safer Place to Gather.

[Paragon is] strongly focused on relationship building... they're very proactive and engaging with people in a non-stigmatising way. I think [Paragon]... is a unique offering. – Community organisation stakeholder

Operation Paragon collaborates closely with various agencies, including the CoA, DHS, community organisations and ACCOs to support vulnerable people in the Park Lands. A shift in policing culture was noted by one stakeholder as moving from an enforcement-based approach to one that prioritises the wellbeing of vulnerable community members. Instead of punitive actions like fines and arrests, Operation Paragon focuses on what one stakeholder described as “*preventative measures*” such as tipping out alcohol and engaging with individuals to understand their needs and address the root causes of anti-social behaviour.

In the last 6 to 9 months, we've changed the focus [of the Paragon team] ... to collaborative stakeholder engagement rather than an enforcement focus. From a relationship point of view, it is better for Paragon to not have a high enforcement focus or to wield a big stick. It's better for them to get to get to know people, to have those ongoing relationships. – SA Police stakeholder

Inter-agency collaboration

Collaboration between agencies to support people impacted by the Regulation is an important enabler of implementation. Most stakeholders expressed goodwill and a strong commitment to work together to address complex social issues that contribute to alcohol-related harm in the Park Lands. Several stakeholders noted the establishment of the Safety and Wellbeing Taskforce has been positive in coordinating efforts to better support rural and remote visitors. The Taskforce has facilitated communication and cooperation between different agencies, enhancing the overall effectiveness of the Regulation.

Providing safer places for rural and remote visitors

Stakeholders noted the importance of providing culturally safe and welcoming places for rural and remote visitors to gather, engage in cultural activities, socialise and camp while in Adelaide. It was noted initiatives such as Puti on Kurna Yerta can help to reduce breaches of the Regulation and promote service access among potentially vulnerable visitors. This is discussed further in Section 6.

Aboriginal community have been asking for some sort of safe space within the Park Lands for as long as I've been around. – ACCO/community organisation stakeholder

SEVERAL BARRIERS IMPACT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATION

Resourcing constraints

Limited resources have constrained the ability of SA Police and support services to ensure comprehensive enforcement of the Regulation and fully address the needs of the community. Stakeholders commonly reported this led to gaps in service provision and inconsistent enforcement, undermining the overall effectiveness of the Regulation. This is discussed further in Section 5.

Even though they are intoxicated... the [Mobile Assistance Patrol (MAP) bus] couldn't pick them up because there's no capacity in the MAP [bus]. – ACCO/community organisation stakeholder

Inconsistent awareness of the Regulation

Stakeholders suggested some community members may not be fully aware of the Regulation and particularly the 24/7 alcohol ban in Parks 20 and 21. One lived experience interviewee described that they were not aware of the time spans of the Regulation and highlighted the need for additional signage.

I don't think I actually knew what the Regulation fully [was] and what areas were not dry zones... I wouldn't have told you off the top of my head and I don't think I could even recollect seeing any signs near the parks that I used to frequent. – Lived experience stakeholder

THERE ARE MIXED VIEWS ABOUT THE APPROPRIATENESS OF THE DRY AREA TIME SPAN TO MEET THE REGULATION'S OBJECTIVES

As outlined in Section 1.1, the current Regulation prohibits alcohol consumption in the Park Lands from 8.00pm to 11.00am the following day, seven days a week. This applies to all parks, except Blue Gum Park/Kurangga (Park 20) and Veale Park/Walya Yarta (Park 21), where the ban is in effect for 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The inconsistency in the time spans of the Dry Areas across different parks was a point of contention among stakeholders consulted for the evaluation and in the 2023 consultation.

Some stakeholders questioned why these two parks have a 24/7 ban while others do not, and whether this is justified by specific issues or data. Critics of the 24/7 ban argued that it disproportionately affects certain groups such as Aboriginal people and those experiencing homelessness and suggested that such stringent measures could push alcohol consumption into less visible and potentially more dangerous areas, rather than addressing the underlying drivers of alcohol-related harm (as will be discussed further in Section 5).

The inconsistency in time spans raises questions about the fairness and equity of the Regulation, as different parks are subject to different rules without a clear and transparent rationale. It was also noted as potentially contributing to confusion among park users and complicating enforcement efforts by SA Police. While a small number of stakeholders believed a 24/7 ban should be applied across all Park Lands, most were of the view that this would be too restrictive and limit the enjoyment of the Park Lands, and felt the 8pm to 11am ban struck the right balance in meeting the objectives without unduly impacting the community.

Having a time frame on the dry zone Regulation is not ideal from a policing perspective... sometimes the group of people causing the most issues are well aware of what the times are and they are of the belief [police] can't act during those times. – SA Police stakeholder

4. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE REGULATION



KEY FINDINGS

- **There is insufficient quantitative data available to demonstrate the efficacy of the Regulation.** Inconsistent data collection and sharing by various agencies, including first responders since 2014 have made it difficult to assess the Regulation's effectiveness. As a result, stakeholders have had to rely on limited and anecdotal evidence.
- **There are mixed views about the extent to which Regulation helps to reduce alcohol-related crime and harm and improve public amenity.** Some stakeholders noted a reduction in alcohol-related crime and harm, while others doubted the Regulation's impact, and most agreed improvements in public amenity were likely due to relocation of groups to other areas within Adelaide.
- **The Regulation alone is insufficient to reduce alcohol-related crime and harm in the Park Lands.** Stakeholders agreed alcohol-related crime and harm in the Park Lands will persist until the underlying drivers relating to substance use, health, housing, and employment were addressed.
- **The ability to responsibly consume alcohol in the Park Lands is viewed as important** for upholding the personal rights of community members.

This section addresses the following evaluation questions:

- To what extent does the Regulation help to reduce alcohol-related crime and harm?
- To what extent does the Regulation help to improve public amenity?

THERE IS INSUFFICIENT QUANTITATIVE DATA AVAILABLE TO DEMONSTRATE THE EFFICACY OF THE REGULATION

Inconsistent data collection and data sharing arrangements have been in place since the introduction of the Regulation in 2014, making it challenging to determine trends and assess patterns in occurrence of alcohol-related incidents in and around the Dry Areas and any changes over time. All stakeholders interviewed had low confidence in their ability to assess the efficacy of the Regulation, citing limited data availability and reliance on anecdotal evidence and observations. This related to the efficacy of both the 24/7 bans in Parks 20 and 21 and the 8pm-11am ban throughout the remainder of the Park Lands.

The most complete quantitative data set available is that captured by SAAS between 2012 and 2022. This was strengthened by updated SAAS data showing total incidents throughout Parks 20 and 21 from 2014-2024. Data for total drug/alcohol-related incidents in Parks 20 and 21 was unavailable for 2023 and 2024. While SAAS data shows a moderate reduction in the number of drug and alcohol-related incidents in Parks 20 and 21 in 2022 following the implementation of 24-hour dry areas in 2021, this data has the following limitations:

- Data relates to how cases (incidents) were categorised at the time of the triple zero call, meaning the nature of each incident may have been misidentified.
- A spike in incidents during 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and travel restrictions, which prevented remote visitors from returning to Country, may have impacted the strength of data collected.
- This was acknowledged by SAAS, who hypothesise the increase in SAAS incidents in 2021 likely related to the establishment of Puti on Kurna Yerta in Park 21 and the ability for people to access ambulance services to address health needs.
- SAAS data collection methods did not differentiate between attendances for drug use, alcohol use, or a combination of both, meaning the demand on SAAS caused by alcohol consumption alone could not be established.

Ultimately, SAAS supported extension of the Regulation while acknowledging a need for 'cleaner' data capture, particularly given COVID-19 restrictions have been lifted.

Quantitative data provided by SA Police spanned January 2022 to October 2024. This data indicated an increase in police taskings for the Park Lands compared to the rest of the Adelaide CBD, however the limited timespan of data makes observations of general trends for other data points difficult. Further, data provided does not differentiate between Parks 20 and 21 and all other areas within the Park Lands. As data provided commences in 2022, there is no baseline data available to understand how the establishment of a 24-hour Dry Area in Parks 20 and 21 may have influenced the occurrence of alcohol-related incidents and demand on SA Police.

Additional data points which could support the collation of more robust data and improved understanding of the drivers of alcohol-related crime, harm and disorder in the Park Lands may include:

- Basic demographic data of individuals, such as gender, age, housing status, housing location (e.g., postcode).
- The timing of incidents (whether the incident occurred between 8:00pm to 10:59pm or between 11:00pm to 7:59pm).
- Exact geographic location within the Park Lands i.e., Park 20.

THERE ARE MIXED VIEWS ABOUT THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE REGULATION HELPS TO REDUCE ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIME AND HARM AND IMPROVE PUBLIC AMENITY

Reflecting prior rounds of consultation on this subject, stakeholders engaged as part of this research had mixed views as to whether the Regulation has helped to reduce alcohol-related harm and improve public amenity in the Park Lands. It is important to note that stakeholders within the same organisation may have shared differing views on regulation effectiveness, making it inappropriate to generalise or ascribe views to particular stakeholder groups. Given the absence of quantitative data to demonstrate the efficacy or otherwise of the Regulation, stakeholders' views are largely informed by their role and visibility of alcohol consumption in the Park Lands.

Some CoA stakeholders and traders identified examples of anecdotal evidence that the Regulation has supported a reduction in alcohol-related issues in the Park Lands, including a decrease in property damage, vandalism, littering and anti-social behaviour, and making the Park Lands safer and more accessible for the community, traders and CoA staff.

Ten years ago now... South Terrace [especially] the Veale Gardens (Park 20) area was shocking... everyday it was out of control... the violence, the damage... it was very intense. [People] tended to congregate in one spot, whereas these days it's way more spread out. – CoA stakeholder

However, other interviewees from CoA, SA Government, and ACCOs/community organisations had lower confidence that the Regulation was influencing community behaviour, citing the continuation of excessive alcohol consumption in areas subject to both the 24/7 ban in Area 2 and 8pm-11am ban in Area 1. Among these stakeholders, it was highlighted that the Regulation is an ineffective approach that has little to no impact on the decision-making and behaviour of people drinking in the Park Lands, particularly those at risk of homelessness.

The Regulation [doesn't] impact decision making or behaviours of the population [homeless] that we're working with. – ACCO/ Community organisation stakeholder

[The Regulation is] probably not really working. [The Dry Areas] might be reducing some social and health issues, but I guess they're not actually working. – SA Government stakeholder

Most stakeholders interviewed agreed any increase in public amenity experienced in Parks 20 and 21 was likely due to the re-location of individuals consuming alcohol to other areas within the Park Lands or beyond the CBD as opposed to a reduction in alcohol consumption in Area 2. Some stakeholders expressed frustration and concern that the Regulation is merely moving the 'problem' from one area of Adelaide to another. It was also noted that relocating people out of the CBD often moves them further away from support services. This is discussed further in Section 5.

What we have found is we will see decreased incidence of emergency presentations around areas where there are dry zones. But we also know that it displaces people. It's not that people now don't drink... it's that those people are going elsewhere, so we're not really avoiding the harms necessarily to communities from having [the] Regulation, if that makes sense. – SA Government stakeholder

I think in one way we can look at [Regulation] as a band-aid measure... it kind of covers up or displaces the problem. – SA Government stakeholder

As noted in Section 5, most stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Regulation held the view that the Regulation was one of many 'tools' available to support increased safety and reduced harm in the Park Lands. Stakeholders believed the ability of SA Police, including Operation Paragon, to decant alcohol and issue expiation notices was critical as it provided an opportunity for police to engage with individuals consuming alcohol in public without charging them with an offence. Some stakeholders interviewed believed the capacity for police to remove alcohol in circulation was important for supporting the health of

individuals, as well as the broader outcome of increasing community comfort and safety. It was noted that the capacity of SA Police to decant alcohol at any time of the day in Parks 20 and 21 can result in earlier intervention with people in the Park Lands, potentially preventing a more escalated interaction later in the day (after 8:00PM) when a person may be very intoxicated and when community support services are not available for police to refer to.

Additionally, a small number of stakeholders consulted believed the Regulation would be more effective in reducing alcohol-related crime and harm and improving public amenity were they better enforced by SA Police.

These stakeholders characterised 'better' enforcement as an increased police presence in the Park Lands, as well as an increase in expiation notices issued.

THERE WAS AGREEMENT AMONG STAKEHOLDERS THAT THE REGULATION ALONE IS INSUFFICIENT TO REDUCE ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIME AND HARM IN THE PARK LANDS

As echoed in prior rounds of community consultation undertaken by CoA, there is almost universal consensus among stakeholders that alcohol-related crime and harm is likely to continue in the Park Lands so long as systemic issues relating to alcohol and substance misuse, health, housing and employment remain unaddressed. While it was acknowledged that implementation of a holistic and coordinated approach to addressing the systemic drivers of alcohol misuse in the Park Lands is not within the remit of CoA alone, stakeholders interviewed emphasised the need to invest in a multi-faceted and collaborative approach to addressing the underlying drivers of alcohol-related crime and harm.

Respondents to the 2020 CoA Your SAY who disagreed with the introduction of 24-hour Dry Areas (84%, n=774) generally opposed them on the basis that Dry Areas were not addressing the root cause of alcohol abuse, instead criminalising what they believed was a health issue. A high proportion of respondents indicated they would like to see more funding for social support services instead of the ban. This sentiment was also demonstrated in the less extensive 2023 public consultation.

Substance abuse issues need to be addressed, not pushed away to other areas. Council should work with other levels of government to implement long-term [policies] that support all members of our community, including those who drink too much. – CoA YourSAY survey respondent, 2023

There is evidence to indicate alcohol misuse is just one of many factors contributing to decreased public amenity and safety within the Park Lands. The compounding impacts of the housing crisis, rising cost of living, and increased accessibility of alcohol and other drugs are likely contributing to a rise in mental ill-health and further driving rates of public drinking. The lack of stable housing and financial pressures from the high cost of living increase stress and anxiety. Additionally, the increased availability and use of substances can lead to dependency and exacerbate existing mental health issues. These factors together result in more frequent and complex mental health and alcohol and other drug challenges, requiring comprehensive support systems to address. Poly-substance use was identified as a key issue for consideration by stakeholders interviewed. Several ACCO/community organisation stakeholders expressed concerns around the increasing use of methamphetamine and GHB among people in the Park Lands. One SA Police stakeholder noted that, as a depressant, individuals affected by GHB may present similarly to someone who is heavily intoxicated.

Mental health is a huge problem [in Adelaide], as it is in every other city around Australia... people who are substance affected as well as alcohol affected [are] very vulnerable, but in a CBD environment it brings those people into interaction with much larger groups of people. There are various community groups and sporting groups using [the Park Lands], so if they're coming across people who are substance affected that are having mental health episodes... that is really going to affect their sense of safety and wellbeing. – SA Police stakeholder

THE ABILITY TO RESPONSIBLY CONSUME ALCOHOL IN THE PARK LANDS IS VIEWED AS IMPORTANT FOR UPHOLDING THE PERSONAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Documentation and data provided by CoA coupled with stakeholder interviews provide strong evidence to suggest the general public value the ability to consume alcohol in the Park Lands. Additionally, some stakeholders supported the right of marginalised communities to consume alcohol in the Park Lands, noting the historic and cultural relevance of the Park Lands as a cultural gathering place, and that public space is often the only space accessible to remote visitors and people experiencing homelessness.

In early 2020, CoA sought community feedback to understand levels of support for a 24/7 dry area across all areas of the Park Lands. Feedback was collected through an online survey (n=921) and an intercept survey (n=551).

Intercept survey respondents (the majority of whom were families using playgrounds in the southern Park Lands) were more likely to support the introduction of 24/7 dry areas in all of the Park Lands. However, online survey respondents were far less supportive of 24-hour dry areas. The majority of online survey respondents 'strongly disagreed' (75%, n=686) or 'disagreed' (9%, n=86) with a 24/7 dry area across all areas of the Park Lands, indicating they used the Park Lands as a space to socialise, eat and drink with family and friends and viewed the imposition of a 24-hour dry area as an infringement on their personal rights and freedom. Notably, many online survey respondents who opposed 24/7 dry areas reported they were CoA residents.

[In 2020] a blanket 24/7 ban [in the Park Lands] was discussed... as a result of a lot of different community views and feedback, the 8:00 PM to 11:00 AM ban [was maintained in most parts of the Park Lands which] ... allows people having lunch time or early evening picnics... to be able to have a drink without breaching the [Regulation]. – SA Police stakeholder

Additionally, several community organisation stakeholders interviewed described the importance in allowing members of marginalised communities, including remote visitors and people experiencing homelessness, some level of agency in how they use public space. Community organisation stakeholders interviewed described how many people who consume alcohol in the Park Lands do not have access to private property and may be excluded from licenced premises due to economic factors or because of discrimination.

Having different regulation times probably allows for the expectations of community to be met. For people who are without housing to have a little bit of agency about how they spend their time, and what they do during the day – up until a point. – ACCO/Community organisation stakeholder

5. IMPACT OF THE REGULATION

KEY FINDINGS

- There is concern among some stakeholders that the Regulation disproportionately impacts marginalised communities, including people experiencing homelessness and those from remote communities.
- Most stakeholders agreed the removal of the Regulation without service reform could have a detrimental impact on the health of individuals and the experience of the broader community. The role of the Regulation to intervene and deescalate problematic drinking was emphasised and valued.
- The Regulation provides an increased sense of safety for some stakeholders, including traders, CoA workers and local residents, who believed the Regulation enhances safety for workers and users of the Park Lands by allowing SA Police to manage alcohol consumption and mitigate behaviours that impact public perception of safety.

This section addresses the following evaluation questions:

- What is the impact (positive and negative) of the Regulation on the target groups?
- To what extent does the Regulation address and balance the perspectives of different groups?
- Are there any unintended consequences from the Regulation?
- What would be the impact of removing the Regulation for the different target groups?
- If the Regulation is removed, what alternatives are there?
- Do the benefits of implementing the Regulation outweigh the associated costs?

THERE IS CONCERN AMONG SOME STAKEHOLDERS THAT THE REGULATION DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTS MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES

This evaluation identified a range of concerns relating to how the Regulation may be disproportionately impacting marginalised communities who frequent the Park Lands. However, this evaluation was unable to draw on substantive lived experience perspectives or quantitative data to understand the extent to which these communities are impacted. When describing groups most impacted by the Regulation, stakeholders identified people experiencing homelessness and Aboriginal rural and remote visitors, specifically those visiting from Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands.

One of the primary concerns raised was that the Regulation can displace vulnerable people who are seeking to avoid penalties. There was a belief among some stakeholders interviewed that this movement to other areas within the Park Lands and to areas outside of the Adelaide CBD may isolate vulnerable people from essential services and support networks (often more focused on the CBD), fragment communities, and complicate efforts by services to identify needs and provide support. Some stakeholders noted that the Regulation can also make it more challenging for community organisations to build rapport with people in the Park Lands, limiting the extent to which they can develop an understanding of individuals' needs and connect them with relevant services and supports.

[The Regulation] dislocate[s] people from their support networks and their social circles. It dislocates people from their ability to seek care. – SA Government stakeholder

Additionally, there was concern the Regulation has disproportionate impacts on those at risk of homelessness, given their lack of access to private spaces (i.e., housing) where they can consume alcohol legally. This contributes to alcohol consumption occurring in the public spaces of the Park Lands. There was concern flagged by some community organisation stakeholders that the Regulation means marginalised communities are more likely to be in contact with a justice response for consuming alcohol than those who are able to do so in private spaces. It was also raised that the Regulation may lead people to occupy less visible spaces, such as hidden or unsafe locations, to avoid penalties, which could risk their safety. One Aboriginal person interviewed described the act of moving around the Adelaide CBD to avoid enforcement of the Regulation.

[When dry area Regulation were introduced in the CBD] people wouldn't meet in Victoria Square anymore. They'd go "we can't go there; we'll go to Light Square or Hindmarsh Square" ... they'll go somewhere else. And then you know, [there would] be complaints from... other people in those areas saying, "now there's people here drinking and being loud and doing all this stuff". – Lived experience stakeholder

Several community organisation stakeholders and one lived experience stakeholder interviewed expressed concern that the Regulation can be enforced inconsistently and in a manner which could potentially be discriminatory. It was suggested that under the Regulation, SA Police officers have discretion to make subjective decisions, which may be influenced by conscious or unconscious biases. One community organisation stakeholder expressed concern that police attendance (tasking) throughout the Park Lands is often responsive to complaints (e.g., triple zero calls) about anti-social behaviour in the Park Lands. They described that members of the public and traders making complaints are likely to be influenced by conscious and unconscious biases, which could potentially lead to certain individuals or groups receiving more attention and potentially being penalised more harshly than others for similar behaviours.

Perception is an issue. People might hear a lot of Pitjantjatjara speakers... people speaking in language [who are] intoxicated. All you hear is really loud speech... [this] can come across as aggression. Drunken blackfullas are mischaracterised as aggressive. – ACCO/Community organisation stakeholder

There is also concern among the wider community, including CoA residents, that the Regulation causes harm to marginalised communities. Online survey responses from late 2023 showed five of the 30 YourSAY survey respondents believed the Dry Area restrictions were discriminatory and racist. However, the majority of respondents to a much larger (n=912) YourSAY community feedback survey in early 2020 reported the Regulation disproportionately affects people experiencing homelessness as well as the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities who traditionally gather and socialise in the Park Lands.⁴

⁴ Analysis of survey responses was conducted internally by CoA staff.

