



His Worship the Mayor  
Councillors  
City of Marion

## Notice of Infrastructure Committee

Council Chamber, Council Administration Centre  
245 Sturt Road, Sturt

**Tuesday, 4 April 2023 at 6.30 pm**

The CEO hereby gives Notice pursuant to the provisions under Section 83 of the *Local Government Act 1999* that an Infrastructure Committee will be held.

A copy of the Agenda for this meeting is attached in accordance with Section 83 of the Act.

Meetings of the Council are open to the public and interested members of this community are welcome to attend. Access to the Council Chamber is via the main entrance to the Administration Centre on Sturt Road, Sturt.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Tony Harrison", is positioned above the printed name.

Tony Harrison  
Chief Executive Officer

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## 1 Open Meeting

## 2 Kurna Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the Kurna people, the traditional custodians of this land and pay our respects to their elders past and present.

## 3 Elected Member Declaration of Interest (if any)

## 4 Confirmation of Minutes

### 4.1 Confirmation of Minutes of the Infrastructure Committee Meeting held on 7 February 2023

<b>Report Reference</b>	IC230404R4.1
<b>Originating Officer</b>	Business Support Officer – Governance and Council Support – Cassidy Mitchell
<b>Corporate Manager</b>	Manager Office of the Chief Executive – Kate McKenzie
<b>General Manager</b>	Chief Executive Officer – Tony Harrison

## RECOMMENDATION

That the minutes of the Infrastructure Committee Meeting held on 7 February 2023 be taken as read and confirmed.

## ATTACHMENTS

1. I C 230207 - Final minutes [4.1.1 - 3 pages]



**Minutes of the Infrastructure Committee  
held on Tuesday, 7 February 2023 at 6.30 pm  
Council Chamber, Council Administration Centre  
245 Sturt Road, Sturt**



**PRESENT**

Councillor Ian Crossland (Chair)  
His Worship the Mayor Kris Hanna  
Councillor Matt Taylor  
Councillor Jana Mates

**In Attendance**

Councillor Nathan Prior  
Councillor Sarah Luscombe  
Councillor Luke Naismith  
Councillor Renuka Lama  
Councillor Jason Veliskou (from 7:45pm)  
Chief Executive Officer - Tony Harrison  
General Manager City Services - Ben Keen  
Chief Financial Officer – Ray Barnwell  
Executive Officer to General Manager City Services - Colleen Madsen  
Manager Engineering, Assets and Environment - Mathew Allen  
Manager Office of the Chief Executive – Kate McKenzie

**1 Open Meeting**

The Chair opened the meeting at 6.33pm.

**2 Kaurna Acknowledgement**

We acknowledge the Kaurna people, the traditional custodians of this land and pay our respects to their elders past and present.

**3 Elected Member Declaration of Interest (if any)**

The Chair asked if any member wished to disclose an interest in relation to any item being considered at the meeting

The following interests were disclosed:

- Nil

**4 Confirmation of Minutes**

No minutes due to inaugural meeting of this Committee.

**5 Business Arising****5.1 Business Arising Statement - Action Items**

Report Reference	IC230207R5.1
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Business arising from the previous Asset & Sustainability Committee was presented to this Committee.



3

**Moved Councillor Taylor****Seconded Mayor Hanna**

That the Infrastructure Committee:

1. Notes the business arising statement.

**Carried unanimously****6 Confidential Items - Nil****7 Reports for Discussion - Nil****8 Reports for Noting - Nil****9 Workshop / Presentation Items****9.1 Workshop Agenda for 2023****Report Reference** IC230207R9.1

The committee workshopped ideas/topics for the 2023 Infrastructure Committee Agenda.

**Moved Councillor Mates****Seconded Councillor Taylor**

That the Infrastructure Committee:

1. Adopts the following topics for the April 2023 Infrastructure Committee Agenda.
  - Parking controls in residential streets.
  - Community Centres – review of current utilisation; an opportunity for the Committee to raise questions for administration to report back at a future meeting.
  - Open Space – irrigation matrix, service levels, biodiversity, pocket parks etc.
2. Requests the remaining topics be emailed to the Committee Members and brought to the April Infrastructure Committee Meeting for finalising the 2023 Schedule of Upcoming Items.

**Carried****10 Other Business - Nil****11 Meeting Closure**

The meeting was declared closed at 7.59pm.

CONFIRMED THIS 4<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF APRIL 2023

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 CHAIRPERSON

## 5 Business Arising

### 5.1 Business Arising Statement - Action Items

<b>Report Reference</b>	IC230404R5.1
<b>Originating Officer</b>	Executive Officer to the General Manager City Services – Colleen Madsen
<b>Corporate Manager</b>	N/A
<b>General Manager</b>	General Manager City Services – Ben Keen

### REPORT OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this report is to review the business arising from previous meetings of the Infrastructure Committee meetings, the meeting schedule and upcoming items.

### RECOMMENDATION

**That the Infrastructure Committee:**

1. **Notes the business arising statement, meeting schedule and upcoming items.**

### ATTACHMENTS

1. IC 230404 - Business Arising as at 04 April 2023 [**5.1.1** - 1 page]
2. IC 230404 - Schedule of Upcoming Items 2023 [**5.1.2** - 2 pages]
3. IC 230404 - Draft Topics [**5.1.3** - 1 page]

**CITY OF MARION**  
**BUSINESS ARISING INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

AS AT 04 APRIL 2023 

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Status
5/07/2022	ASC220705 – Asset and Sustainability Committee 5 July 2022	7.2	Parking Management	Supports the development of Parking Management Guidelines for the City of Marion.	Nathan Saxty / Carl Lundborg	Draft Parking Management Guidelines presented to the IC 4 April 2023.  Recommendation to take to the May Forum for discussion.	Completed 4/4/23
2/8/2022	ASC220802 – Asset & Sustainability Committee 2 August 2022	7.1	Fleet Transition	Recommends to Council to adopt all the recommendations contained within the report. (Attached)  Recommends to Council to expediate the transition to EV (Electric Vehicle) Fleet	U/M Environmental Sustainability	Report presented to the 28 March 2023 General Council Meeting.  Report scheduled for March 2023 General Council meeting for consideration.	Completed 28/3/23
2/8/2022	ASC220802 – Asset & Sustainability Committee 2 August 2022	7.2	Walking & Cycling Guidelines (2023-2028)	Update the two documents as required using track changes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Split the Guidelines and the Implementation Plan into two documents.</li> <li>Circulate the documents with tracked changes via email to the Committee requesting feedback from the Committee and bring it back to a future ASC meeting.</li> <li>Include an action in the Implementation Plan to 'Review Council controlled bike lane utilisation and times. Timeframe to be included in the Plan.</li> </ul>	Carl Lundborg	Walking & Cycling Guidelines and Action Plan are currently being developed. Draft being presented to a Forum in June 2023.	In progress
7/2/2023	IC230207 - Infrastructure Committee 7 February 2023	9.1	Workshop agenda 2023	Requests the remaining topics be emailed to the Committee Members and brought to the April Infrastructure Committee Meeting for finalising the 2023 Schedule of Upcoming Items.	Colleen Madsen	Included in agenda for IC 4 April 2023.	Completed 4/4/23

\* Completed items to be removed are shaded

Infrastructure Committee – 2023 Draft schedule of upcoming items

Infrastructure Committee		Date: Tuesday, 07 February	Time: 6.30pm – 8.00pm	Venue: Chamber	
Topic	Type of Report	Description	External Attendees	Staff Responsible	
Business Arising		Business arising from previous meetings, the meeting schedule, and upcoming items		C Madsen	
Workshop agenda 2023					

Infrastructure Committee		Date: Tuesday, 4 April	Time: 6.30pm – 8.00pm	Venue: Chamber	
Topic	Type of Report	Description	External Attendees	Staff Responsible	
Business Arising		Business arising from previous meetings, the meeting schedule, and upcoming items		C Madsen	
Parking controls in residential streets				C Lundborg	
Community Centres		Review of current utilisation, an opportunity for the Committee to raise questions for administration to report back at a future meeting		M Fyfe	
Open Space Matrix		Irrigation matrix, service levels, biodiversity, pocket parks etc.		R Deans G Ricketts	
Finalise the 2023 Schedule of Upcoming Items		Topics workshopped at the 7 February meeting to be provided		C Madsen	

Infrastructure Committee		Date: Tuesday, 6 June	Time: 6.30pm – 8.00pm	Venue: Chamber	
Topic	Type of Report	Description	External Attendees	Staff Responsible	
Business Arising		Business arising from previous meetings, the meeting schedule, and upcoming items		C Madsen	

Infrastructure Committee – 2023 Draft schedule of upcoming items

Infrastructure Committee		Date: Tuesday, 5 September	Time: 6.30pm – 8.00pm	Venue: Chamber	
Topic	Type of Report	Description	External Attendees	Staff Responsible	
Business Arising		Business arising from previous meetings, the meeting schedule, and upcoming items		C Madsen	

Infrastructure Committee		Date: Tuesday, 07 November	Time: 6.30pm - 8:00pm	Venue: Chamber	
Topic	Type of Report	Description	External Attendees	Staff Responsible	
Business Arising		Business arising from previous meetings, the meeting schedule, and upcoming items		C Madsen	
EVs					

## DRAFT TOPICS DISCUSSED AT INFRASTRUCTURE MEETING 7 FEBRUARY 2023

Yes/No	Topic	Meeting Date
√	Parking Controls Residents	April
√	EV Fleet Transition and Hydrogen	Nov
?	EV Public Charging Infrastructure	
√	City Wide Stormwater <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WSUD</li> <li>- Rainwater Tanks</li> <li>- Stormwater to the Gulf</li> <li>- Stormwater treatment (Micro Plastics)</li> </ul>	
√	Council Building Upgrades – what's the plan?	
?	Streetlight Smart Controls Streetlight Dimmer (shape/off etc.)	
√	Roads and Kerbs (recycling + innovation + embodied carbon)	
√	Open Space (irrigation matrix, biodiversity, 'other' Reserves, service levels)	April
√	Community Centres utilisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o What are the questions</li> <li>o Response/findings</li> </ul>	April
	Impact of infill development on infrastructure	
	Footpaths and cycle paths	
	State Government projects and strategies (30-year plan)	
	Communications about what is achieved (completed projects)	

*The table of suggested topics below is provided from the 7 February 2023 Environment Committee meeting from when they brainstormed ideas that more suited the Infrastructure Committee*

Infrastructure Committee		
Electric vehicle charging stations. Roll out and strongly promote to show that we are actively pursuing this.	Can we hold water in the Sturt drain? And is there any point in us strategically holding water in the Sturt drain?	Permeable pavements
Electric vehicles in fleet Fleet conversion to EV - keeping in mind pros and cons.  Transition into EV's  <b>Fleet Transition report presented to Council 28 March 2023</b>	Sturt Gorge water possibility is likely being considered.  Look at irrigation in the south - could be via Sturt Gorge or stormwater management – we have so much stormwater going into Lucretia Reserve.	More of the catchment tanks under roads where stormwater drains into them underground that trees can then use for water.
<b>EVs covered in the above table of topics.</b>	Continuing to make improvements with stormwater management (especially regarding Field River).	

## 6 Confidential Items - Nil

## 7 Reports for Discussion

### 7.1 Open Space / Irrigation Biodiversity

<b>Report Reference</b>	IC230404R7.1
<b>Originating Officer</b>	Open Space and Recreation Planner – Rebecca Deans Water Resources Coordinator – Glynn Ricketts
<b>Corporate Manager</b>	Manager City Activation – Charmaine Hughes
<b>General Manager</b>	General Manager City Development – Tony Lines

### REPORT HISTORY

Endorsed Remnant Native Vegetation Plan.

Endorsed Open Space Framework, including Open Space Plan 2018 –2029.

<b>Report Reference</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
GC200623R18	Open Space Framework

### REPORT OBJECTIVE

To discuss the Open Space Plan, Irrigation and Biodiversity now and in the future.

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Open Space Plan is a long-term strategy that documents the management and development of open space to 2029. The plan manages irrigation needs in reserves, responding to the endorsed Irrigation Matrix. The plan also interacts with the Remnant Native Vegetation Plan considering the needs of biodiversity within Council reserves.

