Open Space Strategy Strategy Report

01

City of Burnside

Contents

During the preparation of The City of Burnside Open Space Strategy (2008-2018), 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.

01

1.1   Background

The City of Burnside has a diversity of quality and distinctive open space that contributes to defining the unique character of the City and enhancing quality of life for residents, workers and visitors. Natural areas, parks, sportsgrounds and streetscapes are all highly valued by the community and essential for the social, environmental and economic development of the City.

The importance of this resource is recognised by Burnside Council and the Open Space Strategy has been developed to ensure that open space in the City of Burnside is appropriately provided, enhanced and managed for the next 10 years and beyond.

The Open Space Strategy has involved a comprehensive analysis of demand, supply, gaps and opportunities. The study has involved consultations with Council staff, community groups and other stakeholders, site assessments of all 113 Council parks and reserves, consideration of previous studies and consultations, and various other research and analysis.

The Open Space Strategy is presented in three report volumes as follows:

Volume 1 – The Strategy	**Volume 2 – Background to the Strategy**	**Volume 3 – The Open Space Matrix**
Provides strategic directions, actions and priorities that will guide Council in its future decision making.	Provides background information and a basis for The Strategy to assist Council to justify directions.	Recommends works for individual parks and reserves to guide Council in specific resource allocations.

LANGMAN RECREATION RESERVE

1.2   Themes and Findings

The Open Space Strategy revolves around three 'themes'

Social Consideration

The Environment

Strategic Management and Economics

These themes are based on the triple bottom line concept and provide a framework for the findings of the study and the related directions (strategies and actions).

The key findings of the study are summarise on the following page and outlined in Volume 2 of the Strategy.

Key Findings for
Social Considerations

In general:

The City of Burnside is a diverse community with a number of key groups, including older people, the 'early ageing' (50 years +), children, youth and families. A range of open space types and recreation and sport facilities will be required to meet the needs of the various groups.

Specific issues and opportunities relate to the potential to:

Recreation Parks and Places: Enhance parks and places, including 'icon' parks, smaller parks, civic and event spaces and lookouts.

Play and Activity Opportunities: Establish other 'icon' and quality playgrounds, better cater for youth, support active ageing and achieve accessible open space.

Pedestrian and Cycle Connections: Increase and enhance connections including through open space, streetscapes and creek lines. Increase bike riding opportunities and enhance walking and footpath connections.

Sporting Open Space: Enhance the quality and function of sportsgrounds including buildings, playing surfaces and car parking, and to increase opportunities through partnerships, e.g. use of school fields.

Key Findings for
The Environment

In general:

The natural environment is a highly valued resource that requires protection and enhancement. This includes revegetation and the appropriate development of the Hills Face Reserves, and an ongoing commitment to sustainable landscapes, water management and environmental management.

Specific issues and opportunities relate to the potential to:

Open Space Character & Heritage: Maintain and reinforce the character and history of Burnside.

Enhancing and Managing Natural Assets: Enhance the environment through priority trees, Indigenous species, management of mature trees and sustainable natural areas.

Potential of the Hills Face Reserves: Enhance and guide appropriate development through revegetation, woody weed control, connections with National parks and appropriate recreation opportunities.

Strengthening Habitat Corridors and Connections: Strengthen connections through watercourses, creek line habitats, weed control, street trees and secondary habitat corridors (private land and streets).

Climate Change and Water Management: Increase the response to climate change through sustainable landscapes, stormwater management, appropriate water use and possibly carbon offset programs.

Key Findings for
Strategic Management and Economics

In general:

The City of Burnside has a good provision of open space with 199.43 hectares (which represents 4.84 ha per 1,000 people). However, nearly one half of the open space is natural area and there is a lack of open space in some suburbs. In addition, sporting open space is quite low.

Open space in the City of Burnside is generally well maintained and appealing. However, some issues should be addressed with the potential for enhancement.

Specific issues and opportunities relate to the potential to:

Open Space Provision and Hierarchy: Manage open space within a hierarchy, address gaps in provision, review reserves that have issues and guide open space provision linked to new development.

Open Space Quality, Design and Function: Improve the design, quality and use of open space through re-design, fencing of some parks, shade management, upgrades to and relocation of some playgrounds, upgrade of park furniture, and improvements to fencing and boundaries.

Open Space Maintenance and Management: Continue and increase the commitment to maintenance, particularly for icon parks, natural areas and dog management.

Risk Management: Increase safety and reduce risks by applying 'Crime Prevention Through Environment Design' (CPTED) principles, improved lighting, management of natural areas and water bodies, and fire management.

Facility Provision Review: Provision of some facilities including toilets, community buildings, tennis courts and Council's Nursery.

Partnerships and Funding: Review and increase funding opportunities and strengthen partnerships to achieve the directions in the Open Space Strategy.

1.3   Strategic Directions and Priorities

The recommended strategic directions for each theme (as a broad response to the findings) are as follows.

**Theme 1:
Social Considerations**

**Theme 2:
The Environment**

**Theme 3: Strategic Management
and Economics**

Provide a diversity of quality recreation and sporting settings and activity opportunities that equitably meet the
needs of the community and encourage active and healthy lifestyles.

Actively manage and enhance the City of Burnside environment (the natural environment and the landscape and heritage character) to achieve appealing and sustainable natural and cultural assets that continue to positively characterise the City.

Strategically manage, upgrade, review and resource open space to achieve a balanced provision of quality and functional open space in partnership with other stakeholders.

Particular priorities identified through the Open Space
Strategy are as follows:

Theme	Item	Priority
Theme 1: Social Considerations	Icon Parks and Reserves	• Maintain significant parks such as Kensington Gardens Reserve, Hazelwood Park and Tusmore Park to a high standard with appropriate levels of development and services.
	Open Space Connections	• Establish and maintain open space connections and enhancements that support walking and bike riding, including through the Hills Face Reserves.
	Catering for Target Groups	▪ Support and provide activity opportunities for key groups in the community, including: – Children and their families – Young people (and particularly the 12-17 year age group) – Older residents (50 years and over)
Theme 2: The Environment	Hills Face Reserves	• Recognise the importance of the Hills Face Reserves and further enhance the character, habitat value and user appeal of this resource.
	Enhanced Environment	• Recognise the value of the environment, including natural areas, trees and cultural heritage and appropriately manage, enhance and create sustainable environments.
	Water Management	• Manage stormwater and effectively utilise water in response to climatic conditions and broader National and State policy.
Theme 3: Strategic Management and Economics	Open Space Provision	• Address gaps in provision and equitably allocate resources across the City.
	Open Space Quality, Function and Design	• Maintain quality open space and enhance open space design and quality where required in accordance with the hierarchy of the open space.
	Partnerships	• Establish and strengthen partnerships with other levels of Government, adjoining Councils, schools, sport and community groups, and volunteers.

1.4   The Action Plan

An Action Plan has been developed that specifically responds to each finding (refer page 36 in Volume 1). The Action Plan includes 71 strategies and 106 actions. It allocates a priority for each action and highlights opportunities for partnerships.

A summary of the Action Plan strategies is provided on the following page to indicate the focus of the Action Plan.

An Open Space Matrix has also been developed to identify specific works for individual parks and reserves (refer Volume 3 of the Open Space Strategy). The Open Space Matrix and the Action Plan should be referred to when determining future works programs and budget allocations.

The Open Space Strategy is both strategic and specific. It aims to guide Council and stakeholders in future decision making and also provide a working document that will influence future resource allocation as resources become available. The Open Space Strategy is a significant planning and management tool that should be implemented across Council and continue to evolve to respond to changing needs and priorities.

KENSINGTON PARK RESERVE

Strategies for
Social Considerations

SC1 Recreation Parks and Places
SC1.1 Maintain and enhance 'icon' parks.
SC1.2 Provide quality unique smaller recreation parks.
SC1.3 Establish civic and event spaces.
SC1.4 Establish lookout destinations.

SC2 Play and Activity Opportunities
SC2.1 Maintain and develop 'icon' playgrounds.
SC2.2 Provide 'second level' quality play settings.
SC2.3 Increase play opportunities for 7-12 year olds.
SC2.4 Enhance park function through play.
SC2.5 Support participation in youth activities.
SC2.6 Support and encourage active ageing.
SC2.7 Design open space to be accessible.

SC3 Pedestrian and Cycle Connections
SC3.1 Increase connections around road corridors.
SC3.2 Increase connections to Hills Face Reserves.
SC3.3 Increase bike riding opportunities.
SC3.4 Increase and enhance walking paths.
SC3.5 Enhance footpath safety and connections.

SC4.1 Sporting Open Space
SC4.1 Enhance quality and function of sportsgrounds.
SC4.2 Increase opportunities through partnerships.

Strategies for
The Environment

EN1 Open Space Character and Heritage
EN1.1 Reinforce landscape and cultural heritage.
EN1.2 Reflect history of the City.

EN2 Enhancing and Managing Natural Assets
EN2.1 Preserve and enhance priority trees.
EN2.2 Strengthen Indigenous species.
EN2.3 Manage mature trees.
EN2.4 Manage natural areas through sustainability.
EN2.5 Identify and manage significant natural areas.
EN2.6 Determine directions for isolated natural areas.

EN3 Potential of Hills Face Reserves
EN3.1 Enhance visual amenity.
EN3.2 Control woody weeds.
EN3.3 Undertake ongoing revegetation.
EN3.4 Strengthen interface with National Parks.
EN3.5 Integrate recreation where appropriate.

EN4 Strengthening Habitat Corridors & Connections
EN4.1 Reinforce creek line and drainage connections.
EN4.2 Consistent approach to creek line management.
EN4.3 Address weed overgrowth.
EN4.4 Monitor and manage street trees.
EN4.5 Establish secondary habitat corridors.

EN5 Climate Change and Water Management
EN5.1 Modify landscapes to respond to climate change.
EN5.2 Create sustainable landscapes.
EN5.3 Manage stormwater catchments.
EN5.4 Manage stormwater run off in open space.
EN5.5 Reduce water use where practical.
EN5.6 Consider carbon offset potential.

Strategies for
Strategic Management and Economics

SM1 Open Space Provision and Hierarchy
SM1.1 Develop and manage open space by hierarchy.
SM1.2 Create open space opportunities where lacking.
SM1.3 Review location and character of some parks.
SM1.4 Require adequate open space in developments.

SM2 Open Space Quality, Design and Function
SM2.1 Enhance open space design and character.
SM2.2 Provide additional fenced parks & playgrounds.
SM2.3 Achieve balanced provision of shade.
SM2.4 Enhance quality of playgrounds.
SM2.5 Enhance position of playgrounds.
SM2.6 Provide consistent quality park furniture.
SM2.7 Enhance boundary fences and landscape.

SM3 Open Space Maintenance and Management
SM3.1 Maintain open space to high standard.
SM3.2 Improve 'icon' park maintenance.
SM3.3 Use landscape to maintain natural areas.
SM3.4 Encourage people to manage dogs.

SM4 Risk Management
SM4.1 Adopt safe design practices and principles.
SM4.2 Design natural areas to manage risks.
SM4.3 Design and manage water bodies to reduce risks.
SM4.4 Manage open space to minimise fire risks.

SM5 Facility Provision Review
SM5.1 Appropriately provide and design toilets.
SM5.2 Review community buildings.
SM5.3 Review tennis courts.
SM5.4 Enhance Council Nursery.

SM6 Partnerships and Funding
SM6.1 Review resource allocations.
SM6.2 Increase commitment to natural areas.
SM6.3 Seek grant funding and contributions.
SM6.4 Build partnerships.
SM6.5 Strengthen volunteer program.
SM6.6 Increase community awareness and involvement.

1.5   Implementation

106 actions have been developed to achieve the strategies outlined on the previous page (refer Action Plan on page 36). Some of the actions can be achieved within existing works budgets and operations. However, a number of the actions will require additional funding. As such, the actions will need to be implemented over a period of time and according to priorities.

The following 20 top priority actions have been identified by Council following consideration of the study findings. These priority actions will be the first actions to receive funding over the next 5 years (beyond the existing works and operations funding).

Social Consideration

SC1.1 Maintain and enhance 'icon' parks

SC2.1 Maintain and enhance 'icon' playgrounds

SC2.5 Support participation in youth activities

SC2.7 Design open space to be accessible

SC4.2 Increase opportunities through partnerships

The Environment

EN1.1 Reinforce landscape and cultural heritage

EN2.4 Manage natural areas through sustainability

EN3.5 Integrate recreation where appropriate [Hills Face Reserves]

EN4.4 Monitor and manage street trees

EN5.2 Create sustainable landscapes

EN5.5 Reduce water use whee practical

Strategic Management and Economics

SM1.2 Create open space opportunities where lacking

SM2.1 Enhance open space design and character

SM2.4 Enhance quality of playgrounds

SM3.1 Maintain open space to high standard

SM4.1 Adopt safe design practices and principles

SM5.2 Review community buildings

SM6.3 Seek grant funding and contributions

SM6.5 Build Partnerships

SM6.6 Strengthen volunteer program

Full details of the actions are in the Action Plan (section 5).

It is recommended that the implementation of the Open Space Strategy be guided by the across Council Reference Group involved in the Open Space Strategy development. This Group should play a key role in the ongoing review of the Strategy and the priorities.
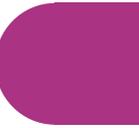
03

2.1 Why Develop a Strategy?

The City of Burnside is recognised for its high quality and significant parks and reserves that are valued by the community. Hazelwood Park, Kensington Gardens Reserve and Tusmore Park are major parcels of distinctive open space that receive high levels of use and the Hills Face Reserves are collectively a significant natural and social resource. Various other quality parks, sportsgrounds and natural areas are provided to make the City of Burnside a diverse and quality place to live.

The Council is committed to providing quality open space and facilities and has achieved a high level of provision and maintenance over the years. Council's staff are highly professional and committed to the enhancement of open space. Partnerships have been established with adjoining Councils and State Government agencies and volunteers make a significant contribution to natural area management.

With such achievements and existing commitments it would be reasonable to question the need for an Open Space Strategy.

However, there are a number of important reasons for developing a Strategy that will benefit Council and its community in the future.

1. There is always potential for some improvement of open space given that infrastructure will age over time and community needs could change. It is essential to understand the issues and community needs and to formalise any works and projects that should be undertaken in the future.

2. A Strategy will enable Council to determine the priorities and achieve future improvements in a strategic manner. This will ensure that resources are appropriately allocated to achieve the greatest benefit to the community.

3. Given the City of Burnside has significant parks and reserves that are highly valued and well used by the community, it is essential to appropriately maintain and where required enhance this open space. Directions that strategically guide the future development and management of significant parks and reserves are essential to ensure these resources continue to benefit the community.

4. It is important to identify any needs that are not well catered for in the City and consider how they can best be addressed. This enables Council to adopt strategic approaches rather than knee jerk responses to community requests. A Strategy will enable Council to understand the gaps and determine a strategic response and rationale.

5. A Strategy will assist Council to strategically respond to the changing environment including climate change and the increasing importance being placed Statewide and nationally on water and environmental management.

6. A formalised Strategy will provide Council with a basis for seeking grant funding and establishing strategic alliances. It will enable Council to strengthen funding and partnerships.

Overall, the Open Space Strategy will provide a clear and strategic direction that will guide the future provision, enhancement and management of open space and related recreation and sport facilities in the City of Burnside. The Strategy will assist Council to determine future priorities and guide Council in its future allocation of resources, decision making and partnerships. Developing a Strategy is consistent with Council's commitment to good practice.

TUSMORE PARK

2.2   Approach to the Strategy

The Open Space Strategy is both strategic and specific. It includes broad strategic directions that will guide management decisions and it also includes specific actions and recommendations relating to future works in parks and reserves. This makes the Strategy both a strategic framework and a working document.

