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Sport and Recreation Strategy 2013/23

**PART B – Background Study and
PART C – Attachments**



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City of Burnside Sport and Recreation Strategy

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1 Relevant Reports

It is important that the Strategy has a context which is consistent with other planning directions and initiatives of other key stakeholders. With this in mind a review of relevant strategic planning documents and previous research was completed to identify key issues and trends that may impact on the recommendations of this study.

1.1 Federal and State Reports

1.1.1 Australian Government

- Creating Places for People
- National Sport and Active Recreation Policy Framework
- National Preventative Health Strategy
- National Physical Activity Guidelines for Australians

1.1.2 South Australian State Government

- The South Australian Strategic Plan
- The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide
- The Eat Well Be Active Strategy 2011-2016
- Safety in Numbers – A Cycling Strategy for SA
- Tackling Climate Change – South Australia’s Greenhouse Strategy
- South Australian Youth Recreation Strategy
- The Seven Strategic Priorities for the state of South Australia (in particular “Safe Communities, healthy neighbourhoods”)
- Streets for People
- Inner Metro Rim Structure Plan

South Australia’s Strategic Plan

South Australia’s Strategic Plan Targets also has several target references which relate directly to the desired outcomes of the City of Burnside Strategic Plan and delivery of sport and recreation services in the City of Burnside.

These include:

- T2.12 Work Life Balance: Improve the quality of life of all South Australians through maintenance of a healthy work-life balance;
- T2.4 Healthy South Australians: Increase the healthy life expectancy of South Australians by 5 per cent for males and 3 per cent for females by 2014;
- T2.3 Sport and Recreation: Exceed the Australian average for participation in sport and physical activity by 2014;
- T3.13 Energy-efficiency - Government buildings: Improve the energy efficiency of government buildings by 25 per cent from 2000-01 levels to 2014;
- T5.6 Volunteering: Maintain the high level of volunteering in South Australia at 50 per cent participation rate or higher; and
- T3.9 Sustainable water supply: South Australia’s water resources are managed within sustainable limits by 2018.

The State 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide

The plan provides for a Greater Adelaide Open Space System (MOSS) that:

- Expands on the MOSS, which consists of the Hills Face Zone, the northern and southern urban buffers, the major watercourses crossing the metropolitan area, the coastal foreshore and the Adelaide Park Lands;
- Provides a network of walking, cycling and horse riding trails;
- Introduces a new generation of open space through the adoption of greenways which will integrate with transit corridors transit orientated developments and cycle ways; and
- Recognises the importance of integrated sporting facilities that are accessible by all communities.

Relevant Greater Adelaide Open Space System Policies

- Provide for a Greater Adelaide Open Space framework that builds on MOSS to create quality open space across the region. The open space will feature urban forests and parks, watercourse and coastal linear parks, trails, greenways and green buffers and sustainable recreation and sporting facilities.
- Ensure open space is accessible by all communities and will:
 - a. link, integrate and protect biodiversity assets and natural habitats;
 - b. provide linkages to encourage walking and cycling to local activities, local activity centres and regional centres;
 - c. be multifunctional, multiuse and able to accommodate changing use over time;
 - d. incorporate the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design for safety and amenity;
 - e. contain appropriate and low maintenance species and locate trees to maximise access to shade;
 - f. encourage passive recreation opportunities such as provision of a variety of paths and children's play equipment; and
 - g. provide neighbourhood open spaces within safe, comfortable walking distances of residents in new growth areas.
- Protect and improve the amenity, accessibility and useability of the National Heritage listed Adelaide Park Lands to ensure they function as a highly valued green belt for the City of Adelaide and as a focal point for community activity.
- Provide open space in the new Northern Adelaide and Barossa regions growth areas.
- Continue to protect the natural and rural landscape character of the Hills Face Zone contributes to conserving the zones role as a landscape backdrop and an area of significant biodiversity.
- Identify and reserve land in new growth areas for development of major recreation and sports facilities.

Relevant Greater Adelaide Open Space System Targets

- Ensure the Greater Adelaide Open Space System will consist of at least 160,000 hectares by 2012.
- Provide a minimum of 12.5 per cent open space in all new developments.
- Locate public open spaces within walking distances of new housing to ensure equitable distribution of open space in an area.

Relevant Greenways Policies

- Plan and develop a system of greenways across Greater Adelaide to link the open space system, enhance urban biodiversity and encourage walking and cycling.
- Establish greenways along the major transit corridors, watercourses and linear parks
- Plan and develop greenways to link parks, reserves and public facilities to provide walking and cycling access.

- Identify as part of the Structure Planning process, opportunities for the development of greenways in transit-orientated developments, transit corridors, activity centres and new growth areas to link to local and regional open spaces provide local biodiversity and provide walking and cycling linkages.
- Ensure that greenways are landscaped with local indigenous species where possible and incorporate water-sensitive urban design techniques.

Relevant Greenway Targets

- Incorporate greenways in all transit-orientated developments and along major transit corridors.
- Complete fully connected and sealed cycling and walking routes with safe road crossings along rail transit corridors by 2025 as the walking and cycling component of greenways.
- Develop and enhance waterway linear parks as open space greenways and biodiversity corridors along the fixed line public transport corridors and the River Torrens, Gawler River, Little Para River, Dry Creek, Sturt River, Pedlar Creek, Onkaparinga River, Port Willunga Creek, Christies Creek and Field River by 2036.

Relevant Sporting Facilities Policies

- Reinforce the role of the regions high-quality major sporting facilities.
- Integrate Greater Adelaide's major sporting facility hubs and major sports facilities.
- Provide organised sporting facilities in transit corridors, transit orientated developments and higher order activity centres.
- Establish major community sporting hubs that are linked to other community infrastructure and transport services.
- Integrate water sensitive urban design (WSUD) into sporting facilities to increase water use efficiency, reduce mains water use and maximise on site water re use.

Relevant Sporting Facilities Targets

- Major sporting facility hubs will be developed in appropriately identified locations.
- Ensure there is a net increase in passive and active open space over five-yearly intervals.

The Eat Well Be Active Strategy

The aim of this strategy is to enhance the health and wellbeing of all South Australia's through increasing the proportion of people who eat a healthy diet, undertake regular physical activity and maintain a healthy weight.

The Eat Well Be Active Strategy aims to achieve this by progressing action under five key areas:

- Action Area 1 – Mobilising the community to take action to promote healthy eating and physical activity and publicly recognising their achievements.
- Action Area 2 – Ensuring that the places where we live, learn, work, eat, play and shop make it easy for children and adults to be active and eat a healthy diet including breastfeeding.
- Action Area 3 – Implementing policies to improve the built, social and natural environments that support South Australians to eat well and be active.
- Action Area 4 – Providing a range of information, programs and services to assist people throughout life to be more active, eat a healthy diet and maintain a healthy weight, with particular attention to those most in need.
- Action Area 5 – Ensuring that we have a range of enablers in place including strong partnerships, coordination mechanisms, leadership, communication, workforce planning and development, monitoring and evaluation of activities, research and governance.

This Strategy highlights that for Local Government as the major provider of community infrastructure and services to people who live, work, do business in and visit local council areas, Councils already support South Australians to eat a safe and healthy diet and be active. Having more people physically active and eating a healthy diet is supported through Council led initiatives including sport and recreation facilities, community gardens, cycling and walking paths, libraries, open space, water fountains, recreation centres, youth and aged care services and much more helping to build stronger communities.

Supportive Environments for Physical Activity (SEPA)

This is a Heart Foundation project involving the preparation of guidelines to assist Local Government with integrated planning and decision-making to ensure that the design and function of local areas encourage people to be physically active. The guidelines recognise that Local Government is a key partner and that a range of issues need to be addressed to develop environments that promote passive and active recreational use. These issues include the connectivity of the street network, open space, land uses, safe environments including injury promoting the use of local destinations and community capacity issues such as social acceptance and social interaction. A cross-sector approach to ensure supportive environments is therefore needed. The guidelines and the principles they embody offer a useful tool for local open space planning.

1.2 City of Burnside Reports

The City of Burnside has many plans and policies that are of relevant in relation to the management and development of passive and active sport and recreation activities across the City.

1.2.1 “Be the Future of Burnside” Our Community Plan 2012-2025

The 13-year Strategic Community Plan for the Burnside community highlights what is important to the community both now, and in the future. It maps a way forward for Council to ensure that it achieves its collective vision and it provides a framework for community activities, management of the City of Burnside operations and Council decision-making.

The City of Burnside Vision is that “*We are renowned for our City’s green and leafy character and unique integrated urban form. We are highly regarded for our sense of community spirit, support for one another, social diversity and commitment to the environment*”.

The establishment of the Strategic Community Plan involved the collation of information from a number of sources. Certain information from these sources has been formatted and aligned within a strategic focus. Four Strategic Directions have been identified and they are supported by approaches to achieve the desired outcomes, with success indicators to herald the meeting of these outcomes. Indeed one of the success indicators is to develop a City Sport and Recreation Strategy to reflect community need and aspirations.

The following section documents the four strategic directions and the desired outcomes and the way in which the City intends to approach delivering these outcomes which are of relevance to the Sport and Recreation Strategy outcomes.

Strategic Direction 1: Our integrated urban form and living spaces

Our Strategic Direction is to integrate and enhance our living spaces to meet our diverse current and future needs and to embrace our City's character to ensure our continued pride in, and enjoyment of, living in Burnside.

Recreation & Leisure

Our Desired Outcome: A range of high quality sport and recreational opportunities and facilities that foster healthy lifestyle pursuits.

Our Approach:

- Ensure public spaces meet the future needs of our community and provide for a variety of vibrant and inspirational opportunities, encouraging participation by the community.
- Create and facilitate access to diverse leisure, recreation and sporting facilities and programs that are safe for people of all ages and abilities.

Success Indicators:

- The development of a City Sport and Recreation Strategy to reflect community need and aspirations.
- Enhance the existing sport and recreation facilities and sites to encourage further community participation and wellbeing.

Public Space & Streetscapes

Our Desired Outcome: Sustainable, engaging and functional community public spaces and streetscapes.

Our Approach:

- Ensure that an accessible network of public spaces exists that responds to the needs of the community.
- Maintain and enhance streetscapes for improved amenity, character and environmental outcomes.
- Promote and educate community on the value of trees and their biodiversity.

Success Indicators:

- Street plantings are appropriate to the environment and form part of an overall City Street Tree Management Strategy.
- Parks and reserves are well maintained through service plans and programs.
- Public spaces and streetscapes are upgraded as part of annual works that reflect and enhance the environment to meet community needs.

Infrastructure

Our Desired Outcome: Fit for purpose and cost effective infrastructure that meets community needs.

Our Approach:

- Determine the social, economic and environmental infrastructure needs of the community.
- Plan, maintain and deliver Council infrastructure and assets to the required level of service and condition that meets the needs of the community now and into the future.

Success Indicators:

- Prepare Asset Management Plans for Council assets and infrastructure to meet community service needs.

- Deliver cost effective asset plans and programs as defined from the Asset Management Plans.
- Include contemporary sustainable design principles into works Transport Network.

Our Desired Outcome: An effective transport network that supports safe and efficient movement, connecting people and places.

Our Approach:

- Plan and implement appropriate local traffic management to enhance safety and neighbourhood amenity.
- Develop and maintain connections that link our neighbourhoods, facilities and open space through a network of cycle and pedestrian routes.
- Advocate for safe and reliable public and community transport linkages to local shopping, health providers and service clubs.

Success Indicators:

- Undertake a City Wide Transport Study to inform traffic planning through the City.
- Review traffic and transport network community issues and provide appropriate solutions.
- Refine the City's Bicycle Strategy and deliver components of the strategy.

Strategic Direction 2: Our protected and valued environment

Our Strategic Direction is to protect and conserve the environment, living in harmony with it to ensure that future generations can experience what we value so highly today.

Strategic Direction 3: Our diverse supportive, happy and healthy people

Our Strategic Direction is for our people to be a mix of ages and from all walks of life. That they be supportive of one another, creating a sense of community spirit and a deep sense of belonging, where individuals enjoy participation, involvement, learning, happiness and health. Our local businesses will provide services and goods that support our people and our people will support our local business.

Strategic Direction 4: Our leading inclusive and connected Council

Our Strategic Direction is for Council to be engaging, open and approachable, to listen to and be representative of our views, to act on our behalf and in our best interest.

To achieve this:

- It must deliver high quality services that meet community needs; and
- Continue to be a learning organisation, at the forefront of Local Government and sustainable.

1.2.2 City of Burnside Long-Term Financial Plan

The Strategic Plan incorporates a financial plan that aims for long-term financial sustainability. Financial sustainability is defined as “*Council’s long-term financial performance and position is sustainable where planned long-term service and infrastructure levels and standards are met without unplanned increases in rates or disruptive cuts to services.*”

The purpose of a long-term financial plan is to express in financial terms the activities that the Council proposes to undertake over the medium to longer term to achieve its stated objectives. It is similar to, but less detailed than the Annual Budget and helps guide Council’s

future actions depending on the longer-term revenue and expenditure proposals.

Long-term financial plans are particularly important for entities with a high level of long-lived assets and significant asset management responsibilities relative to their income base. Such entities may have long periods with modest levels of asset renewal requirements and then other periods when very significant outlays are necessary. They need to be generating revenue in an equitable manner over time and ensure that they have capacity to finance peaks in asset management and other outlays when and including by way of borrowings where necessary.

The preparation of a long-term financial plan generates improved information to guide Council's decisions about the mix and timings of outlays on operating activities and additional assets and the funding implications of these. Without a soundly based long-term financial plan, the Council with its significant asset management responsibilities is unlikely to have sufficient data to determine sustainable service levels with affordable asset strategies, appropriate revenue targets and treasury management. The long-term plan is reviewed annually and provides a financial plan for the next 10 years. The current plan was adopted by Council on 23 April 2013.

1.2.3 City of Burnside Development Plan

The Development Plan document guides the orderly and appropriate development of the City. The plan is arranged with the objectives and principles of development control for Metropolitan Adelaide firstly, followed by the Council wide policies and then more detailed policies relating to particular zones and areas within the City.

The following objectives and principles of development control, in the Council wide section, apply throughout the area within the boundary of the Burnside (City) Development Plan. These are additional to those applicable to individual zones. Reference should also be made to the objectives and principles applying in the relevant zone and policy area, to determine all the policies relevant to any kind of development.

Relevant Objectives include:

Objective 1: Satisfaction of the social, cultural, economic, environmental and health needs of the community.

Objective 2: Provision of facilities required for the accommodation, transport, recreation, health and welfare of the community, including the aged or disabled.

Objective 5: Development which promotes community identity and exhibits a high quality of design.

Objective 6: Buildings and environs which are safe, secure and accessible for all users.

Objective 7: Coordination of development with that in surrounding Council areas.

Objective 8: A rational distribution and arrangement of land uses to avoid incompatibility between activities, and permit efficient use of land within the metropolitan area.

Relevant Principles of Development Control include:

- Development should be in accordance with the Burnside (City) Structure Plan.
- Development should be consistent with the capability of the land to support development without causing, or contributing to, any environmental hazards or damage.
- Development should be undertaken in a manner that is consistent with the intended use and character of the relevant zone and policy area, and that would not interfere with the use of any other land.
- Development should seek to promote a sense of place or community identity by creating, protecting or enhancing distinctive landscape, streetscape, “gateway”, entrance or related design features.
- Development should:
 - (a) Facilitate shared use of facilities by adjoining communities;
 - (b) Enhance personal safety; and
 - (c) Minimise potential for crime.

Relevant Open Space Network Objectives include:

Objective 46: A clearly defined and linked Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS) of public and privately owned land of an open or natural character in and around Metropolitan Adelaide which will:

- (a) Provide a visual and scenic contrast to the built urban environment;
- (b) Separate different parts of the metropolitan area;
- (c) Assist in the conservation of natural or semi-natural habitats and sites of scientific or heritage interest and re-vegetation;
- (d) Provide corridors for movement of wildlife;
- (e) Accommodate a range of active recreation and sporting facilities of regional or state significance, including facilities which may be used for national and international events;
- (f) Accommodate a range of passive recreation and leisure areas; and
- (g) Provide for the integration of stormwater management in association with recreation, aquifer recharge and water quantity and quality management.

Objective 48: The development of public land within the Metropolitan Open Space System for active and passive recreation, sporting facilities and conservation with emphasis on retaining the open, natural or rural character with wide landscaped buffer around the perimeter of areas where appropriate, areas of conservation significance retained in their natural state and buildings located and designed in such a way as to minimise their impact.

Objective 49: The development of open space recreation reserves through land purchases, contributions of open space, and exchanges of land.

Objective 51: Provision of a network of public open space throughout the City that:

- (a) Preserves and enhances significant areas or features of natural or cultural heritage value;
- (b) Provides visual relief from the built environment;
- (c) Offers diverse recreational and social benefits accessible to, and able to be enjoyed by all members of the community;
- (d) Creates opportunities to conserve and restore significant gardens, trees, habitat, watercourses, and stormwater quality; and
- (e) Meets expected user requirements and is capable of efficient maintenance having regard to the location, size, shape, and suitability of each open space for recreation or conservation.

This Objective can be achieved by retention and management of existing public land of open space value, and extensions or additions to the open space network (for example, on large

sites proposed for land division). Key considerations in assessing the recreational value of a potential addition to the public open space network include opportunities for a diverse range of compatible activities and high quality open space settings (ranging from sports facilities to natural areas) for public enjoyment, and the potential linking, and functional relationship of the proposed open space with the existing network.

1.2.4 Asset Management Plan

The Plan aims to raise Council's facility management performance to the point where it would be recognised as best practice, taking into account legal requirements, community expectations, the nature of the facilities, exposure to risk and the availability of resources.

The Plan strives to ensure that Council only holds onto facilities that are required to support corporate service objectives, and that these are managed effectively to illustrate good use of resources and value for money.

1.2.5 Environmental Action Plan

The City of Burnside Environmental Action Plan aims to set a clear policy direction for the conservation of Burnside's environment and to outline the future direction of the City in relation to environmental sustainability. The Plan builds upon Council's existing strategies and plans, and takes into account changes in technology and community expectations in relation to environmental sustainability. The Plan provides Council and the Community with a clear statement of the key issues faced by Burnside and sets the way forward in relation to climate change, biodiversity, waste and water in the pursuit of sustainability.

1.2.6 Community Land Management Plans

A Community Land Management Plan (CLMP) is a document that identifies community land, the purpose for which it is held and dictates how the Council should manage the land to which it relates. CLMP provides a means to control future use, development and maintenance of that land. The CLMP aims to balance the unique site conditions with community requirements for open space recreation opportunities and facilities.

In the production of any CLMP, community consultation plays an important role. It provides Council with a sound understanding of relevant local issues from people who are familiar with and use the land.

1.2.7 Open Space Strategy

The Open Space Strategy provides a strategic framework for the Council to manage, maintain, enhance and develop open space and associated recreational facilities, for the benefit of residents and visitors alike. The Strategy reviews the current distribution, level and type of open space and makes recommendations on the use and development of open space in the City.

1.2.8 Playground Strategy

The City of Burnside has prepared a Playground Strategy to guide the provision and management of public play spaces within the City. While it is recognised that children's play can occur anywhere, the Playground Strategy focuses on the provision of play opportunities within a defined space. The Playground Strategy takes the approach that open space planning for children's use, should be aimed at providing for: *A wide range of safe fun and stimulating play spaces meeting the needs of local children (as well as the wider population)*

and complementing the play opportunities available to them in their everyday lives.

Council is faced with the challenge of upgrading and developing all play spaces throughout the City to a high standard that offer various experiences at individual play space locations. The Playground Strategy document is intended to guide Council in determining to what extent a play space may be developed, what priority is given to that play space being developed further in future and what additional infrastructure is appropriate. The Sport and Recreation Strategy will consider current play spaces and class them into suitable age group uses and comment on provision recommendations in context of visiting and playing at play spaces as an activity.

1.2.9 Property Strategy

The Property Strategy identifies a number of emerging issues affecting Council's building portfolio and recommend strategies that will assist Council to deal with them. It is evident that with current levels of funding, Council cannot sustain the facility portfolio in its current form. Further investigation into the long-term management of the facilities is required and this may mean rationalisation of facilities and/or changes in services. This Strategy may suggest some areas of further investigation.

1.2.10 Ageing Strategy

The City of Burnside is committed to meeting the needs of older people in the design and delivery of Council programs and services, as well as to enable older people to remain independent, healthy and valued members of our community. With consideration to the relative high numbers of plus 65 year old people in the Burnside community and the aging nature of the population generally, the Ageing Strategy is of particular relevant and influence on the development of recommendations of the Sport and Recreation Strategy.

Council has adopted the following guiding actions in the Ageing Strategy to compliment the Councils Strategic Plan. These are:

- Encourage and promote ageing in place through the planning and provision of individualised community care programs and activities;
- Promote activities and initiatives that increase recognition and promote the value of older people's contribution to the wider community;
- Build local and regional capacity and social infrastructure through community development initiatives;
- Encourage older people to maintain and build existing skills, knowledge, confidence and social support networks;
- Enable older people to be consulted in the development of policies and strategies regarding urban design, social/recreational programs and civic facilities;
- Ensure community participation of older people is encouraged with all groups, including those with culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds; and
- Enable older people to access services and programs through coordinating or facilitating information that is available in a range of mediums and locations.

1.2.11 Youth Strategy

The City of Burnside is committed to meeting the needs of younger people in the design and delivery of Council programs and services, as well as to enable younger people to be connected, healthy and valued members of our community.

1.2.12 Hub Precinct Strategy

This Strategy is the City of Burnside's proactive approach to a more strategically focused method in the way it develops and manages community infrastructure. It will guide where Council's efforts will be focussed in the coming years. It is not a complete strategy and further work will be required for each identified site to confirm the use, layout, best management option and staged development.

The aim of the Hub Precinct Strategy is to develop an agreed vision on what a City of Burnside Hub Precinct will be and how the City of Burnside identifies potential Hub Precincts, sets parameters and guidelines on the master planning of each potential Hub Precinct and how it then engages with its community and key stakeholders regarding each project.

1.2.13 Biodiversity Strategy

The Biodiversity Strategy intends to set the direction for the management of the Councils biodiversity resources within the international and national context. As an outcome the Biodiversity Strategy will set clear policy direction for the conservation of Burnside's biodiversity and establish a strategic framework to guide advocacy, research, planning, education and action for the conservation of biodiversity. The Strategy provides guidelines for government, Council and community planning and actions and the enhancement of the integration of biodiversity in key policy, planning, education and management programs. It also identifies priority short- to medium-term actions.

1.2.14 Urban Tree Management Strategy

The Urban Tree Management Strategy aims to maintain and develop the tree resources of the City of Burnside by actively enhancing and fostering the management of these resources in partnership with the people of the City. It provides a framework for staff, residents and professionals to manage trees throughout the City for the long term.

The Strategy applies to street trees, parks and reserve plantings and privately owned trees that affect Council infrastructure. It provides generic management plans for trees within Council-owned reserves, care and maintenance standards for 'significant trees', and guidelines and future directions for replacing street trees.

1.3 Policy Review

During this study there were policy gaps identified and these policies have been identified as actions to be undertaken. Existing City of Burnside policies are of relevance to the delivery of sport and recreation services in some form in the City of Burnside. The current Policies include:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Arts and Recreation Policy;
Children Youth and Families Policy;
Community Engagement Policy;
Community Facilities and Events Policy;
Community Gardens Policy;
Community Grants Policy;
Environment Policy;
Facilities Policy;
Footpaths Policy;
Infrastructure Asset Management Policy; | Installation of Directional Signage Policy;
Leasing and Licensing of Commercial;
Library Policy;
Open Space Policy;
Parking Policy;
Traffic Management;
<u>Urban Tree Management</u> Policy;
Volunteers Policy;
Water Sensitive Urban Design Policy; and
Watercourse Management Policy |
|---|---|

1.4 Council's Role

There are associated statutory requirements that relate to the provision of recreation and sport to which Council must adhere and/or for which it has the task of administering. For example the *Local Government Act 1999*, *Development Act 1993*, *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*, *Liquor Licensing Act 1997* and the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*. Local Government's role in the provision of recreational opportunities is however largely discretionary. Each Council therefore has its opportunity to determine its own role to meet its community needs.

Traditionally, Local Government Authorities have provided local and district level facilities such as tennis courts, football and cricket ovals and clubrooms and regional level facilities such as swimming centres and indoor recreation centres where it has not been commercially viable to do so. Often Councils will prefer to support the development, management and investment in these facilities in a partnership fashion with State and Federal governments, private sector, community and sporting groups. Lastly Councils can play an important role in the provision of support services such as education and promotion.

To ensure that Council can continue to support the range of recreation facilities and services in a sustainable manner it has become necessary for many Councils to investigate options for revenue generation including sponsorship, investment partnerships with the private sector, external funding from sources such as the State and Federal Governments and usage charges for the use of public facilities and programs. Additionally, Council often need to consider its level of support for non-Council owned community-based facilities and programs.

Description of Possible Roles

Local Government Authorities can take on a number of roles in the provision of sport and recreation activities. The following list highlights the various types of roles.

Leadership:

- Monitor and analyse relevant local, state and national trends and influences and support research and development related to public recreation to inform Council policies, plans and operations;
- Strive to attain an equitable distribution of and access to quality recreational facilities and opportunities; and
- Influencing the provision of recreation and sport opportunities in the City by other levels of government other agencies and community organisations.

Owner /Custodian:

- Effectively manage recreational facilities and infrastructure under Council's care and control;
- Develop standards and performance measures for Council's recreation assets;
- Comply with relevant legislation and industry standards; and
- Provider of facilities and services where the market is unlikely to supply a particular facility or service e.g. children's play spaces, aquatic facilities.

Regulator:

- Ensure provisions within the Development Plan promote opportunities for public recreation and that new development complies with these provisions.

Information Provider:

- Provide timely and relevant information to the Federal and State Government, user groups, and the general community in relation to the planning, development and use and existence of recreational facilities and opportunities within the Council; and
- Communicating the range of recreation, sport and fitness opportunities available to the community and the benefits of active participation.

Advocate:

- Advocate on behalf of the community to the State and Federal Governments, in relation to recreational needs and opportunities within the Council; and
- Join with other Councils to provide a strong and united voice at state and national levels for common recreational concerns and aspirations.

Facilitator / Initiator:

- Bring together and/or engage with individuals, community groups, industry, government agencies and other stakeholders to address public recreation issues impacting (or potentially impacting) on the Council; and
- Enabling community organisations to enhance new or existing formal recreation and sport facilities and providing grant funding for facility improvements and recreation and sport community programs and events.

Partner:

- Leveraging of Council's investment to deliver more or sooner through partnering with the State and Commonwealth Governments, other key stakeholders and the private sector.

Agent:

- Provide recreation and sport opportunities on behalf of another agency or tier of government with additional resources provided from that party.

Part Funder:

- Join government agencies and others to fund development of recreational facilities and services of a strategic nature; and
- These opportunities will respond to genuine long-term demand, encourage community development and will be developed where the private sector, non-government organisations and schools cannot provide the service in an accessible and affordable manner.

Direct Provider:

- Provide recreational opportunities in accordance with Council's adopted service levels and network and asset management plans, in a manner consistent with Council's adopted strategic directions and plans. These opportunities will respond to genuine long-term demand, encourage community development and will be developed where the private sector cannot provide the service in an accessible and affordable manner; and
- Intervening in the market only when recreation facilities and programs are insufficient to meet community demands or where the market is unlikely to meet demands in the future.

2 Demographic Profile

The demographic profile of any group of people will have a significant influence on the current and desired activities that group of people do and wish to undertake. Therefore the demographic profile as determined by the Census 2011 undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) was reviewed and summarised here for the City of Burnside, in order to identify population characteristics and trends that may impact on the current and future sport and recreation patterns, trends and needs of the Burnside residents.

The following section presents the City of Burnside demographic data obtained from the 2011 ABS Census, Planning SA, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006, unpublished data under key headings. Key points are highlighted and a summary is provided at the end of this section.

2.1 The City of Burnside Demographic Profile

2.1.1 Population

The current official population of the City of Burnside is 44,040 at the 30 June 2011. In the 2011 Census, the City of Burnside had 42,192 people of which 19,921 were male and 22,271 were female. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people made up only 0.3 per cent of the population. Of the population, 36,114 people are Australian citizens and 28,768 are eligible voters. The median age of the Burnside population is 44 years.

2.1.2 Age Structure

Age Structure in the City

The ageing of Australia's population, already evident in the Australian current age structure, is expected to continue. The median age of Australia's population is going to significantly increase within the next decade and there will be a significantly greater proportion of the population aged 65 years and older. In comparison to other States and Territories and Australia overall South Australia already has the largest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (15.4 per cent compared to a National average of 13.3 per cent).

For the City of Burnside, the proportion of the population 65 years and over is already 20 per cent and much higher than both the State and National averages and higher than most land-locked Local Governments. The City of Burnside's median age has also increased from 40 in 1996; to 42 in 2001; to 43 in 2006 to now to 44 in 2011.

Key Point: The City of Burnside has a much higher proportion of citizens over the age of 65 years than national and state averages. Plus 65 years: Burnside 20.3 per cent, SA 16.2 per cent, Australia 14 per cent.

The following table Figure 1 represents the age structure of the City of Burnside, South Australian and Australian population as determined by the ABS Census in 2011.

Figure 1 – Age Structure by five year age groups for the City of Burnside in 2011.