The creation of the Dry Area Regulation was... racist... all dry area constraints should be removed immediately. – YourSAY survey respondent, 2023

The potentially detrimental impact of the Regulation on individuals who misuse substances was also noted by stakeholders from two drug and alcohol-focused organisations. They raised concerns the Regulation may be detrimental to achieving better health outcomes for individuals struggling with alcohol and drug addiction. This feedback was consistent with what was reported to CoA in previous rounds of consultation. For example, the South Australian Network of Drug and Alcohol Services described in their written submission to Adelaide Park Lands Dry Area Regulation Consultation 2023 the potentially perverse outcomes of dry areas. These included the replacement of alcohol with illicit drugs, which may be easier to conceal in public spaces, as well as an increase in drinking in private premises. South Australian Network of Drug and Alcohol Services suggested this has the potential to increase risks to already vulnerable members of the community and highlighted that consideration of alcohol consumption in the Park Lands through a health and harm minimisation lens would be of benefit to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people alike. The prospective format of such supports is discussed further in Section 6.

MOST STAKEHOLDERS AGREED THE REMOVAL OF THE REGULATION WITHOUT SERVICE REFORM COULD HAVE A DETRIMENTAL IMPACT ON THE HEALTH OF INDIVIDUALS AND THE EXPERIENCE OF THE BROADER COMMUNITY

There was concern among many stakeholders that the removal of the Regulation without substantive service reform could have various negative impacts. Broadly, there was agreement amongst various stakeholder groups (including SA Police, SA Government and traders) that removing the Regulation would likely make it more difficult to manage alcohol-related incidents. Some CoA and ACCO/community organisation stakeholders suggested it could lead to an increase in incidents.

[Removing the Regulation] ... is dangerous... it would send a message that [public intoxication] is acceptable behaviour. – SA Government stakeholder

In particular, the potential negative impacts on marginalised communities that use the Park Lands were raised. As discussed in Section 3, many stakeholders highlighted the importance of the Regulation as a legal means through which SA Police can intervene and deescalate problematic drinking before it reaches crisis point. Some stakeholders (SA Government) believed that if the Regulation was removed, this would likely lead to more emergency department presentations or Public Intoxication Act apprehensions, as there would be no ability to actively intervene and deescalate problematic drinking before it reaches crisis point and prompts these responses. This was highlighted as particularly problematic in the context of Closing the Gap and the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, which called out the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in custody and of Aboriginal deaths in custody, and the need to reduce the numbers of Aboriginal people held in custody (Closing the Gap, n.d.; Office of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner, n.d.).

Additionally, some stakeholders expressed concern that removing the Regulation could have negative impacts on community safety and the overall appeal of the Park Lands as a public space. Concern for community safety was reflected in the 2023 Dry Area consultation, where organisations that are first responders to anti-social behaviour, safety incidents and emergency responses were generally supportive of continuation of the Regulation (City of Adelaide, 2023a).

For example, SA Police cited concern in their submission that the removal of the Regulation would have a detrimental impact on community safety (City of Adelaide, 2023a). Concern for the overall appeal of the Park Lands was raised by CoA stakeholders consulted for the evaluation, who felt strongly that without the Regulation there would be an increase in littering and vandalism. It was suggested this would lead to a higher workload for staff, increased costs for CoA and potentially a decline in the cleanliness of the Park Lands.

Despite mixed views regarding the effectiveness of the Regulation (see Section 4) these findings reflect a general reluctance to remove the Regulation due to concerns about potential negative impacts. The need for a strengthened service system to mitigate these negative impacts is further discussed in Section 6.

I would very strongly not be in favour of just stopping the Regulation... I think that's going to cause a lot of harm for people as well. – SA Government stakeholder

THE REGULATION PROVIDES AN INCREASED SENSE OF SAFETY FOR SOME STAKEHOLDERS, INCLUDING TRADERS, COA WORKERS, AND LOCAL RESIDENTS

Notwithstanding varying perspectives on the effectiveness of the Regulation, there was a firm belief among several stakeholders interviewed, including those representing SA Police, CoA and traders, that the Regulation promotes a sense of safety among people who work in and use the Park Lands. This sentiment was also reflected in community consultation undertaken by CoA in 2020 and 2023 via the YourSAy survey.

CoA stakeholders interviewed who work in the Park Lands described feeling considerably safer while working because of the Regulation. They felt reassured in knowing they could contact police when they observed people consuming alcohol, and were confident the Regulation sends an important message to the wider community that alcohol consumption is not tolerated and can result in police enforcement. Similarly, local traders reported feeling reassured they could contact police if they observed people drinking alcohol during the hours/in the areas where it is restricted.

For me, as a worker, [a 24-hour dry area Regulation throughout the Park Lands] would make me feel a lot safer every day and I know the residents probably feel the same way. – CoA stakeholder

The Regulation is considered by SA Police as being an important tool in supporting police efforts to manage community expectations and enhance overall safety and wellbeing, helping to balance the complex interplay between maintaining public order and supporting vulnerable individuals such as those affected by substance abuse or mental health issues. One SA Police stakeholder interviewed identified a key benefit of the Regulation is providing officers with the ability to mitigate behaviours that, while not always criminal, significantly impact community members' sense of safety. Interactions with individuals who are heavily alcohol-affected and who may also be experiencing mental health episodes have the potential to be distressing for the general public, including community and sporting groups who use the Park Lands. These interactions, although not necessarily resulting in crime statistics, can lead to a perception of a lack of safety and vulnerability. The Regulation can support SA Police, particularly the Paragon Unit, to proactively manage behaviours that could be perceived as threatening by the wider community.

One SA Police stakeholder reported the Regulation helps to prevent the escalation of negative perceptions about certain areas, reducing the chances of media stories or word-of-mouth reports that could lead to area being labelled 'unsafe'. This supports the wellbeing of the community by fostering a sense of security and encouraging the use of public spaces.

If there is someone who's heavily alcohol affected, who is being very loud and abusive and disruptive when a sporting group are trying to use an area of the Park Lands... people who have... been relatively sheltered or if they've not come across that kind of confronting behaviour before, they're going to be greatly affected by the interaction. That interaction is not going to generate a crime statistic, but it's going to affect their feeling of safety in that area. – SA Police stakeholder

Approximately one third (n=12) of CoA residents who responded to the 2023 YourSAy survey believed the Dry Areas Regulation was important for maintaining public safety and amenity. Fifteen per cent (n=138) of respondents to the 2020 YourSAy survey indicated strong support for a 24-hour Dry Area Regulation throughout all the Adelaide Park Lands, with key reasons for support including:

- Making the Park Lands, in particular playgrounds, more family friendly.
- Reducing harassment and intimidation of Park Lands users by people who are intoxicated.
- Making the Park Lands safer and more accessible; and
- Reducing littering and the burden on Park Land staff to clean up after intoxicated people.⁵

Since the implementation of the dry area zone Veale Gardens has been a delight to visit. Less rubbish, no fights and anti-social behaviour. There have been nearly no call outs for police and or ambulance by local residents. Families have returned for picnics and enjoyment of this wonderful open space. – YourSAy survey respondent, 2023

⁵ The proportion of survey respondents who were local residents or residents of CoA could not be determined using the data provided.

6. SERVICE LANDSCAPE

KEY FINDINGS

- There are a range of specialist services to support people experiencing problems with alcohol and drug use in the CoA local government area. Over 20 services were identified providing a range of health, alcohol and other drug, housing, sobering up support and Aboriginal specific care.
- Some people face challenges accessing appropriate services and supports for their needs. This includes people with complex needs and Aboriginal rural and remote visitors to the Park Lands that require specialised supports and services that are in language and culturally safe.
- The Regulation relies on resourcing for services to meet demand in response to the Park Lands Dry Areas. The service response after hours tends to be less person centred, trauma informed, and culturally safe.
- Future approaches should provide culturally safe, wrap-around support and a service response would involve better access to alcohol and other drug services and supports, housing and safe spaces, and services that operate after hours.

This section addresses the following evaluation questions:

- What is the current service and support landscape for people experiencing problems with alcohol or drug use in Adelaide?
- What additional services and supports would need to be established/expanded if the Regulation was removed?

THERE ARE A RANGE OF SPECIALIST SERVICES TO SUPPORT PEOPLE EXPERIENCING PROBLEMS WITH ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE IN ADELAIDE

There are a range of specialist services to support people experiencing problems with alcohol and drug use in Adelaide. Urbis undertook a service mapping exercise to understand the current service provision landscape relevant to groups who use the Park Lands and are most impacted by the Regulation.

This service mapping identified over 20 services and supports, broadly targeted to Aboriginal people (including remote visitors), people experiencing homelessness and poverty (including young people and people sleeping rough) and people requiring support for alcohol and other drug use. Commonly, services include provision of a safe place to sober up or drop in, or supportive accommodation (e.g., transitional, rehabilitation); health services; advocacy, referral and case management; culturally safe services; and provision of basic needs (such as clothing and food). The results of the service mapping are presented in Appendix A.

To augment the service mapping, stakeholders interviewed were asked to describe the service landscape in response to the Regulation. Stakeholders consistently identified the MAP bus, Safer Place to Gather, the Salvation Army Sobering Up Unit, and the Green Team volunteer patrol as the key services available to support people who drink alcohol in the Park Lands, suggesting greater awareness and likely high demand for these services. Operation Paragon was also frequently described as enabling a service response for this cohort. The capacity of services to meet demand is discussed below.

ABORIGINAL RURAL AND REMOTE VISITORS TO THE PARK LANDS FACE PARTICULAR CHALLENGES IN ACCESSING APPROPRIATE SUPPORT

Aboriginal people visiting from rural and remote areas, such as the APY lands and remote Northern Territory, are one of the core groups who use the Park Lands. Many stakeholders expressed concern they are disproportionately impacted by the Regulation. As described above in Section 1.1, usage of the Park Lands by this group is driven by a variety of factors, including but not limited to the need to access health services in Adelaide, seasonal weather patterns, remote area alcohol restrictions, social participation and cultural and family responsibilities.

Let's say I've been brought down (to Adelaide from a remote area) by the Royal Flying Doctor. But then eventually, the rest of the family will come down... and once they get here, they really have no resources to go back home... And they don't have the capacity to be staying at the Comfort Inn or on North Terrace, for example, across the road from the Royal Adelaide. So they might stay in... hang around in the park lands. – ACCO/community organisation stakeholder

Consultation with community organisations and ACCOs highlighted the unique support and service needs for this group including safe accommodation, resources to be able to return to Country, and culturally safe service delivery. However, these stakeholders reported that rural and remote visitors often face challenges in accessing needed services. Among the 23 services identified in the service mapping, just ten were identified as specifically providing culturally safe services. Seven were targeted specifically to rural and remote visitors, however only two were identified as providing services in language. This suggests there are insufficient services with the capacity to meet the needs of this group.

Safer Place to Gather was established in 2023 in response to this unmet need. It followed the previously implemented Puti on Kurna Yerta, an outreach and case management service hub, which ran from October to December 2021 (Valente et al., 2022). Safer Place to Gather provides vulnerable remote Aboriginal visitors who are sleeping rough and impacted by alcohol use and health conditions a safe place to shelter, socialise and access culturally appropriate support (City of Adelaide, 2023a). There is some evidence of the effectiveness of Safer Place to Gather. DHS' submission to the 2023 consultation reported that since commencement, it has been well utilised by rural and remote visitors and has received positive feedback from agencies involved regarding its impact in reducing high risk behaviour and alcohol-related harm in the city (City of Adelaide, 2023a).

However, some CoA stakeholders interviewed recognised Safer Place to Gather has faced some challenges in its implementation including conflict between different groups utilising the service. It is also worth noting that Safer Place to Gather is managed by DHS (DHS, 2023), in contrast to Puti on Kurna Yerta which was culturally led (Valente et al., 2022). This was highlighted by CoA staff as a potential barrier to effective service delivery. Additionally, one

ACCO/community services stakeholder noted there are few public amenities including drinking water and toilets in this part of the Park Lands. No evaluation has been undertaken to date to assess the effectiveness and impact of Safer Place to Gather. Additionally, the initiative is intended to be a time limited response (City of Adelaide, n.d.-c), and as yet there are no similar services that could fill this gap (for a culturally safe service hub located in the CoA local government area).

RESOURCING FOR SERVICES IS INSUFFICIENT TO MEET DEMAND IN RESPONSE TO THE PARK LANDS DRY AREAS

Despite the range of services described above, their resourcing is insufficient to meet community needs and demand in the Park Land Dry Areas. Generally, stakeholders interviewed highlighted a reliance on under resourced services that regularly face high demand and complex client needs. Demand was noted to be particularly high during summer months due to a greater number of remote visitors to the Park Lands, in addition to other groups that utilise the Park Lands during summer. Some stakeholders, including SA Government and ACCOs/community organisations, reported instances of services (e.g., the MAP bus) being at capacity and having to turn people away. Under resourcing of services was highlighted in the 2014 and 2020 Dry Area consultations, where community members and organisations indicated constrained service capacity and the need for more funding for services (Adelaide City Council on 24/06/2014 City Wide Dry Area Review, 2014; City of Adelaide, 2020).

Many stakeholders, including ACCOs/community organisations, CoA and SA Police, reported that services are limited in their capacity to respond to alcohol-related behaviours in the Park Lands because they are often not operational overnight or on weekends. Constrained resourcing was highlighted as a key contributing factor to limited service hours. A commonly cited example was Paragon which does not operate after hours. The MAP bus hours were also commonly raised by stakeholders, however it should be noted that the service has recently increased its operating hours to run until 1:45am seven days per week, until the end of March 2025. The Green Team volunteer patrol, run by Encounter Youth, was identified anecdotally by one CoA stakeholder as the “only ones” doing harm minimisation after hours. Although there are services that do operate overnight and/or on weekends (for example the Salvation Army Sobering Up Unit, open 24/7), availability and capacity to respond after hours was considered largely limited across the service landscape, particularly amongst services providing an outreach or transportation service. Of the 23 services identified in Urbis’ service mapping exercise, just five are listed as operating after hours.

Some stakeholders from SA Government and ACCOs/community organisations emphasised that this gap means service responses after hours tend to be less person centred, trauma informed, and culturally safe.

This is because the ability to link people to services is restricted and the available policing response is not driven to the same extent by the highly relational approach considered a key enabler of Paragon (see Section 3). The impact of constrained resourcing on service hours was noted as particularly significant by a range of stakeholders because much alcohol consumption and related harm happens outside typical service hours, regardless of the timing of the Dry Areas (i.e., the 8pm-11am time ban).

Policing during daytime operational hours is always going to be a little bit different. During the day, police can access and direct people to different services. [They] could direct someone to the MAP bus, you can encourage them to access Safer Place to Gather, returning to tenancies... potentially taking them to the sobering up unit or getting outreach out to help. At nighttime... when the MAP bus is no longer operating, when outreach is no longer operating, I think the policing response [is very] different. – SA Government stakeholder

A STRONGER SERVICE RESPONSE IS REQUIRED TO BETTER SUPPORT THOSE IMPACTED BY THE REGULATION REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE REGULATION IS REMOVED

A stronger service response is needed to support people with drug and alcohol use in the Park Lands, regardless of any changes to the Regulation. It was acknowledged by the majority of stakeholders that the Regulation itself is not sufficient to address alcohol-related crime and harm in the Park Lands given its complex and entrenched drivers. Despite mixed views regarding the appropriateness of the Regulation, the need for a stronger service response, involving increased funding and more services, was emphasised.

This was a view validated by previous consultations. The 2020 Dry Area consultation found a key theme expressed by a range of stakeholders was that the Regulation was not adequate to resolve the issues experienced in the Park Lands and that it should not exist in isolation (City of Adelaide, 2020). Stakeholders who provided feedback in the 2023 Dry Area consultation similarly expressed that the Regulation is not a solution and additional long-term strategies to address complex social needs are required (City of Adelaide, 2023a).

FUTURE APPROACHES SHOULD PROVIDE CULTURALLY SAFE, WRAP-AROUND SUPPORT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THOSE IMPACTED BY THE REGULATION

There are specific approaches that are needed to provide a stronger service response in addressing alcohol-related behaviour and harm in the Park Lands. These are described below.

Culturally safe services

Cultural safety was highlighted by many stakeholders including CoA, SA Police and ACCOs/community organisations, as a crucial element in strengthening the service response. This was highlighted given these stakeholders felt the Regulation disproportionately impacts Aboriginal community members and remote visitors. As noted above, service mapping suggests there are few such services available; out of the 23 services identified, ten were identified as providing culturally safe services and two as providing services in language.

Some SA Police and CoA stakeholders interviewed referenced Puti on Kurna Yerta as evidence of the potential benefits to be gained from a culturally safe service. The evaluation of Puti on Kurna Yerta reflects this.

It found positive outcomes in service engagement and decreased assault and disorderly conduct offences and attributed its successes largely to its focus on cultural leadership and the centring of culturally safe delivery throughout (Valente et al., 2022).

Although community stakeholders were not included in Puti on Kurna Yerta's evaluation, the need for culturally safe services was commonly identified by a range of stakeholders, including community, in previous Dry Area consultations (City of Adelaide, 2020, 2023b). ACCO and community organisation stakeholders interviewed reported the value in having

cultural safety embedded as business as usual in any service response addressing alcohol-related behaviour and harm in the Park Lands. In particular, they emphasised the value of cultural safety being embedded in policing responses from a lived experience perspective.

Wrap-around, coordinated services and assertive outreach

The need for a service response that provides wrap-around, holistic support was also emphasised in lived experience, SA Health and ACCO/community organisation consultations, in the context of the intersecting health and social needs that contribute to alcohol-related behaviours and harm. Many services identified in service mapping (16 services) provide some form of referral, care coordination or support to access services, though the extent to which support is wrap-around (i.e., coordinated and integrated) is varied. Service hours and referral criteria limit the accessibility of these services.

The value of a multi-agency coordinated response to provide wrap-around support was highlighted by a range of stakeholders interviewed, as well as in previous consultation. DHS' 2023 submission described the positive impacts achieved through a range of multi-agency coordinated responses in recent years in addition to Safer Place to Gather, including multi-agency assertive outreach teams to coordinate supports (DHS, 2023). South Australia's Closing the Gap plan indicates that in 2024 the assertive outreach teams were still operational (Government of South Australia, 2024) however ongoing commitment is unclear.

Similarly, Puti on Kurna Yerta was identified by CoA and SA Police stakeholders as an example of an effective response that provided wrap-around support. The Puti on Kurna Yerta evaluation found its coordinated, multi-agency approach to service provision helped to address the needs of clients holistically (Valente et al., 2022). A few SA Government stakeholders additionally emphasised the potential benefits of a co-located service hub in mitigating barriers to access for this group, suggesting that it is easier for people to attend services when they are located centrally.

Alcohol and other drug support

Also commonly raised in consultations was the demand for alcohol and other drug services. This included that additional harm reduction facilities be made available in the Park Lands, such as syringe disposal and more drinking water. A few stakeholders including CoA, lived experience and ACCO/community organisations emphasised the use of drugs in the Park Lands as a problem that often intersects with harmful alcohol use, and the lack of accessible harm reduction measures (such as syringe disposal, access to affordable meals and drinking water). DASSA's needle and syringe program has numerous facilities in the CoA and surrounding suburbs that provide sterile needles and syringes, sharps disposal containers and disposal facilities, information, education and referral for people who inject drugs (SA Health, 2024). No facilities are located in the Park Lands themselves, except for sharps disposal located in public toilets (SA Health, 2024).

Additionally, ACCO/community organisation and SA Government stakeholders suggested more managed alcohol programs and detox services are needed. Service mapping identified six culturally safe alcohol and other drug services.

From the information available, it was not evident that identified services provide any managed alcohol programs, although Safer Place to Gather allows supervised alcohol consumption in select hours.

The Supervised Alcohol Provision Program (SAPP), a managed alcohol program targeted toward Aboriginal people with alcohol use and piloted for 12 months in 2023 by Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia (DASSA), was identified as a successful model by SA Government stakeholders. SAPP's evaluation found that participants valued a safe space to reduce their alcohol intake at a self-determined pace. Broadly, participants reported positive experiences of the program and that they were motivated to return if it were continued (Bertossa et al., 2024). This indicates demand for such a program.

Housing and safe spaces

As described above in Section 1, lack of access to housing is a key driver contributing to alcohol-related behaviours and harm in the Park Lands. Some stakeholders, including lived experience and ACCOs/community organisations, emphasised this, noting that for people without housing the Park Lands are living and gathering spaces where alcohol is invariably consumed. Some ACCO/community organisation stakeholders identified that a lack of housing or accommodation and/or supports to access housing/ accommodation means that even though people may be able to access other services, they are likely to cycle back into homelessness and alcohol use. This gap is demonstrated by the service mapping which found just six of 23 services provide housing and homelessness support, and of these, two that provide culturally safe accommodation.

Housing was highlighted as a primary need that precedes the ability to address alcohol and other drug use or other needs. The need for housing and safe spaces is further evidenced in the SAPP evaluation. SAPP participants typically included remote Aboriginal visitors from South Australia and the Northern Territory who frequent social drinking circles and camps established in the Park Lands. Interviews with SAPP participants described access to a safe space as a key attractor to the program, allowing a break from being in the Park Lands or houses where Aboriginal people were congregating to drink. Participants frequently noted they felt these spaces to be unsafe and increased exposure to alcohol and other drugs (Bertossa et al., 2024).

Services to fill all hours

As described above, the reduced service availability after hours and on weekends was identified by stakeholders to be a significant barrier in responding to alcohol-related behaviours and harm in the Park Lands. This was also reflected in the service mapping which found just four services operate after hours. The need for services that operate after hours is again highlighted.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. CONCLUSION

The Regulation was introduced as a trial in 2014 to address alcohol-related harm and improve public amenity in the Park Lands. Since this time, the Regulation has been extended on multiple occasions, although its effectiveness and impact on different groups is not well understood. Multiple reviews conducted by the CoA have highlighted the polarity of views among stakeholders, as well as gaps in quantitative evidence available to support informed decision-making on the Regulation.