A discussion of the future needs within open spaces, including irrigation and biodiversity will drive reviews of the Open Space Plan and the Remnant native Vegetation Plan as they arise.

### RECOMMENDATION

**That the Infrastructure Committee:**

- 1. Discuss future needs of open space, irrigation and biodiversity to be considered in the reviews of the Open Space Plan and the Remnant Native Vegetation Plan.**

### DISCUSSION

#### Open Space and Irrigation Management Plans

The Open Space Plan (attachment 7.1.2) provides a plan of works until 2028/29 to ensure the City of Marion plans, manages and develops a variety of open space to improve sustainable environmental outcomes and the community's individual and collective health and wellbeing.

The Plan provides for recommended works that include playground upgrades, irrigation upgrades, natural landscaping, and other works. It details the year of construction; the financial resources required and indicates the current irrigation score and the current irrigation area.

The Plan is part of the Open Space Framework that contains:



- Open Space Policy – that determines the provision, development, and management of open space.
- Open Space Plan.
- Open Space Methodology – that determines how the open space will be developed and the methods of planning, engagement, and delivery.
- Open Space Service Levels – that determines the types of facilities within a hierarchy and indicative costs.

The Framework provides a comprehensive package to ensure a long term, financially robust strategy is in place for open space development.

The Irrigation Policy, Management Plan and Decision Support Tool has been endorsed by Council.

The scores within the Irrigation Decision Support Tool (IDST) are focused around providing functional benefit. They enable evidence-based decision making, based on multiple, objective criteria. The current endorsed policy set by Council is that all sites that score 12 or more and or have a public value of 4 or more will be irrigated. Elected Members can bring a motion to Council seeking a public value of 4 be assigned to any reserve. The IDST also details water source, maintenance, and water budgets, set by how much of the reserve will be irrigated.

The tool will be demonstrated at the Committee meeting to show the costs and benefits of reducing the cut off score to trigger additional irrigation.

Council has recently endorsed an expansion of the treated stormwater distribution network from Oaklands and once constructed, this will provide further opportunities to increase the greening and cooling of our city.

### Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

The current Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2018-2023 (attachment 7.1.3) is undergoing review, with a new proposal set to be presented to the Environment Committee in September 2023. As part of this review process, several remnant sites in the current plan present an opportunity to be expanded to increase their footprint. Several sites that were designated as "opportunity" sites in the current plan also require additional maintenance and resources. The new plan aims to further expand on the work already completed, identify further opportunities for expansion and to address any maintenance shortfalls.

Some notable examples of sites that could be further improved through expansion and quality of the biodiversity value include:

- Large sections of coastal vegetation in Marino and Hallett Cove
- The Sturt River linear trail
- Trott Park creek line
- Waterfall Creek

Two questions have been asked and can be considered in the meeting:

- Do we consider irrigating more reserves (i.e., lower the irrigation cut off score)?
- What additional biodiversity sites are needed?

### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Attachment 1\_ Infrastructure Committee Power Point 2023 [7.1.1 - 9 pages]
2. Attachment 2 - Open Space Plan August 22 - Community [7.1.2 - 30 pages]
3. Attachment 3 - Remnant Native Vegetation Plan [7.1.3 - 55 pages]

# Infrastructure Committee



## A Review of Open Space, Irrigation and Biodiversity

*Rebecca Deans, Glynn Ricketts and Jacob Lemon*



# Open Space Plan



Provides an holistic approach to open space upgrades including;

- Playgrounds
- Other amenities such as seating, planting etc
- Irrigation

The holistic approach provides cost and resource benefits and provides our customers with an open space that is reflective of CoM values.

Irrigation upgrades are based on the Irrigation Matrix that considers;

- Which open spaces to irrigate
- Irrigation area (m2)

The Open Space Plan is resourced and budgeted to 2028/2029, with a mid-life review in 2024.

Hierarchy	Primary classification	Recommended Works	Upgrade Service Levels	\$	Year	Irrigation Score	Current Irrigation Area (m2)
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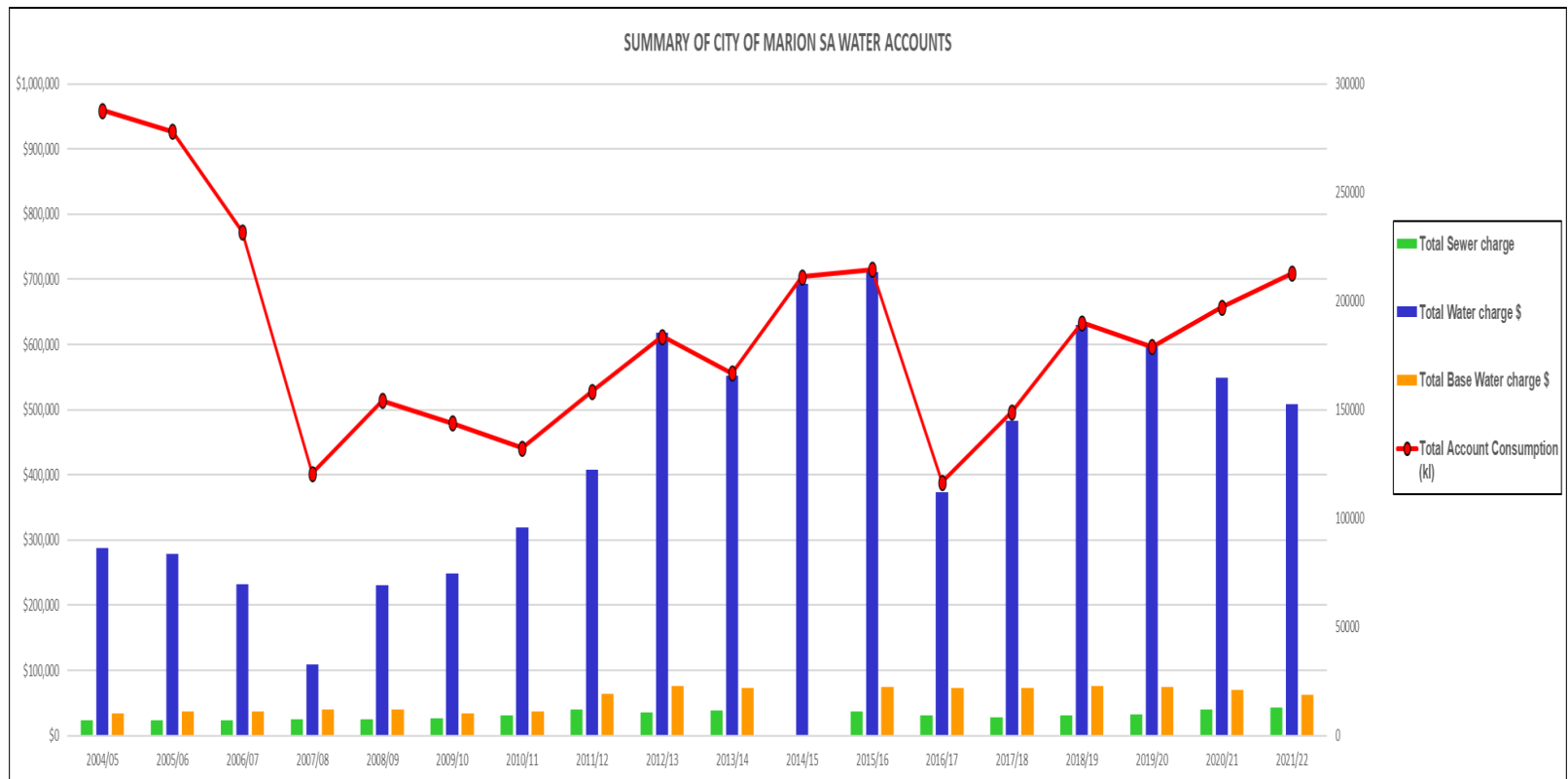
# Natural Landscaping



Where irrigation can be decreased while still retaining a green, aesthetically pleasing open space or an open space can be upgraded without irrigation.



# CoM Water Use Data





# Current Irrigation Policy



***“Functional Benefit”*** – the primary objective for the provision of irrigated turf. Function is related to the intended use as opposed to being provided for aesthetic purposes only. Examples of functional requirements include athletic fields, cricket, winter sports, informal ball play/recreation areas, picnic areas, etc.

# Irrigation Decision Support Tool



Natural Amenity 1-3	Developed Amenity 1-3	Community Usage 1-3	Public value 1-5	Irrigated Turf Function 1-3	Functional system YES / NO	Total Score	Comments	Landscape Area (m2)
1	1	1	1	1		5	Undeveloped reserve near old mitsubishi plant	9,000
1	1	1	1	1		5	Undeveloped reserve near old mitsubishi plant	-
1	1	1	1	1		5	Coastal Reserve	-
1	1	1	1	1		5	Coastal Reserve	-
1	3	3	3	3	Yes	13	Medium amenity tennis crts in disrepair, new p/ground	2,000
1	1	1	1	1	No	5	Undeveloped drainage reserve	-
1	3	3	3	3	Yes	13	new p/ground good amenity	7,300
2	2	3	3	3	Yes	13	drainage reserve, old playground, poor amenity	13,700
2	2	2	2	2		10	Traffic Island	-
3	2	2	3	3	Yes	13	Linear Park, new playground, good amenity	13,000
1	1	1	1	1		5	Roundabout	-
1	3	3	3	3	Yes	13	Bowling green	5,500
1	3	3	4	3	Yes	14	new p/ground, high amenity	2,100
1	1	1	1	1		5	Traffic island	-
1	1	1	1	1		5	Traffic island	-
3	2	2	3	2	Yes	12	Developer reserve with shades seating and good vista. Irrigated for one year only / poor amenity	18,500
2	3	3	3	3	Yes	14	old p/ground, kindergaten & tennis, poor amenity	1,800
2	3	3	3	3	Yes	14	new p/ground, high amenity	22,500
1	1	1	1	1	No	5	No reserve, Near Bandon Tce reserve	-
2	3	3	3	3	Yes	14	New p/ground & mini soccer pitch, large reserve, poor amenity	14,600
1	1	1	1	1	Yes	5	Undeveloped reserve in residential area / poor amenity.	7,000
2	3	3	3	3	Yes	14	large traffic island with old p/ground, medium amenity	2,373

# Options and Cost



Option	Mains Water Cost	Maint. Cost	System/Capex Cost
<b>1. Irrigate an additional 3 sites</b> <b>Cut-off Score 11</b>	Additional cost of \$8,266 p.a. when all sites functional.	An additional \$3,150 p.a. is required over existing budgets.	System renewal or new system \$90K
<b>2. Irrigate an additional 4 sites</b> <b>Cut-off Score 10</b>	Additional cost of \$11,302 p.a. when all sites functional	An Additional \$4,200 p.a. is required over existing budgets.	System renewal or new system \$124K
<b>3. Irrigate an additional 5 sites</b> <b>Cut-off Score 9</b>	Additional cost of \$14,752 p.a. when all sites functional	An Additional \$5,250 p.a. is required over existing budgets.	System renewal or new system \$155K



# Biodiversity



- Current Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2018/23 to be updated and renamed to Biodiversity Plan 2024/29
- Multiple sensitive sites have further opportunities to expand:
  - Sections of coastal vegetation
  - Sturt River linear trail
  - Trott Park creek line
  - Waterfall Creek



# Questions



1. Do we consider irrigating more reserves?
2. What additional biodiversity sites are needed?





# Open Space Plan 2018 - 2029

Updated August 2022





## OPEN SPACE PLAN

In the future, areas of the City of Marion will subject to increasing housing densities, specifically along Marion Road and around Tonsley. Council will need to proactively respond to higher density urban development in these areas and influence the appropriate provision and quality of open space and lifestyle opportunities.

It is important to not only have a good provision of open space but also consider the quality of the city's reserves to provide flexible open space that compensates for the lack of private open space.

Access to local parks that provide opportunities for play, recreational fitness activities and non-organised sport will be key design elements to create liveable communities.

Consideration will need to be given to the population and the character of the surrounding area when planning for open space developments. A 'needs based' assessment that considers the socio-demographic composition of the population will assist with options for developments.

The Open Space Plan has nine focus areas to renew, develop and improve open space within the City of Marion. The following objectives are proposed against each focus area.