<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>Burnside numbers of people</i>	<i>Burnside per cent</i>	<i>SA per cent</i>	<i>Australia per cent</i>
1-4	1696	4.0	6.0	6.6
5-9	2364	5.6	5.8	6.3
10-14	2646	6.3	6.1	6.4
15-19	2990	7.1	6.5	6.5
20-24	2946	7.0	6.6	6.8
25-29	2049	4.9	6.5	7.0
30-34	1735	4.1	6.1	6.8
35-39	2230	5.3	6.5	7.1
40-44	2836	6.7	7.0	7.2
45-49	3043	7.2	7.1	7.0
50-54	3194	7.6	7.0	6.7
55-59	2927	6.9	6.4	6.0
60-64	2965	7.0	6.1	5.6
65-69	2379	5.6	4.7	4.3
70-74	1768	4.2	3.7	3.3
75-79	1441	3.4	2.9	2.5
80-84	1427	3.4	2.5	2.0
85+	1556	3.7	2.4	1.9

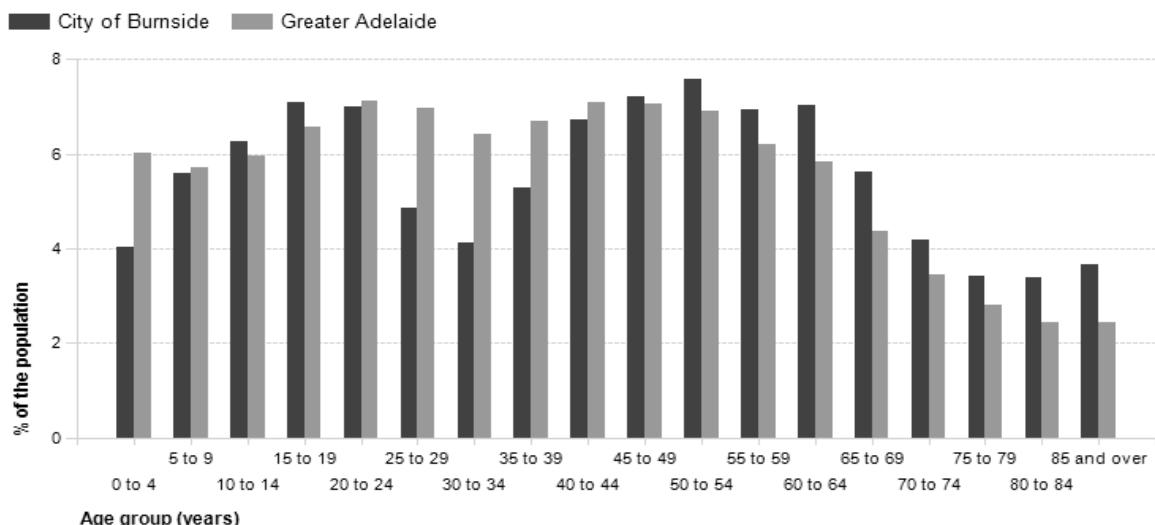
Key Point: The City has a higher percentage of people aged 15 to 24 than state or national averages.

Key Point: The City has a higher percentage of people aged 50 years and older than state or national averages and almost twice the national average for people over 85 years. Plus 45 years: Burnside 49 per cent, South Australia 42.8 per cent, Australia 39.3 per cent.

Key Point: The City Burnside has a lower percentage of people aged 0 to 4 years and 25 to 44 years than state or national figures.

The following graph shows the table Figure 2 data plotted and highlights the bimodal nature of the Burnside population. This is a critical demographic feature to be considered when reviewing service delivery for recreation and sport activities and facilities.

Five year age structure, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data)
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

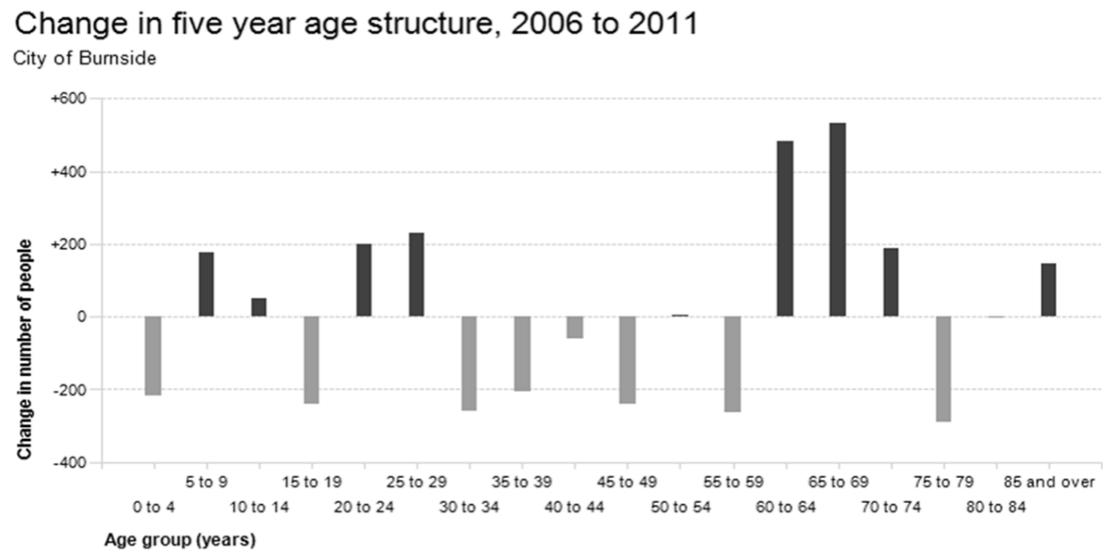


Figure 2 – Age Structure by service age groups for the City of Burnside in 2011.

Service Group	Years	Number	Per cent	Greater Adelaide Per cent
Babies and pre-schoolers	0 to 4	1700	4.0	6.0
Primary schoolers	5 to 11	3422	8.1	8.1
Secondary schoolers	12 to 17	3376	8.0	7.5
Tertiary education and independence	18 to 24	4147	9.8	9.8
Young workforce	25 to 34	3798	9.0	13.4
Parents and homebuilders	35 to 49	8104	19.2	20.9
Older workers and pre retirees	50 to 59	6127	14.5	13.1
Empty nesters and retirees	60 to 69	5336	12.6	10.2
Seniors	70 to 84	4637	11.0	8.7
Frail aged	85 and over	1543	3.7	2.4

The following graph Figure 3 shows the change in the City of Burnside population five year age group structure between the last Census in 2011 and the Census prior to that in 2006. It can be seen that the babies that were under 4 years in 2006 have moved in the next age group cohorts but are not being replaced as babies in the population. The same for the 2006 teenagers are now 5 years older and in need of different services. Interestingly there has been a large change for the increase in the number of people aged 65 years and older. This may reflect a population that attracts like aged groups, or older people staying at home longer.

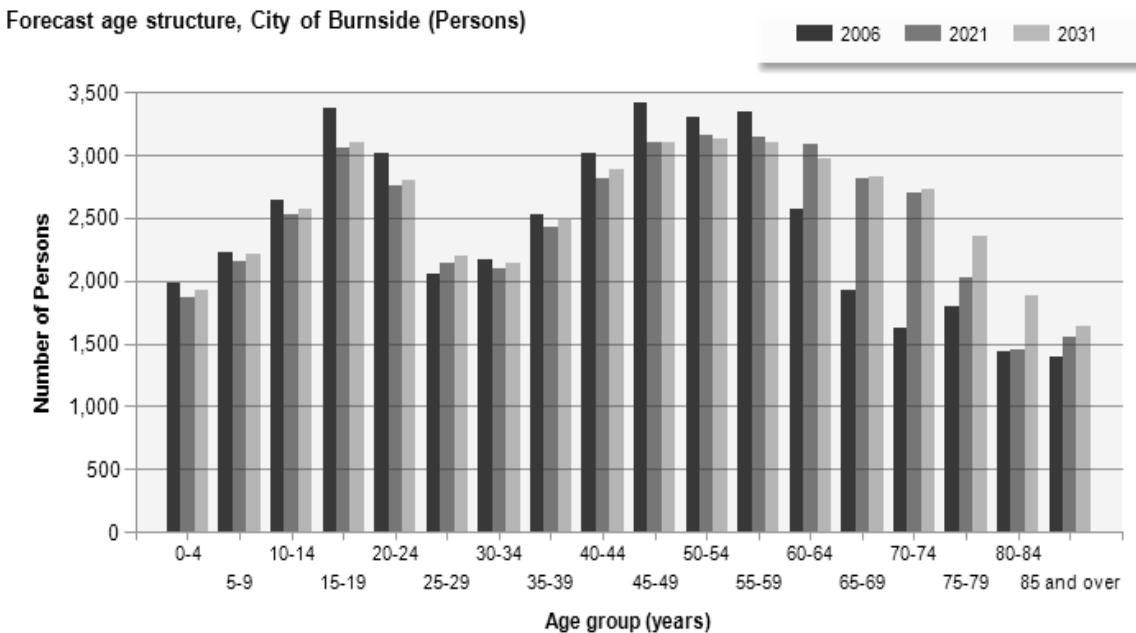
Figure 3 – Change in the five year Age Structure



The graph below Figure 4 shows the forecasted changes in age structure for Burnside from 2006 to 2031. The aging of the population is clearly demonstrated and the increase in older residents is evident.

Key Point: This older and getting older on average community is a critical trend for consideration for sport and recreation planning in the City.

Figure 4 – The Forecast Age structure for the City of Burnside from 2006 to 2031.



Age Structure Changes by Suburb

By 2056 the proportion of people in Australia aged 65 and over is expected to be almost double current levels. In South Australia, this ageing effect is more dramatic and is only expected to take about another 25 years. Of the South Australians aged 65 and older, the

'85 and over' age group will grow the fastest, from approximately 32,000 in 2006 to an estimated 73,000 people in 25 years' time. By 2021, Planning SA estimates the City of Burnside will have almost 11,000 people aged 65 and older and that these people will represent about one quarter of the City's population i.e. 25.2 per cent in the Burnside South-West Statistical Local area (SLA) and 22.4 per cent in the Burnside North-East SLA.

The most significant growth in this age group will occur in the Burnside South West SLA which includes the suburbs of: Beaumont; Dulwich; Eastwood, Frewville; Glen Osmond; Glenside; Glenunga; Leawood Gardens; Linden Park; Magill; Mt Osmond; Rose Park; St Georges; Toorak Gardens; Tusmore; and Waterfall Gully.

The projections show an increase of 1004 people aged 65 and older in the Burnside North-East SLA, while there is expected to be an increase of 1599 people for this age group in the Burnside South-West SLA. Growth is relatively uniform between the two SLAs until 2011, but the difference becomes quite significant by 2021.

In the Burnside South-West SLA, growth in the number of people aged 65 to 74 is almost double that of the Burnside North-East SLA (1391 people compared to 730); growth in the number of people aged 75 to 84 is relatively equal (147 and 196); but in the 85 and older age group, the increase is far greater in Burnside North-East (127 against only 12 in Burnside South-West). Much of the movement can be attributed to the ageing of the Baby Boomers, which is those who would have been aged between 42 and 60 in 2006; and will be 47 to 65 in 2011; 52 to 70 in 2016; and 57 to 75 in 2021.

Key Point: Although the ageing trend is currently reasonably uniform across the City, within a couple of years it's likely to be the South-Western suburbs which will be more vulnerable and so require more attention in terms of facilities and service accessibility for older residents.

2.1.3 Family and Household Types

The City of Burnside household and family structure is one of the most important demographic indicators. It reveals the area's residential role and function, era of settlement and provides key insights into the level of demand for services and facilities as most are related to age and household types.

Analysis of the family types in the City of Burnside in 2011 compared to the Adelaide Statistical Division shows that there was similar number of couple families with children 29.5 per cent compared to 28.5 per cent in Greater Adelaide but a smaller proportion of one-parent families at 7.9 per cent compared to Greater Adelaide 11.0 per cent and more lone person households at 28.45 than Greater Adelaide at 26.7 per cent.

Comparing Household types between the City of Burnside and the Adelaide Statistical Division in 2011 reveals a similar proportion of family households, as well as a similar proportion of lone person households.

Family households accounted for 65.1 per cent of total households in the City of Burnside while lone person households comprised 28.4 per cent (66.2 per cent and 27.3 per cent respectively for the Adelaide Statistical Division).

Key Point: Household composition is mostly couples with or without children or lone person households.

Key Point: Despite the high number of older residents, which most likely comprise a large proportion of the lone person households or couples without children there is a similar

number of households with children as there are in Greater Adelaide.

2.1.4 Household Income

Analysis of household income levels in the City of Burnside in 2011 compared to the Adelaide Statistical Division shows that there was a larger proportion of high income households i.e. 19.3 per cent compared to 7.3 per cent South Australia (those earning \$3,000 gross per week or more), but a smaller proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$600 gross per week).

In Burnside for couple families with two incomes, the median income for those with children was \$3,119 and that without children was \$2,453.

Key Point: The median weekly personal income for people aged 15 years and over in Burnside was \$715. This figure is composed of high income earners and lower income earners such as retirees.

2.1.5 Dwelling Type

In 2011, there were 11,397 of households who occupied a separate house in the area, while 2,228 occupied a semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc. dwelling, and 2,956 occupied a flat, unit or apartment.

Analysis of the types of dwellings of the households in the City of Burnside in 2011 compared to the Adelaide Statistical Division shows that 68.7 per cent occupied a separate house; 13.4 per cent occupied a medium density dwelling; while 17.8 per cent occupied high density dwellings, compared with 79.9 per cent, 10.7 per cent, and 8.9 per cent respectively in the South Adelaide Statistical Division.

Key Point: In Burnside 90.4 per cent of private dwellings were occupied and 9.6 per cent were unoccupied.

Key Point: Of occupied private dwellings most people lived in separate houses, which generally have a Council approved provision of private open space per dwelling. In many cases in Burnside the size of private open space is considerable and many dwellings have swimming pools and tennis courts in this open space.

Key Point: Burnside has more one bedroom, two bedroom and four or more bedroom dwellings than the South Australian average.

Key Point: The average household has 2.4 people.

Key Point: In Burnside 43.6 per cent owned outright their dwelling as compared to 32.8 per cent South Australia and only 30.4 owned with a mortgage as compared to 35.3 per cent in South Australia. Only 21.7 per cent were renting compared to 27.9 per cent in South Australia.

2.1.6 Employment Status

Analysis of the employment status of the population in the City of Burnside in 2011 compared to the Adelaide Statistical Division shows that there was a larger proportion of the community in employment and a smaller proportion unemployed. Overall, 95.6 per cent of the labour force was employed and 4.4 per cent unemployed.

Key Point: People who are working tend to have more money to spend on sport and recreational pursuits, but may also have less time or selected times of the day in which to undertake these pursuits.

2.1.7 Car Ownership

Analysis of the car ownership of the households in the City of Burnside in 2011 compared to the South Australian Statistical Division overall, 37.5 per cent of the households had one registered motor vehicle garaged or parked at their address; 38.1 per cent had two registered motor vehicle garaged or parked at their address and 15.4 per cent had three cars or more registered or garaged at their address.

Key Point: On average there are 1.7 motor vehicles per dwelling in Burnside.

Key Point: People with cars have the ability if they chose to reach regional destination sport and recreation facilities.

2.1.8 Ancestry

The most common ancestries in Burnside were English 26.95 per cent, Australian 22.1 per cent, Scottish 6.9 per cent, Irish 6.8 per cent and Italian 6.2 per cent.

Key Point: Burnside does have a multicultural community and should encourage new non typical Australian activities.

2.1.9 Country of Birth

In Burnside 68.5 per cent of people were born in Australia. The most common countries of birth were England 5.5 per cent, China 2.6 per cent, Italy 1.8 per cent, Malaysia 1.7 per cent and India 1.4 per cent.

Key Point: Consideration should be given to sporting and recreational pursuits that uniquely arise from the other common countries of origin other than just typical Australian pursuits.

2.1.10 Language

In Burnside 77.1 per cent of people only spoke English at home. Other languages spoken at home included Mandarin 3.2 per cent, Italian 2.9 per cent, Cantonese 1.9 per cent, Greek 1.9 per cent and Korean 0.7 per cent.

Key Point: Although over three quarters of the community speak only English at home, consideration should be given to providing some key communication materials in other languages such as Mandarin, Italian, Cantonese, Greek and Korean for the sake of inclusiveness and encouraging participation.

2.2 Profile of Neighbouring Councils

The demographics of the neighbouring Council's communities do influence the usage of activities within the City of Burnside as Council boundaries do not inhibit nearby residents using Burnside facilities. The following table Figure 5 identifies the demographic data of the Eastern Region Alliance Councils which border the City of Burnside.

Figure 5 – Demographic Profile of Neighbouring LGAs

Local Government Area	Number Residents at 30 June 2011	Median Age	Number Private Dwellings	Number of Families	Number Children per Family
Burnside	42,192	44	18,925	11,263	1.8
Mitcham	62,898	41	26,165	17,225	1.8
Norwood, Payneham, St Peters	36,603	39	8,636	17,194	1.7
Unley	36,840	39	16,792	9,183	1.8
Campbelltown	49,649	41	20,740		
Adelaide City	19,640	30	10,717	3,428	1.5

Key Point: Burnside has the highest median age at 44 years.

2.3 Implications of the Demographic Profile

The key issues and implications of the demographic profile in relation to sport and recreation needs, planning and development are highlighted below in Figure 6.

Figure 6 – Implications of the Demographic Profile

Issue or Characteristic	Implication
Well established suburbs with limited residential growth.	Limited opportunity to increase public open space.
High proportion of people aged 65+years and much higher than national and state average.	Demand for unstructured and informal recreation activities and open space is likely to be high including activities such as walking, and physical activity related to social activity.
Increasing ageing of population.	Reduced demand for traditional higher intensity team sports and increasing demand for individual recreation.
	Perceptions of public safety can be a major concern for older adults and reliance on public transport can be higher.
	Focus more on functional levels and abilities rather than ages.
	Many older residents are babysitting younger children during the day.

	<p>Population is living longer, is fitter and healthier. Many older residents are maintaining many of the exercise and fitness habits of their youth although at a gentler pace.</p>
Higher proportion of couples with children.	<p>Requirement for more activities that allow multi age participation or make provision for children and family experiences.</p> <p>Increased competition for limited leisure hours.</p>
	<p>Young households are the traditional users of recreation facilities but as the population ages there are expected to be greater consumers of recreational services than in the past.</p>
Increase in proportion of lone person households.	<p>More need for programs that provide opportunities for social interaction.</p>
High income levels.	<p>Participation in recreation has a high correlation to both the income and education of the participant.</p> <p>Generally user pays principles are more readily accepted, but with the exception of the older population, many of which are asset rich and income poor.</p>
High overall employment levels and predominantly professional occupations.	<p>Higher employment rates tend to contribute to higher disposable incomes which may assist people's ability to make recreation choices.</p> <p>High demand for physical activity participation opportunities at varying times throughout the day coinciding with people's limited available leisure time and changing working hours.</p> <p>Increasing pressure to offer a broader range of programs and experiences.</p>
	<p>Recognition that single use facilities are becoming obsolete and need to be replaced by more flexible intergenerational recreation complexes which can cater to more diverse market segments and generate greater operational economies of scale.</p>
Ethnic diversity and encouraging participation.	<p>Consideration should be given to providing some key communication materials in other languages such as Mandarin, Italian, Cantonese, Greek and Korean for the sake of inclusiveness and encouraging participation.</p>
A larger percentage of households with two vehicles.	<p>Increased ability to get to more locations including services provided by neighbouring councils.</p>

3 Relevant Trends and Implications

3.1 General Trends Internationally

The following generalised international trends have been identified through the literature review and sourced from the 2000 Lincoln University study “Trends in Recreation and Sport: - providing a National and International Context”. Although the research was primarily conducted throughout New Zealand, the trends expressed in the study are of an international context and therefore have been applied to this Strategy.

Sedentarism

The Trend

- Increased use of time saving living devices i.e. remote controls that contribute to creating a lifestyle that is less active.
- Home entertainment such as computer games and Pay TV are creating a shift for preference in some age groups to home based leisure.
- Increased likelihood of diseases linked to a sedentary lifestyle such as coronary heart disease, stroke, arthritis, diabetes and cancer.

Consequences

- Increased incidence of diseases related to a sedentary lifestyle will put pressure on the health system.
- Doctors recommend low impact exercise such as walking, swimming and cycling because of they have health benefits and are generally without the higher risks of more active pursuits and hence they are growing in popularity.
- Local Government will be encouraged to provide more walkways, cycle paths and better street lighting and security to provide opportunities for exercising.

Individualism

The Trend

- A rise of the self-promotion and pursuit of self-interest, rather than compromising of individual desires for the good of the community or in response to cultural limitations.
- Decline in marriage as an institution and the rise in the divorce rate.
- While individualism is on the rise, the core values of ‘being a good citizen’ are expected to remain.

Consequences

- There will be a further decrease in volunteerism in sport and recreation organisations and more compensation being sought for work or service to that organisation.
- People will seek more choice and diversity of individual recreation activities, including more demanding professional volunteering roles.
- Indoor home centred recreation opportunities will gain popularity.

Risk Awareness

The Trend

- Society is inclined to risk minimisation in the different domains of people’s lives including physical recreation and sport.
- Personal safety has become a serious concern, particularly for women, children and the elderly.

- Globally there is an increased tendency to litigate against organisations when personal harm is caused.

Consequences

- The public is more aware of health and safety issues and will be more demanding of recreation and sport organisations in relation to ensuring that health and safety is well provided for. Councils will need to ensure that their facilities meet the required safety requirements for public use.
- Increased costs will be required to meet risk reduction requirements, which may exclude low-income people from participation.
- Minimising risk to the public may cause recreation and sport organisations to adopt policy, equipment design and practice that may lead to a ‘boring’ recreation landscape and loss of sense of adventure.

Social Change

The Trend

- Work patterns are more individualised and less predictable with the working week now covering seven days and 24 hours. The ‘traditional weekend’ no longer exists for some people.
- Less time for traditionally structured sport and recreation activities.
- In family environments the children’s sport and recreation takes precedence over parents’ sport and recreation activities.
- Increased demand for flexibility in the timing and structure of recreation opportunities.

Consequences

- The demand for some programmed recreation activities (that can be booked, scheduled and slotted) will increase.
- People will be more willing to pay for a quality of service where the time commitment is limited to that required to participate in the activity rather than being prepared to commit time to administration of the recreation or sport organisation.
- The ability of recreation and sport organisations to utilise volunteer time will reduce further and require professional management skills.
- Clubs and sporting organisations will need to take into account this changing pattern and offer alternatives to the traditional evening and weekend activities.

3.2 General Trends Nationally

In Australia, the most common trends in recreation participation have been demands for more social, casual and non-competitive forms of participation, increasing demand for junior sport and more demand for evening participation. There is also strong indication that people are now participating less in structured sports and favour cycling, walking and individual pursuits. However the community still recognise the importance of organised sports activities and club memberships.

- The top ten physical activities in 2010, in terms of total participation rate, were walking, aerobics/fitness, swimming, cycling, running, golf, tennis, bushwalking, outdoor football (soccer) and netball.
- In terms of the top ten physical activities, the largest increase in total participation between 2001 and 2010 was for aerobics/fitness, increasing steadily by 110 per cent since 2001.

- Participation in running, outdoor football (soccer), cycling and walking also increased in the ten-year period, although walking, running and cycling showed greater fluctuation over the period. For example, total participation in walking increased between 2001 and 2004, decreased somewhat between 2004 and 2007, increased in 2008, and then decreased again slightly in 2009.
- Activities experiencing declines in participation between 2001 and 2010 included tennis (down 24 per cent compared to 2001 and now at its second lowest participation rate since 2001), swimming (down 6 per cent since 2001) and golf (down 5 per cent between 2001 and 2010). Total participation in golf declined steadily between 2002 and 2007, but recovered somewhat in the period 2008 to 2010. The participation in these sports do seem to vary and participation tends to increase when there is a successful international professional player.
- The top ten physical activities in 2010, in terms of total participation rate, were walking, aerobics/fitness, swimming, cycling, running, golf, tennis, bushwalking, outdoor football (soccer) and netball. An estimated 6.3 million persons or 35.9 per cent of the population, participated at least once in walking for exercise, recreation or sport in 2010.

Most popular sports and physical recreation activities

Of all sports or physical recreation activities, walking for exercise had the highest level of participation (23 per cent). Aerobics, fitness or gym was also a popular activity group (14 per cent). Swimming (7.4 per cent), cycling (6.5 per cent) and jogging or running (6.5 per cent) were the only other activities that were participated in by more than one in twenty Australians.

By Sex

Both walking for exercise and aerobics, fitness or gym were more popular for women (30 per cent and 17 per cent respectively) than for men (16 per cent and 11 per cent respectively). There were other activities that were predominantly participated in by one or the other sex. Netball, for example, had a higher number of women than men participating (12 times as many women as men). On the reverse were golf and outdoor soccer. Golf had four and a half times as many men as women participating. Similarly, outdoor soccer had around four times as many men as women.

By Age

Overall, the most popular activity was walking for exercise (23 per cent), however, this was not the case for people aged 15-17 years, where only 6.3 per cent walked for exercise. People of this age group were more likely to have participated in aerobics, fitness or gym (12 per cent). People aged 18-24 years also favoured aerobics, fitness or gym (20 per cent) over walking for exercise (10 per cent).

Among people aged 55-64 years and 45-54 years, walking for exercise was the most popular activity (34 per cent and 30 per cent respectively). Golf (7.2 per cent for 55-64 year olds) and lawn bowls (4.7 per cent for people aged 65 years and over) were two other activities that were more popular among older rather than younger age groups.

Recent Changes

The participation rate in aerobics, fitness or gym increased from 13 per cent to 14 per cent, while jogging or running increased from 4.3 per cent to 6.5 per cent. Participation rates in

cycling, netball and outdoor soccer showed no significant change over the period (6.5 per cent, 2.6 per cent and 2.3 per cent in 2009-10 respectively) but remained with strong participation, while there had been slight decreases in the participation rates of the other popular activities.

3.3 Actual Participation Rates and Activities

Relevant National and South Australian sport and recreation participation trends have been sourced from the *Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey* (ERASS) conducted by the Australian Sports Commission (ASC). The inaugural ERASS was undertaken in 2001 and subsequent surveys have been conducted annually.

The methodology for the ERASS is that every 12 months 4 surveys are carried out throughout Australia (quarterly) with the sample size each quarter being 3,410 of people 15 years and over. The total annual sample is 13,640. AC Neilson undertakes the fieldwork survey by telephone on behalf of the ASC. Comparative results from the 2010 surveys as they relate to South Australia are reported as follows.

3.3.1 National Population

- In 2010, an estimated 14.4 million persons aged 15 years and over, or 82.3 per cent of the population living in occupied private dwellings, participated at least once annually in physical activity for exercise, recreation or sport. This is the total participation rate in any physical activity.
- An estimated 12.2 million persons aged 15 years and over, or 69.4 per cent of the population, participated at least once per week, on average, in physical activity. This is the weekly participation rate.
- An estimated 8.3 million persons aged 15 years and over, or 47.7 per cent of the population, participated at least three times per week, on average, in physical activity. This is the regular participation rate.
- An estimated 4.9 million persons aged 15 years and over, or 28.0 per cent of the population, participated five times per week or more, on average, in physical activity. This is the frequent participation rate.
- The median frequency of participation in any physical activity was 2.5 times per week in 2010.
- Females (3.0 times per week) tended to participate more frequently than males (2.2 times). This was true in all age groups except the youngest (15 to 24 years), where median frequency was higher for males (3.0) than females (2.6), and the eldest (65 years or older), where it was the same for males and females (2.2).
- While females participated in physical activity more regularly than males, males participated for a longer duration. This was especially true for males aged between 15 and 24 years, who participated in physical activity for 4.0 hours per week, on average. With the exception of this youngest male age group, duration of participation tended to increase with age for females and males.
- The number of different physical activities participated in was strongly related to age for both males and females. Participants aged between 15 and 24 years participated in an

average of 2.5 different physical activities in the 12 months prior to interview in 2010. The number of different physical activities participated in decreased steadily with age; participants aged 65 years and over participated in 1.7 different physical activities, on average.

3.3.2 Participation in Non-organised Physical Activity

'Non-organised physical activity' is physical activity for exercise, recreation or sport that was non-organised in full or in part (that is, not fully organised by a club, association or other type of organisation).

- The total participation rate in non-organised physical activity was 70.8 per cent in 2010. Most participants engaged in partially or fully non-organised activity (86.1 per cent).
- An estimated 6.7 million persons aged 15 years and over participated at least three times per week in non-organised physical activity, a regular participation rate of 38.5 per cent.
- The regular participation rate in non-organised physical activity increased 11 percentage points between 2001 and 2010.
- This increase in the regular participation rate in non-organised physical activity occurred for both males and females. As outlined below, the regular participation rate in organised physical activity also increased in the same period, but the increase was small. Overall increases in physical activity were mainly due to the increase in non-organised participation.
- Females had higher regular participation rates in non-organised physical activity (41.5 per cent) than males (35.3 per cent). This was true in all age groups except those aged 15 to 24 years and aged 65 years and over, where regular participation rates were equivalent between males and females.
- The top ten non-organised physical activities in 2010, in terms of total participation rate, were walking, aerobics/fitness, swimming, cycling, running, bushwalking, golf, tennis, weight training and fishing. Almost all participation in walking, cycling, running and swimming was non-organised. Aerobics/fitness had the largest increase in total participation between 2001 and 2010.

3.3.3 Participation in Organised Physical Activity

'Organised physical activity' is physical activity for exercise, recreation or sport that was organised in full or in part by (1) a fitness, leisure or indoor sports centre that required payment for participation, (2) a sport or recreation club or association that required payment of membership, fees or registration, (3) a workplace, (4) a school, or (5) any other type of organisation.

- The total participation rate in organised physical activity was 40.0 per cent in 2010. About half of all participation in physical activity was partially or fully organised (48.6 per cent).
- An estimated 2.1 million persons aged 15 years and over participated at least three times per week in organised physical activity, a regular participation rate of 12.0 per cent.
- The regular participation rate in organised physical activity increased only slightly between 2001 and 2010 (three percentage points for both males and females).