Based on available evidence analysed for this evaluation, the Regulation has been well implemented with well-defined roles and responsibilities for awareness raising, enforcement, encouraging compliance and decision making. Most stakeholders consulted reported the Regulation is an important tool which enables SA Police to intervene and de-escalate anti-social behaviour early, thereby preventing a justice response. SA Police rarely issue fines to those in breach of the Regulation, instead using their discretion to tip out alcohol containers and issue warnings. Stakeholders praised the efforts of SA Police, and Operation Paragon in particular, in working collaboratively with relevant agencies to support positive outcomes for potentially vulnerable community members.

While most stakeholders supported an extension of the Regulation, the inconsistent time spans of the Dry Areas were a point of contention. The rationale for the 24/7 ban in Parks 20 and 21 is not well understood, suggesting a need for greater transparency in decision making.

Current data collection mechanisms are inadequate to measure the effectiveness of the Regulation in achieving the intended objectives. Some stakeholders felt the Regulation helps to reduce crime and improve amenity while others felt the Regulation makes no difference, citing frequent breaches of the Regulation and examples of vandalism, assault and harassment by people consuming alcohol in the Park Lands. CoA staff, local traders and residents reported the Regulation fosters a sense of safety for workers and visitors in the Park Lands. They highlighted the Regulation sends a clear message that excessive alcohol consumption is not tolerated, and felt reassured knowing they could report breaches to police when necessary. Despite these mixed views, there was strong agreement that the Regulation alone does not adequately address the underlying drivers of alcohol-related harm.

A range of services and supports operate in Adelaide to support people with alcohol and other drug issues and who may be impacted by the Regulation. However, resourcing and access to these services is insufficient to meet demand and there is a need for more culturally safe, wrap-around support, particularly for rural and remote visitors to Adelaide. The current situation is the result of entrenched social issues, and a significant, system-level response is needed before the Regulation can be lifted.

7.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on evaluation findings, there are nine recommended actions to strengthen the response to alcohol-related incidents in the Park Lands. The table overleaf sets out the recommended actions across four themes, the rationale for each action, lead organisation and potential partners, and proposed timing for implementation.

The themes are:

- Regulation continuation.
- Strengthen regulation implementation.
- Decision-making informed by robust data and evaluation.
- Early intervention strategies to address the underlying drivers of alcohol consumption and to support better outcomes.

The recommended actions acknowledge the complex drivers of problematic alcohol consumption in the Park Lands and the need for a multiagency, partnership approach to implement meaningful change. The actions have been developed as a suite of complementary and reinforcing strategies, with a strong rationale for implementing all recommendations concurrently.

Table 5 – Recommended actions

Recommended actions	Rationale	Roles and responsibilities	Timing
Regulation continuation			
1. Extend the current Regulation for a further three years.	<p>The Regulation is generally supported as a useful tool for intervening to reduce alcohol-related harm and to promote public safety.</p> <p>Extending the Regulation for a further three years will provide sufficient time for the development and implementation of a robust Data Strategy (see recommended action 6). Any decision to extend the Regulation beyond this should be based on a thorough evaluation (see recommended action 7).</p>	Lead: Minister for Small and Family Business, Consumer and Business Affairs, and Arts/Consumer and Business Services	2025-2026
2. Assess lifting the 24/7 ban in Area 2 (Parks 20 and 21) to be consistent with the restrictions in Area 1 (8pm to 11am), once the data collection methods are well established (see recommendation 6 below).	A number of stakeholders including local residents have questioned the rationale of the 24/7 ban in Area 2. Any changes to the Regulation should be supported by robust data collection arrangements to ensure effective tracking of the impact and efficacy of the change and to provide an evidence base to inform decision making.	Lead: Minister for Small and Family Business, Consumer and Business Affairs, and Arts/Consumer and Business Services	After data collection process is established by SA Government and operational
Strengthen implementation regulation			
3. Develop and implement clear guidelines and protocols for the enforcement of the Regulation to ensure consistency and minimise biases.	Responses by SA Police to alcohol-related incidents in the Park Lands may vary depending upon the officer attending, time of day, location and situation. A standardised protocol is important to ensure consistent implementation of the Regulation regardless of the time of day or week and will also assist to manage stakeholder expectations.	Lead: SA Police	2025-2026

Recommended actions	Rationale	Roles and responsibilities	Timing
4. Ensure that SA Police responses are person-centred, relational, and culturally safe, and that these responses are scaled as needed, including on weeknights and weekends and during times of high demand.	There is broad consensus that the relational and harm reduction focus of SA Police via Operation Paragon delivers positive outcomes for those consuming alcohol in the Park Lands and to the broader community.	Lead: SA Police Partners: ACCOs and community organisations	2025-2026
5. Develop a public awareness strategy about the Regulation and services available.	Awareness of the Regulation is believed to be mixed among people accessing the Park Lands, including young people and rural and remote visitors, particularly those new to Adelaide. A refreshed awareness strategy should include additional or updated signage throughout the Park Lands that indicates the time spans of Dry Areas. The strategy should also consider the use of Aboriginal language and include promotion of specialist services (e.g., youth services, Aboriginal-led services).	Lead: Consumer and Business Services Partners: ACCOs, CoA and community organisations	2025-2026
Decision-making informed by robust data and evaluation			
6. Develop a Data Strategy to enhance data collection arrangements and to effectively track the impact of the Regulation and other complementary strategies over time.	The current understanding of the Regulation's effectiveness is limited due to a lack of comprehensive data collection over the past ten years. While qualitative data has provided valuable insights, there is a need for more quantitative data to fully assess the efficacy of the Regulation and to inform decision-making about the effectiveness of other supporting strategies. Qualitative and quantitative data are crucial for triangulating findings	Lead: Department of Human Services (DHS) / CoA Partners: SA Police, South Australian Ambulance Service (SAAS), CoA, community	2025-2026

Recommended actions	Rationale	Roles and responsibilities	Timing
	<p>and developing a holistic understanding of the Regulation' effectiveness and impact.</p> <p>A robust Data Strategy will need to articulate purpose, scope and underlying research questions aligned to intended outcomes for different stakeholder groups to inform data collection arrangements and roles and responsibilities, including governance, and formalised data sharing arrangements between partner agencies. Future data collection of alcohol-related incidents in the Park Lands should consider the inclusion of basic demographic data of individuals, the time/date of incidents and exact geographic location. The Data Strategy should align with the broader Evaluation Framework.</p>	organisations and ACCOs	
7. Conduct an evaluation of the implementation and effectiveness of the Regulation and supporting strategies, commencing at least one year before expiration.	<p>The Regulation must be reviewed with due consideration of broader contextual factors and the range of supporting strategies in place. Future evaluations should be informed by improved data collection arrangements and a longer timeline to enable the conduct of stakeholder consultations including those with lived experience of the Regulation.</p> <p>Future evaluations may also consider an assessment of the economic costs and benefits of the Regulation in conjunction with a range of supporting strategies.</p>	<p>Lead: DHS / CoA</p> <p>Partners: SA Police, South Australian Ambulance Service (SAAS), CoA, community organisations and ACCOs</p>	At least one year before expiration 2026-2027

Recommended actions	Rationale	Roles and responsibilities	Timing
Early intervention strategies to address the underlying drivers of alcohol consumption and to support better outcomes			
<p>8. In close collaboration with community organisations and ACCOs, further investigate the design and delivery of tailored and intensive wrap-around support services to better support people who access the Park Lands experiencing challenges related to alcohol and other drugs, homelessness and chronic health and wellbeing issues. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ assertive outreach services to connect people to relevant supports and provide ongoing case management ▪ support after hours and on weekends ▪ culturally appropriate and safe services for Aboriginal rural and remote visitors including appropriate in-language services 	<p>While there are a range of alcohol and other drug, housing and health support services operating in Adelaide, they are currently under resourced to meet the needs of complex and chronic challenges of people who access the Park Lands. In particular, there is currently a lack of assertive outreach services and culturally safe and appropriate services in language.</p>	<p>Lead: DHS</p> <p>Partners: Community organisations and ACCOs</p>	<p>Commencing 2025-2026</p>

Recommended actions	Rationale	Roles and responsibilities	Timing
<p>9. Co-design, with Kurna Elders and local community, a culturally safe gathering place for Aboriginal people including Aboriginal people from rural and remote areas. The gathering place should provide facilities for visitors and facilitate connections with specialist services (see recommendation 8). The place should be run and managed by Aboriginal organisations in ongoing partnership with the Kurna community.</p>	<p>There is currently no designated culturally safe place for Aboriginal rural and remote visitors to gather in the CoA local government area. The evaluation of the Puti on Kurna Yerta, supported by stakeholder consultations, provides evidence of the benefit of an Aboriginal-run gathering space where cultural connection can be fostered and remote visitors can access a range of alcohol and other drug services, housing and specialist supports. There is an opportunity to learn from this model and further promote connection to culture, Country and community which are well-established protective factors for Aboriginal communities.</p>	<p>Lead: DHS</p> <p>Partners: CoA, Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia (DASSA) and ACCOs</p>	<p>Commencing 2025-2026</p>

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APPENDIX A SERVICE MAPPING

Organisation	Service name	Referral	Operational hours	Geographic area	Target client group/s	Services provided	Service type
Royal Adelaide Hospital	Rural Liaison Nurse	Eligibility criteria	Business hours	City of Adelaide	Rural/ remote Aboriginal visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport Community based follow up 	Health and transport service
Aboriginal Sobriety Group	Substance Misuse Team	Requires referral	Business hours	City of Adelaide	Aboriginal people who use alcohol and other drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referral, care coordination, or support to access services Assessment of needs Counselling Advocacy Rehabilitation 	Alcohol and other drug services
Aboriginal Sobriety Group	Cyril Lindsay House and Annie Koolmatrie House	Info not available	Info not available	Suburbs further from Park Lands	Aboriginal people experiencing homelessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to housing/ accommodation 	Housing and homelessness
Aboriginal Sobriety Group	Western Adelaide Aboriginal Specific Homelessness Service	Info not available	Business hours	Suburbs further from Park Lands	Aboriginal people experiencing homelessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culturally safe service Referral, care coordination, or support to access services Access to housing/accommodation Engagement and guidance from Aboriginal elder and community 	Housing and homelessness

Organisation	Service name	Referral	Operational hours	Geographic area	Target client group/s	Services provided	Service type
Aboriginal Society Group	Mobile Assistance Patrol (MAP)	No referral needed	After hours (last service at 1:45am), 7 days per week until end March 2025. Generally last service 12am.	City of Adelaide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intoxicated people Aboriginal people Rural/ remote Aboriginal visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport Safe place to sober up Culturally safe service 	Transport and sobering up service
Anglicare	The Magdalene Centre	Dependent on service	Business hours	City of Adelaide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People experiencing poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing and homelessness support Legal aid Counselling Provision of essential amenities 	Anti-poverty services
DASSA	Aboriginal Connection Program	Requires referral, client must meet criteria to be considered	Business hours	Suburb in close proximity to Park Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal people who use alcohol and other drugs Aboriginal people experiencing homelessness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of needs Outreach Referral, care coordination, or support to access services 	Alcohol and other drug services
DASSA	Needle and syringe program	No referral	Dependent on service	City of Adelaide Suburbs - No facilities in Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with substance use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harm reduction facilities Referral, care coordination, or support to access services Provision of information 	Alcohol and other drug services

Organisation	Service name	Referral	Operational hours	Geographic area	Target client group/s	Services provided	Service type
				Lands themselves			
DHS	Exceptional Needs Unit, Homelessness Support Program	Referral required from organisations and service only	Business hours	Suburb in close proximity to Park Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with complex needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of needs 	Assessment and advice
Encounter Youth	Hindley Street Green Team Program	No referral needed	After hours	City of Adelaide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intoxicated people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street patrol Referral, care coordination, or support to access services Safe interaction 	Street patrol
Hutt St Centre	Hutt St Centre	Intake and assessment for some services	Business hours	City of Adelaide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People experiencing homelessness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal aid Provision of basic needs or amenities Referral, care coordination, or support to access services Peer support Crisis assistance Connection to education and employment opportunities 	Housing and homelessness

Organisation	Service name	Referral	Operational hours	Geographic area	Target client group/s	Services provided	Service type
Mission Australia	Partners Toward Wellbeing	Requires referral	Business hours	Suburb in close proximity to Park Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People with mental health concerns People who use alcohol and other drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counselling Referral, care coordination, or support to access services Culturally safe service Peer support 	Alcohol and other drug services
Multicultural Youth Education & Development Centre	The City West Hub	No referral needed	After hours	City of Adelaide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe space Assessment of needs Transport 	After-hours crisis service
Nunkuwarrin Yunti	Health and wellbeing services (variety of services)	Dependent on service	Business hours	City of Adelaide Suburbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health services Alcohol and other drug services Referral, care coordination, or support to access services Counselling Provision of essential amenities Culturally safe service 	Health service

Organisation	Service name	Referral	Operational hours	Geographic area	Target client group/s	Services provided	Service type
Royal Adelaide Hospital	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health and Wellbeing Hub (Hub)	No referral needed	Business hours	City of Adelaide	Rural/remote Aboriginal visitors Aboriginal people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Culturally appropriate service ▪ Referral, care coordination, or support to access services ▪ Advocacy ▪ Provision of amenities ▪ Aboriginal language interpreters/ service specifically for Aboriginal language speakers 	Health and referral service
Royal Adelaide Hospital	Patient assistance transport scheme	Eligibility criteria	Info not available	City of Adelaide	Rural/remote Aboriginal visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport 	Transport
SA Housing Trust	Wali Wiru (Good Homes) Program	Requires referral	Info not available	Metro	Rural/remote Aboriginal visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to housing/accommodation ▪ Culturally safe service ▪ Aboriginal language interpreters/ service specifically for Aboriginal language speakers 	Housing

Organisation	Service name	Referral	Operational hours	Geographic area	Target client group/s	Services provided	Service type
Service to Youth Council (SYC)	The Foundry by SYC	Requires referral	Business hours	City of Adelaide	Young people who are experiencing housing insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social support ▪ Life skills programs ▪ Provision of basic needs or amenities ▪ Safe space ▪ Referral, care coordination, or support to access services 	Housing and homelessness
Sister Janet Mead's Adelaide Day Centre for Homeless Persons	Adelaide Day Centre	Requires referral	Business hours	City of Adelaide	People experiencing homelessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation ▪ Provision of information ▪ Referral, care coordination, or support to access services ▪ Provision of basic needs or amenities ▪ Housing and homelessness support 	Housing and homelessness
The Salvation Army	The Salvation Army Sobering-up Unit	No referral needed	24/ 7	City of Adelaide	Intoxicated people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe place to sober up ▪ Assessment of needs ▪ Referral, care coordination, or support to access services ▪ Provision of basic needs or amenities ▪ Advocacy ▪ Provision of information 	Sobering up service
Uniting Communities	Kurlana Tampawardli	Info not available	Dependent on service - Crisis accommodation	Suburbs further from Park Lands	Aboriginal people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crisis accommodation ▪ Transitional accommodation 	Culturally safe housing

Organisation	Service name	Referral	Operational hours	Geographic area	Target client group/s	Services provided	Service type
			operates 24 hours		Rural/ remote Aboriginal visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe return to Country Referral, care coordination, or support to access services Culturally safe services Outreach 	and homelessness
Uniting Communities	Aboriginal Community Connect	Requires referral	Business hours	Multiple locations including suburbs close to Park Lands	Aboriginal people People who use alcohol and other drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation Culturally safe service Referral, care coordination, or support to access services 	Alcohol and other drug service
Uniting Communities	New ROADS	Dependent on service	Business hours	City of Adelaide (counselling) Suburbs rehabilitation	People who use alcohol and other drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation Detox Counselling Culturally safe service Referral, care coordination, or support to access services 	Rehabilitation
DHS	Safer Place to Gather	No referral needed	Info not available	City of Adelaide	Aboriginal people who use alcohol and other drugs Aboriginal people experiencing homelessness Rural/ remote Aboriginal visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culturally safe service Referral, care coordination, or support to access services Supervised alcohol provision program 	Services hub



Cultural Policy 2025- 2036

Date this document was adopted

non-legislative

PURPOSE

The purpose of the City of Adelaide's inaugural Cultural Policy is to promote and support the city's unique cultural identity and opportunities to strengthen Adelaide's role as a global cultural capital through to 2036.

It aligns with the UNESCO Creative Cities mission, recognising that Adelaide is Australia's first and only UNESCO Creative City of Music and part of a global network committed to fully capitalise on their cultural assets and use them as founding pieces for sustainable, inclusive and balanced development across economic, social, cultural and environmental dimensions.

The Cultural Policy informs a unified and collaborative approach across the City of Adelaide and its subsidiaries in valuing, protecting, championing, and promoting the city's unique character, identity, history, creativity, cultural life and communities. It guides strategic investment in infrastructure, funding programs, partnerships, resources, events, initiatives and activities.

CONTEXT

Adelaide / Tarntanya is the Capital City and the civic and cultural heart of South Australia. It is the traditional Country of the Kaurna people of the Adelaide Plains, and we honour and respect their continuous culture, custodianship, and relationship with this land.

It is unique in its design as the world's only city surrounded by Park Lands resulting from the vision of the Surveyor General of South Australia, Colonel William Light, and our community has a proud history of advocating for the protection of our city's distinctive heritage and cultural assets.

Adelaide was founded on ideas of social and political freedom and has been shaped by the diverse cultures and communities it has welcomed over generations. A University city and innovation hub, Adelaide continues to attract global talent, investment and new industries, as one of Australia's most competitive places to do business.

Renowned for its hospitality, with exceptional food and wine, world-class festivals, centres of creative excellence, art and cultural attractions and collections, Adelaide is home to one of the largest undercover fresh produce markets in the Southern Hemisphere, is one of 10 Wine Capitals of the World, is Australia's Festival Capital and the nation's first and only, UNESCO City of Music.

The Cultural Policy aligns with and enables the four pillars of the City of Adelaide Strategic Plan 2024-2028:

- Building a vibrant, connected and inclusive COMMUNITY
- Creating a resilient, protected and sustainable ENVIRONMENT
- Growing and developing an innovative and responsive ECONOMY
- Creating interesting, purposeful and safe PLACES.

The City of Adelaide acknowledges the Kaurna people as the Traditional Owners of the Country where the city of Adelaide is situated, and pays its respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

**PRINCIPLES,
PRIORITIES &
ROLE**

The Cultural Policy sets out core principles that affirm the inherent value and importance of culture, creativity and community to our City's distinctive identity and future prosperity.

For each principle, the priorities and the role of the City of Adelaide are clearly defined, ensuring transparency and accountability. In this way, the Cultural Policy establishes a shared responsibility across the organisation to prioritise culture in future planning, investment, partnerships, and resource allocation.

The principles, priorities and role of the City of Adelaide reflect and are responsive to the vision of the Council and its subsidiaries and Committees, as well as the needs of the community and other key stakeholders.

PRINCIPLE: AMPLIFYING OUR CREATIVE CAPITAL

The City of Adelaide aims to be Australia's cultural and creative capital by nurturing careers and sector growth and supporting talent retention, through partnerships and co-investment. By leveraging its UNESCO Creative City status, Adelaide showcases local talent globally, driving economic growth through its cultural sector.

This principle is reflected in the following priorities that acknowledge that Adelaide is a cultural and creative capital:

- Amplify Adelaide's UNESCO City of Music designation to showcase the city's cultural life, talent, strengths and stories on the global stage.
- Support cultural jobs and creative careers to position culture and creativity as key drivers of economic development, employment, imagination and innovation.
- Celebrate Adelaide's unique cultural identity and enable opportunities for international exchange and collaboration.

Council's role in leading Adelaide as a Cultural and Creative Capital:

Lead: Drive Adelaide's growth as a cultural tourism destination and creative capital through strategic planning and leveraging relationships with universities, businesses, and organisations to invest in creative sector growth.

Enable: Support local creatives at all stages, backgrounds, and abilities, nurturing cultural jobs and professions, community-led enterprises to drive city prosperity.

Promote: Showcase Adelaide's culture, talent, and stories globally through the UNESCO Creative Cities Network.

PRINCIPLE: CULTURALLY INCLUSIVE AND SOCIALLY CONNECTED

Honouring the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, the City of Adelaide is committed to ensuring that everyone has the right to participate in, enjoy, and contribute to the city's cultural life. We prioritise equitable and affordable access for communities of all abilities and backgrounds and celebrate diverse cultural expressions. Culture fosters social connection, wellbeing, and a sense of belonging, enriching the everyday life of our city.

This principle is reflected in the following priorities, recognising that people are at the heart of our city and its culture.

- Enable all people to contribute to and participate in the cultural life of the city.
- Ensure that access to Adelaide's culture is easy and affordable for everyone, with a focus on:
 - young people
 - older people

- people living with disabilities
- culturally and linguistically diverse communities
- women; and
- LGBTQIA+ communities.
- Promote a cultural life in Adelaide that showcases the strength of our sector and the diversity of our communities.

Council's role in recognising that people are at the heart of our city and its culture:

Lead: Integrate accessibility, inclusivity, and equity into cultural planning.

Enable: Develop, facilitate, and support affordable, accessible and community-led cultural experiences for City of Adelaide venues, public spaces, neighbourhoods, precincts, and throughout the Adelaide Park Lands.

