



Open Space Strategy Background Report 02





SUTER **PLANNERS**

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During the preparation of The City of Burnside Open Space Strategy, numerous groups and individuals have contributed to the development of this project.

The core project team has included Simon Bradley of Burnside Council, Suzanne Suter of Suter Planners and Warwick Keates and Amanda Balmer of WAX Design

The project team would also like to acknowledge input from the following individuals and groups whose contribution has been critical to the preparation of this report.

- The City of Burnside Open Space Strategy Reference Group.
- Staff of the City of Burnside.
- City of Burnside Elected Members.
- The Community members who completed surveys and/or attended consultation workshops, focus groups and exhibitions.
- Sport and recreation groups who completed the survey and/or attended workshop sessions.
- Students of Burnside Primary School.
- Council's Youth Advisory Council.
- Key stakeholders including; Department of Environment and Heritage, PlanningSA, Natural Resources and Management Board, as well as representatives from the Adelaide City, Adelaide Hills, Campbelltown, Norwood Payneham and St. Peters and Unley Councils.
- Other members of the wider community who have been involved directly and indirectly in the delivery of this report.

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1.1 Purpose of the Strategy

The City of Burnside Open Space Strategy has been developed to guide the future provision, enhancement and management of open space and related recreation and sport facilities in the City of Burnside.

The City of Burnside has a relatively good provision of open space and a number of high quality and distinctive parks and reserves. However, there is potential for improvement and a strategy is required to guide future directions and priorities.

The Open Space Strategy will provide strategic directions as well as specific actions and recommended works. This includes directions for strengthening the quality and value of open space and establishing partnerships with the community and other stakeholders.

The Strategy includes three components as follows.

Volume 1 – The Strategy

Includes broad strategic directions and priorities, as well as actions relating to specific issues and reserves. A summary of the main findings is also provided to make Volume 1 a stand alone document.

Volume 2 – Background to the Strategy

Outlines the findings of the study in greater detail, including background information on the character of the City and its people and the issues and opportunities.

The findings in Volume 2 are the basis for The Strategy.

Volume 3 – The Open Space Matrix

The Matrix has been developed to record specific works recommended for individual parks and reserves. It provides a tool for determining future works and resource allocations.



1.2 Focus of Volume 2

The Background to the Strategy (Volume 2 of the Open Space Strategy) summarises the key findings of the study and in particular outlines the issues and opportunities relating to open space and recreation and sport facilities in the City of Burnside. Volume 2 aims to provide an understanding of:

- The character and expectations of The People living in the City of Burnside
- The character of the City of Burnside and its open space (The Place)
- Directions previously identified through Council's 2020 Strategic Planning Process
- The key findings and opportunities relating to open space and recreation and sport facilities (including The People and The Place findings)

The main emphasis of Volume 2 is to present the findings and opportunities as background information. The findings and opportunities provide the basis of the strategies and actions in Volume 1 of the Open Space Strategy.

1.3 The Study Tasks

The Open Space Strategy has involved a comprehensive analysis of demand, supply, issues, gaps, and opportunities. This has included the tasks outlined below.

Demand

- Review the population demographics for the City of Burnside and suburbs based on 2006 Australian Bureau of Statistics Census Data obtained through Council's web site
- Analyse potential participation in sport and recreation in the City of Burnside by comparing the demographic profile with Australian Bureau of Statistics and Australian Sports Commission participation data
- Hold consultation sessions with Council Staff (which also discussed supply)
- Arrange and hold consultation sessions with community groups (which also discussed supply), including:
 - Older adults through a fitness group
 - Parents of young children through two playgroups
 - Children through the Burnside Primary School
 - Young people through Council's Youth Advisory Council and a session for young people with an interest in skate and BMX facilities
 - Community members in general through a session with service groups
 - People with an interest in the environment through Council's Biodiversity Volunteers
- Undertake a survey of sporting clubs in the City of Burnside to obtain information on demand and invite comments on issues and opportunities



Supply

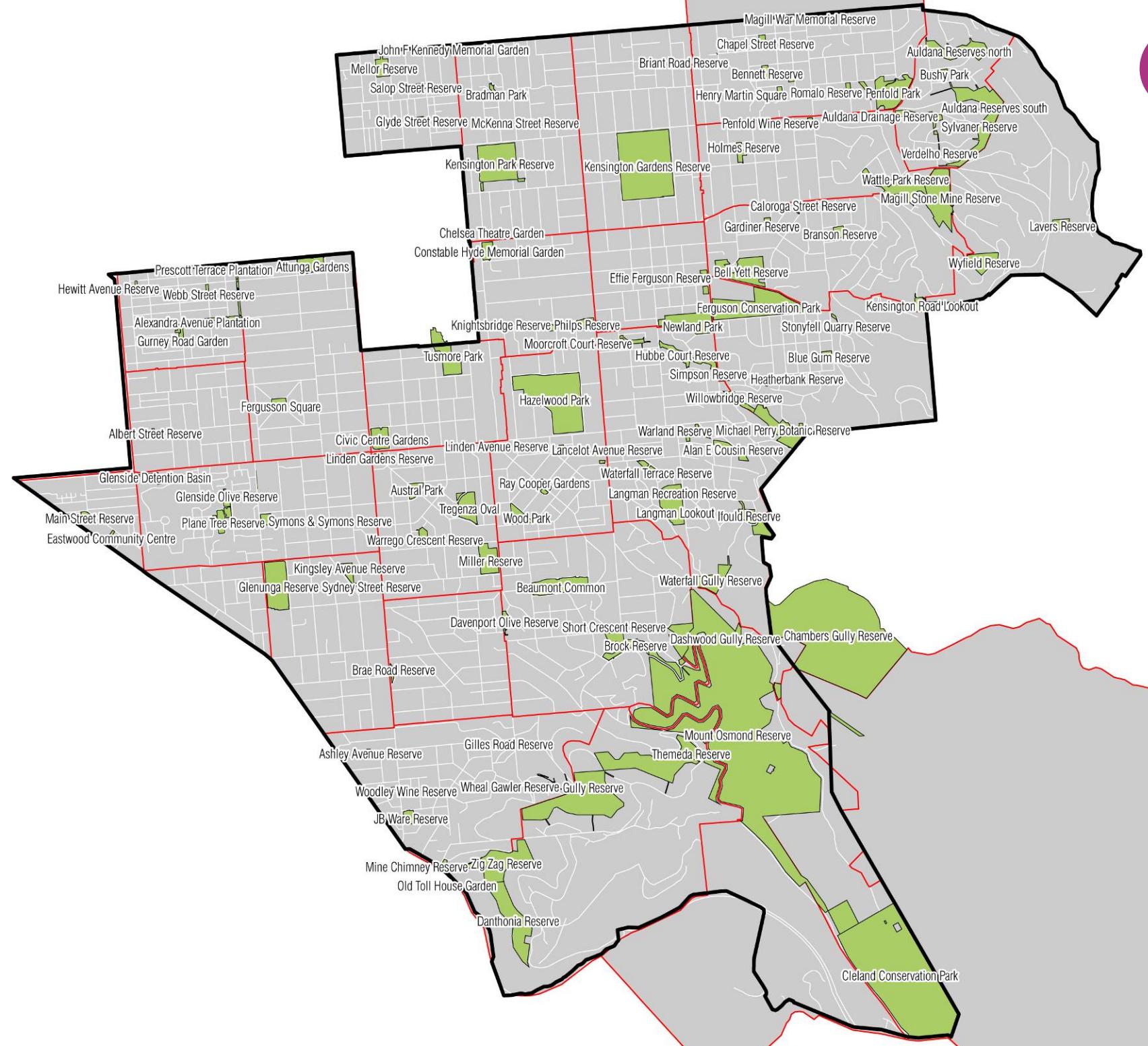
- Review the existing GIS (Global Information System) and mapping for the City of Burnside
- Visit and assess all parks and reserves (113 parcels of open space) within the City of Burnside
- Review existing studies and plans associated with open space including:
 - Strategic Plan 2020, City of Burnside (2006)
 - Biodiversity Strategy for the City of Burnside, City of Burnside (Draft) (2007)
 - City of Burnside Playground Strategy (2007)
 - Tree Management Strategy, City of Burnside (2006)
 - Community Land Management Plans, City of Burnside (2004)
 - Open Space Policy, City of Burnside (1997)
 - Burnside Open Space Inventory (1997)
 - City of Burnside Management Plan, Tennis Courts (1997)

Issues, Gaps and Opportunities

- Assess the demand and supply findings
- Develop a Key Findings Paper for discussion with Council staff
- Develop Draft reports (Volume 1 and Volume 2) that summarise and respond to the findings for discussion with Council staff

Reserves

- Council Boundary
- Reserves





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2.1 Population Character

The City of Burnside

The character of the population has implications for the provision and enhancement of open space. Age, family type (whether there are children or no children), people's ability to travel to open space and other characteristics will influence the activities that people could undertake and the environments that they could seek for recreation. The main characteristics and the broad implications are outlined below for the City of Burnside. The data has been drawn from Council's 2006 Community Profile and is based on Australian Bureau of Statistics Census Data.

Subject	Characteristics	Implications
Age Profile	<p>Overall, the City of Burnside has an ageing population with larger proportions of middle aged and older adults. However, there are still good proportions of children and young people. The main characteristics are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively small proportion of very young children (4.6% 0-4 years compared to 5.7% for Adelaide Statistical Division). However, this is an increase of 0.2% since 2001 (4.4% in 2001). • Slightly lower proportion of 5-11 year olds (7.7%) compared to the Adelaide Statistical Division (8.6%). • Slightly higher proportion of 12-17 year olds (8.6%) compared to the Adelaide Statistical Division (7.8%). • Lower proportions of young adults (9.7% 18-24 years and 9.2% 25-34 years compared to 10.1% and 12.9% respectively for the Adelaide Statistical Division). • Higher proportions of people aged 50 years or over, with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 15.1% 50-59 years (compared to 13.2% for ASD) – 10.2% 60-69 years (compared to 8.6% for ASD) – 14.4% 70 years + (compared to 11.3% for ASD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforces that older adults and young people (12-17 years) should be particular target groups. • Justifies considering facilities for youth (12-17 years). • The proportions of children also justify provision (particularly the 5-11 year age group). • There is potential (and justification) to place an emphasis on healthy ageing, targeting 50 years + (not just older adults). • Potential high demand for walking tracks and opportunities to cater for middle aged and older people.

Subject	Characteristics	Implications
Family Character	<p>Despite the ageing population, the City of Burnside is quite family oriented with a good proportion of families with dependent children and young people. However, there is also a good proportion of couples without children. The family characteristics are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively large proportion of couples with children (45.4% compared to 42.7% for Adelaide Statistical Division). • Relatively large proportion of couples without children (40.5% compared to 38.5% for Adelaide Statistical Division). • Small proportion of one parent families (12.2%) compared to the Adelaide Statistical Division (17.0%). 	<p>Need to provide both family oriented and non family oriented spaces and facilities, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playgrounds and picnic areas for families with children • Walking tracks and spaces without playgrounds for people without children, including parks for walking dogs
Cultural Diversity	<p>The City of Burnside is not highly multi-cultural, but it does appear to have an increasing number of people who are born in Asian countries. The main characteristics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An average proportion of people born in Australia (70.6%), i.e. similar to the Adelaide Statistical Division (70.7%). • Higher proportions of people born in Asian countries compared to the Adelaide Statistical Division (1.6% born in Malaysia and 1.3% born in China compared to 0.5% and 0.7% respectively for the ASD). This has increased from 1.4% for Malaysia and 0.6% for China in 2001. • Otherwise, the cultural characteristics are similar to the Adelaide Statistical Division. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New arrivals moving into the area from Asian countries could benefit from information and support programs that assist them to acclimatise to the City of Burnside and Adelaide.
Income	<p>The City of Burnside is a higher income area compared to the Adelaide Statistical Division:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15.8% of individuals 15 years and over earn between \$1,000 and \$1,599 each week compared to 11.4% for the ASD • 12.8% of individuals 15 years and over earn \$1,600 or more each week compared to 4.3% for the ASD <p>However, compared to the Adelaide Statistical Division, the proportion of people earning no or low income is also relatively high, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 8.2% earn negative or nil income compared to 6.4% for the ASD ▪ 6.8% earn \$149 or less per week, compared to 7.1% for the ASD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most people should have the financial capacity to participate in organised sport and recreation activities. • Some people may not have the financial capacity to participate in organised activities (possibly young people and older people). This highlights the need for spaces and activities that are no or low cost.

Subject	Characteristics	Implications
Dwellings	<p>Whilst the City of Burnside primarily has traditional housing (separate dwellings) it also has a number of medium density dwellings, i.e. semi-detached, row, terrace, townhouses, villa units and flats and apartments in blocks of 1 or 2 storeys. The characteristics are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A smaller proportion of dwellings are separate house compared to the Adelaide Statistical Division (63.3% compared to 71.0% for the ASD). • A relatively large proportion of dwellings are medium density (26.1% compared to 20.1% for the Adelaide Statistical Division). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People living in medium density housing could have limited outdoor private recreation space and as a result rely more on public open space for recreation.
Vehicle Ownership	<p>Households in the City of Burnside have average to slightly higher vehicle ownership. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 7.7% of households do not own a vehicle (compared to 10.3% for the ASD). • 36.7% of households have one vehicle, 36.6% have two vehicles and 13.5% have 3 vehicles or more (compared to 37.6%, 33.3% and 12.7% respectively for the ASD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most households should have the capacity to travel to significant parks, sportsgrounds and recreation and sport facilities. However, there should also be local open space to cater for people who do not have access to a motor vehicle, including where a family only has one vehicle and this is used to travel to work.

In summary

- The City of Burnside has various age and family groups that justify a range of open space types and facilities. Older people (including groups that are beginning to age and are potentially very active), young people and families with children are all key groups.
- A good proportion of people are higher income in the City of Burnside and this could increase the expectations for quality open space. However, a number of people are lower income (possibly older adults and young people) and this highlights the need for low or no cost recreation opportunities within open space.
- Backyards are potentially reducing in size in the City of Burnside with a relatively large proportion of medium density housing. This increases the importance of usable open space equitably spread across the City and particularly in the medium density areas.



Age Profile in Suburbs

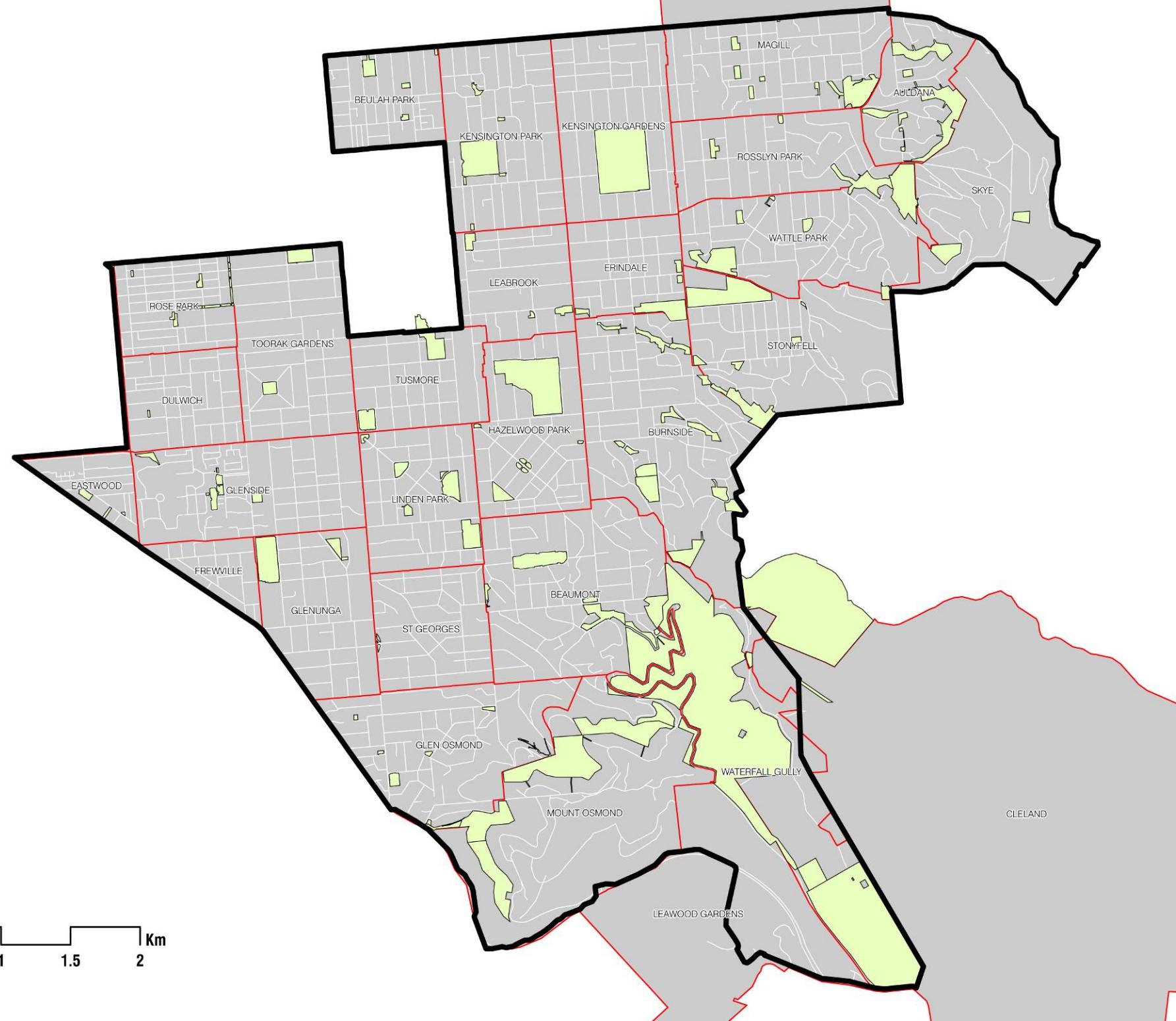
To consider open space requirements and priorities, it is also relevant to understand the population characteristics of the suburbs across the City of Burnside. The age profile compared to the whole City of Burnside and the implications for open space and recreation are outlined below (based on Council's 2006 Community Profile and Australian Bureau of Statistics Census Data).