The Open Space Strategy is presented in three volumes as follows:

The City of Burnside Open Space Strategy (2008 – 2018)
consists of the following:

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 directions and works recommended for individual parks and reserves. It provides a tool for determining future works and resource allocations.
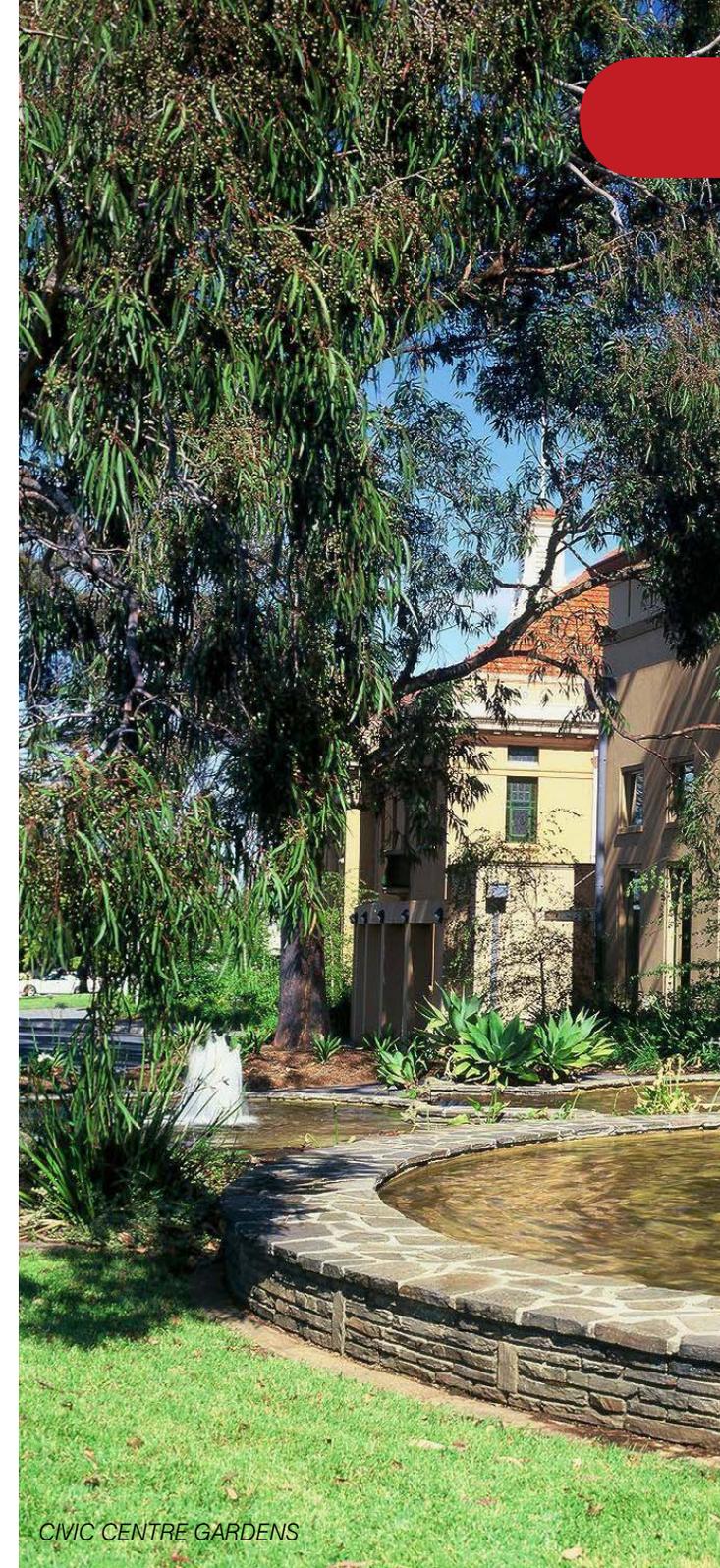
CIVIC CENTRE GARDENS

03

3.1   Character of the Place

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, which gives the City a distinct cross-sectional profile.

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 and distinctive place.

Particular features that define the unique character of the City include:
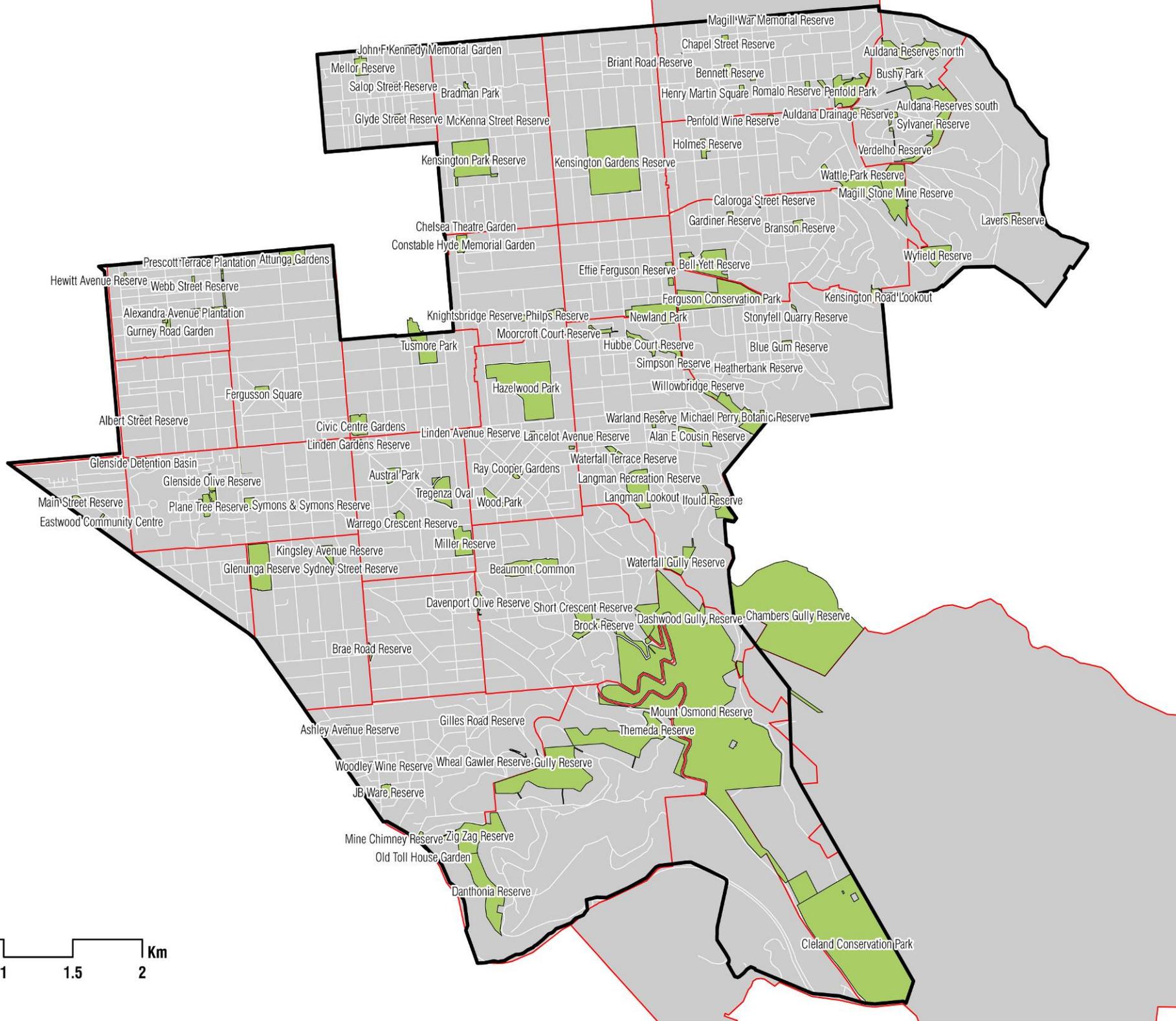
- The Hills Face along the eastern boundary, which forms a backdrop to the City and provides unique environments and landscapes including steep slopes, escarpments, gullies and creek lines.

- The diversity of the landscape, including a mixture of native, indigenous and exotic species creating a variety of landscape characters.

- The abundance of mature native and ornamental trees in open spaces and streets that have cultural and environmental significance.

- The creek lines that run east-west (First, Second, Third and Stonyfell) to create distinctive landform variations.

- The subtle variations of built form across suburbs defined by major roads and reinforced with native and exotic street trees.

- The unique constructed open spaces and landscaped streets in older suburbs, including formal gardens and village greens.

These features create appealing and distinctive open spaces and streetscapes, which significantly enhance the appeal and liveability of the City of Burnside.

The City of Burnside has become a premier place to live because of its distinctive character and unique features. Open space planning and management must aim to retain and strengthen this character to add to the liveability of The Place.

Reserves

▭ Council Boundary

■ Reserves

Magill War Memorial Reserve

Chapel Street Reserve

Briant Road Reserve

Auldana Reserves north

John F Kennedy Memorial Garden

Bennett Reserve

Bushy Park

Mellor Reserve

Henry Martin Square Romalo Reserve Penfold Park

Salop Street Reserve Bradman Park

Auldana Reserves south

Penfold Wine Reserve Auldana Drainage Reserve

Sylvaner Reserve

Glyde Street Reserve McKenna Street Reserve

Verdelho Reserve

Holmes Reserve

Kensington Park Reserve Kensington Gardens Reserve

Wattle Park Reserve

Magill Stone Mine Reserve

Caloroga Street Reserve

Lavers Reserve

Gardiner Reserve

Chelsea Theatre Garden

Branson Reserve

Constable Hyde Memorial Garden

Bell-Yett Reserve

Prescott Terrace Plantation Attunga Gardens

Effie Ferguson Reserve

Wyfield Reserve

Hewitt Avenue Reserve Webb Street Reserve

Ferguson Conservation Park

Kensington Road Lookout

Knightsbridge Reserve Philps Reserve Newland Park Stonyfell Quarry Reserve

Alexandra Avenue Plantation

Moorcroft Court Reserve

Gurney Road Garden

Tusmore Park

Hubbe Court Reserve Blue Gum Reserve

Simpson Reserve Heatherbank Reserve

Hazelwood Park

Willowbridge Reserve

Fergusson Square

Civic Centre Gardens

Warland Reserve Michael Perry Botanic Reserve

Albert Street Reserve

Linden Avenue Reserve Lancelot Avenue Reserve Alan E Cousin Reserve

Linden Gardens Reserve

Glenside Detention Basin

Waterfall Terrace Reserve

Ray Cooper Gardens

Glenside Olive Reserve

Austral Park

Langman Recreation Reserve

Main Street Reserve

Tregenza Oval Wood Park

Langman Lookout Ifould Reserve

Plane Tree Reserve Symons & Symons Reserve

Eastwood Community Centre

Warrego Crescent Reserve

Miller Reserve

Kingsley Avenue Reserve

Waterfall Gully Reserve

Glenunga Reserve Sydney Street Reserve

Beaumont Common

Davenport Olive Reserve Short Crescent Reserve

Dashwood Gully Reserve Chambers Gully Reserve

Brock Reserve

Brae Road Reserve

Mount Osmond Reserve

Gilles Road Reserve

Themeda Reserve

Ashley Avenue Reserve

Woodley Wine Reserve Wheal Gawler Reserve Gully Reserve

JB Ware Reserve

Mine Chimney Reserve Zig Zag Reserve

Old Toll House Garden

Danthonia Reserve

Cleland Conservation Park

0   0.25 0.5   1   1.5   2 Km

3.2   Open Space Provision

The total amount of open space in the City of Burnside is 199.43 hectares, which represents 4.84 hectares per 1,000 people (as at 2006). This compares with an average of 7.54 hectares per 1,000 people in the wider area (excluding the City of Adelaide) as outlined in Volume 2.

Whilst 4.84 ha of open space per 1,000 people is a relatively good provision, nearly one half of open space in the City is natural area. 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, if the population increases to 47,000 in 2020 as projected by Council, the amount of open space excluding natural areas will reduce to 2.16 ha per 1,000 people.

FERGUSSON SQUARE

A breakdown of open space types based on Council's GIS data base and an analysis undertaken in this study is provided in the following table.

Breakdown of Council's 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

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**

Km

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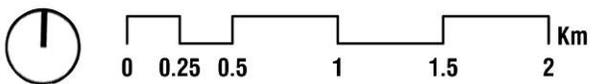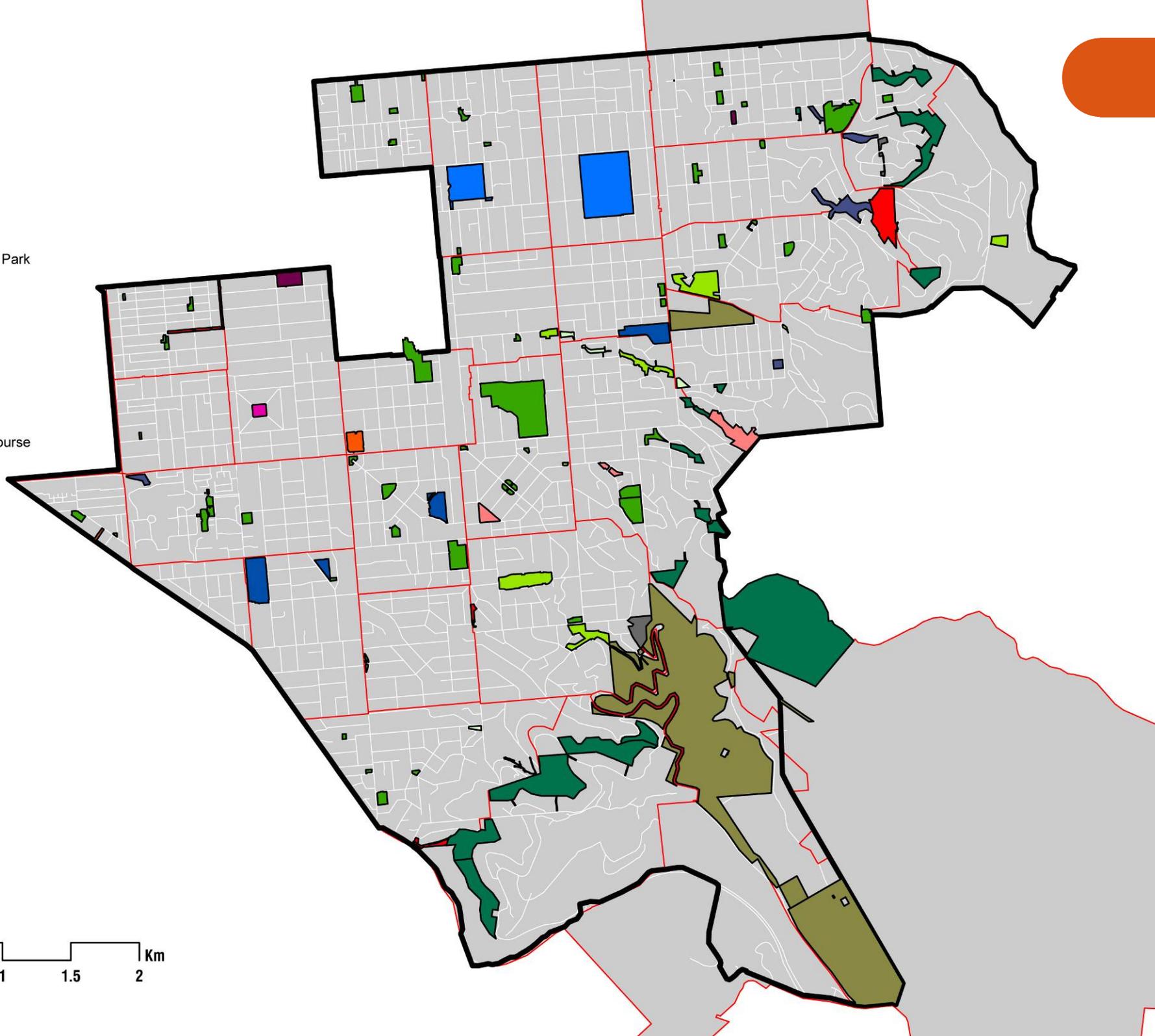
The breakdown highlights that the provision of recreation and sport oriented open space in the City of Burnside is not overly high. The provision of sportsgrounds in the City of Burnside is particularly low with 30.39 hectares representing only 0.74 hectares per 1,000 people. Planning for open space 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 allocated to sport based on sports participation levels.

As shown on the map of open space on the following page, there are also issues with the distribution of open space. Some suburbs are lacking open space and others have a relatively high level of provision. Open space is particularly lacking in St Georges, Glenunga and Dulwich.

Although the level of park and sportsground provision is not high, the City of Burnside does have a number of significant parks and reserves that provide a focus for surrounding communities and the wider area. Hazelwood Park and Kensington Gardens Reserves are substantial parcels of open space that receive high levels of use and a number of other large good quality parks such as Tusmore Park and Kensington Park Reserve are highly valued by the community.

PENFOLD PARK

3.3   Connection to Surrounding Areas

The City of Burnside is adjoined by six Local Government Areas. They include:

- City of Adelaide

- Adelaide Hills Council

- City of Campbelltown

- City of Mitcham

- City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters

- City of Unley

The City of Burnside is connected to the surrounding Local Government Areas through open space. The Hills Face Reserves connect to Hills Face land in the Adelaide Hills Council and City of Mitcham. The Adelaide Park Lands are located on the border of the south western suburbs Eastwood, Dulwich and Rose Park with some key parcels of open space are located just outside the City of Burnside such as Ridge Park Reserve (City of Unley) and The Gums Reserve (City of Campbelltown), and Hanson Reserve (City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters) adjoins Tusmore Park as shown on the map on the following page.