- Overall, regular participation rates in organised physical activity were very slightly higher among males (12.2 per cent) than females (11.9 per cent) in 2010. However, regular participation in organised physical activity was higher for males aged 15 to 24 years and higher for females aged 25 to 64 years.
- Regular participation in organised physical activity was most common among those aged 15 to 24 years, regardless of gender, while participation in non-organised physical activity increased with age.
- Those still at secondary school had the highest regular participation rates in organised physical activity.
- The top ten organised physical activities in 2010, in terms of total participation rate, were aerobics/ fitness, golf, outdoor football (soccer), netball, Australian Rules football, tennis, basketball, touch football, outdoor cricket and lawn bowls.
- Australian Rules football had the largest increase in total participation between 2001 and 2010, increasing by 64 per cent since 2001. Other top ten organised activities experiencing increases in participation since 2001 were outdoor football (55 per cent increase) and outdoor cricket (33 per cent increase). For outdoor football, participation changed little between 2001 and 2007 with only small fluctuations, but then increased in the period 2007–10. Participation in outdoor cricket increased between 2001 and 2004, fluctuated in the period 2004 to 2008, and increased in the period 2008 to 2010. Of all top ten organised activities, tennis (−24 per cent) and golf (−8 per cent) experienced the greatest declines in participation between 2001 and 2010.

3.3.4 Participation in Club-based Physical Activity

‘Club-based physical activity’ is any physical activity for exercise, recreation or sport that was organised in full or in part by a sport or recreation club or association that required payment of membership, fees or registration. This was distinct from fitness, leisure or sports centres that required payment for participation.

- The total participation rate in club-based physical activity was 25.7 per cent in 2010.
- An estimated 1.1 million persons aged 15 years and over participated at least three times per week in club-based physical activity, a regular participation rate of 6.3 per cent.
- In club-based physical activity, and in contrast to non-organised physical activity, the male regular participation rate (7.9 per cent) exceeded the female rate (4.8 per cent).
- Regular participation in club-based physical activity increased slightly for both males and females between 2001 and 2010 (three percentage points for males, one percentage point for females).
- The male regular participation rate in club-based physical activity was at its highest level ever in 2009, but declined slightly between 2009 and 2010.
- Regardless of gender, regular participation in club-based physical activity was most common among those aged 15 to 24 years (17.7 per cent).

- The top ten club-based physical activities in 2010, in terms of total participation rate, were golf, outdoor football, netball, Australian Rules football, tennis, outdoor cricket, lawn bowls, touch football, basketball and martial arts.
- Of these, Australian Rules football, outdoor football, outdoor cricket, basketball, netball, lawn bowls and martial arts all experienced increases in participation between 2001 and 2010. Much of the increase in participation for both Australian Rules football and outdoor football occurred in the period 2007 to 2010. Of all top ten club-based activities, tennis (–13 per cent) had the greatest decline in participation between 2001 and 2010.

3.4 South Australian Population

Overall participation rate relating to person aged 15 years and over who participated in physical activity for exercise, recreation and sport over a 12 month period prior to interview in 2010. For any group, the total participation rate is the number of persons who participated in the activity at least once in the last 12 months expressed as a percentage of the population in the same group. The Overall Participation Rate of most popular 10 activities is listed in order in Figure 7.

Figure 7 – Overall Participation Rate of most popular ten activities.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Total Participation Rate Per Cent</i>
Walking other	39.2
Aerobics/fitness	24.3
Cycling	11.5
Swimming	10.1
Running	9.6
Tennis	7.0
Netball	6.1
Golf	5.3
Australian Rules Football	5.2
Bush Walking	4.6

3.4.1 Participation in Organised Physical Activity

The top ten organised physical activities in 2010, in terms of total participation rate, are listed in Figure 8. They are: aerobics/fitness, netball, Australian Rules football, tennis, golf, lawn bowls, cricket outdoor, football outdoor, basketball and swimming.

Figure 8 – Top ten organised physical activity

Activity	Number	Total Participation Rate Per Cent
		Organised
Aerobics/fitness	103.7	7.9
Netball	66	5.0
Australian Rules Football	51.1	3.9
Tennis	45.5	3.5
Golf	36.8	2.8
Lawn bowls	36.5	2.8
Cricket outdoor	35.2	2.7
Football outdoor	33.6	2.6
Basketball	30.9	2.4
Swimming	25	1.9

3.4.2 Participation in Non-organised Physical Activity

The top ten non-organised physical activities in 2010, in terms of total participation rate, are listed in Figure 9. They are: walking, aerobics/fitness, cycling, running, swimming, tennis, bush walking, golf, weight training and fishing.

Figure 9 – Top ten non-organised physical activity

Activity	Number	Total Participation Rate Per Cent
		Non-organised
Walking	509.3	38.8
Aerobics/fitness	237.1	18.1
Cycling	147.7	11.3
Running	116.5	8.9
Swimming	116.2	8.9
Tennis	54.6	4.2
Bush Walking	55.1	4.2
Golf	44.4	3.4
Weight training	41.5	3.2
Fishing	26.5	2.0

3.4.3 Constraints to Participation

A separate report prepared by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 2007, “Motivators and Constraints to Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation” has also been prepared by the ABS for the Committee of Australian Sport and Recreation Officials. This report highlights many constraints residents have to participation in sport and recreation. Many of the constraints are highlighted below.

- Non-participants and occasional participants in sports and physical recreation reported a variety of constraints to participation, with the most common reasons for non-participation being: ‘age/too old’; ‘injury/illness’; ‘not interested’; ‘insufficient time due to work/study’;

and ‘insufficient time due to family’. Participants reported just two main motives for their participation: ‘health/fitness’ and ‘enjoyment’.

- There were differences in the distribution of constraints on participation reported by the different demographic groups. In particular, age and sex were associated with different reasons for participation or nonparticipation. All population groups reported similar motives to participation, with health/fitness being the most common.
- The incidence of age/too old and injury/illness as a constraint increased with age while insufficient time due to work/study and not being interested decreased with increasing age. Insufficient time due to family reasons was also a constraint for women aged 25-44 years, whereas males in the same age range were more likely to report insufficient time due to work/study as a constraint to participation.
- For the motivators, health/fitness was more commonly indicated as the main motive by those who participated more than twice a week (60 per cent of more than twice a week participants) compared to less regular participants (44 per cent of infrequent part-year participants). Conversely, enjoyment as the main motivator was more commonly reported by infrequent part-year participants (28 per cent) than those who participated twice a week (18 per cent).
- There was an association between age and the two main motives of health/fitness and enjoyment, whereby the incidence of health/fitness cited as a motive increased with age and enjoyment as a motive correspondingly decreased.

3.4.4 Youth

The main constraints to sport and recreation participation for young people identified through other relevant studies are:

- Transport. This is a major issue for young people at night time and on weekends, when public transport may not be as regular or be considered to be safe by young people or their parents. Transport is a particularly significant issue for young people especially for those that are under the legal driving age or do not have access to a motor vehicle;
- Lack of money. Young people have limited potential to generate income and those young people who do work, tend to have less time for recreation;
- Lack of awareness. Young people often do not know about recreation activity opportunities and need some support and encouragement to participate;
- Lack of accessible facilities. There are a number of constraints to young people using recreation facilities such as indoor centres, gyms and cultural centres. For example, facilities are not always available to young people, do not operate at times that are most convenient to young people, e.g. nights and on weekends, they may not be affordable, or could be located away from regular public transport routes;
- Lack of activities. Activity opportunities are not always readily available to young people, particularly if the young person is not linked to an organised group. The opportunity to participate in more unique and adventurous activities is limited for most young people;
- Safety. Young people and often their parents have safety concerns, particularly at night time, and this can deter some young people from socialising and participating in recreation activities; and

- Cultural diversity. Some possible constraints for young people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds include: cultural differences, inappropriate dress codes, lack of cultural awareness from clubs, racism and discrimination, lack of information available and transport barriers.

3.4.5 Senior

The main constraints to recreation participation for ageing people identified through other relevant studies are:

- Health: Injury or illness prevent or discourage older people from participation;
- Transport. This is a major issue for people at night time and on weekends, when public transport may not be as regular or be considered to be safe by people;
- Lack of money. Older people have limited potential to generate income and those people who do work, tend to have less time for recreation;
- Lack of awareness. Older people often do not know about recreation activity opportunities and need some support and encouragement to participate;
- Lack of accessible facilities. There are a number of constraints to older people using recreation facilities such as indoor centres, gyms and cultural centres;
- Lack of activities. Activity opportunities are not always readily available to older people, particularly if the person is not linked to an organised group;
- Safety. Older people have safety concerns, particularly at night time, and this can deter some people from socialising and participating in recreation activities; and
- Cultural diversity. Some possible constraints for people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds include: cultural differences, inappropriate dress codes, lack of cultural awareness from clubs, racism and discrimination, lack of information available and transport barriers.

3.4.6 Disability

The main constraints to recreation participation for people with a disability identified through other relevant studies are:

- Inadequate transportation, social isolation, lack of information, lack of qualified coaches, lack of convenient facilities;
- Limitations imposed by their disability, financial restrictions (usually associated with low disposable income), dependence on parents and friends to provide transport, lack of information about current and future programs, and the lack of suitable programs; and
- Negative attitudes in the community, insufficient services or funding - support services; funding for the activity, transport, and/or equipment or materials, high cost, limited income, access issues—steps, buses, light switches, disabled toilets, footpaths, kerbs, seating, and lack of, or difficult to access information.

4 Existing Provision of Facilities

4.1 The City of Burnside

A summary of the existing provision of sport and recreation activities available at Council managed sites within the City of Burnside is provided Part A.

4.2 Asset Provision within the City of Burnside by other Providers

As with all Council areas, other providers offer opportunities for engagement in passive and active recreation opportunities. The following table Figure 10 summarises at the highest level, activity opportunities provided by non-council providers within the City of Burnside such as high schools and community based centres.

There are numerous other providers of sport and recreation services in the City other than Council, including private individuals and commercial operators. The list is too numerous to include here, but it should be noted that the residents of the City of Burnside are within acceptable distances of most desired activities and opportunities identified.

Figure 10 – Provision by other Providers in the City of Burnside

<i>Park, Reserve or Location</i>	<i>Tennis</i>	<i>Cricket</i>	<i>Rugby</i>	<i>Croquet</i>	<i>Swimming</i>	<i>Baseball</i>	<i>Lawn Bowling</i>	<i>Lacrosse/Hockey</i>	<i>Athletics/Gymnastics</i>	<i>Sport Shooting</i>	<i>Guides or Scouts</i>	<i>Lions Clubs</i>	<i>Library/Community</i>	<i>Cinema</i>	<i>Art and Craft</i>	<i>Basketball / Netball</i>	<i>Football</i>	<i>Soccer</i>
St Peters Girls College	Yes				Yes			Yes	Yes						Yes			Yes
Seymour College	Yes				Yes			Yes	Yes						Yes			Yes
Pembroke College	Yes	Yes			Yes			Yes	Yes						Yes	Yes		Yes
Norwood Morialta High School	Yes	Yes							Yes							Yes		
Glenunga International High School	Yes	Yes							Yes							Yes		
YMCA									Yes			Yes						
Eastwood Community Centre												Yes						

4.3 Asset Provision outside the City of Burnside

Providers outside of the City of Burnside also have the potential to offer opportunities for engagement in passive and active recreation. The following table Figure 11 summarises at the highest level, activity opportunities provided by providers outside of the City of Burnside but close enough to be considered for active visitation.

There are numerous other providers of sport and recreation services in the City other than Council, including private individuals and commercial operators. The list is too numerous to include here, but it should be noted that the residents of the City of Burnside are within acceptable distances of most desired activities and opportunities identified.

Figure 11 – Provision by other providers outside of the City of Burnside

Park, Reserve or Location	Suburb	Tennis and Squash	Cricket	Rugby	Croquet	Swimming	Baseball	Lawn Bowling	Lacrosse/ Hockey	Athletics/Gymnastics	Sport Shooting	Guides or Scouts	Lions Clubs	Library/Community	Cinema	Art and Craft	Basketball / Netball	Football	Soccer
Trinity Gardens Tennis Club	Trinity Gardens	Yes																	
Norwood Squash Centre	Norwood																		
Holmesdale Memorial Tennis Club	St Morris	Yes																	
Warradale Park Tennis Club	Warradale	Yes																	
Roselands Tennis World	Bedford Park	Yes																	

Unley Swimming Centre	Forestville				Yes													
Forestville Hockey Club Inc	Millswood							Yes										
Adelaide Hockey Club	Adelaide								Yes									
SA Hockey Association Inc	Gepps Cross								Yes									
St Peters College	Hackney	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes						Yes	Yes	Yes
Prince Alfred College	Kent Town	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes						Yes	Yes	Yes
Rostrevor College	Woodforde	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes						Yes	Yes	Yes
SA Croquet Clubs	Various				Yes													
SA Rugby	North Adelaide			Yes														
Helen Rice Tennis School	Netherby	Yes																
ARPA over 50s Tennis Group	Adelaide	Yes																
Hope Ward Tennis Club	Cumberland Park	Yes																
Broadview Tennis Club	Broadview	Yes																
Unley Park Lawn Tennis Club	Hyde Park	Yes																
Rostrevor Tennis Club	Rostrevor	Yes																
Hawthorn Lawn Tennis Club	Hawthorn	Yes																

Holmesdale Memorial Tennis Club	St Morris	Yes																		
East Torrens District Cricket Club	Paraside	Yes																		
Prospect District Cricket Club	Blair Athol	Yes																		
Sturt District Cricket Club	Clarence Gardens	Yes																		
Returned Service League	Adelaide Sub Branch, Magill Sub Branch, Mitcham Sub Branch, Norwood Sub Branch, Payneham Sub Branch, Prospect Sub Branch, St Morris Sub Branch, Unley Sub Branch, Walkerville Sub Branch														Yes					
Lions Clubs Australia	Adelaide City Lions Club, Adelaide Leo Club, East Torrens Lions Club, Mitcham Lions Club, Norwood Lions Club, Prospect – Blair Athol Lions Club, Unley Lions Club														Yes					

Other Service Organisations	Numerous Locations									Yes				
Library	State Library, Unley Library, Campbelltown Library, Walkerville Library, Goodwood Library,									Yes				
Library	Norwood Payneham and St Peters Library (Norwood, St Peters, Felixstow)									Yes				
Library	Fullarton Park Centre, Darling House Library,									Yes				
Community Centres	Goodwood Community Centre, Enfield Community House, Payneham Community Centre, Campbelltown Community Club									Yes				
Numerous Hobby and Arts and Crafts Society's and Associations										Yes				
YMCA	Walkerville						Yes			Yes				

The following diagram Figure 12 shows the major sporting facilities in the Adelaide metropolitan area as shown in the Plan for Greater Adelaide Map D21. It shows the locations of the major indoor sports facilities of the Adelaide Superdome, Distinctive Homes Dome, the State Aquatic Centre and ETSA Park Netball Stadium. It also depicts those locations for the major outdoor sport facilities including the Distinct Homes Hockey Arena, AAMI Stadium, AM Ramsay Regatta Couse, Adelaide Shores, Adelaide Oval, Memorial Drive, Santos Stadium, Hindmarsh Stadium, and Eagle Mountain Bike Park. Other venues shown include the Adelaide Entertainment Centre, Adelaide Convention Centre and Victoria Park which is currently undergoing a significant revitalisation. The map also shows major sport hubs and future sport hubs. There are no major indoor or outdoor sporting facilities in the eastern part of the city but this is probably due to the lack of sufficient open space to develop the facilities required. Many of the private schools have utilised their grounds well to provide for this lack of publicly accessible major sports facilities for the use of the primary and secondary school segments of the resident population.

Major sporting facilities

Map D21

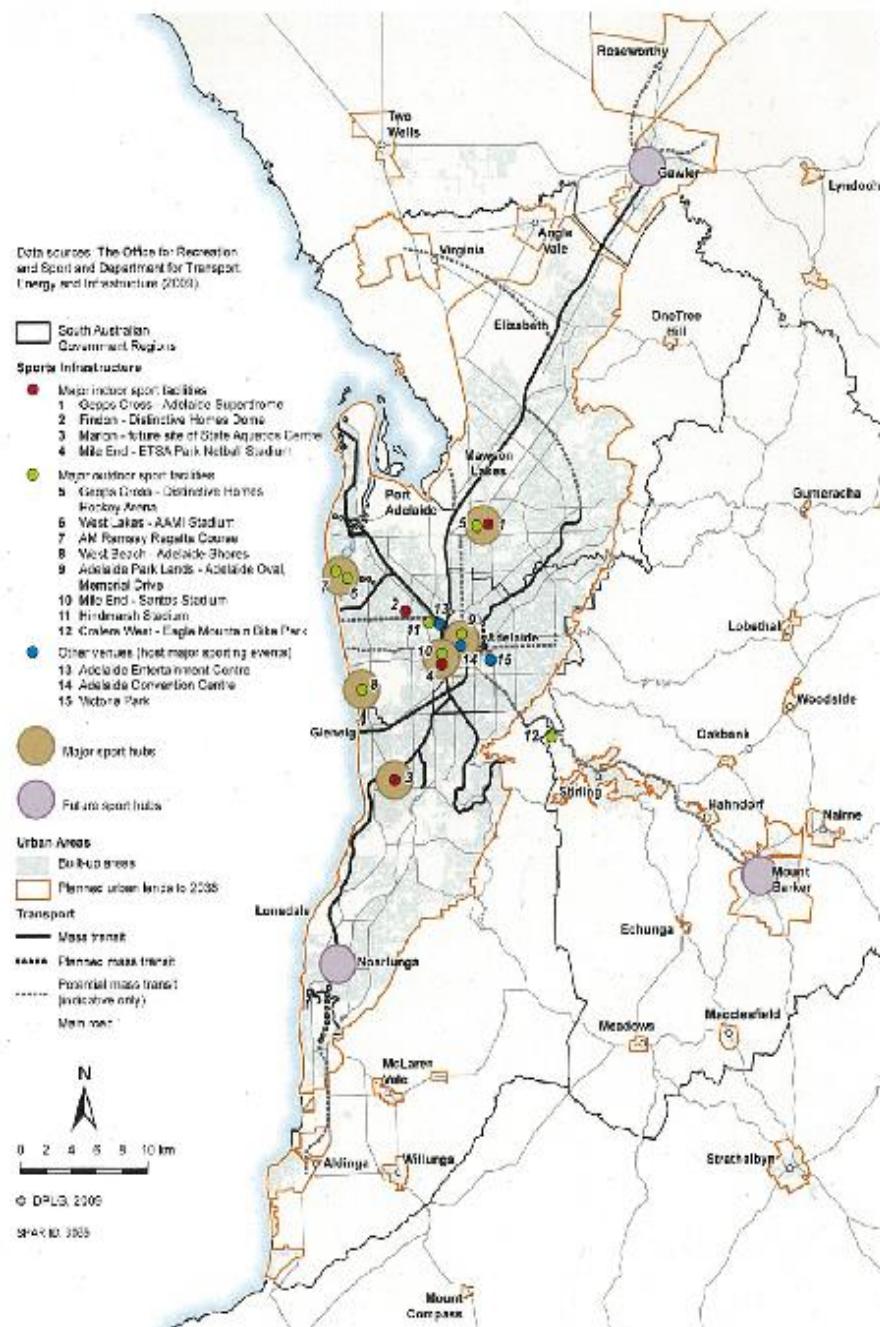


Figure 12 – Map 21 from the Plan for Greater Adelaide.

Figure 13 – Dog Parks around Adelaide provided by other Councils

<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Name of Park</i>	<i>Location of Park</i>	<i>Hours for Off Lead</i>	<i>Specialised Facilities</i>
Adelaide City	Kandarilla	Main North Rd, Prospect Rd, Fitzroy Tce		
Adelaide City	Kangattilla	Main North Rd, Le Fevre Tce and Barton Tce		
Adelaide City	Minno Wirra	Goodwood Rd, Sir Lewis Cowan Drive, South Tce		
Adelaide City	Ngampa Yerta	Medindie Rd, Le Fevre Tce, Main North Rd and Robe Tce	All hours	Yes
Adelaide City	Tambawodli	Glover and Sir Donald Bradman Drv		
Adelaide City	Tulya Wodli	North of Port Rd		
Adelaide	Bakkabakkandi/Victoria Park	East Tce Adelaide		
Bolivar	Bolivar Road Reserve	Burton Rd		
Broadview	Broadview Oval	26 Collingrove Ave		
Clarence Park	Page Park	Cnr Cross Rd and East Ave	5pm to 10am	No
College Park	Twelftree Reserve	Cnr Richmond St and Torrens St		
Collinswood	Pash Reserve	31-33 Derlanger Ave	5 to 8am, 5 to 9pm	No
Crafers	Wright Road Dog Park	Wright Rd		Yes
Ethelton	John Hart Reserve	Hart St and Swan St		
Felixstow	Felixstow Reserve	Langman Gr		
Felixstow	Drage Reserve	Riverside Dr		
Firle	Adey Reserve	Scott St		
Flinders Park	Teddar Reserve	Findon Rd		Yes
Forestville	Forestville Reserve	Ethel St	5pm to 10am	No
Fullarton	Fullarton Park	Cnr Fisher and Fullarton Rd	5pm to 10am	No
Glengowrie	Hazelmere Road Reserve	Cnr Hazelmere and Oaklands Rd		
Glenside	Dog Park Vacant Block	Conyngham St		Fenced
Goodwood	Soutar Park	Albert St	5pm to 10am	No
Goodwood	North Unley Play Park	Young St	5pm to 10am	No
Golden Grove	Pet Park	Bicentennial Dr		Yes

Holden Hill	Fully Fenced Dog Runs	Gentilly St		Yes
Holden Hill	Bentley Reserve Dog Playground	Bentley Res		Yes
Kensington	Borthwick Park	Thornton St	6 to 8pm	No
Largs Bay	Largs Reserve	Woolnough Rd		
Largs Bay	Almond Tree Flat Reserve	Centre St		
Largs North	Largs North Reserves	Victoria Rd		
Marden	Buik Crescent Reserve	Marden		
Mawson Lakes	Dry Creek Linear Park	Park Way		
Millswood	The Orphanage	Mitchell St		
Millswood	Goodwood Oval	Curzon Ave	All hours	No
Myrtle Bank	Ridge Park	Barr Smith Ave	All hours	No
Myrtle Bank	Fraser Reserve	Riverdale Rd	5pm to 10am	No
Nailsworth	Prospect Gardens Narnu Wirra Reserve	West Tce		
Norwood	Hutchinson Park	Cnr Bond St and Free St	6pm to 8 am	No
Norwood	Richards Park	Cnr Osmond Tce and Magill Rd	8pm to 9am 6pm to 9am	No
Oaklands Park	Hazelmere Reserve	Oaklands Rd		
Panorama	CC Hood Reserve	Eliza Pl		Yes
Paradise	Gurners Reserve	Hamish Gr		
Para Hills West	The Paddocks	Maxwell Rd		
Para Vista	Golding Oval	Cnr Redhill Rd and Kalina Ave		
Parafield Gardens	Baltimore Reserve	Oleander Dr		
Parkside	Howard Florey Reserve	Campbell Rd	5 to 10am	No
Playford	Stebonhealth Park	Davoren Rd		
Playford	Blakes Crossing (under construction)	Cnr Main North Rd and Purdie		Yes
Pooraka	Unity Park	South Tce		
Prospect	Cane Oval	104-120 Churchill Rd		
Prospect	Irish Harp Reserve	350 Regency Rd		
Prospect	Memorial Gardens	1 Menzies Crs		

Prospect	Percy Street Reserve	65 Percy St		
Prospect	Prospect Estate	286 Prospect Rd		
Prospect	St Helens Park	39 Prospect Rd		
Renown Park	Sam Johnson Reserve	Bolingbroke Ave		Yes
Ridgehaven	Tail Trails	Ashley Ave		Yes
Salisbury Heights	Canterbury Reserve	Canterbury Drv		
Salisbury North	Happy Home Reserve	Cnr Waterloo Corner Rd and Davis Rd		
Salisbury Park	Jenkins Reserve	Saints Rd		
Stepney	Linde Reserve	Between Nelson St and Stepney St	All	No
St Morris	St Morris Reserve	Cnr Green St and 7th Ave	6pm to 8am	No
St Peters	Hannaford Reserve	Cnr Winchester St and Seventh Ave		Yes
St Peters	LG Perriam Memorial Oval	St Peters Park St Peters	All hours	No
St Peters	Otto Park	Cnr 2nd Ave and St Peters St		No
Thebarton	Tulya Wodli	Port Road		
Trinity Gardens	Koster Park	Ashbrook Ave		
Unley	Unley Oval	Trimmer Tce	All hours	No
Unley	McLeay Park	George St	5pm to 10am	No
Unley	Village Green	Oxford Tce	5pm to 10am	No
Unley Park	Heywood Park	Addiscombe Pl	5pm to 10am	No
Wayville	Wayville Reserve	Le Hunte St	5pm to 10am	No
West Lakes Shore	Jubilee Reserve	Bartley Tce		
Woodville	St Claire Park	Woodville Rd		

4.4 Play Space Analysis

4.4.1 Introduction

Children and families are important users of open space and have particular needs for opportunities to participate in active and passive recreation. The health benefits of increased physical activity has on children's health, wellbeing and social development are well documented. Playing outside is a vital part of childhood that helps children develop physical strength, coordination and balance. It can also provide opportunities for children to learn and develop the following skills:

- Social skills - when they play with other children they learn to communicate, share, collaborate and empathise with others;
- Imagination and creativity - outside play is often open-ended and children need to be creative about what and how games are played;
- Sense of self - as they master new skills and play with other children they improve their competence and confidence in their own physical and social abilities;
- Sense of connection - to place, to peers and to their local community and environment;
- Thinking and problem solving skills - as children assess risks and tackle new challenges they learn about having a go, persistence and perseverance and the success those attributes can bring; and
- Self-care skills - managing physical and social challenges helps children to learn about keeping themselves safe.

The City of Burnside has over thirty five different constructed play spaces and many more informal play spaces. As part of executing this study, there was also the opportunity to review the suitability of each of the formalised play spaces in the City for suitability for particular age groups. This information can be used to inform this strategy but also used to report back to Council on the following resolution and to assist with the next review of the City of Burnside Playground Strategy.

The Council Resolution made on the 26 June 2012, by the Council of the City of Burnside is that Administration:

C8760 Playgrounds

- "1. That consideration be given to introducing a classification for playgrounds, to identify which playgrounds are intended for use by what particular age groups;
2. If introduced, this information be included in documents and electronic media for public consumption and assistance;
3. If introduced, the Playground Strategy be updated and those parameters inform and be reflected in all Administration reports in relation to playgrounds;
4. If introduced, a draft policy that includes these parameters be brought to Council for consideration."*

4.4.2 Play Space Design

The existing City of Burnside Playground Strategy has play space facilities divided into three categories of play, with a category catering for a particular age group of children.

Toddlers (0-3 years)

Public play areas can cater for this age group with very simple settings for:

- Crawling and walking in well maintained grass;

- Running up and rolling down gentle slopes;
- Swinging in very low baby swings;
- Climbing up and down very low level changes;
- Play in a small sand pit; and
- Hiding between very slow shrubs.

Junior Children (3-6 years)

Public play areas should provide opportunities for young children to practise and hone skills in:

- Crawling;
- Running;
- Agility skills; and
- Skipping and ball play.

It should also provide settings for dramatic play where children can play in small groups with sand and water, and build cubbies.

Older Children (6 years plus)

Play spaces are likely to be used for activities such as:

- Fine tuning gymnastic skills, such as on agility items, turnover bars and chin up bars;
- Swinging in pairs; and
- Extending physical challenge, such as hanging from one hand only, jumping further and from higher levels and climbing on to roof and other high points.

Older children also need spaces for:

- Ball games including a grass area and hard court area; and
- Riding bicycles and skateboards.

Play Space Hierarchy

Following the City of Burnside Playground Strategy, community play spaces are classified in several categories, each designed to meet the criteria outlined in the Playground Strategy and that of the play value rating system appropriate to subject age groups.

Regional Play Spaces

Regional play spaces should be large well-developed play spaces with a diversity of play opportunities and play themes. They should feature support facilities including car parking, toilets, shelters, picnic settings, art elements, furniture, drinking fountains and barbeques. Located in central sites with pleasant surroundings preferably that exhibit a strong natural, social or cultural feature associated with the space. They should be considered as destination sites capable of several return visits. Well known features that reflect something of the unique nature of the City can make this level of play space attractive to large numbers of visitors.

Regional play spaces are likely to be visited by the community from across the city or adjacent local government areas as organised or planned trips. They are used by large groups and as part of planned day trips and provide neighbourhood and local play space function. Average visits range from two hours to all day in average duration. Vehicle visits are the most common mode of transport to the site. The Burnside Adventure Park at Kensington Gardens Reserve is a good example of a regional play space. Other common characteristics of regional play spaces are:

- Catchment zone approximately 10 kilometre radius;
- Groups of suburbs defined by major roads;
- Provide play equipment and amenities similar to neighbourhood play spaces but being of greater variety and distinctly appropriate to children in the 4-14 year age groups; and
- Consider the needs and entitlements of visitors with handicaps.

Neighbourhood Play Spaces

Neighbourhood play spaces traditionally feature extensive play opportunities with a number of play elements. Some lower level support facilities such as picnic settings, shelters, art elements and seating can also be expected. They may also include existing toilets and barbeques. Attractive surroundings are important and often determine the site's status as a neighbourhood level play space.

They should be designed to provide a high order of diverse play opportunities for each area that addresses not only physical play. Such sites are capable of return visits and provide variety within the overall play space hierarchy. Typically they are visited by people within the surrounding suburbs, which are within a four kilometre radius. Visits are between one to three hours in duration. A mix of vehicle, cycle visits and some pedestrian visits are the most common modes of transport to the site.

Other common characteristics of neighbourhood play spaces are:

- Catchment zone approximately 4 kilometre radius – dependant on population density;
- Provide equipment / amenities appropriate 15 per cent of the 5-12 year age group in the catchment zone;
- Provide items that meet the criteria of play value rating system appropriate to the age group;
- Amenity guide; shade, pave pathways, shaded seats, drinking water, grassed open space area, fencing, lighting etc; and
- Consider the needs and entitlements of visitors with disabilities.

