

Kadaltilla

Park Lands Authority



BOARD MEETING MINUTES

Thursday 30 June 2022
Colonel Light Room, Adelaide Town Hall

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Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority

Board Meeting Minutes, Thursday 30 June 2022, at 5.46pm
Colonel Light Room, Town Hall, King William Street, Adelaide

Present:

Presiding Member	The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor Sandy Verschoor
Board Members	Allison Bretones Rob Brookman AM Ashley Halliday Stephanie Johnston Craig Wilkins Ben Willsmore

Welcome and Opening

- 1.1 Acknowledgment of Country** With the welcome and opening of the Board Meeting, the Presiding Member, Lord Mayor Sandy Verschoor stated:
'Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority 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.'
- 1.2 Apologies** Deputy Presiding Member – Kirsteen Mackay
Board Member – Councillor Helen Donovan
Proxy Board Member – Councillor Arman Abrahamzadeh (Deputy Lord Mayor)

The Presiding Member acknowledged and thanked Rob Brookman AM who was participating remotely from New Zealand.

- 1.3 Confirmation of Minutes** That the Minutes of the meeting of the Board of the Adelaide Park Lands Authority held on 28 April 2022 be taken as read and be confirmed as an accurate record of proceedings.

Conflict of Interest

- 2. Disclosure of Conflict of Interest** Nil

Representations (verbal)

4.1 Adelaide 500

Speakers

Mark Warren (Chief Executive SA Motor Sport Board) & Tom Preston (Director, Engineering Project Managers iEDM)

*Adelaide 500 Representation attached

Speaker Points:

- Declared Area
- Program overview
- Prescribed Works Period & Key Dates
- Program of Works
- Track Resurfacing
- Pit Paddock Rehabilitation
- Cycle/Pedestrian Path Upgrades
- 2022 Occupation of Park 16, 14 & 15
- Road Schedule

- Continuous Improvement process

Discussion Points:

- Staged process commitment
- Sealed surfaces – design considerations
- Federal legislation - Impact assessment – National Heritage Values
- Preferred walkway / pathway treatments
- Increase in bitumen / hard surface area
- Tree canopy coverage
- Public access
- Review of other materials to bitumen to manage heat load
- Footprint and not entering the wetlands
- Motor Sport Act to re-establish the Board and create ability to undertake activities and events outside of Adelaide
- Infrastructure considerations - water sensitive urban design principles and the Master plan for Park 16
- Enhancement for community use of Parks

Other Business Item

8.1 Tabled Other Business Item – Adelaide 500 2022 Declarations Consultation

**Report attached

Discussion Points:

- Alternate cooler surfacing materials
- National Heritage listing & required assessments under the EPBC Act
- Map of protected fauna & native grass areas
- Exclusion of the wetlands
- Tree Canopy

Board Decision to Advise City of Adelaide

That Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority:

1. Notes the Declaration of the Declared Area, Declared Period and Prescribed Works Period for the purpose of conducting the Adelaide 500 2022 event.
2. Provides the following advice to Council for consideration in their communications and response to consultation with the South Australian Motorsport Board:
 - 2.1 The sealing of any pedestrian, cycling or other paths as envisaged by the SAMB proposal for requested works takes into account the expectations of Park Lands infrastructure, does not add to the impacts of increased heat and considers the use of recycled or climate sensitive materials or other treatments.
 - 2.2 Investigate alternate cooler surfacing materials for the increased pit area as well as management of surface run off and existing infrastructure capacities through water sensitive design.
 - 2.3 Any works considers and enhances master planning in the Parks that are impacted.
 - 2.4 Where the MOU speaks to impacts to the Park Land that this is brought to Kadaltilla for review.
 - 2.5 Acknowledge the continued importance to protect sensitive Fauna and Native Grass restoration areas and that the work and interventions of SAMB will guarantee rectification in the event this is required

- 2.6 Acknowledge the National Heritage Listing of the Adelaide Park Lands and undertake the required assessments regarding potential impacts on the National Heritage values under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act.
 - 2.7 Exclude the areas in the south-east corner of the Park Lands which is the new wetlands.
 - 2.8 Provide compensation of tree canopy for the increased hard surface area of 1300 square metres.
 3. Notes that the Adelaide 500, 2022 declaration consultation is on the declared area, declared period and prescribed works period only and not on the overall management of the Adelaide 500 event.
 4. Notes Council will work with the South Australian Motorsport Board to deliver operational requirements to ensure the ongoing protection of the Adelaide Park Lands
- CoA Council meeting to note Kadaltilla advice 12 July 2022.

Representations (verbal)

4.2 Adelaide Park Lands Management Strategy Review

Prof Chris Daniels, Green Adelaide
 Presiding Member and Brenton Gear,
 Director Green Adelaide
 Green Adelaide

***Green Adelaide Representation attached

****Data Article

Speaker Points:

- Green Adelaide and what it does
- Green Adelaide's Vision
- Draft Regional Landscape Plan 2021-25 and 2022/23 Business Plan
- Green Adelaide and the Park Lands
- Urban Greening Strategy
- Aboriginal Land Management
- Biodiversity
- Rewilding

Discussion Points:

- Revegetation
- Greening strategy around heat sinks (watering, ground covers ie daisy meadows) particularly in Victoria Park with increased hard surface areas
- Monitoring biodiversity and numbers (Data Article referenced) & importance of community monitoring along with University or Government led monitoring
- Engagement with community via social media platforms
- Cultural Burning & Kaurna land management

Mr Craig Holden, Chair, State Planning
 Commission
 State Planning Commission

Speaker Points:

- Protection of Trees & Regulated Tree legislation progressing
- Planning priorities & Greater Adelaide Regional Plan
- 6 regional plans and the Greater Plan for Metropolitan Adelaide
- Preparation of regional plan for Greater Adelaide to commence late 2022 containing 26 metropolitan and outer councils of metropolitan Adelaide with the role of the regional plan to spatially apply 16 key priorities of State Planning. Focus to identify areas for long term housing

- employment growth and long term infrastructure to support and enable growth
- Importance and role of Park Lands
- Collaborative preparation of Regional Plan for agreed priorities seeking to provide greater certainty in rezoning processes and infrastructure planning and facilitate a greater co-ordinated approach between levels of government.
- Capital City Plan will inform the Regional plan.
- Code Amendment processes
- Riverbank Precinct
- Importance of collaboration for the Regional plan to reflect the directions of the Adelaide Park Lands Management Strategy
- Commission supportive of the work undertaken by Kadaltilla

Discussion Points:

- Bid for World Heritage listing of the Adelaide Park Lands and layout of City of Adelaide / Nomination of parts of Mt Lofty relationship /considerations for regional planning / character preservation districts and environment and food production area
- How the State Planning Commission can work with Kadaltilla and the City of Adelaide to protect the Park Lands
- Alignment of roles and exploring further engagement between Kadaltilla & Commission
- P&D Fund and open space contributions
- Review of code amendment rezoning around the car park to the new hospital

During the address from Prof Chris Daniels, Rob Brookman AM left the Board meeting at 6.44pm and re-joined at 6.57 pm.

Kadaltilla adjourned at 7.31pm for a short break and reconvened at 7.38pm.

Presiding Member Report

3.1 Presiding Member Verbal Report

Adelaide Park Lands Management Strategy Review

- Engagement process commenced
- Letter received from the City of Prospect Mayor David O’Loughlin outlining the City of Prosects suggestions for the Strategy Review. A letter mirroring the representation given by Mayor O’Loughlin to Kadaltilla on 26 May 2022 including providing several suggestions
 - large scale revegetation;
 - better connectivity, and loop paths, for cyclists and pedestrians;
 - improved and beautified passive recreation experiences;
 - improved and additional formal sporting and recreation surfaces and facilities;
 - major event opportunities; and
 - partnerships

Regional Plan for Greater Adelaide

- Letter received from Craig Holden, the Chair of the State Planning Commission, with regard to the preparation of the Regional Plan for Greater Adelaide
- The Commission is looking to work collaboratively in the preparation of the Plan.
- The Commission indicated it currently has no intention to initiate Code Amendments for the Adelaide Park Lands.

Helen Mayo Park

- Letter received from Hon Nick Champion, Minister for Planning, (also responsible Minister for City of Adelaide Act and Park Lands Act).
- Changes being considered to the Riverbank Code Amendment as it relates to Helen Mayo Park through the Environment, Resources and Development Committee (ERDC) process.
- ERDC has written to the Minister of Planning recommending changes which will result in Helen Mayo Park being placed back into the Adelaide Park Lands Zone.

Board Decision

That Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority accepts the Presiding Member Verbal report.

Items for Board Decision

5.1 Illuminate Adelaide Public Artwork

Discussion Points:

- Replacement of saplings – age and size of current and age and size of replacement
- Avenue of trees
- Illumination / Data driven public art
- Location & placement
- Viewing expectations
- Safe movement to access, interface, setting & connection with Square
- Imagery / Concept design
- Theon light prominence from a distance
- In the development of the concept introduce further photo realistic perspectives of access from Morphett Street to reinforce/test/validate the notion of framing the most important historical monument on the site
- Acknowledgement of Kaurua point of view

Board Decision to Advise City of Adelaide

That Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority:

1. Supports the location of a public artwork by Ouchhh Studio within Light Square / Wauwi, based on the concept design, as shown in Attachment A to Item 5.1 on the Agenda for the Board meeting of Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority scheduled for 23 June 2022 and held on 30 June 2022.
2. Recommends further consideration be given to the design of Light Square / Wauwi and Waymouth Street / Morphett Street frontage to better integrate the placement of the public artwork, including rationalisation of existing infrastructure, improved access paths and circulation space, review of existing trees, as well as strengthening of the landscape character and amenity of Light Square / Wauwi.

CoA Council meeting to note Kadaltilla advice 12 July 2022.

5.2 Updated Rymill Park / Murlawirrapurka (Park 14) Master Plan

Discussion Points:

- Tree Improvement Plan
- Specific tree removals will be presented to Kadaltilla for review

Board Decision to Advise City of Adelaide

That Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority:

1. Supports the final Rymill Park / Murlawirrapurka (Park 14) Master Plan as detailed in Attachment A to Item 5.2 on the Agenda for the meeting of the Board of Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority scheduled for 23 June 2022 and held on 30 June 2022.

CoA Council meeting to note Kadaltilla advice 12 July 2022.

5.3 Bonython Park / Tulya Wardli Informal Car Park

Discussion Points:

- Closure timing / project funding
- Regreening
- Interim design considerations

Board Decision to Advise City of Adelaide

That Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority:

1. Notes the options for the informal carpark in Bonython Park/Tulya Wardli (Park 27) as listed in paragraph 21 of the discussion section of Item 5.3 on the Agenda for the meeting of the Board of Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority scheduled for 23 June 2022 and held on 30 June 2022.
2. Supports Option A to close the informal car park at such time administration commences work on the return of the area to Park Lands or until such time as Volleyball SA develops the site for beach volleyball purposes.
3. Recommends Council investigate options for design and funding for the return to Park Lands in the Q1 budget review process.
4. Notes that a temporary parking fee will not be implemented in association with the informal commuter car park in Bonython Park/Tulya Wardli (Park 27).

CoA Council meeting to note Kadaltilla advice 12 July 2022.

5.4 Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority Annual Community Forum

Discussion Points:

- Venue

Board Decision

That Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority:

1. Approves the Annual Community Forum to be held on Saturday 20 August 2022, between the hours of 10:00am and 3:00pm, at the Plane Tree Centre, Adelaide Zoo (or similar venue).
2. Approves the theme for the 2022 Annual Community Forum to be "Future Directions for Our Park Lands".

Items for Board Discussion

6.1 Kadaltilla Update

Ilia Houridis – Director City Shaping

Response to Question – Stephanie Johnston - Bitumen Footpath installed along South Terrace between East Terrace and Hutt Street

- Detailed information to be circulated via the Portal
- The shared path that is under construction in Park 17, adjacent to South Terrace (between Charlotte Street and Beaumont Road) is one of the projects that is being constructed as part of the joint State Government and CoA

\$12 million investment into cycling infrastructure in the city.

- An update to APLA was presented as part of the AD Report on the 23rd of September. This update included an overview of the Cycling Infrastructure projects being undertaken, which have a focus on improving access and providing safer connections to suburban bikeways into the CBD including new and upgrade shared paths, intersection improvements and lighting upgrades of existing paths.
- There are 5 projects which are new/upgraded paths across the CBD,

Information circulated to the Board and available on the Portal

- 2 June 2022 - Kadaltilla Strategic Risk Register
- 15 June 2022 - Optus Phone Tower update
- 2 June 2022 - Park Lands Street Numbering - the Board requested that legal advice be sought regarding the impact of street numbering on the heritage value of the Park Lands. Advice was commissioned from Ms Susan Marsden as a technical expert in Heritage and Urban Planning. The advice indicates that street numbering will not impact the heritage value of the Park Lands.

Adelaide Botanic High School Expansion

***** Presentation

- Progress Update
- Memorandum of Understanding for the purpose of progressing negotiations for the site

Discussion Points:

- Opportunity to create a precedent by which there is net gain for the Park Lands.
- Inclusion of predictive analysis of zoning & expansion
- Pursuing genuine commitment as the design proceeds with measurable targets embedded in process as early as possible
- Pursuing specification of no net loss
- Pursuing the inclusion and requirement for an assessment of impact on national heritage values with the provision of evidence of an assessment or referral for assessment

Items for Noting

Nil

Other Business

Nil

Exclusion of the Public for Items requested to be considered in confidence

9 Exclusion of the Public for Items requested to be considered in confidence

Item for Board Discussion - Rymill Park / Murlawirrapurka Kiosk – Enhancement and Lease Principles

Order to Exclude the Public

That Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority

1. Having taken into account the relevant considerations contained in Clause 4.8.21 of the *Adelaide Park Lands Authority Charter* and s 90(3) (b) & (d) and 90(4) & (7) of the *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)*, this meeting of the Board of Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority dated 30 June 2022 resolves that it is necessary and appropriate to act in a meeting closed to the public as the consideration of Item 10.1 [Rymill Park / Murlawirrapurka Kiosk – Enhancement and Lease Principles] listed on the Agenda scheduled for 23 June 2022 and held on 30 June 2022 in a

meeting open to the public would on balance be contrary to the public interest.

Grounds and Basis

This Item contains commercial information (not being a trade secret) of a confidential nature which the proponent has requested be considered in confidence on the grounds that the proposal details their intellectual property. The disclosure of information in this report could reasonably be expected to prejudice the commercial position and negotiations of the Council and proponent with external parties.

Public Interest

Kadaltilla 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 may result in release of information prior to the finalisation of 'commercial in confidence' negotiations between the proponent and their suppliers and may materially and adversely affect the financial viability of the proponent in relation to contract negotiations which on balance would be contrary to the public interest.

2. Pursuant to Clause 4.8.21 of the *Adelaide Park Lands Authority Charter* this meeting of the Board of Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority dated 30 June 2022 orders that the public (with the exception of members of City of Adelaide staff who are hereby permitted to remain) be excluded from this meeting to enable Kadaltilla to consider in confidence Item 10.1 [Rymill Park / Murlawirrapurka Kiosk – Enhancement and Lease Principles] listed in the Agenda (scheduled for 23 June 2022 and held on 30 June 2022) as the matter is of a kind referred to in s 90(3) (b) & (d) of the *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)*.

There were no members of the public or members of City of Adelaide staff not directly involved with Item 10.1 to leave the Board meeting at 8.40pm

Item considered in Confidence by the Board

**10.1 Rymill Park / Murlawirrapurka Kiosk –
Enhancement and Lease Proposal**

The Board meeting re-opened to the public at 8.47 pm

Confidentiality Order

Item 10.1 - Rymill Park Kiosk –
Enhancement and Lease Principles

That Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority:
Having considered Item 10.1 [Rymill Park Kiosk – Enhancement and Lease Principles] listed on the Agenda for the meeting of the Board of Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority held on 30 June 2022 in confidence pursuant to Section 4.8.21 of the Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority Charter and s 90 (3) (b) & (d) of the *Local Government Act 1999 (SA)*, orders that the resolution, the report, the discussion and any other associated information submitted to this meeting of the Board and the Minutes of this meeting in relation to the matter remain confidential and not available for public inspection until 31 December 2030 or until the matter is released by the City of Adelaide Chief Executive Officer.

Meeting Close

Board meeting closed at 8.47pm.