A number of significant parks and reserves in the City of Burnside also provide a point of connection. In particular, Kensington Gardens Reserve, Hazelwood Park, Tusmore Park and Glenunga Reserve are likely to benefit and draw people from surrounding local government areas due to their size, quality and unique character and facilities.

The open space connection highlights the need for consistent approaches to managing open space and strengthening the physical connection through trails, road crossings and connected landscapes and streetscapes. There could also be some partnership opportunities in the provision of facilities that support communities across local government areas.

Unfortunately, the areas immediately surrounding the City of Burnside do not have a high provision of sportsgrounds to compensate for the relatively low provision in the City of Burnside. This increases the importance of strengthening connections with the Adelaide Park Lands and schools and other education facilities (including in the adjoining Council areas) to cater for sport across the eastern region.
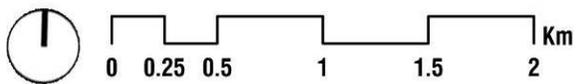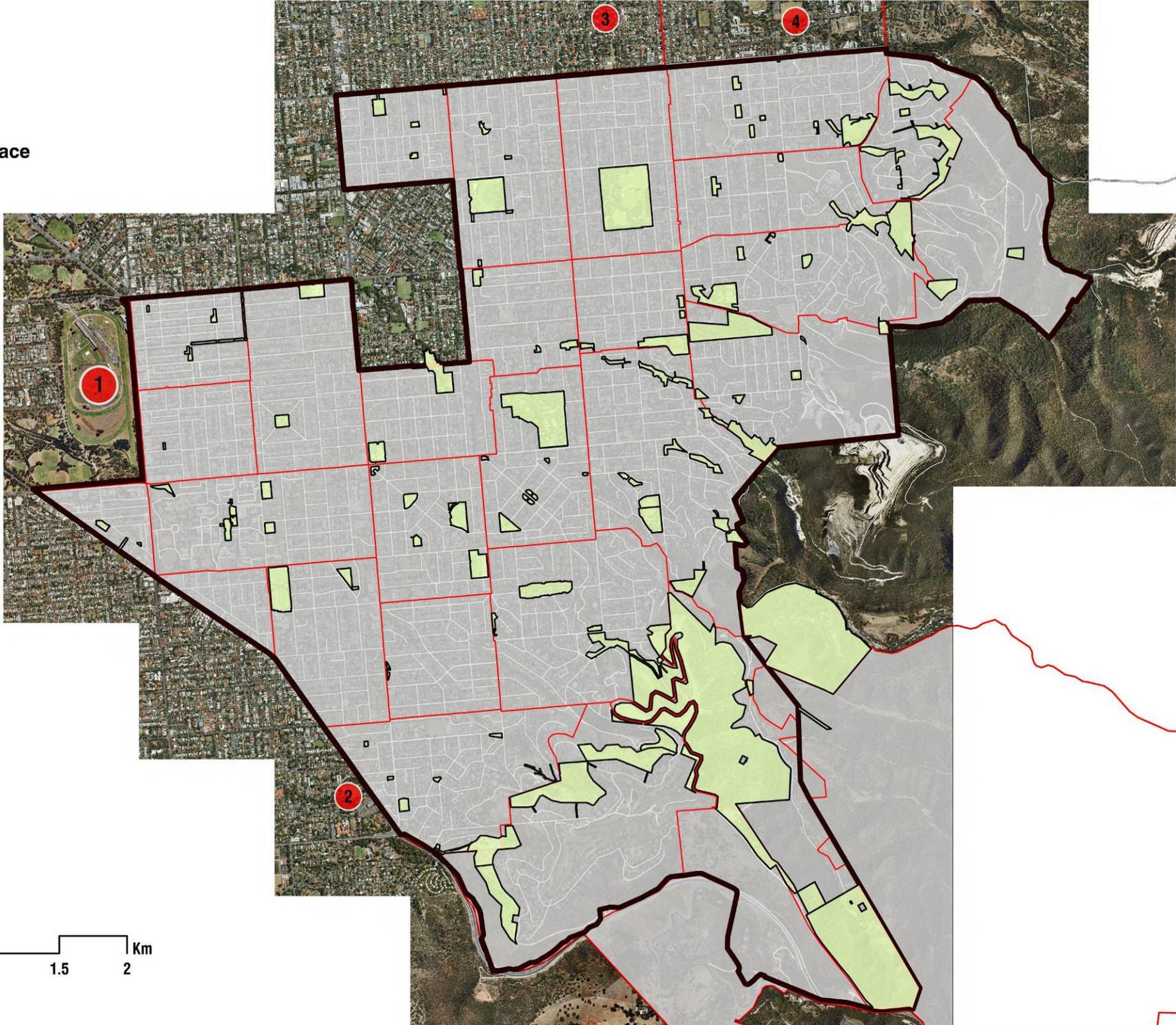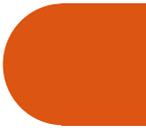
MINE CHIMNEY RESERVE

Surrounding Open Space

- Council Boundary
- 1 Surrounding Reserves
- Reserves

1. Victoria Park
2. Ridge Park Reserve
3. The Gums Reserve
4. Magill Campus

Km
0   0.25 0.5   1   1.5   2

3.4   Understanding The People

As of 2006, the City of Burnside had a population of 41,175 people and this figure is expected to increase to 47,000 by 2020 (Vision 2020 Strategic Plan for the Burnside Community).

The City of Burnside has a large proportion of middle aged and older adults and an ageing population as shown in the graph below. 39.7% of the population is aged 50 years and over compared to 33.1% for the Adelaide Statistical Division. However, the City of Burnside is also family oriented with 45.4% of families being couple families with children (compared to 42.7% for the Adelaide Statistical Division) and children and young people are significant groups as shown below.

The age profile highlights that the City of Burnside has a mixed population with a number of key groups, including children, young people, families, a potentially active ageing community (50's onwards), and older adults. It will be important to provide a diversity of open space and recreation and sport facilities to cater for all groups in the community.
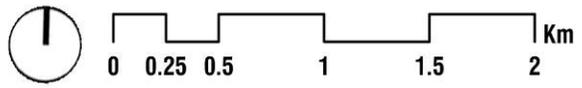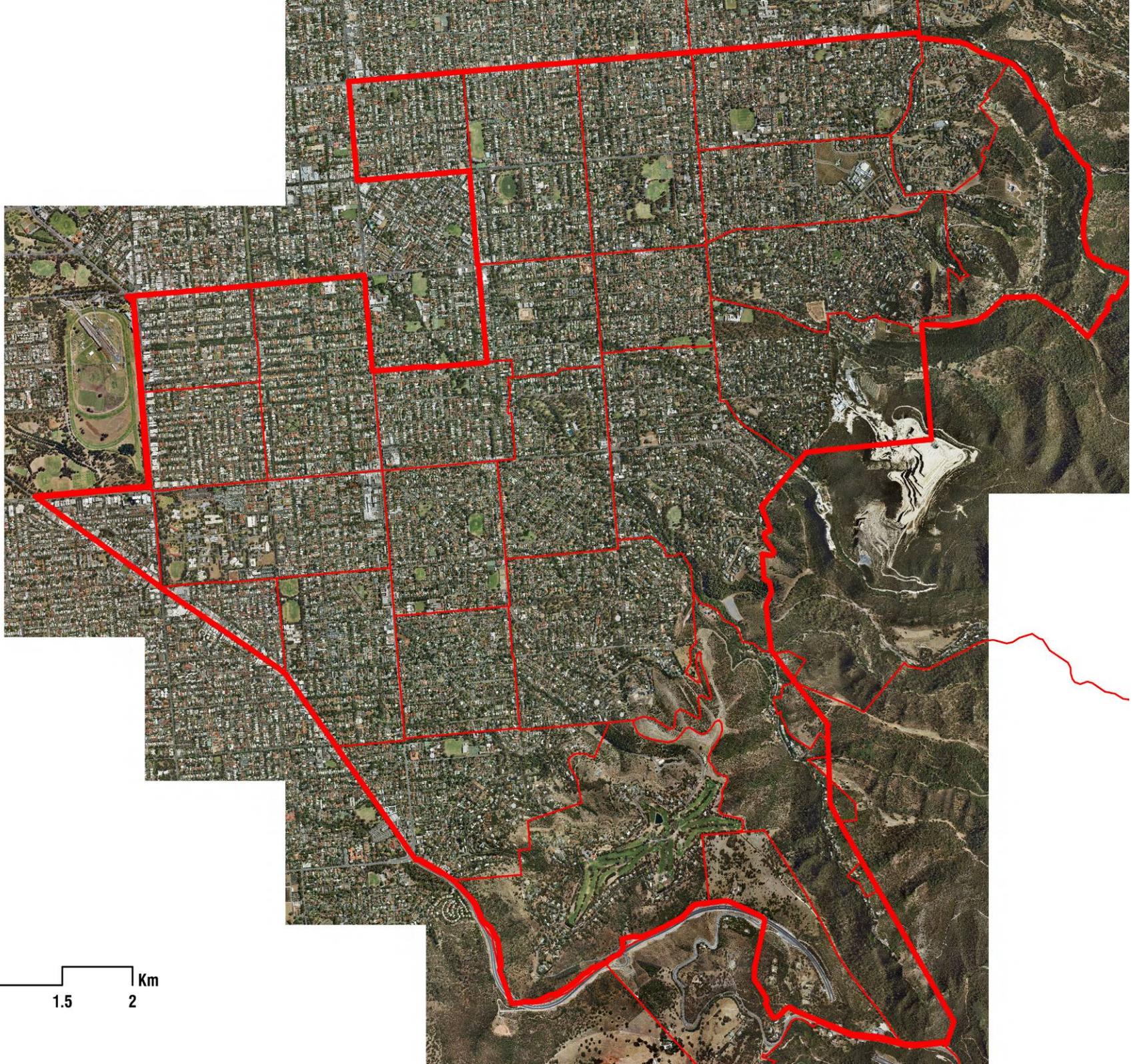
City of Burnside Age Profile 2006
Comparison with Adelaide Statistical Division
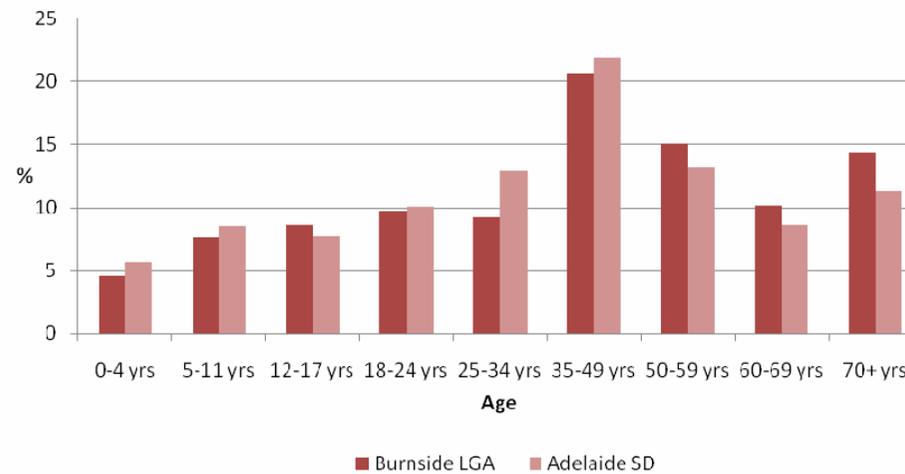
Source: City of Burnside (using id analysis and drawing on ABS
Census Data)

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Large proportions of people living in the City of Burnside are high income and employed. 28.6% of people aged 15 years and over earn at least $1,000 per week (compared to 15.7% for the Adelaide Statistical Division), 57.11% of all people aged 15 years and over are employed and only 3.58% of the labour force is unemployed. People with high incomes often have good awareness of the importance of health, recreation and social activities and generally have the resources to participate in activities. They also often have high expectations regarding the provision and quality of open space and facilities.

Another characteristic that impacts on open space demand is dwelling type. The urban character of the City of Burnside is changing, with an increasing number of medium density houses (26.1% of dwellings are medium density compared to 20.1% for the Adelaide Statistical Division). A lack of private open space (small backyards) often increases the need for public open space, including places for people to walk and children to play.

Most households in the City of Burnside have access to a motor vehicle (only 7.7% do not) and as such people should generally have the capacity to travel to larger parks and reserves. This is evident in the high use of Kensington Gardens Reserve, Hazelwood Park and Tusmore Park.

Collectively the population characteristics highlight the need for a diversity of open space that caters for a range of community groups and needs. The open space should be good quality and include locally accessible open space as well as larger parks and reserves that people will travel to. A range of activity opportunities should be provided to support a potentially very active and family oriented community.

These 'characteristic implications' have been confirmed in the consultations undertaken in this and previous studies. People have highlighted a desire for different types of open space, good quality parks and reserves, playgrounds and family oriented parks, and a range of facilities and activity opportunities. Consultation findings which build on the understanding of The People are included in the following section and expanded on in Volume 2 of the Open Space Strategy.

04

4.1 Open Space Themes

Three overriding themes have been identified through the open space study. These themes each represent a subject of importance that connects issues and opportunities identified in the study. The themes provide a framework for the Open Space Strategy and draw together relevant findings, directions and actions.

The Open Space Themes reflect a 'triple bottom line' approach and include:

Theme 1: Social Considerations

Theme 2: The Environment

Theme 3: Strategic Management and Economics

The main focus of each theme is as follows:

Theme 1: Social Considerations	Theme 2: The Environment	Theme 3: Strategic Management and Economics
To respond to the needs of the community by providing and enhancing recreation and sporting open space and related facilities.	To recognise the importance of the environment (including landscape character and heritage) and appropriately manage and enhance natural areas and resources.	To strategically provide, develop and manage open space, including identifying opportunities to resource enhancements and strengthen partnerships.

4.2 The Key Findings

The main findings for each of the themes are summarised below. Full details of the findings are outlined in Volume 2 of the Open Space Strategy.

Theme 1: Social Considerations

The overriding finding is that the City of Burnside has a diverse community that will require a range of open space and recreation and sport opportunities. Key groups include older people, the 'early ageing' (50 years +), children, youth and families.

Particular items that will require strategies and actions include:

- The lack of open space in some suburbs
- The need for quality larger parks and good local parks
- The potential for other unique destinations, including civic spaces and lookouts
- The demand for quality and innovative playgrounds and the potential for some enhancements
- The need for youth facilities (including planning for skate and bike opportunities)
- The need to support active ageing and people with a disability
- The potential to strengthen walking and cycle connections, including in the Hills Face Reserves, larger parks and in streets
- The lack of sporting open space and the need for strategic approaches and partnerships
- The potential to enhance the design and quality of sportsgrounds

Theme 2: The Environment

The natural environment is a valuable resource that requires protection and enhancement. This includes revegetation and enhancement of the Hills Face Reserves and a commitment to sustainable landscapes, water management and environmental management.

Particular items that will require strategies and actions include:

- The need to maintain and strength the City's unique landscape and cultural heritage
- The importance of the local history and the potential to strengthen Aboriginal history
- The need to enhance and appropriately manage natural settings, including natural areas, sustainable landscapes and trees
- The potential to strengthen the value of Hills Face Reserve through revegetation and weed control
- The need to manage the recreation use of the Hills Face and plan for connections and activity opportunities
- The potential to strengthen habitat connections, including through street trees and private gardens
- The need to appropriately respond to climate change and water management

Theme 3: Strategic Management and Economics

Whilst the City of Burnside has a good provision of open space (199.43 ha), nearly one half is natural area, there is a lack of open space in some suburbs and ideally there would be additional sporting open space.

Open space in the City of Burnside is generally well maintain and appealing. However, there are some issues that should be addressed and potential for enhancement.

Particular items that will require strategies and actions include:

- The need to provide a spread of different types and levels of open space (a hierarchy)
- The potential to improve the quality, design and function of open space (including for landscape design, fencing, shade, playgrounds, park furniture)
- The potential to improve the cleanliness of toilets and rubbish collection in larger parks
- The need to raise community awareness of responsibilities regarding dogs
- The need to address risk management issues, particularly relating to CPTED principles, lighting, natural features, water bodies and fire management
- The potential to review some buildings and facilities, including toilets, community buildings, tennis courts and Council's nursery
- The potential to review and strength the funding of open space
- The potential to review and strengthen partnerships

4.3 Key Priorities

A range of issues and opportunities have been identified through the Open Space Strategy and they will all require a direction. However, some are a greater priority than others and it is appropriate to consider the overriding priorities to provide a context for the Action Plan.