Open Space is any piece of City of Marion owned land that is accessible to the public and is not a building, that provides opportunity for recreation and / or conservation.

Open Space can include:

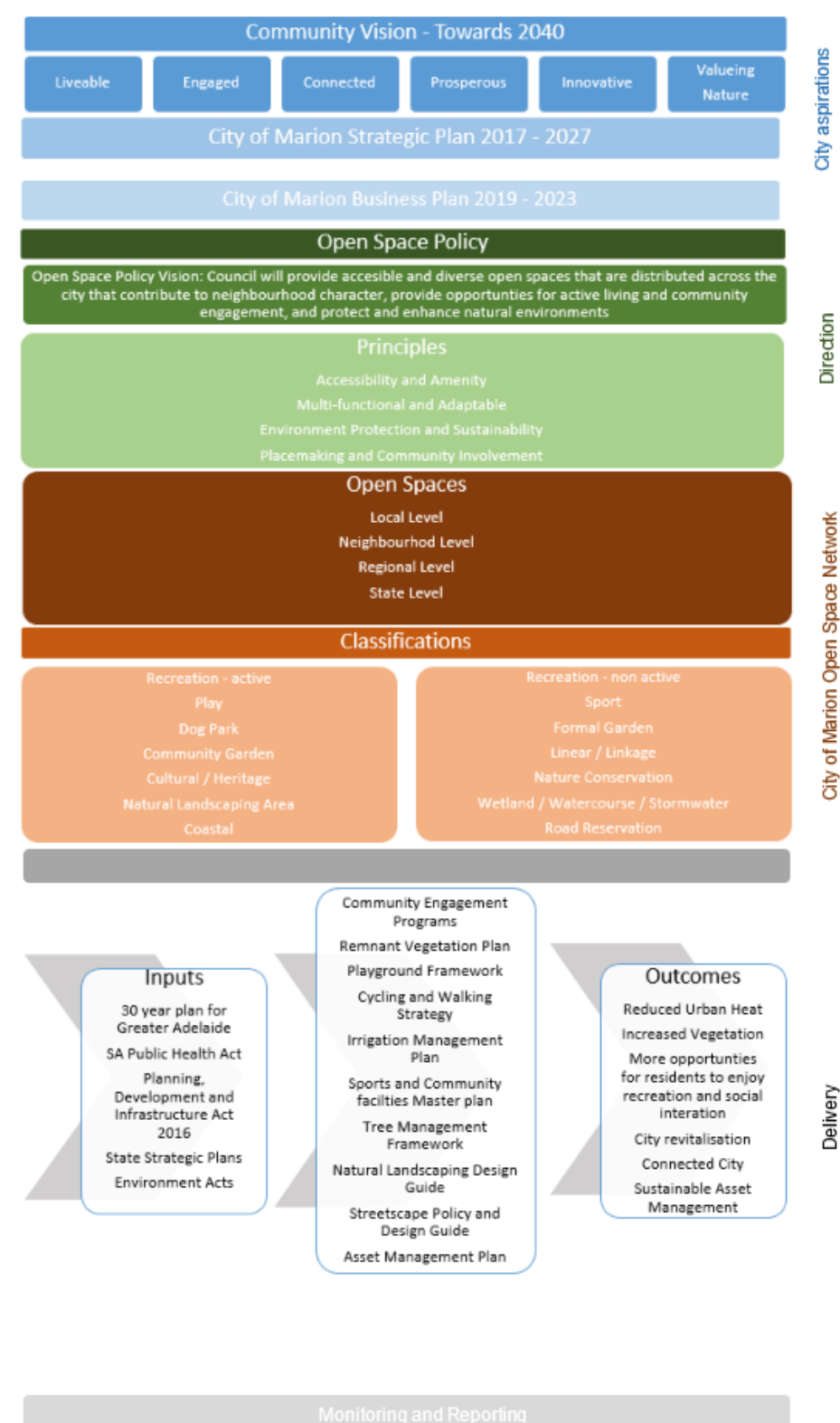
- Green space, including reserves and community gardens
- Playgrounds and Youth Recreation spaces
- Public plazas
- Community Courts

For the purpose of this plan, Open Space is not a verge or roundabout, unless specifically mentioned.

Focus Area	Objective
Low Open space areas	Improve the provision of open space in the areas with low provision across the City.
Environmental needs (people and nature)	Strengthen biodiversity, ecosystems and natural settings for our residents and the environment.
Open space activities	Create a vibrant city through the development, irrigation and renewal of open space to encourage active and healthy lifestyles and connect communities.
Partnership Projects	Develop partnerships to support the delivery of open spaces to maximise community outcomes.
Linkages and access to open space	Improve connections and access to open space
Promotion of Open Space	Improve community awareness of open space through effective marketing. Improve community awareness in open space through informative signage
Innovative use of open space	Create and enhance open spaces with the development of innovative treatments and activities to encourage healthy lifestyles
Integration with other open space related programs	Ensure a holistic and integrated approach to open space developments through considering all of Councils open space related programs and smart cities programs.
Asset Management	Improve asset management through the provision of planning and maintenance programs

A comprehensive review of all of City of Marion's open space connected these focus areas to the City of Marion vision, strategic and business plans to identify open space projects.

The Open Space Policy (2018) underpins the Open Space Plan, aligning a hierarchy and classification to each project.



**CONSIDERATIONS**

The City of Marion is focussed on achieving an equitable spread of appealing and functional open space across the city. Consideration has been given to achieving equitable distribution of facilities across the city such as basketball courts, fitness nodes, BBQ's and other recreational sport facilities.

Analysis considers current and future needs of the community and where there is open space to meet these considerations, or what is required for this to occur.

Specific consideration has been given to the following when developing the Open Space Plan:

**QUALITY OF OPEN SPACE**

- 1. Council will create accessible open spaces that provide quality opportunities for residents.
- 2. Council will support the development of quality open space that corresponds to the hierarchy and classifications set out in the Open Space Policy
- 3. Maintenance of open space will reflect the quality determined by the open space and playground policies.
- 4. Open Space design will consider residents need to value and interact with nature.

**OPEN SPACE ENGAGEMENT METHODOLOGY**

- 1. A methodology framework will be created
- 2. Residents will be invited to be involved with open space projects that have a value of \$50,000 or more
- 3. Community assistance to support design of open space will be supported in line with the methodology frameworks for open space and playgrounds
- 4. Where opportunity exists, Council will encourage local groups and schools to adopt open spaces to assist with care of trees and landscapes to create a sense of community ownership

**INFRASTRUCTURE**

- 1. Toilets will be considered in Regional Open Spaces and Playgrounds and according to the toilet provision statement. See Appendix A.
- 2. Car parking should be considered at Regional Open Spaces and Playgrounds.
- 3. Exercise equipment will be considered where there is a gap in provision and suitable open space exists.
- 4. WSUD opportunities will be explored throughout all open space design.
- 5. Youth facilities such as skate parks will be considered after internal and external consultation.
- 6. In principle, the City of Marion will provide a seat and / or drink fountain at all accessible open space. These items will be considered on a case by case basis and based on classifications and hierarchy.

**EQUITY OF OPEN SPACE**

- 1. Respond to community needs such as age or disadvantage when planning open space

**NATURE PLAY**

- 1. The City of Marion places a high value on nature play and will develop the open space plan to ensure that nature play opportunities are explored.

**CULTURAL AND HERITAGE VALUES**

- 1. Council will consider appropriate locations to reflect Cultural and Heritage values through infrastructure, interpretive signage or design.
- 2. Council will liaise with Cultural and Heritage groups to develop ideas within Open Space on a case by case basis.

**SAFETY**

- 1. Council will provide a range of recreation opportunities across the city, including fenced play areas for young children. Fencing will be provided if a safety need exists or where there is a lack of provision of a fenced play area.
- 2. Where appropriate, open spaces will be designed to allow for passive surveillance and other CEPTD principles.
- 3. Council will support community and internal programs that maximise use of open space.
- 4. Community involvement will be encouraged to maintain a sense of ownership.



Crown Street Reserve



CONSIDERATIONS

MANAGEMENT

- 1. Council will focus management resources according to the open space hierarchy.
- 2. Open spaces will be monitored to ensure they are fit for purpose.
- 3. Resources to maintain open space will be planned in the long term and monitored yearly.
- 4. Council will work with other authorities, such as DPTI, to ensure maintenance in open space is maintained to a quality level.
- 5. Open space will be designed with internal consultation to ensure tree and plant species are sustainable and appropriate.

OPEN SPACE ACTIVITIES

- 1. Activities provided in open space will cater for sport, recreational sport, leisure and play opportunities where appropriate.
- 2. Where appropriate recreational sport infrastructure such as sport goals will be considered.
- 3. Community courts, providing for tennis, basketball and netball will be strategically upgraded and constructed, responding to gaps in provision.

CHANGES TO OPEN SPACE

- 1. Changes to open space hierarchy, functionality, and decisions about optimisation will be considered based on the following
  - a. Open Space provision in the surrounding area
  - b. Provision of particular activities in the area
  - c. Appropriateness of the open space for development (ie small)
  - d. Community demand
  - e. Urban heat and tree canopy cover in the area
- 2. Council will consult with local communities prior to changing the use or functionality of open space, according to the Open Space Methodology.

SIGNAGE

- 1. All playgrounds and regional open spaces will have naming signage which incorporates regulation needs.
- 2. Signage should be consolidated in open space to minimise visual clutter.
- 3. Interpretation of historical, cultural and environmental values can create interest within open space and will be considered in the design
- 4. Directional signage in linear open spaces should be considered.

LIGHTING

- 1. Security Lighting will be considered in open space where:
  - a. The open space is used as a pedestrian link to a community facility, public transport or commercial hub after hours.
  - b. There are no other effective measures to improve safety
  - c. Where there is strong community demand and considering a,b
- 2. Lighting which promotes facility use at night will be considered only in open space that is associated with major youth facilities such as skate parks, dog parks or that have major sporting facilities.
- 3. Open Space lighting should be consistent throughout the city and ensure maximum resilience to vandalism.

SUSTAINABILITY

- 1. Design principles for open space will consider environmentally sustainable principles and City of Marion policies and programs relating to the environment.
- 2. WSUD will be considered in open space design
- 3. The Tree management Framework will be considered in open space design
- 4. The Remnant Native Vegetation Plan will be considered in open space design



Oaklands Estate Reserve Stage 2



CONSIDERATIONS

IRRIGATION

- 1. Where suitable open space will be designed using the natural landscapes design and maintenance guidelines
- 2. Where irrigation is considered the irrigation guidelines should be applied

SHADE

- 1. Tree planting for shade will be considered at all open space developments.
- 2. Council will consider artificial shade in playgrounds at a neighbourhood level and above.
- 3. Shade in open space will be considered according to the open space service levels.

DOG FRIENDLY AREAS

- 1. The management of dogs in open space will be guided by Council’s Dog exercise off leash and on leash areas.
- 2. In addition to dog parks, Council will provide dog friendly open spaces with infrastructure such as dog bowls, seating and trails that promote dog walking as shown in Appendix B.
- 3. Dog park provision that is formal off lead, fenced dog areas will be planned by Council with extensive community consultation.
- 4. Dog regulations will be clearly displayed at open space with playgrounds and other recreational infrastructure.

ADDITIONAL OPEN SPACE PROVISION

- 1. Where there is low open space provision in the City of Marion, Council may seek to obtain new open space.
- 2. Council may work in partnership with schools and other community groups to provide greater open space opportunities.
- 3. Council will work with new developments to provide the most suitable open space provision for that area.