Next Board meeting

5.30pm Thursday 28 July 2022 Colonel Light Room, Adelaide Town Hall

Lord Mayor, Sandy Verschoor
Presiding Member
Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority

Attached for Reference

*	Representation	Adelaide 500
**	Tabled Other Business Item	Adelaide 500 2022 Declarations Consultation
***	Representation	Green Adelaide
****	Data Article	Green Adelaide
*****	Presentation	Adelaide Botanic High School Expansion

City of Adelaide Staff

In Attendance

Iliia Houridis – Director City Shaping
Tom McCready – Director City Services
Christie Anthoney – Associate Director City Culture
Geoff Register – Associate Director Infrastructure
Mimi Crowe – Manager Creative City
Maria Zotti – Manager Park Lands & Sustainability
Kate Naumann-Smith – Senior Landscape Architect
Martin Cook – Team Leader Park Lands Planning
Ray Scheuboeck – Team Leader Community Lifestyle
Laura Morgan – Community Leasing Coordinator
Alison Ackland - Adelaide Park Lands Authority Advisor
Judy Speck - Council Governance Advisor

Adelaide 500 Consultation Process

Kadaltilla (Adelaide Park Lands Authority)

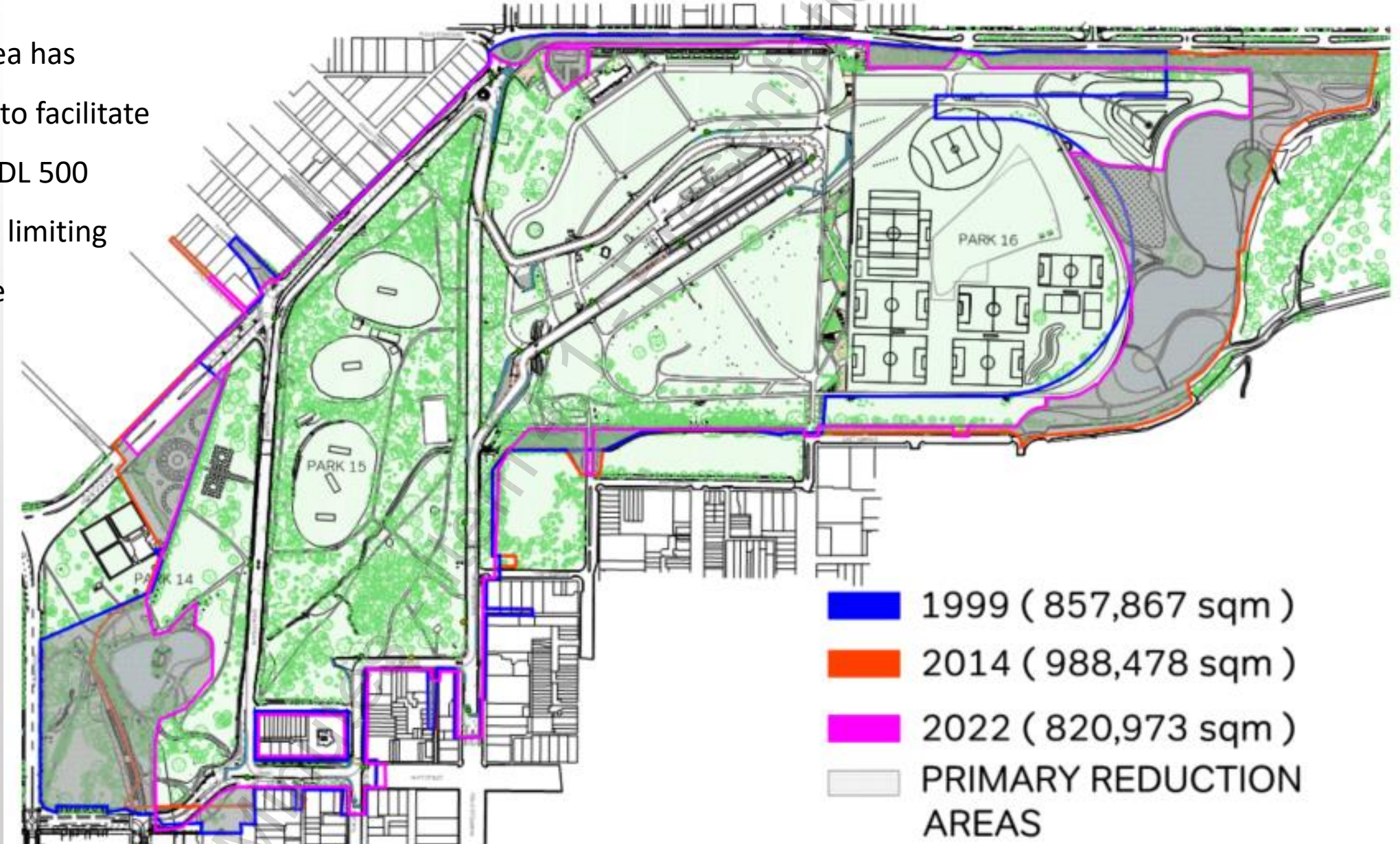
30 June 2022

Agenda

- Declared Area
- Program overview
- Prescribed Works Period & Key Dates
- Proposed works
- Road Schedule
- Continuous Improvements

Declared Area

The Declared Area has been developed to facilitate the delivery of ADL 500 objectives, while limiting disruption where possible.



Program Overview

Adelaide 500 1 – 4 December 2022.



Commencement of Prescribed Works Period

Once off requirement for event civil enabling works.



Occupation of CoA Parks

Transition between civil works and event build.



All Precinct Roads Closed

Single road closure event to support final build and safety of road users.



Precinct Roads Graduated Opening

Graduated opening of roads. Hutt & Bartels, 6th. Dequetteville, 7th. Wakefield, 8th.



Event Dismantle Complete

Delayed hand back due to Christmas break.

Prescribed Works Period (PWP) to facilitate ADL500 Enabling Works

Concurrent packages of enabling works are required to prepare the ADL500 event site for racing and patron occupation. These works comprise:

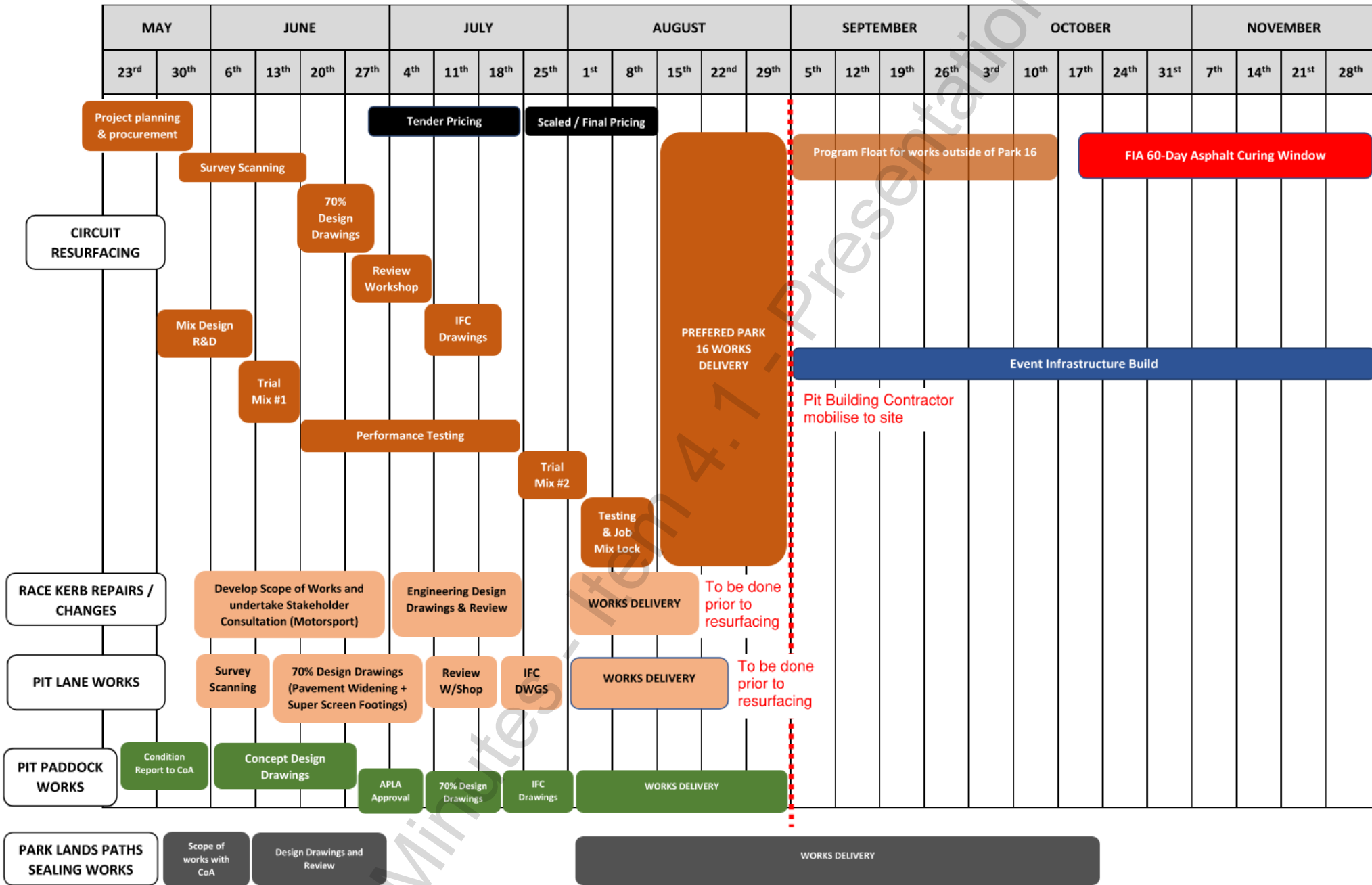
- Track Resurfacing - Turn 9 to Turn 7
- Rehabilitation of the Pit Paddock
- Path upgrades to facilitate public safety, accessibility and patron experience.

Program is a key risk for the enabling works and have been covered by the Prescribed Works Period. The enabling works are the key difference from previous events which require the extension to the PWP.

Key Dates

2022 ADL 500 Key Milestones	From	To	Duration
Prescribed Works Period	Monday, 1 August 2022	Sunday, 12 February 2023	195
Road Occupation (Hutt St & Bartells Rd)	Friday, 25 November 2022	Tuesday, 6 December 2022	11
Road Occupation (Dequettiville Tce)	Friday, 25 November 2022	Wednesday, 7 December 2022	12
Road Occupation (Wakefield Rd)	Friday, 25 November 2022	Thursday, 8 December 2022	13
Central North E/W Bike Path	Wednesday, 23 November 2022	Sunday, 12 February 2023	81
Central South E/W Bike Path	Monday, 7 November 2022	Sunday, 11 December 2022	34
Event Precinct Lock Down	Tuesday, 29 November 2022	Tuesday, 6 December 2022	7
Declared Period	Wednesday, 30 November 2022	Sunday, 4 December 2022	5
Event Dates	Thursday, 1 December 2022	Sunday, 4 December 2022	4

Program of Works



Track Resurfacing

Prior to the 2020 ADL500, Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) delegates identified several locations of track requiring upgrade, prior to the commencement of the 2021 event. Due to the cancellation of the event, these upgrade works were not undertaken.

Since the last event in 2020, the integrity of the circuit has further declined and works are required to enable the ADL500 in December. The track resurfacing and kerbing project is required to ensure a track licence is obtained from the governing motorsport body, the FIA.

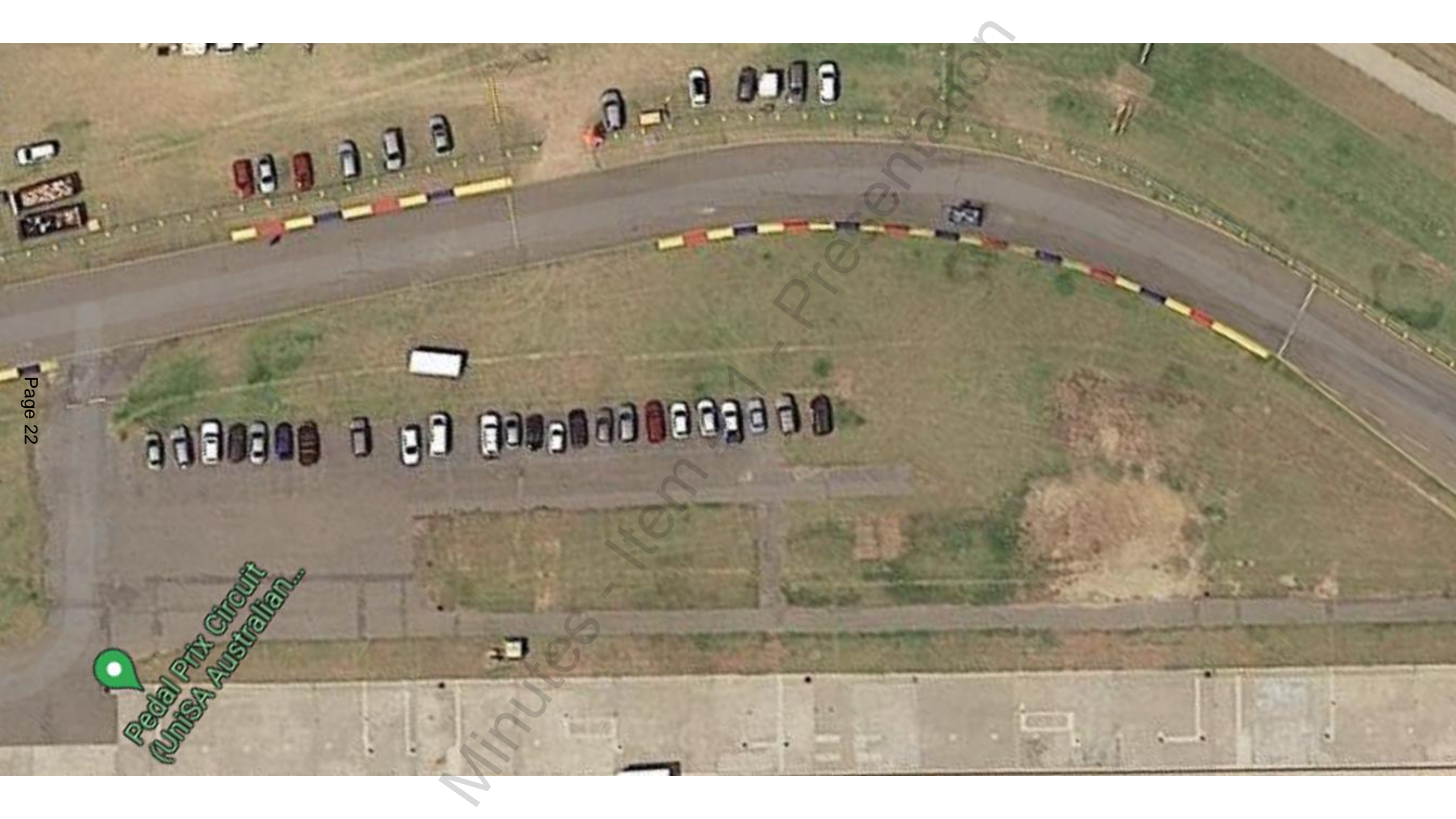


Pit Paddock Rehabilitation

Since the inaugural Adelaide Grand Prix in 1985, the Pit Paddock has deteriorated beyond its design life, has become unsafe and an eyesore not befitting of the Park Lands or as an event space.

Beyond servicing the ADL500, the rehabilitation provides an opportunity to:

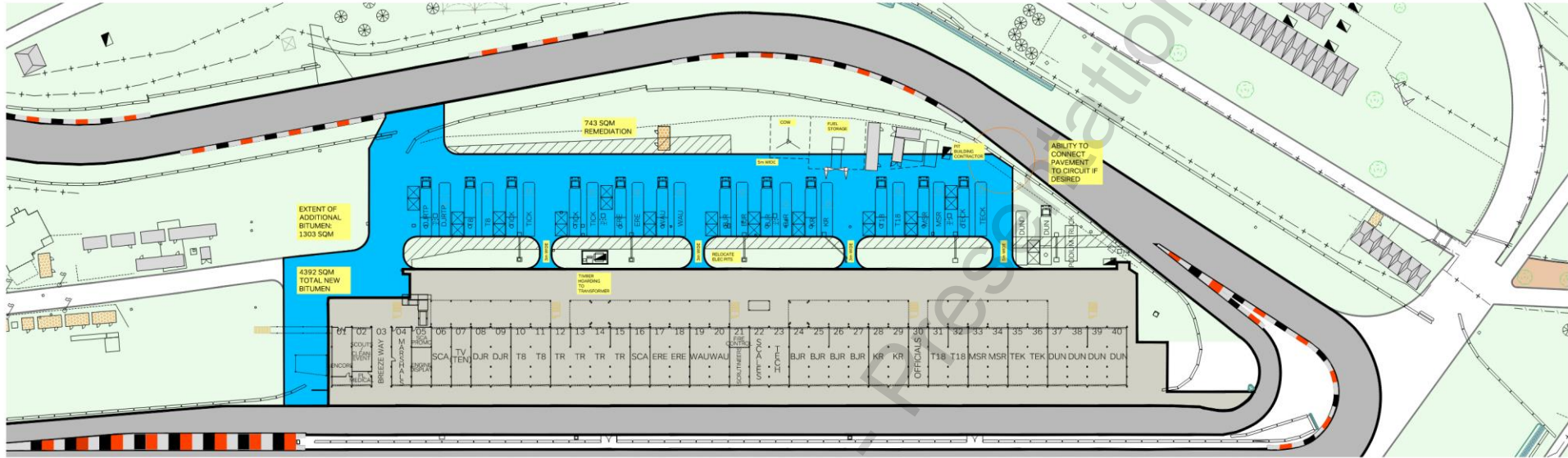
- Retain and attract other key events.
- Provide a focal point for the park with the integration of stencil/stamped area for children & adolescents to ride bicycles, scooters or other non-motorized forms of transport.
- Incorporate low level plantings and soft surfaces to upgrade the current condition of the area.