Partner: Leverage Adelaide's status as a creative capital to advocate for public transport improvements that enhance access to culture and support sector workers.

PRINCIPLE: RECONCILIATION AND TRUTH TELLING

The City of Adelaide acknowledges the Kaurna people as the traditional custodians of the Adelaide Plains and fully supports Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander self-determination. We recognise the importance of addressing past injustices, centering First Nations perspectives, and promoting cultural revitalisation through language, storytelling, and creative expression.

This principle is reflected in the following priorities that honour the continuous cultures of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.

- Honour and strengthen awareness of Kaurna culture and connection to Country.
- Celebrate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and culture in city design, public art, festivals, events, and public spaces.
- Support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-led cultural initiatives, including cultural revitalisation through language, storytelling, cultural burns, and other cultural and creative practices.

Council's role in honouring the continuous cultures of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples:

Lead: Embed Reconciliation and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' perspectives in policies, city planning and design and cultural programs.

Protect: Respect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rights, self-determination, and cultural heritage by showcasing, celebrating and amplifying culture and connection to Country.

Enable: Support, facilitate, and collaborate on Kaurna and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural initiatives, including public art, festivals, events, language revitalisation, storytelling, and cultural practices.

PRINCIPLE: PRESERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE, EMBRACING PROGRESS

The City of Adelaide is committed to preserving its cultural and natural heritage and embracing revitalisation and progress. We celebrate and strengthen our world-class architecture, cultural assets, collections, and Park Lands, ensuring Adelaide's distinctive identity and history are preserved for future generations. The city also supports diverse cultural traditions, including national commemorations, festive events, and social practices that reflect and unite the community.

This principle is reflected in the following priorities acknowledging the connection between the city's culture and its built and natural heritage while balancing modernisation with preservation:

- Protect and revitalise the city's cultural heritage including world-class architecture, iconic cultural venues, and collections, and preserving the Adelaide Park Lands, open spaces and natural environment.
- Ensure people, culture and creativity are at the centre of planning, design and development decisions in the city.
- Celebrate our local character, food, culture, customs, social practices and traditions, places and spaces.

Council's role in preserving cultural heritage and embracing progress:

Lead: Identify gaps and opportunities to strengthen policies and plans, and streamline processes to prioritise people, culture, creativity and heritage preservation.

Partner: Advocate for the value of Adelaide's heritage locally and internationally to influence policies and attract investment among the levers to safeguard Adelaide's built heritage, cultural venues, natural environments, and community traditions.

Enable: Support and promote projects that revitalise heritage, encourage adaptive reuse, and celebrate cultural expressions, initiatives and communities.

Promote: Highlight Adelaide's architecture, natural sites, traditions, social and cultural practices through events, storytelling and public art.

PRINCIPLE: CREATING SPACE FOR CULTURAL EXPRESSION

Council is committed to enhancing the city's vibrancy, liveability, and global profile through accessible, high-quality, and diverse cultural infrastructure, experiences and activations, designed to foster connection, creativity, and cultural expression.

This principle is reflected in the following priorities that foster and celebrate a creative and culturally connected vibrant city and community.

- Embed creativity and culture into the everyday life of the city.
- Expand the city's cultural infrastructure, including activating under-utilised spaces, to enhance Adelaide's appeal, foster community and create a sense of belonging.
- Ensure that creativity, along with Adelaide's unique arts, cultural experiences, and stories, is easily accessible, fuelling the city's vitality, day and night, and all year-round.

Council's role in fostering and celebrating a creative and culturally connected vibrant city and community:

Lead: Integrate creativity and culture into all aspects of city life through strategic planning, infrastructure and initiatives.

Enable: Facilitate, support, and deliver diverse and safe cultural experiences year-round in partnership with government, the private and cultural sectors and community, balancing small and large-scale cultural and community events across a diversity of spaces and the Park Lands.

Promote: Celebrate and elevate Adelaide's cultural life to enhance access to cultural experiences and opportunities and attract new audiences and investment.

APPLICATION

The City of Adelaide is part of a dynamic cultural ecosystem, a hyper-networked and innovative society that thrives through cross-sector collaboration.

To deliver on the vision for Adelaide's cultural life through to 2036, it will be vital to:

- Leverage networks, forums, relationships at the national, state and local levels.
- Partner with government, non-government organisations, the private sector, and the community; and
- Access expertise, attract resources, and sustain the city's cultural and economic growth.

The Cultural Policy 2025-2036 guides the City of Adelaide in establishing culture as a central pillar of urban and environmental planning, city growth, economic development, social cohesion, and community life to enhance Adelaide's reputation as a global cultural capital and contribute to a creative, connected, safe, resilient, inclusive, and sustainable city.

The principles and priorities of the Cultural Policy 2025-2036 will be reflected in and enabled by strategies, operations, budgets and work plans across the organisation, including subsidiaries of Council. This cohesive and considered approach represents an efficient, effective and economical use of public resources through annual business plans and budget processes.

EVALUATION

The City of Adelaide will implement appropriate governance and evaluation processes to ensure the Cultural Policy 2025-2036 delivers on its purpose, ensures effective resource allocation, drives meaningful and measurable progress, and the impact of Council's investment and decisions on the culture of the community are understood and valued. National best practices will be used in collaboration with capital city councils, the Australian Local Government Association, and State and Federal Governments.

The City of Adelaide will:

- Communicate achievements, challenges, and future priorities.
- Conduct a review every five years to ensure relevance, responsiveness to external factors, and alignment with current and future needs of the community.

OTHER USEFUL DOCUMENTS

Related documents

- City of Adelaide Strategic Plan 2024-2028
- City of Adelaide City Plan 2036
- City of Adelaide Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan 2024 – 2027
- City of Adelaide Disability, Access and Inclusion Plan 2024-2028
- City of Adelaide Economic Development Strategy 2024-2028
- City of Adelaide Heritage Our Future: Heritage Strategy & Action Plan 2021-2036
- City of Adelaide Safer City Policy 2019-2023
- City of Adelaide Integrated Climate Strategy 2030
- Adelaide Central Market Authority Charter and Strategic Plan 2023-28
- Adelaide Economic Development Agency Charter and Strategic Plan 2024-2028
- Kadaltilla / Adelaide Park Lands Authority Charter and Adelaide Park Lands Strategy 2025- 2035

Relevant legislation

- *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)*

- *Copyright Act 1968*
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (SA)*
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- *Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005 (SA)*
- *South Australian Multicultural Act 2021 (SA)*
- *Heritage Places Act 1993 (SA)*
- *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 (SA)*

Other Policies, Strategies, Guidelines and Documents informing this Policy:

- UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) Charter, 2004
- The United Nations Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity 2001
- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2009
- National Cultural Policy, Revive: a place for every story, a story for every place, 2023
- Government of South Australia's Cultural Policy 2025
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Arts Strategy for South Australia 2019 (SA)
- National Association for the Visual Arts: Code of Practice 2024
- Creative Australia: Using First Nations Protocols for Cultural and Intellectual Property in the Arts 2023
- Australian Local Government Association: Arts & Culture Policy Position 2022

GLOSSARY

Throughout this document, the below terms have been used and are defined as:

Culture

Culture is a fundamental human right that enriches lives, fosters creativity, and shapes identity. It reflects our way of life, values, traditions, and beliefs, expressed through art, architecture, festivals, food, language, literature, and music. The City of Adelaide's Cultural Policy defines culture as including the arts, creative industries, and heritage sectors, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural practices, diverse identities shaped by migration and history, and cultural expressions reflecting contemporary Adelaide.

Creative

A creative is an individual or group engaged in artistic expression, innovation, and cultural production, generating cultural, social, and economic value. In the City of Adelaide's Cultural Policy, creatives include artists, performers, musicians, designers, architects, digital media professionals, writers, filmmakers, storytellers, cultural practitioners, and heritage workers. They shape identity, foster connections, and drive economic growth, making them essential to Adelaide's thriving cultural landscape.

Cultural Infrastructure

Cultural infrastructure includes physical, digital, and social spaces that support art, culture, and community engagement. It covers galleries, museums, theatres, creative hubs, public spaces, and heritage sites, as well as digital platforms that expand cultural access. This valuable resource strengthens Adelaide's cultural, social, and economic vitality, reinforcing its identity as a vibrant and creative city.

Heritage

Refers to the legacy of tangible and intangible assets inherited from past generations, maintained in the present, and passed on to future generations. It encompasses both cultural and natural elements that hold historical, social or environmental significance.

Self-Determination

Self-determination is an ongoing process of ensuring that peoples are able to make decisions about matters that affect their lives. Essential to the exercise of self-determination is choice, participation and control.

Truth-Telling

Truth-telling enables a fuller and more accurate account of Australia's history to recognise the strength and contribution of Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples. It acknowledges the historical silencing of injustices and ongoing impacts of colonisation on First Nations peoples. Truth-telling is fundamental to advancing Reconciliation.

ADMINISTRATIVE

As part of Council's commitment to deliver the City of Adelaide Strategic Plan, services to the community and the provision of transparent information, all policy documents are reviewed as per legislative requirements or when there is no such provision a risk assessment approach is taken to guide the review timeframe.

This Policy document will be reviewed every 5 years unless legislative or operational change occurs beforehand. The next review is required in 2030.

Review history:

Trim Reference	Authorising Body	Date/ Decision ID	Description of Edits
<i>ACC2018/9000 (example)</i>	<i>Associate Director People & Governance</i>	<i>19/12/2018</i>	<i>Minor amendments made to illustrate a change in operational process</i>
	Council		Inaugural Policy endorsed by Council

Contact:

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CULTURE: THE LIFE OF OUR CITY

STAGE 1 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

1. BACKGROUND

A key action in the City of Adelaide Strategic Plan 2024-2028 is to “Develop a Cultural Policy by 2024 that promotes and supports the City’s unique cultural identity and opportunities”. Between 4 November 2024 and 5 March 2025 the City of Adelaide engaged with community to inform the development of City of Adelaide’s Cultural Policy 2025-2036 to position culture, creativity and community at the heart of Adelaide’s planning for sustainable urban development over the next decade.

The engagement process confirmed that our community shares a clear and strong view about the centrality of culture to build a safe, resilient and sustainable city for future generations. The community stressed the City of Adelaide’s central role in valuing, protecting and promoting the city’s distinctive character and cultural life.

This document is a summary of the *Culture: The Life of Our City. Stage 1 Community Engagement Report*. It presents a summary of the consultation findings and how they have informed the draft Cultural Policy 2025-2036.

2. HOW WE ENGAGED AND WHO WE HEARD FROM

A total of **1,117** community members provided direct feedback during the consultation process, one of the most extensive cultural engagement efforts undertaken by the City of Adelaide. To ensure broad community representation, the consultation adopted a multi-method approach as outlined in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Community Engagement Activities and Consultation Participants

Engagement Activity	Participation	Consultation Participants
Two targeted Stakeholder Forums hosted by the Lord Mayor Dr Jane Lomax-Smith AM	In person 200 attendees	Community, cultural and business leaders, universities and high schools, major cultural institutions, festivals, live music venues, creative practitioners and performers, policy developers and planners, peak bodies, precinct, residents and other advocacy groups.
Eight Community Pop-Up Sessions	In person 226 participants	All audiences who participate in the cultural life of the city: residents, workers, visitors, students. A targeted youth session delivered for young people aged 13 to 17.
Advisory Groups and Subsidiaries	In person 5 engagements	City of Adelaide Advisory Groups and Subsidiaries: Access and Inclusion Advisory Panel, Reconciliation Committee, Kadaltilla/Adelaide Park Lands Authority, Adelaide Economic Development Agency, and the Adelaide Central Market Authority.
Eleven Submissions	Written + In Person 11 submissions	9 emails submissions and 2 community meetings documented
51-day Our Adelaide online community survey	Written 675 responses	When asked to define their participation in city life, survey respondents had the opportunity to choose more than one option, reflecting that some individuals can have multiple key relationships with the City. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29% CoA resident (49% 10+ years residents) • 41% City worker

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52% Visitors • 7% CoA based cultural organisations • 7% CoA based businesses • 6.5% Student in the city • 3.4% Art studio/creative space in CoA <p>32% of survey respondents identified as part of the following demographic groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGBTIQ+ (112 responses) • People with a disability (81 responses) • Culturally diverse communities (68 responses) • Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (15 Responses). <p>The age distribution of survey respondents was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.5% young people under 25 • 27% people 25-39 • 35% 40-54 • 28% 55 to 74 • 3.6% 75 years+.
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3. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION FINDINGS

Overall, the public consultation confirmed that culture is a crucial part of the city's life and future. Cultural experiences as being fundamental to attracting people to live in, visit and invest in our city, reflecting and expressing our identity shaped by our community, heritage, history, and values.

The community identified the following existing cultural strengths that define Adelaide's unique character and liveability including:

- Cultural experiences for everyone.
- Festivals and celebrations.
- Outdoor experiences.
- Nightlife and live music venues.
- Built heritage and memorials.
- Diversity of traditions and expressions.
- Public art, sculptures, and murals.
- Community connections and belonging.
- Nature connected experiences.
- Pedestrian friendly and city layout.
- Central Market and food culture.
- First Nations culture visibility in the life of the city.
- Street level culture (food trucks, resident and neighbourhood activities, precinct events)

Community-identified priorities for shaping Adelaide's cultural future:

The community expressed strong expectations that the City of Adelaide will continue to play a leadership role in fostering cultural development, seeing Council as critical in ensuring a vibrant, inclusive, sustainable city. Consultation feedback emphasised the centrality of culture in shaping the city's future, with a clear call for Council to value, protect, and promote the city's distinctive character and cultural life.

To achieve the community's vision for the cultural life of the city over the next decade the community

identified, through the community survey, the following initiatives for the City of Adelaide to prioritise over the next decade:

- Accessible, inclusive, and affordable experiences for all, including transportation improvements.
- Creating spaces for cultural expression and experiences year-round, day and night.
- Amplify our creative capital through creative industries growth, partnerships, and funding to retain young and creative talent.
- Protection of natural heritage, environmental sustainability, and climate action.
- Public safety and wellbeing.
- Cultural and built heritage protection and revitalisation balancing modernisation.
- Reconciliation and First Nations cultural leadership.
- Effective governance and Council's leadership.

Table 2 presents the community vision for Adelaide's Cultural Life and how it informed the draft Cultural Policy 2025-2036.

Table 2. Community Vision for Adelaide's Cultural Life and Cultural Policy Application

Vision	Cultural Policy Principle: Amplifying our Creative Capital
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships and co-investment maximise opportunities for the growth of Adelaide's creative industries. • Investment in local creatives, enterprises, and the local creative industries. • Adelaide's UNESCO City of Music designation better utilised. • International collaborations and exchanges are balanced with support to local creatives and stories. • Education is affordable and there are enough career opportunities to retain young people and cultural enterprises in Adelaide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amplify Adelaide's UNESCO City of Music designation to showcase the city's cultural life, talent, and stories on the global stage. • Support cultural jobs and creative careers to position culture and creativity as key drivers of economic development, employment, and innovation. • Balance Adelaide's unique cultural identity with opportunities for international exchange and collaboration.
Vision	Cultural Policy Principle: Culturally Inclusive and Socially Connected
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to culture should be equitable for all. • Barriers to cultural participation including affordability, cost and model of current transport services, city safety and accessibility are reduced or removed. • Adelaide's walkability and transportation connectivity should be prioritised to strengthen cultural access. • A safe city that supports people to thrive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable all people to contribute and participate in the life of the city. • Ensure that access to Adelaide's culture is easy and affordable for everyone with a focus on marginalised and vulnerable populations including young people, older people, people living with disabilities, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, women and LGBTIQ+ communities • Promote a cultural life and creative workforce in Adelaide that reflects the diversity of its communities.

Vision	Cultural Policy Principle: Reconciliation and Truth Telling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with Kurna and First Nations to increase visibility in city design, events, and public spaces. • Truth telling and cultural preservation including intergenerational knowledge sharing, cultural burning, language revival. • Events where local communities connect with Kurna and First Nations peoples. • Kurna and First Nations representation in cultural leadership and decision-making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honour and strengthen awareness of Kurna culture and connection to Country. • Celebrate Kurna and First Nations culture and connection to Country • Support Kurna and First Nations-led cultural initiatives including cultural revitalisation through language, storytelling, cultural burns and other cultural and creative practices.
Vision	Cultural Policy Principle: Preserving Cultural Heritage, Embracing Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving and revitalising Adelaide's built heritage, including historical and world class architecture, sandstone buildings, cultural assets, collections, and live music venues. • Preserving the Adelaide Park Lands, the city's green spaces and natural heritage as central to the life of the city. • Balance modernisation with heritage conservation and the preservation of Adelaide's unique identity. • Storytelling and interpretation of Adelaide's unique history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and revitalise the city's cultural heritage, including world-class architecture, iconic cultural venues, and collections, and the Adelaide Park Lands, open spaces and natural environment. • Ensure people, culture and creativity are at the centre of urban and environmental planning, design and development decisions in the city. • Celebrate our local character, food, culture, customs, social practices and traditions, places and spaces. Celebrate our local character, food, culture, customs, social practices and traditions, places and spaces.
Vision	Cultural Policy Principle: Creating Space for Cultural Expression
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a year-round cultural events calendar beyond seasonal spikes. • Balance funding major events/festivals and funding smaller grassroots events and creatives. • Dedicated and accessible cultural spaces. • Adequate music and cultural infrastructure • Planning considers cultural infrastructure requirements. • Adelaide's diversity of cultural offerings and venues is visible and promoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed creativity and culture into the everyday life of the city. • Invest in and expand the city's cultural infrastructure, including activating under-utilised spaces, to enhance Adelaide's appeal, foster community and create a sense of belonging. • Ensure that creativity, along with Adelaide's unique arts, cultural experiences, and stories, is easily accessible, fueling the city's vitality day and night, and all year-round.

4. COMMUNITY IDENTIFIED OBSTACLES TO ACHIEVING THEIR VISION FOR ADELAIDE'S CULTURAL FUTURE

The obstacles that community raised in the consultation highlighted clear areas of priority for Council's Cultural Policy. Addressing these concerns will be critical to ensuring that Adelaide's cultural life is inclusive, economically viable and resilient, with a unique identity that is locally loved and internationally renowned, supporting the city's projected growth over the next decade.

Community- Identified Obstacles	Impact
Limited funding for arts and culture	Constraining cultural sector growth, city vibrancy and community participation.
Affordability and cost of living	Impacting communities' ability to visit and participate in the cultural life of the city.
Lack of visibility and support for local creatives	Challenge to attract and retain talent.
Public transport cost, frequency, availability and accessibility	Impacting communities' ability to visit and participate in the cultural life of the city.
Policy and planning	Decision making, services and programs that don't adequately meet community need.
Overdevelopment	Loss of cultural and natural spaces and our unique character due to redevelopment.
Accessibility barriers	Challenges for vulnerable populations in accessing cultural events and venues and moving around the city.
Perception of city safety	Impacting community willingness to visit and participate in the cultural life of the city.
Climate Change	Barrier for the community to visit and participate in the cultural life of the city in days of extreme weather events.

Recommendation of the City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee – 1 April 2025

Strategic Alignment - Our Corporation

Public

Tuesday, 8 April 2025
Council

Program Contact:
Rebecca Hayes, Associate
Director Governance and
Strategy

Approving Officer:
Anthony Spartalis, Chief
Operating Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee considered the following Item at its meeting held on 1 April 2025 and resolved to present to Council the following recommendation for Council determination:

- Item 7.1 – Community Facilities Policy for Adoption

RECOMMENDATION

1. **Recommendation 1** – Item 7.1 - Community Facilities Policy for Adoption

THAT COUNCIL:

1. Notes the Social Infrastructure (Assets) Policy Consultation Summary contained in Attachment A to Item 7.1 on the Agenda for the meeting of the City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee held on 1 April 2025.
2. Adopts the Community Facilities Policy, contained in Attachment B to Item 7.1 on the Agenda for the meeting of the City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee held on 1 April 2025.
3. Authorises the Chief Executive Officer, or delegate, to make minor, typographical or syntactical updates to the document contained in Attachment A and Attachment B to Item 7.1 on the Agenda for the meeting of the City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee held on 1 April 2025.

DISCUSSION

1. The City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee met on Tuesday, 1 April 2025. The Agenda with reports for the public component of the meeting can be viewed [here](#).
2. Where the resolution of the Committee differs from the recommendation published in the Committee agenda, the Committee's recommendation to the Council is listed first with the original recommendation provided in is in grey and italics.
3. The following matter was the subject of deliberation.

3.1. Item 7.1 - Community Facilities Policy for Adoption

THAT THE CITY PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDS:

THAT COUNCIL

1. Note the Social Infrastructure (Assets) Policy Consultation Summary contained in Attachment A to Item 7.1 on the Agenda for the meeting of the City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee held on 1 April 2025.
2. Adopts the Community Facilities Policy, contained in Attachment B to Item 7.1 on the Agenda for the meeting of the City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee held on 1 April 2025.
3. Authorises the Chief Executive Officer, or delegate, to make minor, typographical or syntactical updates to the document contained in Attachment A and Attachment B to Item 7.1 on the Agenda for the meeting of the City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee held on 1 April 2025.

For ease, Attachments A and B relating to Recommendation 1, Item 7.1, have been included at the end of this recommendation report.

DATA AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Link 1 – City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee Public Agenda

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

- END OF REPORT -

Draft Social Infrastructure (Assets) Policy

Consultation Summary

March 2025

Background

The [draft Social Infrastructure \(Assets\) Policy](#) was endorsed by Council for public consultation on 12 November 2024. The Policy was developed using research and community feedback from various related projects including a Social Infrastructure Assessment, [City Plan – Adelaide 2036](#), Public Toilet Assessment and [City User Profile](#).