The overriding strategic priorities for each of the Open Space Themes are considered to be as follows. These priorities generally relate to more than one finding.

Theme	Priority Topic	Priority
Theme 1: Social Considerations	Icon Parks and Reserves	• The importance of maintaining significant parks such as Kensington Gardens Reserve, Hazelwood Park and Tusmore Park to a high standard with appropriate levels of development and services.
	Open Space Connections	• The importance of establishing and maintaining open space connections and enhancements that support walking and bike riding, including through the Hills Face Reserves.
	Catering for Target Groups	• The need to support and provide activity opportunities for key groups in the community, including: – Children and their families – Young people (and particularly the 12-17 year age group) – People who are ageing, including middle aged people (50 years and over)
Theme 2: The Environment	Hills Face Reserves	• The importance of the Hills Face Reserves and the potential to further enhance their character, habitat value and user appeal.
	Enhanced Environment	• The value of the environment, including natural areas, trees and cultural heritage and the need to appropriately manage, enhance and create sustainable environments.
	Water Management	• The need to manage stormwater and effectively utilise water in response to climatic conditions and broader National and State policy.
Theme 3: Strategic Management and Economics	Open Space Provision	• The need to address gaps in provision and equitably allocate resources across the City.
	Open Space Quality, Function and Design	• The need to maintain quality open space and enhance open space design and quality where required in accordance with the hierarchy of the open space.
	Partnerships	• The importance of establishing and strengthening partnerships with other levels of Government, adjoining Councils, schools, sport and community groups, and volunteers.

05

5.1 Action Plan Approach

The Action Plan is based on the Themes and the main topics within each theme as summarised below.

Strategies and actions have been developed for each of the Themes and related main topics, and all sub topics outlined in the summary of findings in this report have been addressed.

The approach to the strategies and actions is as follows:

- The strategies provide a broad strategic direction for each key finding.

- The actions provide specific directions to achieve each strategy, with reference to particular parks, reserves and facilities where appropriate.

- All actions require actioning by Council or other bodies and are measurable.

The strategies and actions respond to key issues, community needs and opportunities identified through the Open Space Strategy.

Theme 1: Social Considerations

- Recreation Parks and Places
- Play and Activity Opportunities
- Walking and Cycle Connections
- Sporting Open Space

Theme 2: The Environment

- 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

Theme 3: Strategic Management and Economics

- Open Space Provision and Hierarchy
- Open Space Quality, Design and Function
- Open Space Maintenance and Management
- Risk Management
- Facility Provision Review
- Partnerships and Funding

The Action Plan also includes:

- The relevant link to the City of Burnside Strategic Plan

- Indicative Priority and Timing

- Potential Partners

Priority and Timing are based on the following:

Priority:
High (very important)
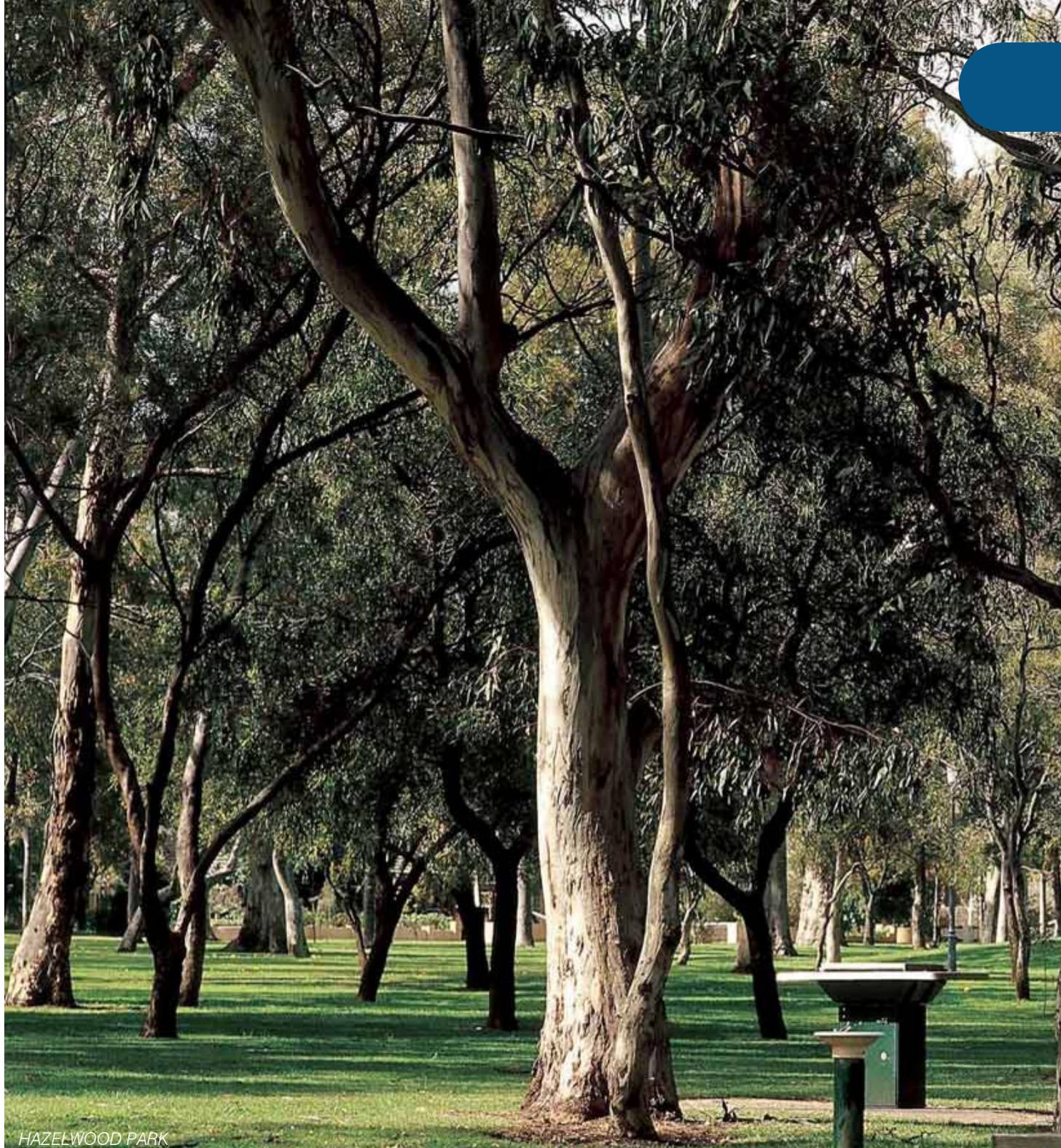Medium (important)
Low (not as important)

Timing:
Short term (commence within 5 years)
Medium term (commence in 5-10 years time)
Long term (commence after 10 years)

In addition, an Open Space Matrix has been developed that summarises specific actions and works for each park and reserve in the City of Burnside. This is provided as a separate document (Volume 3).

HAZELWOOD PARK

Theme 1: Social Considerations

The Overriding Direction for Social Considerations is:

To provide a diversity of quality recreation and sporting settings and activity opportunities that equitably meet the needs of the community and encourage active and healthy lifestyles.

The main items addressed under Social Considerations relate to:

SC1. Recreation Parks and Places

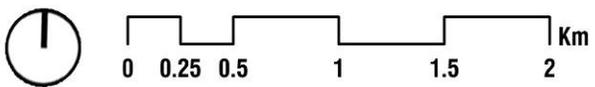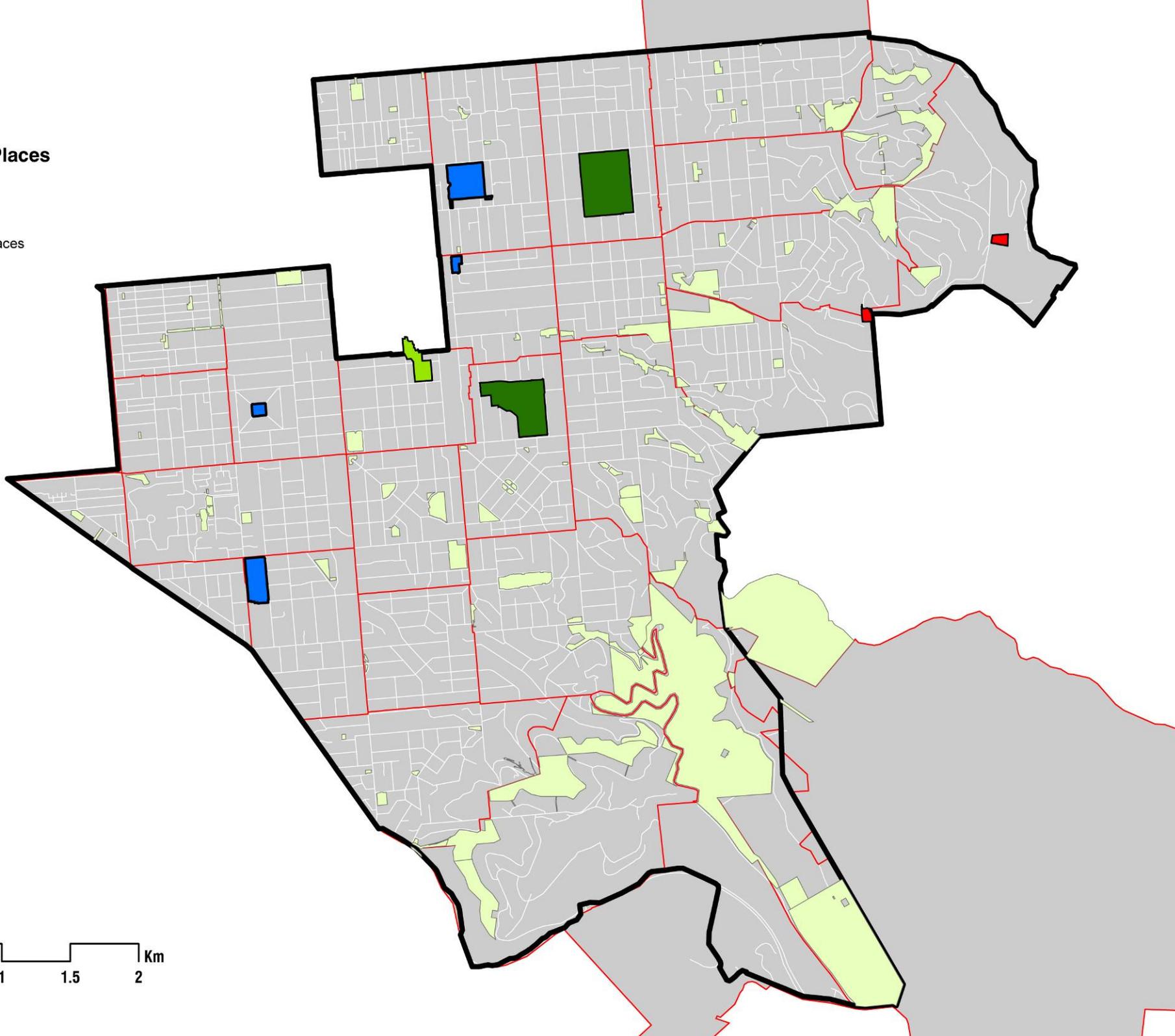SC2. Play and Activity Opportunities

SC3. Pedestrian and Cycle Connections

SC4. Sporting Open Space

SC1 Recreation Parks and Places

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Icon Recreation Parks	SC1.1 Maintain and enhance significant 'Icon' parks to provide distinctive and unique recreation destinations.	1.1.1 Upgrade and better integrate recreation components in Kensington Gardens Reserve. The priorities include: – Upgrade and integrate Beckes Lake and surrounds, including address pollution and improve aesthetics and safety (this is also a water management priority) – Connect recreation components with a pathway network – Strengthen the playground's connection to surrounding sections of the reserve (visual and physical connection) – Improve the car parking, access points and entrances to 'icon' parks – Review the tennis court provision (refer Strategic Management & Economics)	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short – Medium	Sporting and community groups (environment)
		1.1.2 Enhance recreation components and opportunities within Hazelwood Park whilst maintaining the natural character of the park. The priorities include: – Develop a unique quality playground that reflects the natural features of the park – Upgrade toilets (including improved cleaning) – Establish low key picnic destinations within the park linked to the natural setting – Review the pathway and roadway networks in the park to reduce impacts and enhance function (including a possible bike path around the park)	*Priority* High *Timing* Short – Medium	Community
		1.1.3 Upgrade facilities and park furniture in Tusmore Park. The priorities include: – Upgrade barbecues and picnic settings – Upgrade the outdoor wading pool and surrounds (re-design and re-develop to create a safer facility, given this is an unsupervised water body) – Enhance shade around the playground and wading pool – Enhance the pathway network and quality	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short – Medium	Community

Recreation Parks and Places

- ▭ Council Boundary
- ■ Civic Spaces
- ■ Icon Parks with Civic Spaces
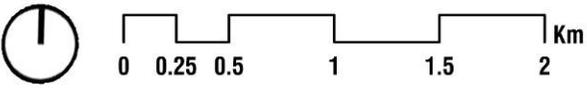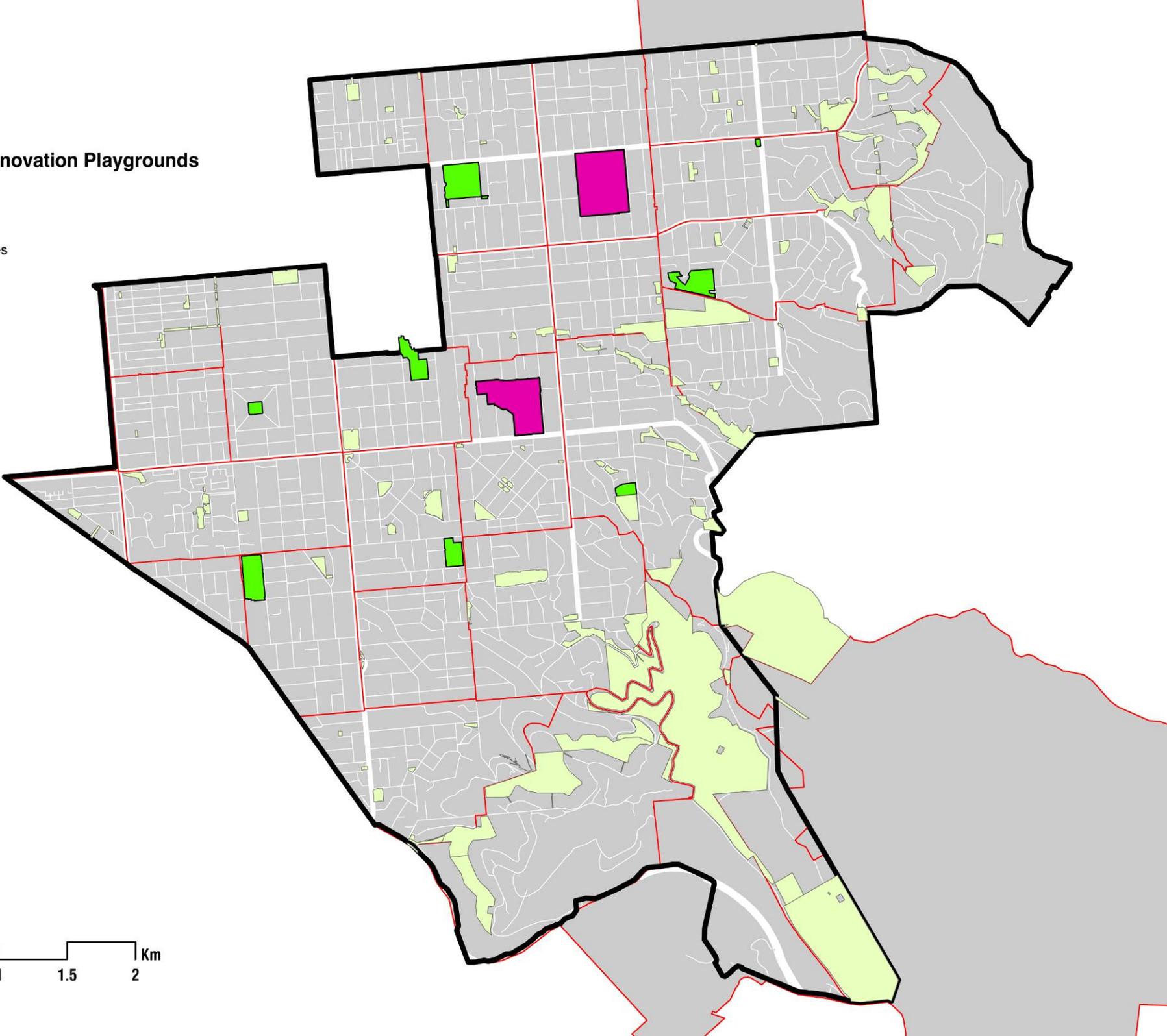- ■ Icon Park
- ■ Lookouts
- ■ Other Reserves