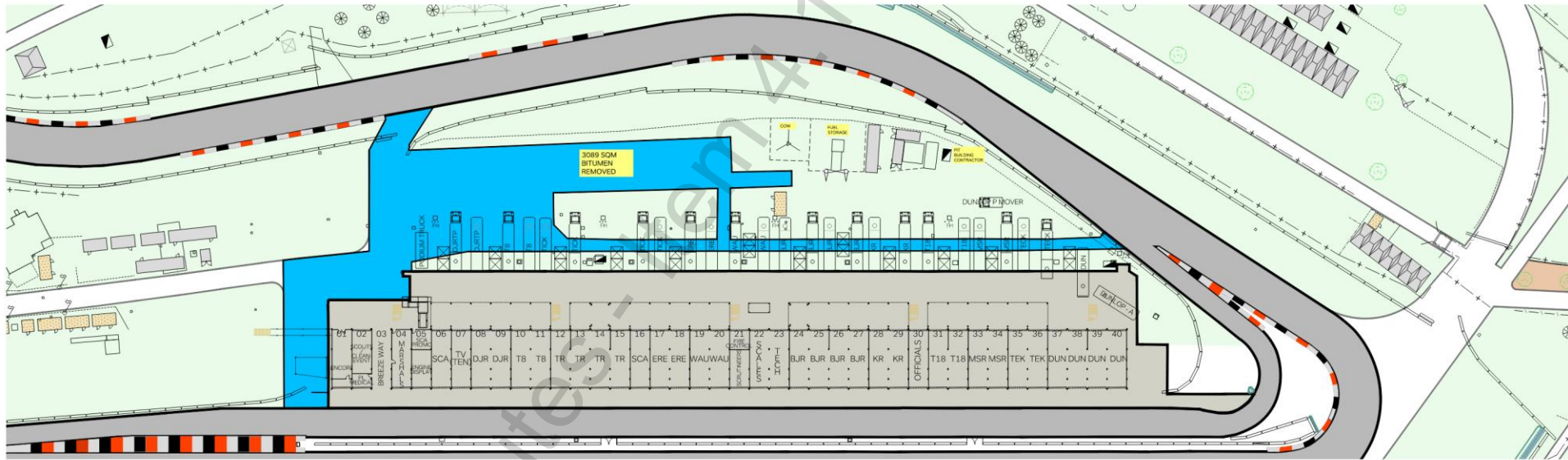
Pedal Prix Circuit
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Paddock - Proposed New Bitumen Extent



Paddock - Existing Bitumen Removal Extent

Turf



Bitumen



Remediation (Bitumen removed and replaced with Turf)



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1 500		
AUTHOR	DESIGNER	REVIEWER

PROJECT	Adelaide 500 2022 Event Planning
TITLE	Paddock Resurfacing

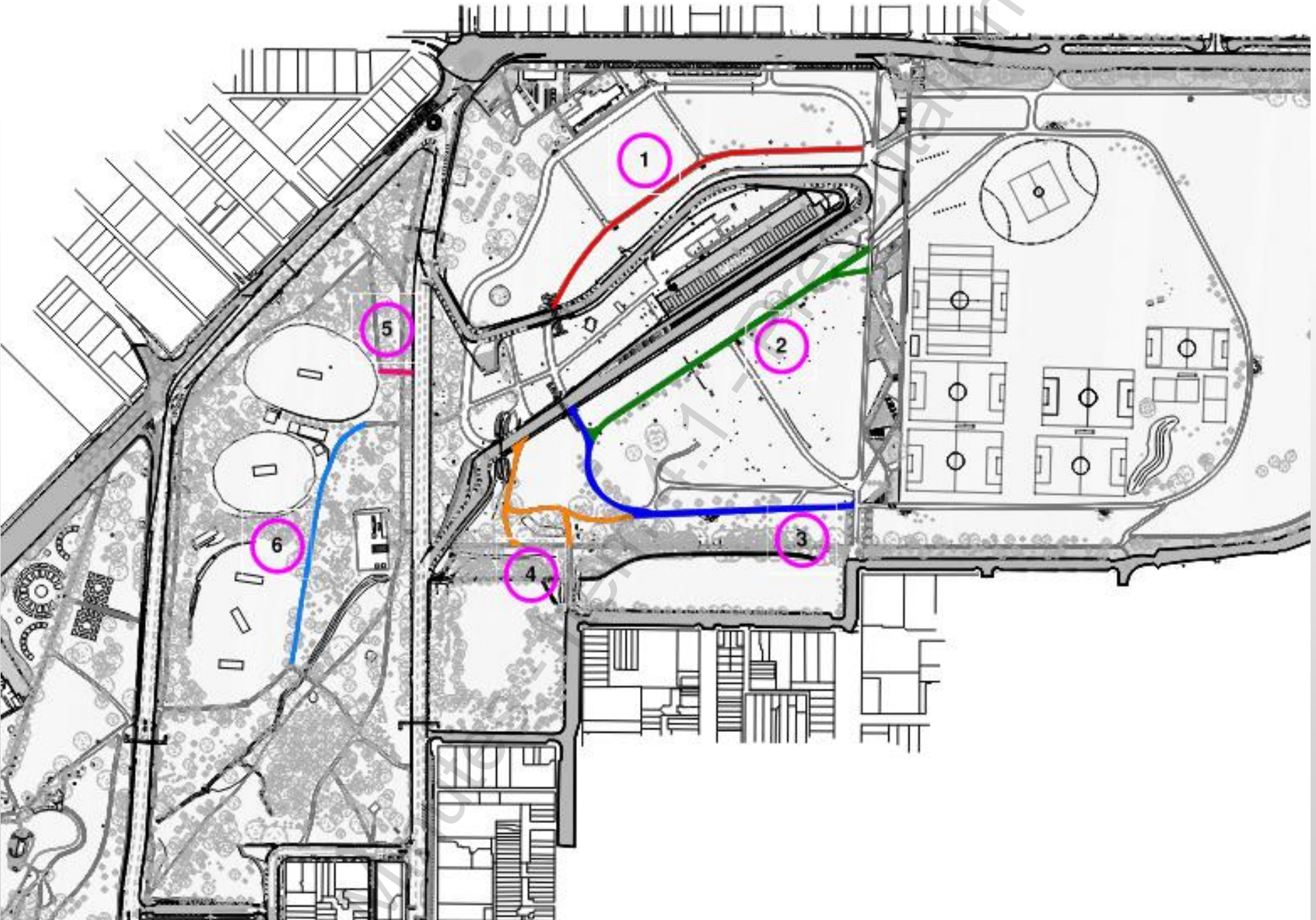
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DWG No.	PROJECT No.	REVISION
K006	22005	07

Cycle/Pedestrian Path Upgrades

Throughout Park 15 & 16 there are a combination of paved asphalt and rubble pathways that:

- Kick-up a lot of dust throughout construction/dismantle phases requiring considerable maintenance and application of mining-grade dust suppressant;
- Alternatively turn to mud in heavy rains;
- A poor alternative route for cyclists when the two East/West pathways are closed;
- form key travel routes for event patrons;
- Create key inter-connecting cycle, pedestrian and disabled access routes between parks.

Upgrades to key pathways will facilitate a less disruptive build/dismantle, event operations and provide a legacy asset for Victoria Park.



2022 Occupation of Park 16, 14 & 15

Sequential occupation of the Park 16, 15 & 14 will be undertaken in general accordance with events delivered prior to the 2022 ADL500. The key difference is occupation periods have been extended marginally, from 20 weeks to 23 weeks to accommodate:

- Transition between Enabling Works and Event Construction at the front end;
- Increased risk of inclement spring weather during build phase;
- Christmas and New Year holiday period during demobilization;
- Potentially new contractors that have no experience with the event build/dismantle.

Hand back of the Park Lands will require further investigation and planning, but adequate time has been allowed for in the 12th February, 2023 proposed date.

Road Schedule

Road closures and openings have presented an ever-increasing high risk to program, worker safety and the commuting public and can no longer be ignored.

To mitigate these risks, additional time is required to:

- safely deliver infrastructure on roads
- eliminate the interface with the travelling public
- safely remove infrastructure from public roads outside of Park Lands
- manage program, community expectations and fatigue through dual shifts.
- Focus on residential areas during the day to limit disturbance.

The intent is to remove all infrastructure and condense works back off the roads within 4 days of the completion of the event.

Road Schedule

Road Closures


Previous		2022	
Dequetteville Tce & Wakefield Rd	6am Saturday Pre-event	All Roads	6am Friday, 25 Nov.
Hutt St & Bartels Rd	10am Monday Pre-event		

Road Openings

Previous		2022	
Hutt St, Bartels Rd & Dequetteville Tce	5pm Monday Post-event	Hutt St & Bartels Rd	6am Tuesday, 6 Dec.
		Dequetteville Tce	6am Wednesday, 7 Dec.
Wakefield Rd & East Tce	1pm Wednesday Post-event	Wakefield Rd & East Tce	6am Thursday, 8 Dec.



Friday, 25 November 6:00am

CLIENT
 Government of South Australia

1:2500

AUTHOR	DRAWN	REVIEWER

PROJECT
Adelaide 500
2022 Event Planning

TITLE
Proposed Road Closure Schedule


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DWG No.	PROJECT No.	REVISED
K007	22005	01

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- Magenta line:** Tuesday, 6 December 6:00am
- Blue line:** Wednesday, 7 December 6:00am
- Orange line:** Thursday, 8 December 6:00am

CLIENT		
 Government of South Australia		
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AUTHOR	DESIGNER	REVIEWER

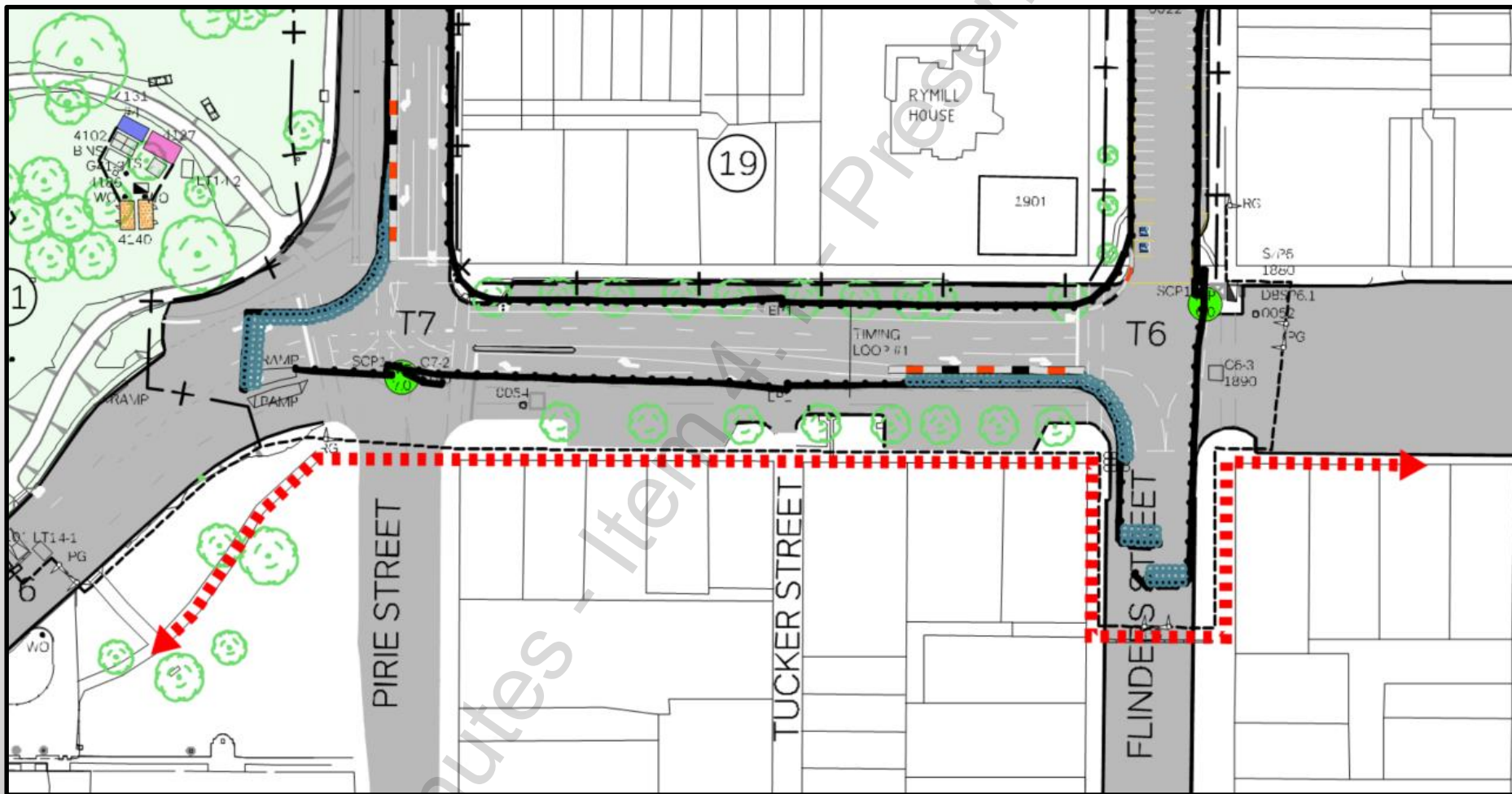
PROJECT		
Adelaide 500 2022 Event Planning		
TITLE		
Proposed Road Opening Schedule		

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Continual Improvement Process

- Since the 2014 event there have been several changes to construction/dismantle methodologies, in an attempt to limit public disturbance and increase safety as far as reasonably practical.
- All proposed changes have considered the objectives of delivering a safe and successful event, as well as limiting public disturbance and enhancing safety.
- A review of all elements will be undertaken for the 2023 event when there is no requirement for enabling works to be undertaken.

Open Hutt Street Western Footpath (2020)

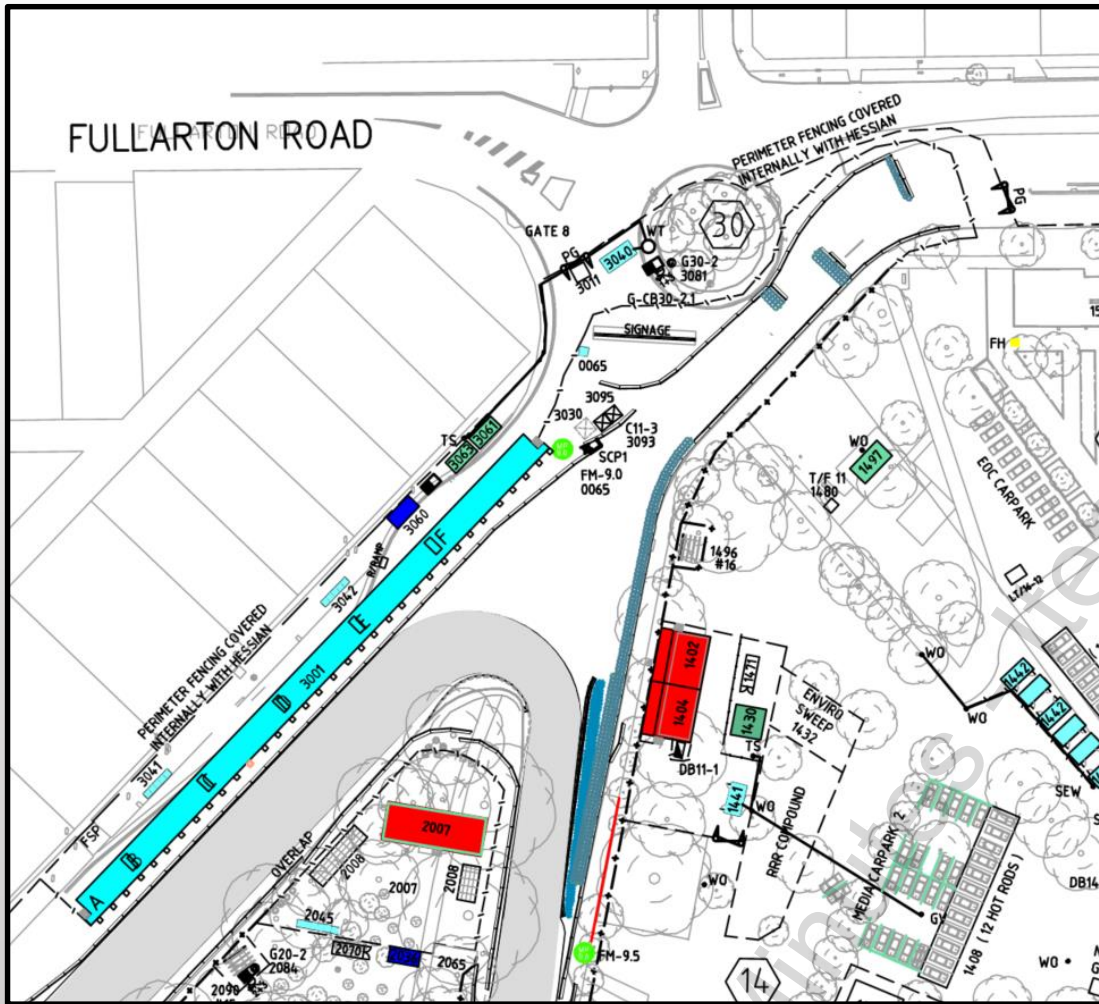


Open Wakefield Street Southern Footpath (2020)

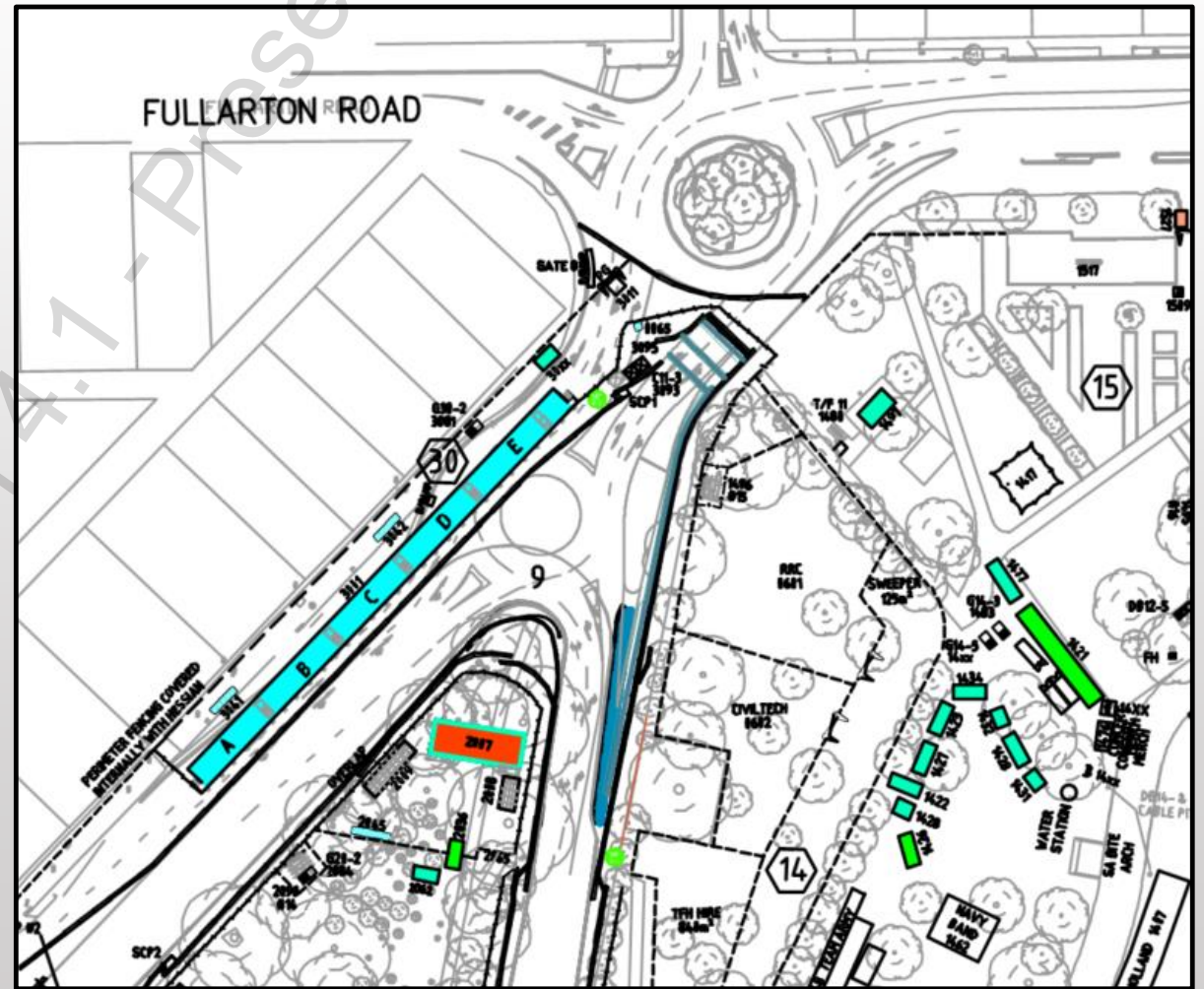


Britannia Roundabout remains functional (2019)