Suburb	Characteristics	Implications
Beaumont	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Small proportion of very young children, with 3.7% aged 0-4 years (compared to 4.6% for City of Burnside)Relatively large proportion of children aged 5-11 years (8.4% compared to 7.7% for City of Burnside)Large proportion of young people aged 12-17 years (9.5% compared to 8.6% for City of Burnside)Large proportions of people aged 50 years and over (16.9% 50-59 years, 10.6% 60-69 years and 12.6% 70-84 years compared to 15.1%, 10.2% and 2.2% respectively for City of Burnside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Require playgrounds for 5-11 years more than toddlersShould cater for young people aged 12-17 years (consider facilities and activity opportunities)Potential high demand for walking tracks and opportunitiesPotential to encourage active ageing
Burnside and Stonyfell	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Relatively large proportion of young people aged 12-17 years (9.0% compared to 8.6% for City of Burnside)Lower proportions of the older age groups, i.e. 9.9% 70-84 years and 1.8% 85 years + compared to 11.1% and 3.3% respectively for the City of BurnsideOtherwise similar to the City of Burnside profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Should consider activity and facility opportunities for young people (12-17 years)

Suburb	Characteristics	Implications
Dulwich and Rose Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large proportion of young children aged 0-4 years (7.3% compared to 4.6% for City of Burnside) Relatively large proportion of 5-11 year olds (8.8% compared to 7.7% for City of Burnside) Larger proportion of middle aged adults (23.6% 35-49 year olds compared to 20.6% for City of Burnside) Smaller proportions of older adults (8.3% 60-69 years, 5.1% 70-84 years and 0.9% 85 years + compared to 10.2%, 11.1% and 3.3% respectively for City of Burnside). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for playgrounds and other activity opportunities for children and families. Need to retain existing park with playground. Potential high demand for walking and bike tracks (to cater for middle age adults and children).
Glen Osmond, Mount Osmond and Waterfall Gully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large proportion of 12-17 year olds (11.7% compared to 8.6% for City of Burnside) Relatively large proportion of 5-11 year olds (8.0% compared to 7.7% for City of Burnside) Small proportion of young adults (6.7% 25-34 years compared to 9.2% for City of Burnside) Small proportion of older adults aged 70-84 years (8.9% compared to 11.1% for City of Burnside) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should consider activity and facility opportunities for young people (12-17 years). Require playgrounds for 5-11 years more than toddlers Require a mix of facilities and activity opportunities to cater for other age groups. Possibly less emphasis on young adults and older adults, but still need to cater for.
(Data also includes Leawood Gardens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Otherwise, similar to the City of Burnside 	
Glenside and Eastwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small proportions of children (4.2% 0-4 years and 4.7% 5-11 years compared to 4.6% and 7.7% for City of Burnside). Small proportion of young people aged 12-17 years 4.5% compared to 8.6% for City of Burnside) Relatively large proportion of young adults (13.7% 25-34 years compared to 9.2% for City of Burnside) Large proportions of older people (15.7% 70-84 years and 6.8% 85 years + compared to 11.1% and 3.3% respectively for City of Burnside) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less emphasis likely to be required for children and families, although still need to cater for. Potential high demand for active recreation, e.g. walking, jogging, fitness. Older people may need to be a particular target group.
Glenunga and Frewville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar characteristics to the City of Burnside, with the exception of a smaller proportion of older people aged 70-84 years (8.6% compared to 11.1% for City of Burnside). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require a mix of facilities and activity opportunities to cater for all age groups.

Suburbs

- Council Boundary
- Suburbs
- Reserves



0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Km

Suburb	Characteristics	Implications
Hazelwood Park and Tusmore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large proportion of children aged 5-11 years (9.8% compared to 7.7% for City of Burnside) Smaller proportion of young adults (7.7% 25-34 years compared to 9.2% for City of Burnside) Larger proportion of middle aged adults (22.7% 35-49 year olds compared to 20.6% for City of Burnside) Otherwise similar to the City of Burnside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require playgrounds for 5-11 years more than toddlers Potential high demand for walking and bike tracks (to cater for middle age adults and children).
Kensington Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar characteristics to the City of Burnside, with the exception of a smaller proportion of people aged 50-59 years (13.8% compared to 15.1% for City of Burnside). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require a mix of facilities and activity opportunities to cater for all age groups.
Kensington Park and Beulah Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slightly larger proportions of children and young people (4.9% aged 0-4 years, 8.1% aged 5-11 years and 9.2% 12-17 years compared to 4.6%, 7.7%, and 8.6% for City of Burnside) Larger proportions of young and middle aged adults (12.2% 25-34 years and 22.7% 35-49 years compared to 9.2% and 20.6% respectively for City of Burnside) Smaller proportions of people over 50 years (13.4% 50-59 years, 9.0% 60-69 years, 8.0% 70-84 years and 2.2% 85 years + compared to 15.1%, 10.2%, 11.1% and 3.3% respectively for City of Burnside) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential high demand for playgrounds and activity opportunities for children and families. Should consider activity and facility opportunities for young people (12-17 years). Potential high demand for walking and bike tracks (to cater for middle age adults and children). Potential high demand for other active recreation, e.g. jogging, fitness. Older adults may require less emphasis but still need to be catered for.
Leabrook and Erindale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smaller proportion of young adults (5.6% 25-34 years compared to 9.2% for City of Burnside) Smaller proportion of people aged 50-59 years (12.3% compared to 15.1% for City of Burnside). Larger proportion of older people aged 70-84 years (13.7% compared to 11.1% for City of Burnside). Otherwise similar to the City of Burnside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young adults may require less emphasis but still need to be catered for. Older people and encouraging activity could be a priority. Require a mix of facilities and activity opportunities to cater for other age groups.

Suburb	Characteristics	Implications
Linden Park and St Georges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small proportion of very young children, with 4.0% aged 0-4 years (compared to 4.6% for City of Burnside) Smaller proportion of young adults (6.1% 25-34 years compared to 9.2% for City of Burnside) Larger proportion of older people (16.5% aged 70-84 years and 5.5% 85 years and over compared to 11.1% and 3.3% respectively for City of Burnside). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older people and encouraging activity could be a priority. Very young children and young adults may require less emphasis but still need to be catered for.
Magill and Rosslyn Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar characteristics to the City of Burnside, although the area has a slightly larger proportion of young people aged 18-24 years (11.2% compared to 9.7% for City of Burnside). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require a mix of facilities and activity opportunities to cater for all age groups.
Toorak Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar characteristics to the City of Burnside, with the exception of a larger proportion of people aged 50-59 years (17.3% compared to 15.1% for City of Burnside). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require a mix of facilities and activity opportunities to cater for all age groups. Potential high demand for walking tracks and opportunities.
Wattle Park, Auldana and Skye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small proportion of very young children, with 3.0% aged 0-4 years (compared to 4.6% for City of Burnside) Relatively large proportion of young people aged 12-17 years (10.3% compared to 8.6% for City of Burnside) Small proportion of older people aged 85 years and over (1.5% compared to 3.3% for City of Burnside). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should consider activity and facility opportunities for young people (12-17 years). Very young children and older people (85 years +) may require less emphasis but still need to be catered for.

The following table represents a summary of the priority demands in suburbs linked to key population groups.

Suburbs	Facilities for children and families	Facilities for young people	Spaces for older people	Balance of recreation opportunities	Activity opportunities for middle aged & 'young aged'
Beaumont	1	●			●
Burnside & Stonyfell		●			
Dulwich & Rose Park	●			●	
Glen Osmond, Mount Osmond, Waterfall Gully	1	●			
Glenside & Eastwood			●	●	
Glenunga & Freewville					●
Hazelwood Park & Tusmore	1			●	
Kensington Gardens					●
Kensington Park & Beulah Park	●	●		●	
Leabrook & Erindale			●		
Linden Park & St Georges			●		
Magill & Rosslyn Park					●
Toorak Gardens				●	●
Wattle Park, Auldana and Skye		●			

(1) Especially 5-11 years



2.2 Potential Participation in Recreation and Sport

Potential participation numbers for the City of Burnside, based on National participation figures and a 2006 population of 41,175, are outlined below for open space related activities. The figures indicate what the number of participants would be if participation were the same as National participation levels. The potential subsequent demand for facilities is also considered and a comparison with the existing provision in the City of Burnside is provided.

Outdoor Sport Participation

*City of Burnside Indicative Potential Sports
Participation Numbers for 5-14 year olds as
of 2006*

Activity	5-14 Years (ABS Nat'l Data)		Potential Teams	Indicative Demand for Facilities
	%	Potential Number City of Burnside		
Athletics (track and field)	2.9%	136	-	Part use of one track and field. A facility should cater for at least 300 members
Australian Rules Football	7.5%	352	14.5	2 ovals (to cater for 7 games which could be played in the mornings)
Baseball	0.7%	33	2.5	Part use of one diamond (to cater for 1 game)
Cricket (outdoor)	5.4%	253	17	2 cricket pitches (to cater for 8-9 games and based on 4-5 games on each pitch)
Golf	0.9%	42	-	Minimal demand
Hockey	1.9%	89	6	Part use of one field (to cater for 3 games)
Netball	8.5%	399	36	3 courts (to cater for 18 games and based on 6 games per court on match day)
Soccer (outdoor)	13.2%	619	41	2 full sized fields (to cater for 20 games and based on 10 junior games per full sized field)
Softball	1.0%	47	3.5	Part use of one diamond (to cater for 1-2 games)
Tennis	7.3%	343	57	3 courts (to cater for 28 games and based on 8-10 games per week including mid week)
Touch Football	1.7%	80	7	Part use of one field (to cater for 3-4 games)

The figures are based on:

*Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 National Participation Data
Total population of 41,175 and 4,694 5-14 year olds (based on 11.4%)*

Participation after school hours

An average of male and female participation

Indicative weekend and mid week use of facilities (broadly reflecting potential capacity of facilities)

*City of Burnside Indicative Potential Sports
Participation Numbers for 15 Year + Age
Group as of 2006*

Activity	Participation by Age Groups (ASC National Data)							No. Participants City of Burnside	Potential No. of participants	Indicative Demand for Facilities
	15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65 + yrs	Potential No. (All participants) City of Burnside			
Athletics (track and field)	3.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	236	202	-	Part use of one track and field
Australian Rules Football	9.0%	3.4%	2.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	840	637	26.5	3 ovals (to cater for 13 games and based on 4 games per oval)
Baseball	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	106	106	8	1 diamond (to cater for 4 games)
Cricket (outdoor)	6.9%	4.6%	3.7%	1.5%	0.2%	0.1%	884	627	42	5 cricket pitches (to cater for 21 games and based on 4 games on each pitch)
Golf	2.7%	6.6%	8.3%	10.0%	12.8%	8.6%	2,861	1,556	-	Would significantly contribute to the use of a golf course.
Hockey	2.1%	1.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	267	238	15.5	2 fields (to cater for 7-8 games based on 4-5 games per field)
Lawn bowls	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	4.4%	7.8%	1,033	988	-	2-3 bowling clubs (depending on number of greens) based on 300 - 500 members
Netball	10.4%	4.6%	3.2%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	1,053	936	85	7 courts (to cater for 42 games and based on 6 games per court on match day)
Soccer (outdoor)	13.0%	4.2%	4.0%	1.7%	0.3%	0.1%	1,259	840	56	5 fields (to cater for 28 games and based on 5-6 games per field)
Softball	1.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	167	139	10.5	1 diamond (to cater for 5 games)
Tennis	10.7%	10.2%	9.2%	8.5%	5.9%	4.1%	2,680	1,211	202	16 courts (to cater for 100 games and based on 6 games per court)
Touch Football	6.1%	2.8%	2.9%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	663	548	49.5	3 fields (to cater for 25 games based on 8 games per field)

The figures are based on: Australian Sports Commission 2004 National Participation Data, reflecting age profile and organised participation. Total population of 41,175 and 35,587 15 year olds + (based on 84.0%). An average of male and female participation and indicative weekend and mid week use of facilities (broadly reflecting potential capacity of facilities)

The following chart summarises the potential demand for sports fields and facilities based on National participation (linking the junior and adult demand) and gives a comparison with the actual City of Burnside provision.

In addition, the City of Burnside provides:

- 3 Croquet greens
- 1 Lacrosse field
- 3 Rugby union fields

An analysis of potential demand based on National data was not undertaken for these sports.

The chart below suggests that a number of sports are appropriately catered for in relation to potential demand. However, it also highlights that:

- Australian Rules Football ovals and soccer fields appear to be lacking
- Netball would need to be catered for outside the City of Burnside
- The supply of tennis courts is high

Comparison with Existing Sports Provision as of 2006

Activity	Potential Demand (based on National Participation)	Existing Provision in City of Burnside
Athletics (track and field)	1 athletics track	1 athletics track (turf)
Australian Rules Football	3-4 ovals	2 ovals
Baseball	1 diamond	1 senior and 1 junior diamond
Cricket (outdoor)	7 cricket pitches	6 turf cricket pitches and 2 concrete pitches
Golf	1 golf course (on the basis that it would have a wider catchment)	No council owned golf course (although a course is located at Mount Osmond)
Hockey	2 fields (turf)	2 fields (turf)
Lawn Bowls	2-3 clubs	3 clubs with 6 greens
Netball	10 netball courts	No courts, 2 single rings
Soccer (outdoor)	7 soccer fields	2 soccer fields
Softball	1 diamond	No softball diamonds
Tennis	19 tennis courts	52 tennis courts
Touch Football	3-4 touch football fields	No touch football fields



Outdoor Recreation Participation

City of Burnside Indicative Potential

*Recreation Participation Numbers for 5-14
year olds as at 2006*

Activity	5-14 Years (ABS National Data)		Demand Implications
	%	Potential No. City of Burnside	
Bike Riding	67.8%	3,182	Potential strong demand for cycle tracks and BMX/ dirt jump facilities.
Skateboarding and Rollerblading	23.6%	1,107	Potential good demand for skate facilities.

The above figures are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 National Participation Data, total population of 41,175 with 4,694 5-14 year olds (11.4%) and an average of male and female participation

City of Burnside Indicative Potential

*Recreation Participation Numbers for
15 Year + Age Group as at 2006*

Activity	Participation by Age Groups (ASC National Data)							Demand Implications
	15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65 + yrs	Potential No. (All participants) City of Burnside	
Bike Riding	9.9%	14.4%	15.6%	10.5%	6.4%	3.2%	3,210	Potential strong demand for cycle tracks.
Running/ Jogging	12.9%	14.3%	10.0%	6.2%	2.6%	0.4%	2,384	Potential strong demand for shared use longer distance pathways.
Skateboarding & Rollerblading	2.3%	1.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	231	Will add to demand by 5-14 year olds.
Walking (bush)	2.9%	5.2%	5.8%	7.8%	6.4%	2.9%	1,748	Potential good demand for use of tracks in Hills Face Reserves.
Walking (other)	17.9%	34.1%	39.7%	47.4%	53.2%	47.6%	14,106	Potential high demand for walking tracks.

The above figures are based Australian Sports Commission 2004 National Participation Data reflecting age profile, total population of 41,175 with 35,587 15 year olds + (84.0%) and an average of male and female participation.

2.3 Community Needs and Expectations

City of Burnside 2020 Strategic Planning Consultations

Council's 2020 Strategic Planning Process involved consultations with the community and the findings have been considered in the Open Space Strategy. The main findings relating to open space and recreation are outlined below.

People value the:

- Quality and quantity of open space
- Proximity to the Hills and natural areas
- Range of good quality recreation facilities

People have raised issues about:

- Increased density of living (and the subsequent importance of open space)
- Lack of recreation facilities for young people
- Asset management, including the use of buildings and the provision of pedestrian and cycle paths
- Built form and character (retaining open space and trees)
- The environment including the impact of water restrictions and preservation of the Hills Face Zone
- Social and community development (the need for activity opportunities)





Desired directions and strategies include:

- Retain open space provision (including pocket parks)
- Address gaps in provision, e.g. Dulwich/ Toorak Gardens
- High standard of maintenance
- Encourage greater use of parks and reserves
- Continual improvement of recreation facilities
- Provision of safe, visible and identifiable toilets
- Well maintained and uniform streetscapes, with shade and easy access
- Heritage recognition of parks
- Tree management (replacement) strategy
- Programs to encourage use of parks, e.g. walks, rest areas
- Facilities and activities for young people
- Family recreation opportunities, e.g. off road cycle paths
- Cultural and entertainment facility considerations
- Designated leash free dog areas
- Public art in open space
- Street tree research
- More areas like Beaumont Common and Linden Gardens (native plant focus)

Open Space Strategy Consultations

Consultations with eight community groups have been undertaken as part of the Open Space Strategy. In addition, a survey was sent to sporting groups to gain an understanding of demands, issues and opportunities. A summary of the main findings is provided below.