Local Play Spaces

An area intended for local play, often equipment based, but also recognising the opportunities provided by landscaping and planting, with some support facilities such as seating and shelters. Some attractive surroundings and space for ball games are also available. These play spaces are visited by people who live nearby. Visits are made by foot and occur for less than half an hour. Used by the local community and older children to interact with others in formally. Sometimes others who visit nearby facilities will use these sites. Other common characteristics of local play spaces are:

- Catchment zone approximately 500-metre radius i.e. walking distance for young children;
- Provide play equipment/ park amenities appropriate for the 2-4 year age group in the play space catchment zone;
- Function guide; e.g. double seat junior swing, rockers, slide etc;
- Amenity guide; shade, pave pathways, shaded seats, drinking water, mounded grass, fencing, lighting etc; and
- Consider the needs and entitlements of visitors with handicaps.

The following table Figure 14 allocates a hierarchy level to each existing play space in the City of Burnside, giving consideration to the potential of the play space. This allocation can evolve over time, depending on community needs and available resources.

Figure 14 – Play Space Hierarchy

<i>Regional Play Space</i>	<i>Neighbourhood Play Space</i>	<i>Local Play Space</i>
Hazelwood Park x 2	Bell Yett Reserve	Albert Street Reserve
Kensington Gardens Reserve x 2	Glenunga Reserve	Bennett Reserve
Kensington Park Reserve	Langman Recreation Reserve	Branson Reserve
Tusmore Park	Mellor Reserve	Brock Reserve
	Penfold Park x 2	Chapel Street Reserve
		Constable Hyde Reserve
		Eastwood Community Centre
		Effie Ferguson Reserve
		Fergusson Square
		Gardiner Reserve
		Glyde Reserve
		Holmes Reserve
		Kingsley Avenue Reserve
		Knightsbridge Reserve
		Main Street Reserve
		Miller Reserve
		Pepper Street Reserve
		Tregenza Oval
		Ware Reserve
		Warland Reserve
		Warrego Crescent Reserve
		Webb Street Reserve
		Wood Park

4.4.3 Results of Age Category Analysis

After site visits to all formally constructed play spaces in the City, the suitability of each of the play spaces for particular age groups has been decided, recorded and entered into the Asset Management System for future reference and use.

The following table Figure 15 presents the City of Burnside Play Spaces, their locations, designed hierarchy and the age appropriate group or category.

Figure 15 – Table of Play space and Age group

No.	Name	Reserve	Suburb	Hierarchy	Appropriate Age Group
24	Glyde Reserve Play Space	Glyde Reserve	Beulah Park	Local	0-3yrs
30	Miller Reserve Play Space	Miller Reserve	Linden Park	Local	0-3yrs
13	Penfold Park West Play Space (junior)	Penfold Park	Magill	Neighbourhood	0-3yrs
5	Kensington Gardens Reserve Northern Play Space	Kensington Gardens Reserve	Kensington Gardens	Regional	0-6yrs
9	Glenunga Reserve Play Space	Glenunga Reserve	Glenunga	Neighbourhood	0-6yrs
11	Mellor Play Space	Mellor Reserve	Burnside	Neighbourhood	0-6yrs
26	Kingsley Avenue Reserve Play Space	Kingsley Avenue Reserve	Glenunga	Local	0-6yrs
20	Eastwood Community Centre Play Space	Eastwood Community Centre	Eastwood	Local	0-6yrs
27	Knightsbridge Reserve Play Space	Knightsbridge Reserve	Leabrook	Local	0-6yrs
36	Webb Street Reserve Play Space	Webb Street Reserve	Rose Park	Local	0-6yrs
4	Burnside Adventure Park	Kensington Gardens Reserve	Kensington Gardens	Regional	3+yrs
16	Branson Reserve Play Space	Branson Reserve	Wattle Park	Local	3-6yrs
18	Chapel Street Reserve Play Space	Chapel Street Reserve	Magill	Local	3-6yrs
19	Constable Hyde Reserve Play Space	Constable Hyde Reserve	Leabrook	Local	3-6yrs
22	Fergusson Square Play Space	Fergusson Square	Toorak Gardens	Local	3-6yrs
29	Main Street Reserve Play Space	Main Street Reserve	Eastwood	Local	3-6yrs

33	Ware Reserve Play Space	Ware Reserve	Glen Osmond	Local	3-6yrs
25	Holmes Reserve Play Space	Holmes Reserve	Rosslyn Park	Local	3-6yrs
2	Hazelwood Park (Swimming Centre – North)	Hazelwood Park	Hazelwood Park	Regional	3-6yrs
17	Brock Reserve Play Space	Brock Reserve	Beaumont	Local	3-6yrs
32	Tregenza Oval Play Space	Tregenza Oval	Linden Park	Local	3-6yrs
10	Langman Reserve Main Play Space	Langman Recreation Reserve	Burnside	Neighbourhood	6+yrs
21	Effie Ferguson Reserve Play Space	Effie Ferguson Reserve	Erindale	Local	6+yrs
12	Penfold Park East Play Space (senior)	Penfold Park	Magill	Neighbourhood	6-12yrs
3	Hazelwood Park (Swimming Centre – West)	Hazelwood Park	Hazelwood Park	Regional	6-12yrs
8	Bell Yett Reserve Play Space	Bell Yett Reserve	Wattle Park	Neighbourhood	6-12yrs
15	Bennett Reserve Play Space	Bennett Reserve	Magill	Local	6-12yrs
34	Warland Reserve Play Space	Warland Reserve	Burnside	Local	6-12yrs
1	Wombat Waterhole	Hazelwood Park	Hazelwood Park	Regional	All Ages
6	Kensington Park Reserve Play Space	Kensington Park Reserve	Kensington Park	Regional	All Ages
7	Tusmore Park Play Space	Tusmore Park	Tusmore	Regional	All Ages
28	Langman Reserve Minor Play Space	Langman Recreation Reserve	Burnside	Local	All Ages
31	Pepper Street Reserve Play Space	Pepper Street Reserve	Magill	Local	All Ages
14	Albert Street Reserve Play Space	Albert Street Reserve	Rose Park	Local	All Ages
23	Gardiner Reserve Play Space	Gardiner Reserve	Wattle Park	Local	All Ages
35	Warrego Crescent Reserve Play Space	Warrego Crescent Reserve	Linden Park	Local	All Ages
37	Wood Park Play Space	Wood Park	Hazelwood Park	Local	All Ages

4.5 Activities with Dogs

Parks designed for dogs to exercise and play off-leash in a controlled environment under the supervision of their owners have emerged in the last decade or so as popular places for pet owners living in suburban and urban areas to exercise their dogs. Providing a safe environment for both dog and people can be a great challenge which can be fulfilled by a well-designed and located dog park. It is well known that dogs require an opportunity to exercise in order to alleviate their potential boredom which can be manifested as destructive behaviour.

Play and exercise are not only important for the dog's physical needs, but can also help to cement the human-dog bond. These Parks are also excellent places for the community to meet and socialise with neighbours. Residents who do not own a dog could also benefit because well exercised dogs are less likely to bark.

Dog parks should be a place where dogs can increase or maintain a dog's social skills and a place where a dog can spend time with other dogs. They shouldn't be a total substitute for exercise and walking and uncontrolled an aggressive dog can severely injure or harm the other dogs or people at a dog park and a sick dog could spread diseases. Thus there are many positives and many negatives associated with dog parks, but generally a well-designed park can address many of the issues.

In an urban environment, there is a real need for a safe place where dog-owners can take their dog to run freely, play, and interact with other dogs. A dog park can be the solution; however, there must be proper supervision, enforced policies and rules, consideration to the design, attention to the environment, dog health and behaviour concerns, and a comprehensive plan on how to properly maintain the park. The attractiveness of a dog park is irrelevant if it is not functional.

Questions that should be addressed when designing a successful dog park include:

- Signage: Are rules posted? Are the rules easy to read and understandable? Do the rules seem to be followed? Do the rules appear to be enforced and how? Location of signs. Legibility of signs.
- Fencing: What type? How high? Configuration? Size of area that is fenced? Is there a separation between large and small dogs? What kinds of gates are used?
- Seating: Does the park provide adequate seating? What kind? Is there enough?
- Surfaces: What types of surfaces do the dogs run on? Are the surfaces durable?
- Paths: Are there paths through the dog park? How are they constructed? Are they effective?
- Parking: Is there parking available? Is it easy to park? Are there enough spaces? Is there handicap parking?
- Lighting: Is there night lighting and is it energy efficient? What type? Location?
- Structures: Are there buildings to protect users from the elements? What type? How many?
- Plant material: Is the park landscaped? Are there trees that provide shade? What kinds of plants are used? Are the plant species native? What is the condition of the plant material? Are any of the plants poisonous to dogs?
- Dog activities: Is there equipment provided such as jumps, tunnels or A-frames? Are there interesting areas for the dog to explore? Are there toys for the dogs to play with?

- Water: Is there a water fountain for both dogs and humans? Do the water fountains appear sanitary? Is there an area where the dogs can swim? Is there a place for dogs to shower off?
- Food: Is there a place to purchase food for both dogs and humans? Types of food offered?
- Waste disposal: Are there trash cans? Are there enough? Are they being used? Are they being maintained? Does the park provide bags for clean up?
- Toilets: Are there toilets provided? What kind?
- Maintenance: What is the overall condition of the park? Is it maintained? How will the maintenance need to change if the park is a conversion?
- Vegetation: what species may present or planned to be used that may be harmful or toxic to dogs.

4.5.1 City of Burnside's Dog Friendly Areas

The City of Burnside has one formal dog park currently at Conyngham Street.

Off Lead Areas

All Councils parks and reserves are off lead areas but dogs must be exercised under effective control as per the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995*. It is required that dogs will respond to the owner's commands, be in close proximity to the owner and the owner being able to see the dog at all times. Council has one designated off lead temporary dog park on Conyngham Street, Glenside.

On Lead Areas

Dogs must be on lead in all public places other than a park or reserve including the median strip area of Alexandra Ave, Rose Park.

All dogs must be on a strong lead no longer than 2 metres within 20 metres of:

- a public convenience;
- children's playground or play equipment;
- sporting areas when organised sporting activities are in progress; and
- nominated zones as declared by Council.

4.5.2 Possible Locations to Consider for Dog Parks in City of Burnside

In order to start to determine the best location for dog parks in the Council area reviewing where there are high numbers of dogs and where people currently walk dogs is sound background information to begin to short list potential sites to consider for retrofitting for dog park use.

City of Burnside Suburb	Total Amount of Registered Dogs	City of Burnside Suburb	Total Amount of Registered Dogs
Beaumont	355	Tusmore	170
Toorak Gardens	318	Rosslyn Park	161
Burnside	304	Stonyfell	159
Hazelwood Park	246	Beulah Park	158
Glen Osmond	244	Rose Park	157
Glenunga	235	Erindale	149
Magill	232	Glenside	144
Kensington Park	232	Mount Osmond	88
Kensington Gardens	231	Frewville	82
Wattle park	199	Eastwood	63
St Georges	190	Aulдана	56
Dulwich	190	Skye	40
Linden Park	171	Waterfall Gully	24
Leabrook	171		

Parks most often used for Dog Walking according to the Activity Survey

Kensington Park	21	Hubbe Court	3
Hazelwood Park	17	Langman Reserve	3
Kensington Gardens	17	Brock Reserve	2
Burnside Swimming Centre	8	Dashwood Gully Reserve	2
Michael Perry Botanic Reserve	8	Mt Osmond	2
Beaumont Common	7	Penfold Park	2
Conyngham St Dog Park	7	Webb Street	2
Glenunga Reserve	7	Blue Gum Reserve	1
Newland Park	7	Effie Ferguson Reserve	1
Tusmore Park	7	Ferguson Conservation Park	1
Local Streets	7	Glenside Detention Basin	1
Victoria Park	7	Kingsley Ave Reserve	1
Wattle Park	6	Wheal Watkins Mine	1
Bell Yett Reserve	4	Willowbridge Reserve	1
Waterfall Gully	4		

Parks in Suburbs of High Dog Ownership

Beaumont	91	Beaumont Common	Hazelwood Park	66	<i>Lancelot Reserve</i>	Magill	20	<i>Holmes Reserve</i>
	95	<i>Short Crescent</i>		46	Philips Reserve		19	Kensington Gardens Reserve
	96	<i>Brock Reserve</i>					41	<i>Bell Yett Reserve</i>
	93	<i>Davenport Olive Reserve</i>	Glen Osmond	93	<i>Davenport Olive Reserve</i>		40	<i>Effie Ferguson Reserve</i>
	81	Seaforth Avenue		105	JB Ware Reserve		33	Gardiner Reserve
	80	Wood Park		104	Woodley Wine Reserve		5	Briant Reserve
				102	Gilles Road Reserve		4	Chapel Street Reserve
Toorak Gardens	76	<i>Symons and Symons Reserve</i>		95	<i>Short Crescent</i>		8	Bennett Reserve
				96	<i>Brock Reserve</i>		9	Pepper Reserve
Burnside	68	Warland Reserve					13	Henry Martin Reserve
	67	Russell Avenue Memorial Gardens	Glenunga	87	Glenunga Reserve			
	66	<i>Lancelot Reserve</i>		88	Kingsley Reserve	Kensington Park	2	<i>John F Kennedy Memorial Reserve</i>
	71	Alan E Cousins Reserve					7	Bradman Reserve
	82	Waterfall Tce Reserve					12	McKenna Reserve
	45	Knightsbridge Reserve						
	46	Philips Reserve						
	95	<i>Short Crescent</i>				Kensington Gardens	19	<i>Kensington Gardens Reserve</i>
	93	<i>Davenport Olive Reserve</i>					5	Briant Reserve
							20	<i>Holmes Reserve</i>
							40	<i>Bell Yett Reserve</i>
							41	<i>Effie Ferguson Reserve</i>

5 Community and Stakeholder Consultation

5.1 Consultation Process

A comprehensive consultation process was established to help provide both ‘consult’, ‘involve’ and ‘collaborate’ levels of consultation with residents, key users, relevant Council staff and other key stakeholders as appropriate. Consultation was designed to ensure that wide cross section of people interested parties were given an opportunity to provide comments for consideration. Previous relevant consultation and meeting minutes with key users or interested parties were also used to formulate the strategy actions.

Part A of the Strategy has a section which provides a summary of the consultation that was undertaken to collect the information used to assist identification of the challenges, issues and then to develop the recommendations.

5.2 Results of Consultation

5.2.1 Key User and Knowledge Groups

Based on discussions and questionnaire responses clubs and associations using the City of Burnside facilities are reasonably satisfied with the facility standards and the relationship between the club or association and the Council. Some very positive feedback was received on the questionnaire response forms and where there were asset issues identified many of them were being attended to this financial year or had funds allocated in next financial year. One sporting club was in the process of relocating out of the City of Burnside to school facilities in a neighbouring Council area due to the unsuitability of their current facilities and a new home for hockey has not been able to be found in the City of Burnside. Examples of feedback are provided in Attachment 8 and summarised in Figure 23.

Several clubs and associations made reference to the lack of ‘visible’ support provided by the Council ie marketing of their club/association or activity on the council website or notice boards and suggested this to be a useful forward action for Council to take. It is interesting to note that the key users have also identified that the activities occur within Burnside but the Council does very little to let the ratepayers know of their existence and support the clubs and associations through advocacy. This trend is also seen in the results of the Sport and Recreation Activity Survey and the Annual Community Survey undertaken by Council. A wide reaching action that may be taken from these comments is that Council needs to place some priority on actively promoting its clubs and associations using tools such as its website and notice boards as applicable and practical.

As part of the Club and Association Questionnaire the key users were asked to rate key issue or challenge statements and give them a priority rating of high, medium, low or not applicable as they relate to their situation. The following table Figure 16 presents a summary of this result.

Figure 16 – Issues or Challenges for Clubs and Associations

<i>Key Issue or Challenge-High Priority</i>	<i>Key Issue or Challenge-Medium Priority</i>	<i>Key Issue or Challenge-Low Priority</i>
Recruiting new members	Equipment needs improving	Developing links with schools
Maintaining/recruiting/retaining volunteers	Financial sustainability of the club	Dealing with bureaucracy generally
Encouraging juniors	Facilities need improving	Increased transport costs
Retaining members	Maintaining/recruiting/retaining coaches	Relocation issues
Developing links with schools	Dealing with bureaucracy generally	Increased staff costs
Accessing funds and/or sponsorship	Access to the right quality of facilities	Accessing funds and/or sponsorship
Access to the right quality of facilities	Recruiting new members	Increased facilities costs
Generating sufficient income	Generating sufficient income	Need new facilities
Increased facilities costs	Increased facilities costs	Increased cost of training coaches
Financial sustainability of the club	Lack of coaches to meet member demand	Retaining members

The results indicate that the main key issues or challenges as determined by the City of Burnside Clubs and Associations are likely to be one or more of the following: Recruiting new members, maintaining, recruiting and retaining volunteers, encouraging juniors, retaining members and developing links with schools.

Considering the demographics of the City of Burnside with the high number of older residents, and a very small amount of population growth, it is not really surprising these were the highest priority issues faced by the key users. It also shows the key users are actively aware of the need to recruit volunteers and keep them and encourage juniors to create sustainability in their clubs and associations and by form partnerships through the schools the need can be enhanced. Advocating the partnerships between key users and schools is another useful area that Council can provide its resources and support to help its clubs and associations.

5.2.2 The Burnside Residents – Activity Survey

The result of the survey are contained in the “Sport and Recreation Needs in the City of Burnside” consultant report, as included as Attachment 9. This explores general trends in existing sport and recreation behaviour as well as those specific to the boundaries of the City of Burnside. It also reports on possible opportunities and perceived future trends that could be considered within the City of Burnside.

The following section in this document provides a summary of the key findings of the survey and then explores in more detail the aspects of activities undertaken in the City of Burnside and outside of the City, locations of activities and the perceived most important directions for the City of Burnside to invest in for the future of sport and recreation in the City.

Summary of Key Findings

Current Trends in Sport and Recreation Behaviours

- The report explores the current sport and recreation behaviours of the City of Burnside community on a city wide scale. Existing behaviours are used here as a proxy of sports and recreation needs that if being met elsewhere, may be better addressed by the City of Burnside.
- All City of Burnside community segments spanning primary school, secondary school and adults engaged in at least one sport and recreation activity within the Adelaide metropolitan area.
- When activity types were collapsed into broad categories, all or almost all for primary and secondary school students engaged in at least one intense physical activity. The figure drops significantly with the adult sample to 56 per cent suggesting there is a decreased need for intense activity options within this segment. Conversely the take up and need for social activities increases with age group from 7 per cent in primary to 14 per cent in secondary to 29 per cent among adults.
- The need for gentle physical activity and passive/inactive options however remains consistently common, reading computer related activity and walking for pleasure. These activities can hence be considered a primary focus in developing and maintaining service and facilities to address these needs.
- Activities common among both primary and secondary students also included swimming and riding a bike.
- Activities catering to specific segments included playing in the park/play space for primary, skateboarding/scootering, walking the dog for secondary and gardening for adults.
- These results reveal a strong ongoing need for a wide range of intense physical activity options for the primary and secondary school segment, not so much targeting adults. Primary needs secure swimming and bike riding as a core focus. The need for gentle physical and passive activity options is universal and in this case attention should be given to reading, computer related activity and walking for pleasure. There is also a reasonable need to continue to cater to the community group/volunteering needs within the adult segment.

Current Trends for Participation

In the majority of cases across all three segments, the proportion engaging in each activity was near equal to the proportion engaging in the activities in the City of Burnside. It can be assumed in these instances that all participation in that activity therefore is carried out in the City of Burnside area and hence trends can be interchanged with the trends of take up in the City. That said there are some exceptions where considerable proportions in participation are outside the City of Burnside.

Losses and Leakage of Activity

- Of the most common trending activity, the most significant loss from the City of Burnside was observed for swimming with 20 per cent of all swimming activity in the primary school segment being lost to outside the City of Burnside area. Losses for this activity were evident yet in smaller proportions among the secondary segment and adult segment.
- Other notable losses across the primary and secondary school segments were evident for basketball, netball, soccer, AFL football and golf.
- In targeting the adult sample the most significant losses in overall activity to outside the City were seen for aerobics/gym/weights and golf and community group/volunteering

Use of Key Places within the City of Burnside

- Hazelwood Park is used extensively and has a wide range of shared uses spanning playing in the park/play space, bike riding, walking for pleasure, tennis, running, aerobics/gym/weights.
- Burnside swimming centre also recorded high usage but is not surprising mostly contained to swimming, playing in the park/play space and aerobics/gym/weights.
- Kensington Gardens reserve and Kensington Park Reserve each have considerable use each being used for playing in the park/play space, walking for pleasure, walking the dog and soccer.

Activity by Time and Day

Time intervals for engaging in the most common sport and recreation activities within the City of Burnside were largely unstructured across all three segments with almost all activities occurring most commonly at not particular time. These activities included most passive, gentle recreation and active sports including basketball (at school) cricket and tennis.

- The primary and secondary school samples were more likely to engage in activities after school and into the evening, 2 pm onwards.
- While activity between 2 pm and 5 pm was statistically comparable between primary and secondary, undertaking activity between 5 pm and 10 pm was more prominent among the secondary school sample.
- Both evening time intervals tended to be used for gentle physical activity and organised sports and later in the evening, consistently for reading and computer related activity.
- The adult sample was more variable with respect to time with significantly more activity undertaken in the morning, particularly gentle physical activity or aerobics/gym/weights and less between 2 pm and 5 pm.
- 11 am to 2 pm was consistently quiet in terms of activity across all groups.
- The high degree of variability in time intervals used for almost all sport and recreation options suggests a significant need for flexibility in tailoring to the needs of all segments to optimise participation.
- As noted for time intervals, sport and recreation activity was significantly more structured for primary and secondary school students as opposed to adults, particular on weekends.
- Weekends appeared less popular for all activities as the age of the resident increased.
- The general pattern in activity undertaken also varied between segments with primary school children undertaking almost all the most popular activities on the weekend. The range of activities undertaken decreased among the secondary sample to primary gentle physical activity, running, riding swimming and tennis.
- Among the adult sample, more vigorous activity was reserved for earlier in the week, leaving the weekends for gardening, swimming and dog walking. Taking children to activities may well also be an important impact on the amount of leisure time adults have on the weekend.

Key Activity Results

Primary School Aged Residents:

- 100 per cent of respondents claimed to engage in at least one sport and recreation activity;
- Activities were wide ranging with at least 32 different activities being engaged in;
- 98 per cent of respondents carried out at least one activity in the City of Burnside;
- The percentage amount of activity undertaken Burnside as compared to elsewhere are generally quite consistent;
- This suggests that the most popular sports and recreation activities among primary students are addressed;
- Of note swimming had significantly fewer participating within the City of Burnside area (63 per cent vs. 83 per cent in the metro area) which is 205 loss to areas outside of the City of Burnside; and
- Other notable losses were in the sports of basketball, soccer and netball.

Secondary School Aged Residents

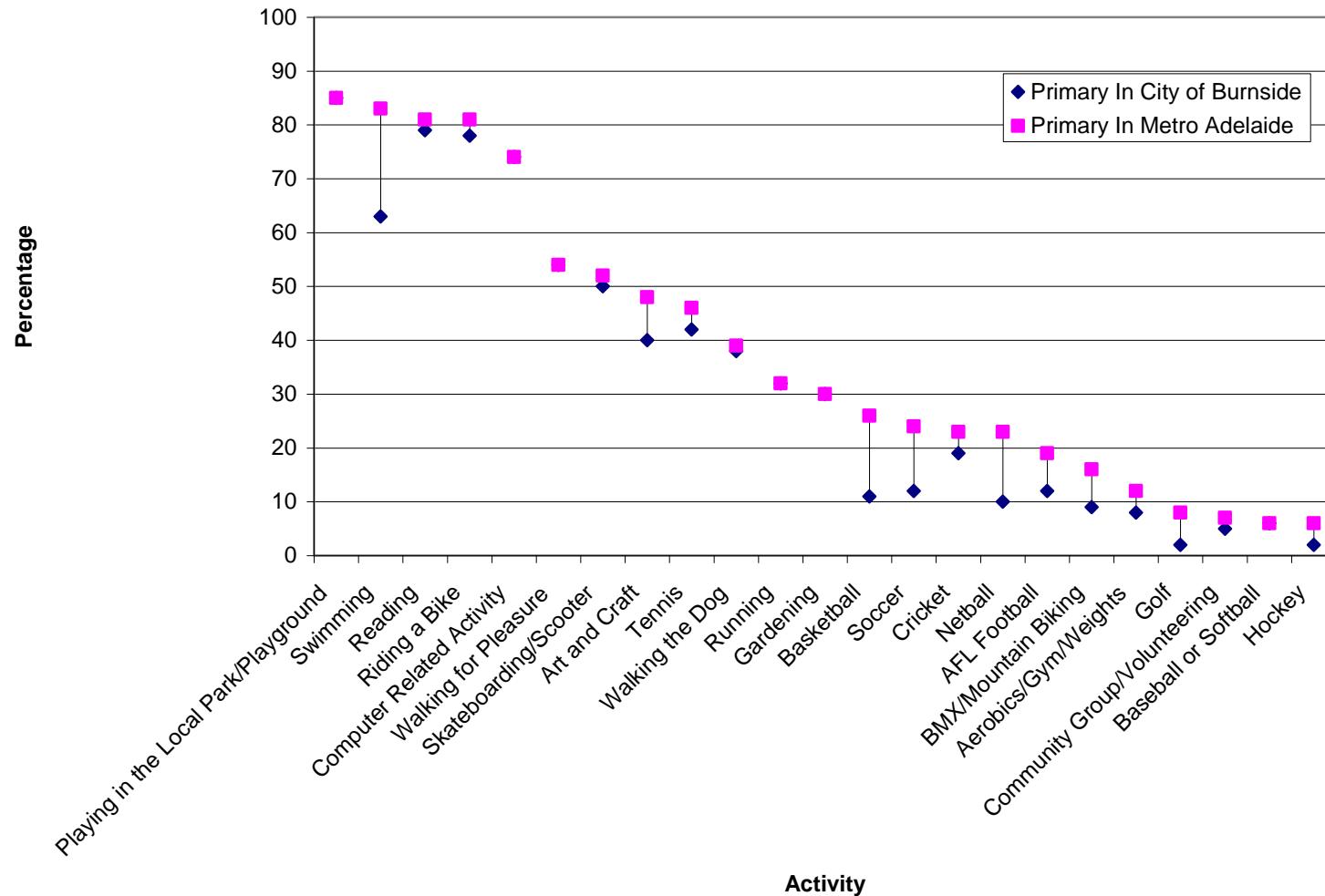
- 98 per cent of respondents carried out at least one activity in the City of Burnside;
- The percentage amount of activity undertaken Burnside as compared to elsewhere are generally quite consistent;
- This suggests that the most popular sports and recreation activities among secondary students are addressed;
- No notable discrepancy noted for swimming; and
- Two significant gaps identified were in the participation of aerobics/gym/weights and netball.

Adult Aged Residents

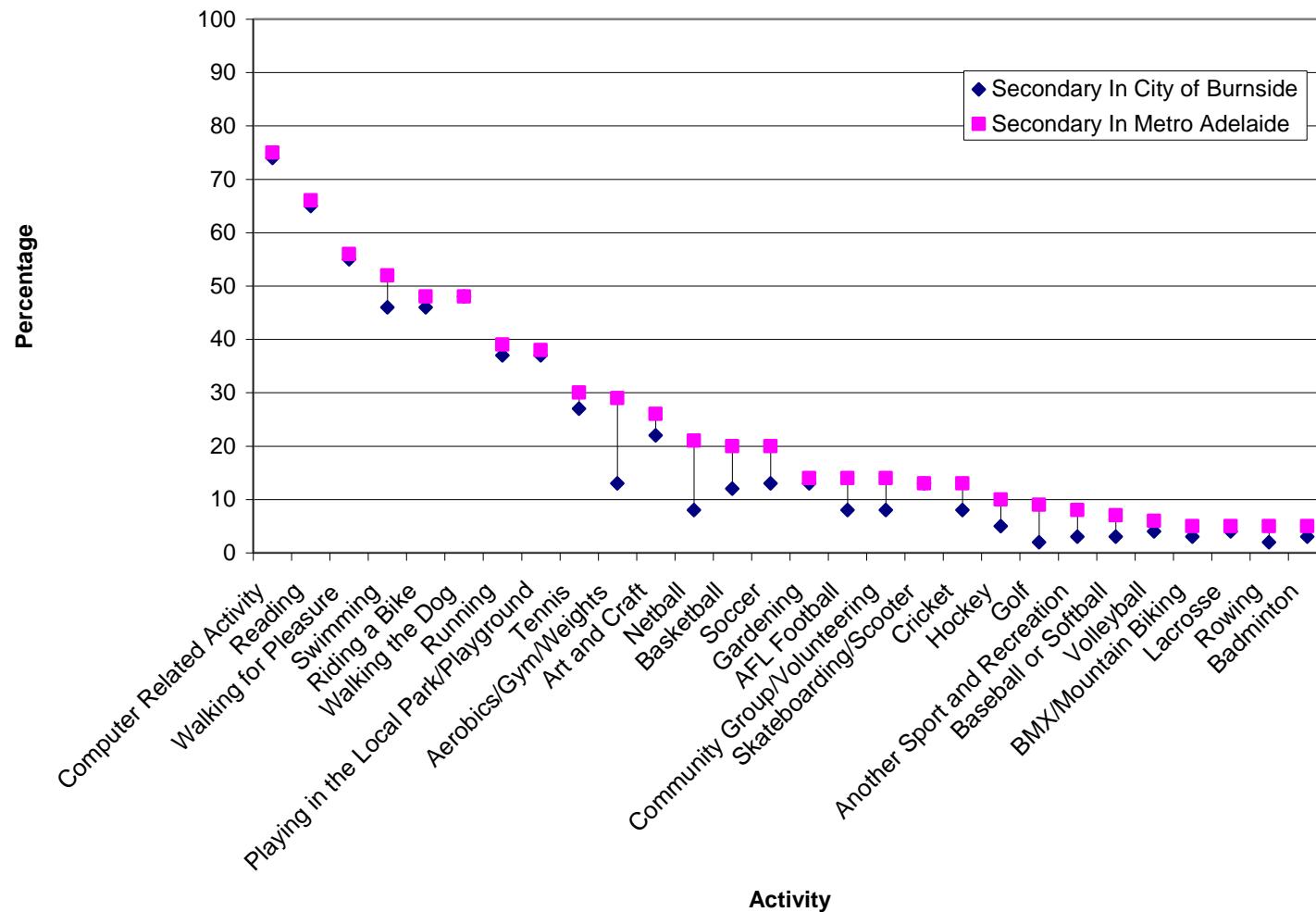
- 98 per cent of respondents carried out at least one activity in the City of Burnside;
- The percentage amount of activity undertaken Burnside as compared to elsewhere are generally quite consistent;
- This suggests that the most popular sports and recreation activities among adults are addressed;
- No notable discrepancy noted for swimming; and
- Three significant gaps were identified: community group/volunteering, aerobics/gym/weights and golf.