Km
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SC1 Recreation Parks and Places

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Quality Smaller Parks	SC1.2 Provide quality and unique smaller recreation parks to support local activity as well as larger recreation parks.	1.2.1 Maintain, develop and upgrade neighbourhood and local parks, as well as regional and district parks, using The Open Space Matrix (refer Volume 3) developed through the Open Space Strategy as a guide.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Community State Government (grant funding)
Civic & Event Spaces	SC1.3 Establish a number of unique civic and event spaces linked to key recreation parks and places.	1.3.1 Incorporate infrastructure to support community events within some key recreation parks. The appropriate location of event spaces will require further assessment by Council but could include one or more of the following: – Fergusson Square (for small community events and gatherings) – Glenunga Oval (linked to the school and its car park) – Hazelwood Park (towards Greenhill Road) – Kensington Gardens Reserve (towards The Parade or oval 3) – Kensington Park Reserve (linked to the Grandstand) – Constable Hyde Reserve	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short - Long	Community
		1.3.2 Establish some outdoor civic places connected to community facilities and services. Some opportunities could include: – Further enhancement of the Civic Centre paved area, including seating, and additional natural and built shade – A small outdoor space and village green at Constable Hyde Memorial Gardens linked to Marryatville Local Centre – An outdoor space linked to the Dulwich Village, the Dulwich Community Centre or Fergusson Square to support local gatherings and events – Some civic spaces connected to cafes and outdoor eating areas, e.g. around the swimming pool kiosk in Hazelwood Park	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short - Long	Community Local Businesses

Potential Icon and Innovation Playgrounds

◻ Council Boundary
◼ Icon Playgrounds
◼ Innovation Play Spaces
◼ Other Reserves

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SC1   Recreation Parks and Places

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Lookout Destinations	SC1.4 Establish Lookouts as quality and appealing destinations.	1.4.1 Enhance and develop key lookouts, including Kensington Road Lookout and Laver Reserve to provide unique and high quality viewing areas by: – Enhancing the landscape and sense of entry including some modification to trees to support views – Replace and upgrade infrastructure (seats, retaining wall, pathway, lighting) – Address car parking (increase the potential) – Consider the potential for appropriate commercial development, e.g. possible restaurant at Kensington Road Lookout	*Priority:* Medium *Timing* Medium	State Government (grant funding) Local Businesses

SC2 Play and Activity Opportunities

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Icon Playgrounds	SC2.1 Maintain and further develop 'icon' playgrounds.	2.1.1 Maintain the Kensington Gardens Reserve Adventure Playground to a high standard and further enhance the playground with some additional equipment for older children and seating linked to shade.	*Priority* High *Timing:* Short & Ongoing	Community
		2.1.2 Establish a unique playground in Hazelwood Park that has a distinctive character and connection to nature and adventure. The play equipment and setting could be sensitively designed and located to complement the character of the park and could cater for young through to older children.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Med	Community State Government (grant funding)
Innovative Play	SC2.2 Provide 'second level' innovative and good quality play settings at key parks.	2.2.1 Maintain and enhance playgrounds at the following parks to include unique and innovative features (although not as significant as the Icon playgrounds and taking Council's 2007 Playgrounds Strategy into consideration). – Bell Yett Reserve – Fergusson Square – Glenunga Oval – Kensington Park Reserve – Langman Recreation Reserve – Miller Reserve – Penfold Park – Tusmore Park	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short - Long	Community State Government (grant funding)

SC2   Play and Activity Opportunities

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Catering for Age Groups	SC2.3 Increase play opportunities for middle and older aged children (7-12 years).	2.3.1 Establish additional play equipment and playgrounds that cater for children aged 7 years and over. Potential parks that could be enhanced to include additional play opportunities for this age group include: – Bell Yett Reserve – Fergusson Square – Glenunga Reserve – Hazelwood Park – Kensington Gardens Reserve – Langman Recreation Reserve – Mellor Reserve – Miller Reserve – Penfold Park – Tusmore Park	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Community State Government (grant funding)
Play and Park Function	SC2.4 Enhance the function and design of parks through play.	2.4.1 Implement The City of Burnside Playground Strategy. Review recommendation of Open Strategy with reference to Playground Strategy	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Community State Government (grant funding)
		2.4.2 Maintain and upgrade playgrounds linked to sportsgrounds to provide a balanced provision of recreation and sport opportunities at key reserves. In particular: – Upgrade and more strategically locate the playground at Kensington Park Reserve – Enhance the playgrounds at Miller Reserve and Tregenza Oval	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium	Sporting Groups
		2.4.3 Consider establishing unique play environments in parks that require a catalyst to reactivate their use. Opportunities include: – Attunga Gardens (potential play and sensory garden) – Michael Perry Botanic Gardens (potential natural garden for play and education)	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium - Long	Community and Environmental Groups Burnside Hospital

SC2 Play and Activity Opportunities

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Youth Facilities	SC2.5 Support participation in youth activities in the City of Burnside and surrounding areas.	2.5.1 Establish some multi-purpose courts linked to youth friendly park settings, with group seating, shade, water and connections to other activities and services. Some opportunities could include: – Bennett Reserve (utilising an existing court) – Glenunga Reserve – Kensington Gardens Reserve (utilising an existing court) – Langman Recreation Reserve (utilising an existing court) – Miller Reserve (if re-design enables space) – Mellor Reserve (utilising an existing court) – Newland Park (towards tennis courts)	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Young People and Community State Government (grant funding)
		2.5.2 In consultation with young people, bike riding clubs and interest groups, investigate opportunities to establish 'challenge' bike opportunities within the City of Burnside, including some down hill areas and a dirt jump (BMX) facility. Opportunities for down hill and mountain bike tracks could exist in Hills Face Reserves and parks with sloping topography.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Young People and Community Bike Clubs and Groups State Government (grant funding)
		2.5.3 Undertake a detailed analysis of the potential to cater for skateboarding in the City of Burnside. The Open Space Strategy has identified expressed demand for a skate facility, but the feasibility and opportunities require further analysis before a recommendation can be made. In particular, the appropriateness of a skate park versus some skatable spaces (taking existing provision into account), the site potential and constraints, and the facility costs need to be assessed in consultation with Council, potential users and the wider community.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short	Youth and Community Office for Recreation and Sport

SC2 Play and Activity Opportunities

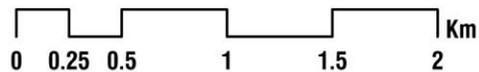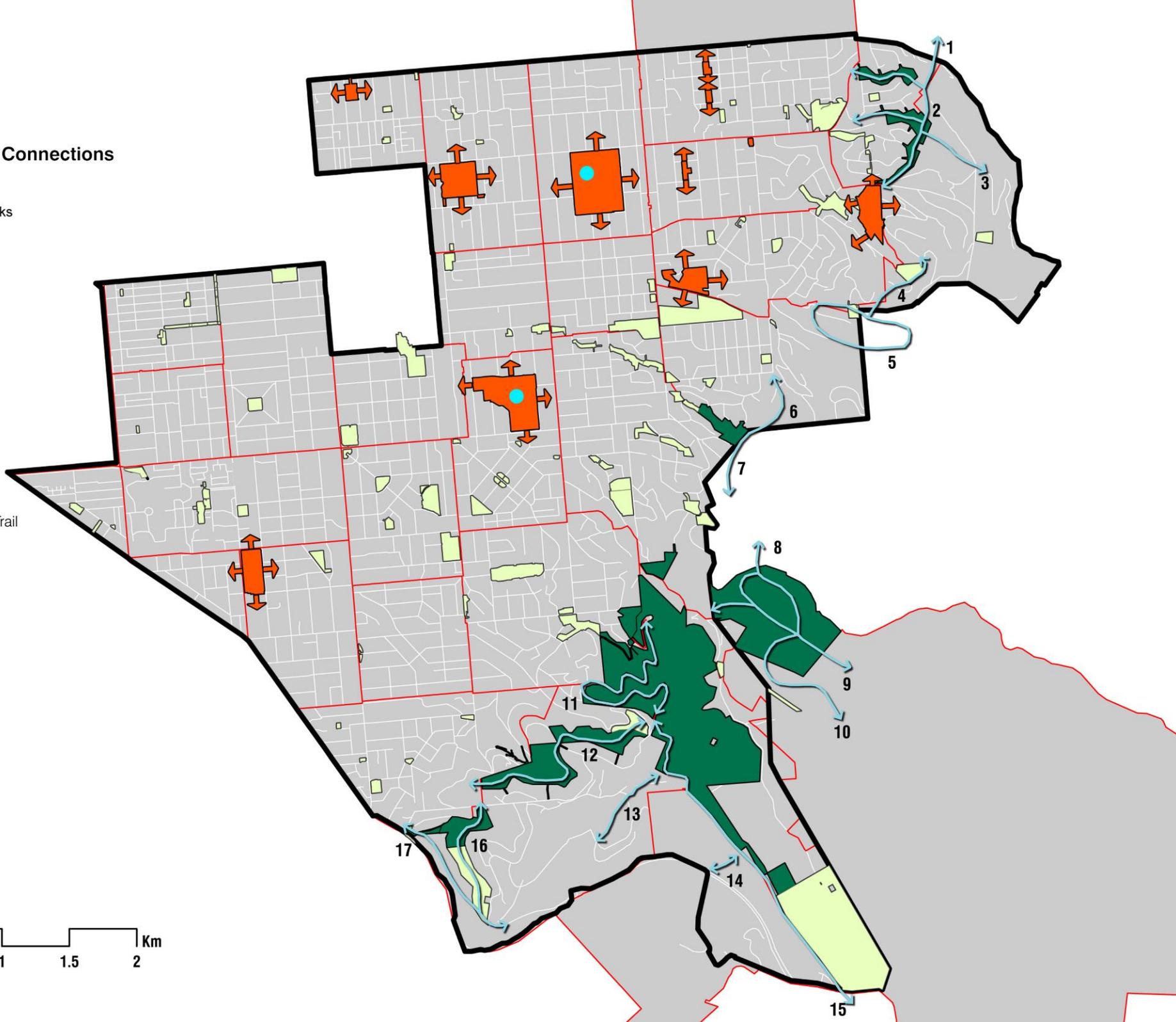| Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Active Ageing	SC2.6 Support and encourage active ageing in the City of Burnside.	2.6.1 Design open space and urban realm to support community participation and active ageing within the community, e.g. walking tracks, footpath networks, lighting in streets and parks, dog parks, event spaces and improved integration of open space with community facilities and local centres. This action will be achieved through various other actions.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short – Long	State Government (grant funding)
		2.6.2 Facilitate programs, events and promotions that encourage the 50 – 70 year age groups to utilise open space and participate in recreation and sport activities.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short & Ongoing	Community Private Fitness and Program providers
Accessibility	SC2.7 Design open space and related recreation and sport facilities to be accessible to people with a disability or limited mobility.	2.7.1 Undertake a detailed accessibility audit of reserve entrances, pathways, amenities and other buildings in open space and address key issues, focusing initially on the Icon parks and reserves and linear connections.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short	State Government (grant funding)

SC3 Pedestrian and Cycle Connections

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Connecting Open Space	SC3.1 Increase open space connections and catchments in areas that are affected by major road corridors.	3.1.1 Establish crossing points and streetscape connections between open space and residential areas to reduce the impact of major road corridors. Priorities include: – Enhanced streetscapes within Glenunga, Kensington Gardens (north of The Parade) and Dulwich – Crossing point from Kensington Gardens Reserve across The Parade – Crossing point from Kensington Park Reserve across The Parade	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Adjoining Local Councils
Hills Face Connections	SC3.2 Increase the open space and street connections to and within the Hills Face.	3.2.1 Strengthen connections to key Hills Face Reserves through landscape treatments, footpaths, cycle paths and directional signs, giving priority to: – Auldana South Reserve – Chambers Gully Reserve – Dashwood Gully Reserve – Michael Perry Botanic Reserve – Mine Chimney Reserve – Mount Osmond Reserve – Waterfall Gully Reserve – Wheal Gawler Reserve and Gully Reserve – Zig Zag Reserve	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Community
		3.2.2 Identify opportunities and establish tracks within the Hills Face Reserves. In doing so, connect trails to State Government managed reserves (e.g. Waterfall Gully Reserve and Cleland Conservation Park), link to existing and potential trails, strengthen connections to adjoining council areas and consider the State Recreation Trails Strategy.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short – Long	State Government (grant funding)

Potential Open Space Connections

- ▭ Council Boundary
- ↑ Hills Face Trails and Tracks
- ▇ Hills Face Links
- ▇ Improved Connections
- ● Junior Bike Paths
- ▇ Other Reserves

1. Old Norton Trail
2. East Auldana Trail
3. Skye Trail
4. Sheoak Trail
5. Lookout and Quarry Trail
6. Stonyfell Trail
7. Slaps and Thorpe Trails
8. Greenhill Trail
9. Chambers Gully Trail
10. Long Ridge Track
11. Pioneer Women's Walking Trail
12. Mt Osmond Fire Track
13. Gleneagles Trails
14. Eagle Trail
15. Old Bullock Track
16. Danthonia Trail
17. Red Gums Trail

Km
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SC3   Pedestrian and Cycle Connections

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Bike Opportunities	SC3.3 Increase bike riding opportunities and networks.	3.3.1 Define and promote key bike links that connect icon and other key parks and reserves, link to linear open space including creek lines and provide safe routes to facilities that cater for young people and children.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Community
		3.3.2 Establish bike paths within Icon parks and reserves, particularly to cater for children. In particular, consider: – A bike path around part of Hazelwood Park (avoiding road crossings) – A bike path around Kensington Gardens Reserve (connecting to the Adventure Playground and avoiding road crossings) – Some junior bike paths (5-7 years) linked to key playgrounds	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Community State Government (grant funding)
Pedestrian Connections	SC3.4 Increase and enhance walking paths within open space.	3.4.1 Review the existing provision of pathways in parks and reserves and upgrade, modify and provide additional pathways where required to achieve accessible and appealing routes for walking (using The Open Space Matrix as a guide). Parks and reserves that should be a priority for pathways and walking include: – Bell Yett Reserve – Glenunga Reserve – Hazelwood Park – Kensington Gardens Reserve – Kensington Park Reserve – Magill Stone Mine Reserve – Penfold Park – Through-block Reserves (parcels of open space that connect streets)	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Medium	State Government (grant funding)
		3.4.2 Design bike paths to be shared use to support pedestrian as well as bicycle use (with appropriate width, location and access).	*Priority* High *Timing* Ongoing	State Government (grant funding)
	SC3.5 Enhance footpath safety and connections.	3.5.1 Develop a footpath network that creates a hierarchy of connections at local, neighbourhood, district and regional levels and identifies priorities for upgrade. Consider the connection of icon parks, hill face reserve an other import open spaces	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short - Long	Community

SC4 Sporting Open Space

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Quality and Function	SC4.1 Enhance the quality and function of sportsgrounds.	4.1.1 Review the design of sportsgrounds and consider opportunities to improve facility provision and connections. In particular, consider: – A re-design of Miller Reserve to improve facility connections and access (consider which facilities should be provided and the best longer term location of facilities, as well as the potential to acquire land to improve the size and function of the sportsground) – A review of Kensington Park Reserve to strengthen the visual and physical connection to the surrounds (consider remove mounds and improve links to other facilities) – A review of Kingsley Avenue Reserve to assess the appropriateness of the facilities (the site is too small for the facilities provided and ideally there would be additional recreation open space)	*Priority* High *Timing* Short – Long	Sporting Groups Community State Government (grant funding)
		4.1.2 In partnership with sporting groups and with grant funding contributions, undertake a program of building upgrade at sportsgrounds. The main priority is to: – Upgrade and rationalise club and community buildings at Glenunga Oval (including potential development of a multi-purpose sport and community building) Other opportunities include: – Upgrade buildings at Newland Park (tennis and baseball, including a longer term review of the baseball building location) – Upgrade and consider the potential connection between clubrooms linked to the main ovals in Kensington Gardens Reserve – Upgrade the croquet clubroom at Kingsley Avenue Reserve (the quality character building should be retained, even if demand for croquet declines, i.e. the building could cater for other sports and/ or community use)	*Priority* High *Timing* Medium – Long	Sporting Groups State Government (grant funding)