ACCESS

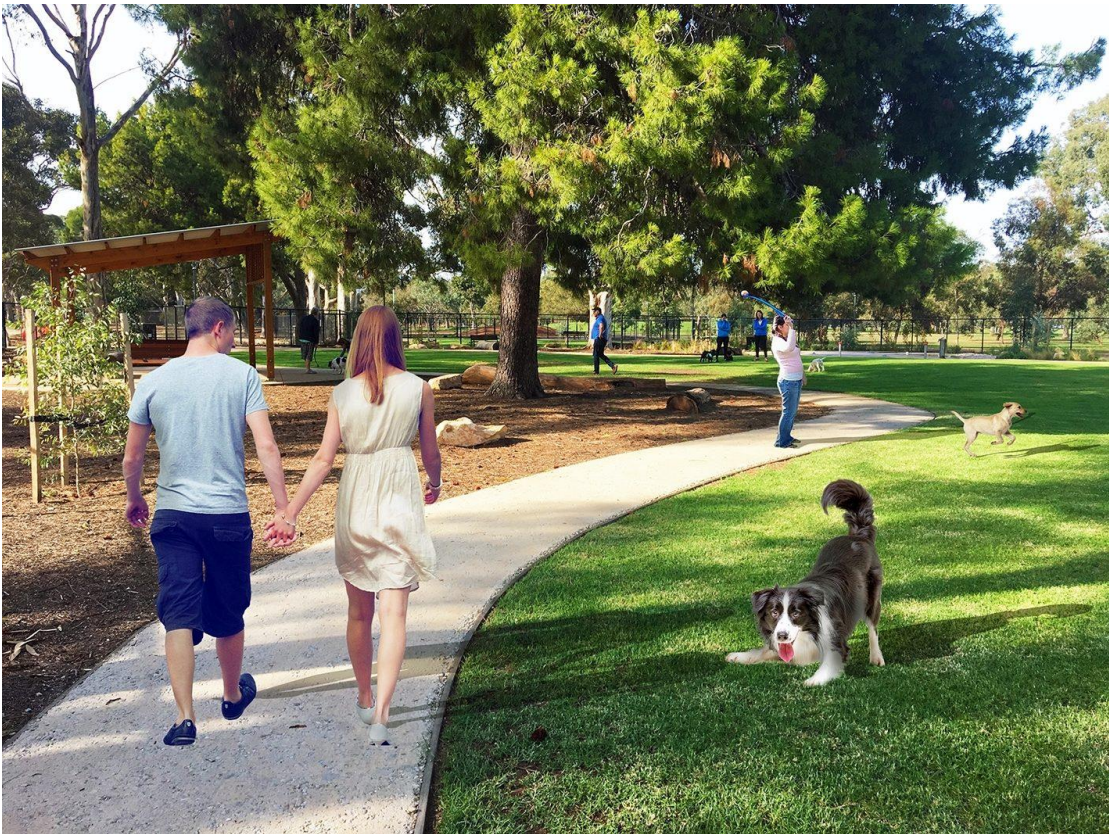
- 1. Where access to open space is difficult, the open space plan will develop suitable access to open space.
- 2. The cycling and walking strategy will be considered when planning and developing open space to ensure access to open space along the network.

WALKING AND CYCLING GUIDELINES

- 1. Development in open space will prioritise the action plan for implementing walking and cycling improvements in the City Of Marion (Appendix C)

SMART TECHNOLOGY AND DATA

- 1. The inclusion of smart technology & infrastructure will be considered in open space development to assist with achieving our ‘Smart Places’ pillar within the City of Marion Smart Strategic Plan.
- 2. Smart Places harness data, technology and infrastructure to support our community to flourish through improved service delivery and help to achieve our strategic community vision themes.



Hazelmere Road Reserve

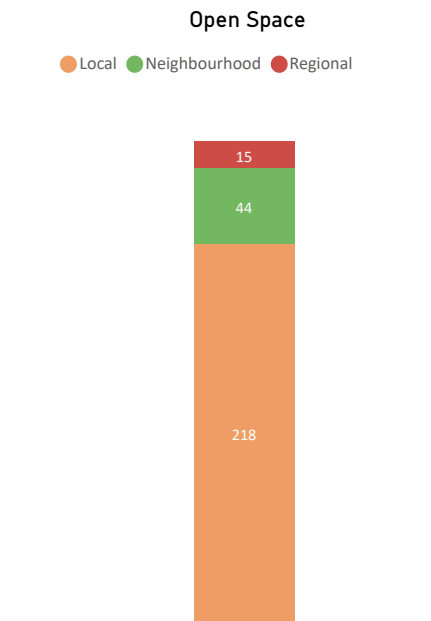
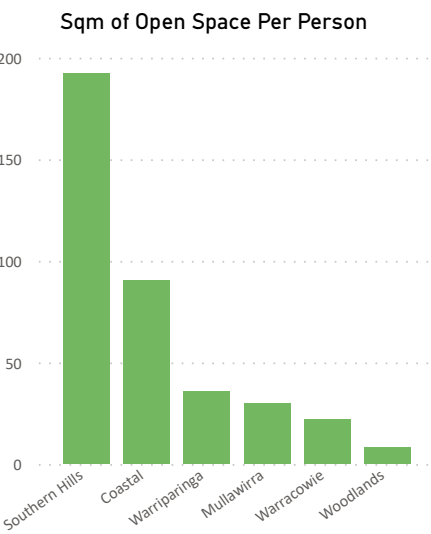
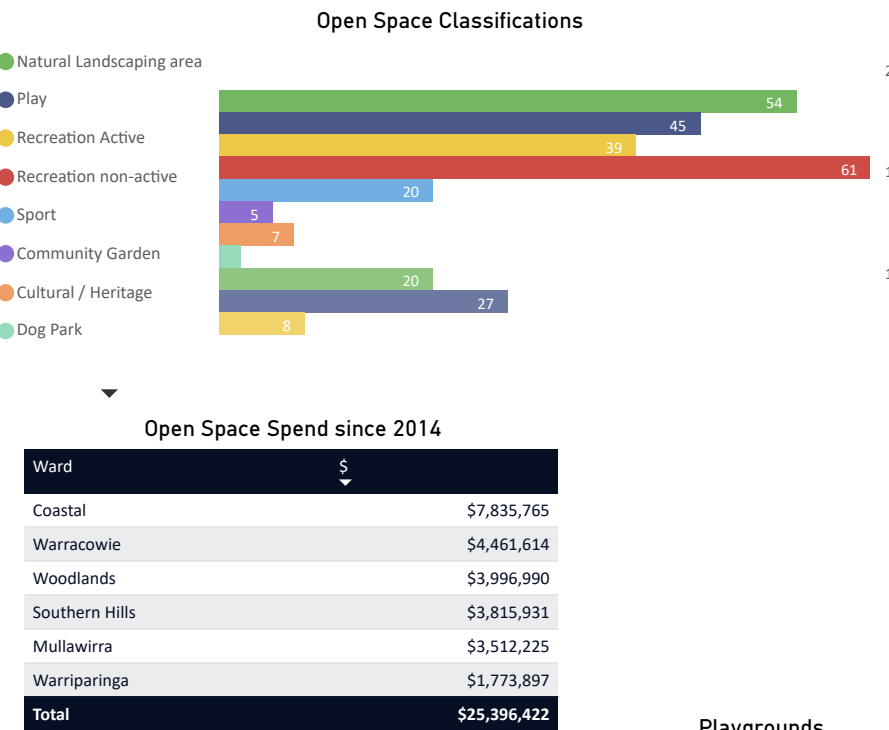
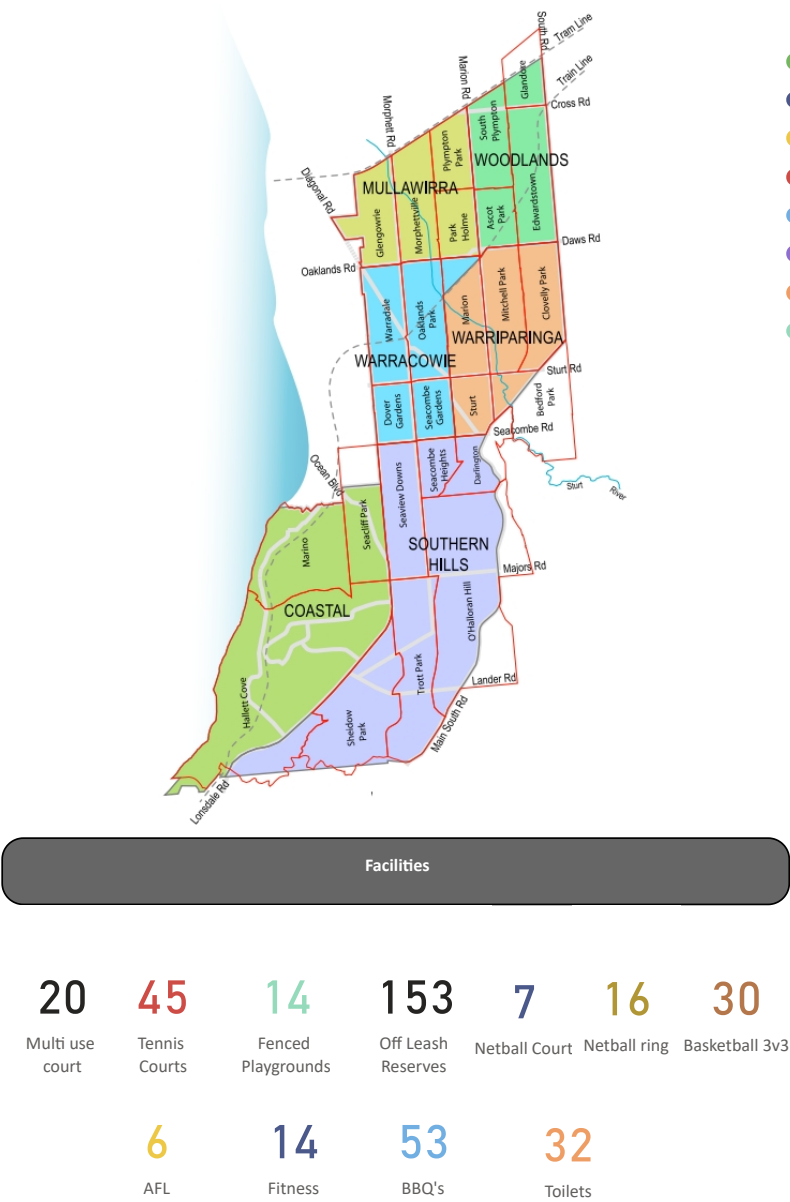
OPEN SPACE PROGRAM

PLANNING

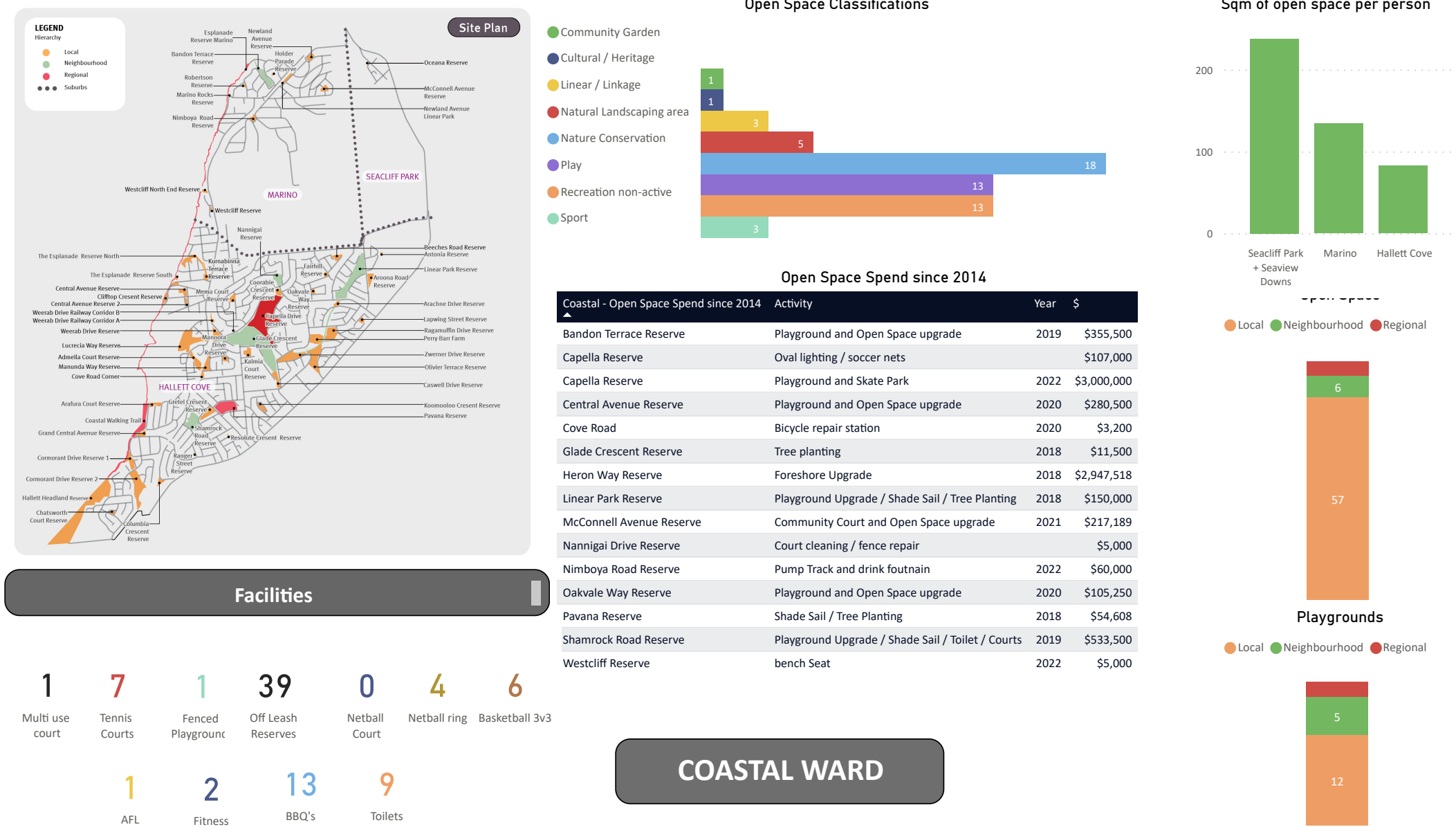
The Open Space Plan provides an eight year plan of works to ensure that the City of Marion plans, manages and develops a variety of open space to improve sustainable environmental outcomes and our community’s individual and collective health and wellbeing.