Figure 17 – Most Common Activities

Activities undertaken in Burnside vs all activities undertaken by Primary School Aged Residents



Activities undertaken in Burnside vs all activities undertaken by Secondary School Aged Residents



Activities undertaken in Burnside vs all Activities undertaken by Adult Burnside Residents

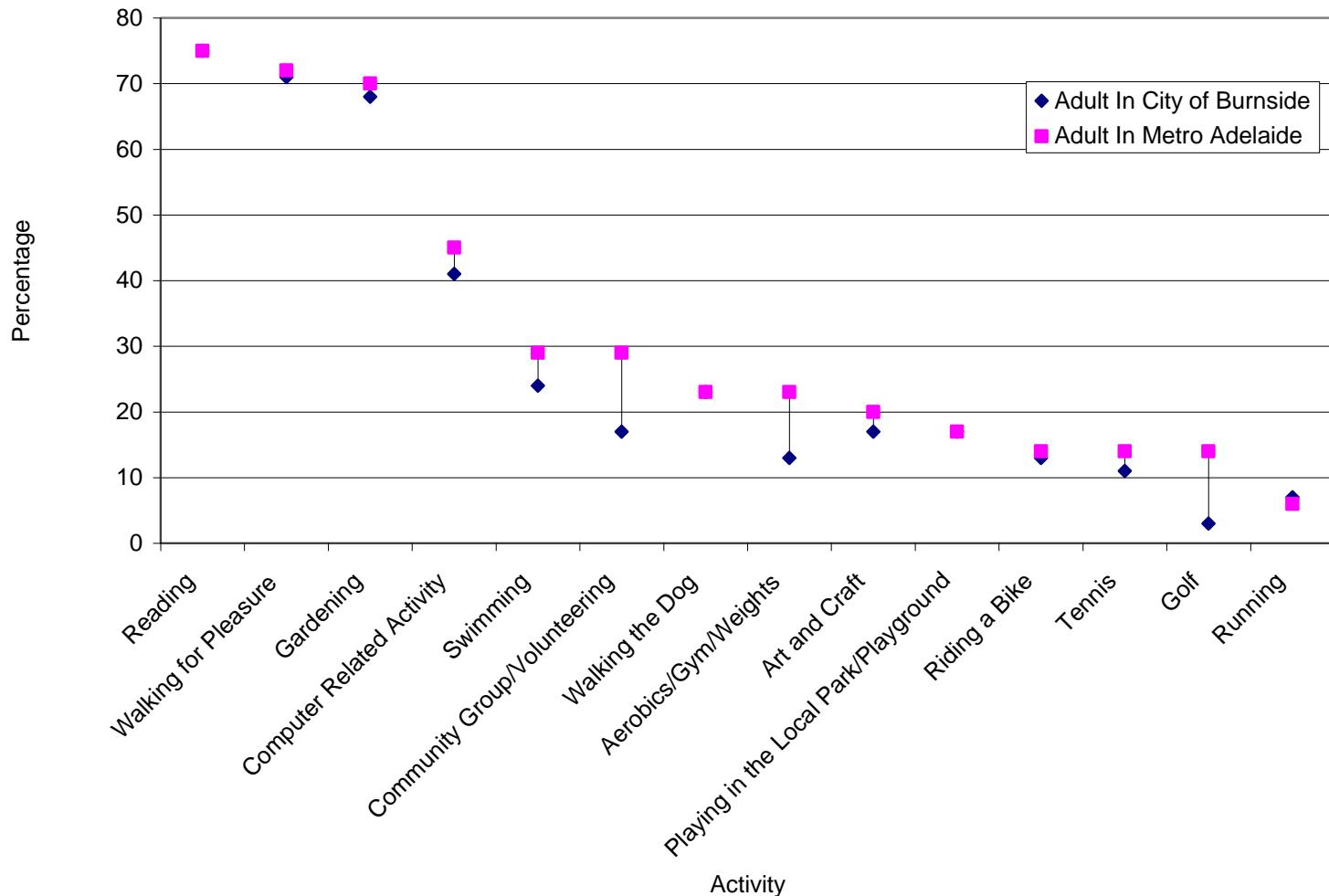


Figure 18 – Most Common Activities Summary

Most Common Activity	Primary			Secondary			Adult		
	per cent Activities undertaken	per cent Activities in Burnside	(+/- loss) per cent	per cent Activities undertaken	per cent Activities in Burnside	(+/- loss) per cent	per cent Activities undertaken	per cent Activities in Burnside	(+/- loss) per cent
Playing in the Park/Play space	85	85	0	38	37	1	17	17	0
Swimming	83	63	20	52	46	6	29	24	5
Reading	81	74	7	66	65	1	75	75	0
Computer Related Activity	74	74	0	75	74	1	45	41	4
Walking for Pleasure	54	54	0	56	55	1	72	72	0
Riding a Bike	81	78	3	48	46	2	14	13	1
Skateboarding/Scootering	52	50	2	13	13	0			
Walking the Dog	39	38	1	48	48	0	23	23	0
Gardening	30	30	0	14	14	1	70	68	2

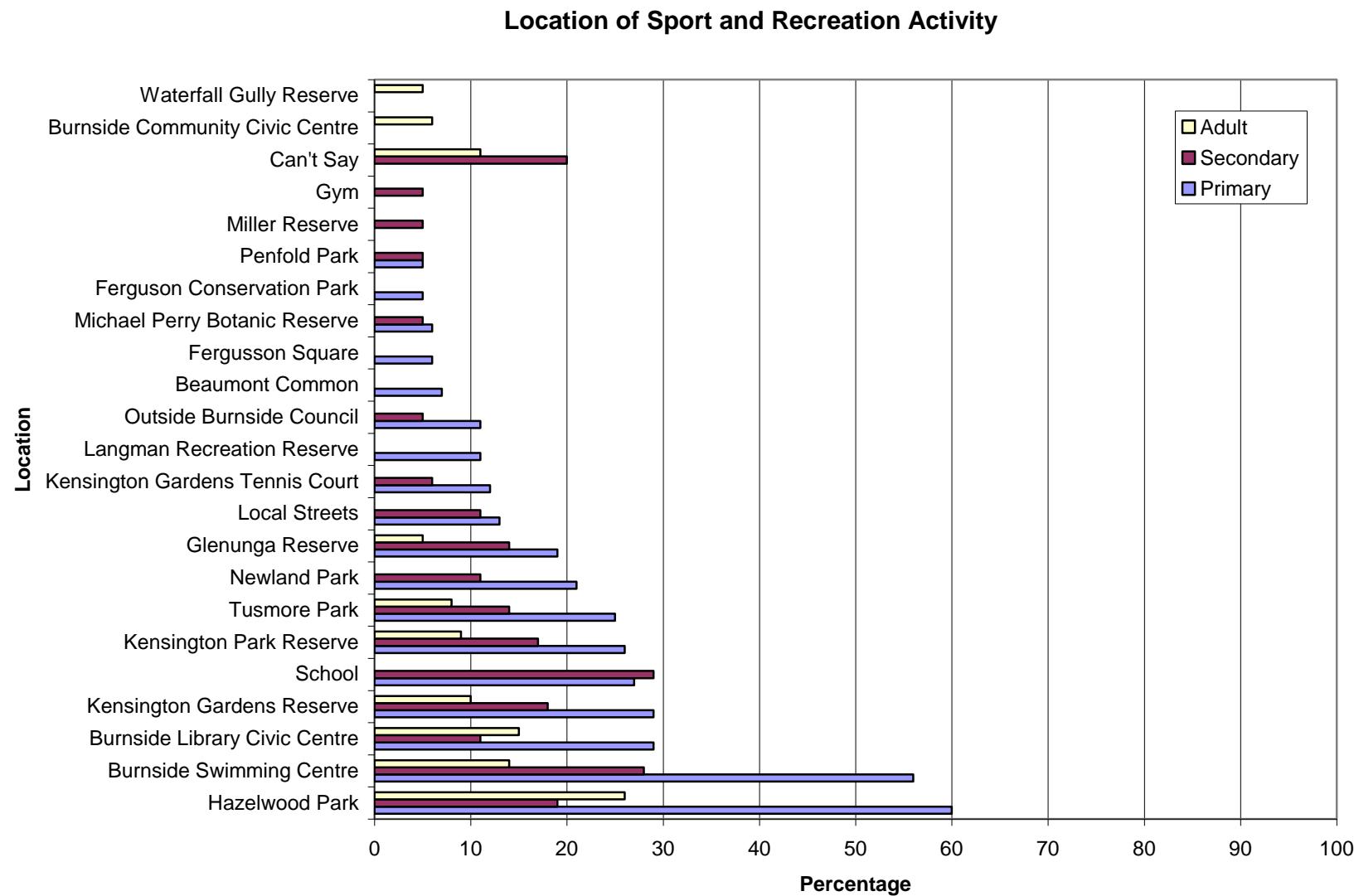
Figure 19 – Time of Day the Activities are Undertaken

<i>Time of Day</i>	<i>Primary Activity per cent</i>	<i>Secondary Activity per cent</i>	<i>Adult Activity per cent</i>	
No particular time	45	Playing in the Park, reading, riding bike, computers, walking, skateboarding/scootering, art and craft, dog walking, running, gardening, basketball, cricket	45 Computers, reading, walking, swimming, riding, dog walking, running, playing in the park, tennis	46 Reading, walking, gardening, computers, swimming, community/volunteering, walking the dog, art and craft
5-9 am	3		4 Aerobics/gym/weights	13 Walking, swimming, dog walking, aerobics/gym/weights
9-11 am	11	Tennis, soccer, cricket	7 tennis	18 Walking, gardening, swimming, community/volunteering, aerobics/gym/weights, art and craft
11-2 pm	5		6	7 Community/volunteering, art and craft
2 to 5 pm	31	Playing in the park, swimming, riding, walking, skateboarding/scootering, art and craft, tennis, dog walking, basketball, running, soccer, cricket, netball	28 Walking, swimming, riding bikes, dog walking, running, playing in the park, tennis, aerobics/gym/weight	13 Community/volunteering, art and craft
5 to 10 pm	22	Reading, computer related activity, arts and crafts, soccer, cricket, netball, basketball	29 Computers, reading, walking, dog walking, running, tennis, aerobics/gym/weights	20 Reading, walking, dog walking

Figure 20 – Day of the Week Activities are Undertaken

<i>Day of the Week</i>	<i>Primary Activity per cent</i>	<i>Secondary Activity per cent</i>	<i>Adult Activity per cent</i>
No particular day	44	Playing in the park, swimming, reading, computers, riding bikes, walking, skateboarding/scootering, art and craft, tennis, running, gardening, basketball, soccer, cricket	43 Computers, reading, walking, riding bikes, swimming, dog walking, running, playing in the park, tennis, aerobics/gym/weights
Everyday	14		52 Reading, walking, gardening, computers, swimming, community/volunteering, dog walking, aerobics/gym/weights, art and craft
Monday	3		18
Tuesday	4	Basketball	Reading, walking, computers, dog walking
Wednesday	5		Community/volunteers, aerobics/gym/weights
Thursday	4		Community/volunteering
Friday	4		Dog walking, aerobics/gym/weights
Saturday	30	Playing in the park, swimming, riding bikes, walking, skateboarding/scootering, art and craft, tennis, running, gardening, soccer, cricket, netball	Aerobics/gym/weights
Sunday	28	Playing in the park, swimming, riding bikes, walking, skateboarding/scootering, tennis, running, gardening, soccer, cricket	Aerobics/gym/weights
		23	Aerobics/gym/weights
		19	Gardening, dog walking
			Swimming, riding, running, playing in the park
			Walking, riding bikes, running, playing in the park, tennis
			15
			Gardening, swimming, dog walking

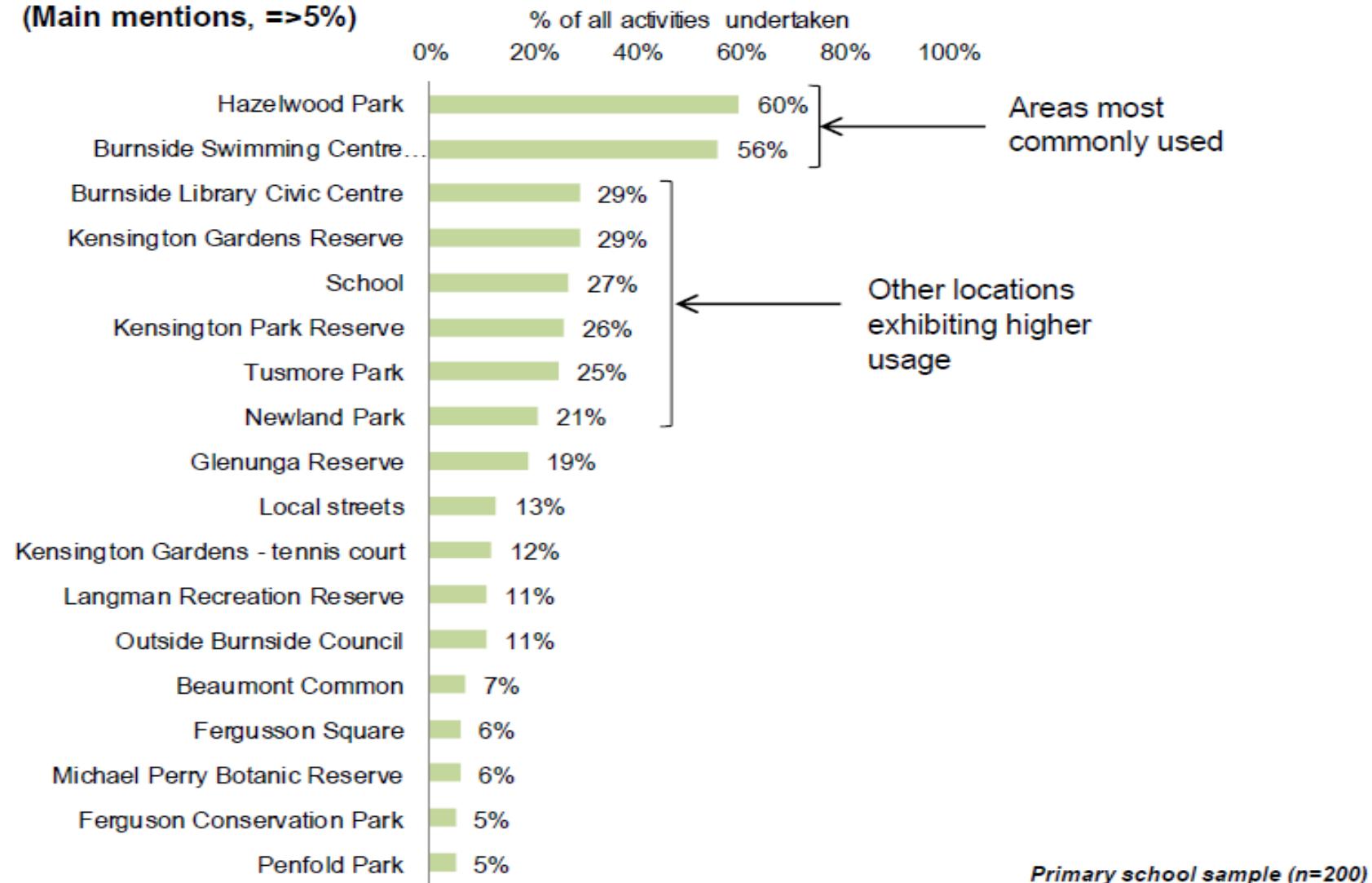
Figure 21 – Location of Activity

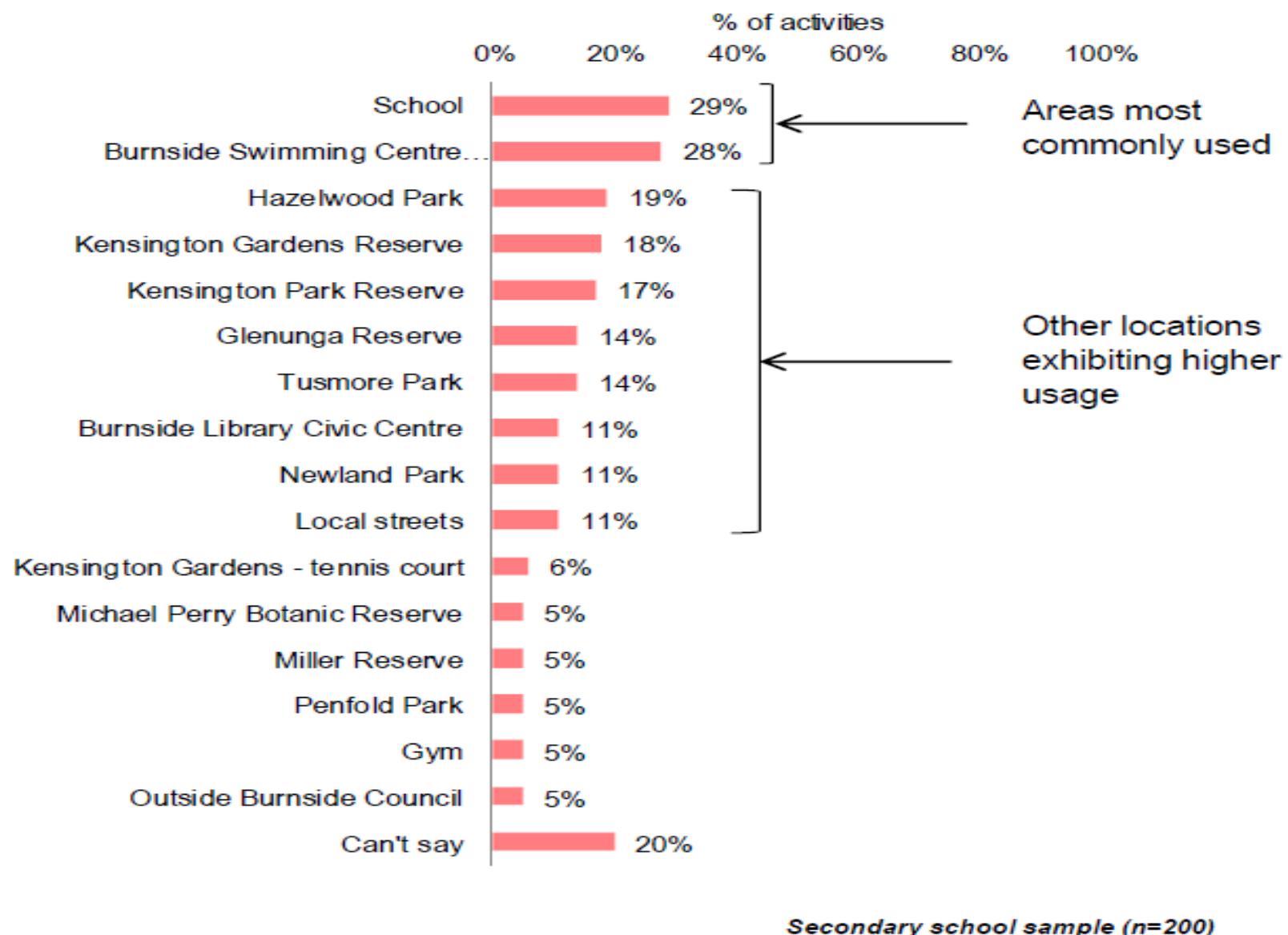


Location of sport & recreation activity undertaken

Across all activities, Multiple response

(Main mentions, =>5%)





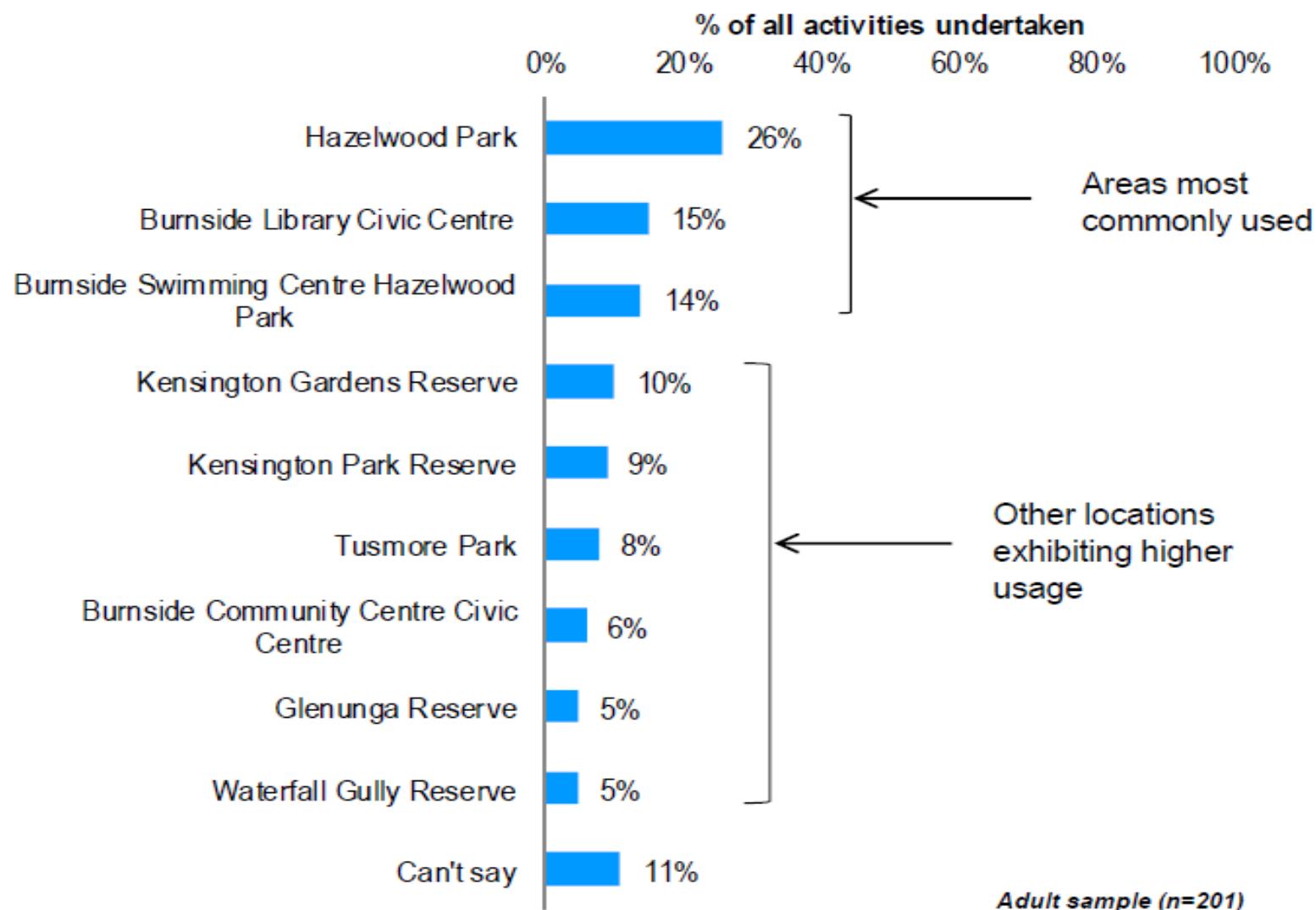
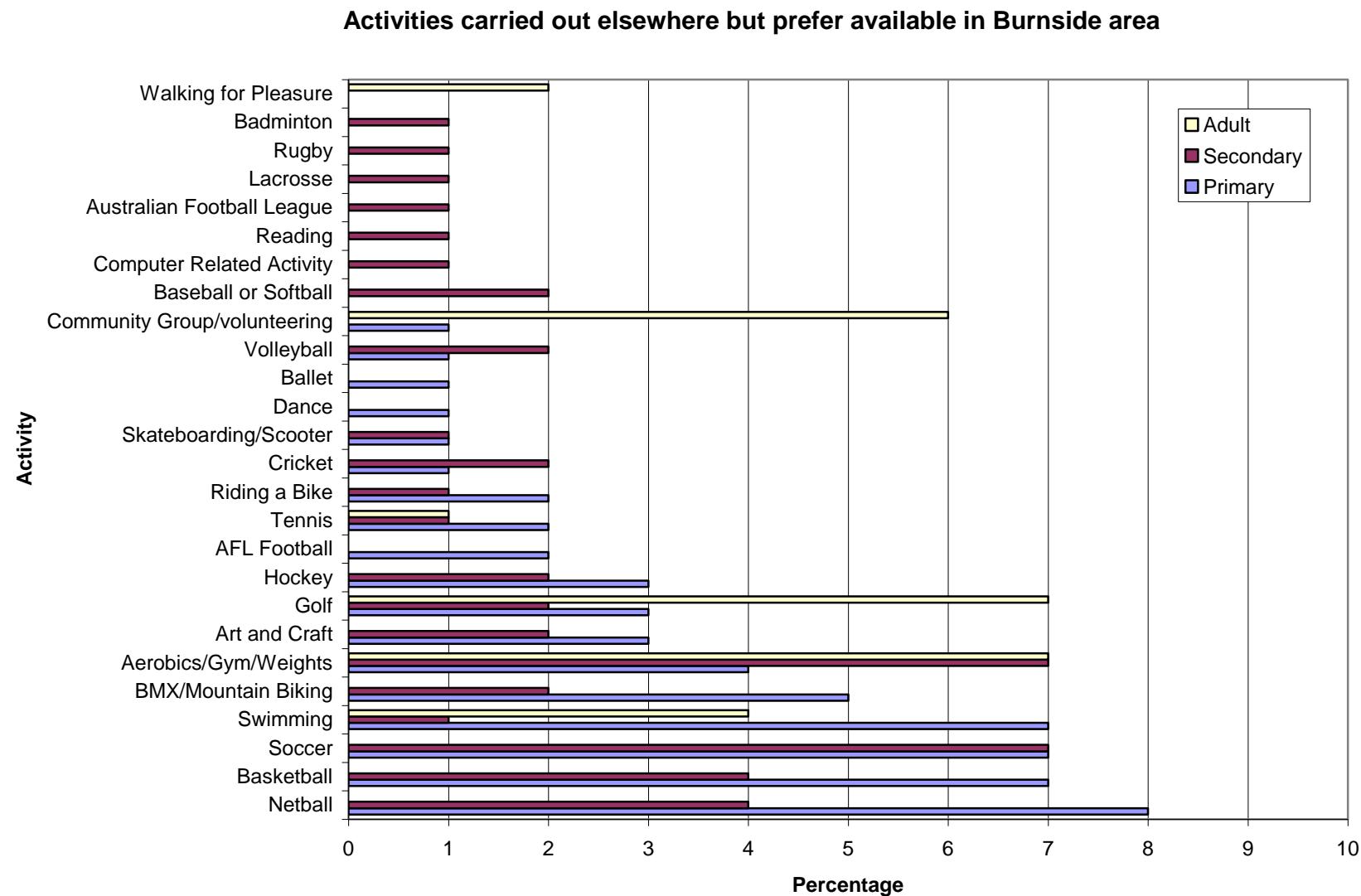