For the purposes of the Policy, community facilities include facilities such as:

- Community centres
- Libraries
- Public toilets
- Playspaces
- Skate and BMX facilities
- Recreational courts
- Dog parks
- Community gardens.

The [Buildings Asset Management Plan](#) covers a range of important community facilities including:

- Libraries
- Community centres
- Public toilets
- Sporting clubs.

The Building Asset Management Plan outlines the Council's high-level asset management priorities for the operation, maintenance and renewal of our assets over the next 10 years.

The draft Social Infrastructure (Assets) Policy guides investment decisions in new, upgraded or consolidated community facilities to meet current and future needs.

Council has progressed investment for Community Buildings in the Adelaide Park Lands through the development of an Adelaide Park Lands Community Buildings (Sport and Recreation) Policy.

The draft Social Infrastructure (Assets) Policy will assist Council to make decisions about and prioritise investment in community facilities.

Stakeholder groups were notified of the consultation, including library and community centre users through email and collateral at the six sites. A targeted engagement strategy will be employed for Stage Two - Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework consultation.

Public Consultation and Responses

Consultation on the draft Social Infrastructure (Assets) Policy opened on 14 January 2025 and closed on 7 March 2025. During the eight-week consultation period:

121 Our Adelaide online submissions were received. Two written submissions were received. There were 1,079 online webpage visitors.

Key themes arising from the consultation included:

- Public Toilets — Support for prioritised investment in public toilets across the city that are safe, clean, well maintained, and meet the needs of a range of users, including people with disability, women, and people with caring responsibilities.
- Safety – A desire for the delivery of community facilities to positively contribute to perceptions of safety, including lighting, street cleaning, crime prevention programs and support for homeless and vulnerable people.
- Transport – Respondents called for more public and active transport options and more walkable streets that support people's access to community facilities.
- Multiuse – Respondents identified the need to provide spaces that engage a range of people, particularly young people, who were identified as a gap in current provision. Support for community facilities that provide options to participate in creative activities like music, art and play was identified as a priority alongside sustainability and greening.
- Existing Facilities – Many respondents expressed appreciation for existing facilities such as libraries, community centres and public toilets but commented that some existing facilities are dated, small, have limited operating hours, or requested additional maintenance and resourcing.
- Accessibility – Respondents wanted to ensure that the facilities would be accessible to a diverse range of user groups and would contribute to inclusion and social cohesion.

Amendments to the Policy following consultation are summarised as follows:

- The Policy has been retitled to the Community Facilities Policy, and a statement has been included to clarify what community facilities are subject to the Policy.
- Additional explanation in the Policy statement about the type of community facilities addressed by the Policy.
- The Policy glossary is amended to define community facilities, remove former references to social infrastructure and integrated planning, and define 'priority groups'.
- Edits to clarify the meaning of objectives and principles such as sustainability including environmental sustainability, and inclusion of heritage and co-design.
- Plain English review of the document.

Summary of community consultation feedback from online survey

Do you agree with the Policy Objectives?
<p>Strongly agree – 32.77% - 39</p> <p>Agree – 54.62% - 65</p> <p>Neither agree nor disagree – 10.92% - 13</p> <p>Disagree – 1.68% - 2</p> <p>Strongly disagree – 0% - 0</p>

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Objectives?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	I would like to know that disabled community members are being consulted and compensated for their time to ensure that spaces are accessible for everyone.	Accessibility	The Access and Inclusion Advisory Panel was consulted at its February 2025 meeting. All members are paid a sitting fee to attend.
Our Adelaide Submission	Healthy and Sustainable Environments: Foster the creation and maintenance of high-quality, natural, and green spaces as integral components of social infrastructure. Recognise their role in enhancing community wellbeing, promoting mental and physical health, and strengthening social connections, while ensuring equitable access for all.	Multiuse	Noted. Playspaces, dog parks and community gardens are covered by the Community Facilities Policy in recognition of the role they play in community wellbeing.
Our Adelaide Submission	Equitable access: should include a mention of safety	Safety	Noted. Safety is included in the 'Adaptable' principle.

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Objectives?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	There need to be other ways to activate the parklands and squares. Sitting in front of LOC Bottle Bar on Hindmarsh Square is one of the best experiences in Adelaide it feels really European how it opens out onto the square. If cafes and restaurants around the squares could put some seating in the squares (for example Hurtle Square) then I think it would really bring people into those spaces!	Multiuse	Noted, activation of the Adelaide Park Lands and Squares is outside the scope of this Policy.
Our Adelaide Submission	No, they sound reasonable.	NA	Noted
Our Adelaide Submission	Seems quite lofty considering CoA is not achieving the basics which would provide a safe city to live and work in.	Safety	Noted
Our Adelaide Submission	I think the policy objectives are important and support the needs of the population. I think an additional part of the policy that could be helpful is increased awareness for the public regarding existing services and how to find them. For example, I know many people struggle to locate public toilets even within the CBD. Could this potentially be addressed through inexpensive methods such as updating online records/better signage? Thank you for considering :)	Existing Facilities and Public Toilets	Noted. Wayfinding will be considered in the Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework. Public toilet locations in the City of Adelaide are included on the national Public Toilet Map: National Public Toilet Map - Adelaide City Library

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Objectives?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	Community engagement should help with crime prevention and anti-social behaviour. Could add a dot point to cover all ages- especially youth as big student population and international students need our support. A youth centre would be good too as currently lots of young people use Hungry Jacks car park roof and staircase to hang out.	Safety	Noted. The Policy is amended to define priority groups including youth.
Our Adelaide Submission	There is not enough disabled access and I highly prefer they're run by the community and not the government. You keep trying to kill off the stuff that's running properly like sage at the joinery and the bike kitchen which I value more than government run stuff. Please just leave us to do what we know how to do as humans.	Multiuse / Accessibility	Noted. Operating models will be discussed in the Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework.
Our Adelaide Submission	OUTER CITY LOOP BUS (Greenhill Rd - Railway Terrace - Port Road - Park Tce - Fitzroy Tce - Princes Highway - Hackney Rd - Dequetteville Tce - Fullarton Rd - back to Greenhill Rd. THIS ONE SINGULAR BUS ROUTE WOULD SAVE HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE FROM MAKING A USELESS TRIP INTO THE CITY JUST TO COME BACK OUT AGAIN	Transport	Noted. A City Loop Bus around ring roads is outside the scope of the Policy.

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Objectives?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	I'd like to see more services such as a library and community centre in the western area of the CBD. There are more people living here but so few services.	Multiuse	The Community Facilities Policy "Responsive" Principle provides guidance about where and when community facilities are required. The Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework will provide more granular detail about prioritisation of new facilities.
Our Adelaide Submission	The Policy objectives above don't give much away. I agree we need community centres that offer services/events/classes, just as they do now. With both a growing and an aging population, we should be putting more of the money and facilities that support sports, instead, into supporting the wider population.	Multiuse/ Existing Facilities	Noted. The Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework will provide more granular detail about prioritisation of new facilities.
Our Adelaide Submission	It's a bit hard to understand "place based approach"? Of course. If you're asking for feedback on what community wants and likes, I don't particularly like the internal environment of the city library. It should look smarter and more refined. There should be window open spaces of natural light, and quiet ambience. Natural materials.	Existing Facilities	Noted. Place-based in the Policy is used to refer to locations across the city and local context.

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Objectives?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	I recommend access and place-based approach to planning and developing social infrastructure at the neighbourhood and city-wide scale to address community needs now and for the future generations.	Multiuse/ Accessibility	Noted. Supported within existing Policy objectives and principles.
Our Adelaide Submission	I think Adelaide doesn't just need public toilets, it needs clean, and accessible toilets that have good ventilation. Currently they are pretty awful. If we want to attract visitors this is a must.	Public Toilets	Noted. The Policy includes consideration of maintenance under the Sustainable Principle.
Our Adelaide Submission	In addition to the current wording the Place-based planning objective should incorporate the need to deliver both fit for purpose elements within adaptable, multi-functional infrastructure. It's important that the facilities City of Adelaide invests in have been developed in collaboration with local end users and leading experts in the subject domain, so that it achieves functional outcomes e.g. state of the art sports facilities, acoustics, etc. Overarching buildings or precincts should be able to meet the needs of several unique user groups, appropriately by ensuring the design of facilities are adaptable and can serve multiple functions. Equitable access also means facilities are designed to ensure accessibility and inclusion are prioritised.	Multiuse	Noted. The Policy Principles include Adaptable. The Policy Objectives are amended from 'Coordination and Delivery' to 'Partnerships'. The City of Adelaide's roles include Partner. A co-design focus has been added to the amended Policy.

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Objectives?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	<p>As Adelaide CBD, council should spend more on things that can attracts more visitor to come visit & spend (local numbers to spend is too low). For example, I don't a dog park will attract visitor. We have to do something to improve business. VIC done it well.</p> <p>Compared to many years ago, now they have so much of entertainment, venues, attraction. People will automatically flow in. Rather than SA CBD been stuck in old ways for way too long. Compare 20 or 30 years ago to now, not much changes. People moving away due to a boring town & simple food price is one of the highest amongst other part of Aus.</p> <p>Things need to be change & must start with CBD, then other suburb will follows.</p>	Multiuse	Noted. The purpose of the Policy is to guide investment in community facilities.
Our Adelaide Submission	I have no idea what this rhetoric means. Its wording obstructs maximising community input.	N/A	A Plain English review has been undertaken for the final Policy.
Our Adelaide Submission	Why are we talking about new facilities when CoA is not getting the basics right at the moment. Please take any sort of interest in helping with the large-scale substance abuse and homelessness issue. As a resident of City of Adelaide, I have never been more disappointed and embarrassed by my council.	Existing Facilities	Noted. A greater service response to support vulnerable people is outside the scope of this Policy but is a consideration for other related social planning priorities, including the Homelessness Strategy.

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Objectives?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	I would like more specificity on what "equitable" means in this context. Men's and women's toilets in Victoria Square were replaced by a few unisex toilets which are FILTHY. There were several women's toilets on the south-west side of Hindmarsh Square, which were replaced by one unisex toilet on the north-west side. Given that females need to use public toilets more frequently than males, and given that women more often take babies and toddlers into toilets than men do, in what way were these changes equitable? Females (and children) were disproportionately negatively affected.	Public Toilets	Noted. The Policy is amended to define priority groups including women in the Policy Objectives and the Glossary.
Our Adelaide Submission	I think "place-based approach" is not particularly clear idea, it feels like jargon and not helpful terminology for a policy objective, especially considering that "place-based planning" should be inclusive of the people living in a place.	N/A	A Plain English review has been undertaken for the final Policy.
Our Adelaide Submission	Place based but bring it out to high needs areas too. It's vital we think in 20+ year solutions. Equitable and safe access for diversity - culture, religion, sexuality, gender diversity, ability etc	Multiuse	The Policy is amended to define priority groups.
Our Adelaide Submission	50000 more people!!!! No way. We don't want Adelaide to impersonate the east coast mega cities- let's have a different	N/A	Noted. The respondent raises concerns about Council's population growth target of 50,000 people.

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Objectives?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
	vibe without hideous apartments and skyscrapers		
Our Adelaide Submission	There should be specific reference to the environment.	Multiuse	Environmental sustainability has been added to the draft Policy.
Our Adelaide Submission	Expand the concept of equitable access to include age.	Multiuse	Equity Policy Objective broadened to include age.
Our Adelaide Submission	Landscaping and making a very green environment is important too, especially with climate change.	Multiuse	Playspaces, dog parks and community gardens are covered by the Community Facilities Policy in recognition of the role they play in community wellbeing.
Our Adelaide Submission	The childcare needs have changed in the city and may affect the planning. The city area really does not require any further childcare centres.	N/A	<p>Noted. The Policy statement is amended to include additional information about the type of community facilities addressed by the Policy.</p> <p>As the city population grows there is projected need for additional childcare in the future. CoA's role in childcare is to 'advocate'.</p>

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Objectives?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	It is OK to think about facilities provided, but there needs to be more action against antisocial behaviour, whether it is lights on the outside of buildings that disrupt sleep, the parking of scooters in unacceptable fashion, the sirens of ambulances and fire-engines which have been running riot at all sorts of hours. Similarly the arbitrary closing of streets. Not to mention the spending of millions on Whitmore Square and the disruption caused only a matter of months after the previous effort, which was evidently not thought through.	Safety	Noted, concerns are considered in the 'Adaptable' Policy Principle.
Our Adelaide Submission	Admire what you are doing, the City Library is a fantastic inclusive space with wonderful staff. Thank you for your efforts to discourage antisocial behaviour in public toilets.	Existing Facilities/ Public Toilets	Noted.
Our Adelaide Submission	Provide seats with shade for old people on hot streets.	Accessibility	Noted. Considered in the 'Accessible' Policy Principle.
Our Adelaide Submission	A more holistic approach would integrate both place-based planning and population-based planning to create a hybrid model that considers both geographic and demographic factors. This approach ensures that solutions are both locally relevant and broadly equitable.	N/A	Place-based and population-based objectives and principles are included in the Policy.

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Objectives?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	My husband and I enjoy apartment living in CBD. We have noticed more residential developments in progress. These will accommodate a mix of owner occupiers, renters, and short-term stay. Policies need to keep this in mind.	Multiuse	Noted. The Policy's 'Responsive' Policy Principle that considers a range of current and future community facility users.
Our Adelaide Submission	Balance is always a challenge. With increasing population in CBD, there is a tension between owner occupiers, rentals, and short-term stays. Objectives need to acknowledge this challenge.	Multiuse	Noted. The Policy's 'Responsive' Policy Principle that considers a range of current and future community facility users.
Our Adelaide Submission	As a UNESCO City of Music, it is hard to believe that there is not more access to, or encouragement of Music. This is particularly surprising at a community level too.	Multiuse	Noted. This comment will be considered as a contribution to the priorities for the Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework and through the CoA Cultural Policy.
Our Adelaide Submission	They're pretty broad and non-specific. The kind of objectives it would be difficult to object to.	N/A	Noted.
Our Adelaide Submission	Achieve them then. Words are as pricy as the paper.	N/A	Noted.

Do you agree with the Policy Principles?			
<p>Strongly agree – 43.22% - 51</p> <p>Agree – 48.31% - 57</p> <p>Neither agree nor disagree – 6.78% - 8</p> <p>Disagree – 1.69% - 2</p> <p>Strongly disagree – 0% - 0</p>			

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Principles?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	Again I would like to make sure a variety of disabled people are in collaboration so everyone can utilise public spaces.	Accessibility	Noted, the 'Accessible' Policy Principle seeks community facilities that are located and designed for access and social inclusion.
Our Adelaide Submission	Promote fun, safety, and social cohesion.	Safety / Multiuse	Noted and reflected in the amended Policy through broadening of the 'Equitable' Policy Objective
Our Adelaide Submission	Responsive to current needs? We currently need a better council that works towards helping with the homelessness and addiction issues that are overwhelming our streets. The people are not the problem, the lack of systems and support is.	Safety	A greater service response to support vulnerable people is outside the scope of this Policy but is a consideration for other related social planning priorities, including the Homelessness Strategy.

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Principles?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	They should also prevent social isolation and enhance community cohesion- there isn't an aspirational principle.	N/A	Noted and reflected in the amended Policy through a broadening of the 'Equitable' Policy Objective.
Our Adelaide Submission	GIVE US A OUTER CITY LOOP BUS!!!! Greenhill rd - railway terrace - port Road - part tce - fitzroy tce - princes highway - Hackney Rd - dequetteville tce - fullarton Rd - back to Greenhill Rd. THIS ONE SINGULAR BUS ROUTE WOULD SAVE HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE FROM MAKING A USELESS TRIP INTO THE CITY JUST TO COME BACK OUT AGAIN	Transport	Noted. Noted. A City Loop Bus around ring roads is outside the scope of the Policy.
Our Adelaide Submission	I think community consultation before infrastructure changes is important. For example access to city library off Charles Street, Adelaide, is difficult because of the raised markings, squares on the pavement. It is bumpy for wheelchair users. Wheelchair users prefer smooth ride, rather than bumpy pavements.	Accessibility	Noted. Consultation on infrastructure changes adheres to the Integrated Community Engagement Framework.
Our Adelaide Submission	The city is dirty in certain areas and should be cleaned more often. Rundle street and the streets through to North Terrace are dirty, the cinema complex is a prime example. Some areas need a good hosing.	Existing Facilities	Noted. The Policy focuses on new community facilities. The Policy includes consideration of maintenance under the Sustainable Principle.

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Principles?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	Slow development method don't work anymore in a fast changing world now.	N/A	Noted
Our Adelaide Submission	What scale will be used to assess if a proposal meets each of those policy proposals e.g. fully adhering, largely adhering, not fully adhering, not adhering at all.	N/A	The Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework will incorporate details on population and floor space benchmarks.
Our Adelaide Submission	Would be incredible if CoA was responsive to local issues. Unfortunately since only local businesses are being treated as stakeholders it's highly unlikely that any real change is going to happen.	N/A	Noted
Our Adelaide Submission	Action required on a number of dilapidations along KW and Sturt streets. (Car park next to Quest. Old Trims site. Old Mayfield Electrical site - Sturt Street). Homeless people situation becoming worse around Gilbert Street and IGA area.	N/A	Noted. Redevelopment of underutilised city sites was considered in the City Plan – Adelaide 2036.

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Principles?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	Only in the fourth statement 'Sustainable' do I not understand your meaning. The word sustainable has many meanings some of which are misleading, e.g. 'sustainable growth' where environmentally friendly is implied but which is highly unlikely if the asset is growing in size. By 'sustainable' do you mean that the delivery will be able to be offered over the long term without interruption?"	Multiuse	Clarity on the meaning of 'sustainable' has been addressed in the amended Policy.
Our Adelaide Submission	Sustainable could mean low cost, this needs clarifying	Multiuse	Clarity on the meaning of 'sustainable' has been addressed in the amended Policy
Our Adelaide Submission	Accessibility is really important, community facilities should serve everyone, not only those that can afford it. All community facilities should be accessible by foot too.	Multiuse/ Transport	Noted and addressed in the Policy's 'Accessible' principle. The Policy Objectives include 'Equitable'.
Our Adelaide Submission	Sustainable must include expansion and upkeep of cycle infrastructure as well as banning monster car/jeeps from clogging up the city parking	Transport	Clarity on meaning of 'sustainable' has been addressed in the amended Policy.
Our Adelaide Submission	There should be specific reference to the natural environment.	Multiuse	Noted, clarity on meaning of 'sustainable' has been addressed in the updated Policy.

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Principles?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	Perhaps heritage should also be a principle, given the superb historic architectural fabric in many parts of the city.	Multiuse	Noted. Heritage has been added to the 'Accessible' Policy Principle.
Our Adelaide Submission	Great to see such a strong focus on sustainability	Multiuse	Noted.
Our Adelaide Submission	It's important for everyone to be able to feel comfortable and safe in Adelaide environments.	Safety	Noted. Safety is reflected in the 'Adaptable' Policy Principle.
Our Adelaide Submission	While other categories like renter/student and short stayers (Aire BnB) are relevant, its people like us as rate payers need to be given extra weight by we have chosen to move here and support the city.	Multiuse	Noted. The Policy's 'Responsive' Principle considers a range of end-users.
Our Adelaide Submission	Beautiful, Forward thinking	N/A	Noted
Our Adelaide Submission	Should there not be something in there about social cohesion? Helping to bring people together... the city of Adelaide is particularly important as a midway meeting point for people from central and greater Adelaide. This reduces time travelled (hopefully using public transport) and increases the vibrancy of the city	Social Inclusion	Noted. Social Inclusion is a priority within the Policy's 'Accessible' principle
Our Adelaide Submission	A principle should be people-first, pedestrian-first, or something similar.	Transport	Noted. Consider these needs reflected in the 'Adaptable' Policy Principle.

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Principles?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	Safe.	Safety	Noted. Safety is reflected in the 'Adaptable' Policy Principle.
Our Adelaide Submission	Adaptable: Designed to be flexible and adaptable to changing needs.' - more like disposable. Must you let TAFE students write this! It's always the same.	N/A	Noted
Our Adelaide Submission	Resources are finite and money needs to be spent well. Facilities that need take into account increasing temperatures and unexpected weather conditions. Use the technology of solar panels and batteries, water storage etc. as of now in anything that you prepare. There is so much available that we are still ignoring.	Multiuse	Noted. The 'Sustainable' Policy Principle has been expanded to incorporate environmental sustainability.

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Principles?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	<p>Community facilities need to be developed keeping at front of mind the importance of maintaining shade in the Park Lands, Squares and city streets so that we can access the facilities on foot and other active transport options. Writers' Week again highlighted the importance of augmenting the shade of the trees with sun shades and the toilets on Victoria Drive were a delight as an adjunct to port-a-loos. Wish there were more brick building toilets! Strengthening localities with community facilities is important with a growing inner city and the climate crisis. Whilst not concerned with sports building for this policy it is clear that the playing of sport will change and that while more of it may be played in doors, this should not mean bigger and more buildings on Park Lands. We need to ensure there are natural outdoor places for our well being.</p>	Multiuse/ Public Toilets/ Transport	<p>Noted. Playspaces, dog parks and community gardens are covered by the Community Facilities Policy in recognition of the role they play in community wellbeing.</p> <p>Access to green space close to where people live is one of eight strategies in the City Plan – Adelaide 2036.</p>

Do you have any other feedback on the Policy Principles?			
Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme	Response
Our Adelaide Submission	Any construction of facilities, which would be minimal, should be primarily for the benefit of ratepayers and priority of access should be based on them not transient or external populations, this can still take in the fact that we are a state capital and have responsibilities to a wider population. We are already seeing degradation of areas of the Parklands from free campers, in full view of the Council, so any future similar opportunities should be minimised. Damage and pollution from these campers detract from the good rehab work the Council undertakes in the Parklands.	Multiuse/ Safety	Noted. Consider these needs are reflected in the 'Equitable' Policy Objective.

Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework – Investment Priorities

The first stage of consultation was on the Policy Objectives and Principles. In the consultation documentation, additional questions about investment priorities were included alongside a statement saying these would be considered as input for the Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework. Responses below are themed according to alignment with the Policy, and will inform the development of the Community Facilities and Investment Framework as a future piece of work.

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	Toilet facilities at park 6/Nantu Wama. These are old and not very functional. The building is large yet there is one only toilet in the male and female blocks. These are popular toilets for families using the playground as well as those using the park for recreation. We use them every Saturday morning for our parkrun event and often they will be in an unpleasant state. On one occasion the female toilet was so disgusting it could not be entered. The playground has been upgraded but unfortunately the toilet block was not included in this.	Public Toilets/ Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	I believe public parks and community fitness spaces (including skate parks etc.) are valuable investments as they can be used by people of all ages, encourages physical activity, and can be wonderful community hubs.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Safe and comfortable public parenting rooms. I live close to the city, however I never venture into town because it's too hard with a baby- nowhere except the mall to breastfeed, heat up food, or change nappy. It doesn't feel very parent-inclusive.	Safety/ Accessibility
Our Adelaide Submission	Keep investing in beautiful, natural green spaces and playgrounds, cycle and pram-friendly paths.	Existing Facilities/ Accessibility

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	The Adelaide City Council should invest in lighting, particularly in open carparks, walkways, and public transport stops. Currently there are streets frequently used for parking that are poorly lit (for example, Victoria Drive behind the University of Adelaide), making it unsafe for people - particularly young women - to get back to their car safely at night. While I understand the need to maintain the parklands natural ecosystems, having solar powered battery sensor lights would improve safety along walkways in the parklands. If they were motion sensed, this would lower the risk of 'light pollution' while still ensuring that when someone is nearby or approaching, the light is effective. Furthermore, not all bus stops have adequate lighting. Some just have a simple light bar underneath the shelter, and some don't even have that. Ensuring that all public transport stops are well light will not only improve safety, but lead to an increase in users at night because of this safety.	Existing Facilities/ Safety
Our Adelaide Submission	Community centres are especially good as long as they're cheap to book and there's adequate storage space for groups to keep stuff there. The Adelaide Bike Kitchen is looking for somewhere else to set up shop since they're getting kicked out of Bowden, and it would be great if there were more spaces for that sort of thing.	Existing Facilities/ Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	The Glover ""helicopter"" playground in North Adelaide. We travel into the city despite being able to walk to LeFevre Tce because the play spaces are much nicer and more usable spaces, particularly in summer. The lack of upgraded toilets feel unsafe, and the lack of shade makes the space unappealing. Given it is such a central and frequented space with few other childrens/family areas nearby it should be considered for significant investment - shade, water/nature play, picnic spaces, community garden, little library, there plenty of great options to make this a central community space in Nth Adelaide.	Existing Facilities/ Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	Community centres, micro parks, community gardens, public toilets	Multiuse/ Public Toilets

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	I miss the toilet in Rundle Mall and would love more water bottle fill-up stations in the city like the one in Botanic Gardens. How nice to have clean or even chilled water. More extreme weather based setups like misters as we get hotter and hotter days.	Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	Facilities for people experiencing homelessness and addiction. Facilities that are actually beneficial to residents – it's clear that the COA dislikes listening to, responding to or working in any way to help residents but are more than happy to continue to overcharge on rates.	Safety
Our Adelaide Submission	I feel libraries are essential as they continue to provide highly valuable services such as access to printing, resources, and work spaces for young and old people alike.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Youth focused centres, and not just sport. A youth hub would be great with games and places to hang out in safe supported ways, like a music studio or art, pool tables, movie nights. Also we need to invest in services for the homeless who are now sleeping in our carparks and office buildings and using the lifts as toilets. Adelaide used to be renowned for homeless people from other states coming here because our services were so good and we were at net zero each night. Now in the CBD there are many homeless people and it is so sad. Also as a business owner with 50 staff my staff are telling me they don't feel safe in the city or building because of some of the antisocial behaviour this brings. I think more needs to be done by the city and state and the city should be advocating strongly on this.	Existing Facilities/ Safety
Our Adelaide Submission	Playground near the children's hospital that is accessible, provides a swing or other activities that encourage movement and relaxation, has spaces for families to sit together, and includes some sloping grassed area because everybody likes a hill. Would also be good to consider an adult gym in one other area. Having access to free outdoor gyms has meant I can do body weight exercises without paying for gym membership.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Community halls, community sporting facilities, libraries	Multiuse

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	We need more public toilets. Hindley St is an example where lack of access/availability negatively impacts everyone.	Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	Libraries and community centres	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Community run ones and not government run ones. I cannot stand government run ones	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	GIVE US A OUTER CITY LOOP BUS!!!! Greenhill rd - railway terrace - port Road - part tce - fitzroy tce - princes highway - Hackney Rd - dequetteville tce - fullarton Rd - back to Greenhill Rd. THIS ONE SINGULAR BUS ROUTE WOULD SAVE HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE FROM MAKING A USELESS TRIP INTO THE CITY JUST TO COME BACK OUT AGAIN.	Transport
Our Adelaide Submission	Libraries and community centres.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	How would we know which community centres need investment when we generally only go to their nearest one? I can only speak of the Minor Works Bldg. - confined, so limited to smaller groups, not enough storage space but a lovely centre. Community centres and the library in general, encourage learning, contribute to building community and so benefit society.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Priority 1 for Council funds, before investment in further community facilities: 1. Plant more trees. After canopy coverage is substantially increased: 2. Further commitment to Light Square Masterplan works (which may include playground equipment, toilets etc), 3. A Library/community space on the west side of the CBD: The east side has both the Hutt St. Library and the Rundle Mall Library - where is an equivalent space in the West? 4. A 50m outdoor pool: A pipe dream - but this should be talked about.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	I dont know hutt st. I dont like the boxed in rooms of the box factory. I like the minor works building. I think city library is a mess.	Existing Facilities

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	City Library, off rundle mall. The toilet is not wheelchair accessible. There is a door closer on the door, and it is impossible to push the door open, because of the pressure from the door closer, whilst pushing a wheelchair into the toilet. The lift to the third floor, closes very quickly and I have got caught by the lift several times, and it hurts my arms when the lift closes on you, when you are in a wheelchair. The lift is also small, not enough room for a large wheelchair. As the population ages, more people will need this kind of accessibility.	Existing Facilities/ Public Toilets/ Accessibility
Our Adelaide Submission	Good, accessible, WELL VENTILATED public toilets that are clearly signed. Often you have to search for a toilet.	Public Toilets/ Accessibility
Our Adelaide Submission	Age appropriate outdoor gym equipment. We have an ageing population (33% of the population will be over 60 or over by 2050). Quality of life for an ageing population and avoiding being a burden on government services will require people to be physically able. Once you lose physical autonomy / agency general health deteriorates, social isolation and loneliness become prevalent. Therefore providing facilities that enable residents to exercise and maintain upper and lower body muscle mass helps postpone the cycle of decline.	Multiuse/ Accessibility
Our Adelaide Submission	Facilities for indoor and outdoor social gathering of groups of >100 people with audio visual technology to enable seminars, film screenings, poetry, drama or music performances, commercial cooking facilities, air conditioning and the potential for natural ventilation, bike and repair cafe facilities. These types of facilities act as a meeting place where the community can self-organise events at low cost and contribute to connection building and the ability to service community needs, within the community.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Charging facilities is pitying low. Lightings is poorly low. No business operation on public holidays is ridiculous.	Multiuse

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	The target population is 50,000. Practical beneficial local services for people living in medium-density housing is needed e.g. a locksmith within the square mile, ensuring full capacity for extinguishing fires and evacuating residents, gathering points established sufficiently large to accommodate and count occupants of a precinct should there be a crisis	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Services for people experiencing addiction and homelessness. Support and protection for current city residents who are no longer able to safely walk home due to increased violence and threats, plus the likelihood of stepping on a dirty needle is now at an all time high	Safety
Our Adelaide Submission	1. public toilets - Adelaide is very under-serviced in this regard. You may be unaware that men urinate publicly in lanes off Rundle Mall, even in daytime. 2. Libraries, 3. Community centres	Public Toilets/ Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Increase funding in arts specific venues and multipurpose spaces. Having lost The Bakehouse Theatre in 2021/22 the number of community accessible performance venues for the dramatic arts in the CBD has plummeted. Pushing community theatre into the suburbs and reducing the vibrancy of the city outside of the fringe and festival periods. As an immediate goal, grant funding to the only remaining community theatre venue The Arts Theatre is vital.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Greater investment is required in community centres. The box factory has not been staffed permanently staffed for years so provides limited benefits.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Our environmental group uses The Box Factory and will soon use Minor Works. These are wonderful community facilities. In addition to these two and the one in North Adelaide, please consider a fourth facility.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Playgrounds in the city (not just the parklands). It would be good to have playgrounds/family friendly facilities in popular spaces (rundle mall, central market, o'connell street).	Multiuse

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	Maintaining green spaces seems to be happening really well, despite car races etc - Trees, grass, paths, seats, waterways. The wetlands are great. Playgrounds and sporting facilities seem to be well-maintained and used. I don't know much about the community centres - More publicity about what they offer would be good - have tried to access Box Factory but closed every time I walk past. No problems with libraries - staff are helpful and the spaces are relaxing and enjoyable (Hutt St & City). Please continue. Great city to be living in!	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Parks, public facilities/toilets, walking paths all encourage outdoor activity and healthy living	Public Toilets/ Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Pickel Ball Courts, it is a fast-growing sport, it caters for all age groups and abilities, very cheap to be involved, very social, heaps of fun, great exercise and suitable for indoor and outdoor.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Quality maintenance of existing facilities - they are assets and shouldn't be allowed to deteriorate. Some of the facilities feel uncared for (some toilets, at least 1 library, at least 1 community centre)	Existing Facilities/ Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	Safe, staffed, clean, accessible and well signposted public toilet facilities.	Safety/ Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	Libraries with ancillary spaces - for programs and events.	Existing Facilities/ Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Invest in alternative spaces that can be cheaply used by the community to host events, clubs, board game nights etc. Spaces that help create new community and third-places for people in our increasingly secular society.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Public libraries. Parklands	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Changing Places - toilet facilities for all access abilities. Women's shelters and safe spaces including social work, legal representation and temporary housing. Free childcare for all including those looking for work, working and studying.	Public Toilets/ Multipurpose
Our Adelaide Submission	Better roads with more lanes around the east ring route of the city as too much traffic on greenhill and fullarton roads they are inadequate	Transport

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	Libraries. A community facility which acknowledges differences and a place to be. Also, contributes to literacy which is needed for people to self-determine.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Better support for homeless/ mentally ill. Proper facilities for them.	Safety
Our Adelaide Submission	A Roller Skating Rink! They are low maintenance, and there are a lot of people who participate in roller skating based activities in this state! We also have many serious Competitive skaters who compete and win medals in competitions all around the world that could benefit from a dedicated ROLLERSKATING space without having to pay an arm and a leg to hire and also fight for time against other sports like basketball that already have so many options where they can train.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Outdoor facilities and green spaces to promote health and well-being whole also cooling the city, and enabling active transport routes. More community gardens and green-based infrastructure would be much appreciated.	Multiuse/ Transport
Our Adelaide Submission	The Arts Theatre. There's no other building like it in the CBD and it provides entertainment comparatively cheaply but can't afford the cost of making the building accessible to all. A cooperative effort between Adelaide City Council and the Adelaide Repertory Theatre could allow improvements to be made for the betterment of all. Otherwise a developer purchases the site and thousands of people who visit and use the facilities have nowhere else to go. The closest theatres of a similar scale are at Marion or Elizabeth. Nothing else in the city that community groups can use.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Lighting around the Adelaide Uni Loop. It is the premier running track in Adelaide but lighting is very poor meaning it can't be safely used in winter. Improving lighting would be great for the community to help maintain their physical and mental health throughout the winter months.	Safety
Our Adelaide Submission	Libraries. Please don't let these deteriorate. Chin up bars throughout parklands (cheap). More free drinking water fountains. More native plants and trees!	Existing Facilities

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	All of the existing ones. There's no dead wood there I am afraid. Personally, I would really benefit from libraries being open for longer hours too.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	A community activity space with rooms for things like craft groups to meet at low or no cost. A space like The RemaKery where people can bring stuff to be recycled and reused and take stuff they need, could have activity spaces as well.	Existing Facilities/ Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Public toilets. There's a dearth of public toilets available before 8am and after 6pm, particularly near where people change buses (Grote St, KWS). Buses run until midnight, but there's only Topham Mall until 10, and the Railway Station. These are too far for people to get to and make it back to their bus stops between getting off one bus and catching the next, and with a disability there's no hope.	Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	Public bathrooms and end of trip facilities like showers, public swimming pools and play spaces to enable everyone to be clean, hygienic, and active, no matter their income or housing status. It would also be beneficial to invest in making the torrens swimmable again to allow for public recreation in this area. We should also invest in outdoor playspaces and safe and active streets to make the city child and family friendly.	Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	Showers and laundry facilities for people who are unsheltered. Better public toilets.	Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	There are very little alternatives for preteens and teens that don't play sport. Having a safe, airconditioned place to hang out would give kids something to do in the evenings/night that doesn't involve alcohol, drugs or trouble. Allow music, snacks, games and adult supervision so kids can be themselves.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Libraries and parks.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Sustainability	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	More on the City Library, especially its digital side.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	What you are currently doing is working, thank you.	Existing Facilities

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	It's important to invest not only in the facilities but also the public's access to them. E.g. safe public transport, bike ways and pedestrian access from other popular destinations to the community facilities	Safety/ Transport
Our Adelaide Submission	More toilets. Toilets at light square and more facilities at Victoria square, given the amount this location is used for gathering and events. Current facilities are not sufficient.	Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	More street seeking, toilets.	Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	We need youth centres because there are a lot of kids hanging out in the hungry jacks parking lot and stairwell- they need a place to go.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Outdoor and indoor spaces. With a higher population density, and more people living in smaller homes, we need more third places for people to enjoy outside of their home - community centres, libraries, parks with cover.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Green relaxing spaces, playgrounds, sporting facilities so that people can engage and stay healthy. Libraries for leisure activities.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	The city library needs to be on the ground floor of a building with high foot traffic. It is really lost where it currently is. They need more space to be able to hold more programs and provide more services to the community. A capital city library should have a much larger presence than what is currently provided and be a talking point for the city and the state. Box Factory share agreement is holding the community back from being able to provide more programs. The peak time when U3A uses it could be better utilised for community programs. Perhaps the Hutt Street library and a community centre in the east end would be the best solution. Hutt Street could benefit from a larger space where more services are available, particularly for those who are struggling with housing or mental health.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Public toilets, particularly in Hutt Street. There are none currently	Public Toilets

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	1. Public Transport & Mobility Infrastructure - Why? Connect underserved communities to job opportunities, education, and healthcare. Reduce carbon emissions and improve sustainability. Ensure equitable access to transport regardless of income or location. 2. Green & Recreational Spaces (Parks, Trails, Sports Facilities) - Why? Improve physical and mental well-being while addressing environmental concerns (e.g., urban heat islands). Support place-based urban development goals and population-based health initiatives. Foster community engagement through outdoor activities and events. 3. Affordable Childcare & Early Learning Centers - Why? Support working families and promote early childhood development. Reduce educational inequality by ensuring children from all backgrounds have access to quality care. Strengthen workforce participation, particularly for women and single parents.	Transport/ Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Small play spaces in the squares. The closest playground is a 30 minute walk, should we wish to get our grandchildren off of the screens. We need an accessible option nearby without needed to drive somewhere (carbon) and find a parking space.	Multiuse/ Accessibility
Our Adelaide Submission	Spaces to escape to. As a owner occupier in Franklin St, I often need a break from neighbouring renters and short term stay visitors. Light Square is handy, but there is no play equipment proved to help me entertain my grandchildren. Nearest play equipment is a 30 min walk. A simple swing would be good there.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Music facilities for people to create, write, record, or, at least venues for musicians to play in at a community level. As a UNESCO City of Music, I find it surprising this doesn't exist.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Making commuting around the city itself easy and comfortable. ADL is small enough for easy walking but yet it's not a very walkable city. If we invest in making it more pedestrian friendly (see Paris's 15 Minute city goals) community naturally follows as people arent seperated by loud roads, fast cars and big grey buildings.	Transport

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	Public toilets are essential. These need to be lit, safe and maintained for families, individuals and people in need.	Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	Public toilets that are actually maintained is crucial - so many public restrooms around town are just downright disgusting. There should also be a focus on creating better and council operated homeless shelters. A focus on the homeless population should be taken into consideration.	Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	The city parklands. Make them green and beautiful. So many of our parklands are dry and feel unsafe. Think Sydney Park (dog friendly, off leash, a cafe that outdoor (hole in the wall, can order a coffee even with your dog) man-made wetlands, tables, water fountains, toilets, lights for night time and plenty of parking). I lived in Sydney for a decade and Sydney Park was bursting with community. Kids playing sports, school trips, families picnicing, mums meeting for a coffee with their prams, dogs going for a walk or a swim in the wetlands. It was absolutely thriving and Adelaide NEEDS somewhere like this!! A park ""hub"". So many people own dogs and there's barely anywhere to take your dog off leash. Enclosed dog parks are not it.	Existing Facilities/ Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Lighting	Safety
Our Adelaide Submission	Playgrounds and libraries	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Libraries! Growing number of families with young children and older residents would benefit greatly. There was a welcome redo of the adelaide city library however the hutt st library needs desperate attention.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Paths through the parklands - signage, lighting, maintenance. More early education focus. North Adelaide library/community centre events focuses mainly on older people. Id love more of a family/community focus like mothers groups, toy library, walks, group exercise etc.	Multiuse/ Safety
Our Adelaide Submission	Libraries, community centres, public toilets. Toilets are essential and we are always going to need them, so we need to ensure they are safe and accessible. Libraries and community centres provide lots of essential services and public space for the community.	Existing Facilities/ Public Toilets

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	All of them, but especially Libraries and Community Centres. They are used by workers, students, vulnerable, children, families, young, old, teenagers. Make them accessible and safe places for everyone.	Existing Facilities/ Safety/ Accessibility
Our Adelaide Submission	Libraries and community centres are extremely important as havens for unhoused people and people searching for community connections. Also extremely important for students. Investments should be made in these areas.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Libraries are essential because lifelong learning is one of the best educational investments for the long term. Passing knowledge from older generations to younger ones is a crucial cultural need for our community. Additionally, as the capital city, libraries are frequently visited by both locals and tourists who come to use the facilities.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Slow zone/ extension of school zone around Gilles st primary school- hallet st.	Transport
Our Adelaide Submission	More free buses route, more secure bicycle storage (Milton Keynes has a great example at their city centre) so that people can access the community facilities. More greens in the community spaces- Rundle Mall could be a beautiful walk instead of just concrete. No loud, obnoxious religious preaching anymore please! Add public bathrooms to Google maps so they are easily searchable.	Transport
Our Adelaide Submission	I currently use the joinery which is being closed for development. Although this isn't a council space, something like this would be perfect. Central, plenty of different meeting spaces, small outdoor area.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Bike lanes. Third spaces, like The Joinery.	Transport/ Multiuse

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	Green spaces - it's so important to have green spaces in the city, and for reasons such as improving health and wellbeing, sustainability, and biodiversity conservation Non-commercial meeting spaces - it's difficult to meet people without needing to pay money (ie for food, drinks, entertainment of some kind)... for some, the only non-commercial meeting space is the library, but the hours are not ideal for evenings etc... I think these spaces would help us to be more social and to build community, which is essential for community stability.	Multiuse/ Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Community spaces that are like The Joinery and are: - free to increase accessibility - inclusive design: disability, LGBTQIA+, culturally sensitive - have greenery to increase access to nature for well-being - community gardens to increase connections and food security - versatile/multi-functional and well fitted with different equipment (whiteboards, AV rooms, kitchen, differentiated seating) - good heating and cooling.	Multiuse/ Existing Facilities/ Accessibility
Our Adelaide Submission	City library. - enable to open at 9am each day so there is a "quieter" time of the morning to access city facilities for the neurodiverse - also there is quite a queue that forms each morning of people waiting for access at 10am.	Existing Facilities/ Accessibility
Our Adelaide Submission	Libraries as it is a safe haven for so many people in the city. Considering it is a capital library, they should host better events and have better equipment.	Safety/ Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Bike riding and active transport facilities.	Transport
Our Adelaide Submission	Spaces separate from playgrounds where people feel comfortable and safe and can access bbq and power points and seating.	Safety/ Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Shared community facilities like the joinery More art and cultural services.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Disability accessible public toilets and playgrounds, water fountains, parks, continue to have 3 x libraries. Meeting spaces should be more widely used, less costly.	Multiuse/ Accessibility