SC4 Sporting Open Space

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Quality and Function (Cont)	SC4.1 Enhance the quality and function of sportsgrounds.	4.1.3 Review and where required upgrade the surface quality of fields and courts, give consideration to: – Glenunga Oval playing fields – Newland Park (ongoing undulation issue) – Tennis Courts (particularly where there is club use	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Ongoing	State Government Adjoining Councils
		4.1.4 Consider opportunities to improve car parking at sportsgrounds, such as: – Review the design and location of car parking within Kensington Gardens Reserve, including the potential to remove tennis courts along The Parade and use this land for parking – Liaise with Glenunga International High School regarding the use of school car parking adjoining Glenunga Oval for community sport. – Increase car parking and improve the entry point for vehicles as part of a suggested re-design of Miller Reserve – Formalise parking at the southern end of Tregenza Oval and consider re-locating Council's nursery and using this land for overflow car parking – As part of a re-design of Kensington Park Reserve, consider opportunities for additional off street car parking along The Parade	*Priority* High *Timing* Medium - Long	Sporting Groups State Government (grant funding)
Strategic Provision and Partnerships	SC4.2 Increase opportunities for participation through strategic provision and partnerships.	4.2.1 In consultation with sporting groups, investigate the feasibility of establishing a synthetic field that is suitable for practice and games for a range of sports. This could be a longer term initiative to support increased use and consideration could be given to establishing this field at either Kensington Park Reserve or Kensington Gardens Reserve (oval 3).	*Priority* Low *Timing* Medium - Long	Sporting Groups State Government Community
		4.2.2 Consider the potential to become a future partner in the upgrade and ongoing management of University of South Australia Magill Campus sportsfields, with the aim to cater for club soccer and other sports. This will require liaison with the City of Campbelltown and the University.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium	Uni of SA City of Campbelltown Sports Groups
		4.2.3 Liaise with private and public schools to seek additional opportunities for community use of school sportsgrounds. In particular, liaise with: – Linden Park Primary School on the potential use of the Sturdee Street oval – Marryatville High School, Norwood Morialta High School and Seymour College regarding the potential use of school sportsfields	*Priority* High *Timing* Short	Schools and Colleges (Public and Private)

Theme 2: The Environment

The Overriding Direction for The Environment is:

To actively manage and enhance the City of Burnside environment (the natural environment and the landscape and heritage character) to achieve appealing and sustainable natural and cultural assets that continue to positively characterise the City.

The main items addressed under The Environment relate to:

EN1. Open Space Character & Heritage

EN2. Enhancing and Managing Natural Assets

EN3. Potential of the Hills Face Reserves

EN4. Strengthening Habitat Corridors and Connections

EN5. Climate Change and Water Management

WATERFALL GULLY

EN1   Open Space Character and Heritage

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Landscape & Cultural Heritage	EN1.1 Maintain and reinforce the unique landscape and cultural heritage character of the City through open space.	1.1.1 In future upgrades and master planning of open space ensure that the landscape and historic character of the City is reflected by giving consideration to the following: — Tree selection as recommended in Council's Tree Management Strategy — Use of paving materials, street furniture and landscape features that reflect the urban character — The integration and promotion of heritage to enhance the value of sites	*Priority* High *Timing* Ongoing	Planners
		1.1.2 Maintain and reinforce some unique 'Pleasure Gardens' that incorporate the existing Victorian landscapes, but are modified to enhance recreation opportunities and landscape sustainability. Opportunities include: — Attunga Gardens Burnside Hospital — Fergusson Square — Wood Park	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium	Community State Government (grant funding)
Local History	EN1.2 Reflect the history of the City of Burnside in open space.	1.2.1 Review and preserve the industrial and agricultural artefacts spread across open spaces. This could include drawing together a collection of key items that are otherwise at risk of deterioration and presenting these in one 'Technology Park' that can be appropriately interpreted and managed. Some options could be Ray Cooper Gardens or Bell Yett Reserve (if not developed for a youth focus).	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Medium	Community Historical Groups State Government (grant funding)
		1.2.2 Explore opportunities to develop stronger connections to Indigenous history through open space design and character, including reflecting stories, themes and culture such as the Yurridla Dreaming Story of the Mount Lofty Ranges and renaming some parks to reflect Indigenous history.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium	Indigenous Community Historical Groups State Government (grant funding)
		1.2.3 Promote the City of Burnside's unique history through the distribution of Council's Historical Walk brochures.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short - Med	Historical Groups

EN2 Enhancing and Managing Natural Assets

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Priority Trees	EN2.1 Preserve and enhance priority trees (mature, remnant and exotic).	2.1.1 Identify trees that are a priority for preservation (significant or otherwise due to amenity, habitat, shade or cultural value) and establish a tree management and replanting program that aims to support existing priority trees and retain the unique landscape character of the City over time.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Medium	Community Environmental Groups
Indigenous Species	EN2.2 Maintain and strengthen local Indigenous species and progressively reduce exotic landscapes in the City of Burnside.	2.2.1 Re-establish Indigenous species through plant selections that respond to soil types, a targeted replanting program in open space and streets, and promotion of the value of Indigenous species to the broader community (to encourage plantings in private gardens and gain support for open space landscapes).	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Community Environmental Groups
Tree Management	EN2.3 Manage mature trees to maintain their condition and minimise risks.	2.3.1 Undertake an ongoing tree management program that identifies and responds to condition issues and potential risks relating to mature and priority trees, with a particular emphasis on trees over playgrounds and picnic areas.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	Community
Sustainable Natural Areas	EN2.4 Manage natural areas through long term sustainable directions and priorities.	2.4.1 Implement and continue to develop Council's Biodiversity Strategy to achieve the sustainable management and development of natural open spaces within the City of Burnside. This includes addressing the need for: — Re-vegetation of natural areas and the strengthening of habitat — Managing the separation between domestic landscapes and natural areas — Generating community awareness and involvement	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	Environmental Groups State Government (grant funding)

EN2 Enhancing and Managing Natural Assets

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
'Icon' Natural Areas	EN2.5 Identify, create and appropriately manage significant natural areas.	2.5.1 Develop and maintain some unique Icon natural areas that have a high level of biodiversity and interpretation and demonstrate the character and qualities of the Indigenous landscape. Existing and potential Icon natural areas include: – Beaumont Common – Ferguson Conservation Park – Waterfall Gully Reserve – Hills Face Reserves	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Medium	Environmental Groups State Government (grant funding)
Isolated Natural Areas	EN2.6 Determine appropriate directions for isolated natural areas.	2.6.1 Review and assess the sustainability of isolated natural areas and consider: – Opportunities to link isolated natural open spaces to create habitat corridors and networks – How habitat value can best be maintained in relation to dominant domestic landscapes	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium - Long	Environmental Groups

EN3 Potential of the Hills Face Reserves

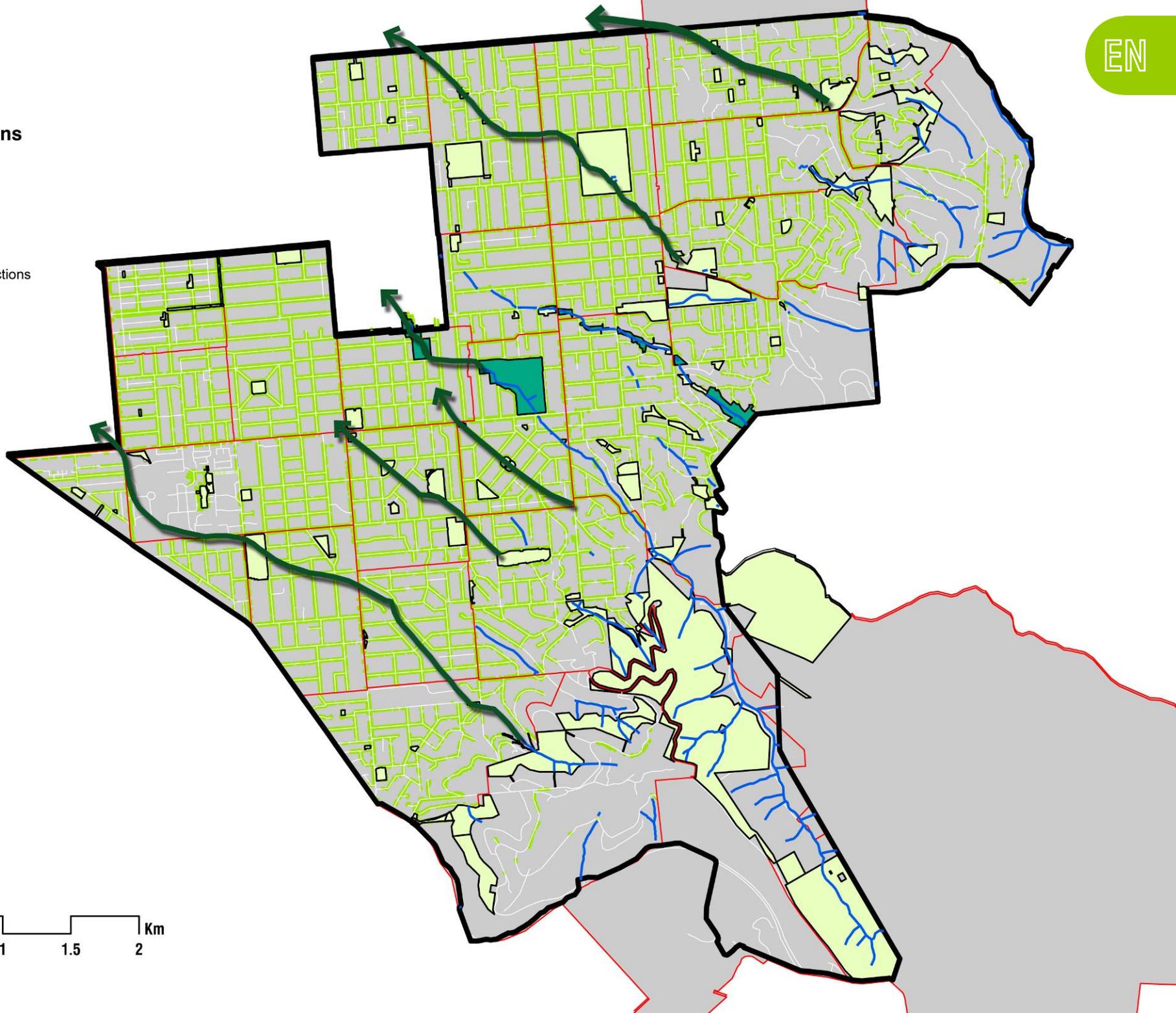| Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Visual Amenity	EN3.1 Enhance the visual amenity (nature backdrop) of the Hills Face.	3.1.1 Continue to protect and revegetate the Hills Face Reserves to retain and further enhance the visual amenity of this important natural feature.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short-Long	Environmental Groups and Volunteers State Government (grant funding and projects linked to State natural areas)
		3.1.2 Guide and assist private owners of Hills Face land to contribute to the visual amenity, biodiversity and appropriate management of the Hills Face. This could include: — Provision of seedlings and advice on re-vegetation — Maintenance support and advice	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium – Long	State Government (grant funding)
Woody Weed Control	EN3.2 Control woody weeds through appropriate management and resources.	3.2.1 Continue to undertake strategic woody weed eradication linked to habitat management and review the resources required to enable an appropriate level of action.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	Environmental Groups and Volunteers State Government (grant funding)
Revegetation	EN3.3 Undertake ongoing revegetation of the Hills Face Reserves to enhance habitat and aesthetics (shade, character, visual).	3.3.1 Allocate resources to enable an increased program of revegetation linked to Hills Face Reserves. Give priority to reserves that are suitable for walking or where there is a need to replace Indigenous landscape following woody weed control. Initial priorities include: — Auldana Reserves (north and south) — Dashwood Gully Reserve — Gully Reserve — Themeda Reserve — Waterfall Gully Reserve	*Priority* High *Timing* Medium – Long	State Government (grant funding, Million Trees Program, connected revegetation commitments)

EN3 Potential of the Hills Face Reserves

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Interface with National Parks	EN3.4 Strengthen the interface with National Parks.	3.4.1 Liaise with Department of Environment and Heritage (DEH) to identify opportunities for enhancements to National Parks and improved connections with Hills Face Reserves, e.g. further vegetation of Mount Osmond Reserve and track connections with major reserves such as Cleland Conservation Park.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short & Ongoing	State Government (projects linked to National Parks)
Recreation Potential	EN3.5 Integrate recreation and access opportunities where appropriate.	3.5.1 Identify appropriate activity and recreation areas in the Hills Face Reserves, i.e. 'go and no go areas' and consider opportunities to develop and promote the activity areas, including through directional signage, mapping and community groups.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short – Medium	Community Environmental Groups
		3.5.2 Investigate opportunities to formalise some down hill and mountain bike tracks linked to the Hills Face Reserves, in consultation with bike clubs, government bodies and interest groups, and giving consideration to the State Mountain Bike Plan.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium	Community Environmental Groups Bike Clubs and Groups
		3.5.3 Establish seating and some open shelters along walking tracks to support walking connections, although generally adopt a minimalist approach in accordance with the natural character of the Hills Face (i.e. do not establish formalised picnic or barbecue areas).	*Priority* High *Timing* Short – medium	Community

EN4 Strengthening Habitat Corridors and Connections

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Watercourse Connections	EN4.1 Reinforce creek lines and drainage reserves as important east-west connections.	4.1.1 Retain open spaces along creek lines and investigate opportunities to strengthen the open space and habitat connections through: — Land acquisition along the creek lines and to connect creek lines where appropriate and feasible — The planting of appropriate species along the creek line corridor, including by connected land owners — Agreements with land owners, including easements and development of pathways under the Greenways Act (2000)	*Priority* High *Timing* Short – Long	Community Environmental Groups
Creek Line Habitats	EN4.2 Adopt consistent environmental approaches to the management of creek lines.	4.2.1 Influence adjoining land owners to support and contribute to the appropriate management of creek lines. This could include: — The development of guidelines and policies that encourage adjoining land owners to adopt practices and contribute to the health of creek lines. — Consideration of formal agreements and commitments between Council and land owners regarding management.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short – Long	Community Environmental Groups
	EN4.3 Address issues of weed overgrowth and debris along creek lines.	4.3.1 Undertake creek line rejuvenation projects in partnership with community groups, giving priority to reserves along First Creek and Second Creek and particularly: — Elizabeth Reserve — Harris Reserve — Hazelwood Park — Hubbe Court Reserve — Michael Perry Botanic Reserve — Moorcroft Court Reserve — Tusmore Park	*Priority* High *Timing* Short – Long	Community Environmental Groups

Open Space Connections

- Council Boundary
- Creek Lines
- Street Trees
- Creekline Habitats
- Secondary Habitat Connections
- Other Reserves