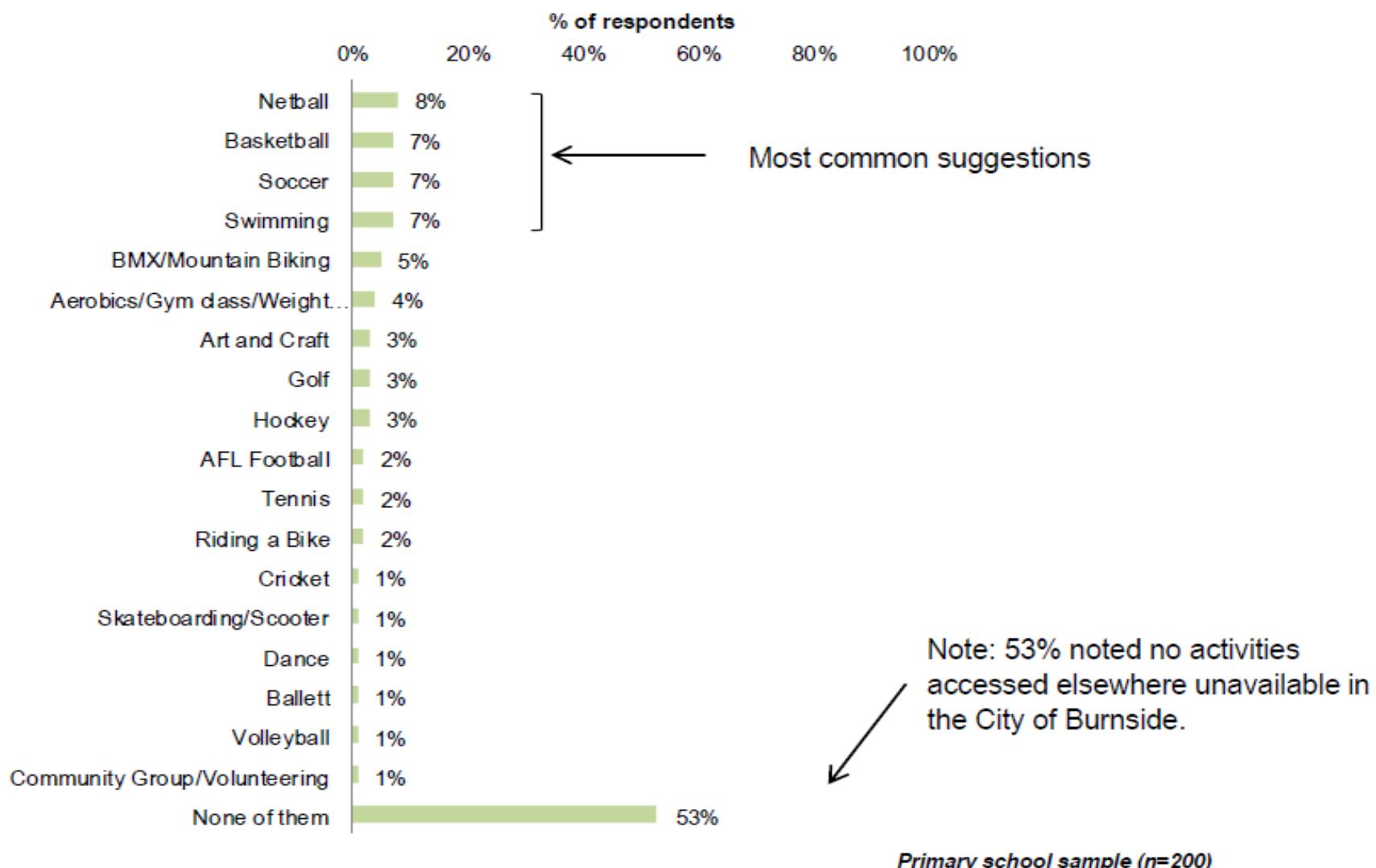
Figure 22 – Most Common Locations

Location	Primary per cent	Activity	Secondary per cent	Activity	Adult per cent	Activity
Hazelwood Park	60	Playing in the Park, bike Riding, Walking, Running	19	Playing in the park	26	Walking, aerobics/gym/weights
Burnside Swimming Centre	56	Playing in the Park, swimming	28	Swimming	14	Swimming, aerobics/gym/weights
Burnside Library	29	Computer related activity	11	Reading	15	Reading
Kensington Park Reserve	29	Playing in the Park, soccer	18	Walking the dog, playing in the park	10	Walking for pleasure
School	27	Cricket, basketball, soccer, netball	29	Tennis, swimming		
Kensington Park Reserve	26	Playing in the park, dog walking, soccer	17	Walking, walking the dog, playing in the park	9	
Tusmore Park	25	Playing in the park	14	Playing in the park, tennis	8	
Newland Park	21	Tennis, cricket	11	Playing in the park	3	
Glenunga Reserve	19	Tennis, dog walking, running, soccer	14		5	
Kensington Gardens Tennis	12	Tennis	6	Playing in the park, tennis	4	
Langman Recreation Reserve	11	Cricket, soccer	2		2	

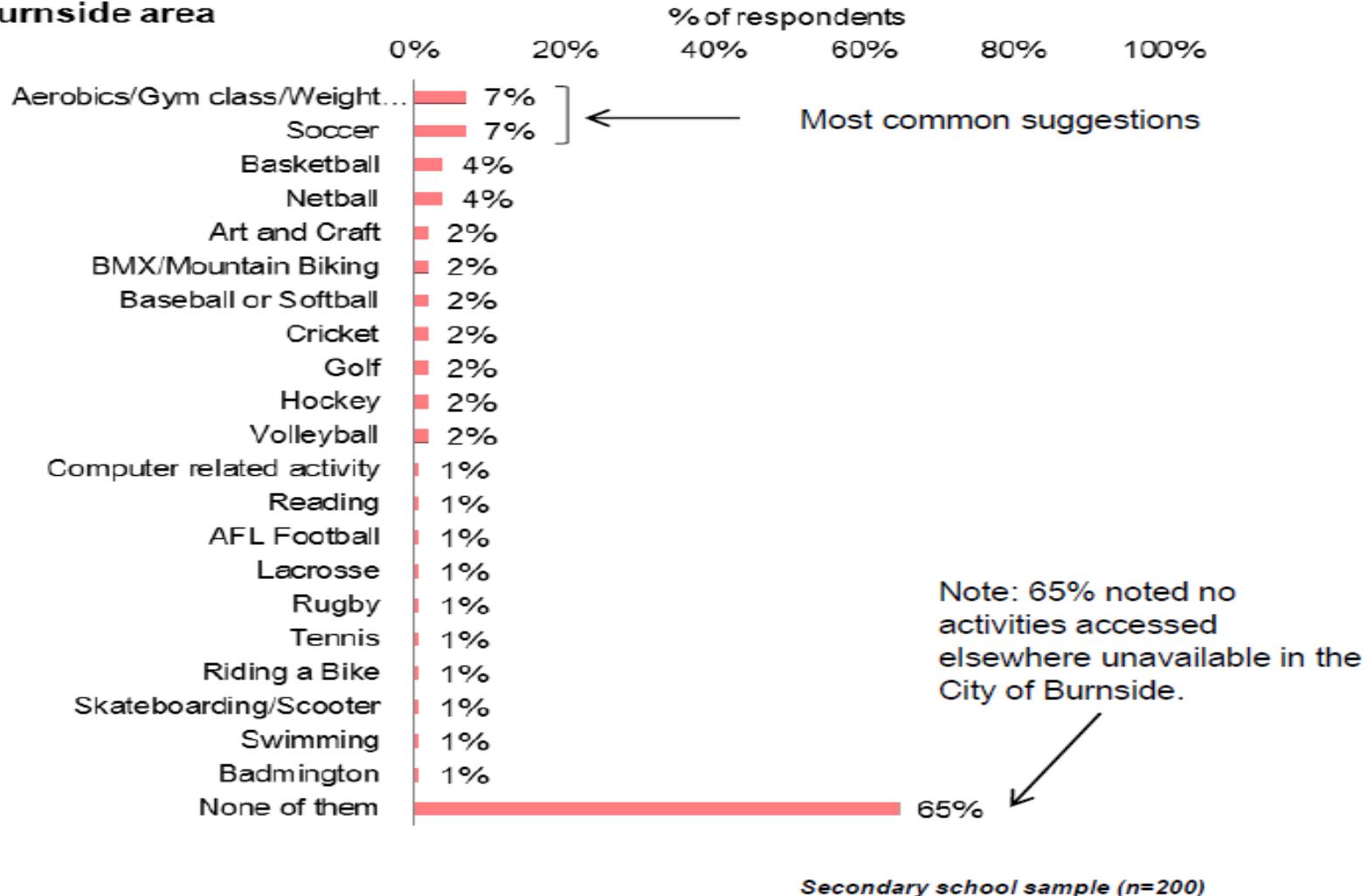
Figure 23 – Activities Undertaken Elsewhere



Activities carried out elsewhere but prefer available in Burnside area



Activities carried out elsewhere but prefer available in Burnside area



Activities carried out elsewhere but prefer in Burnside area

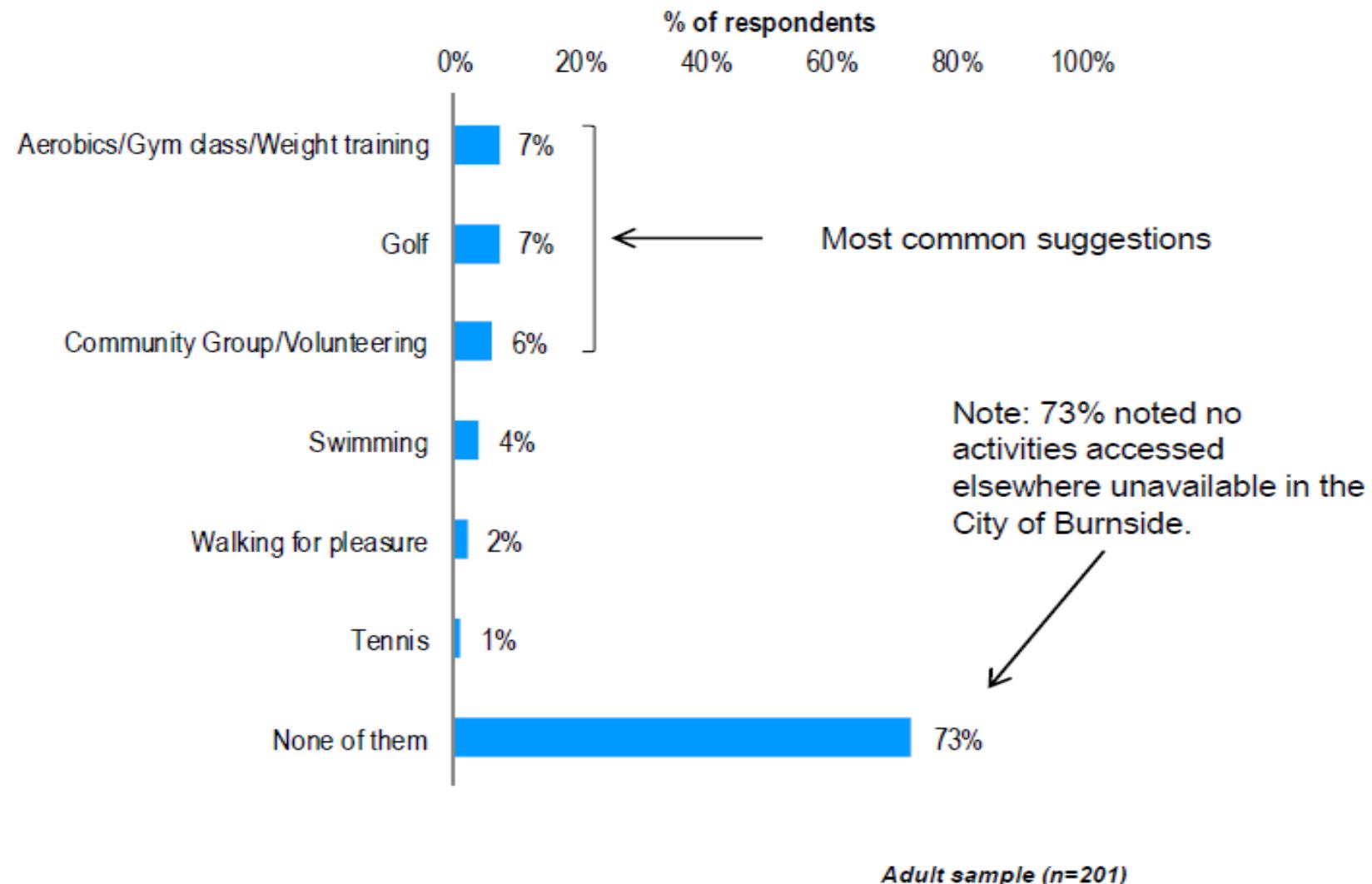


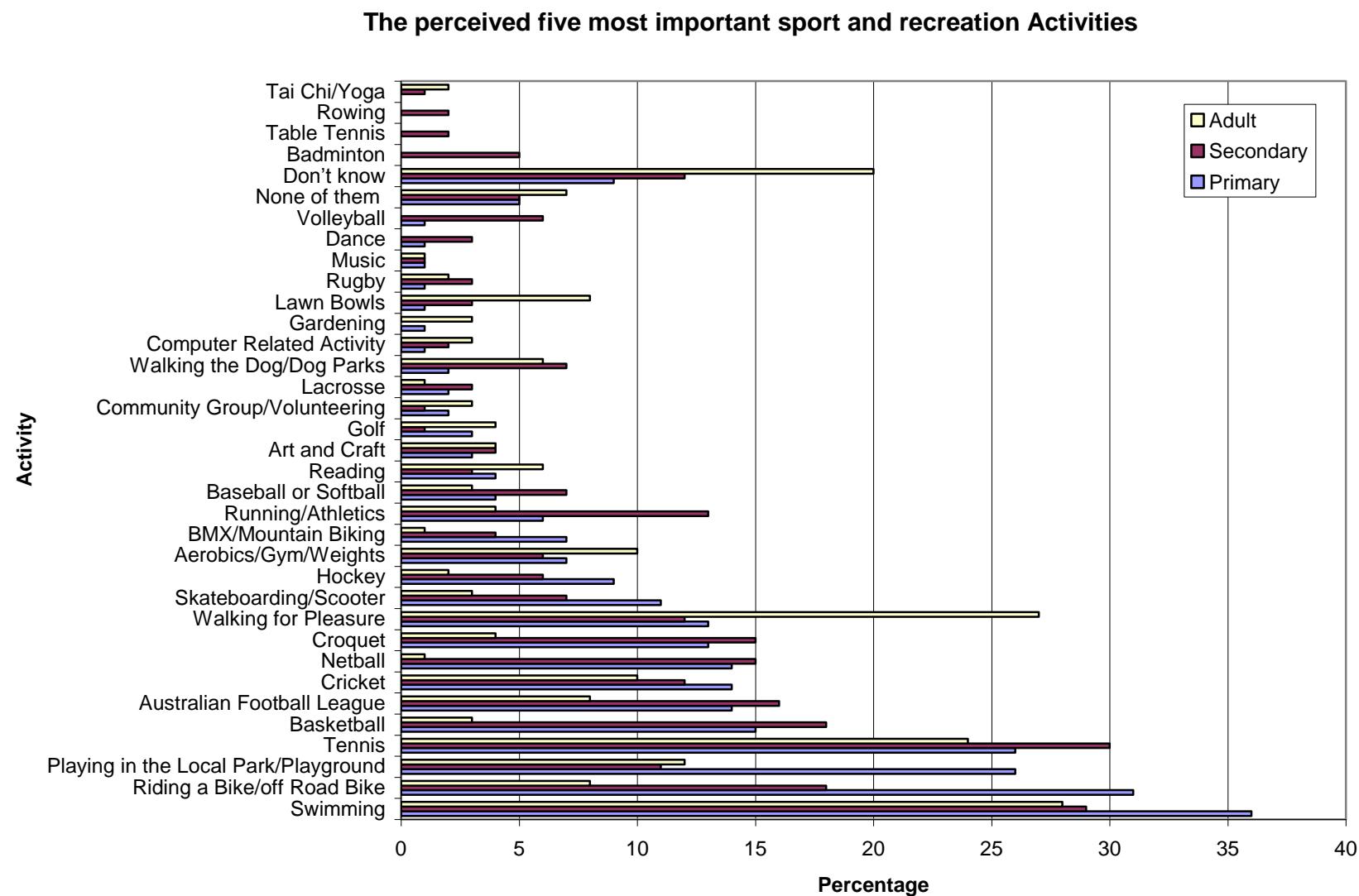
Figure 24 – Summary of Activities Undertaken elsewhere.

<i>Activity for Primary</i>	<i>Activity for Secondary</i>	<i>Activity for Adult</i>
Netball	Fitness	Fitness
Basketball	Soccer	Golf
Soccer	Basketball	Community/Volunteering
Swimming	Netball	Swimming
BMX/Mountain Bike riding	Art and Craft	Walking
Fitness	BMX/Mountain Bike riding	Tennis
Art and Craft	Baseball/softball	
Golf	Cricket	
Hockey	Golf	
AFL Football	Hockey	

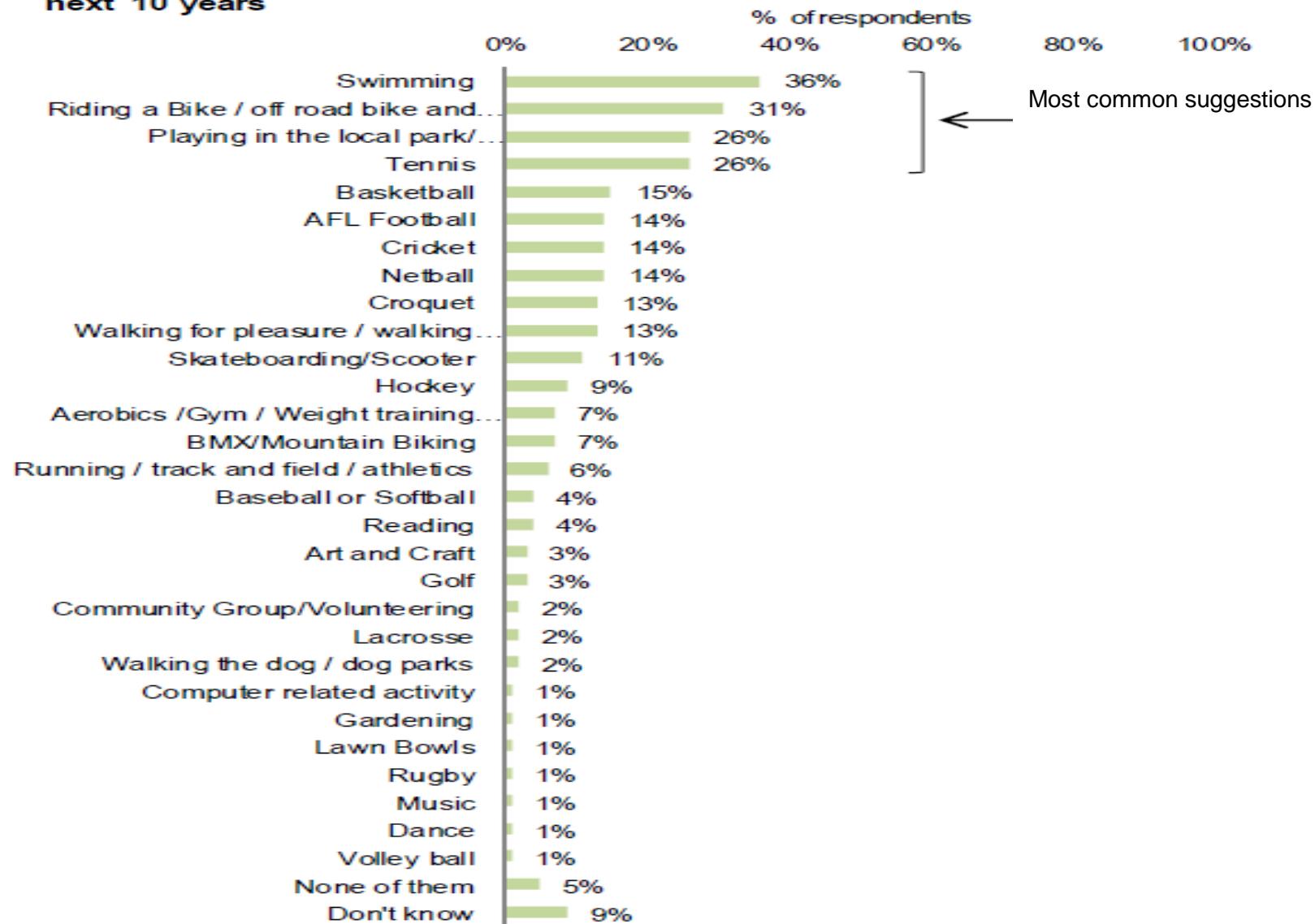
Identifying Opportunities

- Respondents were asked what sport and recreation activities they undertake elsewhere but wished were available in the City of Burnside. It is important to note those activities recording the highest losses in existing activity to outside the city area were consistent with those respondents preferred were available on a local level. This reinforces the perceived lack of service or facilities in the area with significant behavioural loss.
- Suggestions for services or facilities wanted were most common among the primary school segment, with 475 making a suggestion, decreasing to 35 per cent among secondary and just 27 per cent among adults. This is an overall indicator as to how well the city is meeting each segments needs currently, identifying a significant gap amongst the youngest sample that closes as age group increases.
- Among the primary school sample the most common requests were for netball, basketball, soccer, swimming and BMX/mountain bike riding.
- The secondary school samples most common requests were for aerobics/gym/weights, soccer, basketball and netball.
- Among the adult sample the most common requests were for aerobics/gym/weights, golf, community group and volunteering opportunities.
- These perceived gaps are supported by the recorded behavioural losses but needs further exploration as to whether losses are at the service or facility level or purely an awareness issue which is correctable in via a communication strategy. It may be that there are sufficient services available and yet these members of the community are unaware of them.

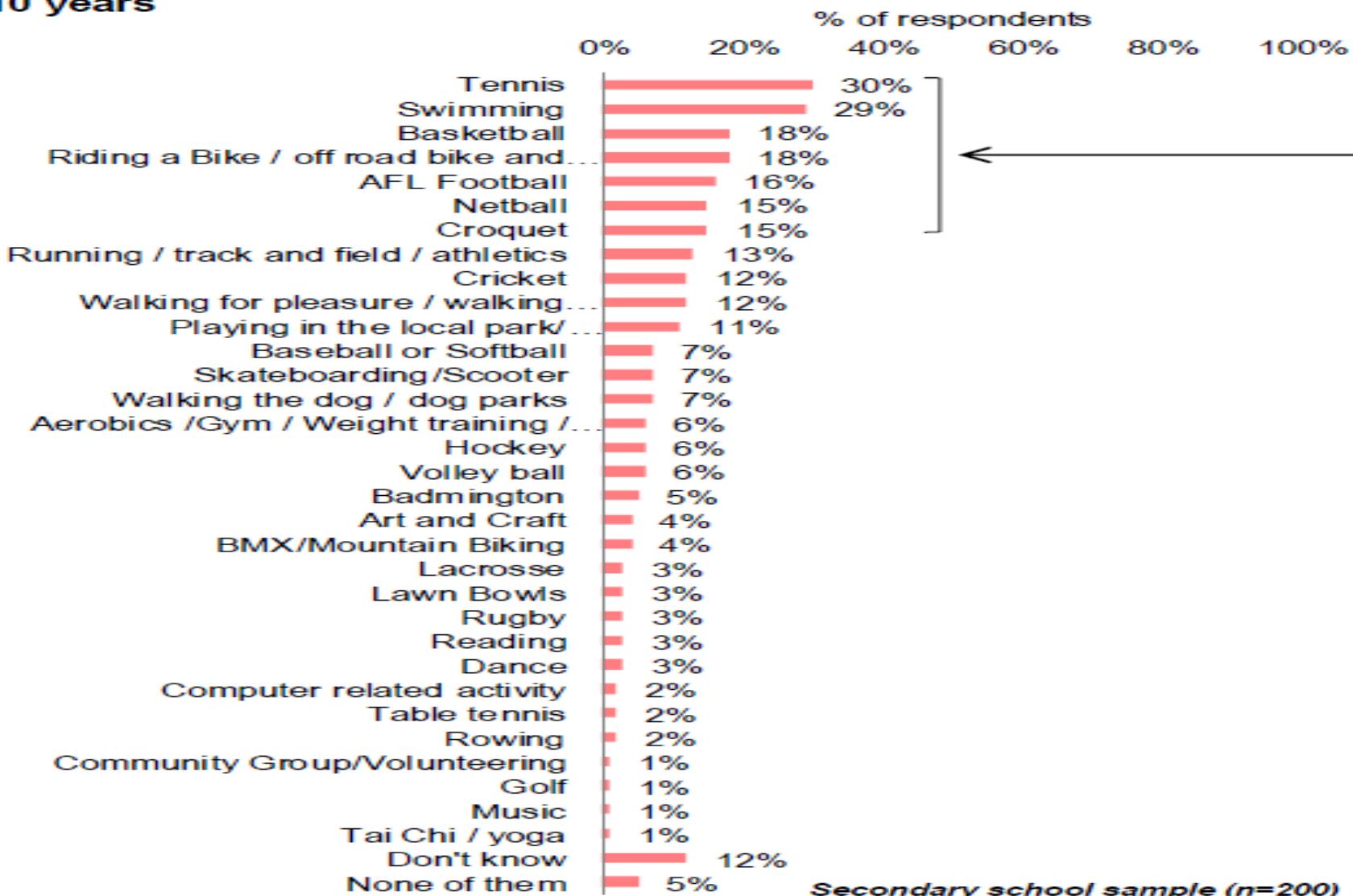
Figure 25 – Five Most Important Activities



Perceived 5 most important sport and recreation activities - next 10 years



Perceived 5 most important sport and recreation activities - next 10 years



Perceived 5 most important sport and recreation activities - next 10 years

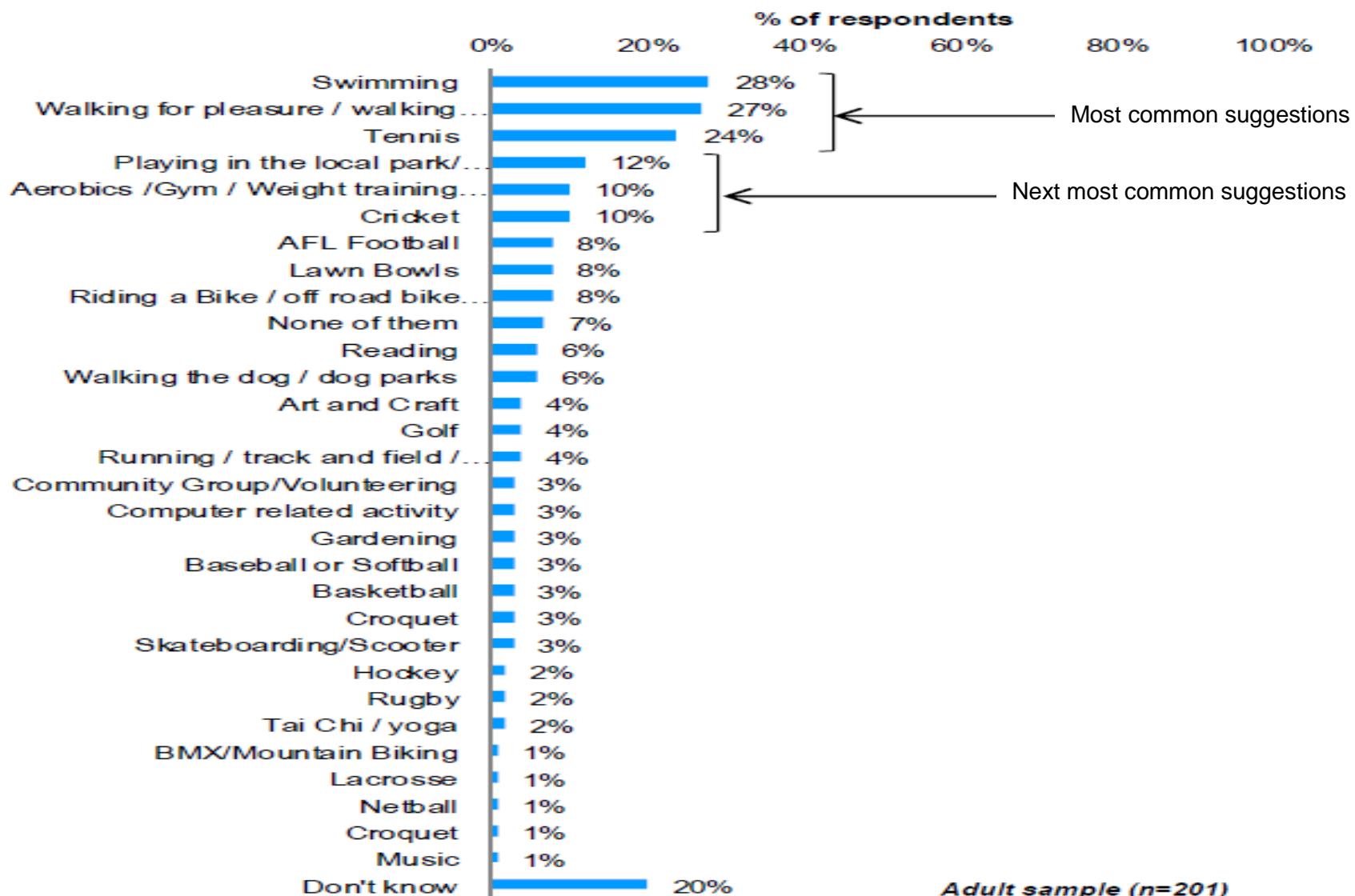


Figure 36 – Summary of Suggested Future Directions for Fostering and Developing in the City of Burnside.

<i>Activity for Primary</i>	<i>Activity for Secondary</i>	<i>Activity for Adult</i>
Swimming	Tennis	Swimming
Riding a Bike	Swimming	Walking
Play in the Park	Basketball	Tennis
Tennis	Riding a Bike	Playing in the Park
Basketball	AFL Football	Fitness
AFL Football	Netball	Cricket
Cricket	Croquet	AFL Football
Netball	Athletics	Lawn Bowls
Croquet	Cricket	Riding a Bike

Future Directions

- When asked what were considered to be the five most important sport and recreation activities that the City of Burnside should foster and develop in the next 10 years, tennis and swimming consistently featured across all three segments.
- Other significant mentions shared by both the primary and secondary school samples were riding a bike (off roads and on trails), and basketball.
- The primary school sample also more commonly placed playing in the park within their top 5, while the secondary school sample were more likely to include Australian Football League, netball and croquet.
- The only other considerable mention among the adult sample was walking for pleasure.
- It is important to consider these future directions are perception based and not necessarily supported by large proportions engaging in these activities currently. For example while tennis was most likely to feature in the top 5 directions across samples, lower levels of existing engagement were reported in the survey. Swimming however is supported by high current participation and should be adopted as a primary focus. It is important to exercise caution when using these results in predicting future trends in isolation.

According to customer sentiment tennis and swimming should feature prominently within the Sport and Recreation Strategy. Targeted provision of bike riding and basketball should feature as a secondary focus and tertiary level attention can be dedicated to playing in the park, AFL football, netball, croquet and walking for pleasure.

5.2.3 *The Burnside Residents - Annual Community Survey*

The inaugural Annual Community Survey was undertaken in February 2013 using a statistically valid random telephone survey of 800 City of Burnside residents. The purpose of the Annual Community Survey was to provide a measure of the level of community satisfaction and performance with the delivery of services provided by the Council to its residents.

Results are now being used to measure the Council's performance in delivering and achieving the Strategic Plan desired outcomes and have been used to inform the allocation process for 2013/14 Annual Council Budget.