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	Minor works facility is good, but needs directional signage (electronic notice boards style on Sturt street and Wright street, Sat early evenings (6-9pm or 7-9pm) needs to be activate for the upstairs area for events (think fringe, festival, writers week, sala, guitar festival, etc), This will add vibe to south without competing with local venues Whitmore square needs clear activation - bringing others into the square will mitigate negative behaviours - it has 3on3, toilets, chess (unused) - build on that and make it a destination recreation focus (aiming to bring international students and families in) by adding a kids pump track, a outdoor table tennis, volleyball, pickle ball (get rid of chess), outdoor fitness equipment, specific free wifi (which on first load has square info) and lots of chairs set back from each of the play areas, create a outdoor events space that allow Mismatch to cheaply do overflow event (Power, marquee tie down points, water), up light trees green.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	More good quality loos. Art and Culture. (Event locations, or amenities which complement known event locations and facilities) Open locations and shared space. Pedestrianised streets.	Public Toilets/ Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Play park.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Cooling centres or methods to mitigate the urban heat island effect on community, including shaded bus stops and water misters for summer.	Multiuse/ Safety
Our Adelaide Submission	More up to date central library with facilities that are user friendly, along with quiet rooms and safer spaces for everyone.	Existing Facilities/ Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Encouragement of creating "smaller pictures." More smaller community gatherings, like book clubs, meet and greets, a monthly get together to do an activity (little hike, outdoor movies etc). I am wanting to do smaller social things that are laid back but doesn't seem to be a great deal of them.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Victoria Park Criterium Track as it is the only traffic free road cycling venue in the state.	Transport/ Existing Facilities

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	1/. 24 hour access to public toilets other than exceloo due to good poisoning and standards decline. 2/. Water quality - starting with dams to drinking fountains including correct punishment and enforcement - if a ADF personnel found defecating in dams for drinking has signed the Geneva Convention, why are they not court marshalled and dishonourably discharges as the law states. 3/. A 24 hour T.V. with the ABC or 24 hr news broadcast somewhere in the city. I personally paid for Adelaide Oval Redevelopment to have this on an outside T.V. but the "temple of crybabies and invest nothing" raised a hand and as usual disrespect is all the answer given. 4/. Finish of the government line from Adelaide to Cape Jervis ferry to promote travel and business in the state. 5/. Addition of concrete amphitheatre in the precinct of the Torrens/Oval area for buskers and street entertainers during events.	Public Toilets/ Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	A well placed and maintained community garden within the Adelaide councils jurisdiction would be a great way to boost public interest in green spaces. The current parklands do a great job of meeting some greenspace needs. Investing in a community garden with fruit trees and well planned plots could serve as a space for education around agriculture for children and to provide space to gardeners within the CBD which lack a personal garden. The produce from the garden could also be a chance to help alleviate a minuscule amount of food insecurity.	Multiuse/ Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Libraries !! We need upgrading of technology to serve the customers properly, air conditioning that works and does not work for a while and then not work especially when it is over 30 degrees, for both customers and staff wellbeing-we rush around a lot helping customers , if the environment is very hot and stuffy without adequate air flow it makes our delivery as staff so much harder.	Existing Facilities

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	<p>Community Centres and Libraries should be a priority to invest in as they are hubs where a diverse group of people can benefit from these facilities. These benefits include social connection, access to essential services such as public computers and other technologies, a safe haven and refuge for vulnerable people and a trusted place where people can find information to be able to have an educated and informed community. The City of Adelaide's public facilities are utilised by everyone not just residents of the city with the city being a transient environment where visitors, workers, students seek entertainment, connection and community. Investing in these facilities encourages people to come to the city where they will also spend money at city businesses therefore also providing economic benefit to the City of Adelaide. Council can lead the way by investing in community facilities which are accessible to all and meet high level access and inclusion needs.</p>	Existing Facilities/ Accessibility
Our Adelaide Submission	<p>Community Centres and expecting that they may vary greatly according to locality or combining with other spaces for best use of resources eg with sheds that enable to make things or fix them or recycle them; performance space. Loos and some public showers. May be a challenge at times for cleaners but we are seeing more people living on the street and it would be of benefit to all if such facilities became the norm. Assist with localised facilities such as sharing of books/DVD's/puzzles? with a bench and shade nearby. Or whatever locals come up with and take some responsibility for. Help people to enjoy living locally so that going across the city or into the suburbs is seen as an adventure to see how other neighbourhoods operate.</p>	Existing Facilities/ Public Toilets/ Multiuse

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	Any sporting assets should be done in co-ordination with the schools that border the Parklands. This will allow guaranteed minimum usage, potentially shared costs and maintenance and value adding to the students, many of whom live in the area or will become future rate payers. Many of the current buildings are in poor condition or not fit for purpose. Skate parks should be totally remote from residential areas as is currently the case. Victoria Park is a destination for multi-day festivals and serves the city and state well. It is very frustrating to see temporary structures erected/dismantled several times a year. We need more permanent infrastructure including stands/seating to streamline this process. This would be money better spent than on bike lanes and removing car parks from Hutt St. The Parklands playing fields are well used on the weekends. We need more off street free parking for the participants and families.	Multiuse/ Existing Facilities

Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework – General Feedback

The first stage of consultation was on the Policy Objectives and Principles. In the consultation documentation, additional questions inviting general feedback on community facilities was included alongside a statement saying these would be considered as input for the Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework. Responses below are themed according to alignment with the Policy, and will inform the development of the Community Facilities and Investment Framework as a future piece of work.

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	Understandably the city is a priority, but North Adelaide sometimes feels forgotten with city activations and investments so it would be great to see some new local initiatives that bring community together.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	They have to be adequately budgeted for to be maintained for physical assets and staffed.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	I see use for all of these for tourists, elderly, disabled and general people. There should be some kind of 24/7 toilet in Rundle Mall that you don't have to research the location. It's hard to keep clean as not all respect them but people can get caught out if you're old or have bladder bowel issues. Water bottle station promotes drinking water and would be so nice during these hot 35-40 plus degree days. Tourists not acclimatized would help them and all from possible sunstroke or dehydration. Also just healthy to have access to clean water not from a spout you know people suck on those. Misters would be a nice thing to have. I remember one in Rundle Mall on a particularly hot day. The city has enough sports parks but we need more facilities in Rundle itself or very nearby. I also heard of homeless lockers used to be a thing. Wish we would care about our homeless who don't have anywhere to put their things.	Public Toilets/ Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Do better.	N/A
Our Adelaide Submission	I am so thankful for the adult outdoor gym already in place.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	If possible, I would like to see smoke-free zones around spaces where children are present. City TAFE campuses, St Ignatius, etc.	Safety

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	Considering the average age of people using these facilities, and the shelter they provide from the outdoors, i believe that these facilities should be invested in the most. they provide essential third spaces for people of all ages and abilities to meet and socialise safely.	Safety/ Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	They need to be accessible. I got told off for sitting on the library floor which was wild. Not everyone finds the chairs accessible and some of us need the floor.	Existing Facilities/ Accessibility
Our Adelaide Submission	GIVE US A OUTER CITY LOOP BUS!!!! Greenhill rd - railway terrace - port Road - part tce - fitzroy tce - princes highway - Hackney Rd - dequetteville tce - fullarton Rd - back to Greenhill Rd. THIS ONE SINGULAR BUS ROUTE WOULD SAVE HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE FROM MAKING A USELESS TRIP INTO THE CITY JUST TO COME BACK OUT AGAIN.	Transport
Our Adelaide Submission	There is a water fountain - with a squatting female first nations person with water carrying bowl on her head - near Quentin Kenihan Inclusive Playspace which I think should be removed. I am not sure when it was commissioned but I think it has no redeeming features.	N/A
Our Adelaide Submission	I dont use the skate board and bike runs but they look good.	Transport/ Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	I think education for staff is essential. Disability awareness is essential. There needs to be access to toilets, water and tables. Some staff do not feel they can help, when you ask for help, because they don't see it as their role, to hold the toilet door open, so you can access the toilet.	Public Toilets/ Accessibility
Our Adelaide Submission	Cleanliness and accessibility are key.	Safety/ Accessibility
Our Adelaide Submission	More EV charging stations in the CBD.	Transport

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	Existing facilities is good enough for the lifestyle in Adelaide. No matter what u add or refurbished the existing facilities, there will still be complaints. Spend money on tech, business, attract visitor & tourist... not by giving coupons but to assist locals willingly work towards it.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Actions to demonstrate that the City, despite contemporary threats emerging internationally, existing and potential new City residents should be confident that Adelaide will be a safe place, with appropriate City facilities. Demonstrable monitoring and actions at the ready to overcome unhealthy waste e.g. vermin and pollutants. Defibrillators accessible publicly throughout our neighbourhoods with free accredited training incl a register of trained residents will give greater confidence that Adelaide can have a health advantage for people to live.	Safety
Our Adelaide Submission	Do better, even doing the bare minimum would be better than what's happening now.	N/A
Our Adelaide Submission	True Multipurpose venues that can be both community centre and performance venue (with sound reduction and technical equipment) will help to improve the vibrancy.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	They are affordable and accessible (when not booked out).	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	I'd love to see some community garden developments. Having access to a garden allotment would be good for mental health as well as easing financial burdens by allowing people to grow their own fruit and vegetables. There's a couple of small community gardens in the city, but none of them are any good. They're too small and don't provide any opportunity to have your own plot. There's a site behind the old jail that should be better utilised, it's currently being used to supply a small amount of produce for a shelter, which is great and very worthy but it's woefully underutilized and should be repurposed into individual plots similar to the garden allotments that are very common all over Europe.	Existing Facilities

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	Our publicly accessible toilets feel increasingly few and far between, public toilets help make our city cleaner and makes a basic human right available to those who have no choice.	Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	More facilities for women as there are men's sheds for men to do their activities but no women's centres.	Existing Facilities/ Multiuse/ Accessibility
Our Adelaide Submission	City library is tucked away, small lift and multiple stairs.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	The north Adelaide library is great.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Adelaide is too conservative. Lacks creative ideas for daily free enjoyment. Aesthetic physical and enjoyment wise. Lacks infrastructure for many modern lifestyle aspects.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	A lot of large companies that benefit from a central location in the CBD could afford to pay more tax (rates I guess I mean) to enable us to upkeep and extend facilities. The value to the community is huge. There used to be a Adelaide free bike hire service that was excellent too. To have vibrant communities we need decent public spaces and facilities.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Love the libraries, use them all the time.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	The public toilets at Adelaide Markets and in the Mall are often not very good. Women especially have to queue for the loo. Also, for safety reasons toilets in parks etc should ensure the wash basin and bins etc are all within the cubicle. Directory of toilets in the city is definitely needed.	Public Toilets/ Safety
Our Adelaide Submission	Teenagers need a place to go at night.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Have a systematic examination of footpaths and act on it. Even the eastern side of North Terrace needs attention. They are often not made good after nearby building works. Poles too often make walking difficult on narrower footpaths and should be shifted nearer the inner or outer edge.	Transport

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	City library, box factory, park land infrastructure is great. Do you need some creative way to keep some of the public toilets clean and stop graffiti? Volunteer or some benefit for people looking after the toilets.	Existing Facilities/ Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	Our libraries and community centres need staffing to support their functions. They need staff to engage and support the community and co-create programs that the community are wanting to join.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	For instance a swing in Light Square would be sufficient.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	Festivals often negatively impact on connectivity but closing pathways. Womadelaide reduces active transport options between Hackney Rd and Victoria Drive. Fringe cuts off Rymill Pk, and Supercars cuts off King Rodney Park Wakefield Rd. Alternative connections need to be enabled to support active transport options.	Transport
Our Adelaide Submission	You need to look at how people get to and from facilities. Lighting from Adelaide oval to north Adelaide is terrible. same with the east parklands at night (eg fringe)	Transport
Our Adelaide Submission	Regarding hutt st library - The space is small, cramped and without light. I appreciate space is difficult to come by in the city centre but having visited most other libraries around SA, I feel like the space could be a lot better. Stand out libraries are the City central Library and Cultural Civic Centre in Hallett Cove. Given the proximity of primary schools, child care and retired people, I feel like the space is a let down for these populations.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Some suburban libraries have a community centre feel to them with kitchens and meeting spaces in them which I feel is the best combination - having them co-located wherever it's possible.	Multiuse
Our Adelaide Submission	See above it's very dangerous atm (refers to Slow zone/ extension of school zone around Gilles st primary school- hallet st).	Transport/ Safety

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	I personally think that you need to be careful about developers swallowing up everything. This may make a few people very wealthy but will eventually destroy the soul of the city.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	It is very disappointing to hear that Community spaces like The Joinery, Adelaide Bike Kitchen, The Mill are all under threat of being taken over for commercial development. We need community more than ever and we need spaces to facilitate community connections.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Many are still quite a distance from car or taxi set down points.	Transport
Our Adelaide Submission	Noticed lots of used needles at city playgrounds (which I've reported to COA). My friends daughter was pricked with a used needle and had to go to women's and children's for assessment. Despite needle disposal facilities - people are not disposing of needles appropriately and leaving them in play areas where families and school regularly go.	Safety
Our Adelaide Submission	My community group gave up using ACC facilities a long time ago - cost + intrusive regulations and unfair practices, bookings were bumped for 'better offers' at the last minute.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Council needs to encourage cycling through more and secure bike storage - unfortunately chaining to a bike spot is no longer enough for security and not great for pedestrians. A single dedicated facility in Vic square (close to tram stop) incl all weather storage, shower/toilets, day lockers, changing space, fast wifi, well lit, healthy vending machine, cool water would allow more people to bike in and then walk or tram to employment. Annual fee of say \$30-\$50 for a swipe fob like 24hr gym so monitor and manage usage. The incentivise usage through allowing business local to the facility and city bike services to offer discounts to the users through monthly mail out.	Transport/ Multiuse/ Public Toilets
Our Adelaide Submission	More traffic free cycling facilities that can be used for organised competition will lead to growth in youth participation numbers and the ability for Adelaide to host major national and international events.	Multiuse

Stakeholder	Summary of Submission	Key Theme
Our Adelaide Submission	Community based/adult/immigrant education revolving around English/or current tongue to ease the burden on prisons doing this.....nothing beats knowing why.	Multiuise
Our Adelaide Submission	We need to upgrade our IT technology, e.g. printers, PCS, scanners, very basic equipment in order to serve our customers efficiently.	Existing Facilities/ Multiuise
Our Adelaide Submission	The city is lacking in recreational activities to do at nighttime that don't involve eating or drinking. It'd be nice to have later access to the libraries in the city as well as the museum and art gallery.	Existing Facilities/ Multiuise
Our Adelaide Submission	It is noted that many of the library and community centre facilities are leased buildings which is limiting. They rely on landlords to provide essential maintenance and repairs and prevent these existing services from being a true place of refuge if maintenance lapses or there are issues with essential services such as air conditioning or plumbing. It also means that often the building is not fit for purpose being too small, not flexible and not able to adapt with the changing demands of the communities who use these services. It would be worthwhile the council considering investing in buildings which can be maintained by the council and consider co-locating services which will be of benefit to the community.	Existing Facilities
Our Adelaide Submission	Keep Facilities simple and practical to use. Easy to clean. Efficient recycling. Light weight crockery and cutlery. Not throw away stuff demonstrating that community facilities operate sustainably. Facilities to be able to serve many people at times looking for a cool place to be and at times a warm place to be.	Multiuise
Our Adelaide Submission	Slightly off topic, but all new residential development needs well placed dog walking areas. Buildings such as Penny Place and Kodo are totally parasitic on their long-suffering neighbours in this regard.	Multiuise

Online Respondent Information

Are you a City of Adelaide ratepayer? (as at 25 February 2025)	
Yes – 38.60% - 44 No – 61.40% - 70	Noted
Postcode	
5000 (6), 5008 (1), 5038 (1), 5042 (1), 5043 (1), 5050 (1), 5052 (1), 5087 (1), 5108 (1), 5115 (1), 5141 (1), 5158 (1), 5203 (1), 5251 (1).	Noted
How do you participate in city life?	
Work – 60.83% - 73 Shop – 85.00% - 102 Play (Leisure/Recreation) – 85.00% - 102 Study – 27.5% - 33 Live (reside) – 43.33% - 52 Own a business – 5.83% - 7 Tourist – 5.00% - 6	Noted
Contact Details Provided	
Not published to protect privacy.	

Summary of Written Submissions

Summary of Submission	Response
Garden East Residents Group	
<p>The submission raises serious concerns about the lack of adequate support services and infrastructure in the East End during major events. While the emphasis on creating a vibrant city is acknowledged and supported, the group highlights the negative impact on residents due to insufficient facilities, particularly public toilets.</p>	<p>Public toilets have been identified as a key theme in the consultation feedback. This response will be considered as input for the Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework.</p>
City of Adelaide Access and Inclusion Advisory Panel	
<p>At the 21 February 2025 meeting the Panel stressed the urgency of addressing service gaps in basic amenities, particularly in public toilets and rest stops. The Panel also discussed the evolving role of libraries and the importance of integrated green spaces.</p> <p>Detailed comments include:</p> <p>Public Toilets & Changing Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public toilets are fundamental yet face challenges in maintenance, hygiene, and accessibility. • In Chinatown and the Adelaide Central Market area, the closure of the Central Market facility has left users with inadequate alternatives - such as bus stations or automated facilities at Light Square -that do not fully meet community needs. • Accessibility concerns also exist in North Adelaide, where the limited number of accessible bathrooms fails to support all users effectively. • One member recounted a distressing experience at the Adelaide Zoo, where accessible facilities for personal care changes were not properly maintained. Essential equipment like hoists and support bars were either non-functional or not 	<p>Public toilets have been identified as a key theme in the consultation feedback. This response will be considered as input for the Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework.</p>

correctly set up, forcing users to advocate strongly just to access basic services.

- Another member described the frustration of parents who, lacking appropriate changing facilities, must improvise by laying out a yoga mat on unclean floors, highlighting the daily inconvenience and distress caused by insufficient services.
- Investment and maintenance should prioritise high-use, high-traffic areas including Rundle Mall, North Terrace Cultural Boulevard, and the Adelaide Central Market Precinct (after hours).
- Recommendation: Upgrade and maintain public toilets and changing facilities in these targeted locations to ensure they are hygienic, well-located, and fully accessible.

Green Open Spaces & Play Spaces:

- Green open spaces are critical for community health and social interaction.
- There is support for designing play areas that are natural and integrated into larger open spaces rather than as isolated, separate facilities.
- Recommendation: Enhance and support green open spaces with integrated, natural play environments that are accessible to all members of the community.

Rest Stops:

- The need for designated rest stops was emphasised to improve pedestrian comfort and connectivity in busy urban corridors.
- Specific locations mentioned include Gouger and Hindley Streets.
- Recommendation: Develop and strategically locate rest stops along these streets to provide safe, comfortable spaces for pedestrians during their journeys.

Libraries & Broader Community Facilities:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libraries are evolving into multifunctional hubs, serving as safe spaces during extreme weather, providing essential access to technology, and offering support to vulnerable community members. • There was discussion about the potential for expanding community assets through additional facilities, including community centres and community kitchens, especially in areas influenced by new residential developments (such as near Twin St and Crown & Anchor). • Recommendation: Recognise and invest in the broader role of libraries and related community facilities to enhance community engagement and support a diverse range of needs. <p>Accessibility & Inter-Facility Connectivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring smooth travel between facilities is critical, particularly for people with disabilities. • The importance of providing ample accessible car parks and establishing safe, accessible pedestrian routes connecting community assets. • Recommendation: Prioritise accessible parking solutions and improve connectivity between facilities to ensure all community members can easily and safely access services. 	
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SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (ASSETS) POLICY COMMUNITY FACILITIES POLICY

Date this document was adopted

non-legislative

PURPOSE

This Policy guides strategic investment in ~~social infrastructure assets~~ **community facilities** to achieve outcomes aligned with agreed-upon objectives and principles, delivering to support community wellbeing, resilience, and social impact inclusion.

~~Social infrastructure is the interdependent mix of facilities, places, spaces, programs, projects, services and networks that maintain and improve the standard of living and quality of life in a community.~~

This Policy focuses on ~~the buildings, enabling infrastructure and community spaces~~ **community facilities** that ~~facilitate~~ **enable** the delivery of social services by governments and other service providers ~~(social infrastructure assets)~~ **and create places for people to meet**. While assets are often considered individually, social infrastructure networks play a significant role in supporting liveability, sustainability, and the economy.

~~This Policy excludes Community Buildings in the Adelaide Park Lands which are informed by the Adelaide Park Lands Community Buildings (Sport and Recreation) Policy and Adelaide Park Lands Management Strategy.~~

STATEMENT

This Policy acknowledges the role of ~~social infrastructure~~ **community facilities** in creating an equitable, inclusive and liveable city.

For the purposes of the Policy, community facilities include facilities such as:

- Community Centres
- Libraries
- Public Toilets
- Playspaces
- Skate and BMX Facilities
- Dog Parks
- Community Gardens.

The City of Adelaide supports the provision of community facilities by other levels of government and organisations in its role as advocate, including:

- Early Childhood Education and Care
- Education and Training

The City of Adelaide acknowledges the Kaurna people as the Traditional Owners of the Country where the city of Adelaide is situated, and pays its respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

- **Primary and Community Health.**

This Policy excludes Community Buildings in the Adelaide Park Lands which are informed by the Adelaide Park lands Community Buildings (Sport and Recreation) Policy and the Adelaide Park Lands Management Strategy.