The Open Space Plan is prioritised to coincide with the endorsed Playground program and other open space works. Where a playground is being designed and constructed, the open space surrounding the playground has been timed to complement that development.

The Open Space Plan is divided into Wards and is attached.







Coastal - Open Space Works

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary Classification	Recommended works and projects	Upgrade Service Level	Year
Admella Ct Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Nature Conservation	Add pathway through to Lucretia Way Reserve and the Conservation Park	Linear / Linkage	28/29
Arachne Drive Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Recreation - non active	The trail through Linear Park(s) needs an identity.	Linear / Linkage	26/27
Aroona Road Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Natural Landscaping area	The trail through Linear Park(s) needs an identity.	Linear / Linkage	
Bandon Terrace Reserve	MARINO	Neighbourhood	Play	Upgrade cricket and basketball, add sports goals and fitness equipment. Priority site for Marino.	Sport	19/20
					Natural Landscaping area - northern portion.	26/27
Beeches Road Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Recreation - non-active	Dog Friendly reserve and natural landscaping. Fencing	Dog Park	28/29
Capella Drive Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Regional	Recreation - active	Neighbourhood playground and skate park	Play	21/22
					Irrigation	21/22
				Dog friendly facilities	Dog Park	23/24
Central Avenue Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Play	Drink fountain	Recreation - active	19/20
Central Avenue Reserve 2	HALLETT COVE	Local	Recreation - active	Natural Landscaping (Reserve 2), seating.	Recreation - non active.	19/20
				Community consultation for a multi use court or pump track. Fencing , Car Park	Sport	28/29
Chatsworth Court Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Play	Drink fountain	Recreation - active	24/25
Coastal Walking Trail		Regional	Walking / Linkage	Public Toilet - Fryer Street Reserve	Recreation - active (public toilet)	22/23
Cove Road (Hallett Cove Railway Station)	HALLETT COVE	Local		Request for a bike repair station	Regional Trail	20/21
Coorabie Crescent Reserve (see Capella)	HALLETT COVE	Local	Recreation - non-active	to be considered seperately with a precinct plan		
Cormorant Drive Reserve 1	HALLETT COVE	Local	Play	Remove playground and upgrade site with nature play elements.	Play	22/23
Cormorant Drive Reserve 2	HALLETT COVE	Local	Nature conservation	Fencing Emergency Access and Pathway		
Fryer Street Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Coastal	Seating, landscaping, cultural elements, BBQ.	Recreation - non active.	22/23
Gretel Cresent Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Natural Landscaping area	Trail through Pavana to Shamrock - Cycling and Walking Strategy	Linear / Linkage	26/27
Heron Way Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Regional	Recreation - active		Irrigation	20/21
Kalmia Court Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Nature Conservation	Natural landscaping	Recreation - non active.	26/27
Koomooloo Cresent Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Play	Drink Fountain	Recreation - active	24/25
					Irrigation	24/25
Kurnabinna Tce Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Recreation - non active	Pathway from Peera to Kurnabinna - goat track exists	Linear / Linkage	26/27
Lapwing Street Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Play	Pathways and planting for shade.	Recreation - non active	22/23
				Local Playground	Play	22/23
					Irrigation	22/23
Linear Park Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Linear / Linkage	The trail through Linear Park(s) needs an identity.	Linear / Linkage Local Trail	24/25
Linear Park Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Linear / Linkage	Tunnel under Barramundi Road to be made nice - art? Lighting Drink fountain at playground.	Recreation - active (Fit-ness)	24/25
Linear Park Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Neighbourhood	Play	Opportunity for fitness trail along the pathway.		
Lucretia Way Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Nature Conservation	Bench and Dog Bowl near Lucretia Way. Continue path around water to the conservation park. Bench seat other side of bridge looking over water. Fencing	Linear / Linkage	26/27

 Complete

COASTAL WARD  
OPEN SPACE PROGRAM



Coastal - Open Space Works

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary Classification	Recommended works and projects	Upgrade Service Level	Year
Manoora Drive Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Play	Drink fountain. Irrigation. Fencing	Recreation - active (Drink fountain ) Fencing	25/26
				Local Playground	Play	25/26
					Irrigation	20/21
Manunda Way Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Nature Conservation	Formalise trail to train station - goat track already exists. Fencing	Linear / Linkage	28/29
McConnell Avenue Reserve West	MARINO	Local	Recreation - active	Upgrade courts to provide 1 multi use court. Add drink fountain, shelter, and landscape. Upgrade irrigation.	Sport (tennis courts)	21/22
				Car Park and Fencing		22/23
					Irrigation	21/22
Mema Court Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Play	Drink fountain and election commitments.	Recreation - active	23/24
					Irrigation	21/22
Nannigai Drive Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Neighbourhood playground	Play	20/21
Newland Ave Linear Park	MARINO	Local	Recreation - non active	Seat to be replaced. Biodiversity zone.	Recreation - non active.	27/28
Nimboya Road Reserve	MARINO	Local	Play	Drink fountain. Add a scooter track to reserve	Recreation - active	21/22
Oakvale Way Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Play	Drink fountain	Recreation - active (drink fountain)	20/21
				Local Playground	Play	20/21
Oceana Reserve	SEACLIFF PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	part of Golf Club		
Olivier Terrace Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Play	Drink fountain.	Recreation - active	25/26
Pavana Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Regional	Recreation - active	Replace goal post. Apply natural landscaping guidelines. Upgrade basketball and add netball ring when playground is upgraded.	Sport Natural Landscaping area	24/25
					Irrigation	24/25
Perry Barr Farm	HALLETT COVE	Local	Recreation - non active	Work with placemakers to see how we can make this site a destination. Partnership potential with Lions Club and Scouts. Addition of an app for a guided tour of the site.	Cultural / Heritage	26/27
Ragamuffin Drive Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Nature Conservation	The trail through Linear Park(s) needs an identity.		
Robertson Place Reserve	MARINO	Local	Recreation - non active	Formalise trail to coastal walking trail	Linear / Linkage	26/27
Shamrock Road Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Neighbourhood	Sport	Pathways connecting playground / tennis and toilet required. Natural landscaping across site.	Recreation - active	19/20
Weerab Drive Railway Corridor	HALLETT COVE	Local	Nature Conservation	Formalise trail to coast to vines trail	Linear / Linkage	28/29
Weerab Drive Railway Corridor	HALLETT COVE	Local	Nature conservation			
Weerab Drive Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Nature Conservation			
Westcliff Reserve	MARINO	Local	Recreation - non-active	Add a bench seat	Recreation - non active.	21/22
Zwerner Drive Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Recreation - active	The trail through Linear Park(s) needs an identity. Coast to Vines bike repiar station?		

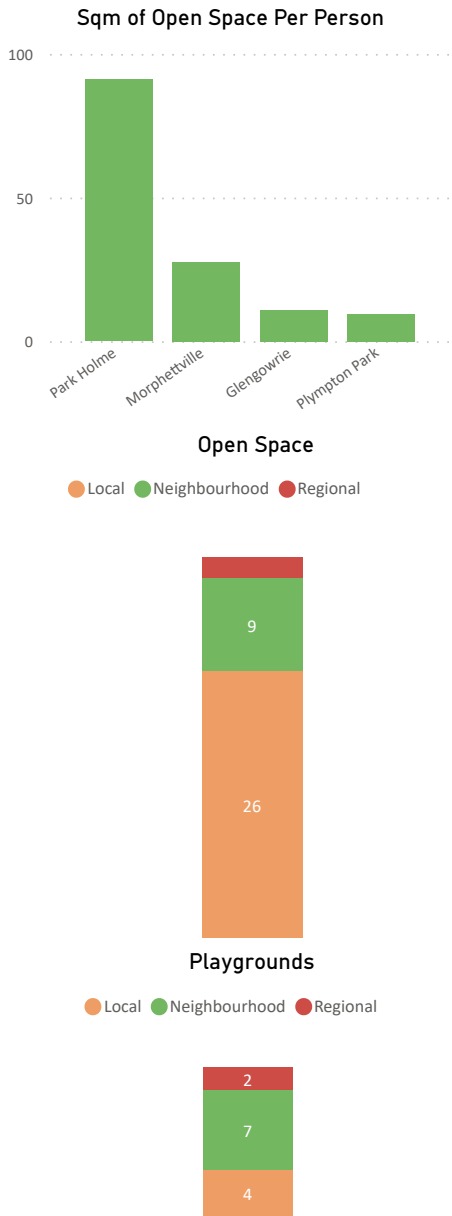
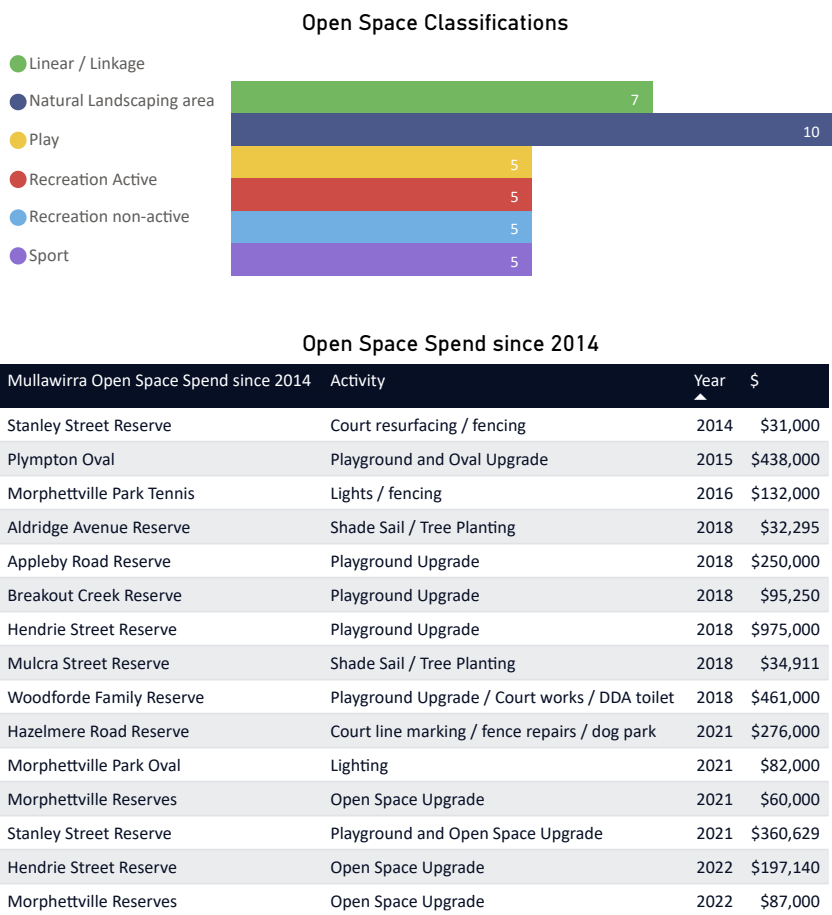
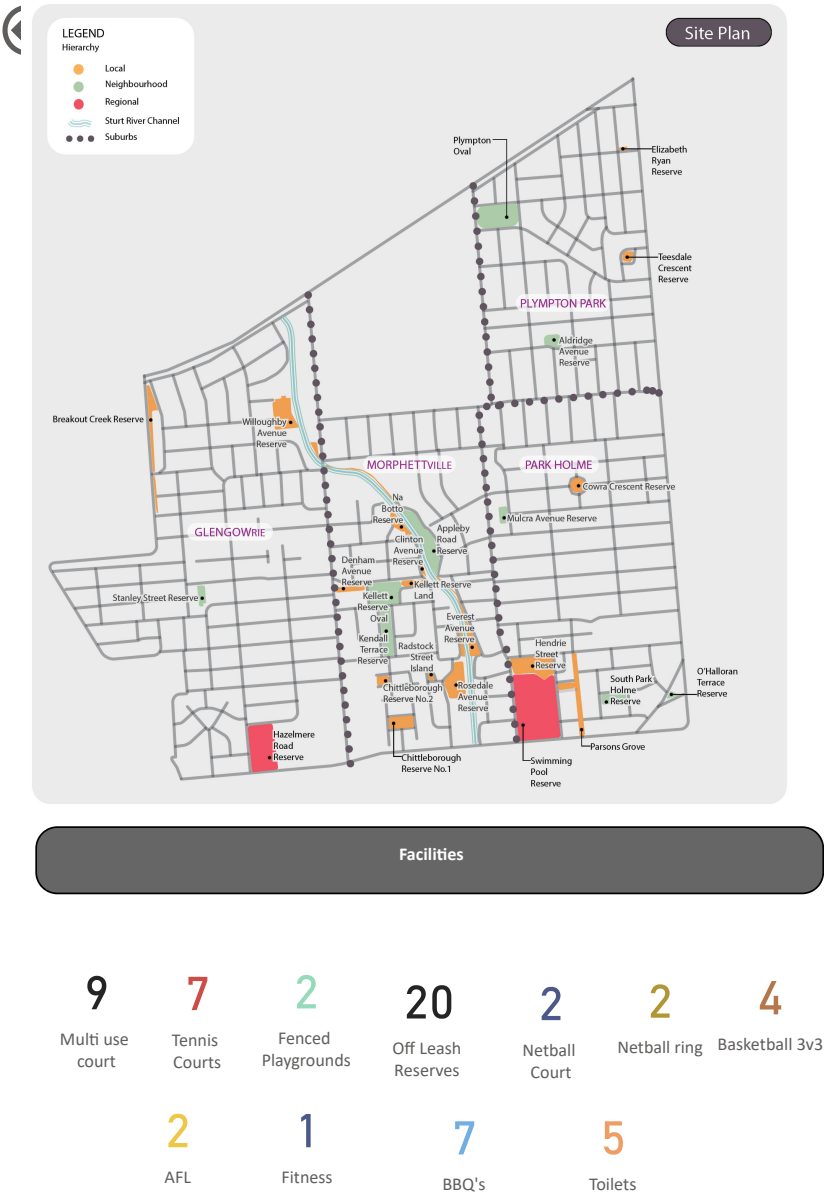
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COASTAL WARD  
OPEN SPACE PROGRAM