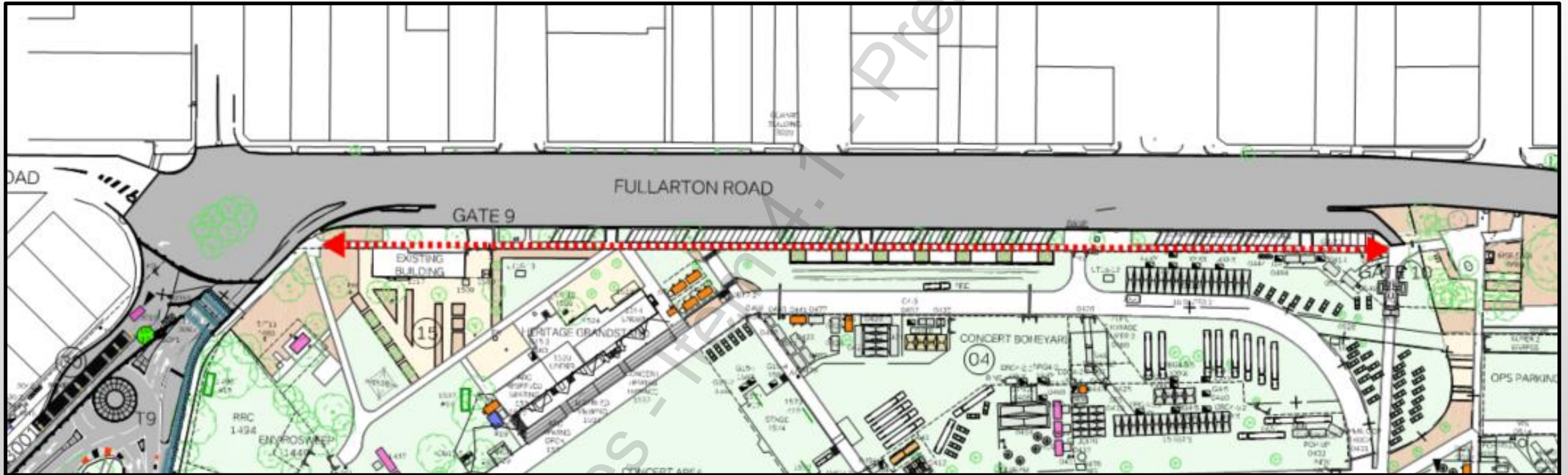
2018



2019

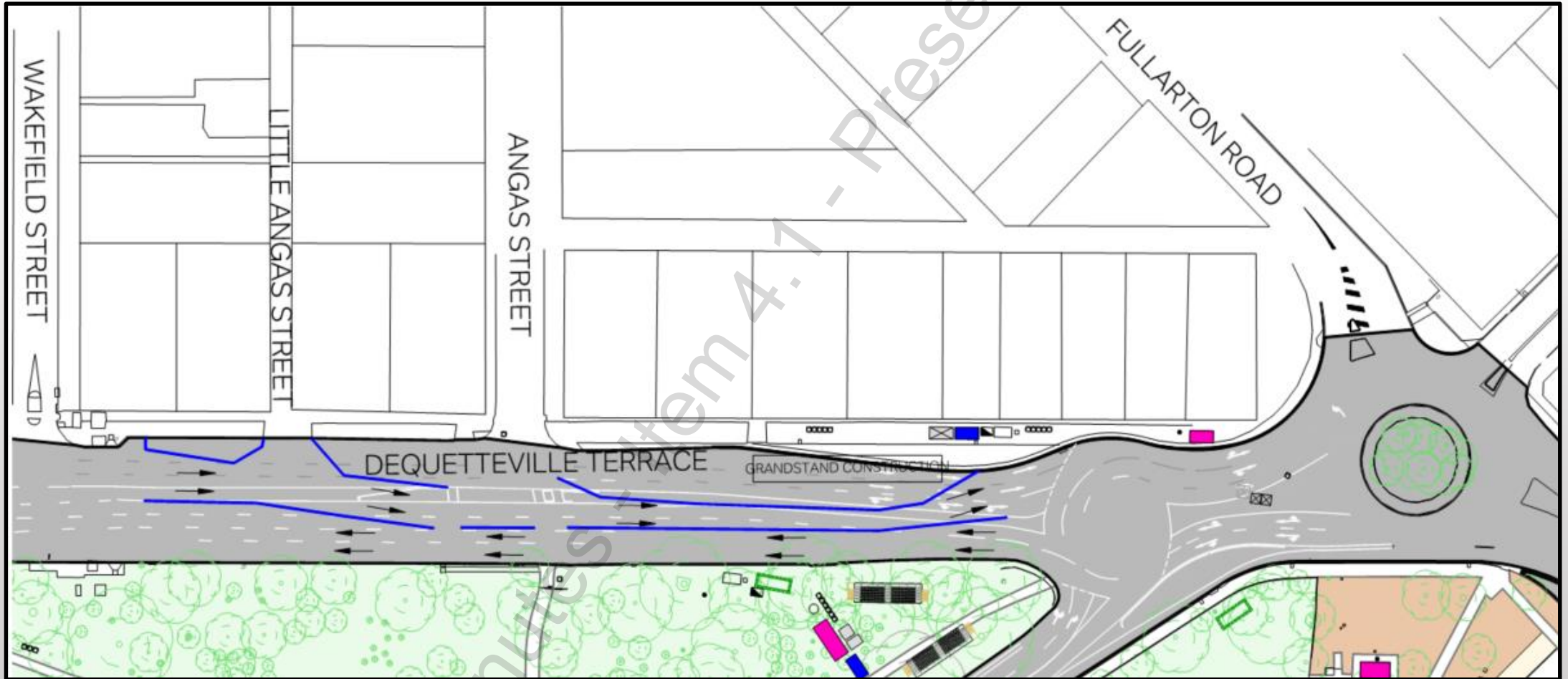


Open Fullarton Road Western Footpath (2019)



Removed Dequetteville Tce contraflow

Previously installed from Tuesday prior to Saturday road closure pre-event (2017)



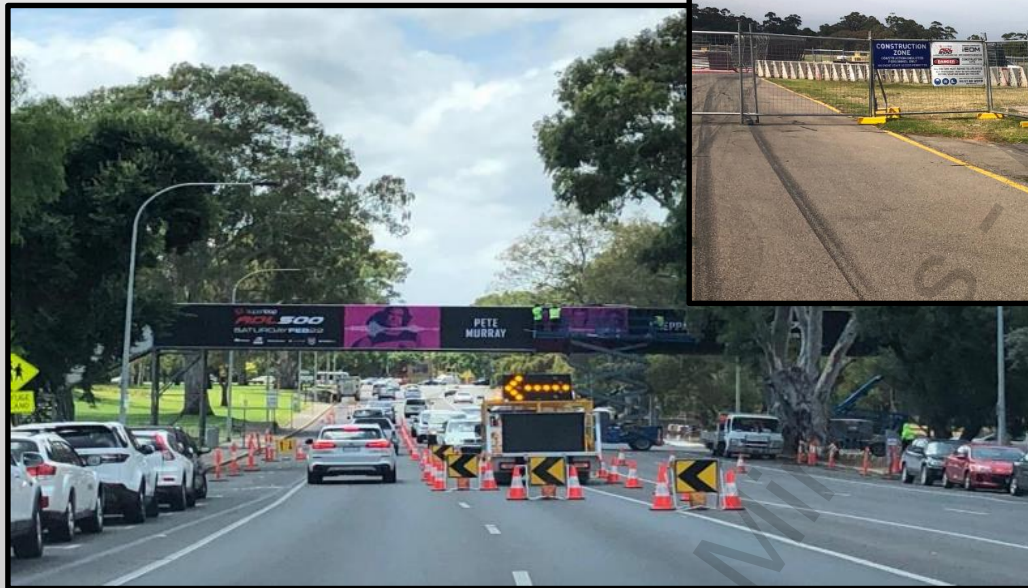
Operations Compound – occupation duration reduced (2020)

- Site Office relocated within construction zone for remainder of build/dismantle
- Significantly reduces traffic volumes in park
- Reduces occupation of Park Lands



Other Measures Implemented

- Fenced Construction Exclusion Zones to segregate works areas from public (2014)
- Site Traffic & Pedestrian Management implemented throughout peak times of the build & dismantle (2018)
- All infrastructure removed post-event from Park 14 & 15 by Sunday post-event (1 week) (2019)



DISCUSSION / QUESTIONS

Minutes - Item 4.7 - Presentation

Kadaltilla

Adelaide 500 2022 Declarations Consultation

**Thursday, 30 June 2022
Board Meeting**

Author:
Christie Anthony, Associate
Director City Culture

Public

Purpose

This year sees the return of the Adelaide 500 to the City. Pursuant to powers provided under the *South Australian Motor Sport Act, 1984, Section 2(1)*, the Minister for Tourism may declare a specified Declared Area and Declared Period for the purposes of carrying out the Adelaide 500 event. They may also specify a prescribed works period, during which time the South Australian Motorsport Board (SAMB) may have access to the land within the Declared Area for the purpose of carrying out works for the event.

Before the Minister for Tourism can declare the area, the period and the prescribed works period, they must first consult with the City of Adelaide and Kadaltilla/Adelaide Park Lands Authority (APLA). This report details the proposed dates and areas for the purpose of consultation and the operational requirements that we will work with the SAMB to deliver during the Declared Period.

Recommendation

THAT THE KADALTILLA / PARK LANDS AUTHORITY ADVISES COUNCIL AND THE STATE GOVERNMENT:

That the Kadaltilla / Park Lands Authority:

1. Notes the Declaration of the Declared Area, Declared Period and Prescribed Works Period for the purpose of conducting the Adelaide 500 2022 event.
2. Provides the following advice to Council for consideration in their communications and response to consultation with the South Australian Motorsport Board:
 - 2.1 The sealing of any pedestrian, cycling or other paths as envisaged by the SAMB proposal for requested works takes into account the expectations of Park Lands infrastructure, does not add to the impacts of increases and heat and considers the use of recycled or climate sensitive materials.
 - 2.2 Any works considers and enhances master planning in the Parks that are impacted.
 - 2.3 Where the MOU speaks to impacts to the Park Land that this is brought to Kadaltilla for review.
 - 2.4 Acknowledge the continued importance to protect sensitive Fauna and Native Grass restoration areas and that the work and interventions of SAMB will guarantee rectification in the event this is required
 - 2.5 (Other advice as determined by Kadaltilla at the meeting to be added) ...
3. Notes that the Adelaide 500, 2022 declaration consultation is on the declared area, declared period and prescribed works period only and not on the overall management of the Adelaide 500 event.
4. Notes Council will work with the South Australian Motorsport Board to deliver operational requirements to ensure the ongoing protection of the Adelaide Park Lands.

Implications

Adelaide Park Lands Management Strategy 2015-2025	Adelaide Park Lands Management Strategy 2015-2025 The Adelaide Park Lands Management Strategy supports promoting the Park Lands as a visitor and tourist destination (Strategy 1.3.1).
APLA 2020-2025 Strategic Plan	Adelaide Park Lands Authority 2020-2025 Strategic Plan Strategic Plan Alignment – Culture
Policy	The Community Land Management Plan (CLMP) for Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi (Park 16) recognises the Adelaide 500 event and the powers provided to the SAMB under the <i>South Australian Motor Sport Act, 1984</i> .
Consultation	There is a legislative obligation for the Minister for Tourism, through the SAMB to consult with Kadaltilla/APLA and Council regarding the Declared Area, Declared Period and Prescribed Works Period for the Adelaide 500 event.
Resource	This activity will be facilitated within existing resources.
Risk / Legal / Legislative	Pursuant to powers provided under the <i>South Australian Motor Sport Act, 1984, Section 2(1)</i> , the Minister for Tourism may declare a declared area, declared period and prescribed works period for the purpose of conducting the Adelaide 500 event each year.
Opportunities	We will continue to identify opportunities to enable greater public access to the Park Lands for as long as possible. We will work with the SAMB to identify opportunities for greening (short term and long term) within the Declared Area for the benefit of the event, spectators and general Park visitors.
City of Adelaide Budget Allocation	Not as a result of this report
Life of Project, Service, Initiative or (Expectancy of) Asset	Not as a result of this report
Ongoing Costs (eg maintenance cost)	The Declarations referred to in this report are in reference to the Adelaide 500, 2022 event only, with the end of the Declared Period proposed to be 12 February 2023.
Other Funding Sources	Not as a result of this report

Discussion

Background

1. The Adelaide 500 event is staged by the South Australian Motorsport Board each year pursuant to powers provided under the *South Australian Motor Sport Act, 1984*. Detailed in Section 2(1) of the Act, the Minister for Tourism may declare:
 - 1.1. A specified area (consisting of public road or Park Land or both) in Adelaide, to be a declared area under the Act for the purposes of the event; and
 - 1.2. A specified period (not exceeding five days) to be a declared period under this Act for the purposes of the event; and
 - 1.3. A specified period or periods (prescribed works period) under the Act during which the SAMB may have access to land within a declared area for the purposes of carrying out works in the manner contemplated by Section 22 (1a) (and different periods may be specified in respect of different categories of work).
2. On behalf of the Minister responsible for the *South Australian Motor Sport Act 1984*, the Chief Executive, SA Motor Sport, Department of the Premier and Cabinet wrote to the Lord Mayor on 3 June 2022. The letter in Link 1 [here](#) outlines the Declarations for the Adelaide 500 2022 event and was addressed to the Lord Mayor in her capacity as Lord Mayor of the City of Adelaide and as the Presiding Member of Kadaltilla/APLA.
3. The proposed declared area in Link 2 [here](#) includes Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi (Park 16), King Rodney Park / Iyamai-itpina (Park 15), Rymill Park / Murlawirrapurka (Park 14) and public roads including Wakefield Road, East Terrace, Bartels Road, Hutt Street, Nil Street, Flinders Street, Dequetteville Terrace and Fullarton Road.
4. The declared period covers the event days as well as the day immediately prior to the event. The dates for the 2022 Adelaide 500 event are 1-4 December 2022, therefore the proposed Declared Period is 30 November - 4 December 2022.
5. Feedback is being sought on the declared area, prescribed works period and declared period only.
6. The deadline for feedback to the consultation on the proposed declarations is 20 July 2022.

South Australian Motorsport Board

7. Following the appointment of the current State Government, a decision was made to reform the South Australian Motorsport Board (SAMB) to oversee the management of the Adelaide 500 event. Previously the South Australian Tourism Commission ran the Adelaide 500 event.

Declared Area

8. The Declared Area for the Adelaide 500, 2022 event, as provided by the SAMB, has changed slightly from the 2020 event. These changes are:
 - 8.1. Fence line along Dequetteville Terrace relocated to the Southwestern side of the footpath to allow public pedestrian access (formerly stakeholder access only).
 - 8.2. Realignment of the Eastern boundary through the new wetlands area to follow the new park configuration, excluding the extended butterfly habitat zone and any wetland area.
 - 8.3. Exclusion of the Victoria Park Social Club and gardens from the Declared Area.
 - 8.4. Realignment of event boundary in Rymill Park / Murlawirrapurka (Park 14) to take in more of the Park Lands and taking the Rose Garden Path back into the event area but excluding the Kiosk and Lake areas.
 - 8.5. Reduction to the length of road closure along Nil Street.
9. The Declared Area is shown in Link 2 [here](#).
10. The SAMB advise that the size and scale of the Declared Area is required to enable the safe and successful delivery of the Adelaide 500 event.
11. Public access to the Declared Area, in particular the main pathways, will be provided for as long as possible during the prescribed works period, with restrictions to specific areas being managed in a staged approach.

Prescribed Works Period

12. The Prescribed Works Period is proposed to commence on 1 August 2022 and conclude on 12 February 2023. This is an addition of 54 days compared to the 2020 event to a total 195 days. This is proposed to allow for:
 - 12.1. Additional civil works to the Park Lands and roads, required to stage the 2022 event.

- 12.2. Disruptions caused by possible inclement weather.
- 12.3. A two-week site closure over the Christmas and New Year public holiday period.
13. The Prescribed Works Period allows for additional time as outlined above, however Adelaide 500 have traditionally vacated the Park before the end of the Period. In 2019 and 2020, the last section of Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi (Park 16) was re-opened to the public two weeks early.
14. SAMB have advised that this increase in the works period is a one-off for this year only and the period should reduce back to something similar to that seen in 2020 for the 2023 event.

Requested Works in the Park Lands

15. Pit Paddock Rehabilitation and extension of the hard surface. Shown in Link 3 [here](#).
 - 15.1. The SAMB has stated that since the inaugural Adelaide Grand Prix in 1985, the Pit Paddock has deteriorated beyond its design life, and has become unsafe. Beyond servicing the ADL500, the rehabilitation provides an opportunity to:
 - 15.2. Retain and attract other key events.
 - 15.3. Incorporate low level plantings and soft surfaces to upgrade the current condition of the area.
16. Cycle/Pedestrian Path Upgrades. Shown in Link 4 [here](#).
 - 16.1. The SAMB has stated that throughout Park 15 and 16 there are a combination of paved asphalt and rubble pathways.
 - 16.2. That these paths generate a lot of dust throughout the construction/dismantle phases, requiring considerable maintenance and application of dust suppressant.
 - 16.3. That the paths turn to mud in heavy rains.
 - 16.4. That the current paths provide a poor alternative for cyclists when the two East/West pathways are closed.
 - 16.5. The SAMB has stated that upgrading the pathways will facilitate a less disruptive build/dismantle, event operations and provide a legacy asset for Victoria Park.
17. Track Resurfacing. Shown in Link 4 [here](#).
 - 17.1. Prior to the 2020 Adelaide 500 event, Federation Internationale de L'Automobile (FIA) identified several locations of track surface requiring upgrade. Due to the cancellation of the 2021 event, these works were not undertaken.
 - 17.2. Since the last event in 2020, the integrity of the circuit has further declined, and works are required to enable the Adelaide500 in December. The track resurfacing and kerbing project is required to ensure track licences are obtained from the governing motorsport body, the FIA.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

18. A MoU between The City of Adelaide (CoA) and the SAMB has been in place since November 2013. This sets out the principles and shared objectives between the CoA and the SAMB.
19. The CoA and the SAMB have worked together since 2012 to develop a set of operational attachments to assist in the delivery of the MoU's primary principles and shared objectives. These attachments were signed by both the CoA and the SAMB on 10 July 2014.
20. With the reformation of the SAMB the MOU is currently under review by Administration and any changes or updates will be negotiated with the new SAMB.