Social Considerations

- Hazelwood Park, Tusmore Park and Kensington Gardens Reserve are favourite parks (for children and adults).
- The following features are sought in parks by parents with young children:
 - Open grass
 - Good playground
 - Trees and shade
 - Shelters
 - Seating
 - Barbecue
 - Good clean toilets
- The things that children appreciate in parks are:
 - Good playgrounds (adventure and fun)
 - Grassed areas for games and play
 - Outdoor courts (tennis, basketball, netball)
 - Cricket pitch
 - Cricket nets
 - Bike tracks
 - BMX track (dirt jumps)
 - Nature
 - Grass
 - Shade
 - Seating
 - Drinking water
 - BBQ's
 - Place to walk dogs
 - Pools and ponds
 - Good toilets
- There is a need for some fenced parks and playgrounds (difficult to manage when have a number of children).
- Grandparents need playgrounds also. Do not just provide based on population demographics.
- The Kensington Gardens Adventure Playground is a great playground and favourite park.
- Children like to have nature connected to playgrounds.
- The playground is poor at Hazelwood Park. There is nothing to do there other than the pool.
- There is a desire for walking tracks along the creeklines.
- There is interest in bushwalking linked to the Hills Face and natural areas.
- There are not enough bike riding tracks. Need tracks like the linear park.
- There is demand for mountain bike tracks and they need to be formalised.



- There is demand for half courts but not much is provided.
- The City of Burnside is lacking skate and BMX facilities. Young people and parents are seeking facilities in the Council area.
- It is good to have community tennis courts that people can not hire out (casual use only).
- Sports facilities are in need of upgrade, including:
 - Issues with building quality for various sports (change rooms, toilets, club facility, lack of storage)
 - Some issues with field surface quality (Glenunga)
 - Some issues with cricket pitch quality
 - Need to resurface tennis courts
 - Desire for additional or upgraded lighting (tennis, croquet, lawn bowls)
 - Some issues with irrigation (croquet)
 - Some issues with road access (pistol club)
 - Lack of car parking
- Event opportunities for young people should be considered.
- There is demand for places to walk dogs.
- Some people believe dogs should be on a lead in major parks and where there is a playground.
- Concern that people do not pick up after dogs. There needs to be greater education and fines.
- Need some reserves that are completely fenced for dog training and use.
- The pond (wading pool) in Tusmore Park is highly appreciated.
- The following reserves should be seen as 'icons' for the City of Burnside:
 - Hazelwood Park
 - Waterfall Gully Reserve
 - Hills Face Reserves

The Environment

- There are issues with woody weed control (Olives, Pines, Hawthorn).
- Need to increase community awareness and education on appropriate plantings (particularly people living near Hills Face).
- Potential to create wider community interest on bio-diversity through information and education.
- There is a need to increase volunteers and resources allocated to volunteers involved in regeneration projects.
- Require paid staff to manage natural areas as well as volunteers. Volunteers need to be well managed and well supported.
- Only have the resources to manage the current natural environment (most of the budget and commitment goes to grass cutting and removing weeds).
- A longer term vision is to establish a more stable natural landscape that requires less maintenance.
- Recreation is appropriate in the areas of the Hills Face that are less valuable environmentally.
- Desire to strengthen the walking track network in the Hills Face Reserves, including circuits.

- Require a long term vision for bike tracks and mountain biking in the Hills Face Reserves.
- The resourcing of natural areas needs to be increased.
- Not enough State Government resources are allocated to the interfacing areas of the Hills Face Reserves.
- There should be an environmental focus on manageable urban projects as well as the Hills Face Reserves.
- Connect bio-diversity to other issues, e.g. stormwater management.
- Potential for more water retention along creeklines, e.g. like Kensington Gardens Reserve.
- Desire to increase water retention and re-use linked to sportsgrounds and buildings.
- Pollution issue with the Kensington Gardens Pond and potential to upgrade.
- Don't need green lawn everywhere. Council can't water to the same level it used to. However, need to retain some green areas, especially in main parks.
- Desire for Hazelwood Park to retain natural and relatively undeveloped character.

Strategic Management and Economics

- There is a need for small local parks as well as larger parks. It is important to have good quality small parks that are local to people.
- Should keep Glenside Hospital site as open space.
- City of Burnside parks are well maintained.
- There are issues with toilet facilities, including the need to upgrade toilets, better maintain and reconsider whether some should be provided.
- There is a lack of car parking around parks and particularly Hazelwood Park.
- Parks are dark at night and some require lighting. Tusmore Park attracts unsavoury behaviour including drug dealing at night due to no lighting.
- Bins overflow at Tusmore Park.
- Council's nursery is badly neglected.

03



3.1 Character of the Place

Location and Size

The City of Burnside covers an area of 30 square kms and incorporates twenty five full and part suburbs. It is located between the Adelaide Plains and the foothills of the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Established over 150 years ago, the City has a rich history that is expressed in its landscapes, external spaces and urban form. The topography, land use and vegetation combine to define and influence the landscape character of the City of Burnside, creating a diverse tapestry of open spaces.

Topography

The topography of the City is defined by the Adelaide Plains to the west and the rising landform of the Hills Face to the east. This topographic variation provides a distinct cross-sectional profile through the Council area. To the east are steep slopes and escarpments creating sloping open spaces, gullies and small creek lines. Further west the topography is less undulating with landform variations being created by major creek lines (First, Second, Third and Stonyfell) that run east-west. To the west the topography is flat with few landform variations. The open spaces within these areas are often level with few defining features.

Land use

The land use throughout the City of Burnside is predominantly residential with small pockets of commercial development associated with local and district centres. This residential character provides a defined structure to the urban realm. Major roads such as Magill Road, the Parade, Kensington Road, Greenhill Road, Glynburn Road, Portrush Road and Fullarton Road run north-south and east-west and segment the residential areas. This strong grid creates numerous residential suburbs each with subtle variations in relation to built form, layout and streetscape character.

Older suburbs exist throughout the City, from the small scale cottages of Eastwood and Rose Park, to the larger blocks of Toorak Gardens. These suburbs provide the City of Burnside with a strong historic built form that has been progressively expanded since the early 1900's. The residential nature of the City gives rise to numerous constructed open spaces and landscape streets; from the formal gardens of the late 19th century to the pocket parks and small suburban reserves of the 1980s and 1990s.

The impact of the underlying topography also affects the residential form. Housing density decreases as the slope of the landform increases with occasional properties located throughout the Hills Face (capitalising on small pockets of developable land). This lack of development within the Hills Face makes way for areas of grazing, cultivation and natural vegetation. These open spaces create unstructured areas of land that form a backdrop to the residential character of the City.

Vegetation

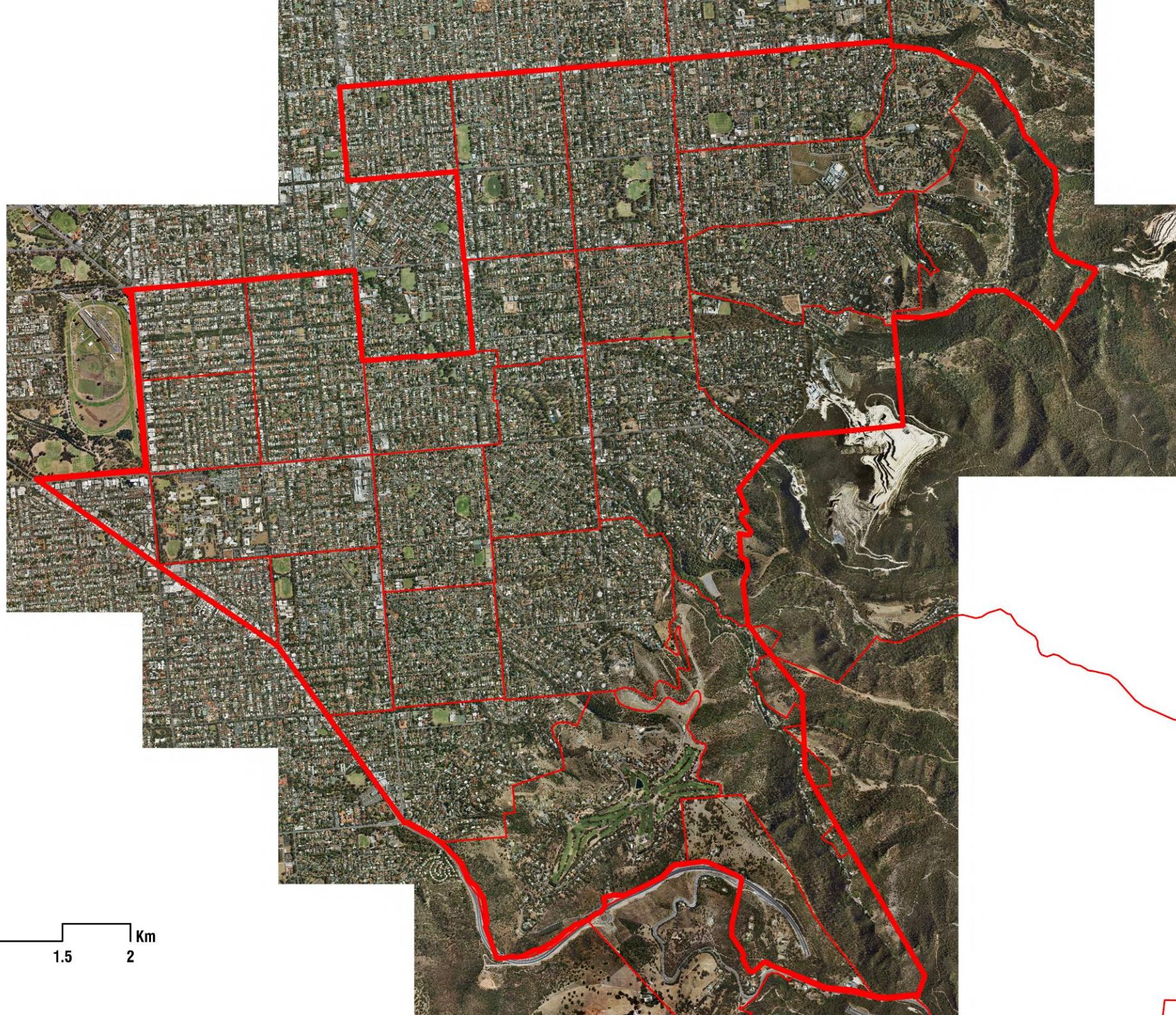
Prior to European settlement the entire Council area was covered by woodlands and forests, which responded to the local soil types, topography and management practices of indigenous people (fire clearing).

Habitats included Grey Box woodlands, River Red Gum forests, Mallee Box woodlands, Sheoak woodlands, Manna Gum woodlands and small areas of Native Pines. Other habitats included Brown Stringybark heath land, riparian vegetation, bogs and reed beds. Progressive clearance, cultivation and urbanisation has significantly altered these landscapes with only small pockets of indigenous vegetation remaining within the City.

These habitat 'islands' are now surrounded by a variety of vegetation types. Native and exotic street trees reinforce the residential grid of the City. Parks and reserves contain many remnant trees as well as maturing ornamental species. Gardens and front yards are filled with a mixture of native, indigenous and exotic species creating a variety of landscape characters.

The Place

 Council Boundary



0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Km

3.2 Provision of Open Space

The City of Burnside has a relatively good provision of open space totalling 199.43 hectares. This represents 4.84 hectares per 1,000 people, which compares favourably with some other Local Government Areas in the surrounding area as shown below.

Open Space Provision in the Wider Area

Local Government Areas (*)	Hectares of Open Space	Population (2006)	Hectares Per 1,000 People (2006)
Adelaide Hills Council (Open Space Owned by Council)	725.00 ha	37,858	19.15 ha
City of Burnside	199.43 ha	41,175	4.84 ha
City of Campbelltown	160.00 ha	46,160	3.47 ha
City of Mitcham	468.00 ha	61,853	7.57 ha
City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters	180.00 ha	33,729	5.34 ha
City of Unley	44 .00 ha	35,998	1.22 ha
Total Wider Area (Excluding City of Adelaide)	1,776.43 ha	235,574	7.54 ha

(*)Includes Local Government Areas adjoining City of Burnside, except the City of Adelaide and Adelaide Park Lands.

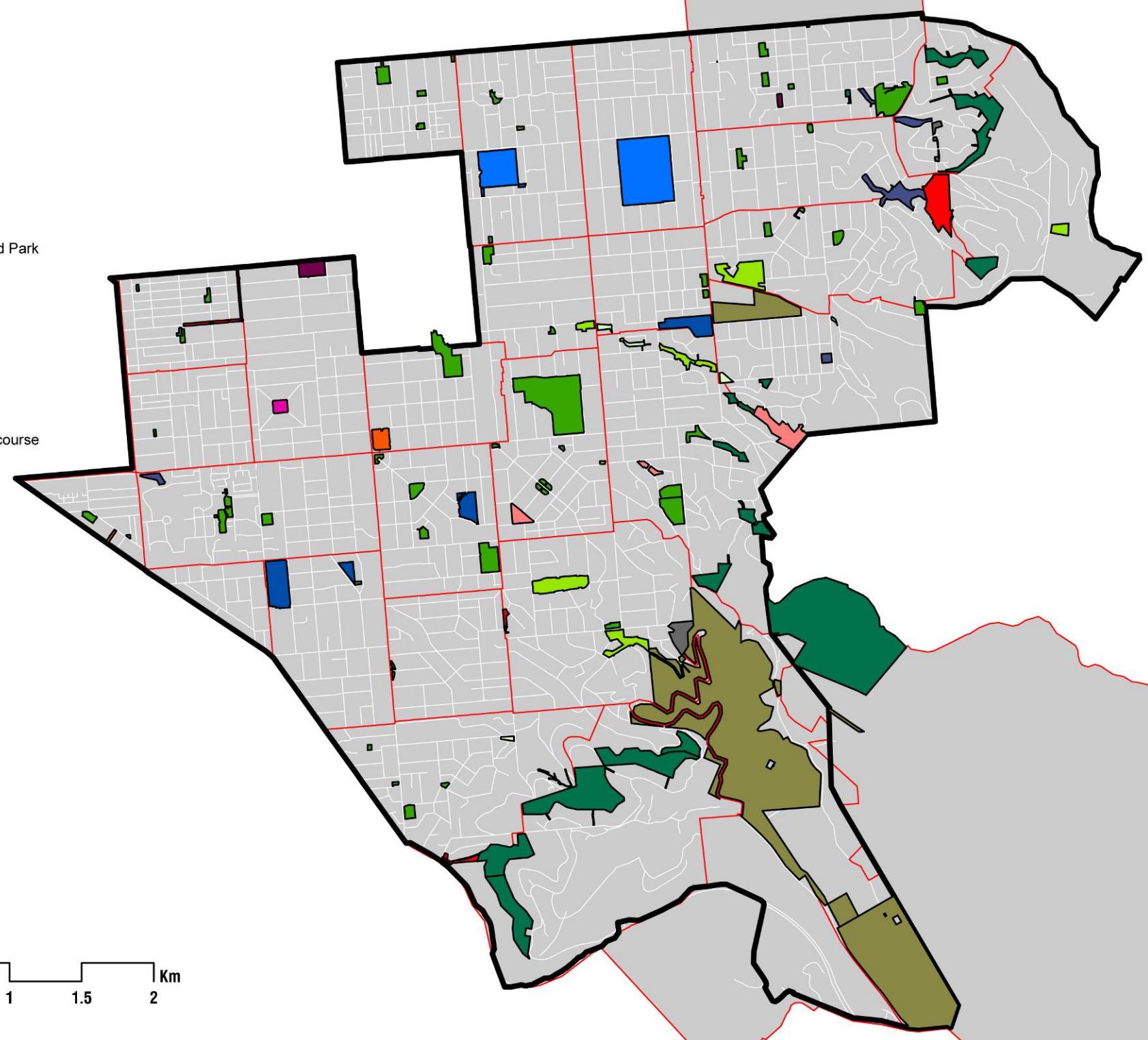


Open Space Type

- Council Boundary
- Community Use
- Cultural Significance
- Cultural Significance and Park
- DEH
- Drainage
- Garden
- Garden and Park
- Natural Area
- Natural Area and Park
- Natural Area and Watercourse
- Park
- Private
- Sportsground
- Sportsground and Park
- Undeveloped



0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Km



However, a breakdown of the open space types provided below highlights that a large proportion of the open space is natural area and the amount of land allocated to parks and sportsgrounds is not overly high.

Excluding natural areas, the City of Burnside only has 101.7 hectares of open space, which represents 2.47 ha per 1,000 people. In addition, the population is projected by Council to increase to around 47,000 by 2020. If this population projection is achieved, the amount of open space excluding natural areas will reduce to 2.16 ha per 1,000 people.

The provision of sportsgrounds in the City of Burnside is particularly low with 30.39 hectares representing only 0.74 hectares per 1,000 people. Planning for open space for new development areas in New South Wales has found that there is generally justification for around 1.2 - 1.5 hectares of open space per 1,000 people allocated to sport based on sports participation levels.

Breakdown of Open Space Provision

Open Space Type	Hectares of Open Space	Hectares/1,000 People (based on 2006 Population of 41,175)	Hectares/1,000 People (based on 2020 Population of 47,000)
Natural Areas (*)	97.73 ha	2.37 ha/ 1,000	2.08 ha/ 1,000
Parks	48.66 ha	1.18 ha/ 1,000	1.04 ha/ 1,000
Sportsgrounds	30.39 ha	0.74 ha/ 1,000	0.65 ha/ 1,000
Cultural Significance	11.88ha	0.29 ha/ 1,000	0.25 ha/ 1,000
Drainage and Undeveloped	7.23 ha	0.18 ha/ 1,000	0.15 ha/ 1,000
Community	2.18 ha	0.05 ha/ 1,000	0.05 ha/ 1,000
Gardens (formal)	1.36 ha	0.03 ha/ 1,000	0.03 ha/ 1,000
Total Open Space	199.43 ha	4.84ha/ 1,000	4.24 ha /1,000

(*) Including Hills Face, Bushland & Watercourses

Source:

Open Space Data - City of Burnside GIS and Open Space Strategy Analysis

Demographics – Australian Bureau of Statistics Census Data 2006 and Vision 2020



Significant Parks and Reserves

The City of Burnside has a balanced hierarchy of recreation parks, including a number of significant parks, good neighbourhood parks and a spread of smaller local parks. The City also has a number of key sportsgrounds and some unique and highly valued natural areas that have a recreation value as well as high environmental value.