Coastal - Continue to maintain

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary Classification
Antonia Circuit Reserve	Hallett Cove	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Arafura Court Reserve	Hallett Cove	Local	Nature Conservation
Caswell Drive Reserve (Glade)	Hallett Cove	Local	Play
Clifftop Cresent Reserve	Hallett Cove	Local	Nature Conservation
Coast park		State	Recreation - active
Columbia Cresent Reserve	Hallett Cove	Local	Play
Cove Rd / Railway corner	Hallett Cove	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Esplanade Reserve Marino	Marino	Local	Nature Conservation
Fairhill Reserve	Hallett Cove	Local	Recreation - non-active
Glade Crescent Reserve	Hallett Cove	Neighbourhood	Nature Conservation
Grand Central Avenue Reserve	Hallett Cove	Local	Cultural / heritage
Hallett Cove Conservation Park	Hallett Cove	State	Recreation - active
Hallett Headland Reserve	Hallett Cove	Local	Nature conservation
Hallett Headland Reserve (small)	Hallett Cove	Local	Nature Conservation
Holder Parade Reserve	Marino	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Marino Conservation Park	Marino	State	Recreation - active
Marino Rocks Reserve	Marino	Local	Nature conservation
Newland Avenue Reserve	Marino	Local	Community Garden
Resolute Cresent Reserve	Hallett Cove	Local	Recreation - non - active
Robertson Place Reserve	Marino	Local	Coastal
The Esplanade Reserve North	Hallett Cove	Local	Coastal
The Esplanade Reserve South	Hallett Cove	Local	Nature Conservation
Westcliff North End Reserve	Hallett Cove	Local	Coastal



MULLAWIRRA WARD

Mullawirra - Open Space Works

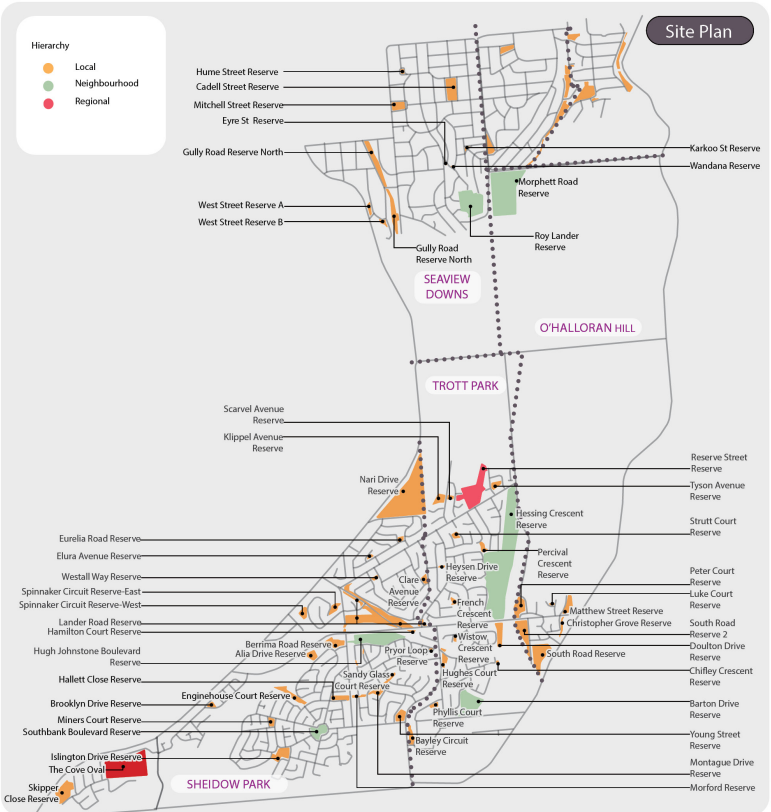
Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary Classification	Recommended Works and Projects	Upgrade Service Level	Year
Aldridge Avenue Reserve	PLYMPTON PARK	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Apply natural landscaping across raised mounds. Fix western edge of tennis court as per audit. Election commitments of \$200,000	Natural Landscaping Sport Irrigation	23/24
Ascot Park Bowling Club	PARK HOLME				Irrigation	26/27
Breakout Creek Reserve Central	GLENGOWRIE	Local	Play	Upgrade signage to reflect the character of the path. Work with path replacement to add amenities Fence removal and replacement	Linear / Linkage	22/23
Breakout Creek Reserve South	GLENGOWRIE	Local	Linear / Linkage			
Breakout Creek Reserve - Y.M.C.A. Hall	GLENGOWRIE	Local	Linear / Linkage			
Chittleborough Reserve No 2		Local	Recreation - non active		Irrigation	26/27
Cowra Crescent Reserve 1	PARK HOLME	Local	Play	Keep playground as long as it is safe and liaise with residents. Do not replace playground but leave fence.	Irrigation	21/22
Cowra Crescent Reserve 2	PARK HOLME	Local	Recreation - non active			
Denham Avenue Reserve	MORPHETTVILLE	Local	Natural Landscaping area	Apply natural landscape treatment Add a path through reserve / picnic benches?	Natural Landscaping	20/21
Hazelmere Road Reserve	PARK HOLME	Regional	Recreation - active		Irrigation	26/27
Hendrie Street Reserve	PARK HOLME	Local	Play	Large open space to be developed into recreation sport area with multi use goals. Upgrade basketball court and add netball ring.	Sport	21/22
					Irrigation	21/22
Kellett Reserve Land	MORPHETTVILLE	Local	Natural Landscaping area	Apply natural landscaping	Natural Landscaping	20/21
McKellar Terrace Reserve	MORPHETTVILLE	Neighbourhood	Sport	Replace garden bed with natural landscaping treatment and provide in fill planting to southern end.	Natural Landscaping	20/21
				Replace Fencing		22/23
Mulcra Avenue Reserve	PARK HOLME	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Irrigation	Irrigation	24/25
Na Botto Reserve	MORPHETTVILLE	Local	Recreation - non active	Apply natural landscaping. Opportunity to restore river red gums and keep existing native grasses.	Natural Landscaping	25/26
Plympton Oval	PLYMPTON PARK	Neighbourhood	Sport	Drink fountain	Recreation - active	25/26
Stanley Street Reserve	GLENGOWRIE	Neighbourhood	Sport	Formalise pathway through reserve. Upgrade garden beds and fencing southern end . Provide passive recreation are southern side to complete BBQ area. Can courts be opened to public and made multi use?	Linear / Linkage Recreation Active (Shade)	20/21
				Neighbourhood Playground	Play	20/21
					Irrigation	20/21
Teesdale Crescent Reserve	PLYMPTON PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area	Dog Friendly Reserve - drink fountain with dog bowl, seat	Dog Park	25/26
Willoughby Avenue Reserve	GLENGOWRIE	Neighbourhood	Play	Add drinking fountain and dog bowl. Apply natural landscaping and tree planting. May need to remove old playground and landscape area. Car Park upgrade	Recreation - active (drink fountain) Natural Landscaping area Car Park	24/25
					Irrigation	24/25

 Complete

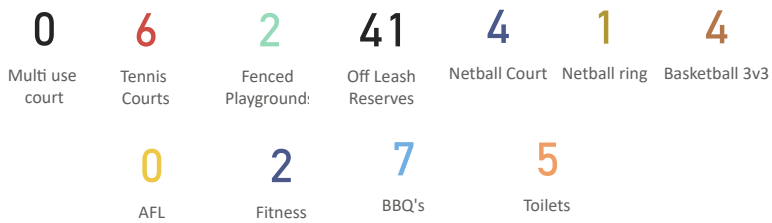
Mullawirra - Continue to maintain

Reserve Name	Surbub	Hierarchy	Primary Classification
Appleby Road Reserve	MORPHETTVILLE	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active
Clifton Avenue Reserve	MORPHETTVILLE	Local	Low Level Natural Environment
Elizabeth Ryan Reserve	PLYMPTON PARK	Local	Play
Everest Avenue Reserve	MORPHETTVILLE	Local	Linear / Linkage
Kellett Reserve Oval	MORPHETTVILLE	Neighbourhood	Sport
Mulcra Avenue Reserve	PARK HOLME	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active
O'Halloran Terrace Reserve	PARK HOLME	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Parsons Grove Reserve	PARK HOLME	Local	Recreation - non active
Radstock Street Traffic Island	MORPHETTVILLE	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Rosedale Avenue Reserve	MORPHETTVILLE	Local	Linear / Linkage
South Park Holme Reserve (Woodforde)	PARK HOLME	Neighbourhood	Sport
Stradbroke / Blackler Ave Reserve	PLYMPTON PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Stradbroke / Tennyson Ave Traffic Island	PLYMPTON PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Stradbroke Ave / Arthur Street Traffic Island	PLYMPTON PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Stradbroke Ave/ Ferry Ave Corner Verge	PLYMPTON PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Sturt River Linear Park		Local	Linear / Linkage
Sturt River Linear Park		Local	Linear / Linkage
Swimming Pool and Reserve	PARK HOLME	Regional	Recreation - active