With regard to the community's view on the level of service provision and facilities provided by Council for active and passive recreation there appears to be a reasonable level of satisfaction with the current provision.

Relevant Respondents Satisfaction and Performance Rating Scores

Providing and maintaining parks and reserves	7.6	Providing Library services	8.3
Providing active recreation opportunities	6.6	Providing community and cultural activities	6.8
Providing passive recreation opportunities	7.2	Providing services for older residents	7.6
Providing and maintaining cycle paths and walking trails	6.3	Providing services for young residents	6.2
Providing and maintaining play spaces	7.4	Providing services for families	7.0

Generally the results of the community survey were a positive outcome for the provision of active and passive recreation services as most comments focused on service oriented issues rather than infrastructure issues and therefore small changes, such as increased communication and consultation can have an impact on residents' perceptions of Council's performance overall. When given the opportunity to suggest new or additional services to be provided the following recreation facilities were suggested by the respondents to the survey: more provision of walking and cycling trails, dog parks and BMX and skateboard areas.

6 Funding Framework and Options

6.1 Capital Works Funding Framework Model

In order to progress new initiatives and community projects in a transparent and strategic manner, the following funding framework is suggested as a model for consideration on how that approach may take place at the City of Burnside.

Sport and Recreation Facility Development Funding Framework

1. Introduction / Purpose

The Sport and Recreation Facility Development Funding Framework has been created as a model to provide a strategic and transparent approach for the assessment and prioritisation of sport and recreation based capital works projects either generated internally or submitted to Council for consideration by a club or community group.

Requests for capital works are required to be reviewed, evaluated, prioritised and implemented using effective processes and sound financial management practices giving due consideration to Council's long-term strategic goals and vision and its ongoing operational requirements.

2. Definitions

For the purpose of this framework, capital works are defined as:

- Purchase or construction of new assets;
- Capital renewal of existing assets which will result in an increase in the service potential of an asset or extends the life of an asset; and
- Capital expansion which extends the standard of an existing asset to provide a higher level of service.

3. Scope

This funding framework should apply to all requests for Council funds required to partially or wholly fund capital works projects (as defined above) to create, establish or improve sport and recreation facilities or spaces, including open space areas, recreational or sporting buildings, sports playing areas and associated related infrastructure.

4. Requests for Capital Works Projects

Requests for projects that should be considered for inclusion in the Council's capital works program are typically generated by one of the following ways:

- By formal Resolution of Council;
- From an individual Elected Member;
- Internally from Council staff; and
- From the Community.

5. Process of Review and Evaluation of Capital Works Projects

Calling For Submissions

Council should call for submissions for capital works projects from those clubs, community groups and other organisations which are based in the City of Burnside and which have some responsibility for the use, care and/or maintenance of Council infrastructure.

Submissions could also be made by Elected Members in consultation with Administration.

Submissions should be called for in June/July of each year. The closing date to receive submissions should be in August to enable Council to assess eligible projects. Any capital works submissions or requests received earlier during the year will also be included with those received during the advertised period. All submission should clearly scope the project, identify the need and likely benefits to the end users, ideally be properly costed (quotations or detailed estimates from qualified quantity surveyors) and should also include a suggested funding break-up (i.e. how much will the club/group pay?; how much will Council be expected to pay? etc). Council's Asset Services Group should receive and review all submissions and seek other expert advice as required.

Preliminary Review

All submissions should be initially reviewed to establish whether a project proposal:

- Is a Council responsibility;
- Is consistent with the definition of a Capital Works project;

In some instances, it may be determined that a project is more appropriate to be considered under Council's *Community Grants Funding Program*, and where this is the case, the project submission will be referred to this process.

Formal Review of Eligible Submissions

Eligible projects will be reviewed and prioritised by the Asset Services in consultation with other appropriate Council staff using the following evaluation criteria and weightings.

Fit with Endorsed Corporate Planning Strategies and Reports (Suggest 20 per cent)

- Does the project help the Council meet its strategic objectives and desired outcomes?
- Is the project identified in an endorsed Master Plan, Plan of Management, Strategy, etc., and what is its priority?
- Does the project enhance operational efficiency?
- Does the project provide for a base level of facility?
- Is the project a core responsibility of Council?
- Does the project require development approval?
- What are the potential social, cultural, environmental and financial impacts of the proposal?

Identified Need (Suggest 25 per cent)

- Has a need for the project been identified?
- Are there other community or private facilities nearby that could satisfy the need?
- How effective will the project be in meeting the identified needs?
- Are there better options to meet the need?
- Will the project value-add in some capacity as well meeting the identified need?

Participation / Involvement (Suggest 15 per cent)

- Will the project increase the opportunity for residents to increase their participation in physical activity or passive recreation pursuits (for fitness and/or health & wellbeing benefits)?
- Will the project increase the attractiveness of a facility for spectators and other non-player/participants (for social and community development benefits)?
- Will the project impact on the usability of open space by the general community or specific groups within the community?

Urgency (Suggest 20 per cent)

- Is the project urgent due to contractual, safety or legislative obligations?
- Will the project satisfy a government initiative or attract funding?
- Is there an existing Council commitment to the project?

- Does the project respond to environmental considerations?

Financial Issues (Suggest 20 per cent)

- Is the project consistent with the definition of capital works in this framework and as defined by Council?
- Is external funding committed, or is the likelihood of attracting future external funding high (government sources, community, private /sponsorship)?
- What is the cost/benefit of the project having regard to recurrent income, expenditure, including ongoing maintenance and potential external subsidy?
- Does an economic analysis of the project confirm viability (where applicable)?
- What impact will the project have on the life of an asset?
- Can the project risks be satisfactorily managed?
- What is the funding mix for the project? Does it maximise the use of Council funds in obtaining external matching or contributory grant funding?

The weightings for each criterion may change from time to time according to the overall priorities of Council; however any changes to the weightings should be subject to formal approval by Council. Where a project does not fulfil a majority of the criteria and is not recommended for funding, this should be formally communicated to the applicant person or group, however, the project should still remain on the capital works list for information and possible consideration at a later or more appropriate date.

At the conclusion of the formal review process, a priority listing of all submissions should be available and should be referred to Council's annual budget review process for consideration for inclusion on Council's Capital Works Program. Following adoption of the Council's Annual Budget, and the new project there in, Council should formally advise all applicants that submitted a project(s), of the outcome.

6.2 Funding Options and Opportunities

6.2.1 Funding Options

Funding is a major issue for all Councils when attempting to improve sport and recreation service provision. The goal of Council should be to ensure that limited resources are allocated efficiently and equitably in relation to the maintenance and development of sport and recreation services and how those services utilise the available open space and building assets.

Councils have several options for increasing funding, especially capital funding. Examples of these options of are:

- increase Council rates to provide a greater revenue source;
- stop or reduce a particular service being delivered and redirect resources to other areas or services of Council;
- reduce the level of service of a particular service(s) and redirect resources to other areas or services of Council;
- sell an open space or building asset to cover the cost of improvements to and/or purchase of another asset (capital improvements only, will not cover additional ongoing costs of a new or enhanced service);
- seek and obtain project funding grants for capital investment (grants will not cover ongoing costs associated with new or improved services generally and often require matching funding);
- obtain corporate funding through advertising associated with Council facilities;

- pool resources with neighbouring councils to save or share the cost of a new regional facility or service;
- lease out to commercial business at a rate greater than the cost of maintenance and depreciation;
- increase fees and charges on other services; and/or
- user pays for an increase in service level provided by new or upgraded facilities.

Increasing rate revenue is usually politically unpopular and redirecting resources from other parts of Council is an issue that requires substantial elected member and community debate. Grant income is limited, sporadic and generally only pays for capital improvements. The most critical issue for Council is funding ongoing recurrent costs each year, especially when a major upgrade occurs. This increase in financial burden is also a challenge for a club or association leasing the council asset that has been upgraded if the council pass on the true cost of the upgrade by increasing the annual lease payments. Therefore there is a critical need to balance fit for purpose assets with desired and fundable service levels for the provision of sport and recreation services.

6.2.2 Potential Funding Sources

There are several sources of funding potentially able to be applied to, for sport and recreation service provision in specifically in South Australia. Many of these sources are government based.

The Planning and Development Fund

The Planning & Development Fund is a trust fund which operates under the *Development Act 1993*. Money is paid into the Planning and Development Fund by developers according to a prescribed formula in lieu of their provision of a 12.5 per cent open space component in land divisions of less than 20 allotments, or when strata or community titles are created.

The Planning and Development Fund remains the major source of funding for the purchase and development of regional open space throughout South Australia, particularly within the Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS). The Planning and Development Fund is currently used to finance funding programs aimed at improving the public realm in South Australia, including:

- The Open Space Grant Funding program which provides funding to local government for the purchase, development or planning of regional open space throughout South Australia and the Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS). This program is administered by the Public Space and Design Branch of the Department of Planning and Local Government.
- Places for People Funding program which provides funding to local government for the development of urban design frameworks and guidelines, concept designs, design development and ultimately capital works for prominent public places in South Australian cities, suburbs and urban centres. This program is administered by the Public Space and Design Branch of the Department of Planning and Local Government.

Office of Recreation and Sport, Community Recreation and Sport Facilities Program

The Office for Recreation and Sport is the lead agency for the implementation of the South Australian Government's policy on recreation and sport. The Office funds sporting and recreation organisations and providers, supports state, regional and local associations, implements policy and programs, leads recreation and sport planning, manages facilities, provides services for elite sport and promotes physical activity in all age groups.

Program overview: To provide assistance to eligible organisations to plan, establish or improve sport and active recreation facilities that meet the needs of the community in South Australia. Organisations can apply under the each of the following categories:

Category 1 – Facility planning

Category 2 – Facility development (requests \$1 - \$200,000)

Category 3 – Facility development (requests \$200,001 - \$500,000)

Annual budget: \$4,825,000 in 2013-14, facility grants are available on a \$1 for \$1 basis. An Additional \$2,500,000 is available in 2013-14 for state level facilities and community sports hubs.

The following lists are example projects that may be funded. The lists are by no means exhaustive and applications for other projects that meet the objectives of the program are welcomed.

Facility Planning Projects:

- State-wide active recreation or sport facility audits/future facility needs plans;
- Feasibility studies for the rationalisation of facilities and establishment of active recreation or sporting hubs; and
- Master plans for the construction of large significant single sport or multipurpose active recreation or sport facilities.

Facility Development Projects:

- Upgrade or development of a single use active recreation and sport facility or multi-use sports hub;
- Upgrade of an aquatic facility;
- Modifications to ensure that an existing facility meets environmental and Occupational Health and Safety regulations;
- Major upgrades to playing surfaces such as court resurfacing, installation of playing field irrigation systems/drainage systems;
- Installation of floodlighting;
- Construction/development of trails (walking, horse, bike, water-based); and
- Construction of a community use playground/fitness trail.

The Australian Sports Commission

The Australian Sports Commission is the Australian Government body that manages, develops and invests in sport at all levels in Australia. The Commission works closely with a range of national sporting organisations, state and local governments, schools and community organisations to ensure sport is well run and accessible so that everyone can participate and enjoy the benefits. It also works with these organisations and through the Australian Institute of Sport, which is a division of the Commission, and state and territory institutes and academies of sport, to develop sporting excellence at the elite level. The Australian Government established the Australian Sports Foundation to assist community organisations raise funds for the development of Australian sport.

Community Energy Efficiency Program

The Community Energy Efficiency Program is a competitive merit-based grant program. Round Two supports local Councils and non-profit community organisations improve the energy efficiency of non-residential Council's community buildings, facilities and lighting; particularly where this would benefit low socio economic and other disadvantaged communities or support energy efficiency in regional and rural councils. The program aims to demonstrate and encourage the adoption of improved energy management practices.

Community Heritage Grants

The Community Heritage Grants (CHG) program provides grants of up to \$15,000 to community organisations such as libraries, archives, museums, genealogical and historical societies, multicultural and Indigenous groups. The grants are provided to assist with the preservation of locally owned, but nationally significant collections of materials that are publicly accessible including artifacts, letters, diaries, maps, photographs, and audio visual material.

Indigenous Sport and Active Recreation Program

The Indigenous Sport and Active Recreation Program (ISARP) is an Australian Government program, administered by the Office for Sport (Office for Sport). The ISARP aims to deliver program and employment opportunities that allow Indigenous people to participate in sport and recreation activities.

Local Sporting Champions Program

The Local Sporting Champions Program is an Australian Government initiative designed to provide financial assistance for young people aged 12-18 years, towards the cost of travel, accommodation, uniforms or equipment when competing, coaching or officiating at an official national sporting organisation endorsed state, national or international sporting championships or a School Sport Australia state or national championships.

Community Benefit SA (CBSA) Program

The program aims to improve the well-being, quality of life, community participation and life management skills of disadvantaged individuals, families and communities and to develop and strengthen communities across metropolitan, rural and remote regions of South Australia by providing one-off project funding to community organisations for the following types of projects:

- Upgrade or renovation of facilities or purchase of equipment to support community services or programs;
- One off delivery of short term programs, services or community development activities for disadvantaged people; and
- Strategic improvements for community service providers.

The funding opportunities through CBSA are designed to complement other government community programs and human service sectors such as education, employment, recreation and health.

Volunteer Grants

Volunteer Grants 2013 recognises the valuable work of Australia's volunteers. This initiative forms part of the Australian Government's ongoing commitment to organisations whose volunteers assist disadvantaged communities and encourage inclusion of vulnerable people in community life.

Funding of \$16 million is available to support eligible not-for-profit community organisations to assist their volunteers and encourage volunteering to:

- Purchase portable, tangible, small equipment items to help their volunteers;
- Contribute to the reimbursement of fuel costs for their volunteers who use their own car to transport others to activities, to deliver food, assist with medical appointments and help people in need;
- Contribute to the reimbursement of transport costs incurred by volunteers with disability, who are unable to drive; and
- Contribute to the costs of training courses and/or undertake background screening checks for their volunteers.

Arts SA programs

Arts SA is a division of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet and is the South Australian Government's arts and cultural agency.

Its role includes:

- Developing, facilitating and administering the Government's vision and strategy for the arts and cultural sector;
- Supporting the development and maintenance of our State's cultural heritage collections; and
- Recognising and promoting the strengths and needs of our State's makers, presenters and collectors of art and cultural heritage.

Other sources for grants worth considering include *Arts for Public Places (Arts SA); SA Urban Forest Biodiversity Program; and State Bicycle Fund (Transport SA)*.

Council should also explore opportunities for corporate funding of sport and recreation facilities, although this must be balanced with a reasoned, transparent, socially responsible and accountable approach to the management of sport and recreation assets.

Review of the leasing arrangements for various facilities may also be appropriate to ensure that maintenance costs are adequately covered and with a view to possibly attracting additional lessees/encouraging multiple users.

7 Attachments

Attachment 1 – Strategy Activities

Abseiling	Gardening	Sailing
Adventure Tours & Holidays	Go-Karting	Scuba Diving
Aerobics /Fitness /Boot camp	Golf	Shooting pistol
Amusement Centres	Grass Skiing	Shooting rifle
Archery	Gridiron	Shopping
Art/Craft/Making/Painting/Sewing	Gymnastics	Skate boarding
Athletics	Hang Gliding & Paragliding	/rollerblading/scooter
Badminton	Hockey	Ski Touring
Baseball & Softball	Horse & Pony Riding	Skydiving
Basketball	Hunting	Snow Skiing & Boarding
Beach visit	Ice Skating	Soccer
Billiards & Snooker	Internet based social media	Sports Spectator adult players
Birds & Bird Racing	Jet Skiing	Sports Spectator junior players
BMX/Mountain Bike	Kites	Squash
Boating &Yachting	Lacrosse	Surfing & Life Saving
Body Building /Weight training	Lawn Bowls	Swimming
Bowling	Martial Arts	Table Tennis
Boxing	Model Aeroplane	Ten Pin Bowling
Bungee Jumping	Motor Sport	Tennis
Bushwalking	Museum/Art Gallery/Botanic	Touch Football
Calisthenics	Gardens	Trekking
Camping/Caravanning	Music playing/listening to	Triathlon
Canoeing & Kayaking	Netball	TV/DVD/Video
Card/ Board Games/ Jigsaws	Orienteering & Hiking	Visiting family and friends
Caving	Overseas Travel	Volleyball
Cinema	Paintball & Skirmish	Volunteering
	Parachuting	Walking

Community Garden
Community group meeting
Cooking/Dinner Parties
Cricket indoor
Cricket outdoor
Croquet
Cycling
Dance
Darts
Diving
Dog walking/obedience/kennels
Electronic/computer Games
Fencing
Fishing
Flying & Gliding
Food and Wine
appreciation/dining
Football

Parasailing
Park or reserve visit
Performing Arts
Racing Horse & Greyhound
Racquetball & Equipment
Rafting
Reading
Rock Climbing & Caving
Roller Skating & Blading
Rowing
Rugby League
Rugby Union
Running

Water Polo
Water Skiing
Weekend drive
Yoga

Attachment 2 – City of Burnside Parks and Reserves

Alan E Cousin Reserve	Eastwood Community Centre	Penfold Park
Albert Street Reserve	Effie Ferguson Reserve	Penfold Wine Reserve
Alexandra Avenue Plantation	Elizabeth Reserve	Pepper St Arts Centre Lawn & Gardens
Allen Mine Reserve	Ferguson Conservation Park	Pepper Street Reserve
Ashley Avenue Reserve	Fergusson Square	Philps Reserve
Attunga Gardens	Gardiner Reserve	Plane Tree Reserve
Auldana Drainage Reserve	Gilles Road Reserve	Prescott Terrace Plantation
Auldana North Reserve	Glenside Detention Basin	Queens Lane Reserve
Auldana South Reserve	Glenside Olive Reserve	Ray Cooper Gardens
Austral Park	Glenunga Reserve	Reserves - All
Beaumont Common	Glyde Street Reserve	Romalo Reserve
Bell Yett Reserve	Gully Reserve	Russell Avenue Memorial Reserve
Bennett Reserve	Gurney Road Garden	Salop Street Reserve
Blue Gum Reserve	Kingsley Avenue Reserve	Seaforth Avenue Reserve
Bonvue Ave / Lascelles Ave planting	Knightsbridge Reserve	Short Crescent Reserve
Bradman Park	Lancelot Avenue Reserve	Simpson Reserve
Brae Road Reserve	Langman Recreation Reserve	Stonyfell Quarry Reserve
Branson Reserve	Lavers Reserve	Sydney Street Reserve
Briant Road Reserve	Linden Avenue Reserve	Sylvaner Reserve
Brock Reserve	Linden Gardens Reserve	Symons & Symons Reserve
Bushy Park	Magill Stone Mine Reserve	Themeda Reserve
Caloroga Street Reserve	Magill War Memorial Reserve	Traminer Reserve
Chambers Gully Reserve	Main Street Reserve	Tregenza Oval
Chapel Street Reserve	Matilda Street Reserve	Tusmore Park
Chelsea Theatre Garden	McKenna Street Reserve	Verdelho Reserve
Civic Centre Gardens	Mellor Reserve	Verges - City Wide
Cleland Conservation Park	Michael Perry Botanic Reserve	Ware Reserve
Constable Hyde Memorial Garden	Miller Reserve	Warland Reserve
Conyngham St Dog Park	Mine Chimney Reserve	Warrego Crescent Reserve
Danthonia Reserve	Moorcroft Court Reserve	Waterfall Gully Reserve
Dashwood Gully Reserve	Mount Osmond Reserve	Waterfall Terrace Reserve
Davenport Olive Reserve	Newland Park	Wattle Park Reserve
Dulwich Senior Citizens Grounds	Old Toll House Garden	Webb Street Reserve

Wheal Gawler Reserve
Willowbridge Reserve
Wood Park
Woodley Wine Reserve
Wyfield Reserve
Young Park
Zig Zag Reserve

Attachment 3 – Club Survey

Club Information

1. What is the name of your club?

2. Which reserve or facility does your Club mainly use? If multiple provide a list and percentage usage.

3. List the major activities for which your Group uses the reserve or facility

Activity	Facility Used	Frequency	Number of members	Number of spectators
Training				
Matches				
Social				
Finals				
Other				

Membership Details

4. Please complete the table below, in actual numbers where possible or percentages if actual numbers are not available.

Age Category	2012			2011			2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Junior (under 18 yrs)									
Adult (19 to 40 yrs)									
Senior (41+ yrs)									
Total									

Active Members

5. For the most recent season, indicate the percentage of your Club members who are 'active' members and those who are 'social/associate' members.

Active Members _____ per cent Social/Associate Members _____ per cent

Teams

6. How many teams does your Club have?

Junior Team number _____ Senior Team number _____

7. What level of competition do your teams play?

Suitability of Facilities

8. The section seeks your assessment of the general suitability of the facilities, the playing surface and the area that surrounds these facilities.

Description	Exceeds Needs	Suitable	Not suitable	Not required	Comments
Playing Surface					
Spectator Seating					
Shade					
Water for Drinking					
Walking Paths					
Public Toilets					
Clubrooms					
Changerooms					
Social Areas					
Car Parking					
Storage Areas					

Issues and Constraints for the Club

9. What are the key issues currently facing you Club?

10. Please highlight as High, Medium, Low and a comment were needed.

Issue	Priority	Comment
Recruiting new members		
Accessing funds and/or sponsorship		
Generating sufficient income		
Increased facilities costs		
Retaining members		
Maintaining/recruiting/retaining volunteers		
Equipment needs improving/extending		
Encouraging juniors		
Financial sustainability of the club		
Facilities need improving/extending		
Maintaining/recruiting/retaining coaches		
Developing links with schools		
Dealing with bureaucracy generally		
Access to the right quality/quality of facilities		
Need new facilities		
Increased cost of training coaches		
Lack of coaches to meet member demand		
Increased transport cost		
Relocation issues		
Increased staff costs		
Lack of local completion		
Other		

11. With respect to your Club, what are the **three most important facility issues** that should be considered in the Sport and Recreation Strategy for the City of Burnside?

12. Thinking about the **future of sport and recreation generally** in the City of Burnside what do you believe to be the priority sporting and recreation facilities, services and or programs that will need to be provided?

13. Is there **any other issue or ideas** that you would like to inform the Council about?

14. Details of the representative who completed this questionnaire.

Name:

Position:

Telephone:

Attachment 4 – Club Listing

Club Listing

Adelaide Small Bore Rifle Club	11 Railway Terrace	DRY CREEK SA 5094
Beaumont Bowling Club	71 Devereux Road	LINDEN PARK SA 5065
Beaumont Tennis Club Inc	PO Box 385	GLENSIDE SA 5065
Beulah Park Guides Inc	63 Beulah Road	NORWOOD SA 5067
Girl Guides SA Inc	63 Beulah Road	NORWOOD SA 5067
Burnside Country Fire Service	5 Glen Street	BURNSIDE SA 5066
Burnside Lions Club	PO Box 284	BURNSIDE SA 5066
Burnside District Hard Court Tennis Club Inc	PO Box 607	GLENSIDE SA 5065
Burnside Kindergym Inc	49 Yeronga Avenue	KENSINGTON PARK SA 5068
Burnside Lacrosse Club	PO Box 316	GLENSIDE SA 5065
Burnside Rugby Union Football Club	PO Box 218	MAGILL SA 5072
Eastern Amateur Pistol Club	PO Box 186	BURNSIDE SA 5066
Eastern Suburbs Junior Cricket Club	1 Canterbury Avenue	TRINITY GARDENS SA 5068
East Torrens - Kensington Gardens Hard Court Tennis Club Inc	PO Box 91	GLENSIDE SA 5065
Eastwood Community Centre Inc	95 Glen Osmond Road	EASTWOOD SA 5063
Glenside Lions Club Inc	PO Box 280	GLENSIDE SA 5065
Glenside, Glenunga and Frewville Progress Association	43 L'Estrange Street	GLENSIDE SA 5065
Glenunga Croquet Club Inc	8 Kingsley Avenue	GLENUNGA SA 5064
Glenunga Sports and Social Club Inc	PO Box 333	GLENSIDE SA 5065
Glenunga Tennis Club	PO Box 251	GLENSIDE SA 5065
Hubbe Court Art & Craft Centre	41 Alexandra Street	PROSPECT SA 5082
Hubbe Court Art & Craft Centre	PO Box 8154	STATION ARCADE SA 5000
Hubbe Court Art & Craft Centre	17 Peregrine Crescent	CHRISTIE DOWNS SA 5164
Kensington Baseball Club Inc	PO Box 295	MAGILL SA 5072
Kensington Community Leisure Centre	344 The Parade	KENSINGTON PARK SA 5068
Kensington District Cricket Club	PO Box 108	KENSINGTON PARK SA 5068
Kensington Gardens Bowling & Tennis Club Inc	Cnr East Terrace / The Parade	KENSINGTON GARDENS SA 5068
Kensington Gardens Bowling & Tennis Club Inc	Cnr East Terrace / The Parade	KENSINGTON GARDENS SA 5068
Kensington Gardens Rotunda	22 Teringie Drive	TERINGIE SA 5072
Kensington Park RSL	5 Sherwood Tce	BEAUMONT SA 5066

Knightsbridge Guides
Girl Guides SA Inc
Meals on Wheels
Multicultural Sports & Community Club
Old Collegians Rugby Football Club Inc
Pepper Street Arts Centre
Rose Park Scout Group
Scouts Australia
Toorak Burnside Bowling Club

PO Box 7
63 Beulah Road
70 Greenhill Road
13 Rogana Crescent
PO Box 164
558 Magill Road
PO Box 25
PO Box 25
25 Giles Street

STEPNEY SA 5069
NORWOOD SA 5067
WAYVILLE SA 5034
HALLETT COVE SA 5158
GLENDALE SA 5065
MAGILL SA 5072
FULLARTON SA 5063
FULLARTON SA 5063
TOORAK GARDENS SA 5065

Attachment 5 – Association Questionnaire

1. What is the name of your Association?

2. Which reserve or facility in the City of Burnside do your members use, both Council and non Council? If multiple please list them and note the percentage of use.

Membership Details

3. Please complete the table below, in actual numbers where possible or percentages if actual numbers are not available.

Age Category	2012			2011			2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Junior (under 18 yrs)									
Adult (19 to 40 yrs)									
Senior (41+ yrs)									
Total									

Active Members

4. For the most recent season, indicate the percentage of your Association members who are 'active' members and those who are 'social/associate' members.

Active Members _____ per cent Social/Associate Members _____ per cent

Teams

5. How many teams does your Association have?

Junior Team number _____

Senior Team number _____

6. What level of competition do your teams play?

Issues and Constraints for the Association

7. What are the key issues currently facing your Association?

Please highlight as High, Medium, Low and a comment were needed.

Issue	Priority	Comment
Recruiting new members		
Accessing funds and/or sponsorship		
Generating sufficient income		
Increased facilities costs		
Retaining members		
Maintaining/recruiting/retaining volunteers		
Equipment needs improving/extending		
Encouraging juniors		
Financial sustainability of the club		
Facilities need improving/extending		
Maintaining/recruiting/retaining coaches		
Developing links with schools		
Dealing with bureaucracy generally		
Access to the right quality/quality of facilities		
Need new facilities		
Increased cost of training coaches		
Lack of coaches to meet member demand		
Increased transport cost		
Relocation issues		
Increased staff costs		
Lack of local completion		
Other		

8. With respect to your Association, what are the **three most important facility issues** that should be considered in the Sport and Recreation Strategy for the City of Burnside?
-

9. Thinking about the **future of sport and recreation generally** in the City of Burnside what do you believe to be the priority sporting and recreation facilities, services and or programs that will need to be provided?
-

10. Is there **any other issue or ideas** that you would like to inform the Council about?
-

11. Details of the representative who completed this questionnaire.

Name:

Position:

Telephone:

Thank You

Attachment 6 – Association Listing

Association	Address	Suburb
Athletics SA	PO Box 84	Torrensville Plaza, SA
Badminton SA	PO Box 307	5031
Baseball SA	PO Box 3565	Brooklyn Park, SA 5032
Basketball SA	PO Box 29	Norwood, SA 5067
BMX SA	PO Box 505	Findon, SA 5023
Bowls SA	PO Box 59	Stepney, SA 5069
Boxing SA	105 King William Street	Brooklyn Park, SA 5032
Calisthenic Association of SA	CASA Office, 65 Angus Street	Kent Town, SA 5067
Cycling SA	PO Box 602	Adelaide, SA 5000
	Eight-Ball Association of SA Inc	Enfield Plaza, SA 5085
Eightball Association SA	Unit 10, 2 Cameron Road	Adelaide SA 5001
Equestrian South Australia	PO Box 6224	Mount Barker, SA 5251
Fencing SA	PO Box 593	Adelaide, SA 5000
Football Federation SA Inc.	GPO Box 21	Hindmarsh, SA 5007
Gaelic Football and Hurling Association of SA Inc.	63 Beulah Rd	Adelaide, SA 5001
Girl Guides SA Inc.	PO Box 423	Norwood, SA 5067
Golf SA	PO Box 183	North Adelaide, SA 5006
Gymnastics SA Inc	PO Box 80	Parkholme, SA 5043
Handball SA	PO Box 56	Unley, SA 5061
Hockey SA	PO Box 20	Enfield Plaza, SA 5085
Horse SA	105 King William St	Wayville, SA 5034
Judo SA	PO Box 385	Kent Town, SA 5067
Korfball SA	PO Box 246	Edwardstown, SA 5039
Lacrosse SA	PO Box 146	West Terrace, SA 5024
	251 The Parade	Torrensville Plaza, SA
Little Athletics Association SA	5031	
Motorcycling SA		Beulah Park, SA 5067

Netball SA	PO Box 2082	Hilton Plaza, SA 5033
Polocrosse Association of SA	PO Box 54	Balhannah, SA 5242
Pony Club Association of SA	105 King William Street	Kent Town, SA 5067
Powerlifting Australia Ltd	PO Box 57	Mannum, SA 5238
SA Amateur Soccer League Inc	PO Box 82	Findon, SA 5023
SA Cricket Association	22 Greenhill Rd	Wayville, SA 5034
SA Darts Council	PO Box 2436	Salisbury Downs, SA 5108
SA National Football League	PO Box 1	West Lakes, SA 5021
SA Rugby League Inc.	PO Box 146	Hindmarsh, SA 5007
SA Rugby Union Ltd	PO Box 43	North Adelaide, SA 5006
SA Weightlifting Association	PO Box 219	Brooklyn Park, SA 5032
Skate SA	PO Box 103	West Beach, SA 5024
Softball SA	PO Box 275	West Beach, SA 5024
Squash SA	PO Box 56	Melrose Park, SA 5039
Swimming SA	443 Morphett Rd	Oaklands Park, SA 5046
Table Tennis SA	GPO 1513	Adelaide, SA 5001
Taekwondo Australia Inc. (SA)	PO Box 167	Torrens Park, SA 5062
Tennis SA	PO Box 43	North Adelaide, SA 5006
Tenpin SA	PO Box 10181	Adelaide, SA 5000
Touch Football SA	400 Gilles St Suite 3, 105 King William Street	Adelaide, SA, 5000
Triathlon SA	43 Lower Portrush Rd	Kent Town, SA 5067
Volleyball SA	111 Franklin Street	Marden, SA 5070
Bicycle SA	PO Box 844	Adelaide, SA 5000
Dogs SA	105 King William Street	Prospect East, SA 5082
SA Road Runners Club Inc.	PO Box 180	Kent Town, SA 5067
World Taekwondo		Findon, SA, 5023

Attachment 7 – City of Burnside Sport and Recreation Activity Telephone Survey Questionnaire

Resident Telephone Survey

*8528 CITY OF BURNISDE SPORT & RECREATION SURVEY ~ NOVEMBER 2012

INTRODUCTION

Q1. SPORT AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES

"Q1 I'd like you to think about any sport or recreation activities you might undertake, but first I'd like to clarify terms:

- Sport is structured and competitive, generally governed by time and rules.**
- Recreation is activities that you choose freely, that are non-competitive, usually occurring in free time and which generate feelings such as enjoyment, relaxation and satisfaction. This could include, for example, walking, cycling or organised recreation activities such as school group participation, cooking, crafts, etc."**

BLANK

Q2. WHICH SPORT ANYWHERE

"Q2 So, thinking first about _SPORT_. Which, if any, type or types of competitive sporting activities do you do anywhere, not just within the Burnside Council area?"