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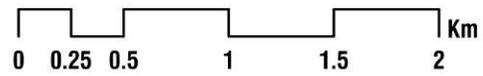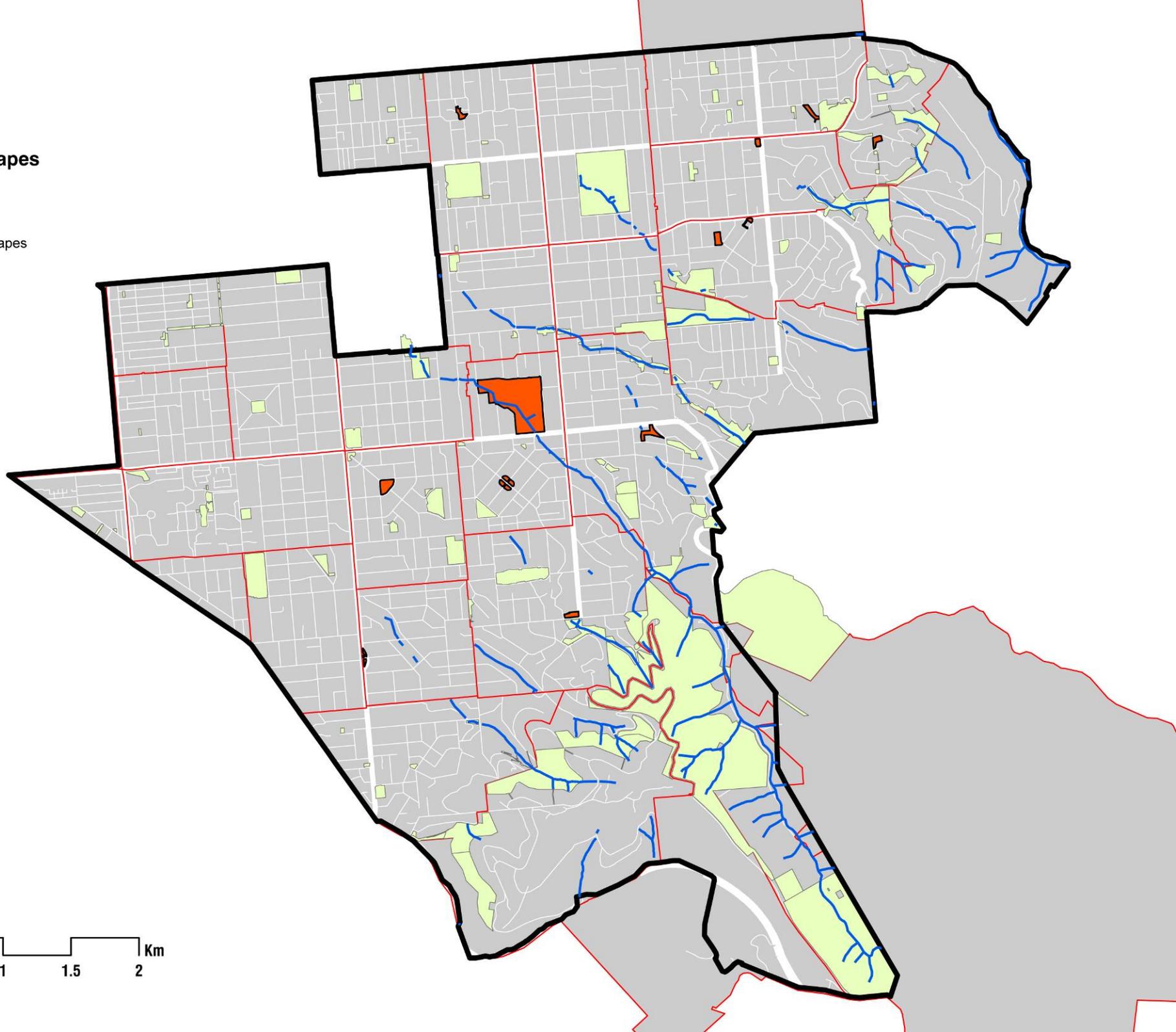## EN4 Strengthening Habitat Corridors and Connections

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Street Trees	EN4.4 Develop appropriate monitoring and management of street trees.	4.4.1 Identify important street trees in terms of history, amenity or habitat value and establish a program of preservation and management in accordance with Council's Tree Management Strategy.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium	Community Environmental Groups
		4.4.2 Continue to undertake street tree assessment, management and maintenance, particularly for newly established trees and linked to priority trees and streets.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	Community
Secondary Habitat Corridors	EN4.5 Establish secondary habitat corridors through streets and private gardens.	4.5.1 Identify, establish and promote key secondary habitat links along road corridors (street trees) and within private gardens using Council's Biodiversity Strategy as a guide. Corridors could include: — Linden Avenue — Magill Road — The Parade — Austral Avenue (linked to Linden Gardens Reserve) — Residential properties	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium - Long	Community

EN5 Climate Change and Water Management

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Climate Change	EN5.1 Modify landscapes to respond to climate change and water restrictions.	5.1.1 Develop, modify and promote sustainable landscapes that respond to environmental expectations and future changes in climate. This will involve: – The adaptation, modification and redesign of landscaping while balancing amenity, habitat and recreation needs. – Managing open spaces based on minimising water consumption while maintaining areas of open space that are 'fit for purpose'.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short – Long	Community State Government (grant funding)
		5.1.2 Promote and establish renewable energy and water reuse initiatives within reserves to reduce and minimise consumption	*Priority* High *Timing* Short – Long	State Government (grant funding)
Sustainable Landscapes	EN5.2 Create sustainable landscapes within parks and reserves.	5.2.1 Establish some additional sustainable landscapes similar to The Common and Linden Gardens, giving consideration to the following reserves: – Austral Park – Bradman Park – Brae Road Reserve – Caloroga Reserve – Gardiner Park – Hazelwood Park (north western section of the park linked to creek line) – Penfold Park (sections) – Ray Cooper Gardens – Romalo Reserve – Short Crescent Reserve – Sylvaner Reserve – Warland Reserve	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short - Long	Community Environmental Groups State Government (grant funding)
		5.2.2 Undertake a program of modifying sloping grassed open spaces with landscape treatments that reduce resources (labour and water), while increasing amenity and habitat value.	*Priority* Low *Timing* Med – Long	Environmental Groups and Volunteers
Stormwater Catchments	EN5.3 Manage stormwater within strategic catchments.	5.3.1 Identify distinctive stormwater catchments across the City of Burnside and opportunities to establish multifunction open space that can accommodate stormwater inundation. This will include developing innovative design solutions to create usable open spaces.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	State and Federal Government (grant funding)

Sustainable Landscapes

- ☐ Council Boundary
- — Creek Lines
- ■ Sustainable Landscapes
- ■ Other Reserves

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EN5 Climate Change and Water Management

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Stormwater Management	EN5.4 Manage stormwater run off in all open space.	5.4.1 Explore opportunities within all parks and reserves to strategically retain, detain, infiltrate or reuse stormwater. Particular priorities include: – A review of existing stormwater management at Kensington Gardens Reserve (Beckes Lake and creek line) and consideration of opportunities to reduce water pollution and enhance the appeal of the setting. – Consideration of opportunities to establish natural features in Hazelwood Park linked to stormwater management (around the creek line and north western section of the park). – Consideration of further opportunities for water detention and natural features within Penfold Park and Romalo Reserve. – Development of water detention in Hanson Reserve. – Consideration of opportunities to collect and re-use stormwater from buildings linked to sportsgrounds and parks.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Environmental Groups Community State and Federal Government (grant funding)
Water Usage	EN5.5 Reduce water use where practical.	5.5.1 Review water consumption at sportsgrounds and consider the potential to reduce consumption whilst maintaining safe and good quality playing fields in accordance with hierarchy levels.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short – Medium	Sporting Groups
		5.5.2 Identify opportunities to modify grassed areas in open space to reduce water consumption, i.e. establish some non irrigated areas including in icon and other key parks and reserves.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short - Medium	Community
		5.5.3 Review, upgrade and modify irrigation systems to improve water usage.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium	Community Sporting Groups
Carbon Offset	EN5.6 Consider opportunities to offset Council's CO_2 emissions through additional revegetation programs.	5.6.1 Develop a Council specific carbon offset and bio sequestration program for operational carbon emissions. This will involve identifying open space that is suitable for revegetation and management as 'carbon sinks' and developing revegetation projects that are 'beyond Council's core business'.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium - Long	State and Federal Government (recognition, funding)

Theme 3: Strategic Management and Economics

The Overriding Direction for Strategic Management and Economics is:

To strategically manage, upgrade, review and resource open space to achieve a balanced provision of quality and functional open space in partnership with other stakeholders.

The main items addressed under Strategic Management and Economics relate to:

SM1.   Open Space Provision and Hierarchy

SM2.   Open Space Quality, Design and Function

SM3.   Open Space Maintenance and Management

SM4.   Risk Management

SM5.   Facility Provision Review

SM6.   Partnerships and Funding

PENFOLD WINE RESERVE

SM1   Open Space Provision and Hierarchy

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Hierarchy Framework	SM1.1 Strategically develop and manage open space according to hierarchy.	1.1.1 Develop and manage a balance of open space types and levels using the Open Space Hierarchy Framework provided in the Guidelines Report.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & ongoing	Community and Sporting Groups
Open Space Gaps	SM1.2 Create open space and recreation opportunities in areas that are lacking open space.	1.2.1 Investigate opportunities to establish or strengthen open space in the following suburbs, using the Open Space Review in the Guidelines Report. – Dulwich – Kensington Gardens (north) – Glenunga – St Georges Broadly the opportunities include: – Possible land acquisition to establish some new parks – Upgrade and possible expansion of existing parks – Increase function and catchment of nearby larger parks and sportsgrounds – Partnerships with schools (to enable community access to land) – Enhancement of streetscapes and footpaths	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Community State Government (grant funding)
Open Space Value	SM1.3 Achieve well used and valued open space through appropriate location and activation.	1.3.1 Undertake a review of open space that is poorly positioned (using the Open Space Review in the Guidelines Report as a guide) and consider opportunities to re-activate the open space or better utilise resources on other open space. This includes: – Open space that is located in a cul de sac and is not well promoted or could be perceived to be private or semi private land – Open space located behind backyards (particularly where there is a good provision of other open space in the area) – Open space that is on major roads and has limited recreation, aesthetic or environmental value	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium - Long	Community
		1.3.2 Consider opportunities to reactivate roadside reserves through modification or redesign (e.g. relocation of bus stops or seating associated with reserves) to halt the progressive degradation of open space due to a lack of community engagement.	*Priority* Low *Timing* Med - Long	Community
New Development	SM1.4 Require adequate open space linked to new developments.	1.4.1 Liaise with the State Government and planners regarding the development of the Glenside Hospital site and the appropriate provision, location and connection of open space.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short	State Government Planners

Hierarchy and Provision

- ⬛ Council Boundary
- ▦ Gaps in Provision

Hierarchy

- 🟨 Regional
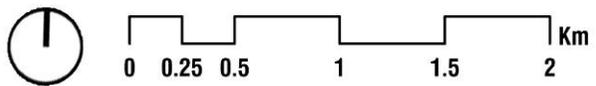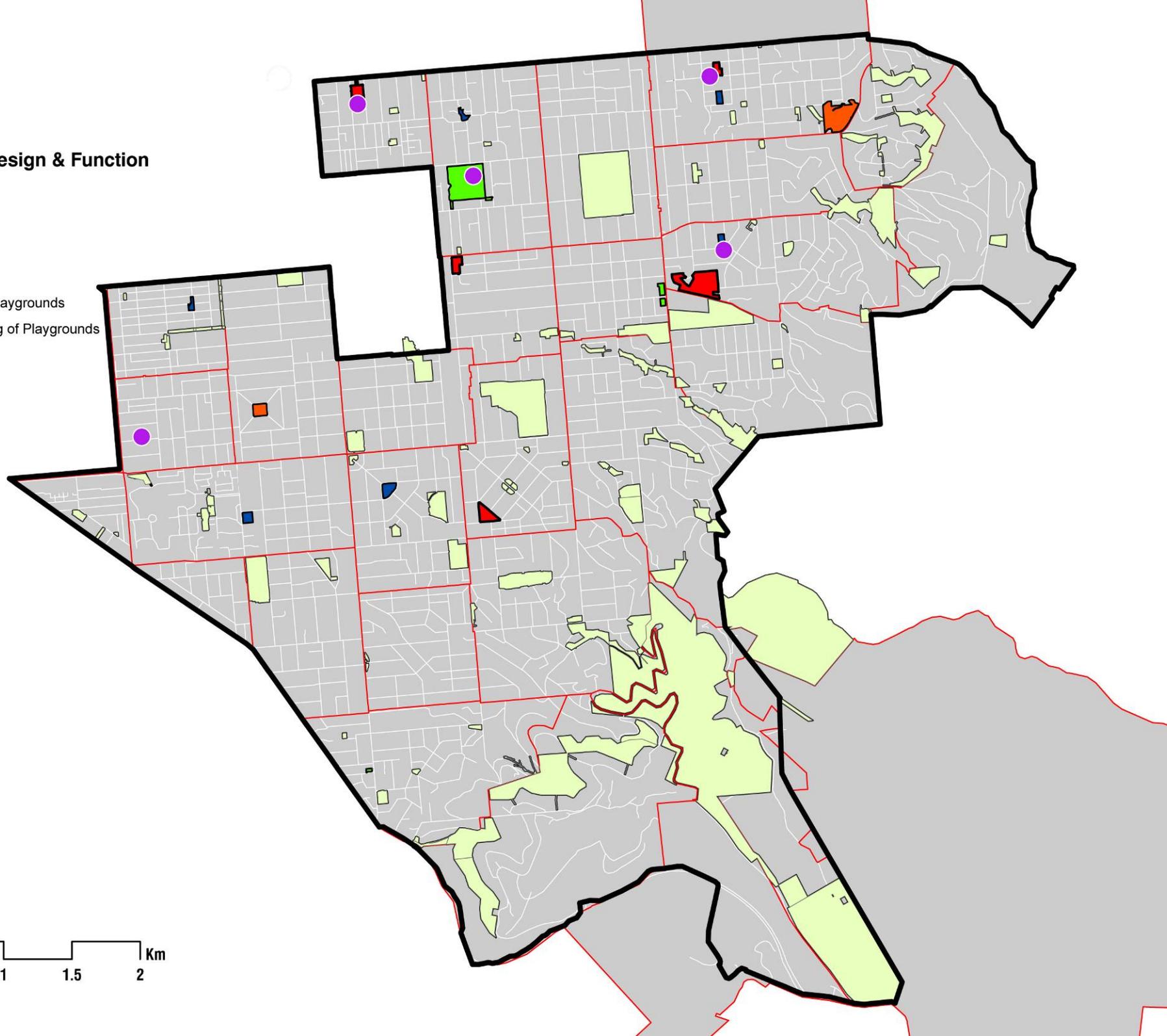- 🟦 District
- 🟩 Neighbourhood
- 🟥 Local

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SM2 Open Space Quality, Design and Function

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Open Space Design and Character	SM2.1 Enhance the design and character of open space to improve function and appeal.	2.1.1 Develop a landscape design manual that will guide the design, quality and function of open space and related assets, e.g. landscape, buildings, pathways, park furniture, lighting and other structures.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short	State Government (grant funding) Adjoining Councils
		2.1.2 Using The Open Space Matrix as a guide, identify priorities for enhancing the design of specific parks and reserves and undertake improvements. Priorities for re-design include: – Bell Yett Reserve – Chapel Street Reserve – Constable Hyde Reserve – Fergusson Square – Mellor Reserve – Penfold Park – Wood Park	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Community State Government (grant funding)
		2.1.3 Integrate public art within open space and through park furniture and other structures linked to innovative design.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Community State Government (grant funding)
Fenced Parks and Playgrounds	SM2.2 Provide some additional strategically located fenced parks and playgrounds (as protected areas for play or dogs).	2.2.1 Consider establishing the following additional fenced parks and playgrounds to enhance safety and potential use: – Effie Fergusson Reserve (northern end possibly for dogs off leash) – Queens Lane Reserve (if retained) – Kensington Park Reserve playground (if the playground is not relocated)	*Priority* Low *Timing* Medium - Long	Community

Open Space Quality, Design & Function

- ▢ Council Boundary
- ▮ Redesigning Reserves
- ▮ Redesign and Shade
- ▮ Shade
- ▮ Fencing of Reserves or Playgrounds
- ● Redesign or Repositioning of Playgrounds
- ▮ Other Reserves

Km
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SM2   Open Space Quality, Design and Function

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Shade	SM2.3 Achieve a balanced provision of shade linked to recreation facilities and spaces.	2.3.1 Review the provision of shade in parks and around playgrounds to achieve appropriate levels of shade during summer and winter. This includes reviewing the location of playgrounds and facilities linked to shade and determining appropriate tree planting. Parks and reserves that would ideally have additional trees and shade include: – Austral Park – Bennett Reserve – Bradman Park – Fergusson Square (around playground) – Gardiner Reserve – Penfold Park (around playground) – Symons and Symons Reserve – Webb Street Reserve	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short - Medium	Community
Playground Quality	SM2.4 Enhance the quality of playgrounds to a minimum safe and appealing standard.	2.4.1 Undertake upgrades to playgrounds in accordance with Council's 2007 Playground Strategy.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Long	Community State Government (grant funding)
		2.4.2 Review and upgrade playground surfaces (soft fall) and edging in accordance with hierarchy and to meet Australian Standards. In particular, consider innovative use of soft fall (colours, shapes and forms) and replace rocks and other potentially dangerous edging around playgrounds.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short - Medium	State Government (grant funding)