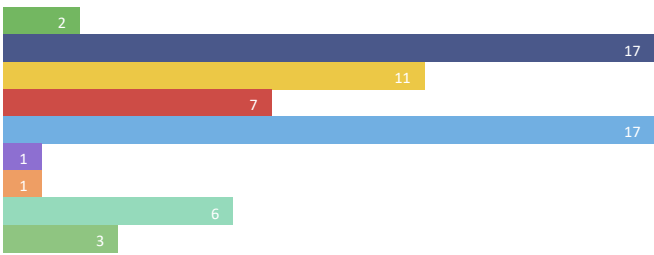


Facilities



- Linear / Linkage
- Natural Landscaping area
- Play
- Recreation Active
- Recreation non-active
- Sport
- Dog Park
- Nature Conservation
- Wetland

Open Space Classifications

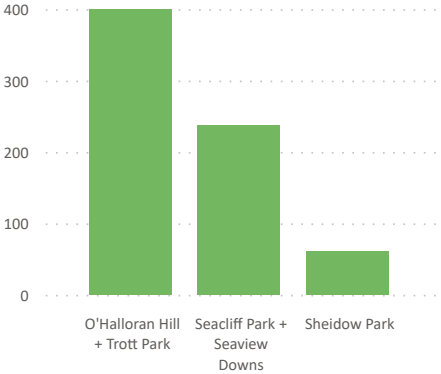


Open Space Spend since 2014

Southern Hills - Open Space Spend since 2014		Activity	Year	\$
Hessing Crescent Reserve		Court resurfacing / lights / fencing		\$245,000
Barton Drive Reserve		Shade Sail / Tree Planting	2018	\$36,643
Cadell Street Reserve		Shade Sail / Tree Planting	2018	\$39,055
Clare Avenue Reserve		Playground Upgrade	2018	\$95,250
Gully Road Reserve		Playground Upgrade and Shade Sail / Toilet	2018	\$472,150
Reserve Street Reserve		Dog Park / Shade / Public Toilet	2018	\$500,340
Roy Lander		Shade Sail / Tree Planting	2018	\$48,870
Southbank Boulevard		Shade Sail / Tree Planting	2018	\$26,167
Brooklyn Drive Reserve		Playground and Open Space Upgrade	2020	\$133,801
Christopher Grove Reserve		Playground and Open Space Upgrade	2020	\$105,250
Hallett Close Reserve		Woodend Way and path furniture and planting	2020	\$142,662
Skipper Close Reserve		Playground and Open Space Upgrade	2020	\$105,250
Eurelia / Elgagta Reserve		Drink Fountain	2021	\$10,000
Westall Way Reserve		Open Space Upgrade	2021	\$132,290
Hugh Johnson Blvd Reserve		Playground and Open Space Upgrade	2022	\$1,600,000
Wistow Crescent Reserve		Playground and Open Space Upgrade	2022	\$123,203

SOUTHERN HILLS WARD

Sqm of Open Space Per Person



Open Space

- Local
- Neighbourhood
- Regional



Playgrounds

- Local
- Neighbourhood
- Regional





Southern Hills - Open Space Works

Reserve name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary Classification	Recommended Works and Projects	Upgrade Service Level	Year
Barton Drive Reserve	TROTT PARK	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Drink fountain	Recreation - active	21/22
Brooklyn Drive Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Play		Irrigation	20/21
				Local Playground	Play	20/21
Cadell Street Reserve	SEAVIEW DOWNS	Local	Play	Drink fountain with dog bowl, kick about goals.	Sport (Goals) Recreation - active (drink fountain)	25/26
Chifley Cresent Reserve	TROTT PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	Nature play area, tree planting, entry node to trail. Tree Planting.	Recreation - active	27/28
Christopher Grove Reserve	OHALLORAN HILL	Local	Play	Drink fountain.	Recreation - active	20/21
				Local Playground	Play	20/21
Clare Avenue Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Local	Play	Drink fountain	Recreation - active	27/28
				Cycling and Walking Strategy	Local Trail	26/27
Doulton Drive Reserve	TROTT PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	To fit in with plans for Hessing. Renew bench seat as High Priority	Recreation - non active	23/24
Enginehouse Court Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Local	Wetland / Watercourse / Stormwater	Work with the cycling and walking strategy to place seats and drink fountain in the reserve. Opportunity to add nature play elements alongside the trail.	Recreation - active	28/29
				Cycling and Walking Strategy	Local Trail	28/29
Eurelia Road Reserve/Elgata Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Local	Play	Drink fountain.	Recreation - active	21/22
Gully Road Reserve North	SEACLIFF PARK	Local	Play	There is a clear desire line through the park to the Recreation Park that should be formalised. Cycling and Walking Strategy. Fund My Neighbourhood project asked for fitness equipment across the reserve. Fencing	Regional Trail	26/27
Gully Road Reserve South	SEACLIFF PARK	Local	Recreation - non active		Recreation - active (Fit-ness) (Fencing)	
					Irrigation (North)	
Hallett Close Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Local	Recreation - non-active	Renew seating and infill garden beds.	Recreation - non active	20/21
					Irrigation	21/22
Hessing Crescent Reserve	TROTT PARK	Neighbourhood	Sport	Apply natural landscaping and upgrade trails as per the Cycling and Walking Strategy. Fencing.	Local Trail Recreation - active (Shade, Fencing).	23/24
				Neighbourhood Playground	Play	23/24
					Irrigation	23/24
Hugh Johnson Boulevard Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Plantings on steep hillsides to control weed growth.	Natural Lanscaping area	21/22
					Public Toilet	21/22
				Regional Playground	Play	21/22
					Irrigation	21/22
Hughes Court Reserve	TROTT PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area	Seat for school pick up waiting	Recreation - non active	27/28
Hume Street Reserve	SEAVIEW DOWNS	Local	Recreation - non active	Work with kindy to make this a useable space for the neighbourhood. Was added as a project for Fund My Neighbourhood.	Recreation - non active	21/22
Islington Drive Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	Desire line through park and around water could be formalised.	Linear / Linkage	27/28
Klippel Ave Reserve	TROTT PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	Construct Local Art Trail - Cycling and Walking Strategy	Local Trail	23/24
Lander Road Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Local	Recreation - non-active	Pathway to Patpa. Develop same time as Hugh Johnson.	Linear / Linkage	22/23
Matthew Street Reserve	OHALLORAN HILL	Local	Natural Landscaping area	Nature play and picnic bench.	Recreation - non active	25/26

 Complete

SOUTHERN HILLS WARD

OPEN SPACE PROGRAM



Southern Hills - Open Space Works

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary Classification	Recommended works and projects	Upgrade Service Level	Year
Miners Court Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	3 v 3 basketball, netball ring, seating and landscaping	Recreation - active	27/28
Mitchell Street Reserve	SEAVIEW DOWNS	Local	Recreation - non active	Dog friendly reserve. Add 3 v 3 Basketball and Netball ring and sport goals?	Recreation - active / Sport	26/27
					Irrigation	20/21
Montague Drive Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area	A desire line already exists through these reserves - formalise trails (as part of school access project) and add benches and seating elements along trail	Recreation - non active	20/21
Morford Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area			
Morphett Road Reserve	OHALLORAN HILL	Local	Nature conservation	Formalise a trail to link bike riders to the recreation park. Cycling & Walking Strategy	Regional Trail	24/25
Nari Drive Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area	Dog friendly reserve. Be mindful of native grasses.	Dog Park	24/25
				C&W - can we pass through private property to join reserves?	Proposed local trail	
Peter Court Reserve	OHALLORAN HILL	Local	Nature conservation	Bike repair station and drink fountain with dog bowl.	Recreation - non active	24/25
Reserve Street Reserve	TROTT PARK	Regional	Dog Park	Construct Local Art Trail - Cycling and Walking Strategy.	Local Trail	23/24
				Car Parking		28/29
Roy Lander Reserve	SEAVIEW DOWNS	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Requires community consultation to determine open space improvements.	Recreation - active	24/25
					Irrigation	24/25
Sandy Glass Court Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Local	Play	Trail to primary school. Add school artwork / seating / drink fountain etc	Recreation - non active	20/21
Scarvel Avenue Reserve	TROTT PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area	Cycling and walking Strategy. Construct Local Art Trail. Add seating	Recreation - non active	23/24
Skipper Close Reserve	HALLETT COVE	Local	Recreation - non active	Relocate seat on trail around water catchment. Drink fountain	Recreation - active	20/21
				Local Playground	Play	20/21
South Road Reserve	OHALLORAN HILL	Local	Nature conservation	Trail from Hallet Bridge to Lander Road. Use bridge as a focal point of reserve? HERO open space using the bridge as a focal point?	Linear / Linkage	28/29
South Road Reserve	OHALLORAN HILL	Local	Nature conservation		Recreation - non active	
South Road Reserve2 (Erin Place)	OHALLORAN HILL	Local	Nature conservation			
Southbank Boulevard Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Neighbourhood	Play	Neighbourhood Playground	Play	25/26
Spinnaker Circuit Reserve - West	SHEIDOW PARK	Local	Play	Drink fountain	Recreation - active	24/25
The Cove Oval and Sports Club	HALLETT COVE	Regional	Sport	To be considered after BMX moves and within Facilities Report	Recreation - active (Shade)	24/25
The Cove Oval and Sports Club	HALLETT COVE	Regional	Sport			
				Neighbourhood Playground	Play	24/25
Tyson Avenue Reserve	TROTT PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	Construct Local Art Trail - Cycling and Walking Strategy	Local Trail	23/24
Wandana Reserve	SEAVIEW DOWNS	Local	Natural Landscaping area	Apply natural landscaping and tree planting.	Natural Lanscaping area	27/28
Westall Way Reserve	SHEIDOW PARK	Local	Play			20/21
					Irrigation	20/21
Wistow Crescent Reserve	TROTT PARK	Local	Play	Drink fountain.	Recreation - active (Drink Fountain)	21/22
				Local Playground	Play	21/22
					Irrigation	21/22

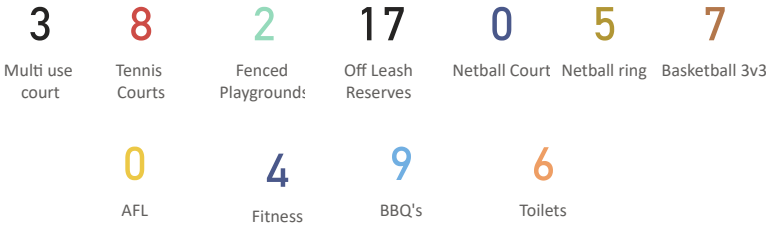
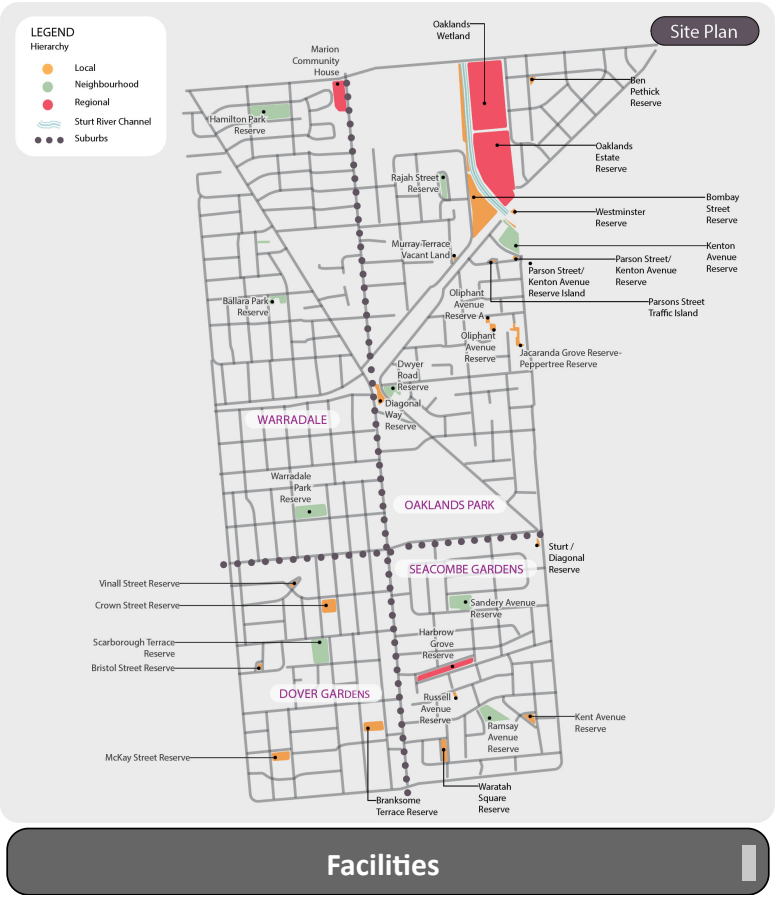
 Complete