A summary of the significant parks and reserves in the City of Burnside is provided below (in alphabetical order, not order of significance). These parks and reserves are significant due to their size, quality, location, unique character, high use and/or environmental significance.

The City of Burnside also has a number of parks and reserves that are not significant in their size or stature but are highly valued by the community, such as:

- Other key sportsgrounds (Glenunga Reserve, Kensington Park Reserve, Miller Reserve, Newland Park)
- Diverse and distinctive parks such as Langman Recreation Reserve and Bell Yett Reserve
- Unique natural settings such as the Beaumont Common and Linden Gardens Reserve

Park or Reserve	Main Focus		
	Park	Sportsground	Natural Area
Ferguson Conservation Park (NPWS)			●
Hazelwood Park	●		
Hills Face Reserves			●
Kensington Gardens Reserve	●	●	
Tusmore Park	●		
Waterfall Gully Reserve			●

Open Space Listing

A listing of all open space in the City of Burnside is provided in the Open Space matrix (Volume 03). This listing identifies the character type of the open space (e.g. park, sportsground, natural area) and allocates a hierarchy to each parcel of land in accordance with the directions in the Open Space Strategy.

Open Space in Surrounding Areas

There is a relatively good provision of open space in the areas surrounding the City of Burnside, including the Park Lands and a number of significant parks and sportsgrounds. These include:

- Ridge Park Reserve (City of Unley)
- The Gums Reserve (City of Campbelltown)
- University of South Australia Magill Campus Playing Fields (City of Campbelltown)
- Continued Hills Face Reserves (City of Mitcham)

In addition, Hanson Reserve (City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters) adjoins Tusmore Park and increases the size and potential function of the park.

Gaps in Provision

Some suburbs in the City of Burnside are lacking open space and ideally this gap would be addressed. As shown on the map on the following page, areas with particular gaps in provision include:

- Dulwich
- Glenunga
- St Georges

In addition, whilst Kensington Gardens is endowed with Kensington Gardens Reserve, the area to the north of The Parade is substantially lacking local open space. Parts of Glenside are also lacking open space.

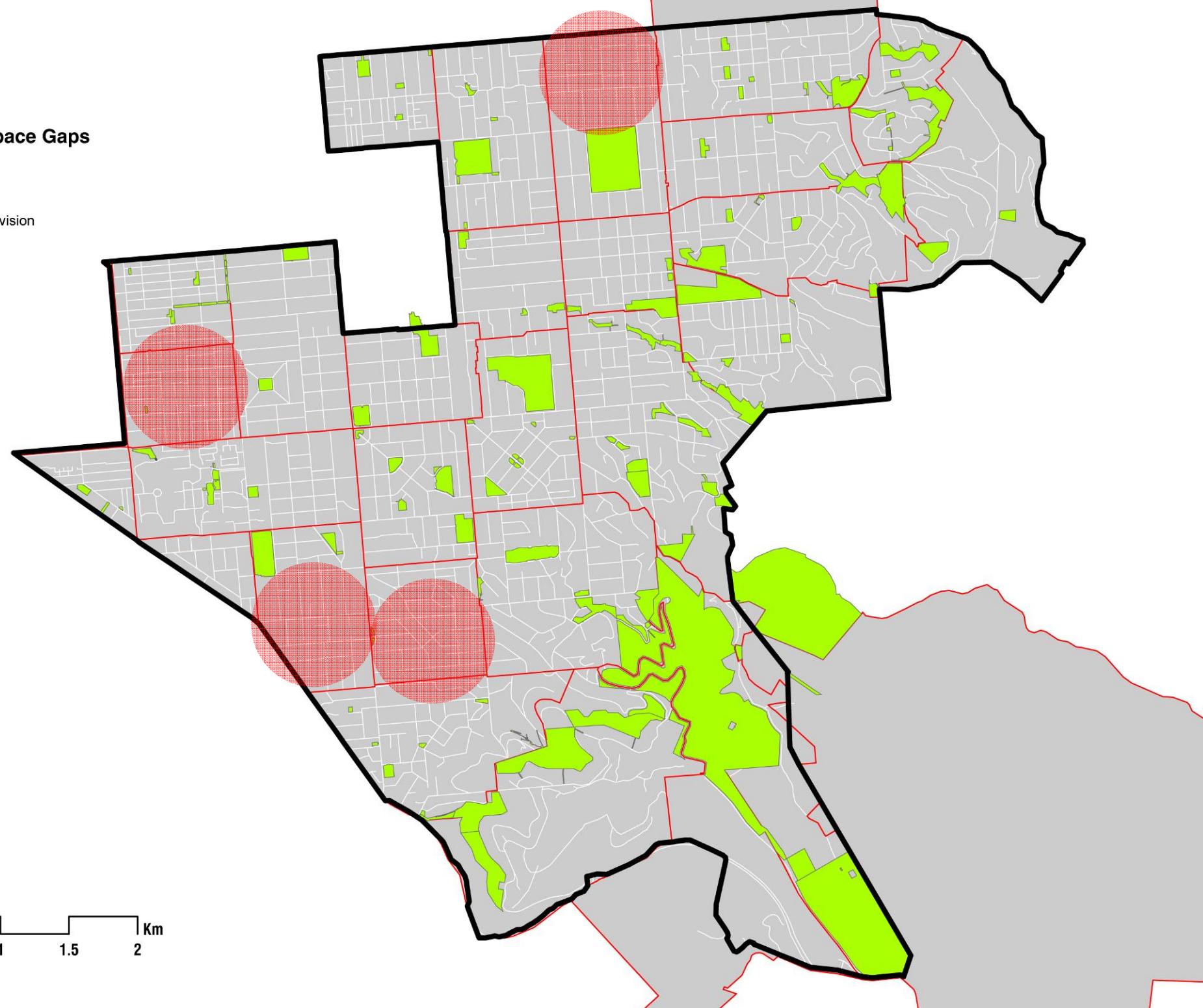
Opportunities for additional open space or enhanced existing open space and streetscapes are required to compensate for the gaps.

Reserves and Open Space Gaps

 Council Boundary

 Reserves

 Gaps in Open Space Provision



0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Km

3.3 Provision of Sport and Recreation Facilities

Open space in the City of Burnside provides a range of sport and recreation opportunities through various facilities. A summary of the main facilities and comments on the provision is outlined below.

Gaps in Provision

In relation to sport, the following facilities are not provided in the City of Burnside:

- Netball courts
- Softball diamonds
- Hockey fields

In relation to recreation:

- There are currently no dedicated youth facilities in the City of Burnside.
- Pathways are lacking in a number of parks and reserves, including in the Hills Face Reserves and in some larger parks.

Summary of City of Burnside Sport and Recreation Facilities

Facility	Provision	Comments
Sports Fields	2 Australian Rules Football ovals 2 soccer fields 3 rugby code fields 1 formalised baseball diamond 1 Athletics track 11 club amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively low provision of soccer fields given that soccer and particularly junior soccer is a growth sport. • Rugby code fields are likely to draw from the wider area given that these are not high participation sports in South Australia. • Relatively large number of club amenities for the number of fields and sportsgrounds.
Cricket Pitches	6 turf cricket pitches 2 concrete or synthetic cricket pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High proportion of turf cricket pitches (although these pitches are maintained by clubs).
Tennis Courts	11 club tennis courts 41 community tennis courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High provision of tennis courts and particularly community tennis courts.
Lawn Bowling	3 lawn bowls clubs 6 lawn bowls greens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good provision of lawn bowls facilities (but potentially not an over provision).
Croquet	1 club with 3 greens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good provision given this is not a high participation sport.
Playgrounds	35 playgrounds (including 1 regional level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high provision of playgrounds for the population size and character (relates to one playground for every 91 5-11 year olds).
Multi-purpose/ half courts	4 half courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively low provision considering the number of young people in the City (relates to one half court for 885 12-17 year olds plus the courts would be used by older children).
Picnic Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 49 picnic areas ▪ 16 barbecues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quite high provision of picnic areas and barbecues given the City only has a few significant recreation parks.
Pathways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 12.7 kms of pathways ▪ Pathways in 78 parks and reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low provision of linear pathways, given the City is around 30 square kilometres in size. • Relatively good provision of pathways in parks and reserves (around 70%).

3.4 Site Visit Findings

All 113 parcels of open space in the City of Burnside have been visited and assessed as part of the Open Space Strategy study. The broad findings of the assessment are outlined below for the main types of open space.

The site visit findings have been reflected in an Open Space Matrix (Volume 3 of the Open Space Strategy) which will be used to guide future works.

Recreation Parks

The major recreation parks are generally very high standard (Kensington Gardens Reserve, Tusmore Park and Hazelwood Park). However, there is some potential for enhancement including:

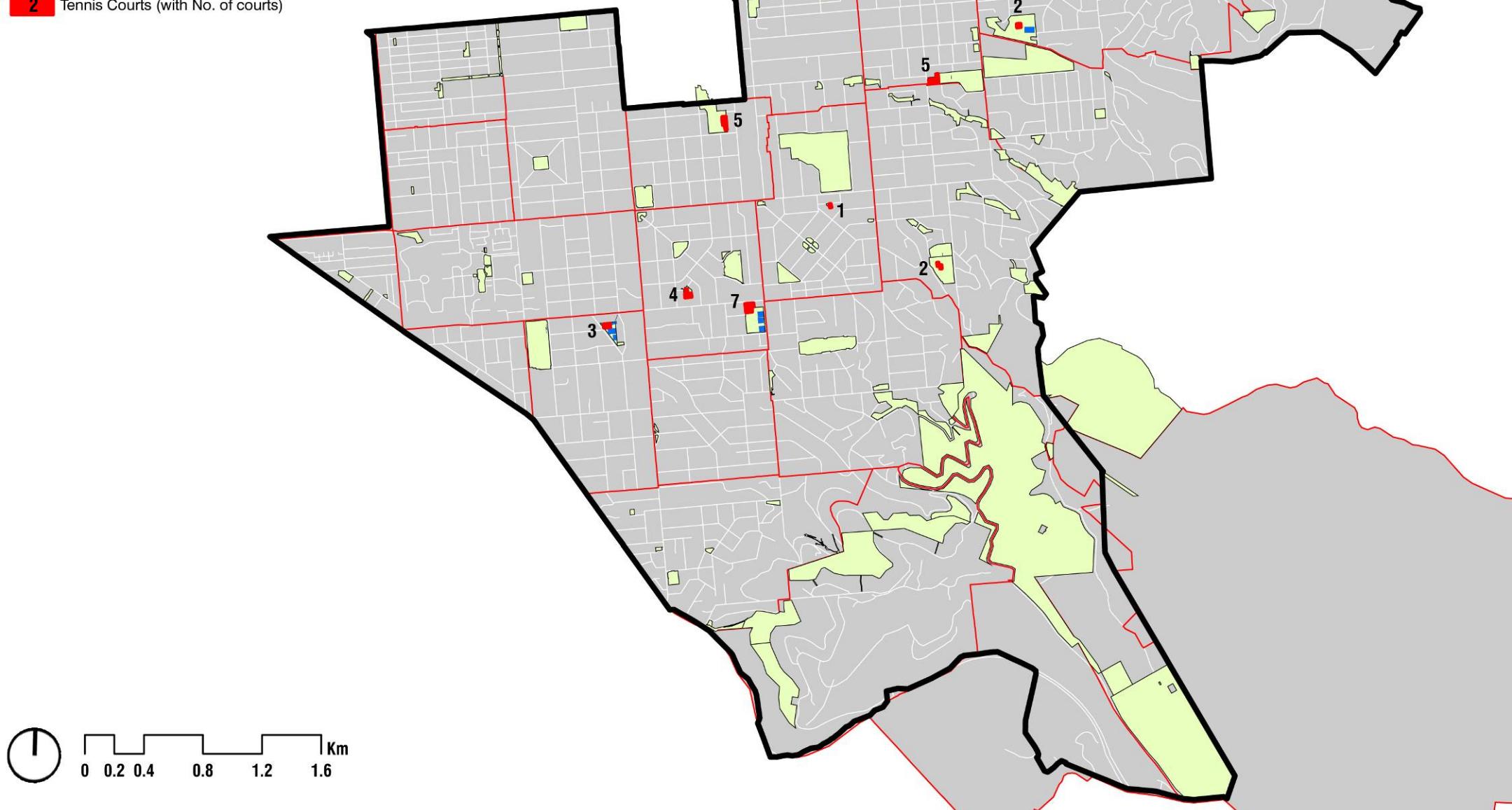
- Internal upgrade of toilets (including cleaning)
- Pathway upgrade
- Improved seating and picnic facilities
- Better management of rubbish
- Some areas are lacking recreation open space such as St Georges, Glenunga and Dulwich.
- Some parks and reserves are not ideal due to their location, size or character and justify a review regarding future provision..
- Most recreation parks are good quality, including a number of smaller parks.
- A large number of the local playgrounds focus on young children. Few playgrounds focus on the 7-8 years and over age group.
- The landscape design and function of some parks should be reviewed. The landscaping in some parks dominates the park and limits use such as Fergusson Square.
- The location and quality of pathways in parks requires a review. A number of the paths are bitumen with some cracking and some paths are inappropriately located.
- There is a high supply of community tennis courts and justification for review.

Sportsgrounds

- Ideally, there would be additional sportsgrounds and fields. However, as land is limited, opportunities to access school facilities and establish partnerships should be considered.
- All sportsgrounds are in good condition (well maintained and developed).
- Some sportsgrounds are very tight with only one field and/ or limited space for other facilities, e.g. Miller Reserve and Tregenza Reserve.
- The main opportunities for enhancement appear to relate to building upgrade (change rooms, toilets and club facilities).
- There are some issues with playing surfaces, including field surface and tennis court surface.
- Off street car parking is lacking at most sportsgrounds.
- There is a very high provision of turf cricket pitches, including at lower grade sportsgrounds, e.g. Tregenza Oval.
- There is a relatively high provision of club tennis courts (at Kensington Gardens Reserve and other reserves).

Sports Facilities

- Council Boundary
- Reserves
- Sports Pitches
- Tennis Courts (with No. of courts)





Natural Areas

- Some creeklines are overgrown or require rejuvenation (existing erosion and rubbish), e.g. Harris Reserve, Tusmore Park.
- There is potential for additional tree planting in the Hills Face Reserves to enhance settings, particularly in areas that incorporate walking tracks.
- There is potential to establish some additional native landscape parks similar to Beaumont Common.
- There is potential to enhance and further develop tracks and connections in the Hills Face Reserves.

Other

- Some community buildings linked to recreation parks and sportsgrounds require a review. There are issues with quality, location, size and the appropriateness of some buildings.
- Council's nursery is in need of upgrade and the site is quite small with limited car parking.



MINE CHIMNEY RESERVE

04



4.1 2020 Strategic Planning

The City of Burnside 2020 Strategic Planning Process identified a number of ideal visions and directions for open space and related facilities. These are summarised below and have been considered in the Open Space Strategy.

Parks and Reserves Vision for 2020

- All parks and reserves in the City of Burnside are the best Council owned recreation facilities in Australia and are in line with the changing needs of the community.
- Safe linkages created between parks and reserves for corridors and pedestrian access.
- Manage parks and reserves to provide a range of recreation opportunities for a variety of users and to facilitate a high level of use.
- Reduce the overall cost of park and reserve maintenance whilst still maintaining to a high standard.
- Be environmentally sustainable and use best practice in developing and maintaining areas.
- Encourage public art within our parks and reserves (particularly promoting local artists).

Hills Face Reserves Vision for 2020

- Provide an ecological landscape with local flora and fauna, maintained to achieve fire reduction objectives, recreation opportunities and resident views.
- A complete network of Hills Face Reserves through land acquisitions and a complete walking and bike trail network.
- A strong volunteer base assisting in the maintenance of natural areas.
- The entire Hills Face areas will be valued by all residents and renowned across Adelaide.