SM2 Open Space Quality, Design and Function

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Playground Positioning	SM2.5 Enhance the position of playgrounds in parks to provide safe and appealing play settings that are well use.	2.5.1 Review the location of existing playgrounds and consider accessibility, security and connection to other facilities. Where the location is poor, consider repositioning the playground at the end of its life (unless the location is very poor and an earlier relocation is required). Priorities for review include: – Albert Street Reserve – Chapel Street Reserve – Gardiner Reserve – Kensington Park Reserve – Knightsbridge Reserve – Mellor Reserve	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short - Long	State Government (grant funding)
Park Furniture	SM2.6 Provide quality and consistent park furniture that is appropriately located.	2.6.1 Develop a consistent design character for seating and other park furniture, e.g. tables, barbecues, bins and light poles that reflect and unify urban character. This will involve reviewing and replacing ageing park furniture to a consistent design and standard over time.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short	State Government (grant funding)
		2.6.2 Increase and appropriately locate seating and table and bench settings linked to playgrounds, pathways and picnic areas, using the Open Space Matrix as a guide.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short - Medium	State Government (grant funding)
Boundaries	SM2.7 Enhance the quality of fencing and landscape along boundaries (park and residential boundaries).	2.7.1 Undertake a review and upgrade of boundary fencing and landscapes including: – The condition and consistency of residential fencing (consider upgrades in partnership with residents) – The condition of and requirement for park boundary fencing that is not adjoining housing, e.g. post and rail barriers (timber or metal) – The appeal and suitability of boundary landscapes particularly in relation Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles, e.g. bushes and dense vegetation	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium - Long	Community

SM3 Open Space Maintenance and Management

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Maintenance Commitment	SM3.1 Continue to maintain open space to a high standard.	3.1.1 Continue to allocate resources to maintain open space to a high standard and to reflect hierarchy levels as outlined in the Hierarchy Framework in the Guidelines Report.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	Community
Maintenance of Icon Parks	SM3.2 Enhance the quality of the City's Icon open space through improved maintenance.	3.2.1 Upgrade the quality and cleanliness of toilet facilities, particularly in Kensington Gardens Reserve, Hazelwood Park, Tusmore Park and Waterfall Gully Reserve. This includes more regular cleaning on weekends.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short	Community
		3.2.2 Review rubbish collection procedures relating to Icon parks and reserves to minimise rubbish lying around bins, picnic areas and playgrounds (including the consideration of additional weekend collections).	*Priority* High *Timing* Short	Community
Maintenance of Natural Areas	SM3.3 Adopt landscape responses that minimise maintenance issues in natural areas.	3.3.1 Review maintenance and resourcing requirements in regards to topography and vegetation in natural areas and develop appropriate landscape treatments to reduce maintenance requirements.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium	Environmental Groups and Volunteers
Management of Dog	SM3.4 Encourage people to appropriately manage their dogs.	3.4.1 Establish and actively promote a community awareness program (including signage, brochures, dog bins) that makes people aware of their responsibility to clean up after dogs in parks and streets.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	Community
		3.4.2 Advise people of their responsibility to manage dogs off leash through brochures, signage and enforcement.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	Community

SM4 Risk Management

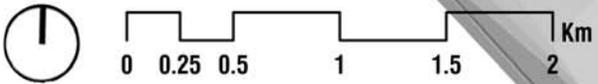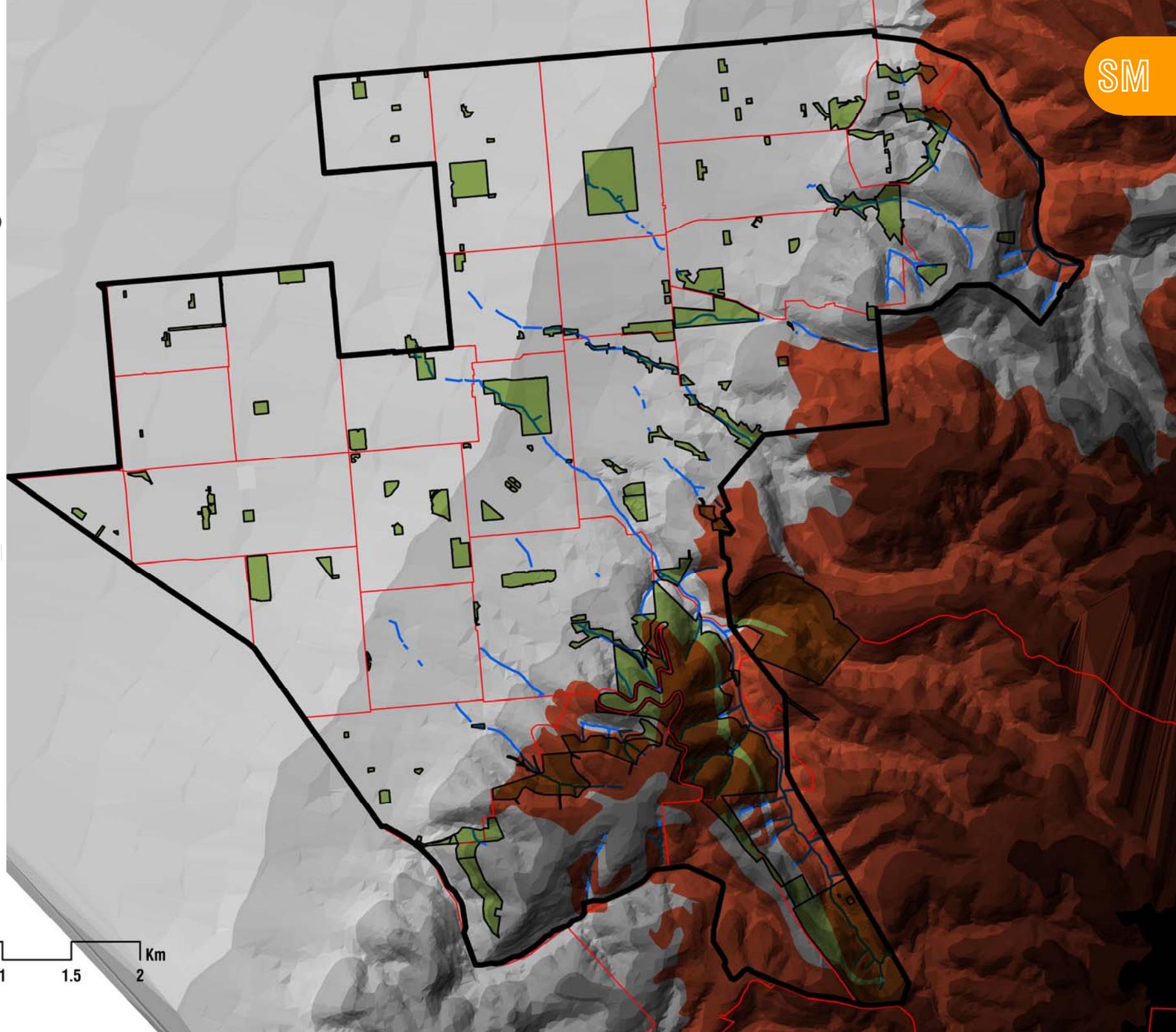| Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Safety and Surveillance	SM4.1 Adopt practices and principles that contribute to safe environments.	4.1.1 Identify and address issues relating to safety and surveillance and where CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles are not adhered to, using the Open Space Matrix as a guide.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	Community
		4.2.1 Review lighting in parks and reserves and consider opportunities to integrate lights to enhance security and enable twilight use. Some opportunities include: – Constable Hyde Reserve – Tusmore Park – Kensington Gardens Reserve – Kensington Park Reserve	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium – Long	Community
Natural Feature Risks	SM4.2 Manage the design and use of natural areas in accordance with risks.	4.2.1 Position and design pathways and recreation facilities to manage the risks associated with natural environments, e.g. locating pathways away from steep slopes, escarpments and cliff faces.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium – Long	Community State Government (grant funding)
Water Body Risks	SM4.3 Design and manage water bodies to minimise the risks.	4.3.1 Undertake a risk assessment of water bodies (built and natural water bodies), and recommend strategies and works to reduce risks using the Guidelines for Water Safety in Urban Water Developments (Royal Life Saving Australia). In particular, develop strategies relating to: – Beckes Lake, Kensington Gardens Reserve – Wading Pool, Tusmore Park – Creek lines – Other existing and future stormwater detention water bodies	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	Community State Government (grant funding)
Fire Management	SM4.4 Manage open space to minimise fire risks.	4.4.1 Continue to regularly maintain grasslands, design landscapes and adopt fuel reduction measures to reduce the fire risks and meet legislative requirements. Undertake 'backburning' based on appropriate landscape types and positions rather than contained to property boundaries.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	State Government (fire service)

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

Km

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SM

SM5 Facility Provision Review

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Toilets	SM5.1 Appropriately provide and design toilet facilities.	5.1.1 Undertake a review of existing toilet facilities and identify whether there is a need for rationalisation and upgrade. In particular assess: — Whether the hierarchy of the open space justifies a toilet facility (generally linking toilets to regional and district open space) — Whether the toilet facility is appropriately located within the open space (surveillance, access, connection to other facilities) — The condition of the toilet facility (internal and external) — The frequency of cleaning linked to hierarchy and use — Potential security and safety issues — The need for improved access (people with a disability, prams etc) — Whether there is potential for co-location with other facilities, e.g. schools, local centres, clubs	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Medium	Community
Community Buildings	SM5.2 Review the appropriateness and standard of community buildings.	5.2.1 Undertake a review of community buildings in parks and whether there is a need for rationalisation, relocation or upgrade. In particular, assess whether there should be rationalisation of community buildings at the following parks and reserves: — Glenunga Reserve (buildings on eastern and western side of the reserve) — Mellor Reserve — Tusmore Park (scout building) — Webb Street Reserve — Wood Park In addition, consider upgrade of the Hubbe Arts Centre.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium - Long	Community (Users and Broad Community)
Tennis Courts	SM5.3 Review the high provision and location of tennis courts (sports and community)	5.3.1 Undertake a review of the tennis court provision in the City of Burnside using the initial assessment undertaken in the Guidelines Report and recommend opportunities to achieve a more balanced provision of quality courts, i.e. slightly fewer courts with increased quality.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Medium - Long	Community Sporting Groups
Council Nursery	SM5.4 Enhance Council's Nursery to better support Council initiatives and volunteer programs.	5.4.1 Undertake a review of the existing Council Nursery and consider opportunities for enhancement, including: — Whether the nursery could be relocated to a larger and more accessible site. The land could then be sold (and resources allocated to the nursery or open space) or used for car parking for Tregenza Oval. — If the nursery is not re-located, upgrade the facility, including improved sheds, equipment, amenities, shade and parking.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short - Medium	Environment Groups and Volunteers

SM6 Partnerships and Funding

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Resource Review	SM6.1 Review resource allocations based on the Open Space directions.	6.1.1 Review open space resource requirements based on the actions and works in the Open Space Strategy, plan for future needs in relation to finances, equipment and staff, and consider funding opportunities across Council Departments.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	State and Federal Government (resources)
Resourcing Natural Areas	SM6.2 Increase the commitment to managing natural areas.	6.2.1 Allocate appropriate resources to enable a proactive approach to managing and enhancing natural areas, with particularly emphasis on: – Hills Face Reserves (revegetation and pathway focus) – Creek lines (weed removal and water quality) – Significant nature reserves – Increasing sustainable landscapes in parks	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	State and Federal Government (resources)
		6.2.2 Liaise with the State Government regarding the resourcing of natural areas including National Parks (with the aim to seek an increased commitment to enhancing natural areas and particularly open space linked to Hills Face Reserves and sensitive biodiversity areas).	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short - Medium	State Government (resources)
		6.2.3 Review potential projects and opportunities linked to natural resource management bodies such as the Natural Resources Management Board.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short & Ongoing	State Government (resources)

SM6 Partnerships and Funding

Topic	Strategy	Action	Priority & Timing	Partners
Other Funding	SM6.3 Seek grant funding and contribution opportunities.	6.3.1 Investigate grant funding opportunities provided through the State and Federal Governments to achieve future directions.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	State and Federal Government (resources)
		6.3.2 Develop a funding contribution policy that guides contributions from sport and community groups regarding the provision of sport and recreation facilities.	*Priority* Medium *Timing* Short – Medium	Sport and Community Groups
Partnerships	SM6.4 Build partnerships to increase open space and activity opportunities.	6.4.1 Investigate and negotiate potential partnerships with schools and other education bodies, e.g. South Australian University, Magill Campus, regarding community use of school land for sport and recreation. This could involve Council contributing to the enhancement or maintenance of fields and facilities (also refer to SC4.2.2 and SC4.2.3)	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	Schools and Education Bodies City of Campbelltown
		6.4.2 Continue to liaise and work with adjoining Local Councils, particularly Adelaide Council with respect to Victoria Park, to ensure consistent approaches to open space provision and management.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	Adjoining Local Councils Local Government Association
Community Involvement and Awareness	SM6.5 Strengthen the volunteer program (aim to increase numbers and projects).	6.5.1 Review the resources allocated to volunteer programs and undertake initiatives and promotions that increase and support volunteer participation. This includes: – The potential employment of a University student or graduate to facilitate programs with schools and guide community volunteers in projects – Training programs to support volunteers – Community events that generate awareness and encourage volunteers	*Priority* High *Timing* Short – Medium	Volunteers Community
	SM6.6 Increase community awareness of directions and projects to achieve support and involvement.	6.6.1 Promote initiatives undertaken by Council in the Open Space Strategy, including opportunities for community members to contribute to achieving the directions through day to day actions.	*Priority* High *Timing* Short & Ongoing	Community

The implementation of the City of Burnside Open Space Strategy will require a commitment across Council over the next 10 years and beyond. The Open Space Strategy relates to various management responsibilities and the actions will need to be incorporated across work budgets.

The Open Space Strategy will require implementation at three levels:

1. The adoption of and general commitment to achieving Strategies

2. The implementation of specific Actions in the Open Space Strategy (Volume 1)

3. The implementation of specific Works outlined for each reserve in the Open Space Matrix

To achieve the Actions and Works, consideration will need to be given to:

- The allocation of people resources to guide or undertake specific Actions

- The inclusion of Actions and Works in Council Work Budgets

- The investigation of opportunities for grant funding and partnerships

Indicative priorities and suggested timing for implementation have been allocated to the Actions and Works in the Open Space Strategy. The priorities and timing will require ongoing assessment based on changing Council priorities, community needs, and available resources.

A number of the actions will be achieved through existing budget allocations and operations. However, others will require an additional commitment of funds.

Through the Open Space Strategy study, Council has identified 20 Top Priorities that will be considered first for additional funding over the next 5 years as funds become available. These priorities are summarised below and outlined in the Action Plan.

Social Consideration

SC1.1 Maintain and enhance 'icon' parks

SC2.1 Maintain and enhance 'icon' playgrounds

SC2.5 Support participation in youth activities

SC2.7 Design open space to be accessible

SC4.2 Increase opportunities through partnerships

The Environment

EN1.1 Reinforce landscape and cultural heritage

EN2.4 Manage natural areas through sustainability

EN3.5 Integrate recreation where appropriate [Hills Face Reserves]

EN4.4 Monitor and manage street trees

EN5.2 Create sustainable landscapes

EN5.5 Reduce water use whee practical

Strategic Management and Economics

SM1.2 Create open space opportunities where lacking

SM2.1 Enhance open space design and character

SM2.4 Enhance quality of playgrounds

SM3.1 Maintain open space to high standard

SM4.1 Adopt safe design practices and principles

SM5.2 Review community buildings

SM6.3 Seek grant funding and contributions

SM6.5 Build Partnerships

SM6.6 Strengthen volunteer program

Although priorities have been identified, it is important to note that the Open Space Strategy does not commit the City of Burnside or any other organisation to fund actions or works. Instead it will guide the appropriate allocation of resources as funds become available and in accordance with other priorities.

It is recommended that the Reference Group established to guide the development of the Open Space Strategy continue to meet to guide its implementation. The role of the Reference Group would be to confirm strategies and actions, agree on priorities and timing, allocate responsibilities and influence Council and community commitment to the Strategy. The existence of the group will ensure an across Council approach to the Open Space Strategy is maintained.

The Open Space Strategy will require an ongoing review to update the status and relevance of actions and works and this could be undertaken by the Reference Group. A general review of strategies and actions should be undertaken at least annually and a detailed analysis of the Strategy could be undertaken every 5 years.

In conclusion, the Open Space Strategy is a living document that should continue to be assessed, modified, endorsed and promoted across Council with the aim to benefit the community and ensure the most appropriate use of Council resources. It will require an ongoing commitment to implementation and a collaborative and consistent approach to achieving the Strategy at various levels.