"Q2

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Abseiling | 36. Croquet | 70. Paintball & Skirmish |
| 2. Adventure Tours & Holidays | 37. Cycling | 71. Parachuting |
| 3. Aerobics /Fitness /Boot camp | 38. Dance | 72. Parasailing |
| 4. Amusement Centres | 39. Darts | 73. Park or reserve visit |
| 5. Antique collector | 40. Diving | 74. Performing Arts |
| 6. Archery | 41. Dog | 75. Racing Horse & Greyhound |
| 7. Art/Craft/Paint'g/Sew'g/Origami | walking/obednce/kennels/coursing | 76. Racquetball & Equipment |
| 8. Athletics | 42. Fencing | 77. Rafting |
| 9. Badminton | 43. Fishing | 78. Reading |
| 10. Baseball & Softball | 44. Flying & Gliding | Novels/Magazines/Newspapers/Library |
| 11. Basketball | 45. Football Aussie Rules | 79. Rock Climbing & Caving |
| 12. Beach visit | 46. Gardening | 80. Roller Skating & Blading |
| 13. Billiards & Snooker | 47. Go-Karting | 81. Rowing |
| 14. Birds & Bird Racing | 48. Golf | 82. Rugby League |
| 15. BMX/Mountain Bike | 49. Grass Skiing | 83. Rugby Union |
| 16. Boating &Yachting | 50. Gridiron | 84. Running |
| 17. Body Build'g /Weight training | 51. Gymnastics | 85. Sailing |
| 18. Boxing | 52. Hang Gliding & Paragliding | 86. Scuba Diving |
| 19. Bungee Jumping | 53. Hockey | 87. Shooting pistol |
| 20. Bushwalking | 54. Horse & Pony Riding | 88. Shooting rifle |
| 21. Calisthenics | 55. Hunting | 89. Shopping |
| 22. Calligraphy | 56. Ice Skating | 90. Skate boarding/rollerblading/scooter |
| 23. Camping/Caravanning | 57. Internet based social media | 91. Ski Touring |
| 24. Canoeing & Kayaking | 58. Jet Skiing | 92. Skydiving |
| 25. Card/ Board Games/ Jigsaws | 59. Kites | 93. Snow Skiing & Boarding |
| 26. Caving | 60. Lacrosse | 94. Soccer |
| 27. Church/Religious worship | 61. Lawn Bowls | 95. Sports Spectator adult players |
| 28. Cinema | 62. Martial Arts | 96. Sports Spectator junior players |
| 29. Collecting stamps/coins/comics etc. | 63. Model Making/Aeroplane/Trains | 97. Squash |
| 30. Community Garden | 64. Motor Sport | 98. Surfing & Life Saving |
| 31. Community Group (not volunteer) | 65. Museum/Art Gallery/Bot Garden visit | 99. Swimming |
| 32. Computer/Electronic Games | 66. Music playing/listening to | 100. Table Tennis |
| 33. Cooking/Dinner Parties | 67. Netball | 101. Tai Chi |
| 34. Cricket indoor | 68. Orienteering & Hiking | 102. Ten Pin Bowling |
| 35. Cricket outdoor | 69. Overseas Travel | 103. Tennis |

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 104. Touch Football | 109. Volleyball | 114. Weekend Drive |
| 105. Trekking | 110. Volunteering | 115. Wine/Beer appreciation |
| 106. Triathlon | 111. Walking | 116. Yoga |
| 107. TV/DVD/Video | 112. Water Polo | 117. Other (SPECIFY Q201) |
| 108. Visiting family and friends | 113. Water Skiing | 118. None |

Q3. WHICH SPORT IN BURNSIDE

"Q3 And which of these types of sport, if any, do you do within the Burnside Council area?"

Q4. WHERE PLAY SPORT IN BURNSIDE - LOCATIONS

"Q4 For each of the types of sport you play in the Burnside Council area, I'm going to ask you where you play that sport.

Whereabouts in the Burnside Council area do you play, practice or train for _[Q4G]_?"

"Q4 Whereabouts in the Burnside Council area do you play, practice or train for _[Q4G]_?"

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Alan E Cousin Reserve | 21. Burnside Community Centre Civic Centre | 39. Dulwich Community Centre |
| 2. Albert Street Reserve | 22. Burnside Country Fire Service | 40. Dulwich Senior Citizens Grounds |
| 3. Alexandra Avenue Plantation | 23. Burnside Kindergym Inc | 41. Eastwood Community Centre |
| 4. Allen Mine Reserve | 24. Burnside Library Civic Centre | 42. Effie Ferguson Reserve |
| 5. Ashley Avenue Reserve | 25. Burnside Swimming Centre, Hazelwood Park | 43. Elizabeth Reserve |
| 6. Attunga Gardens | 26. Bushy Park | 44. Ferguson Conservation Park |
| 7. Auldana Drainage Reserve | 27. Caloroga Street Reserve | 45. Fergusson Square |
| 8. Auldana North Reserve | 28. Chambers Gully Reserve | 46. Ford Oval at Kensington Gardens Reserve |
| 9. Auldana South Reserve | 29. Chapel Street Reserve | 47. Gardiner Reserve |
| 10. Austral Park | 30. Chelsea Cinema | 48. Gilles Road Reserve |
| 11. Beaumont Common | 31. Chelsea Theatre Garden | 49. Glenside Detention Basin |
| 12. Bell Yett Reserve | 32. Civic Centre Gardens | 50. Glenside Lions Club Inc |
| 13. Bennett Reserve | 33. Cleland Conservation Park | 51. Glenside Olive Reserve |
| 14. Blue Gum Reserve | 34. Constable Hyde Memorial Garden | 52. Glenunga Reserve |
| 15. Bradman Park | 35. Conyngham St Dog Park | 53. Glyde Street Reserve |
| 16. Brae Road Reserve | 36. Danthonia Reserve | 54. Gully Reserve |
| 17. Branson Reserve | 37. Dashwood Gully Reserve | 55. Gurney Road Garden |
| 18. Briant Road Reserve | 38. Davenport Olive Reserve | 56. Harris Reserve |
| 19. Brock Reserve | | 57. Hazelwood Park |
| 20. Burnside Ball Room Civic Centre | | |

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 58. Heatherbank Reserve | 87. Miller Reserve | 114. Stonyfell Quarry Reserve |
| 59. Henry Martin Square Reserve | 88. Mine Chimney Reserve | 115. Sydney Street Reserve |
| 60. Hermitage Reserve | 89. Moorcroft Court Reserve | 116. Sylvaner Reserve |
| 61. Hewitt Avenue Reserve | 90. Mount Osmond Reserve | 117. Symons & Symons Reserve |
| 62. Holmes Reserve | 91. Newland Park | 118. Themeda Reserve |
| 63. Hubbe Court Art & Craft Centre | 92. Old Bullock Track | 119. Toorak Burnside Bowling Club |
| 64. Hubbe Court Reserve | 93. Old Toll House Garden | 120. Toy Library |
| 65. Ifould Reserve | 94. Oval Terrace Reserve | 121. Traminer Reserve |
| 66. J B Ware Reserve | 95. Parkinson Oval at Kensington Gardens Reserve | 122. Tregenza Oval |
| 67. John F Kennedy Memorial Garden | 96. Penfold Park | 123. Tusmore Park |
| 68. Kensington Community Leisure Centre | 97. Penfold Wine Reserve | 124. Verdelho Reserve |
| 69. Kensington Gardens - tennis court | 98. Pepper St Arts Centre Lawn & Gardens | 125. Ware Reserve |
| 70. Kensington Gardens Reserve | 99. Pepper Street - indigenous garden | 126. Warland Reserve |
| 71. Kensington Park Reserve | 100. Pepper Street Arts Centre, Magill | 127. Warrego Crescent Reserve |
| 72. Kensington Park RSL | 101. Pepper Street Reserve | 128. Waterfall Gully Reserve |
| 73. Kingsley Avenue Reserve | 102. Philips Reserve | 129. Waterfall Terrace Reserve |
| 74. Knightsbridge Reserve | 103. Plane Tree Reserve | 130. Wattle Park Reserve |
| 75. Lancelot Avenue Reserve | 104. Prescott Terrace Plantation | 131. Webb Street Reserve |
| 76. Langman Recreation Reserve | 105. Queens Lane Reserve | 132. Wheal Gawler Mine Reserve |
| 77. Lavers Reserve | 106. Ray Cooper Gardens | 133. Wheal Watkins Mine |
| 78. Linden Avenue Reserve | 107. Romalo Reserve | 134. Willowbridge Reserve |
| 79. Linden Gardens Reserve | 108. Royal Avenue Drainage Reserve | 135. Wood Park |
| 80. Magill Stone Mine Reserve | 109. Russell Avenue Memorial Reserve | 136. Woodley Wine Reserve |
| 81. Magill War Memorial Reserve | 110. Salop Street Reserve | 137. Wyfield Reserve |
| 82. Main Street Reserve | 111. Seaforth Avenue Reserve | 138. Young Park |
| 83. Matilda Street Reserve | 112. Short Crescent Reserve | 139. Zig Zag Reserve |
| 84. McKenna Street Reserve | 113. Simpson Reserve | 140. Other - specify by location if unsure of place name (SPECIFY Q401) |
| 85. Mellor Reserve | | 141. Can't say |
| 86. Michael Perry Botanic Reserve | | |

Q5. PLACE USED MOST OFTEN TO PLAY SPORT IN BURNSIDE COUNCIL

"Q5 Which place do you use most often to play _[Q5G]_ in Burnside Council area?"

Q6. TIMES PLAY SPORT

"**Q6 At which times of day do you play, practice or train for _[Q6G]_ at _[Q5]_?**"

- 1. 5am-9am
- 2. 9am-11am
- 3. 11am-2pm
- 4. 2pm--5pm
- 5. 5-10pm

Q7. DAYS OF THE WEEK PLAY SPORT

"**Q7 On which days do you play, practice or train for _[Q6G]_ at _[Q4]_?**"

MR

- 1. Monday
- 2. Tuesday
- 3. Wednesday
- 4. Thursday
- 5. Friday
- 6. Saturday
- 7. Sunday

Q8. WISHED FOR SPORTS

"**Q8 Are there any sports that you play elsewhere that you would like to be able to play in the Burnside area instead?**"

Q9. WHICH RECREATION ANYWHERE

"**Q9 Now thinking about _RECREATION_ activities which you do outside your home. Which, if any, type or types of recreation activities do you do anywhere, not just within the Burnside Council area?**"

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Abseiling | 9. Badminton | 17. Body Build'g /Weight training |
| 2. Adventure Tours & Holidays | 10. Baseball & Softball | 18. Boxing |
| 3. Aerobics /Fitness /Boot camp | 11. Basketball | 19. Bungee Jumping |
| 4. Amusement Centres | 12. Beach visit | 20. Bushwalking |
| 5. Antique collector | 13. Billiards & Snooker | 21. Calisthenics |
| 6. Archery | 14. Birds & Bird Racing | 22. Calligraphy |
| 7. Art/Craft/Paint'g/Sew'g/Origami | 15. BMX/Mountain Bike | 23. Camping/Caravanning |
| 8. Athletics | 16. Boating & Yachting | 24. Canoeing & Kayaking |

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 25. Card/ Board Games/ Jigsaws | 56. Ice Skating | 87. Shooting pistol |
| 26. Caving | 57. Internet based social media | 88. Shooting rifle |
| 27. Church/Religious worship | 58. Jet Skiing | 89. Shopping |
| 28. Cinema | 59. Kites | 90. Skate boarding/rollerblading/scooter |
| 29. Collecting stamps/coins/comics etc. | 60. Lacrosse | 91. Ski Touring |
| 30. Community Garden | 61. Lawn Bowls | 92. Skydiving |
| 31. Community Group (not volunteer) | 62. Martial Arts | 93. Snow Skiing & Boarding |
| 32. Computer/Electronic Games | 63. Model Making/Aeroplane/Trains | 94. Soccer |
| 33. Cooking/Dinner Parties | 64. Motor Sport | 95. Sports Spectator adult players |
| 34. Cricket indoor | 65. Museum/Art Gallery/Bot Garden visit | 96. Sports Spectator junior players |
| 35. Cricket outdoor | 66. Music playing/listening to | 97. Squash |
| 36. Croquet | 67. Netball | 98. Surfing & Life Saving |
| 37. Cycling | 68. Orienteering & Hiking | 99. Swimming |
| 38. Dance | 69. Overseas Travel | 100. Table Tennis |
| 39. Darts | 70. Paintball & Skirmish | 101. Tai Chi |
| 40. Diving | 71. Parachuting | 102. Ten Pin Bowling |
| 41. Dog
walking/obednace/kennels/coursing | 72. Parasailing | 103. Tennis |
| 42. Fencing | 73. Park or reserve visit | 104. Touch Football |
| 43. Fishing | 74. Performing Arts | 105. Trekking |
| 44. Flying & Gliding | 75. Racing Horse & Greyhound | 106. Triathlon |
| 45. Football Aussie Rules | 76. Racquetball & Equipment | 107. TV/DVD/Video |
| 46. Gardening | 77. Rafting | 108. Visiting family and friends |
| 47. Go-Karting | 78. Reading
Novels/Magazines/Newspapers/Library | 109. Volleyball |
| 48. Golf | 79. Rock Climbing & Caving | 110. Volunteering |
| 49. Grass Skiing | 80. Roller Skating & Blading | 111. Walking |
| 50. Gridiron | 81. Rowing | 112. Water Polo |
| 51. Gymnastics | 82. Rugby League | 113. Water Skiing |
| 52. Hang Gliding & Paragliding | 83. Rugby Union | 114. Weekend Drive |
| 53. Hockey | 84. Running | 115. Wine/Beer appreciation |
| 54. Horse & Pony Riding | 85. Sailing | 116. Yoga |
| 55. Hunting | 86. Scuba Diving | 117. Other (SPECIFY Q901) |
| | | 118. None |

Q10. WHICH RECREATION IN BURNSIDE

"Q10 And which of these types of recreation, if any, do you do within the Burnside Council area?"

Q11. WHERE RECREATE IN BURNSIDE - LOCATIONS

"Q11 For each of the types of recreation you do in the Burnside Council area, I'm going to ask you where you do that activity.

Whereabouts in the Burnside Council area do you do _[Q11G]_?"

ELSE

"Q11 Whereabouts in the Burnside Council area do you do _[Q11G]_?"

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Alan E Cousin Reserve | 25. Burnside Swimming Centre,
Hazelwood Park | 48. Gilles Road Reserve |
| 2. Albert Street Reserve | 26. Bushy Park | 49. Glenside Detention Basin |
| 3. Alexandra Avenue Plantation | 27. Caloroga Street Reserve | 50. Glenside Lions Club Inc |
| 4. Allen Mine Reserve | 28. Chambers Gully Reserve | 51. Glenside Olive Reserve |
| 5. Ashley Avenue Reserve | 29. Chapel Street Reserve | 52. Glenunga Reserve |
| 6. Attunga Gardens | 30. Chelsea Cinema | 53. Glyde Street Reserve |
| 7. Auldana Drainage Reserve | 31. Chelsea Theatre Garden | 54. Gully Reserve |
| 8. Auldana North Reserve | 32. Civic Centre Gardens | 55. Gurney Road Garden |
| 9. Auldana South Reserve | 33. Cleland Conservation Park | 56. Harris Reserve |
| 10. Austral Park | 34. Constable Hyde Memorial Garden | 57. Hazelwood Park |
| 11. Beaumont Common | 35. Conyngham St Dog Park | 58. Heatherbank Reserve |
| 12. Bell Yett Reserve | 36. Danthonia Reserve | 59. Henry Martin Square Reserve |
| 13. Bennett Reserve | 37. Dashwood Gully Reserve | 60. Hermitage Reserve |
| 14. Blue Gum Reserve | 38. Davenport Olive Reserve | 61. Hewitt Avenue Reserve |
| 15. Bradman Park | 39. Dulwich Community Centre | 62. Holmes Reserve |
| 16. Brae Road Reserve | 40. Dulwich Senior Citizens Grounds | 63. Hubbe Court Art & Craft Centre |
| 17. Branson Reserve | 41. Eastwood Community Centre | 64. Hubbe Court Reserve |
| 18. Briant Road Reserve | 42. Effie Ferguson Reserve | 65. Ifould Reserve |
| 19. Brock Reserve | 43. Elizabeth Reserve | 66. J B Ware Reserve |
| 20. Burnside Ball Room Civic Centre | 44. Ferguson Conservation Park | 67. John F Kennedy Memorial Garden |
| 21. Burnside Community Centre Civic
Centre | 45. Fergusson Square | 68. Kensington Community Leisure Centre |
| 22. Burnside Country Fire Service | 46. Ford Oval at Kensington Gardens
Reserve | 69. Kensington Gardens - tennis court |
| 23. Burnside Kindergym Inc | 47. Gardiner Reserve | 70. Kensington Gardens Reserve |
| 24. Burnside Library Civic Centre | | 71. Kensington Park Reserve |
| | | 72. Kensington Park RSL |

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 73. Kingsley Avenue Reserve | 96. Penfold Park | 119. Toorak Burnside Bowling Club |
| 74. Knightsbridge Reserve | 97. Penfold Wine Reserve | 120. Toy Library |
| 75. Lancelot Avenue Reserve | 98. Pepper St Arts Centre Lawn & Gardens | 121. Traminer Reserve |
| 76. Langman Recreation Reserve | 99. Pepper Street - indigenous garden | 122. Tregenza Oval |
| 77. Lavers Reserve | 100. Pepper Street Arts Centre, Magill | 123. Tusmore Park |
| 78. Linden Avenue Reserve | 101. Pepper Street Reserve | 124. Verdelho Reserve |
| 79. Linden Gardens Reserve | 102. Philps Reserve | 125. Ware Reserve |
| 80. Magill Stone Mine Reserve | 103. Plane Tree Reserve | 126. Warland Reserve |
| 81. Magill War Memorial Reserve | 104. Prescott Terrace Plantation | 127. Warrego Crescent Reserve |
| 82. Main Street Reserve | 105. Queens Lane Reserve | 128. Waterfall Gully Reserve |
| 83. Matilda Street Reserve | 106. Ray Cooper Gardens | 129. Waterfall Terrace Reserve |
| 84. McKenna Street Reserve | 107. Romalo Reserve | 130. Wattle Park Reserve |
| 85. Mellor Reserve | 108. Royal Avenue Drainage Reserve | 131. Webb Street Reserve |
| 86. Michael Perry Botanic Reserve | 109. Russell Avenue Memorial Reserve | 132. Wheal Gawler Mine Reserve |
| 87. Miller Reserve | 110. Salop Street Reserve | 133. Wheal Watkins Mine |
| 88. Mine Chimney Reserve | 111. Seaforth Avenue Reserve | 134. Willowbridge Reserve |
| 89. Moorcroft Court Reserve | 112. Short Crescent Reserve | 135. Wood Park |
| 90. Mount Osmond Reserve | 113. Simpson Reserve | 136. Woodley Wine Reserve |
| 91. Newland Park | 114. Stonyfell Quarry Reserve | 137. Wyfield Reserve |
| 92. Old Bullock Track | 115. Sydney Street Reserve | 138. Young Park |
| 93. Old Toll House Garden | 116. Sylvaner Reserve | 139. Zig Zag Reserve |
| 94. Oval Terrace Reserve | 117. Symons & Symons Reserve | 140. Other - specify by location if unsure of place name (SPECIFY Q1101) |
| 95. Parkinson Oval at Kensington Gardens Reserve | 118. Themed Reserve | 141. Can't say |

PLACE USED MOST OFTEN TO recreate IN BURNSIDE COUNCIL

"Q11 Which place do you use most often to do _[0G]_ in Burnside Council area?"

Q12. TIMES RECREATE

"Q12 At which times of day do you do _[Q12G]_ at _[Q11]_?"

MR

1. 5am-9am
2. 9am-11am
3. 11am-2pm
4. 2pm--5pm
5. 5-10pm

Q13. DAYS OF THE WEEK RECREATE

"Q13 On which days of the week do you do _[Q13G]_ at _[Q11]_?"

1. Monday
2. Tuesday
3. Wednesday
4. Thursday
5. Friday
6. Saturday
7. Sunday

Q14. WISHED FOR RECREATION

"Q14 Are there any recreation activities that you do elsewhere that you would like to be able to do in the Burnside area instead?"

Q15. FUTURE

"Q15 What do you consider to be the five most important sport and recreation activities that the City of Burnside should foster and develop in the next 10 years?"

1. Abseiling
2. Adventure Tours & Holidays
3. Aerobics /Fitness /Boot camp
4. Amusement Centres
5. Antique collector
6. Archery
7. Art/Craft/Paint'g/Sew'g/Origami

8. Athletics
9. Badminton
10. Baseball & Softball
11. Basketball
12. Beach visit
13. Billiards & Snooker
14. Birds & Bird Racing

15. BMX/Mountain Bike
16. Boating &Yachting
17. Body Build'g /Weight training
18. Boxing
19. Bungee Jumping
20. Bushwalking
21. Calisthenics

- 22. Calligraphy
- 23. Camping/Caravanning
- 24. Canoeing & Kayaking
- 25. Card/ Board Games/ Jigsaws
- 26. Caving
- 27. Church/Religious worship
- 28. Cinema
- 29. Collecting stamps/coins/comics etc.
- 30. Community Garden
- 31. Community Group (not volunteer)
- 32. Computer/Electronic Games
- 33. Cooking/Dinner Parties
- 34. Cricket indoor
- 35. Cricket outdoor
- 36. Croquet
- 37. Cycling
- 38. Dance
- 39. Darts
- 40. Diving
- 41. Dog walking/obednace/kennels/coursing
- 42. Fencing
- 43. Fishing
- 44. Flying & Gliding
- 45. Football Aussie Rules
- 46. Gardening
- 47. Go-Karting
- 48. Golf
- 49. Grass Skiing
- 50. Gridiron
- 51. Gymnastics
- 52. Hang Gliding & Paragliding
- 53. Hockey
- 54. Horse & Pony Riding
- 55. Hunting
- 56. Ice Skating
- 57. Internet based social media
- 58. Jet Skiing
- 59. Kites
- 60. Lacrosse
- 61. Lawn Bowls
- 62. Martial Arts
- 63. Model Making/Aeroplane/Trains
- 64. Motor Sport
- 65. Museum/Art Gallery/Bot Garden visit
- 66. Music playing/listening to
- 67. Netball
- 68. Orienteering & Hiking
- 69. Overseas Travel
- 70. Paintball & Skirmish
- 71. Parachuting
- 72. Parasailing
- 73. Park or reserve visit
- 74. Performing Arts
- 75. Racing Horse & Greyhound
- 76. Racquetball & Equipment
- 77. Rafting
- 78. Reading
Novels/Magazines/Newspapers/Library
- 79. Rock Climbing & Caving
- 80. Roller Skating & Blading
- 81. Rowing
- 82. Rugby League
- 83. Rugby Union
- 84. Running
- 85. Sailing
- 86. Scuba Diving
- 87. Shooting pistol
- 88. Shooting rifle
- 89. Shopping
- 90. Skate boarding/rollerblading/scooter
- 91. Ski Touring
- 92. Skydiving
- 93. Snow Skiing & Boarding
- 94. Soccer
- 95. Sports Spectator adult players
- 96. Sports Spectator junior players
- 97. Squash
- 98. Surfing & Life Saving
- 99. Swimming
- 100. Table Tennis
- 101. Tai Chi
- 102. Ten Pin Bowling
- 103. Tennis
- 104. Touch Football
- 105. Trekking
- 106. Triathlon
- 107. TV/DVD/Video
- 108. Visiting family and friends
- 109. Volleyball
- 110. Volunteering
- 111. Walking
- 112. Water Polo
- 113. Water Skiing
- 114. Weekend Drive
- 115. Wine/Beer appreciation
- 116. Yoga
- 117. Other (SPECIFY Q1501)

Q16. OTHER COMMENTS

"Q16 Are there any other comments, criticisms or suggestions you would like to make about sport and recreation in the City of Burnside, either now or in the future?"

1. Yes (SPECIFY Q1701)
2. No comments

*CLASSIFICATIONS:

Q17. GENDER.

"Q17 Lastly, just a few questions about you to help us analyse the results. _RECORD GENDER (do not ask unless can't tell)_"

1. Male
2. Female

Q18. YOB

"Q18 What year were you born? _RECORD NUMBER, D IF REFUSED_"

WIDTH=4

NUM 1900-1992, D

Q19. RESIDENT TYPE

"Q19 Please tell me which of the following statements match your situation. _READ OUT 1-3_"

1. I own property in the City of Burnside (SPECIFY SUBURB Q1901)
2. I live in the City of Burnside in the suburb of (SPECIFY SUBURB Q1902)
3. I operate a business located within the City of Burnside in the suburb of (SPECIFY SUBURB Q1903)

Q20. HOUSEHOLD

"Q20 Which of the following best describes your household? _READ OUT 1-8_"

1. Lone person household
2. Group household of related or unrelated adults
3. Young couple, no children
4. Older couple, no children at home
5. Couple or single parent with mainly pre-school children
6. Couple or single parent with mainly primary-school children
7. Couple or single parent with mainly teenage children
8. Couple or single parent with mainly adult children still living at home
9. Refused

Q21. EMPLOYMENT

"Q21 What is your current employment status?"

1. Part-time employment
2. Full-time employment
3. Unemployed
4. Home duties
5. Pensioner (non-age pension)
6. Retired / age pensioner
7. Student
8. Refused

Q22. TENANCY

"Q22 Is this house owner-occupied or rented?"

1. Owner-occupied
2. Rented/tenanted

Q23. POSTCODE

"Q23 What is your postcode?

Attachment 8 – Key Priorities identified by Clubs and Associations

RSL Kensington Park

Recruiting new members, generating sufficient income
Increased facilities costs
Retaining members
Equipment needs improving
Encouraging juniors
Developing links with schools
Dealing with bureaucracy generally
Access to the right quality of facilities
Need new facilities
Lack of local competition

Fencing SA

Was in Hungarian Club but moved to Scotch College due to lack of suitable facilities in the area.
High Priority
Recruiting new members
Retaining members
Maintaining/recruiting/retaining volunteers
Encouraging juniors
Facilities need improving/extending
Developing links with schools
Access to the right quality of facilities
Need new facilities
Increased cost of training coaches
Relocation issues

Burnside Lions Club

Recruiting new members
Accessing funds and or sponsorship
Maintaining/recruiting/retaining volunteers

Eastern Amateur Pistol Club

High Priority
Retaining members
Equipment needs improving
Encouraging juniors
Relocation issues if had to move
Lack of local competition

Croquet Club

High Priority
Accessing funds and or sponsorship
Increased facilities costs
Maintaining/recruiting/retaining volunteers
Equipment needs improving/extending
Maintaining/recruiting/retaining coaches
Lack of coaches to meet member demand

Scouts SA

Recruiting new members
Accessing funds and or sponsorship
Generating sufficient income
Retaining members
Maintaining/recruiting/retaining volunteers
Encouraging juniors
Financial sustainability of the club
Developing links with schools
Increased cost of training coaches

Golf SA

Recruiting new members
Encouraging juniors
Financial sustainability of the club

Knightsbridge Girl Guides

Facilities need improving i.e. disability access

Lacrosse

Recruiting members

Increased facilities costs

Maintaining/recruiting/retaining volunteers

Encouraging juniors

Facilities need improving

Maintaining/recruiting/retaining coaches

Developing links with schools

Access to the right quality of facilities

Touch Football

Recruiting new members

Accessing funds and or sponsorship

Generating sufficient income

Retaining members

Maintaining/recruiting/retaining volunteers

Financial sustainability of the club

Attachment 9 – Harrison Research’s Report for the City of Burnside Sport and Recreation Activity Survey (under separate cover).