Trees Vision for 2020

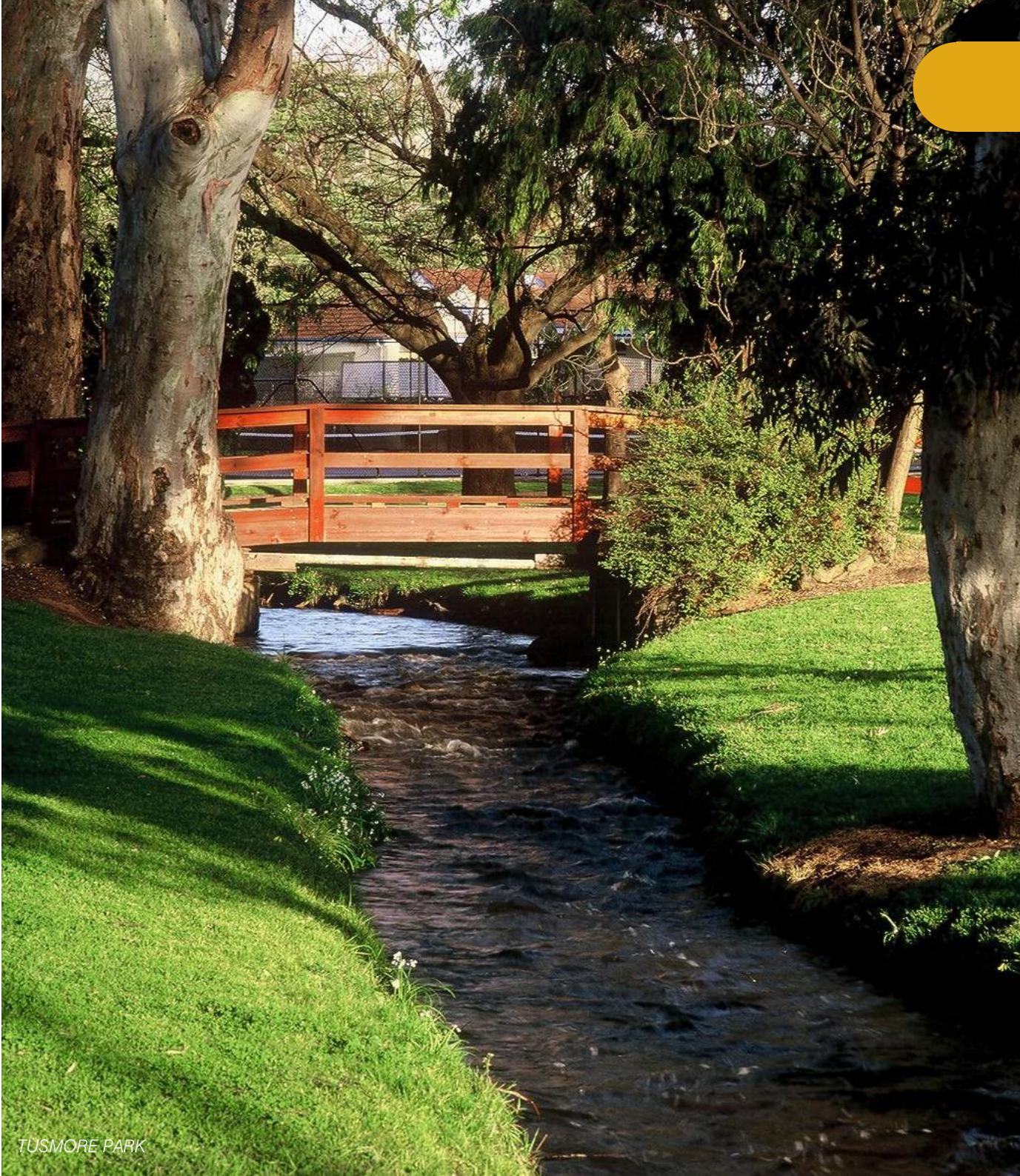
- Increase the urban forest of Burnside (exotic and native) in a balanced manner.
- Create a unique 'sense of place' through species of trees in streets that are appropriate to the site conditions and the character and history of the street.
- Utilise a variety of species, selected and located to maximise public amenity, minimise adverse affects on residents or structures and be considerate to existing urban fauna.
- Street trees to be a major feature and create visual unity and links between larger open space areas, business districts and residential areas.

Playgrounds Vision for 2020

- Playgrounds of Burnside are creative recreation areas that provide a range of recreation opportunities for a wide cross section of the community.
- Reflect natural settings and themes.
- Target a particular age group if demand in the community.
- Regional and neighbourhood playgrounds to include disability access requirements (physical and sensory experiences).
- Play equipment is not the primary focus, but a facet of a broad range of recreation settings and facilities.
- Playgrounds are designed and maintained to achieve and exceed Australian Standards and are safe for all users.

Parks Infrastructure Vision for 2020

- City of Burnside is committed to providing consistently high standards in the design and maintenance of its facilities within its parks and reserves for residents and visitors.
- There is a consistent approach to parks and reserves through standardisation of landscape elements, to provide high quality and manageable outcomes.
- All facilities comply with occupational health and safety requirements as well as compliance with relevant Australian Standards.



TUSMORE PARK

05



5.1 Themes and Topics

The findings of the demand and supply analysis undertaken in the Open Space Strategy have been broadly categorised under three overriding themes. These are:

Theme 1: Social Considerations

Theme 2: The Environment

Theme 3: Strategic Management and Economics

For the purpose of this study, each theme is a 'subject of importance'. The Open Space Themes indicate the overriding priorities for the City of Burnside and highlight a commitment to a 'triple bottom line' approach to open space.

The themes aim to provide a framework for the Open Space Strategy and are used to draw together relevant findings, directions and actions. The main objective of each theme is as follows.

Themes

Theme 1: Social Considerations

Objectives

To respond to the needs of the community by providing and enhancing recreation and sporting open space and related facilities.

Theme 2: The Environment

To recognise the importance of the environment (including landscape character and heritage) and appropriately manage and enhance natural areas and resources.

Theme 3: Strategic Management and Economics

To strategically provide, develop and manage open space, including identifying opportunities for resource enhancements & strengthen partnerships.

Main Topics

A number of main topics are addressed within each theme as summarised below. Collectively these main topics represent all findings, issues and opportunities identified in the Open Space Strategy.

The findings and opportunities for each of the main topics are outlined on the following pages.

Theme 1: Social Considerations	Theme 2: The Environment	Theme 3: Strategic Management and Economics
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recreation Parks and Places• Play and Activity Opportunities• Walking and Cycle Connections• Sporting Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open Space Character and Heritage• Enhancing and Managing Natural Assets• Potential of the Hills Face Reserves• Strengthening Habitat Corridors and Connections• Water Management and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open Space Provision and Hierarchy• Open Space Quality, Design and Function• Open Space Maintenance and Management• Facility Provision Review• Partnerships and Funding



LANGMAN RECREATION RESERVE

5.2 Social Considerations

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
RECREATION PARKS AND PLACES		
Icon Parks	Within the City of Burnside are a number of iconic parks such as Hazelwood Park, Kensington Gardens Reserve and Tusmore Park. These parks provide unique open spaces for both the local community and the wider region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance and promote the concept of iconic parks within the City of Burnside. ▪ Consider as a single group of facilities to ensure consistently high levels of management and maintenance is balanced between the iconic parks. ▪ Protect the existing character and qualities of the iconic parks.
Quality Smaller Parks	There is a desire for small local parks as well as larger parks. People tend to drive to larger parks and walk to local parks more regularly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reinforce and enhance a balanced hierarchy of recreation parks to maintain an equitable provision of open space.
Civic & Event Spaces	The residential character and development form of the City limits the provision of civic spaces or infrastructure for events, celebrations and community activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish locations, which provide 'civic' open spaces that meet the needs for community events and celebration as well as recreation (multifunction civic spaces). Consider in terms of the village green rather than the town square.
Lookout Destinations	The existing lookouts are in relatively poor condition and not capitalising on the uniqueness of the sites and surrounding views.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance parks that provide distinctive views over the City of Adelaide and coastline. ▪ Create some high quality lookout destinations such as Kensington Road lookout.

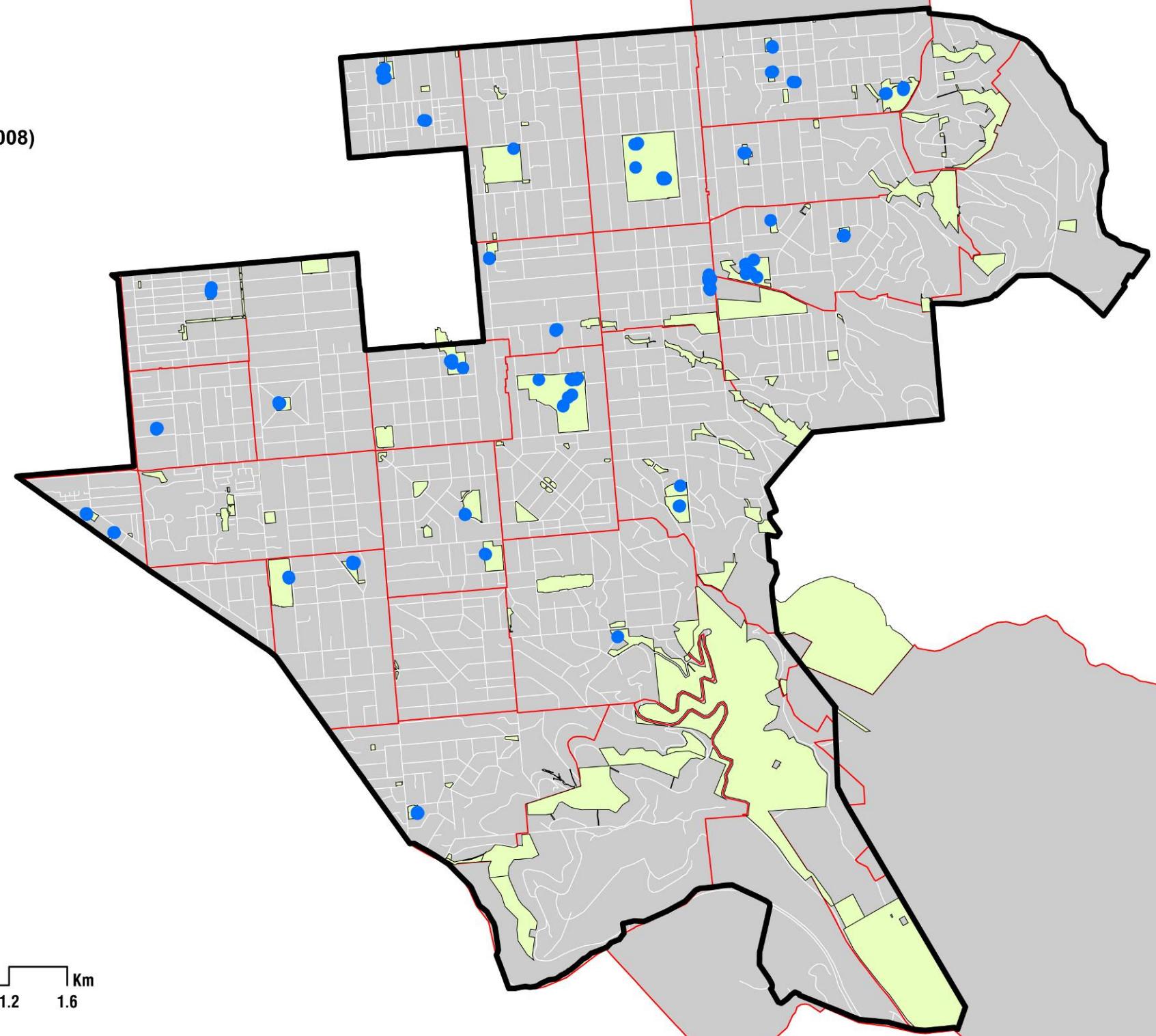
Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
PLAY AND ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES		
Icon Playgrounds	Kensington Gardens Reserve incorporates a unique, distinctive and high quality play environment, being the Adventure Playground and surrounds. There is potential to create similar level playgrounds and landscapes in other Icon Parks including Hazelwood Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and establish unique icon playgrounds and landscape settings connected to icon parks that provide an innovative and distinctive focus for children and families.
Innovative Play	There is potential to enhance the function and value of playgrounds within parks. The secluded location of some playgrounds means that surveillance is restricted (due to mounding and vegetation) and there is potential for some playgrounds to form a more important feature in the open space (by addressing isolated position).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities exist to modify the design of open spaces to better integrate playgrounds into open spaces (increase surveillance and prominence in the reserve). There is potential to establish a number of innovative and good quality playgrounds as a 'second level' to the icon playgrounds. Some playgrounds could be further enhanced.
Catering for Age Groups	A large proportion of playgrounds in the City of Burnside cater for younger children aged 3-5 years. Play opportunities for the middle age group and older children is lacking in some areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is potential to broaden the play opportunities at some playgrounds, particularly where the playgrounds justify having an innovative and challenging play focus.
Play and Park Function	Some parks have limited open space function due to their location, character or level of development. In some cases a play setting could be used to provide an activity focus and increase community use (e.g. Michael Perry Botanic Reserves and Attunga Gardens).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use play and activity opportunities as catalysts to reactivate open spaces and increase open space function. This could be a natural play setting without equipment.
Play in Sportsgrounds	Play areas within sportsgrounds should be reviewed in relation to the provision and integration of play equipment. For instance, there is a lack of play facilities at Newlands Park and separation of the playground (mounding) at Kensington Park Reserve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop opportunities to increase sportsground function and community value through the development or enhancement of playgrounds in sportsgrounds.

Existing Playgrounds (2008)

Council Boundary

Reserves

Playgrounds



0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Km

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
PLAY AND ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES		
Youth Facilities	<p>There is limited recreation provision for youth in open space. While there are numerous tennis courts, they are not designed to have multifunction use in relation to basketball, netball or other activities.</p> <p>Consultation with young people has indicated that there is a need for youth orientated open space. This is also confirmed by the demographics for the City of Burnside. Consequently, a focus on youth orientated recreation such as skate boarding, BMX (dirt jumps) and mountain biking is required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider modifications to existing parks and facilities (tennis courts in particular) to provide multi-function recreation areas. ▪ Establish youth orientated facilities within the City of Burnside and consider the need for youth specific areas to increase recreation opportunities (e.g. skate, bike and adventure facilities linked to reserves).
Youth Related Issues and Conflicts	<p>The lack of youth facilities in the City of Burnside results in young people either inappropriately using facilities (such as car parks, building sites and natural areas) or having to travel to other facilities outside the area. This often causes conflicts or issues in relation to safety, inappropriate use of certain areas, lack of transport and crossing major roads. These issues cause concern for parents and carers as well as young people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a need to create local facilities for youth that respond to local community requirements (both youth and carers). ▪ Develop youth orientated facilities to avoid conflicts with other members of the community (inappropriate use of land) and parental concerns about children travelling to locations outside the Council area or the need to accompany young people.
Active Ageing	<p>The City of Burnside has a large proportion of 'young' aged, i.e. people who are beginning to age but are still potentially quite active. 15.1% of the population are aged 50-59 years and 10.2% are aged 60-69 years (as at 2006). However, there is limited focus on facilities and programs for these groups in the City of Burnside, with the greater emphasis being on families with children and older people (70 years plus).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider opportunities to target the 'young' aged and encourage active ageing. This includes facilitating programs that encourage walking, bike riding and fitness. ▪ Establish and promote walking and cycle opportunities in the City of Burnside that consider the limitations of people who could have some injuries or other health issues.
Accessibility	<p>The topography and lack of constructed access in certain reserves in the City of Burnside affects the community's use of some reserves (Hills Face Reserves, Bushy Park). This is particularly an issue for older people, people with a disability and people with young children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider the principle of 'access for all', and provide certain levels of accessibility to open spaces where practical.

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLE CONNECTIONS		
Connecting Open Space	<p>Major road corridors dominate the urban fabric of the city, creating barriers that limit access to open space. These barriers to pedestrian movement modify the uniform application of walkable distances resulting in more areas with limited or restricted open space provision.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase connections between open spaces and residential areas that are affected by road corridors (Kensington Gardens Reserve and Kensington Gardens). ▪ Increase the function and potential catchment of reserves in areas where open space is lacking or nearby open space has poor access due to major road barriers (Glenunga Reserve, Fergusson Reserve and Miller Reserve).
Hill Face Connections	<p>The significance of the Hills Face Reserves and the relationship of the City of Burnside to the Adelaide Hills require a greater emphasis with connections to long distance trails and links through the City and surrounding areas. Links between the suburbs and the Hills are limited. This affects the ability of the public to access, enjoy and experience the open spaces of the Hills Face Reserves.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase access and awareness to encourage interest in the natural open spaces within the City of Burnside. ▪ Need to provide links between the City of Burnside and the Adelaide Hill Face to create an accessible natural landscape.
Bike Opportunities	<p>There is a need to develop a long-term vision for bike track networks linked to open space. This includes the potential to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish some linear connections. ▪ Define some mountain biking areas in the Hills Face Reserves. ▪ Establish bike tracks for children in larger parks linked to play and picnic facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In conjunction with identifying opportunities for Linear Parks, consider the potential for bike networks linked to open space, including regional connections. ▪ Consider mountain bike opportunities around the less environmentally sensitive Hills Face Reserve areas. ▪ Facilitate sustainable bike access to the Adelaide Hill Face to encourage activity without affecting the natural or managed landscapes. ▪ Consider some bike tracks within the larger parks e.g. sections of Hazelwood Park and Kensington Gardens Reserve (taking vehicle movement into account).

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLE CONNECTIONS		
Pedestrian Connections	There exists few designated footpath networks (at regional, district, neighbourhood and local levels). This lack of hierarchy decreases opportunities to improve open space function and connectivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a footpath and trails network that creates a hierarchy of connections at local, neighbourhood, district and regional levels. ▪ Review opportunities to create links to other open spaces and Council areas outside the City of Burnside.
Footpaths in Open Space	The provision of footpaths in open space varies considerably. Many parks and reserves lack internal footpath connections, some have an over provision and in others paths are inappropriately located. Some paths are in need of upgrade due to cracking and raised sections. This inconsistency impacts on open space function and restricts access for many user groups within the community (older people, people with a disability and people with young children in prams).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunities exist to increase, improve and rationalise footpaths within open space, to increase usability.
Linear Connections	The Hill Face Reserves and creek lines have opportunities to create extensive links and linear parks throughout the City of Burnside. However, a lack of connectivity between reserves and backyards along creeklines limits the ability to create continuous open spaces and in turn develop linear parks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify potential linear parks and develop open space connections through acquisition, agreement or increased signage and linkages within existing reserves.