Management Agreement Area and Native Grass Restoration Site

21. In 2012 Council and the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation entered into a management agreement under the Natural Resources Management Act 2004 for an area of native vegetation in Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi (Park 16).
22. The location of the Native Vegetation Management Area, enclosed by a low lying fence which restricts vehicle access but allows pedestrian access, is shown in Link 3 [here](#).
23. Council and the then Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation considered that the vegetation of this site fits within the definition of Grey Box Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia – an endangered community under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.
24. In 2013 an additional Native Grass Restoration Site was established immediately south of the Native Vegetation Management Area. The location of this area is also shown in Link 3 [here](#).

25. Clause 5.1.4 of the Native Vegetation Management Agreement obliges Council to make third parties aware of the agreement.
26. The Native Vegetation Area and Native Grass Restoration Site are also protected as a Key Biodiversity Area under the City of Adelaide's Integrated Biodiversity Management Plan 2018-2023.
27. Previously SAMB have agreed to secure the unfenced Native Grass Restoration Site, the unfenced Chequered Copper Butterfly Habitat and the pedestrian access of the Native Vegetation Management Area during the Prescribed Works Period and Declared Period. However, due to contractors no longer utilising the southern end of Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi (Park 16) during the Prescribed Works Period, this has not been required for a number of years.

Sensitive Fauna Habitat Area

28. The Chequered Copper Butterfly and its caterpillar food plant were found in Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi (Park 16) in 2011. This butterfly species is not formally protected or listed as threatened under State or Federal legislation however it is considered rare and of biological significance by butterfly experts and ecologists.
29. Since 2011 Council has taken steps to protect this habitat from the impacts of the Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi (Park 16) redevelopment and the Adelaide 500 event. The extent of the primary habitat for the Chequered Copper Butterfly has been mapped and is shown in Link 3 [here](#).
30. The Chequered Copper Butterfly and many plant species found in its habitat are recognised as species of conservation significance under the City of Adelaide's Integrated Biodiversity Management Plan 2018-2025.
31. Due to contractors no longer utilising the southern end of Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi (Park 16) during the Prescribed Works Period, the Chequered Copper Butterfly area does not require bunting to protect it from vehicle and pedestrian movements.

Criterion Track and Cycling Events

32. The criterium track is a purpose built offroad cycling facility and the only one of its kind servicing metropolitan Adelaide. Criterium racing is traditionally held in the summer months, on weeknights, taking advantage of daylight savings.
33. SafeWork SA undertook a review of site safety as part of the 2011 event and as result of that review, worksites within the Declared Area are now fenced during intensive activity to ensure public safety and compliance with Work Health Safety requirements.
34. In 2012 a new section of Criterium Track was completed which again enabled cycling events to occur during the majority of the Adelaide 500 Prescribed Works Period.
35. The SAMB agrees to accommodate Criterium Track race bookings three and a half weeks prior to the event and four weeks following the event.
36. This event will have a significant impact on the ability of cycling organisations to hold a criterium season with over eight weeks (including the actual event) not being available i.e. two of the three months of summer.
37. The SAMB will continue to provide timely advice to administration and the cycling associations as to the periods when cycling can be programmed on the Criterium Track during the Prescribed Works Period.

Impact on other Park Land Users

38. The event has impacts on other Park Land users during the Prescribed Works Period, including:
 - 38.1. Community use of the skate park and 3 on 3 basketball courts in Park 15.
 - 38.2. Community use of the Glover East Playspace.
 - 38.3. Use of the three playing fields in Park 15 used for school and community sport, including post-event impacts due to playing surface remediation required.
 - 38.4. Impacts on existing and proposed lessees of the Velo Precinct (Victoria Park Heritage Grandstand), Victoria Park Social Club and Rymill Park Kiosk.
 - 38.5. Community use of the disc golf facility in Park 15.
 - 38.6. Significant number of casual users who exercise in Victoria Park every day.

Path Access Restrictions

39. In previous years the SAMB have continued to work on making improvements to pedestrian and cyclist access in the Declared Area during the Prescribed Works Period. The staged build methodology that was implemented in 2014 has also assisted in keeping pedestrian and cyclist access open for longer periods, with the erection of fencing, and particularly the closing of sections, left as late as possible to maintain public access to the Park Lands.

40. The two east-west footpaths through Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi (Park 16) between Fullarton Road and Halifax Street will remain open for as long as possible during the Prescribed Works Period. To facilitate the safe and timely delivery of the ADL500, there will be a requirement to periodically close one of the E/W bike paths. This will allow the direct and regulated movement of construction vehicles, occupation of the southernmost path for the construction of the hairpin grandstand and provide safe passage for the commuting public. There will come a point in time that both paths will need to be closed to finalise the delivery of the infrastructure required to deliver the event. The post event closures are a result of competing objectives with the requirement to focus on infrastructure on roads prior to moving back into the park to remove infrastructure from the circuit and hair pin grandstand. Upon re-opening the bike paths after 7 days post-event, access for the travelling public will be available on the Southern E/W pathway. At least one track will be open at all times, except for a period starting seven days before the Declared Period days and finishing seven days after the declared period, as well as for short periods during high-risk construction works undertaken adjacent to the track.
41. The SAMB develop an event signage plan that informs users of the Park Lands of access changes, path closure times and dates as well as alternative access routes.

Master Plan for Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi (Park 16)

42. A master plan for the park is currently being developed by external consultants, in response to Kadaltilla's advice to develop a landscape concept plan.
43. One of the key considerations is exploring opportunities for short term and long-term greening in the northern section of the park, which falls within the Declared Area. This would help with addressing the lack of trees and shade in the park to provide a hospitable and attractively landscaped environment for a future, hotter climate.
44. Advice from consultants regarding temporary and permanent opportunities for greening and shading can assist with discussions with the SAMB for the Adelaide 500 in 2022 and future years, to provide a more attractive and cooler environment for the event, spectators and general park visitors, during and out of the event and Declared Works Period.

Remediation

45. Assessment and remediation (at the cost of the SAMB) of the area impacted by the Adelaide 500 event occurs in a staged approach as infrastructure is removed.

Regular Operational Meetings

46. Fortnightly operational meetings between administration and the SAMB have recently commenced and will occur throughout the Declared Works Period. Representation from Council includes Event Management and Asset Management.

Attachments

Nil

- END OF REPORT -

Green Adelaide

Update for Kadaltilla – Park Lands Authority



Prof. Chris Daniels, Presiding Member
Green Adelaide Board
23 June 2022



Minutes Item 11

Acknowledgement of Country

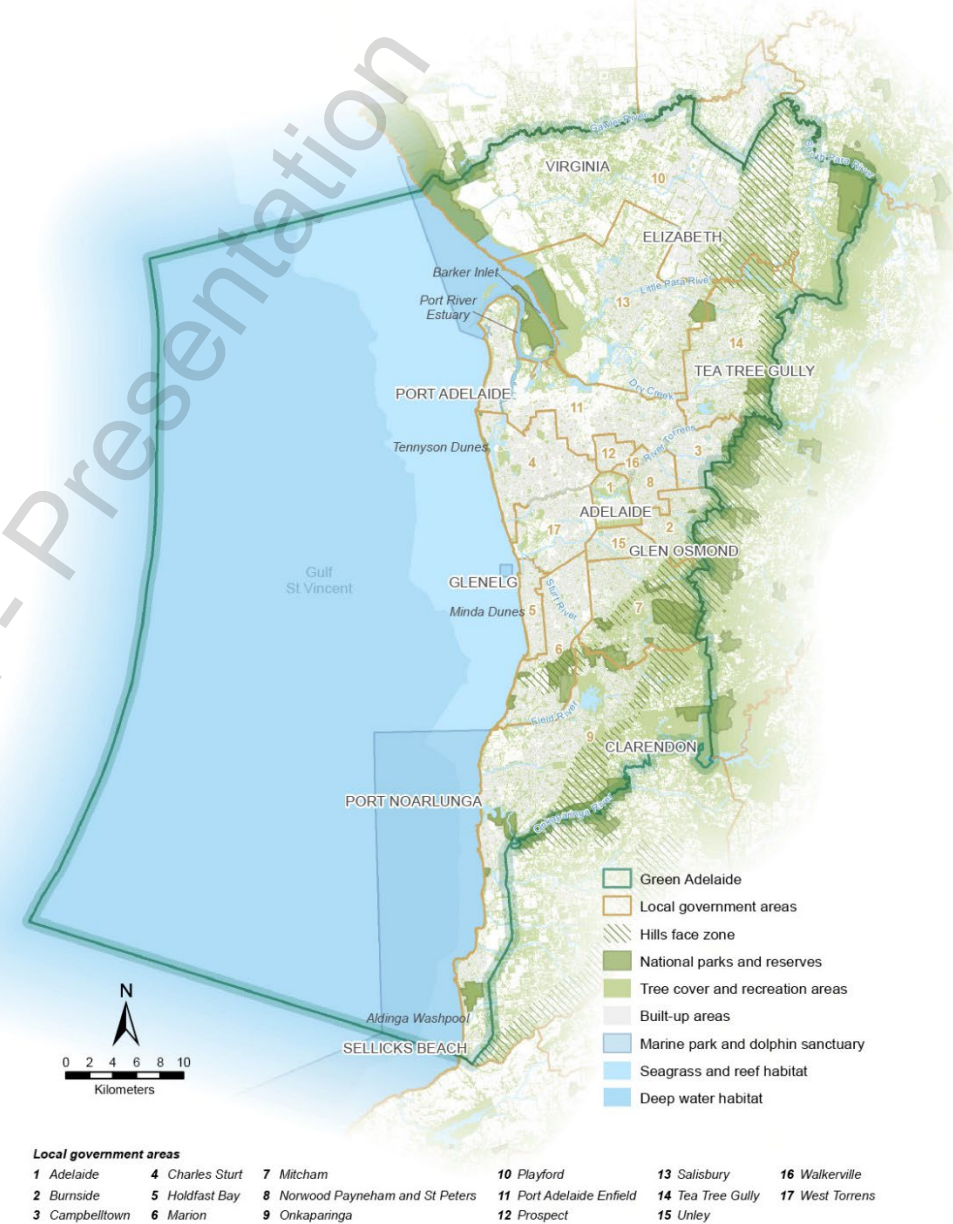
We acknowledge and respect the native title holders and traditional owners of the Green Adelaide region – the **Kurna Miyurna** (Kurna people) – and pay homage to their ancestors who maintained the natural processes of the land we are on and whose spirits still dwell on **Yarta** (Country).

Minutes - Kurna Miyurna Presentation



Green Adelaide

- Statutory organisation focused on managing the natural resources of metropolitan Adelaide.
- 10 community-based board members, chosen based on individual expertise.
- Staffed by Department for Environment and Water.
- Landscape Levy – every one is a beneficiary and contributor to our unique environment.

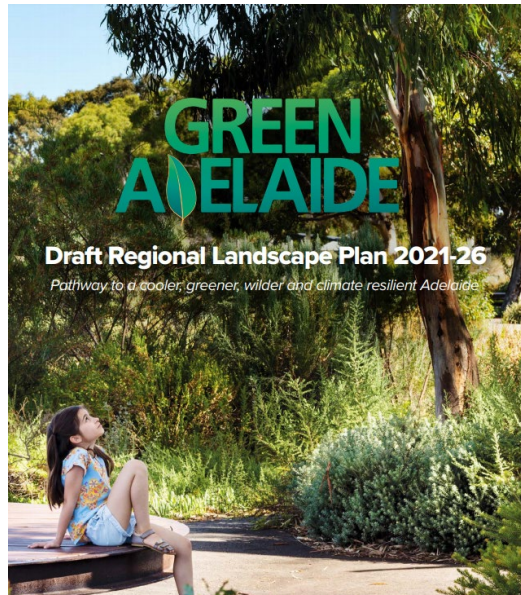


Green Adelaide's Vision

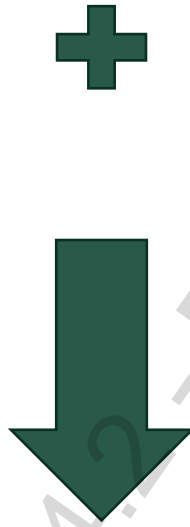
“A cooler, greener, wilder and climate resilient Adelaide that celebrates our unique culture”



Illustration by Allan Sumner



Provides 'road map' & key directions



Outlines activities Board will invest in



Coastal management



Water resources and wetlands



Green streets and flourishing parklands



Biodiversity sensitive and water sensitive urban



Controlling pest plants and animals



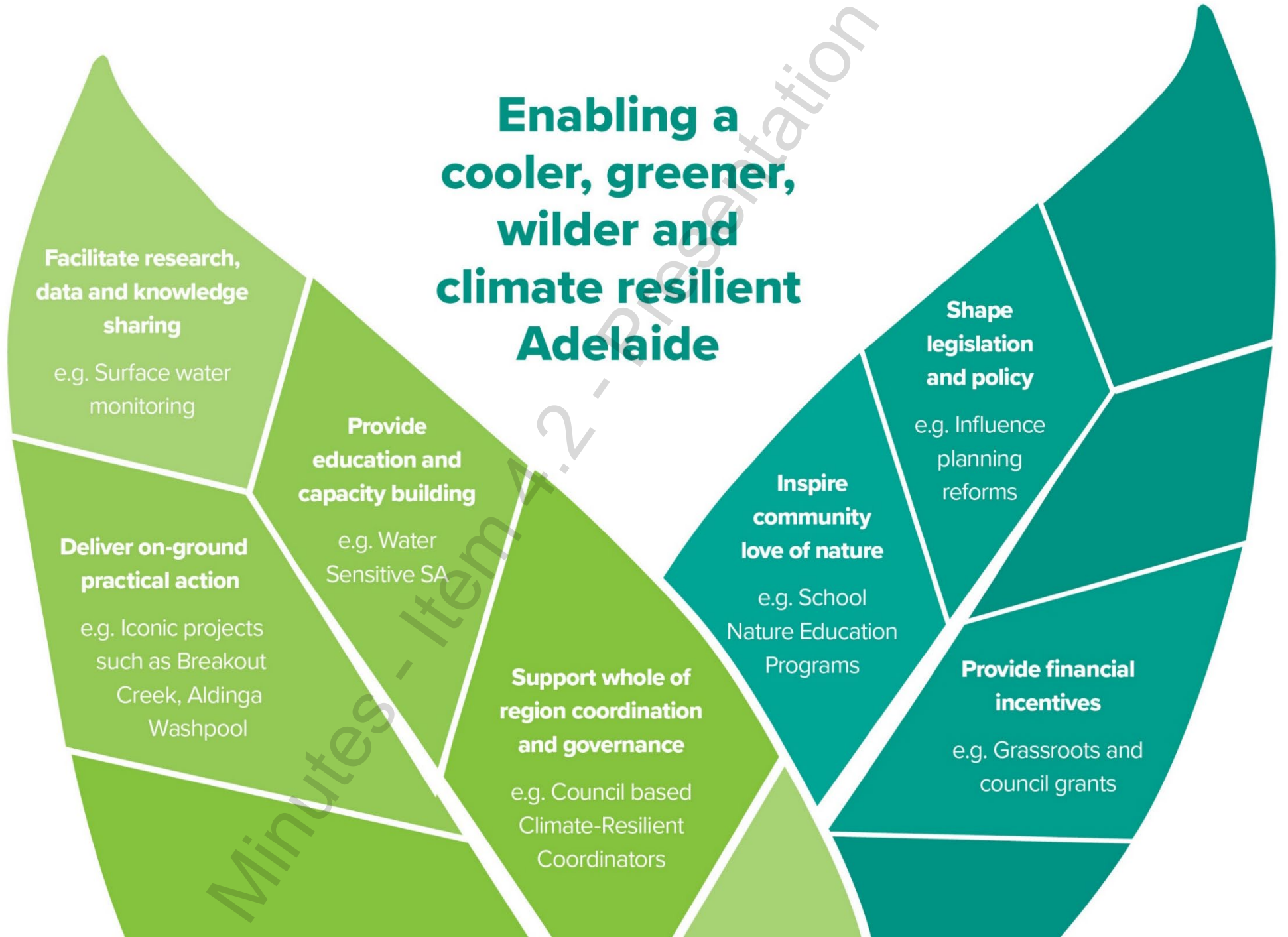
Nature education



Fauna, flora and ecosystem health in the urban environment



What does Green Adelaide do?