The Policy provides criteria for assessing community facilities proposals to ensure they meet agreed objectives and principles. The Policy ~~It aims to guide~~ guides the planning and development of ~~new and upgraded community facilities social infrastructure over and above what is included in existing Asset Management Plans to better serve meet~~ community needs ~~and as the population grows and changes through the timely delivery of, and equitable access to, social infrastructure.~~

Investing in ~~social infrastructure assets~~ **community facilities** in the right place at the right time will support ~~community facilities that contribute to~~ **wellbeing, resilience** ~~social fabric, identity, and~~ **inclusion for people living, working and visiting the city connection.**

Policy Objectives

1. ~~Place-based planning: Take a place based approach to planning and developing social infrastructure assets~~ **Community facilities respond to local context**, at a neighbourhood and city-wide scale to address community needs now and for future generations.
2. ~~Equitable access: Ensure users access to social infrastructure assets~~ **Community facilities is are** convenient, **inclusive**, and affordable, recognising that marginalised and vulnerable populations (**priority groups**) **are at most risk of exclusion.**
3. ~~Coordination and Delivery~~ **Partnerships**: ~~Enable shared investment, programming, and timely delivery of social infrastructure assets to strengthen their community value and support sustainable city growth.~~ **Community facilities are delivered and managed through co-design, shared investment, and partnerships** to maximise ~~shared~~ use, accessibility, and long-term community benefit.

Policy Principles

<p>Responsive</p> <p>Responsive to current and future community needs</p>	<p>Planning and addressing community needs at a neighbourhood and capital city scale.</p> <p>Using population benchmarks, including population forecasts, to assist in determining facility level and floor space requirements.</p> <p>Recognising the role of social infrastructure community facilities in emergency management such as extreme weather response for people sleeping out rough.</p>
<p>Accessible</p> <p>Well located and designed for access and social inclusion</p>	<p>Sharing and integrating community facilities through co-design, co-location, partnerships and a mix of services (such as social services with residential and/or commercial development) to maximise community benefits.</p> <p>Using existing well-located infrastructure including reuse of buildings and recognition of heritage.</p> <p>Locating assets community facilities where there is access to active and public transport (such as centrally located within neighbourhood or main street settings), including end of trip facilities.</p> <p>Applying universal design and access principles to in the design and management of community facilities (such as sensory spaces).</p>

<p>Adaptable</p> <p>Designed to be flexible and adaptable to changing needs</p>	<p>Ensuring that by design and management, social infrastructure assets community facilities are flexible and adaptable to changing needs.</p> <p>Enhancing visibility, comfort, and safety for access day and night.</p> <p>Connecting to the public realm, private and public outdoor spaces, and natural elements for enhanced user experience.</p> <p>Contributing to the provision of public amenities including public toilets, drinking water, technology, charging points, seating and places to shelter; and spaces for functions including kitchen facilities, storage, loading areas and limited on-site car parking.</p> <p>Using public art and design elements for cultural expression and interpretation.</p>
<p>Sustainable</p> <p>Sustainable delivery and operation of facilities</p>	<p>Promoting sustainable practices in the development and management of social infrastructure assets community facilities, including financial responsibility, environmental sustainability, economic and social returns.</p> <p>Maximising the value lifespan of social infrastructure assets community facilities through programming timely maintenance, and renewal.</p> <p>Staging the delivery of assets community facilities to enable timely responses to existing and future community needs.</p> <p>Enabling community-led approaches, capacity building and cultural recognition.</p>

City of Adelaide Roles

Role	Description
Owner/Custodian/ Direct Provider	Provide funding, planning and operational support for community facilities social infrastructure assets .
Leader	<p>Lead policy settings to enable social infrastructure assets community facilities delivery through appropriate land use and land economics within the City of Adelaide.</p> <p>Adequate allocation of social infrastructure assets community facilities to enable economic delivery and thriving communities.</p>
Partner	Partner with government, non-government, community and private sector partners to deliver social infrastructure assets community facilities outcomes.
Facilitator	Facilitate social infrastructure assets community facilities outcomes through coordination, brokerage and support.
Advocate	<p>The City of Adelaide, as the capital city, provides facilities for the Greater Adelaide region, which is also experiencing population growth.</p> <p>Advocate to the State and Federal Governments for social infrastructure assets community facilities and social service outcomes within the remit of other levels of government.</p> <p>Represent community interests to influence social infrastructure assets community facilities and social service outcomes.</p>

APPLICATION

The City of Adelaide will implement this Policy through a policy framework (Appendix A) that includes:

- Place-based planning and assessment
- Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework
- Service planning.

Place-based planning and assessment

The City Plan – Adelaide 2036 provides a long-term vision and strategic goals for the development and enhancement of social infrastructure, ensuring alignment with the city's overall objectives for growth and community well-being.

The City Plan integrates social infrastructure considerations into broader urban planning and development policies, ensuring that infrastructure development supports the city's strategic aims and recognises social infrastructure delivery as a city shaping investment.

The City Plan digital tool (CoADE) will be used to determine suitable locations for social infrastructure facilities based on factors such as **population and demographics**, accessibility, land availability, and integration with other land uses.

Community Facilities **Planning and Investment Framework Plan**

The City of Adelaide will implement this Policy through the ~~Plan~~ **Community Facilities Planning and Investment Framework** ~~will prioritise investment~~ **by investing** in the development, upgrade or consolidation of community facilities to meet current and future needs.

The ~~Plan~~ **Framework** will include details on population and floorspace benchmarks, elaborate on design guidelines based on the ~~agreed~~ **Policy objectives and** principles, and discuss funding and investment mechanisms such as government funding, developer contributions, public/private partnerships and social impact investment.

In considering community facilities provision regard will be given to the City Plan metrics and the Social Infrastructure Assessment.

Service Planning

The City of Adelaide will plan services to address community needs, recognising **that** marginalised and vulnerable population groups **(priority groups)** benefit most from equitable access.

The City of Adelaide recognises ~~and~~ that in a capital city context, it provides services at a **state**, regional, district and local level.



OTHER USEFUL DOCUMENTS

Related documents

- Active City Strategy
- Adelaide Park Lands Building Design Guidelines
- Adelaide Park Lands Community Buildings (Sport and Recreation) Policy
- Adelaide Park Lands Management Strategy
- Asset Management Plans
- City Plan – Adelaide 2036
- Economic Development Strategy – A thriving economy for all
- Disability Access and Inclusion Plan
- Future Fund and Investment Policy
- Homelessness Strategy – Everyone’s Business
- Housing Strategy – Investing in our housing future
- Property Strategy (In development)
- Public Toilets Operating Guidelines
- **Stretch** Reconciliation Action Plan
- Social Infrastructure Assessment (Internal)
- Public Toilet Assessment (Internal)

Relevant legislation

- **Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005 (SA)**
- *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)*
- *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 (SA)*
- *Public Health Act 2011(SA)*

GLOSSARY

Throughout this document, the below terms have been used and are defined as:

Adelaide Park Lands: Those areas of the Adelaide Park Lands defined by the Adelaide Park Lands Plan under the *Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005 (SA)*, and including the City Squares and Gardens, roads running through or bordering the Adelaide Park Lands; and any other land vested in or under the care, control or management of, the Crown, a state authority or a local government body.

Integrated Planning: Integrated planning coordinates the strategic use of land with the necessary services and infrastructure.

Neighbourhood: The City Plan – Adelaide 2036 provides a Local Area Framework that describes the unique attributes and identity, place principles and investment priorities for thirteen neighbourhoods across the City of Adelaide, including key social infrastructure assets.

Main Street: The City Plan – Adelaide 2036 references creating a series of main streets to be the vibrant arteries of urban life in the city, serving as the heart of the city’s commercial and social activity.

Priority groups: Include population groups who require greater support with social determinants of health. In Australia, priority groups include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, children and families, culturally and linguistically diverse people, international students, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer/questioning, asexual (LGBTIQA+), older people – 50 years and over, people experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage, people who are refugees and asylum seekers, people with disability, women, young people – 12 to 25 years.

Social Services: Also known as human services, the formal services that provide support, advice, education and information to a wide range of groups within a community.

Social Infrastructure: Social infrastructure is the interdependent mix of facilities, places, spaces, programs, projects, services, and networks that maintain and improve the standard of living and quality of life in a community. (*Definition: State Planning Policies for SA*).

Social Infrastructure Assets: The buildings and spaces that facilitate the delivery of social services by governments and other service providers. While assets are often considered individually, social infrastructure networks play a significant role in supporting liveability, sustainability, and the economy (*Definition: Infrastructure Australia*).

ADMINISTRATIVE As part of Council’s commitment to deliver the City of Adelaide Strategic Plan, services to the community and the provision of transparent information, all policy documents are reviewed as per legislative requirements or when there is no such provision a risk assessment approach is taken to guide the review timeframe.

This Policy document will be reviewed every **five** years unless legislative or operational change occurs beforehand. The next review is required in **203029**.

Review history:

Trim Reference	Authorising Body	Date/ Decision ID	Description of Edits
ACC2024/126364	Council	Pending	NA

Contact:

For further information contact the Park Lands, Policy & Sustainability Program

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Appendix A – Policy Framework

Councillor Davis - MoN - Central Ward Election

Tuesday, 8 April 2025
Council

Council Member
Councillor Henry Davis

Public

Contact Officer:
Anthony Spartalis, Chief Operating Officer

MOTION ON NOTICE

Councillor Henry Davis will move a motion and seek a seconder for the matter shown below to facilitate consideration by the Council:

'That Council:

1. Implement the measures outlined in its own Caretaker Policy until either of the following occurs:
 - a. the court voids the entire Central Ward election, the conclusion of the new Central Ward election; or
 - b. the court voids only the seat of Cr Jing Li but not the entire Central Ward, the day following the court's orders to this effect.
2. Requests administration prepare and present a report detailing the legal fees incurred in relation to the Central Ward legal proceedings.
3. Seeks legal advice on whether the Council can recover legal costs from any parties responsible for the election illegalities.
4. Rescind the appointment of Cr Jing Li to the Adelaide Botanic High School and the Australia Day Council of SA.'

ADMINISTRATION COMMENT

1. Council adopted its Caretaker Policy (the Policy) ([Link 1](#)) under the authority of Section 91A of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* (SA), which sets out the statutory requirements governing its application. The Policy is specifically designed to regulate decision-making during periods when a general election is expected to result in potentially significant changes to Council membership. Applying the Policy outside of those circumstances would constitute departure from its intended purpose.
2. The key provisions of the Caretaker Policy relate to:
 - 2.1 Prohibition on designated decisions;
 - 2.2 Treatment of other significant decisions;
 - 2.3 Prohibition on the use of Council Resources;
 - 2.4 Council Publications;
 - 2.5 Attendance at events and functions during an election period;
 - 2.6 Media service;
 - 2.7 City of Adelaide Employee responsibilities during an election period;

- 2.8 Public Consultation During an Election Period;
- 2.9 Handling Behavioural Matter Complaints During an Election Period.
3. Council has received advice that the proposed Motion on Notice is potentially ultra vires on the basis it purports to apply the Caretaker Policy in circumstances where:
- 3.1 The Caretaker Policy has been adopted pursuant to Section 91A of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* (SA) (the Elections Act).
- 3.2 Section 91A of the Elections Act only relates to the preparation and adoption of a caretaker policy governing the Council and its staff during the election period for a general election.
- 3.3 The Caretaker Policy expressly states it does not apply to a supplementary election.
4. Further, advice has been received that a decision to apply the Caretaker Policy to the Council in circumstances outside those set out in Section 91A of the Elections Act could potentially constitute an unlawful fetter on the Council's discretion with respect to the making of decisions that are within its power to make.
5. At the meeting of Council on 11 March 2025, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) gave an undertaking to provide information on the expenditure related to attendance at hearings in relation to the Court of Disputed Returns matter. Between service of the Petition on 16 December 2022 and the Court hearing on 7 March 2025, the cost of attendances totalled \$25,816, noting those fees related to more than 40 separate Court attendances.
6. Further costs relating to legal advice to Council in relation to the matter of *Alexander Hyde v Electoral Commissioner of South Australia & Jing Li (No 3) [2025] SADC 20* amounted to \$70,830.53, reflecting a total cost in legal fees in relation to the matter of \$96,646.53.
7. Should the proposed motion be supported by Council, administration will seek legal advice on whether the Council can recover legal costs from any parties responsible for the election illegalities.
8. It is a matter for Council as to when it chooses to review appointments it has made to various internal and external bodies. However, administration notes, that in the absence of a Court order to the contrary, Cr Li remains a member of Council and is therefore assumed to be capable of performing the functions and duties of that office, until such time as he ceases to be a member of the Council.

Should the motion be carried, the following implications of this motion should be considered. Note any costs provided are estimates only – no quotes or prices have been obtained:	
Public consultation	Not Applicable
External consultant advice	Not Applicable
Legal advice / litigation (eg contract breach)	If the proposed motion is supported legal advice will be sought regarding recovery of legal costs incurred by the City of Adelaide.
Impacts on existing projects	Not Applicable
Budget reallocation	Not Applicable
Capital investment	Not Applicable
Staff time in preparing the workshop / report requested in the motion	If the proposed motion is supported, it is anticipated a report detailing legal fees will take approximately 4 hours to prepare.
Other	Not Applicable
Staff time in receiving and preparing this administration comment	To prepare this administration comment in response to the motion on notice took approximately 5.5 hours.

- END OF REPORT -

Councillor Martin - QoN - Commercial Events funding program

Tuesday, 8 April 2025
Council

Council Member
Councillor Phillip Martin

Public

Contact Officer:
Anthony Spartalis, Chief Operating Officer

QUESTION ON NOTICE

Councillor Phillip Martin will ask the following Question on Notice:

'Noting the Commercial Events funding program table, could the Administration advise;

1. How many and which of the recipients were not based in South Australia
2. How many event applicants shared the same or similar ownership/directors and
3. If the events were profitable with or without funding from AEDA?'

The Lord Mayor will provide a reply at the meeting, the reply and question will be included in the Minutes of the meeting.

- END OF REPORT -

Councillor Couros - QoN - Request for Vote Count Details – 2022 Local Government Elections (South Ward)

Tuesday, 8 April 2025
Council

Council Member
Councillor Mary Couros

Public

Contact Officer:
Michael Sedgman, Chief Executive
Officer

QUESTION ON NOTICE

Councillor Mary Couros will ask the following Question on Notice:

'What were the total number of votes tallied for the candidate who came third, who was therefore elected, and the candidate who came fourth in the 2022 South Ward election?'

The Lord Mayor will provide a reply at the meeting, the reply and question will be included in the Minutes of the meeting.

- END OF REPORT -

Councillor Couros - QoN - Enrolment Forms Submitted by Jing Li – 2022 Local Government Elections (South Ward)

Tuesday, 8 April 2025
Council

Council Member
Councillor Mary Couros

Public

Contact Officer:
Anthony Spartalis, Chief Operating Officer

QUESTION ON NOTICE

Councillor Mary Couros will ask the following Question on Notice:

'How many enrolment forms for a natural person did Jing Li submit for the South Ward in the 2022 local government elections?'

The Lord Mayor will provide a reply at the meeting, the reply and question will be included in the Minutes of the meeting.

- END OF REPORT -

Councillor Couros - QoN - Legal Costs and Staff Time – Hyde v ECSA and Li

Tuesday, 8 April 2025
Council

Council Member
Councillor Mary Couros

Public

Contact Officer:
Anthony Spartalis, Chief Operating Officer

QUESTION ON NOTICE

Councillor Mary Couros will ask the following Question on Notice:

‘Can the Chief Executive Officer provide details on:

1. The total legal fees incurred by the City of Adelaide for the current court case Alexander Hyde v Jing Li?
2. The total hours spent by Council staff in relation to this matter, including legal, administrative, and other relevant support?’

The Lord Mayor will provide a reply at the meeting, the reply and question will be included in the Minutes of the meeting.

- END OF REPORT -

Program Contact:

Anthony Spartalis, Chief
Operating Officer

Approving Officer:

Michael Sedgman, Chief
Executive Officer

Public

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)* (the Act), states that a Council may order that the public be excluded from attendance at a meeting if the Council considers it to be necessary and appropriate to act in a meeting closed to the public to receive, discuss or consider in confidence any information or matter listed in section 90(3) of the Act.

It is the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer that the public be excluded from this Council meeting for the consideration of information and matters contained in the Agenda.

For the following Committee Recommendation Reports seeking consideration in confidence

- 21** Recommendation of the City Community Services and Culture Committee – 1 April 2025 [section 90(3) (d) of the Act]
- 22** Recommendation of the City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee – 1 April 2025 [section 90(3) (m) of the Act]

The Order to Exclude for Items 21 and 22:

1. Identifies the information and matters (grounds) from section 90(3) of the Act utilised to request consideration in confidence.
2. Identifies the basis – how the information falls within the grounds identified and why it is necessary and appropriate to act in a meeting closed to the public.
3. In addition, identifies for the following grounds – section 90(3) (b), (d) or (j) of the Act - how information open to the public would be contrary to the public interest.

ORDER TO EXCLUDE FOR ITEM 21

THAT COUNCIL:

1. Having taken into account the relevant consideration contained in section 90(3) (d) and section 90(2) & (7) of the *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)*, this meeting of the Council dated 8 April 2025 resolves that it is necessary and appropriate to act in a meeting closed to the public as the consideration of Item 21 [Recommendation of the City Community Services and Culture Committee – 1 April 2025] listed on the Agenda in a meeting open to the public would on balance be contrary to the public interest.

Grounds and Basis

This Item is confidential as the item contains certain information of a confidential nature.

Public Interest

The Council is satisfied that the principle that the meeting be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed in the circumstances because the disclosure of information may result in release of information prior to the finalisation of the matter by the City of Adelaide and the Proponent. The Council notes that the Proponent has future announcements linked to this report that it does not wish to be made public at this time.

2. Pursuant to section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)* (the Act), this meeting of the Council dated 8 April 2025 orders that the public (with the exception of members of Corporation staff and any person permitted to remain) be excluded from this meeting to enable this meeting to receive, discuss or consider in confidence Item 21 [Recommendation of the City Community Services and Culture Committee – 1 April 2025] listed in the Agenda, on the grounds that such item of business, contains information and matters of a kind referred to in section 90(3) (d) of the Act.

ORDER TO EXCLUDE FOR ITEM 22

THAT COUNCIL:

1. Having taken into account the relevant consideration contained in section 90(3) (m) and section 90(2) & (7) of the *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)*, this meeting of the Council dated 8 April 2025 resolves that it is necessary and appropriate to act in a meeting closed to the public as the consideration of Item 22 [Recommendation of the City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee – 1 April 2025] listed on the Agenda in a meeting open to the public would on balance be contrary to the public interest.

Grounds and Basis

This Item is confidential as the material presented contains information regarding potential new Historic Areas and Representative Buildings to be included in a future draft Code Amendment that is not appropriate to be made public prior to the commencement of public engagement, due to the identification of individual properties in the draft Code Amendment.

The disclosure of information in this report could reasonably breach confidentiality of information prior to public engagement of the draft Code Amendment.

Public Interest

The Committee is satisfied that the principle that the meeting be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed in the circumstances because the disclosure of this information will release the draft Code Amendment prior to Council endorsement of the policy approach and public engagement plan.

2. Pursuant to section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)* (the Act), this meeting of the Council dated 8 April 2025 orders that the public (with the exception of members of Corporation staff and any person permitted to remain) be excluded from this meeting to enable this meeting to receive, discuss or consider in confidence Item 22 [Recommendation of the City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee – 1 April 2025] listed in the Agenda, on the grounds that such item of business, contains information and matters of a kind referred to in section 90(3) (m) of the Act.

DISCUSSION

1. Section 90(1) of the *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)* (the Act) directs that a meeting of Council must be conducted in a place open to the public.
2. Section 90(2) of the Act, states that a Council may order that the public be excluded from attendance at a meeting if Council considers it to be necessary and appropriate to act in a meeting closed to the public to receive, discuss or consider in confidence any information or matter listed in section 90(3) of the Act.
3. Section 90(3) of the Act prescribes the information and matters that a Council may order that the public be excluded from.
4. Section 90(4) of the Act, advises that in considering whether an order should be made to exclude the public under section 90(2) of the Act, it is irrelevant that discussion of a matter in public may -
 - (a) *cause embarrassment to the council or council committee concerned, or to members or employees of the council; or*
 - (b) *cause a loss of confidence in the council or council committee; or*
 - (c) *involve discussion of a matter that is controversial within the council area; or*
 - (d) *make the council susceptible to adverse criticism.*
5. Section 90(7) of the Act requires that an order to exclude the public:
 - 5.1 Identify the information and matters (grounds) from section 90(3) of the Act utilised to request consideration in confidence.

- 5.2 Identify the basis – how the information falls within the grounds identified and why it is necessary and appropriate to act in a meeting closed to the public.
- 5.3 In addition identify for the following grounds – section 90(3) (b), (d) or (j) of the Act - how information open to the public would be contrary to the public interest.
- 6. Section 83(5) of the Act has been utilised to identify in the Agenda and on the Report for the meeting, that the following reports are submitted seeking consideration in confidence.
 - 6.1 Information contained in Item 21 – Recommendation of the City Community Services and Culture Committee – 1 April 2025
 - 6.1.1 Is subject to an existing Confidentiality Order dated 1 April 2025.
 - 6.1.2 The grounds utilised to request consideration in confidence is section 90(3) (d) of the Act
 - (d) commercial information of a confidential nature (not being a trade secret) the disclosure of which—
 - (i) could reasonably be expected to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied the information, or to confer a commercial advantage on a third party; and
 - (ii) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest
 - 6.2 Information contained in Item 22 – Recommendation of the City Planning, Development and Business Affairs Committee – 1 April 2025
 - 6.1.1 Is subject to an existing Confidentiality Order dated 1 April 2025.
 - 6.1.2 The grounds utilised to request consideration in confidence is section 90(3) (m) of the Act
 - (m) information relating to a proposal to prepare or amend a designated instrument under Part 5 Division 2 of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016 (SA)* before the draft instrument or amendment is released for public consultation under that Act

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

- END OF REPORT -

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