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
SPORTING OPEN SPACE		
Quality and Function	Some sportsgrounds are very tight with only one field and/or limited space for other facilities (e.g. Miller Reserve and Tregenza Reserve).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review function and layout of sportsgrounds to ensure that adequate space is provided in relation to sports fields, seating, landscape, car parking and other facilities.
	Some clubrooms linked to sportsgrounds require upgrade. The need to upgrade clubroom facilities and review and possibly rationalise the community buildings on Glenunga Reserve has been raised as a particular issue by sports and through the site visits. Other buildings are also likely to require review and enhancement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the condition of clubrooms in consultation and through partnerships with sporting groups. Assess facilities in relation to future need, expansion, upgrade, change of use or removal.
	The quality of the playing field surfaces at Glenunga Reserve has been raised as an issue by sporting groups. Some club tennis courts require upgrade (issues with surface cracking and faded paint).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the playing field surfaces and plan for upgrade as appropriate, ensuring a safe and usable playing surface that is consistent with the amount and level of sport played. ▪ Review tennis court surfaces in accordance with facility hierarchy and broader directions regarding facility provision.
	Off-street car parking is lacking around all sportsgrounds. Although Kensington Gardens Reserve incorporates off street parking, the number of car parks is low for the level of use and the car park design is not ideal. This results in on street parking and traffic congestion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review car parking design and function within Kensington Gardens Reserve and consider opportunities to increase the number of spaces and enhance the design of the reserve. This includes assessing the potential use of some existing tennis courts for parking (near the corner of The Parade and West Terrace). ▪ Consider opportunities to integrate and improve car parking linked to other sportsgrounds.

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
SPORTING OPEN SPACE		
Strategic Provision and Partnerships	<p>Although the City of Burnside has seven sportsgrounds, the area of open space within sportsgrounds is relatively low (30.39ha, which represents only 0.74ha per 1,000 people). Sporting open space generally represents around 1.2ha – 1.5ha per 1,000 people.</p> <p>Ideally, there would be additional open space allocated to sport. However, it would be very costly to expand the size of existing sportsgrounds and there are no opportunities to create additional sportsgrounds within the City of Burnside.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The existing sportsgrounds should be high quality to compensate for the lower provision. This could possibly include the development of a quality synthetic field to support increased use (although issues of open space alienation and access would need to be assessed). ▪ Opportunities to access sportsgrounds provided by schools in the area should be pursued. There could be partnership opportunities to enhance the school facilities in return for community use. ▪ Partnership opportunities with adjoining Local Councils could be sought regarding the upgrade of sportsgrounds in other areas to enable increased use from a wide catchment (including the City of Burnside).



WATERFALL GULLY

5.3 The Environment

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
OPEN SPACE CHARACTER AND HERITAGE		
Landscape and Cultural Heritage	The provision of open space is directly impacted by the City of Burnside's landscape character and urban realm, in relation to topography, built form and transport corridors. These factors influence the type, location and provision of open space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain and reinforce the strong landscape and residential character of the City as part of open space planning. ▪ Respond to the impact of road corridors and provide crossing points and connections between open space and residential areas.
	Open spaces have an important role to play in the interpretation and representation of the City of Burnside's history and culture. Greater emphasis is required in relation to cultural representation to avoid any loss or erosion of significance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore how the history and cultural heritage of the City of Burnside can be expressed through parks and reserves.
	The historic ornamental landscape design (pleasure gardens) is a characteristic of open space in the City of Burnside. These culturally iconic reserves need to be maintained without restricting open space function (unstructured recreation) or affecting future adaptability. A balance is needed between the provision of amenity and the delivery of open space function.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain the historic ornamental landscapes of the City of Burnside without affecting open space function and recreation value. ▪ Balance the preservation of historic gardens with the future needs of open space in relation to recreation, stormwater management and habitat creation. ▪ Create iconic Pleasure Gardens that respond to future community needs for opens space, changes in water supply and local climate.

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
OPEN SPACE CHARACTER AND HERITAGE		
Local History	The historic character of the City and its dominant landscape features provide a strong context in relation to open space planning. The design of, alteration to or the modification of open space should respond to the unique cultural, natural or historic context of the City.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that upgrades and master planning of reserves within the City of Burnside respond directly to the historic landscape character or context.
	There is a dominance of European and settlement history in the open space and reserves. The Indigenous and natural history of the City Burnside is lacking or not apparent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Express the rich diverse cultural heritage of the City of Burnside (natural, Indigenous and European) in its open spaces and reserves. ▪ Explore the specific opportunities to develop stronger connections to the Yurridla Dreaming Story of the Mount Lofty Ranges.
	The strong historic culture in the City of Burnside is often represented within the open spaces of the City as a collection of industrial and agricultural artefacts and monuments. There is a lack of significance associated with these items and in some instances these artefact pose a risk to the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review all pieces of industrial heritage, conserve and preserve the best examples and consider removing the worst. ▪ Consider the creation of 'Technology Park' celebrating the industrial and agricultural heritage of the City of Burnside. ▪ Reduce the risk of injury by reviewing the appropriateness of industrial and agricultural artefacts in open spaces.

Heritage Elements

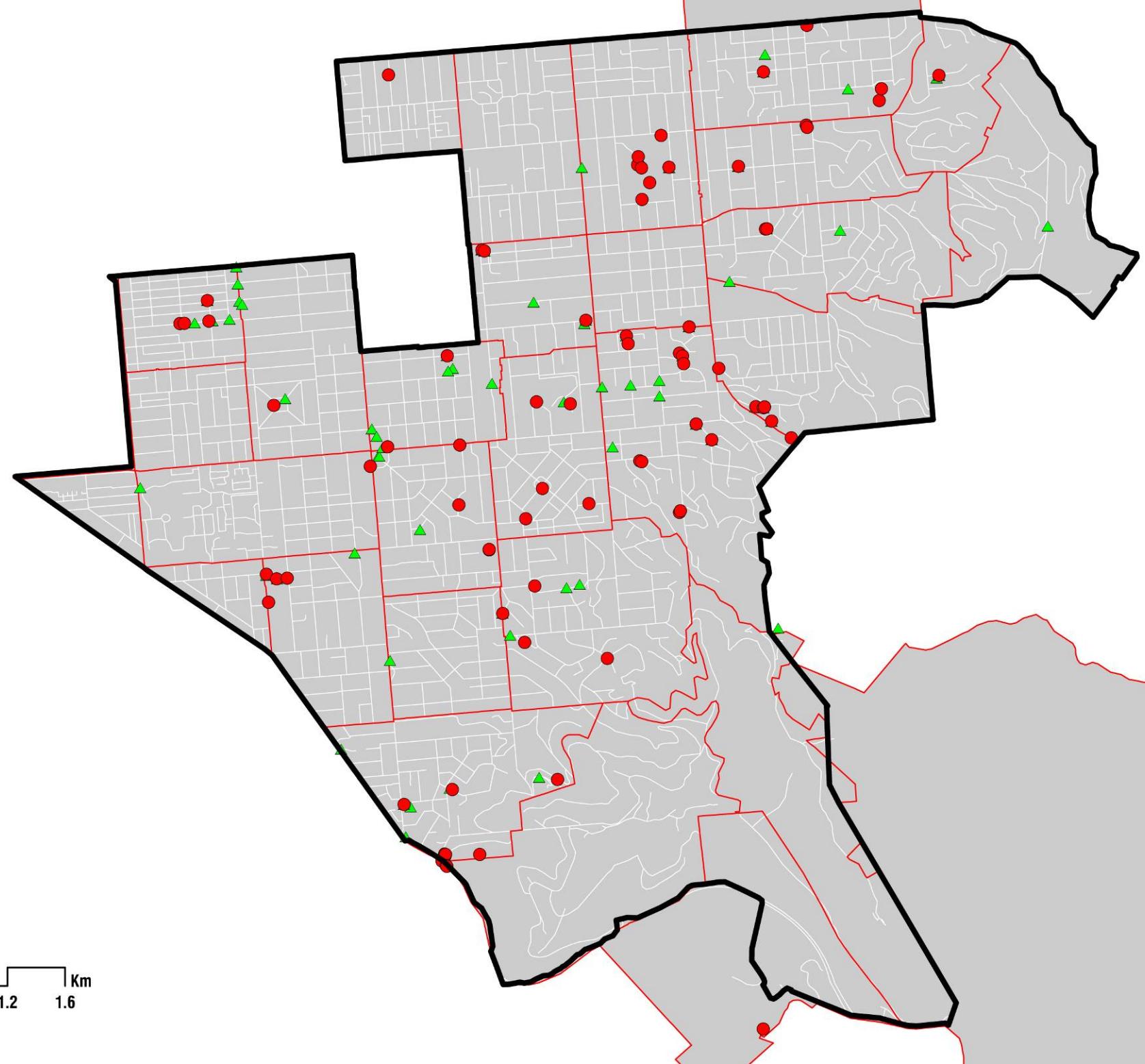
Council Boundary

● Artefacts

▲ Plaques



0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Km



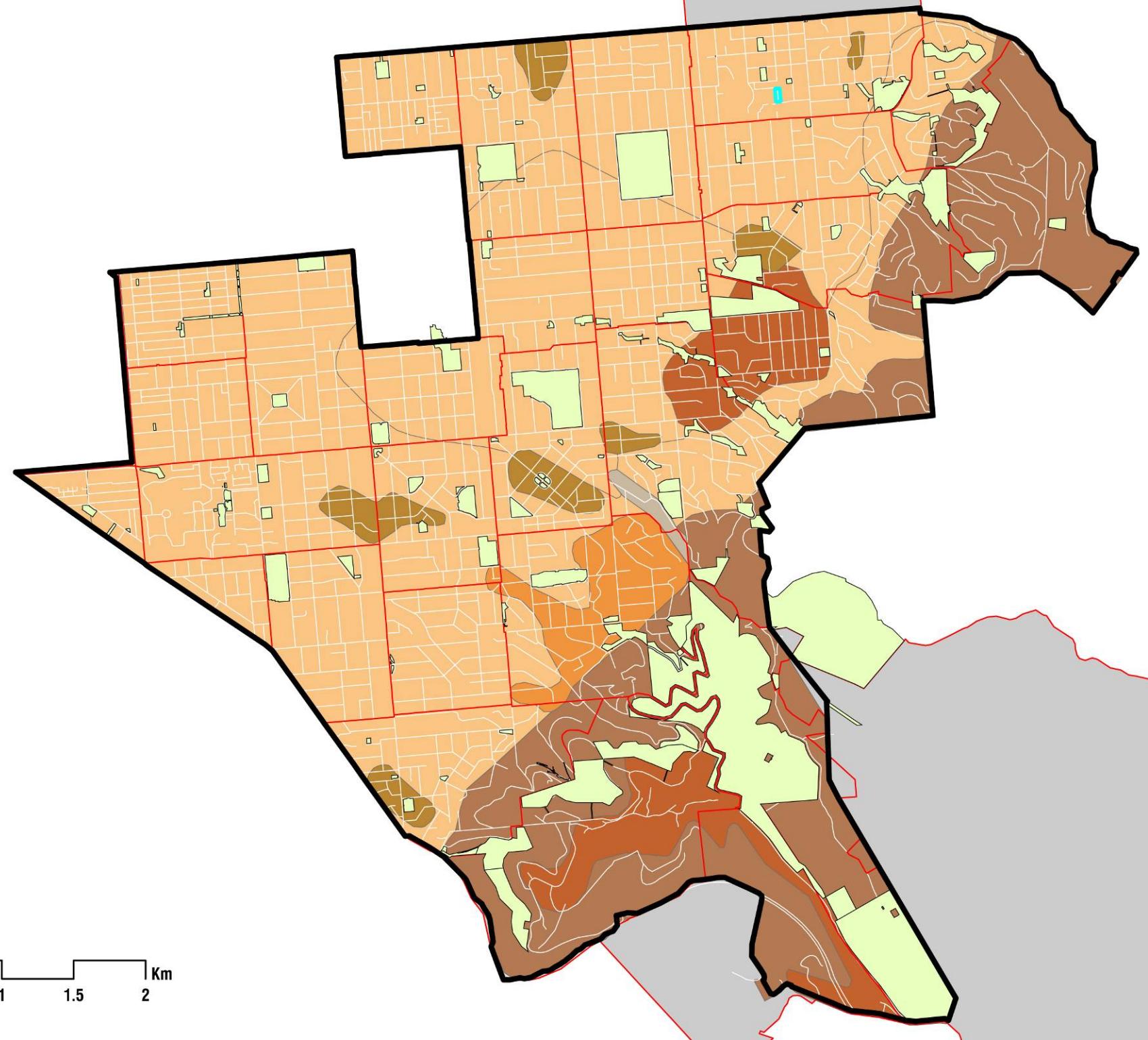
Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
ENHANCING AND MANAGING NATURAL ASSETS		
Priority Trees	<p>The landscape character of the City of Burnside is dominated by the remnant trees of the Adelaide Hills and well-established exotic trees. While these elements provide high levels of amenity, habitat and biodiversity as well as shade and shelter, there is the potential for a progressive loss of mature trees from senescence, disease or land use pressures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preserve and enhance the mature trees and vegetation structures within reserves. ▪ Identify important trees (significant or otherwise) within reserves that provide amenity, habitat and shade or have cultural value (Michael Perry Botanic Reserve). ▪ Establish replanting programmes to maintain the significance of large trees and vegetation within open space and reserves.
Indigenous Species	<p>The design and revegetation of open space needs to respond to the underlying soil typologies and indigenous vegetation systems such as the Black Forest (Blue Gum and Red Gum open woodlands).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make plant selections that respond to the soil types of the City of Burnside or re-establish indigenous species. ▪ Consider replanting of indigenous species to increase the habitat value of open space.
	<p>The natural landscape within the City of Burnside has been rapidly modified over the last 60 years. The progressive loss of indigenous species has led to a disconnection between the public and the importance of natural areas, habitats and ecosystems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generate wider community interest in biodiversity through information and education. ▪ Reduce the progressive loss of indigenous species from the City of Burnside and increase awareness of native trees and shrubs.
Tree Management	<p>The mature trees of the City of Burnside require appropriate management to maintain their condition and purpose in relation to amenity, shade and habitat. Without such management these assets may be diminished or lost.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain high levels of tree management to ensure that the 'treescape' of City remains a key aspect of the City's landscape and urban character.
	<p>Some playgrounds and picnic settings within the City of Burnside are located amongst or next to large Eucalypts. While these trees provide excellent shade, they also have the potential to drop limbs on or near playgrounds and other facilities. This situation can pose a risk to users of these facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review trees and the location of play equipment and infrastructure where there are safety risks.

Soil Type

- Council Boundary
- Reserves
- Alluvial Soils
- Black Earth
- Podzolic Soils
- Red-Brown Earths
- Rendzina
- Skeletal Soils



0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Km



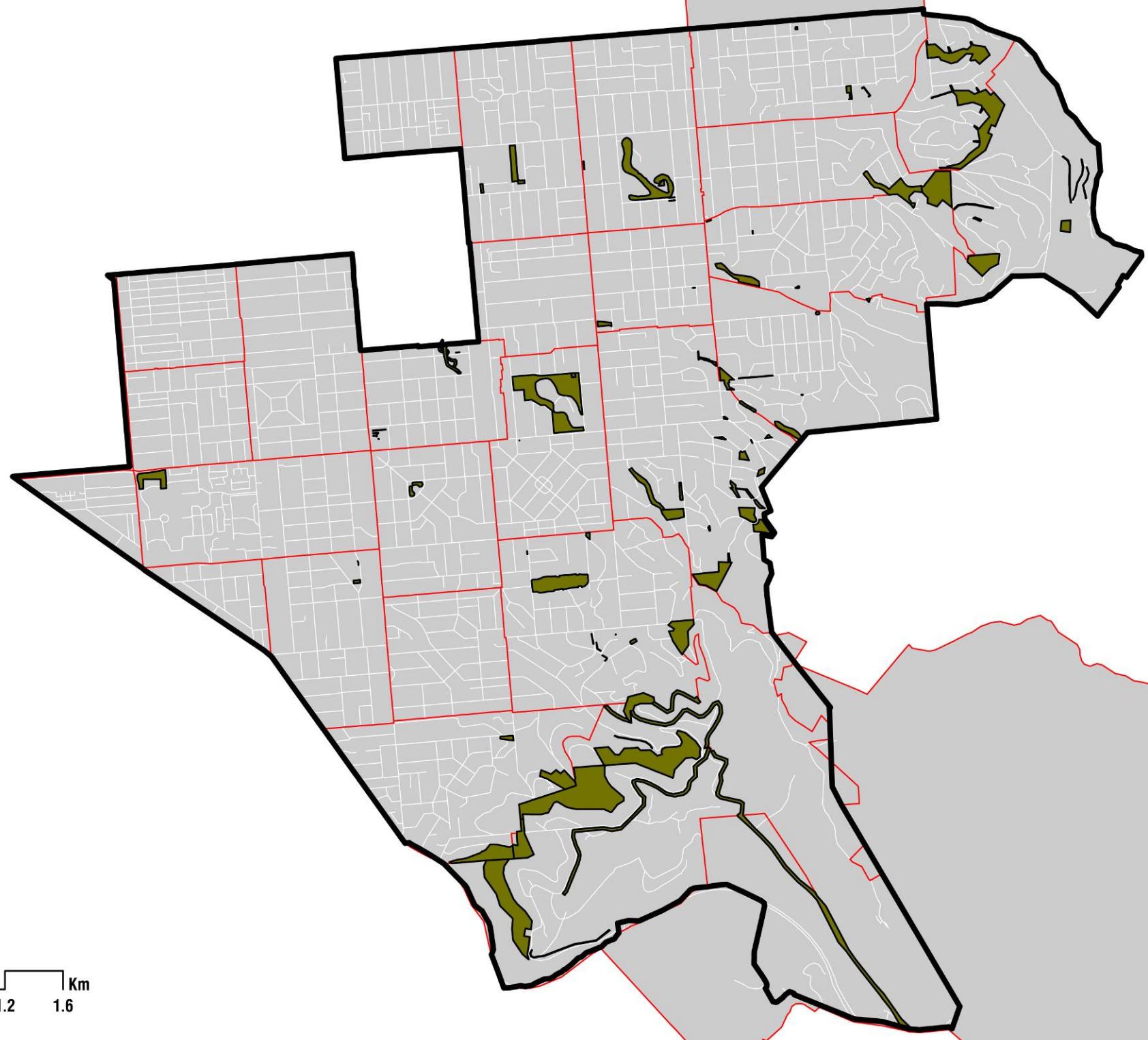
Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
ENHANCING AND MANAGING NATURAL ASSETS		
Sustainable Natural Areas	A long-term vision is needed to establish more stable and sustainable natural landscapes that require less maintenance and resourcing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a long term vision for the sustainable management and development of natural open spaces within the City of Burnside linked to Council's Biodiversity Strategy.
	Some natural open spaces have dense vegetation, which need to be maintained and managed in order to achieve a balance between habitat value and the need for amenity and security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manage vegetation and landscape areas to provide a balance between habitat value and create safe and appealing environments.
	Natural and semi-natural open spaces are affected by rear property boundaries in terms of environmental impacts (pest plants escaping from rear gardens, dumping of rubbish and garden compost) and social impacts (storage of domestic items and colonisation of seating areas and lawns by adjacent property owners).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reinforce the separation between domestic landscapes and natural open spaces and watercourses. ▪ Promote awareness of appropriate and inappropriate actions in natural and semi-natural open spaces.
Isolated Natural Areas	Throughout the City of Burnside there are a number of isolated natural or semi-natural areas that provide pockets of biodiversity. Without cohesive habitat connections, there are significant pressures on these pockets of landscape to resist the effect of weed species and the impact of domestic animals on native flora and fauna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review isolated natural areas and consider how habitat value can be maintained in relation to dominant domestic landscapes. ▪ Consider opportunities to link isolated natural open spaces to create habitat corridors and networks.