Inspiring connection with nature



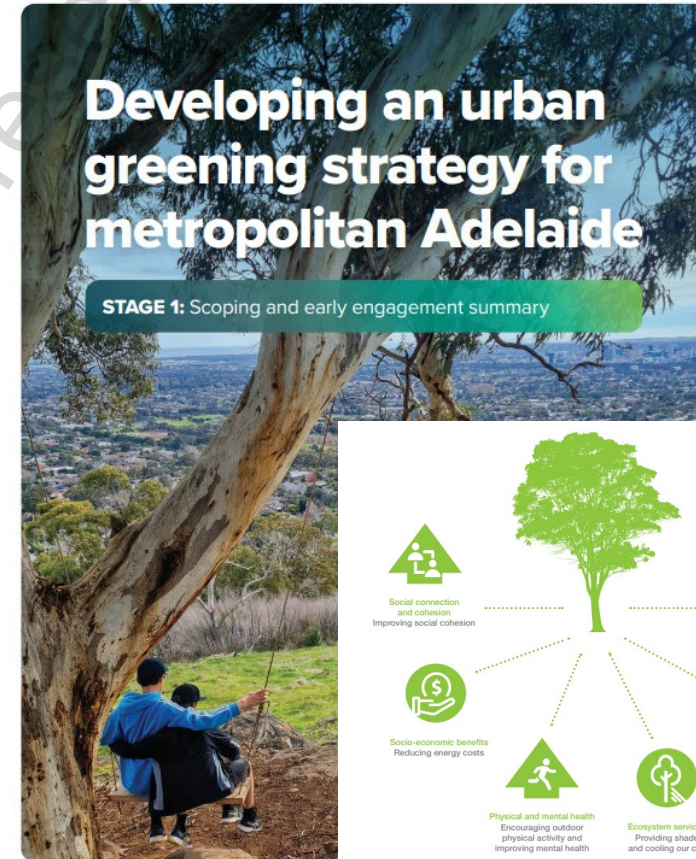
- Lead the campaign to make Adelaide a National Park City – NPC Month.
- Funding for Nature Festival.

Green Adelaide & the Park Lands

- Urban Greening
 - Urban Greening Strategy, Urban Heat and Tree Canopy Mapping
- Legislation
 - Open Space and Trees Project, 30 Year Plan
 - Aboriginal Land Management
- Karrawirra Parri/River Torrens
- Rewilding/Urban Biodiversity
 - Butterflies, Raptors, Platypus

Adelaide's first Urban Greening Strategy

- We are developing a strategy to meet the 30-Yr Plan's **urban green cover target**, with a particular focus on areas most vulnerable to **heat**.
- Will focus on **strategic, metro scale** actions that **require regional collaboration** and/or **co-investment**.
- Will complement other plans and strategies at state and local government levels.



Six emerging themes from engagement



Planning policy and
tree protection laws



Evidence and
research



Public infrastructure
and **projects**



Progress and
impact



Education,
inspiration and
incentives



Build capability,
coordination and **co-**
investment

Tree canopy and urban heat data recapture –

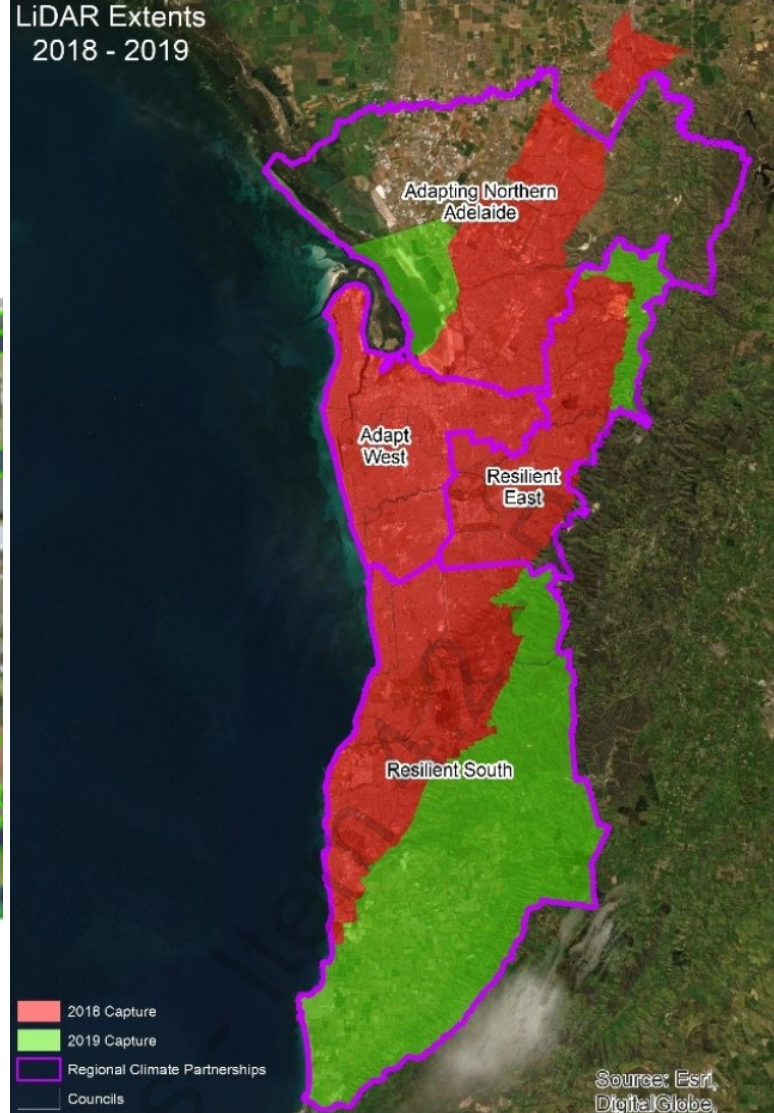
project funding from agencies + most metro Councils



5 A green liveable city

Urban green cover is increased by 20% in metropolitan Adelaide by 2045

LIDAR Extents
2018 - 2019



For the first time contiguous datasets will be available extending across the entire Greater Adelaide region, including all of Onkaparinga, Playford and Gawler

Aboriginal Land Management

- 'Cultural burning' is different to western prescribed burning in that smaller, cooler and slower burning fires are used to manage the landscape.
- Deep cultural understanding of the landscape + healing that comes from reconnecting with Country.
- We are collaborating with the Kurna Nation by working with the Warpulai Kumangka Advisory Group.



Karrawirra Parri/River Torrens

- Blue-green algae control
- River Torrens Recovery Program
- Wetlands



BIOdiversity

The numbers and/or variety of life at a prescribed scale, measurable at numerous levels including genetic, species, and ecosystem, both within and between those levels

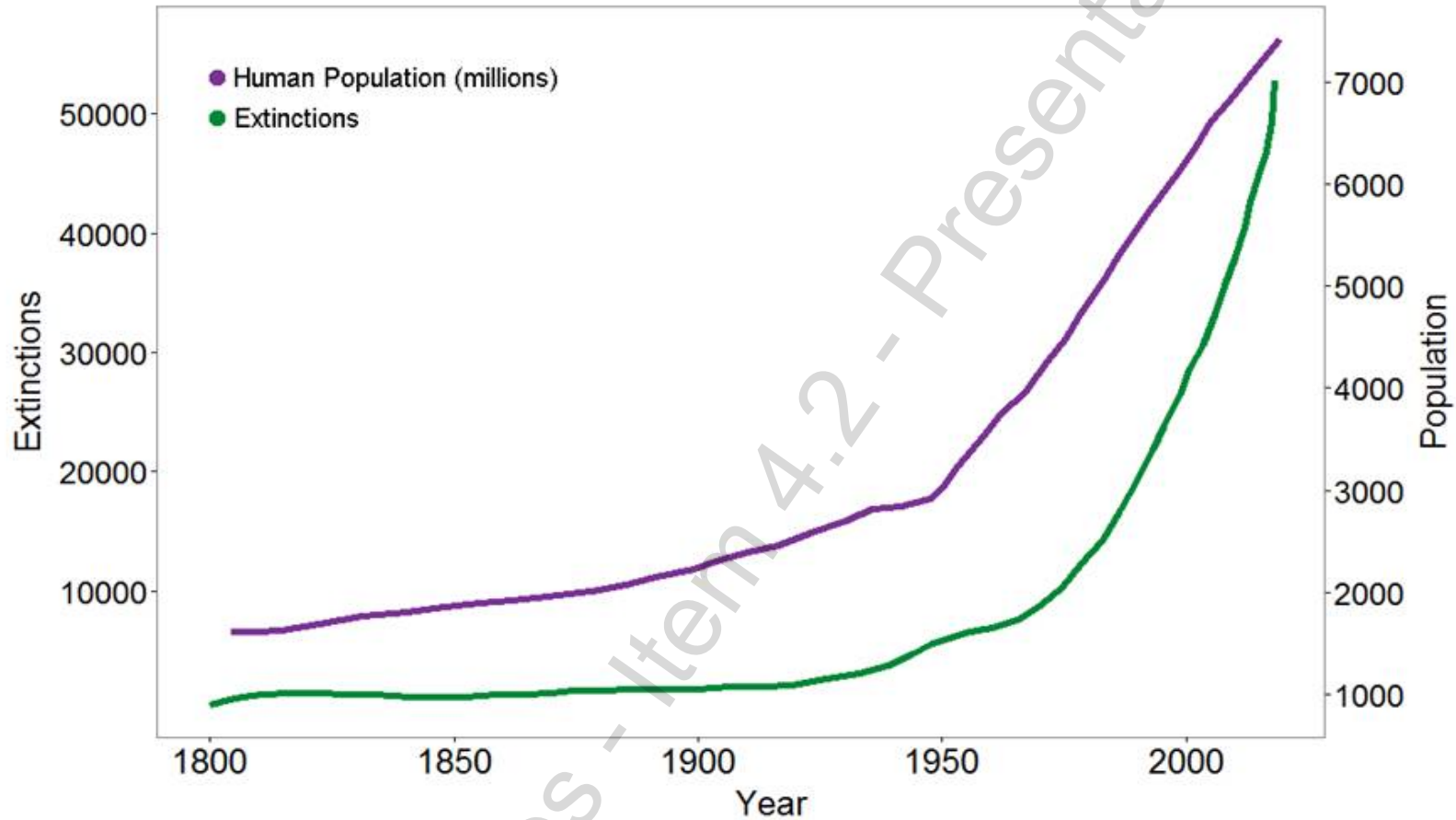
BENEFITS OF BIODIVERSITY

- ✓ Biodiversity increases the stability of ecosystems.
- ✓ Biodiversity increases resilience of ecosystems providing them with more strength to recover/bounce back after something happens.
- ✓ Biodiversity benefits agriculture. More food=more option for growing food and providing for our growing population.
- ✓ Biodiversity provides an environment rich with medicines and related products.
- ✓ Biodiversity benefits the economy by generating money through tourism and recreation.



SLIDE NO : 07

Humans & The Extinction Crisis



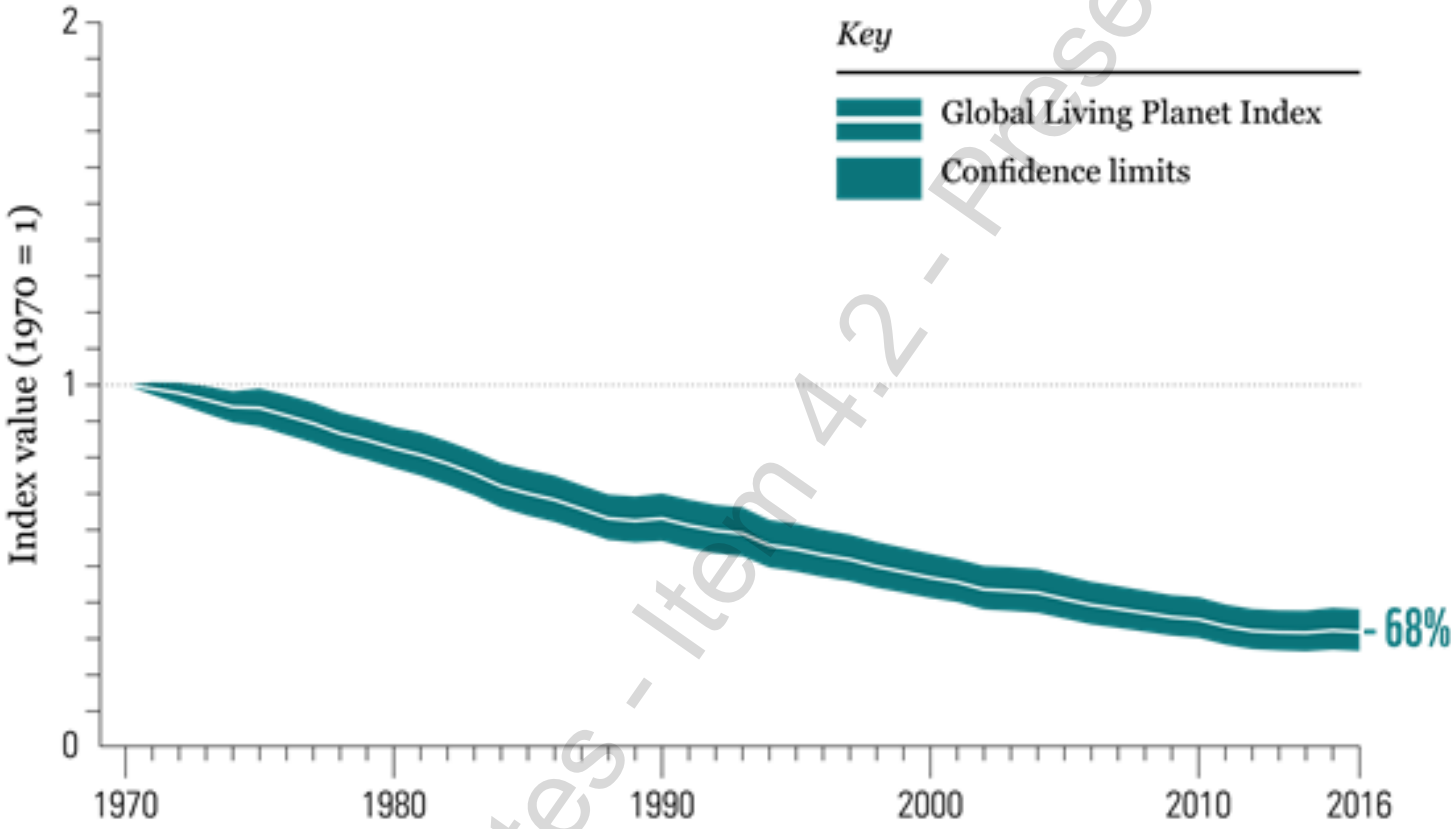
Data source: Scott, J.M. 2008. *Threats to Biological Diversity: Global, Continental, Local*. U.S. Geological Survey, Idaho Cooperative Fish and Wildlife, Research Unit, University Of Idaho.



Since European colonisation it is estimated that **73 species – 41 plants and 32 animals** – have become extinct in South Australia.

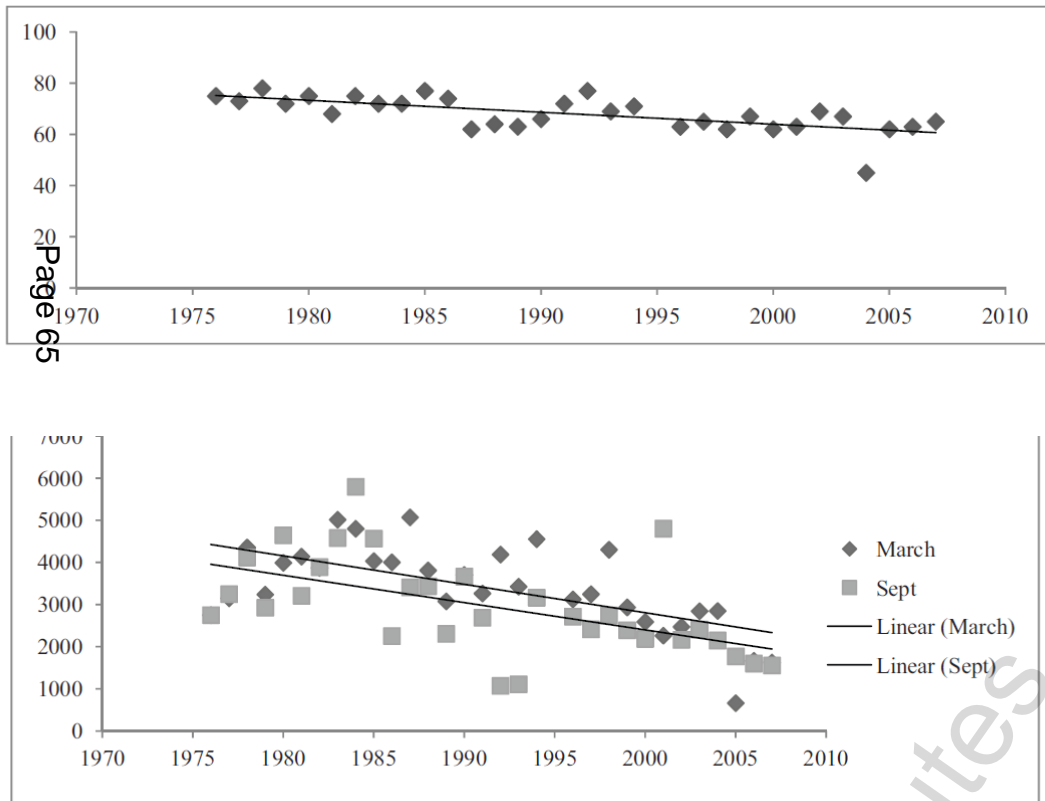
Today, South Australia has more than 1,000 species (828 plants, 324 animals) that are considered threatened at a state-level

Animals on the Planet



The Birds of the Parklands 1975-2007

Figure 2. Total Species Richness in March and September months (combined).



One hundred and thirty-four different bird species were recorded in the Adelaide City parklands from 1976 to 2007. Forty-five bird species were classified as resident species. Resident species were, unsurprisingly, present in the parklands virtually every year and comprised 33.6% of species recorded in the parklands within the 32-year study period. Annually, a mean number of 68 (\pm standard error 1.208) species were recorded in the parklands each year. Resident birds had a mean number of 45 (\pm 0.201) species present each year and comprised a majority of the annual species richness. Twelve commonly recorded species were seen in the parklands throughout the 32-year study period with an annual mean species richness of 9 (\pm 0.3) species. Commonly recorded birds comprised 9% of the species richness of parkland birds. The occasionally recorded species comprised 12.7% of bird species in the parklands. Seventeen bird species were classified as occasionally recorded species and

Rewilding Adelaide (A biodiversity hot spot)

rewild |rē'wīld|
verb [with obj.]
restore to its natural
uncultivated state



What is Rewilding?