Biodiversity Sites

-  Council Boundary
-  Biodiversity Sites



0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Km



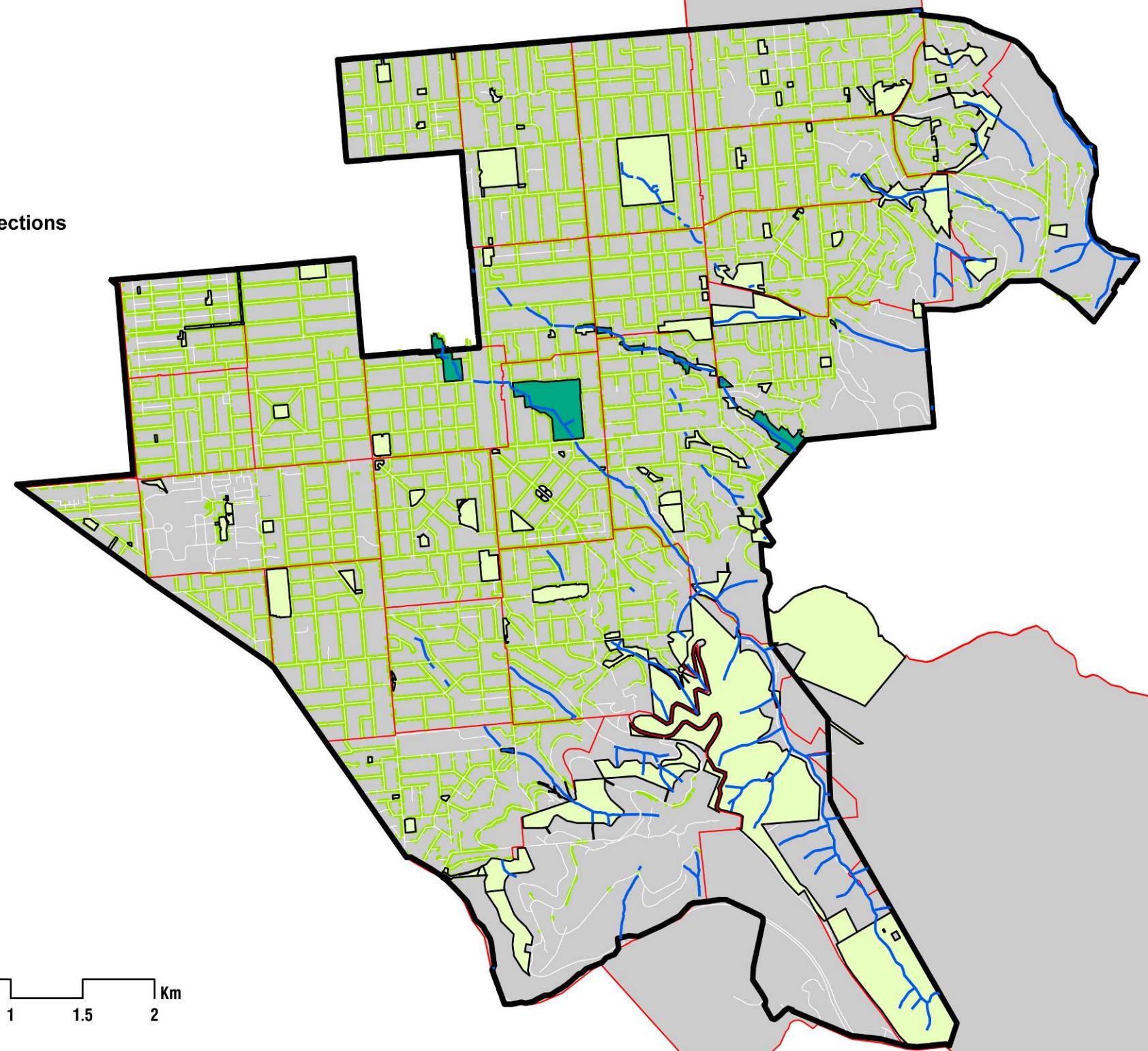
Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
POTENTIAL OF THE HILL FACE RESERVES		
Visual Amenity	<p>The Hills Face Reserves provide an important visual amenity (natural backdrop) for the City of Burnside and the wider metropolitan Adelaide. The management and protection of these areas will require careful planning and consideration to maintain this important visual and environmental amenity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain the importance of the natural backdrop that the Hills Face Reserves provide to the City of Burnside.
Woody Weed Control	<p>Throughout the Hill Face Reserves, there are issues with woody weed control (e.g. Olives, Pines, Hawthorn). This issue affects the biodiversity of open space, the resourcing of natural areas by Council and the long-term viability of the natural open spaces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain woody weeds control within the Hill Face Reserve in the City of Burnside. ▪ Review required resources to combat weeds within open spaces against actual resourcing.
Revegetation	<p>The City of Burnside has limited resources to manage the landscape environment in the City. Most of the natural resource budget and commitment goes to grass cutting and removing weeds. As such, the opportunity to revegetate the open space is limited.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the revegetation programme in relation to resourcing, key reserves and ongoing maintenance. ▪ Consider key projects such as Waterfall Gully, Auldana (north and south) and Hazelwood Park
	<p>The topography of the City of Burnside creates numerous sloping reserves that are often lawn (grass) for ease of management, but have little biodiversity or recreation function (Woodley Wine Reserve and Sylvaner Reserve).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Modify sloping grassed open spaces with landscape treatments that reduce resources (labour and water), while increasing amenity and habitat value.
Interface with National Parks	<p>There needs to be a better interface between Hill Face Reserves and the NPWS with improved connections to improve access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider what opportunities exist to increase accessibility between the Hill Face Reserves and National Parks and Conservation Parks.
State Government Land Acquisition	<p>The potential to purchase land from property owners in the Hills Face Zone to add to the open space has been raised through the consultations. However, the question of whether this is a Council or State Government responsibility also needs to be asked.</p> <p>Council is unlikely to have the substantial resources required to purchase and maintain additional Hills Face land and the purchase of the land would not change its preservation. However, some land owners may not have the resources to appropriately manage and develop the open space and private land is not accessible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is not recommended that Council aggressively purchase additional Hills Face land due to the cost involved. However, partnerships and potential support to land ownerships could be considered, e.g. the provision of seedlings, access to equipment, access to maintenance support at an affordable rate, and advice on management. In return, arrangements for community access to sections of the land could be considered. ▪ It may be appropriate to acquire some Hills Face land to enable open space connections.

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
POTENTIAL OF THE HILL FACE RESERVES		
Recreation Potential	Recreation has the potential to be appropriate in areas of the Hills Face, which are less valuable environmentally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore how Hill Face Reserves and natural open spaces can accommodate recreation without losing habitat value.
	The Hills Face Reserves provide unstructured recreation opportunities and access to the natural and semi-natural areas. The lack of defined access paths increases the potential for risk in under developed open spaces (Mine Chimney Reserve and Auldana Reserve).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess potential risk that is created by under developed open spaces. ▪ Develop signage that reinforces risk and acceptable activity within the open space. ▪ Formalise accessibility within areas to reinforce 'go and no-go' areas.

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
STRENGTHENING HABITAT CORRIDORS AND CONNECTIONS		
Watercourse Connections	The creek lines and drainage network from the Adelaide Hills provide important continuous east-west connections between the Hills and the coast. There is a need to maintain and reinforce these connections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reinforce the creek lines and drainage reserves as important east-west habitat corridors.
Creek Lines Habitats	The first and second Creek run through the City of Burnside. These important watercourses are fragmented, affected by private ownership issues and adjacent land uses, and in some places affected by weeds and debris. Without consistent environmental approaches, there is little opportunity to improve water quality (creating space for wetlands, detention, retention and infiltration), reduce the impact of domestic landscapes and reconnect natural sections of the creek lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the significance of creek line reserves as unique open spaces within the City of Burnside. ▪ Attempt to reconnect the creek lines through acquisition, agreement and collaboration. ▪ Create opportunities for the development of wetlands, trails and habitats. ▪ Address weed infestation and debris through a process of rejuvenation.
Street Trees	The tree-lined streets of the City of Burnside are a unique character of the City. Suitable protection and management of important trees (significant, ecological or historical) is necessary. A lack of maintenance and management has the potential to lead to a fragmentation or loss of mature street trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop appropriate monitoring and management of street trees, including street tree watering where required. ▪ Identify important trees in terms of history, amenity or habitat value. ▪ Recognise and value the street trees within the City of Burnside.
Secondary Habitat Corridors	There is potential to maintain the significance of the secondary east-west corridors that are provided by roads, open spaces and private gardens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore the potential for secondary habitat links along road corridors (street trees) and within private gardens.

Existing Habitat Connections

- [Black Box] Council Boundary
- [Blue Line] Creek Lines
- [Yellow Dot] Street Trees
- [Teal Box] Creekline Habitats
- [Light Green Box] Other Reserves



Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER MANAGEMENT		
Climate change	<p>The continued impact of climate change and water restrictions and the modification of landscape amenity within open space needs to be considered. A move away from ornamental lawns and garden beds is required to achieve a more sustainable landscape design. Without changes to some landscape treatments, there is potential to lose open space amenity due to drought.</p> <p>A balance is needed between the provision of irrigated lawns, open space function and the need to accommodate climate change and provide grass areas that are 'fit for purpose'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider opportunities to modify landscape areas in response to on going water restrictions and climate change. ▪ Develop, modify and promote sustainable landscapes that meet environmental expectations and the future changes in climate.
Sustainable Landscapes	<p>A number of parks and reserves lack landscaping or are poorly landscaped with no defined character and inappropriately located plantings. Some require high levels of watering to be maintained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Beaumont Common is a good practice example of a sustainable landscape and some other parks and reserves could benefit from a similar sustainable landscape, resulting in less watering and drought tolerant plantings.
Stormwater Catchments	<p>The management of stormwater within creeks and local catchments will require the development of multifunction open spaces that accommodate stormwater inundation, open space function and access (Glenside Detention Basin).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate stormwater management into all open space to improve catchment capacity while maintaining access, amenity and recreation. ▪ Develop innovative design solutions to create multifunction open spaces.
Stormwater Management	<p>Open spaces can and must play a critical role in the management of stormwater within the City of Burnside. Surface runoff from paved surfaces (from the nearly 3ha of tennis courts in the Council area) needs to be integrated into open spaces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore opportunities within all reserves to retain, detain infiltrate or reuse stormwater.

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER MANAGEMENT		
Water Usage	Many reserves within the City of Burnside are dominated by expensive areas of lawn (ranging from isolated pockets to large playing fields). Appropriate water usage and sustainable irrigation practices will be necessary to maintain the existing high levels of amenity and open space that are fit for purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investigate how water can be used more efficiently and how grassed areas can be modified to reduce water consumption. ▪ Establish 'fit for purpose' playing fields and lawn areas linked to open space hierarchy. ▪ Upgrade and modify irrigation systems to improve water usage.
	The majority of sports fields have well maintained grass areas. However, the impact of ongoing water restrictions may result in some areas becoming patchy and poor quality. This in turn will affect the function and usability of open space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review maintenance in relation of sports fields. ▪ Review water consumption and the impact on sports fields.
	With progressive water restrictions, the function of open spaces should be assessed in relation to appropriate landscape treatments, habitat value and the need for usable open space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Respond to water restriction, through adaptation, modification and redesign of open spaces while balancing amenity, habitat and recreation needs. ▪ Manage open spaces based on minimising water consumption while maintaining areas of open space that are 'fit for purpose'.
Carbon Offset	The City of Burnside has the potential to establish and manage natural and semi-natural landscapes in order to offset carbon emissions and bio-sequestration programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Audit existing natural assets to ascertain Council's ability to carbon offset operational energy usage. ▪ Explore opportunities to develop managed landscape areas to facilitate bio-sequestration, particularly within Hill Face Reserves.



BURNSIDE COUNCIL NURSERY

5.4 Strategic Management & Economics

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
OPEN SPACE PROVISION AND HIERARCHY		
Hierarchy Framework	The City of Burnside has a balanced hierarchy of different types of parks and reserves, including a number of significant parks and reserves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reinforce and enhance a balanced hierarchy of different types and levels of parks and reserves to maintain an equitable provision of open space.
Open Space Gaps	<p>Some suburbs in the City of Burnside are lacking open space, particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dulwich ▪ Glenunga ▪ St Georges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore the potential to create additional open space within areas that are lacking. ▪ Consider alternative opportunities to deliver open space without affecting the existing provision, e.g. streetscapes and improved connections.
	<p>Some areas in the City of Burnside have a low provision of open space and limited opportunities to access reserves outside the Council area. Acquisition of land parcels may be required to provide new open space or increase the size or function of existing open space. Alternatively, improved streetscapes and footpath networks and enhanced quality of existing open space should be considered. The emphasis should be on enhancing the recreation value of suburbs that are lacking open space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explore opportunities to acquire land to establish new parks or expand the value of existing open space where suburbs have low open space provision. ▪ Establish quality parks and reserves in suburbs that are lacking open space. This could involve increasing the size of the open space. ▪ Consider opportunities for enhanced streetscapes and footpaths in areas that are lacking open space, with connections to existing parks and reserves.

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
OPEN SPACE PROVISION AND HIERARCHY		
Open Space Value	<p>Some suburbs in the City of Burnside have a high level of open space provision. A review could be undertaken to assess whether some parcels of land could be better utilised or the over provision can be redistributed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider opportunities to modify and review open space to achieve a more equitable distribution of open space throughout the City of Burnside.
	<p>Many roadside reserves (particularly along major roads) lack community activation. Alternative functions need to be considered to increase community animation (e.g. Caloroga Street Reserve) and reconnect them with the surrounding urban environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider opportunities to reactivate roadside reserves through modification or redesign (bus stops or seating associated with reserves) to halt the progressive degradation of open space due to a lack of community engagement.
	<p>Some reserves are completely enclosed by private dwellings or at the end of cul-de-sacs (e.g. Ashley Reserve and Lancelot Avenue Reserve). These isolated locations appear to discourage public access and use and at the same time encourage a sense of ownership by adjacent residents. This limits the value of these reserves for the wider community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop specific design responses to encourage community activation (signage, events and other programmes) ▪ Review the value of the reserves and opportunities to rationalise and redistribute the open space provision.
New Development Areas	<p>There will be some new development areas in the City of Burnside that require guidance regarding the provision of open space, e.g. Glenside Hospital.</p> <p>The redevelopment of Glenside Hospital has the potential to both reduce visual and open space amenity to the southern areas of the City and at the same time provide new open spaces and links in and around Glenside, Frewville, Dulwich and Eastwood.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that open space opportunities are explored in relation to the redevelopment of Glenside Hospital.

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
OPEN SPACE QUALITY, DESIGN AND FUNCTION		
Open Space Design	Within some open space, the landscape structure of the reserve is fragmented with isolated trees located in the middle of recreation areas and landscapes lacking a cohesive design approach. This piecemeal approach disrupts and limits open space function.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop design responses to open spaces that are implemented within the context of the reserve in terms of recreation, natural or historic. ▪ Ensure that upgrades and reserve modifications do not affect existing or future amenity or function.
	Some reserves, particularly Hills Face Reserves and watercourses, have concealed or illegible entrances that limit access and discourage public use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop well designed and inviting entrances that create a sense of arrival and encourage community engagement and use.
Fenced parks and Playgrounds	There is demand for some fenced playgrounds by parents (particularly as a safe place for young children to play and to make the parent's time at the playground more relaxing). Fenced parks are well used by people with dogs as well as people with children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider opportunities to establish some additional fenced parks and playgrounds.
Shade	Shade is a key requirement for parks and playgrounds. The mature landscape character of the City of Burnside provides substantial shade for the majority of parks and playgrounds. However, some reserves are not adequately catered for (e.g. Fergusson Square). The opposite is also evident with some reserves being so shaded that they create an uncomfortable environment during winter periods (e.g. JB Ware Reserve). In either case, shade (too much or too little) needs to be reviewed as part of detailed recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the shade provision in parks and around playgrounds in order to provide appropriate levels of shade during both the summer and winter.
Playground Quality	The past progressive upgrade of playgrounds in the City of Burnside means that there is a good provision of high quality play facilities. However, the condition and materiality of playground surfaces needs to be reviewed, e.g. concrete and rock edge treatments impact on the safety and usability of play areas and some playgrounds justify higher standard soft fall.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that the safety surfacing and edge treatments match the high quality play equipment that is provided within the City of Burnside. ▪ Increase the play value of playgrounds through the innovative use of soft fall and edging designs (colours, shapes and forms).