Rewilding



“restoring big wilderness based on the regulatory roles of large predators” (Cores, Corridors and Carnivores)

1998
Soule and Noss

Pleistocene rewilding



“aims to restore some of the evolutionary and ecological potential that was lost 13,000 years ago” (introducing relatives or functional equivalents of extinct taxa)

2005
Donlan *et al.*

Passive rewilding



“passive management of ecological succession with the goal of restoring natural ecosystem processes and reducing human control of landscapes”

2011
Gillson *et al.*

Translocation rewilding



“seeks to restore missing or dysfunctional ecological processes and ecosystem function via a process of species reintroduction”

2014
Seddon *et al.*


Current Biology

Wolves and Rivers

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ysa5OBhXz-Q>


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How Wolves Change Rivers

 Sustainable Human
Subscribe 62K

39,160,988 views

+ Add to ↗ Share ⋮ More 👍 102,503 🗨️ 2,371

Urban Rewilding



Urban Rewilding



Rewilding

Raptors

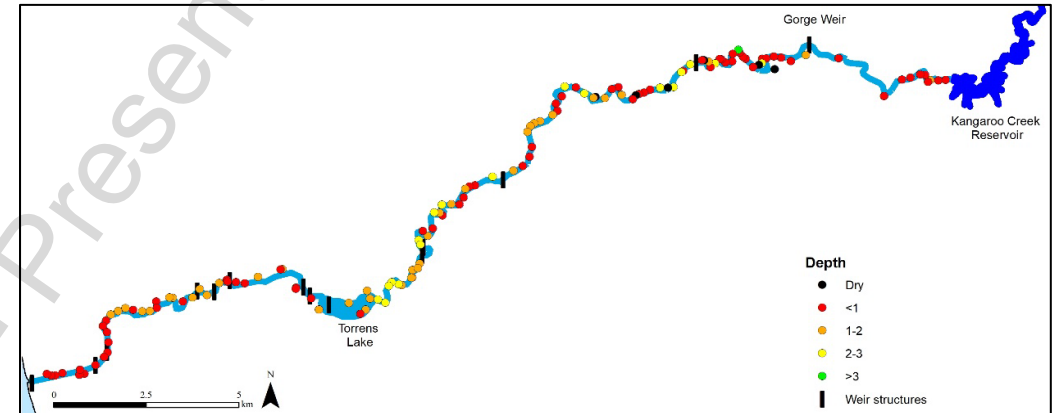
- Summer monitoring of the Squared-tailed Kite nest at Belair:
 - pair with two nestlings, both fledged.
 - prey items, movements, and other species within the vicinity were recorded
- Raptor Community Awareness campaign:
 - signage with QR Codes installed at various locations across CBD
 - additional info on GA website for each of the species.



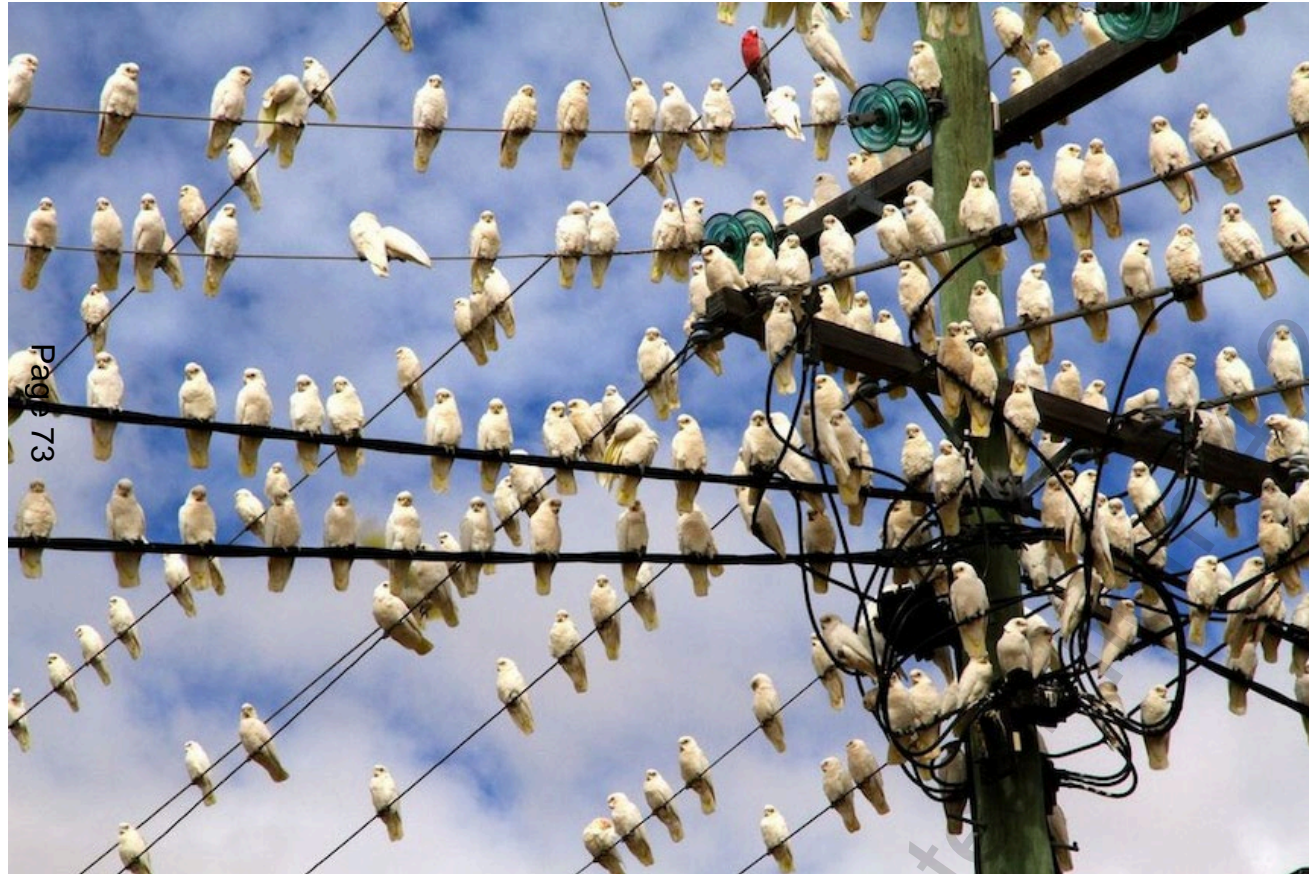
Rewilding – Karrawirra Parri/River Torrens

Suitability for native species

- Major habitat assessment of Torrens undertaken:
 - 144 surveys at approx. 200m apart
 - stream type (pool, riffle), bank vegetation, bank stability, predator accessibility, bank height, submerged habitat, instream substrate, and water quality measures
- Macroinvertebrate assessment undertaken:
 - indicates the potential macroinvertebrate food available
 - data from EPA's Aquatic Ecosystem Condition Reports (AECRs)
 - prelim results show main channel and tributaries are similar or have more biomass of macroinvertebrates than sites on Kangaroo Island



BUT: The Problems with Passive Urban Rewilding



Over abundant or hyper-competitive Species

Rainbow lorikeets

Corellas,

Ibis,

Maned Goose,

Eastern Rosellas,

Sulphur Crested cockatoos,

Magpies and Magpie Larks

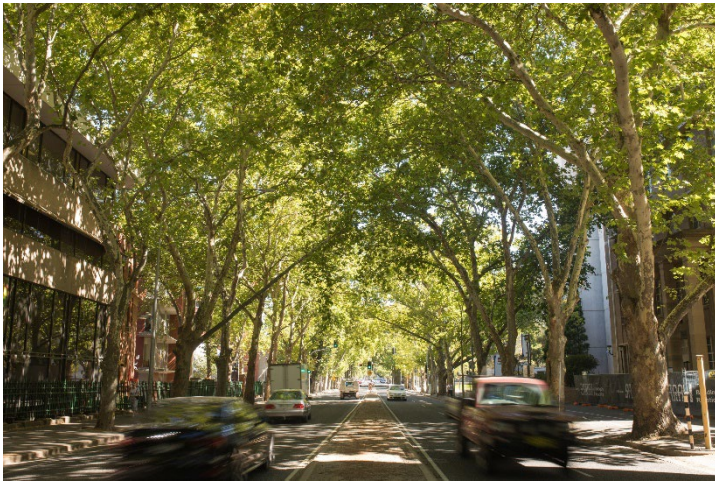
Noisy miners

Problems with Urban Rewilding





Case for action



GREEN A ELAIDE

Minutes - Item 4 - Presentation

Animals 2014, 4, 119–130; doi:10.3390/ani4010119

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Article

Environmental and Anthropogenic Impacts on Avifaunal Assemblages in an Urban Parkland, 1976 to 2007

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Simple Summary: Over 32 years, the bird species assemblage in the parklands of Adelaide showed a uniform decline. Surprisingly, both introduced and native species declined, suggesting that even urban exploiters are affected by changes in the structure of cities. Climate and anthropogenic factors also cause short term changes in the species mix. In the case of Adelaide, the drought of 2005–2007 and associated water restrictions profoundly impacted the avian assemblage using the city parklands.

Abstract: Urban environments are unique, rapidly changing habitats in which almost half of the world's human population resides. The effects of urbanisation, such as habitat (vegetation) removal, pollution and modification of natural areas, commonly cause biodiversity loss. Long-term ecological monitoring of urban environments is vital to

determine the composition and long-term trends of faunal communities. This paper provides a detailed view of long-term changes in avifaunal assemblages of the Adelaide City parklands and discusses the anthropogenic and environmental factors that contributed to the changes between 1976 and 2007. The Adelaide City parklands (ACP) comprise 760 ha of land surrounding Adelaide's central business district. Naturalist Robert Whatmough completed a 32-year survey of the ACP to determine the structure of the urban bird community residing there. Annual species richness and the abundance of birds in March and September months were analysed. Linear regression analysis was applied to species richness and abundance data of each assemblage. Resident parkland birds demonstrated significant declines in abundance. Native and introduced species also exhibited long-term declines in species richness and abundance throughout the 32-year period. Cycles of varying time periods indicated fluctuations in avian biodiversity demonstrating the need for future monitoring and statistical analyses on bird communities in the Adelaide City parklands.

Keywords: birds time series; urban parklands abundance diversity

1. Introduction

Urbanisation is described as the progression of anthropogenic disturbance and human construction to create communities) [1]. Land fragmentation and particularly habitat loss, caused by urbanisation, has been the source of global biodiversity depletion spiking an increase in ecological studies of urban environments [2–7]. Urban environments differ from “natural” environments because maximum temperatures are generally higher than average and monthly rainfall is relatively variable [8]. Urban environments are also usually situated on flat, heavily paved surfaces and generate high levels of pollution that can cause an urban heat island (UHI) effect consequently increasing stress on urban wildlife [9,10]. However, most importantly urban environments replace indigenous habitat with a mixture of introduced and native plants, new soils, altered water regimes and with a completely different structure and complexity. For these reasons urban environments are commonly studied as unique habitats containing faunal assemblages that differ from those in “natural” areas [11].

Of the increasing studies conducted on urban ecology, birds are often monitored because of their visibility, cost effectiveness for surveying and ability to act as indicators for ecological health [11]. Bird communities in urban environments are unique because they commonly contain low species richness with relatively high abundances [5]. The abnormal structure of urban bird communities is said to be attributed to birds having different adaptability thresholds where some birds avoid urban environments and some rely on them for survival [11]. The latter types of birds are referred to as “urban exploiters” or “urban matrix occupiers” that have readily adapted to urban environments enabling their abundance to skyrocket and subsequently causing low community diversity [12].

Previous studies conducted along suburban to highly urban gradients indicated reduced biodiversity within highly urban areas [1,13,14]. A majority of urban bird studies have previously been conducted in northern hemisphere environments which has created a paucity of information on southern

hemisphere bird communities [15]. The high proportion of nectivorous birds in Australian environments [16] as well as unique vegetation structures and climatic cycles hinder comparison of urban bird studies in northern and southern hemisphere environments [5].

Temporal studies in urban environments are conducted infrequently, particularly in Australia. The lack of historical biodiversity documentation in urban settings creates difficulty when determining the effects of anthropogenic disturbances [12]. Urban-induced pressures that can affect faunal inhabitants include high density of human populations, domestic animal predation, transport networks, pollution, UHI effect, habitat degradation and fragmentation and changes in land use [12]. The aforementioned effects of urbanisation are usually detrimental to flora and fauna, yet few ecological studies are conducted to inform management strategies in urban environments that could potentially reduce the adverse effects of urbanisation [17]. Long-term ecological monitoring is vital to satisfy gaps in knowledge regarding changes in urban biodiversity [5] and the effects of urbanization [12].

This paper provides a detailed view of long-term changes in avifaunal assemblages of the Adelaide City parklands. Specific questions answered are: (i) What long-term changes have occurred within avifaunal assemblages from 1976 to 2007? and (ii) The anthropogenic and environmental factors that could cause the observed changes to avifaunal assemblages is discussed

2. Methods

2.1. Study Site

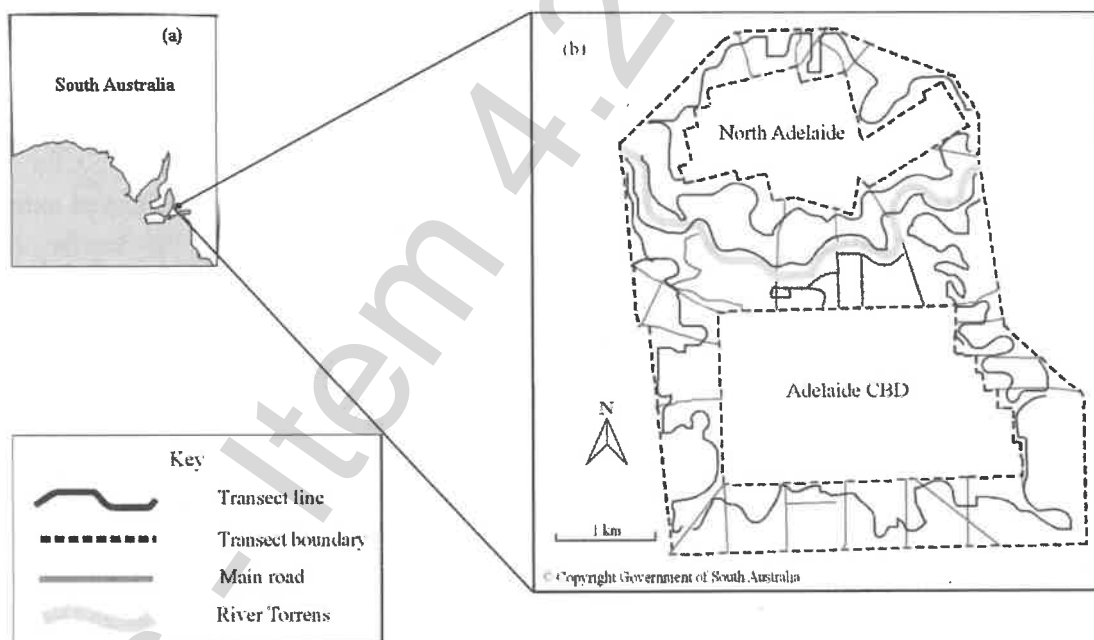
The Adelaide City parklands (ACP) comprise 45% of Adelaide City and have endured extensive vegetation clearance and habitat fragmentation since its original composition of diverse, native vegetation (Adelaide City Council 2008a). The ACP comprise a 760 Ha ring of open woodland, sports fields, formal gardens and indigenous plantings that surrounds the city center. The parklands are relatively free of built structures, although there are a few small buildings for sporting clubs in the Southern Parklands. The Western Parklands is also the location for a large High School. The ACP currently comprises a predominately open woodland habitat containing native and introduced vegetation. The open woodland environment largely contains scattered old-growth trees and lacks understory vegetation [6,9]. Native trees such as Eucalyptus species (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Corymbia citriodora*) and fig trees (*Ficus rubiginosa* and *Ficus macrophylla*) are common in the parklands along with introduced species such as *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, *Olea europaea*, and plane tree species (*Platanus acerfolia* and *Platanus orientalis*) [18,19]. Adelaide City has a Mediterranean climate (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2008) with relatively mild winters (the average long-term maximum is 16.8 °C) and hot dry summers (the average long-term maximum is 27.73 °C) [20]. The average rainfall in Adelaide City is 504.44 mm per annum (from 1976 to 2006). Drought conditions in the last three years of the data collection period have caused a slightly lower average rainfall of 479.73 mm (from 2000 to 2006) [21].

2.2. Bird Surveys

Surveys were conducted from 1974 to 2008 by naturalist, Robert Whatmough. He used six transect lines that allowed a majority of Adelaide's urban parklands to be covered (Figure 1). Each transect is

approximately six km long and covered: north Adelaide, central Adelaide, the River Torrens, west Adelaide, south Adelaide and east Adelaide. Each month he walked transects and recorded bird species and number of individuals, either seen or heard within transect boundaries. Large flocks of birds were identified and estimated in numbers. Three transects were surveyed per day, thus two days of surveying occurred each month. The north Adelaide, central Adelaide and east Adelaide transects were completed in one survey day. The River Torrens, west Adelaide and south Adelaide transects were completed in another survey day. Travel along transects were alternated between ascending and descending order each month, to remove any possible bias caused by the time of day sampling activities were conducted. Each set of three surveys were conducted on weekends when bird calls were less masked by traffic noise. Survey days were selected according to favourable weather forecasts of mild weather. Undesirable weather conditions (such as rain or extreme heat) were avoided. However, once a survey had commenced, it would continue regardless of weather conditions. Each survey day usually commenced between 8:00 am and 10:00 am and required approximately five hours to complete three transects. Robert Whatmough commenced this monitoring in 1974 and is currently still surveying bird communities in the Adelaide city parklands. Calendar years 1976 to 2007 were extracted for this study.

Figure 1. (a) Map of South Australia indicating Adelaide City [22]. (b) Bird survey transects in the Adelaide City parklands [23].