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
OPEN SPACE QUALITY, DESIGN AND FUNCTION		
Playground Positioning	Some playgrounds are poorly positioned in parks, e.g. close to boundary fencing, in the corner of a park, away from other facilities, away from shade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is potential to reposition some playgrounds to raise their profile and sense of security, particularly as playgrounds begin to age.
Park Furniture	There is a lack of consistency in the types of seating within open spaces. Some reserves contain 3 or 4 different designs (timber, metal and concrete), which can reduce the amenity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Express a consistent urban design character through the selection of seats and street furniture within open spaces. ▪ Select a street furniture range for the City of Burnside that reinforces the City's urban design character.
	The provision of seating adjacent to activity areas, footpaths and playgrounds is an important requirement of good open space design. Some reserves lack adequate seating, with other seats located in inaccessible or remote locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase seating to allow congregation, rest spots for older age groups and people with children, and encourage community engagement with the reserves.
Boundaries	<p>Many open spaces within the City of Burnside are affected by rear residential boundaries (fencing along a park boundary). The location, materiality and condition of this fencing and boundaries impacts on the amenity and function of the reserve.</p> <p>Some reserve boundaries are typically demarcated with timber or metal post and rail fencing in various states of repair. This needs to be reviewed as there remains the potential for a loss of function and amenity due to condition of fencing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate boundary treatments with the character and quality of the open space to create a complementary environment. ▪ Use fencing and boundary materials that enhance the open space and residential character. ▪ Assess whether demarcation boundaries to open spaces are required. ▪ Explore the potential to remove boundary treatments and 'open up' reserves.
Directional Signage	Directional signage to reserves is limited, reducing the public's ability to find and access reserves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Directional signage has the opportunity to provide connections between open spaces and create open space networks (creek lines) and linked reserves (e.g. Young Reserve, Romalo Reserve and Penfold Park).

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE		
Maintenance Commitment	The majority of reserves are maintained to a high standard. However, some areas or specific reserve types are subject to maintenance issues that impact on open space function, provision of amenity and habitat value. (e.g. Hills Face Reserves, some creek lines, reserves and drainage reserves).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aim to maintain good to high levels of management and maintenance within all reserves. ▪ Develop a maintenance hierarchy. ▪ Balance maintenance operations with open space function and demand.
Maintenance of Icon Parks	In some of the larger or highly used reserves (e.g. Kensington Gardens Reserve and Tusmore Park) the impact of rubbish on open space amenity and function is significant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the management of rubbish in relation to the programming of rubbish removal and the actual demand for bins, and rubbish collection. Tailor the response to rubbish removal based on hierarchy recommendations (e.g. a greater priority being placed on icon parks).
Maintenance of Natural Areas	Maintenance and management of some natural areas are directly impacted by topography, vegetation and the requirement for open space function. This is particularly relevant in relation to sloping reserves and issues of accessibility, brush cutting and weed control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the specific maintenance and resourcing requirements in regards to topography and vegetation in natural areas and the requirement for open space function. ▪ Develop appropriate landscape treatments to reduce maintenance requirements.
Dog Management	The consultations highlighted that not all people clean up after their dogs and there is dissatisfaction by other residents about this issue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is potential to increase community awareness of their responsibility to clean up after their dogs on public land. ▪ Additional fines could be considered.

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
RISK MANAGEMENT		
Safety and Surveillance	Some parks and reserves have design and management issues that create safety and security, e.g. overgrown bushes, buildings with hidden spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPTED Principles should be used to guide the design and management of open space.
Lighting	Many reserves have no lighting, which impacts on the length of time the public can use these reserves, the perceived level of safety within the reserve (e.g. Tusmore Park) and the degree of vandalism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide opportunities for lighting open spaces that create community destinations in the evenings and at night where appropriate (creating a twilight garden). Consider this opportunity in relation to key reserves and linked to events.
Natural Feature Risks	The environment of the City of Burnside contains many slopes, escarpments, creek lines, cliff faces and areas of open water. These areas require adequate levels of risk assessment, planning and design to be applied where public access is anticipated or encouraged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop strategies and policies that balance risk with public access to open spaces that contain escarpments, creek lines, cliff faces and open water.
Water Body Risks	Ornamental water bodies (e.g. Kensington Gardens Reserve and Tusmore Park), creek lines, detention basins and trash racks need to be assessed in relation to public access and potential risk. Ongoing risk assessments are required to establish appropriate responses in the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess the risk of open water to the public, taking water safety urban design guidelines into account. ▪ Explore how risk can be reduced or mitigated while maintaining open water. ▪ Increase public awareness of the risks.
Fire Management	The many natural areas and Hill Face Reserves within the City of Burnside are subject to bush fires. These open spaces represent a significant risk in relation to lost habitat (flora and fauna), damage to property and injury.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review existing and develop suitable bush fire policies to manage the risk posed by bush fires. ▪ Ensure that open spaces within bush fire prone areas are managed to reduce risk.

Risk Management

Council Boundary
Fire History (last fire 1985)

Creek Lines

Reserves

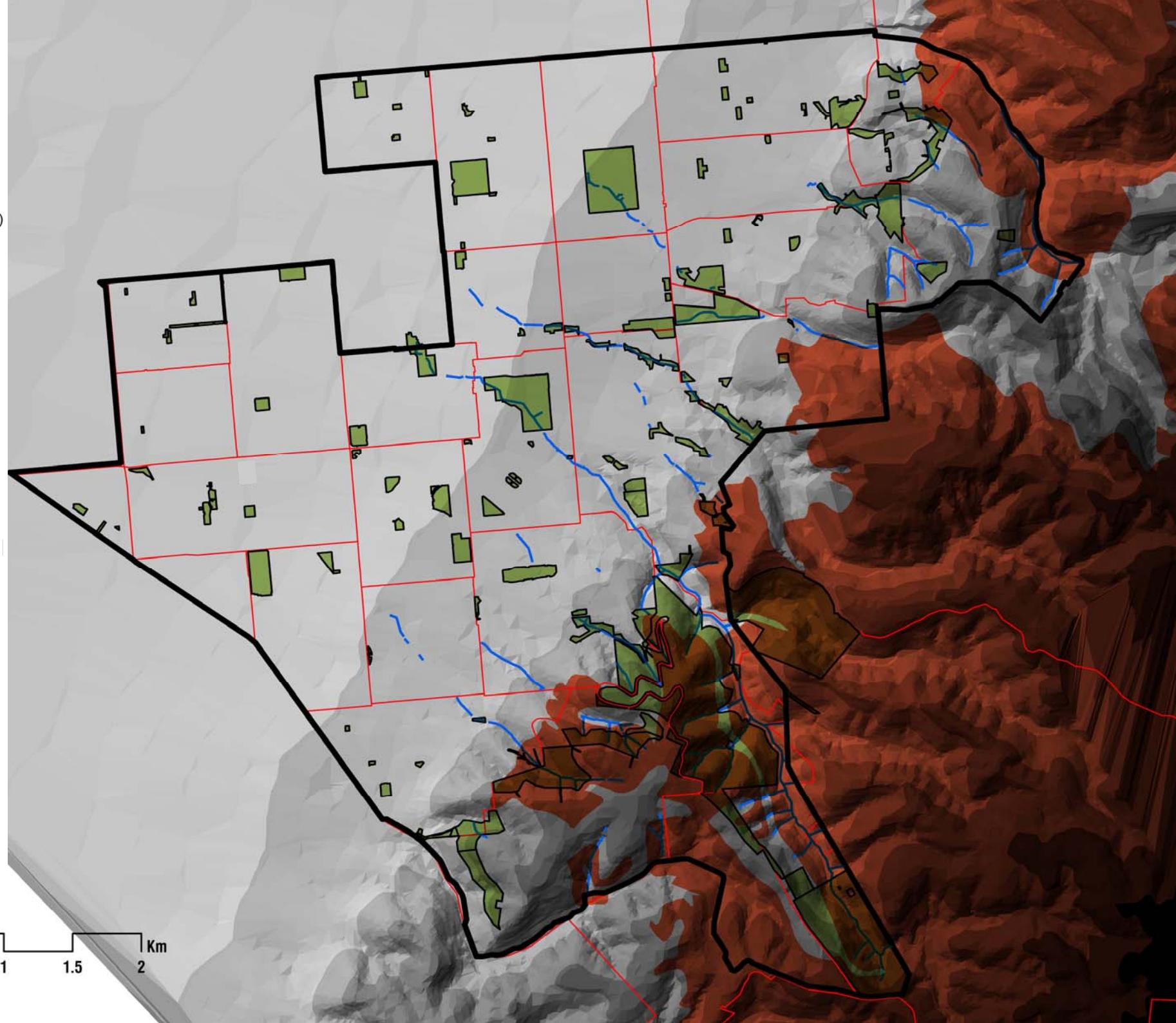
Slope

Elevation

- 581.250 - 660
- 502.500 - 581.25
- 423.750 - 502.5
- 345.000 - 423.75
- 266.250 - 345
- 187.500 - 266.25
- 108.750 - 187.5
- 30 - 108.75



0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Km



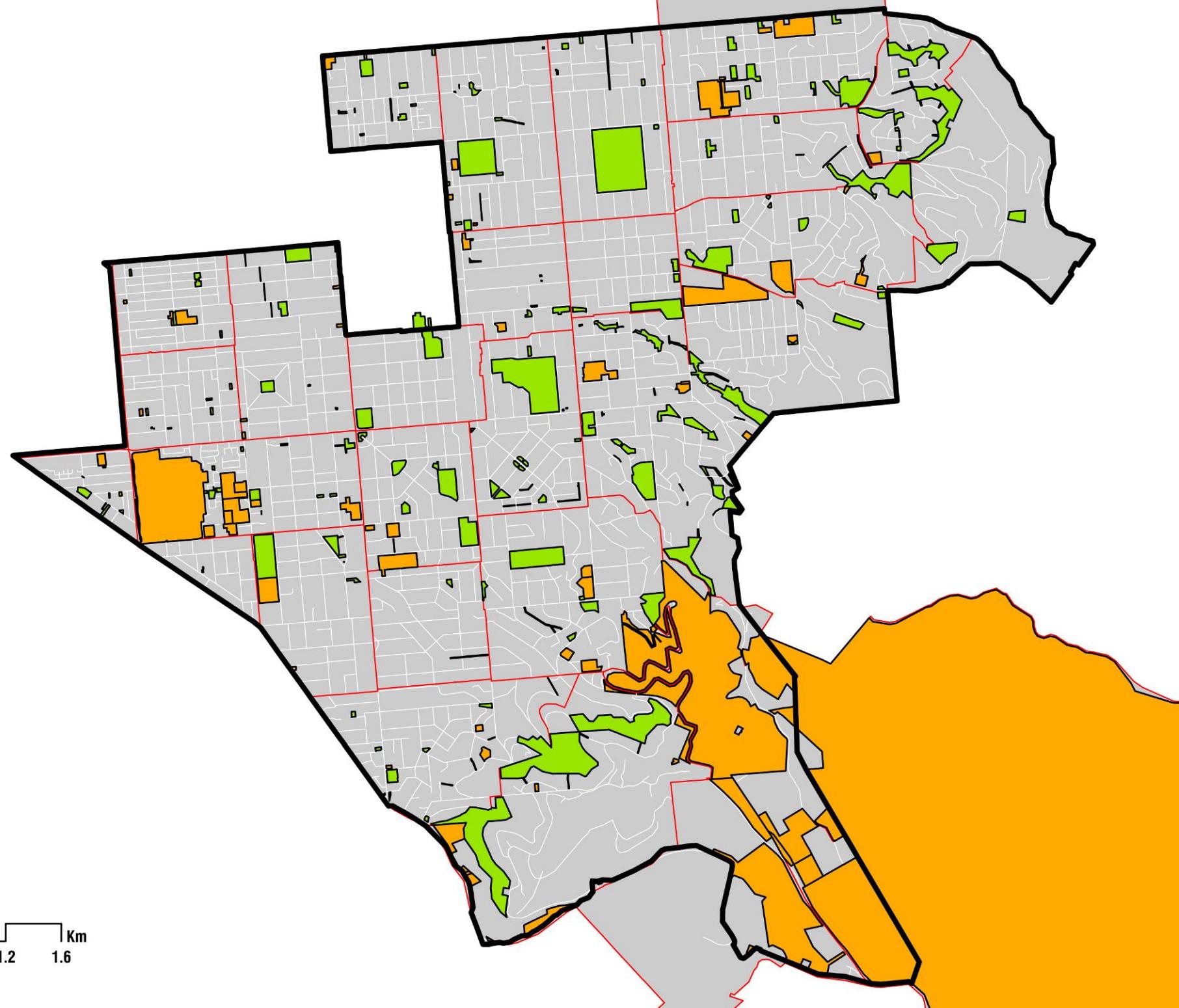
Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
FACILITY PROVISION REVIEW		
Toilets	In general, there is a good provision of toilets within reserves. However, their locations and condition requires review. Often toilets are unclean, located in small or isolated reserves and subject to graffiti and vandalism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide well located toilets in main parks and reserves that are clean and in a good state of repair. ▪ Increase passive surveillance of toilets through modifications to reserve and building design. ▪ Consider adapting building design to remove anti-social issues. In particular the possible reuse of the toilets at Michael Perry Botanic Reserve. ▪ Consider co-located facilities with sports clubs, schools and local centres (e.g. Marryatville Shopping Centre).
Community Buildings	A number of ageing community buildings are located within open space, including halls and small community and health centres. The location and condition of some of these buildings impacts on the aesthetics and function of the parks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review community buildings to determine whether they should be upgraded, relocated or removed.
Tennis Courts	There is a high provision of tennis courts in the City of Burnside, including courts allocated for sports clubs (particularly in Kensington Gardens Reserves) and community and school courts. Some courts and related facilities are in need of upgrade including court surfaces, amenities and surrounds. A review of provision is required to determine whether all courts are required and which courts and facilities should be upgraded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the requirement for tennis courts and consider the need for court and facility provision and upgrade. ▪ In reviewing provision, identify opportunities to enhance the function of parks and reserves, including alternative uses and landscaping, e.g. playgrounds, youth areas, natural habitats or stormwater management.

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
FACILITY PROVISION REVIEW		
Turf Pitches	The City of Burnside has a relatively large number of turf cricket pitches. The main issue relating to this provision is likely to be the high maintenance and cost of the turf pitches. However, the maintenance of turf wickets is currently undertaken by clubs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There may be a need to review and replace some turf pitches if cost becomes an issue for Council and the sport. Tregenza Oval, which is a single field, and secondary ovals on other sportsgrounds could be reviewed. ▪ If cost is not a major issue, the turf cricket pitches could differentiate the City of Burnside from other Council areas (by providing quality destinations for cricket) and help compensate for the overall low provision of sportsgrounds.
Council Nursery	Council's nursery is in need of upgrade and the site is small with limited car parking. The existing condition of the site reduces the services it is able to provide in terms of resourcing biodiversity needs and being the 'public face' of biodiversity in the City of Burnside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain and improve the Council Nursery to maintain significance of biodiversity within the City of Burnside. ▪ Alternatively, consider opportunities to relocate the nursery within the City of Burnside.

Topic	Key Findings	Opportunities
PARTNERSHIPS AND FUNDING		
Resource Review	The development and enhancement of open space and land acquisitions will require additional resourcing in terms of financing and staffing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review open space resourcing requirements based on the directions in the Open Space Strategy and plan for future requirements relating to finances, equipment and staff. ▪ Continue to seek grant funding and partnerships to achieve future directions.
Resourcing Natural Areas	The need for additional resources to enhance natural areas is a particular priority, e.g. revegetating the Hills Face Reserves and continuing to support volunteers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the allocation of resources to natural areas and related volunteer and project management.
	There is potential to more strategically guide projects linked to State Government projects (e.g. 'Our Patch' through the Natural Resource Management Board).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Further develop relationships with State Government bodies involved in natural area management e.g. Natural Resource Management Board.
Other Funding	Additional State Government resources would ideally be allocated to the interfacing areas of the Hills Face Reserves. Inadequate resources have the potential to impact on habitat value, amenity and Council resourcing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a collaborative approach to Hill Face Reserves and interfaces with State Government Land to foster quality environmental outcomes.
Partnerships with Schools	Due to the lack of sporting fields in the City of Burnside it will be important to establish connections with schools and education bodies to seek the community use of education land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investigate a potential partnership with the South Australian University Magill Campus and the City of Campbelltown in the community use of the university sportsgrounds. ▪ Pursue opportunities to utilise school and college sportsfields for sport and community use.
Community Involvement and Awareness	There is a need to increase volunteers and resources allocated to volunteers involved in regeneration and other open space projects (reflecting a community and Council desire for a stronger volunteer programme).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that volunteer involvement is encouraged, supported and promoted. ▪ Allocate resources to support various volunteer programs and training.
	There is potential to increase community awareness and involvement in open space projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote initiatives and encourage communities to contribute to achieving broader open space objectives.

Open Space Ownership

- Council Boundary
- Commonwealth
- State
- Local



0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Km