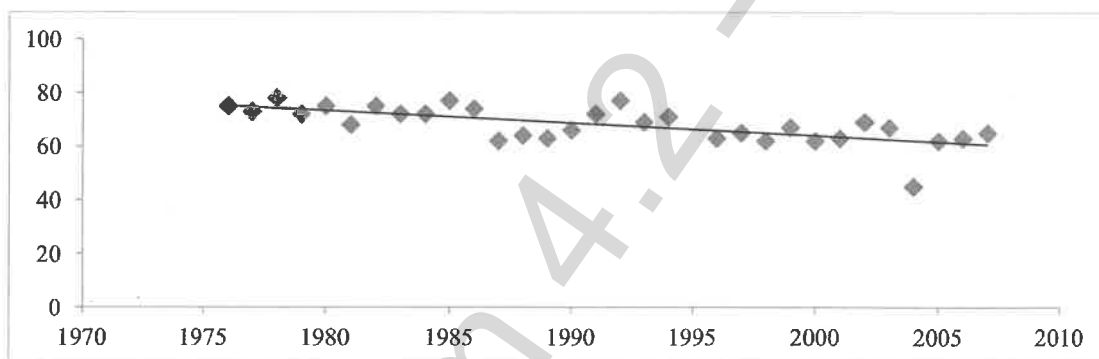
2.3. Statistical Analysis

Change Point Analyser (CPA), or cumulative sum analysis (CUSUM) change point analysis, was used to examine periods of abrupt change within the time series. CPA is used to complement time series analysis by identifying and generating confidence bands for period of rapid change [24]. Linear regression analysis was used to plot lines of best fit.

3. Results

The avian assemblage declined over the 32 year period and, especially declined in years 2005 to 2007 (Figure 2). The measure of species richness was used as a diversity index in order to outline the long-term changes in species richness of Adelaide parkland birds. In the Adelaide City parklands from the years 1976 to 2007 the diversity of avifaunal species richness fluctuated from 45 species to 78 species (Figure 2). The mean species richness of birds was 68 (± 1.209) species. 1978 saw the highest species richness with 78 species present in the parklands (Figure 2). The lowest measure of species richness was recorded in 2004 revealing only 45 recorded species. Linear regression analysis indicated a highly significant, negative relationship between species richness and the 32-year study period ($R^2 = 0.439$, Sig. ≤ 0.001). Overall the species richness of birds recorded in the Adelaide City parklands shared a highly significant, strong, negative relationship with the 32-year time period.

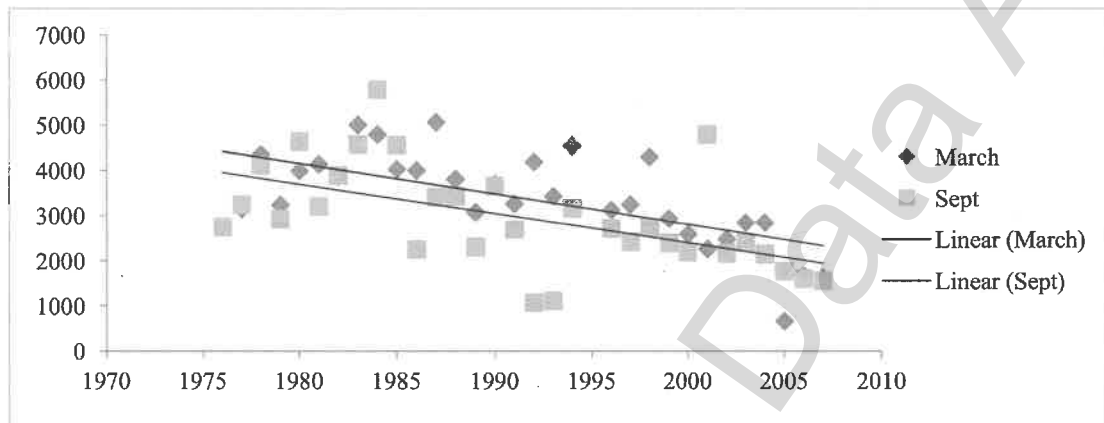
Figure 2. Total Species Richness in March and September months (combined).



One hundred and thirty-four different bird species were recorded in the Adelaide City parklands from 1976 to 2007. Forty-five bird species were classified as resident species. Resident species were, unsurprisingly, present in the parklands virtually every year and comprised 33.6% of species recorded in the parklands within the 32-year study period. Annually, a mean number of 68 (\pm standard error 1.208) species were recorded in the parklands each year. Resident birds had a mean number of 45 (± 0.201) species present each year and comprised a majority of the annual species richness. Twelve commonly recorded species were seen in the parklands throughout the 32-year study period with an annual mean species richness of 9 (± 0.3) species. Commonly recorded birds comprised 9% of the species richness of parkland birds. The occasionally recorded species comprised 12.7% of bird species in the parklands. Seventeen bird species were classified as occasionally recorded species and comprised a mean number of 8 (± 0.417) species present in each study year. Sixty species were classified as rarely recorded species and comprised 44.8% of bird species recorded in the parklands. However, 31 of the rare species were present in only one or two study years. A mean number of 7 (± 0.614) rarely recorded species were present in the parklands each year indicating that only a small proportion of these birds are seen in the parklands annually. Commonly and occasionally recorded species were recorded in relatively small proportions. Resident species encompassed approximately one third of the 134 recorded species. Rarely recorded birds contained the largest percentage of birds recorded in the parklands throughout the 32-year study period; however only a small proportion was present in each study year.

Abundance data were examined by comparing the number of birds recorded in March and September from 1976 to 2007 (Figure 3). In both March and September the resident species comprised a large majority of bird abundance (Figure 3). Overall, March and September months were similar in mean abundance calculations (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Total Species Abundance in March and September months.



Linear regression analysis was performed on species richness data of native and introduced birds to determine long-term changes in native and introduced assemblages (Figures 4, 5 and 6). Native birds exhibited many small changes in species richness throughout the 32-year period (Figures 4 and 5). Linear regression analysis indicated that native bird species in the parklands demonstrated a significant, negative relationship with the 32-year study period ($R^2 = 0.304$, Sig. = 0.001). The R^2 value indicated that this relationship was moderately strong. Linear regression analysis indicated a significant, negative relationship between introduced species in the parklands and the 32-year monitoring period ($R^2 = 0.471$, Sig ≤ 0.001). The R^2 value signified that this was a relatively strong relationship (Figures 4 and 6).

Figure 4. The annual species richness of native and introduced birds in the Adelaide City parklands from 1976 to 2007.

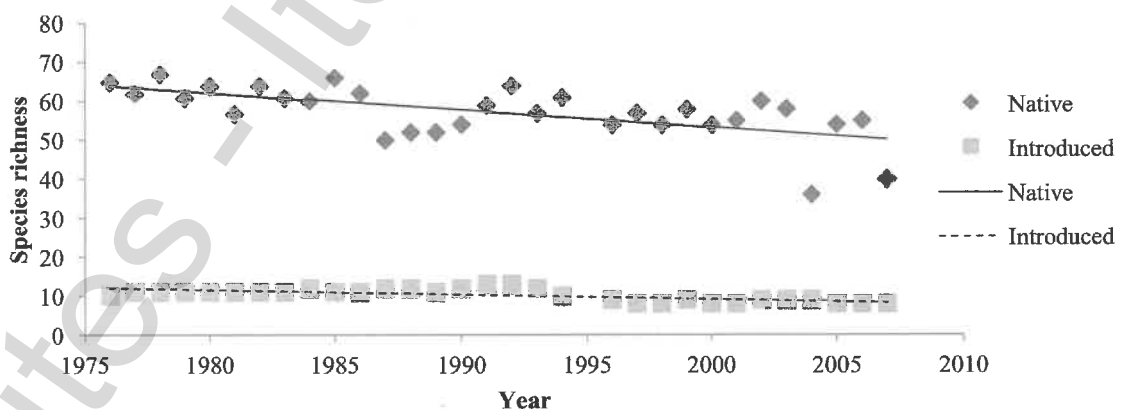


Figure 5. The abundance of native birds in March and September months in the Adelaide City parklands from 1976 to 2007.

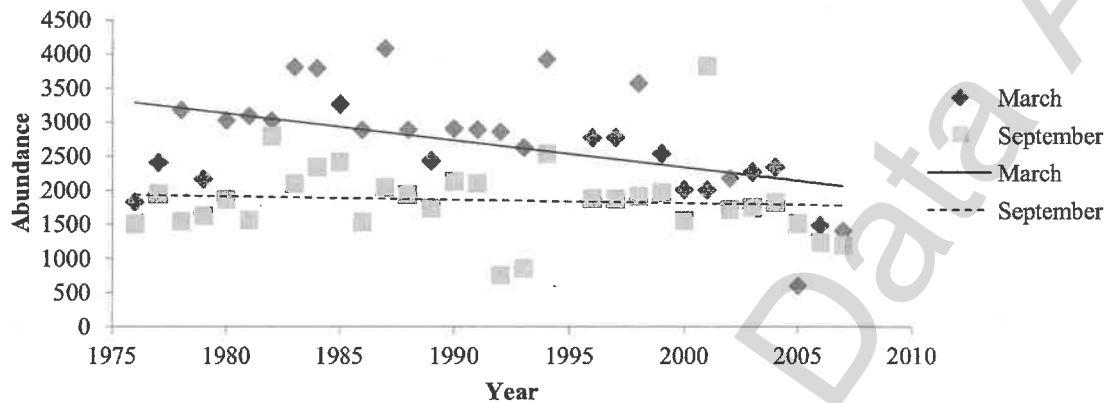
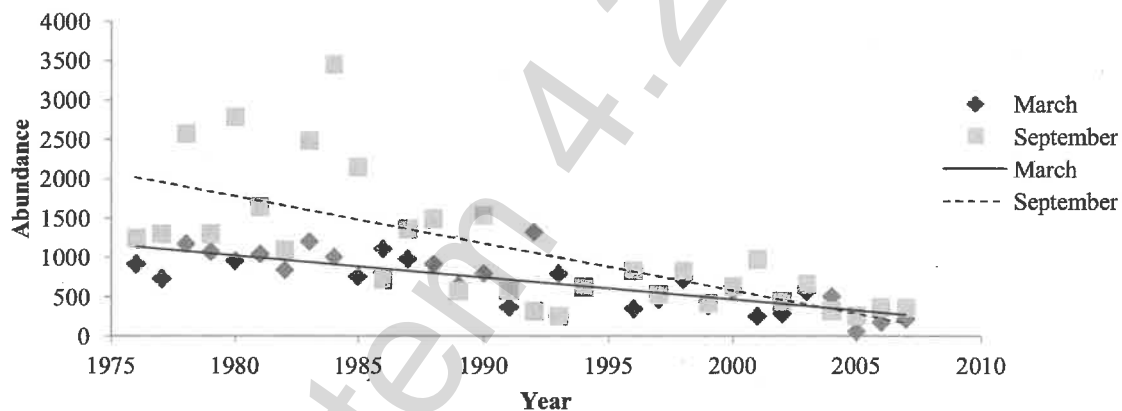


Figure 6. The abundance of introduced birds in March and September months in the Adelaide City parklands from 1976 to 2007.



Native birds comprised a majority of the total bird abundance in both March and September months (Figure 5). The mean abundance of native birds in the parklands was 2683 (± 139.249) birds in March months and 1860 (± 102.631) birds in September months (Figure 5). In March, native birds demonstrated a significant, negative relationship with the 32 years of study ($R^2 = 0.235$, Sig. = 0.006). Although this regression relationship was identified as significant, the R^2 value was not particularly strong. CUSUM change point analysis of the native bird abundances in March showed a significant change in the years 1998 to 2001 (95% confidence level). The relationship of native birds and September months from 1976 to 2007 was negative but non-significant ($R^2 = 0.007$, Sig. = 0.0663). Additionally, no significant changes were detected by CUSUM change point analysis. Overall native bird abundances differed in March and September months. The sign test for paired data illustrated a high level of significant (Sig. < 0.001) (Figure 5).

Introduced bird abundances in March and September demonstrated significant, negative relationships from 1976 to 2007. Introduced birds had a mean abundance of 705 (± 60.573) birds in March months and a mean number of 1099 (± 149.61) birds in September months (Figure 6). A very

significant, negative relationship existed between March months and the 32-year period ($R^2 = 0.003$, $\text{Sig.} \leq 0.001$). CUSUM change point analysis of the introduced bird abundances in March showed there was a significant change from the years 1993 to 1997 (95% confidence level). September months demonstrated a relatively strong regression relationship between introduced species abundance and the 32 years ($R^2 = 0.468$, $\text{Sig.} \leq 0.001$). CUSUM change point analysis for September bird abundances saw changes from 1983 to 1987 and again in the year 2005 (95% confidence level). The sign test for paired data demonstrated that introduced bird abundances in March and September months were significantly different ($\text{Sig.} = 0.001$) (Figure 6).

The abundances of native birds shared a significant, negative relationship with March months but did not indicate a significant relationship with September months. The abundance of introduced birds exhibited significant, negative relationships with both March and September months. March and September both contained significantly different introduced and native bird abundances which were illustrated by the sign test for paired data.

4. Discussion

Urban ecological studies often include introduced species because of their invasive nature and the negative impacts they can have on bird communities [25]. Of the 134 species recorded in the ACP throughout the 32-year period, 118 were native species and 16 were introduced. The relatively high proportion of introduced species is supported by previous studies that state introduced birds are adaptable to urban environments and can act as “urban exploiters” [26]. Although some species appeared in vast numbers (e.g., *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*, *Ocyphaps lophotes*, *Sturnus vulgaris* and *Eolophus roseicapillus*), analysis illustrated significant declines in native, introduced and all species. Bird abundance was more variable than species richness which created some peaks and troughs in the time series (in particular the total bird abundance and native bird abundance). A large majority of the abrupt changes in the time series were caused by a few dominant species rapidly changing in abundance. Abrupt changes within the native bird time series were commonly attributed to a combination of dominant bird species such as *Eolophus roseicapillus* (galah), *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*, (silver gull), *Hirundo neoxena* (welcome swallow), *Ocyphaps lophotes* (crested pigeon), *Manorina melanocephala* (noisy miner) and *Chenonetta jubata* (Australian wood duck). Similarly *Sturnus vulgaris* (common starling), *Columba livia* (feral rock dove), *Anas platyrhynchos* (mallard) and *Passer domesticus* (house sparrow) were primarily responsible for rapid declines and increases within the introduced bird time series. The decline of both native and introduced species throughout the time series indicates that the assemblages may have been exposed to disturbances that lead to their imminent depletion. Many potential factors could have attributed to these declines including climate, rainfall, anthropogenic interference and increased urbanisation; all of which will be reviewed within this discussion.

Changes in climate and rainfall can affect the distribution of individual bird species and composition of bird communities. Increased temperatures are usually unfavourable to Australian avifauna, influencing changes in migration patterns and mistimed reproduction [27–29]. Annual mean maximum temperatures in the City of Adelaide have seen a gradual increase from 1976 to 2008. March and September temperatures have also increased throughout the study period [20]. Whether this

is a result of global climate change cannot be determined in this study, although it should be noted that 2006 recorded the highest mean maximum temperature (23.7 °C) of all years from 1976 to 2008 and the lowest measure of annual rainfall (287.6 mm) [21]. In contrast, 1978 and 1992 recorded the lowest mean maximum temperature of 21 °C [20].

The Adelaide City Council [9] state that the central business district (CBD) of Adelaide is subject to 'urban heat island (UHI) effect'. UHI effect is the increase of temperature in highly urbanised areas because of dark surfaces such as paved areas or roads [8,30]. UHI data have not been collected and calculated for the City of Adelaide. Increased temperatures within the ACP, intensified by the UHI effect could influence the migration and/or survival rate of bird species.

Urbanisation and changes in land use management are common forms of human intervention in urban environments. Urbanisation has increased in the City of Adelaide throughout the 32 year period and changes have included increases in human population densities and the construction of high-rise buildings [31,32]. Both these activities contribute to habitat loss. Urbanisation affects bird communities negatively by creating pollution, habitat loss and fragmentation and landscape degradation. Impacts of urbanisation may have particularly influenced native birds as they are less adaptable to urban environments than introduced species [26].

5. Conclusion

Bird assemblages in the Adelaide City parklands have demonstrated significant long-term changes from 1976 to 2007. A majority of bird species recorded in the Adelaide parklands, on an annual basis, were resident species. Twelve resident species were identified as the most dominant in the community and classified as urban exploiters. These dominant species dramatically influenced the long-term changes of assemblages. Some assemblages contained one or two dominant species that caused rapid fluctuations in the time series. Occasionally recorded birds and rarely recorded birds were thus affected by *Cacatua tenuirostris* and *Anser anser* respectively. *L. novaehollandiae*, *S. vulgaris* and *O. lophotes* were the three most frequently dominant species and were highly influential to the long-term changes in assemblages.

Changes in management techniques [6], climatic conditions [20], human population densities [32], and the adverse effects of urbanisation [12] were likely factors that influenced declines in bird communities. Assemblages that declined in abundance almost always demonstrated a dramatic decrease in the years 2005 to 2007. Whether this decrease is temporary is unclear indicating that future monitoring of parkland bird communities must continue.

The abundance of birds in March and September months was significantly different. March exhibited higher abundances of birds than September. Intense heat in March months may attract bird species to the Torrens River water source in the parklands [6]. The decline in species richness could be detrimental to bird communities and ecosystems within the parklands. However, underlying cycles with different time periods indicate an array of potential biotic and abiotic factors of influence.

Temporal community studies are valuable to scientific research and conservation of avifaunal communities because long-term datasets can be utilised to determine underlying patterns within communities and lead to the prediction of future trends. Understanding the composition and ecological changes within communities is merely a preliminary step in conservation. Temporal studies can be

applied to a variety of analyses, demonstrated within this study. Future ecological monitoring of parkland birds communities must continue so that further declines in species richness and abundance may be remedied with suitable management techniques.

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Author Contributions

Sara Ormond entered the data onto spread sheets, and analysed the data. She constructed and tested the hypotheses, and prepared the first draft. This paper constituted part of Ormond's honours thesis. Robert Whatmough collected all the bird data over 32 years. Irene Hudson advised on the hypothesis testing and conducted the statistical analyses. Christopher Daniels supervised and funded the project and completed the writing of the paper.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Enabling Priorities

Adelaide Botanic High School Expansion
Memorandum of Understanding

Director City Shaping, Ilia Houridis

Adelaide Botanic High School Expansion Tonight

1. The Department for Education (DfE) is seeking to partner with CoA on a proposed expansion of Adelaide Botanic High School
2. The DfE is seeking to deliver the project by the start of calendar year 2024
3. DfE are seeking agreement from Council to enter negotiations by way of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

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Adelaide Botanic High School Expansion Timeframes

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Adelaide Botanic High School Expansion Feedback

1. Discussion & Your Thoughts