SOUTHERN HILLS WARD  
OPEN SPACE PROGRAM



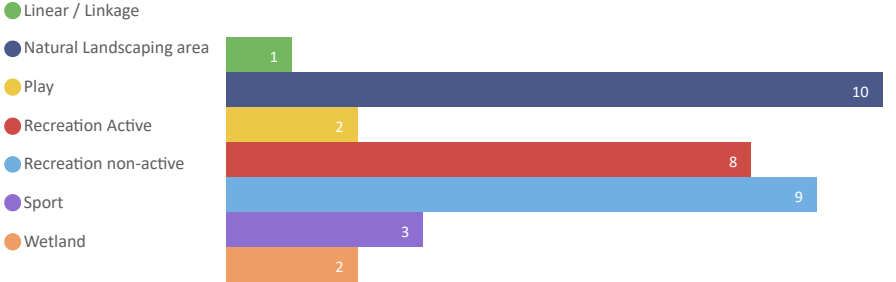
Southern Hills - Continue to maintain

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary classification
Alia Drive Reserve	Sheidow Park	Local	Wetland / Watercourse / Stormwater
Bayley Circuit Reserve	Trott Park	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Berrima Road Reserve	Sheidow Park	Local	Nature Conservation
Elura Avenue Reserve	Sheidow Park	Local	Recreation - non-active
Eyre St Reserve	Seaview Downs	Local	Natural Landscaping area
French Crescent Reserve	Trott Park	Local	Recreation - non active
Hamilton Court Reserve	Sheidow Park	Local	Wetland / Watercourse / Stormwater
Heysen Drive Reserve	Trott Park	Local	Linear / Linkage
Karkoo St Reserve	Seaview Downs	Local	Natural Landscaping area
O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park	O'Halloran Hill	State	Recreation - active
O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park	O'Halloran Hill	State	Recreation - active
O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park	O'Halloran Hill	State	Recreation - active
Percival Crescent Reserve	Trott Park	Local	Recreation - active
Phyllis Court Reserve	Trott Park	Local	Recreation - non active
Pryor Loop Reserve	Sheidow Park	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Strutt Court Reserve	Trott Park	Local	Recreation - non active
West Street Reserve	Seacliff Park	Local	Natural Landscaping area
West Street Reserve	Seacliff Park	Local	Road Reservation
Young Street Reserve	Trott Park	Local	Natural Landscaping area



WARRACOWIE WARD

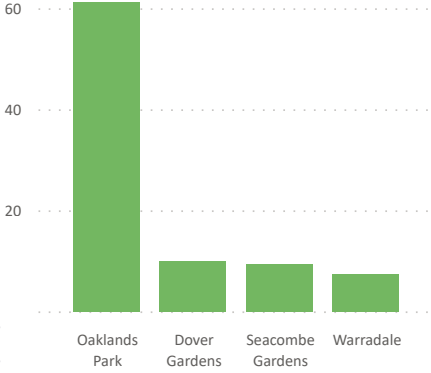
Open Space Classifications



Open Space Spend since 2014

Warracowie - Open Space Spend since 2014		Year	\$
Warradale Park Reserve	Playground Upgrade	2014	\$225,000
Rajah Street Reserve	Playground Upgrade	2014	\$262,000
Scarborough Terrace Reserve	Shade Sail / Tree Planting	2018	\$27,130
Harbrow Grove Reserve	Shade Sail / Tree Planting	2018	\$36,780
Warradale Park Reserve	Shade Sail / Tree Planting / Tennis redevelopment	2018	\$590,700
Oaklands Road Estate	Open Space and Playground Upgrade	2018	\$750,000
Oaklands Recreation Plaza	Open Space Upgrade	2018	\$1,650,000
Oliphant Avenue Reserve	Drink Fountain	2020	\$10,000
Crown Street Reserve	Community court and Open Space Upgrade	2020	\$82,000
Hamilton Park Reserve	New Community Court and turf	2020	\$178,004
Dwyer Road Reserve	Playground and Open Space Upgrade	2020	\$500,000
Ramsay Avenue Reserve	Open Space Upgrade	2022	\$150,000

Sqm of Open Space Per Person



Open Space

Local Neighbourhood Regional

Playgrounds

Local Neighbourhood Regional



Warracowie - Open Space Works

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary Classification	Recommended Works and Projects	Upgrade Service Level	Year
Ballara Park Reserve	WARRADALE	Neighbourhood	Sport	Work with the community and kindy to develop open space. Up-grade the courts to multi use. Fencing	Sport - renew tennis court Fencing	22/23
				Local Playground	Play	22/23
				Election commitment	Public Toilet	22/23
					Irrigation	22/23
Ben Pethick Reserve	MARION	Local	Play	Remove Play equipment and turf	Recreation - non active	19/20
					Irrigation	24/25
Bombay Street Reserve	OAKLANDS PARK	Local	Linear / Linkage	Work with Renewal SA to develop open space.		
Branksome Terrace Reserve	DOVER GARDENS	Local	Recreation - non-active	Dog friendly reserve - drink fountain with dog bowl, seating.	Dog Park	25/26
Crown Street Reserve	DOVER GARDENS	Local	Recreation - non active	Shelter and picnic table.	Recreation - active	20/21
Diagonal Way Reserve ( opp Dwyer)	OAKLANDS PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area	Redevelop in line with the Oaklands Crossing upgrade and Dwyer Road playground upgrade. Separate Project.		
Dwyer Road Reserve	OAKLANDS PARK	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active			
Hamilton Park Reserve	WARRADALE	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Low open space in Warradale - upgrade open space to best potential. Feedback already received by residents.	Recreation - active Shade	23/24
				Neighbourhood Playground	Play	23/24
					Irrigation	23/24
Jacaranda Grove Reserve - Pepper-tree Reserve	OAKLANDS PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	Increased tree planting, tables and seating. Fencing	Recreation - non active	24/25
					Irrigation	24/25
Kenton Avenue Reserve	OAKLANDS PARK	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Replace and renew fitness equipment	Recreation - active	27/28
Marion Community House	WARRADALE	Local	Recreation - non active	Upgrade signage and develop open space to suit use of buildings. Remove permapine fence?	Recreation - non active	24/25
McKay Street Reserve	DOVER GARDENS	Local	Play	Drink fountain	Recreation - active	27/28
					Irrigation	27/28
Murray Tce Vacant Land	OAKLANDS PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area	Apply natural landscaping and pathway near fence line.	Natural Landscaping area	25/26
Oaklands Recreation Plaza	OAKLANDS PARK	Regional	Wetland / Watercourse / Stormwater	Additional skate park infrastructure. Minor works and master plan 21/22, balance 27/28 or until matching grant funding.	Recreation - active	27/28
				Minor works and master plan	Recreation - active	21/22
Oliphant Avenue Reserve - (small)	OAKLANDS PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	Develop the back block for recreation - non active. Native turf and plantings, seating etc. Review use in the future	Recreation - non active	27/28
Oliphant Avenue Reserve A - (large)	MARION	Local	Recreation - non active		Drink fountain	20/21
					Irrigation (small)	27/28
Ramsay Avenue Reserve	SEACOMBE GARDENS	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Develop open space in partnership with Stella Maris school - suitable for sport, PE lessons, lunchtime play. Drink Fountain	Sport Recreation - active (drink fountain)	21/22
					Irrigation	21/22

 Complete

WARRACOWIE WARD

OPEN SPACE PROGRAM



Warracowie - Open Space Works

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy classification	Primary classification	Recommended Works and Projects	Upgrade Service Level	Draft Year
Sandery Avenue Reserve	SEACOMBE GARDENS	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Drink fountain Replace chain mesh fence and add bottom rail to tennis court. Add another basketball ring to heavily used court. Fencing	Recreation - active (drink fountain) Sport Fencing	25/26
					Irrigation	25/26
Scarborough Terrace Reserve	DOVER GARDENS	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Neighbourhood Playground	Play	25/26
				Fitness	Recreation (active)	25/26
Warradale Park Reserve		Neighbourhood	Sport	Apply natural landscaping to reduce irrigation on site	Natural Landscaping area	26/27
					Irrigation	26/27

 Complete

WARRACOWIE WARD  
OPEN SPACE PROGRAM

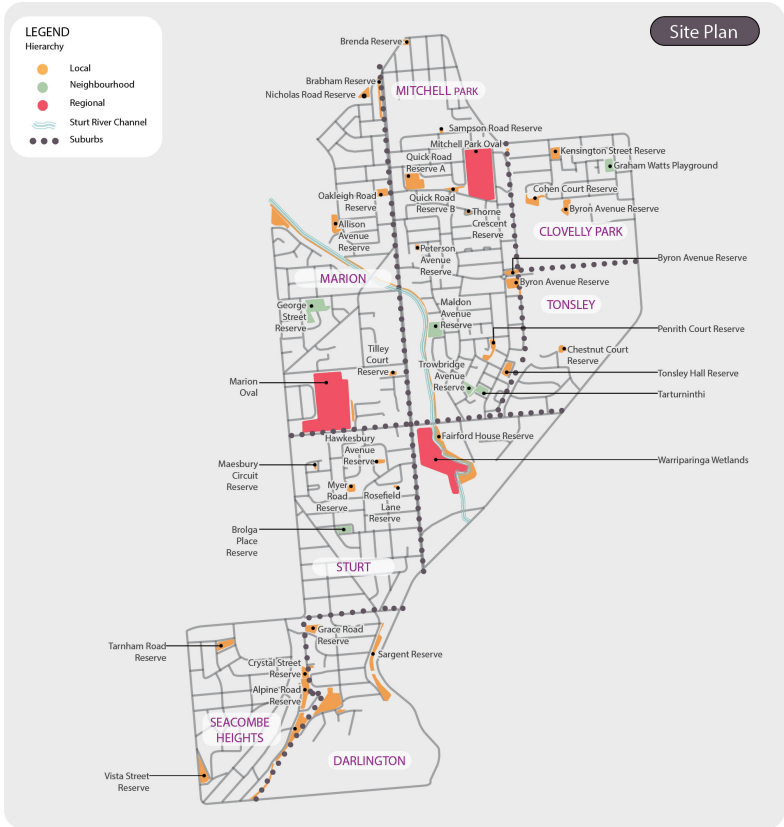


Warracowie - Continue to maintain

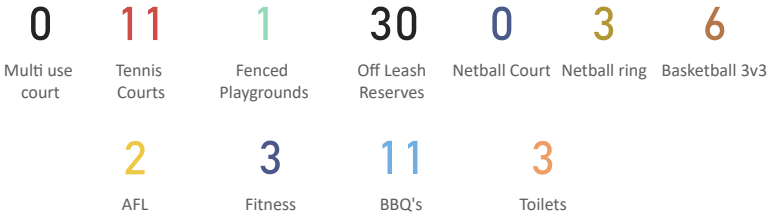
Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary Classification
Bristol Street Reserve	DOVER GARDENS	Local	Recreation - non-active
Chambers Street Reserve	MARION	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Harbrow Grove Reserve	SEACOMBE GARDENS	Regional	Recreation - active
Kent Avenue Reserve	SEACOMBE GARDENS	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Minchinbury Tce Road Reserve (lawn outside Marion station)	MARION	Local	Linear / Linkage
Oaklands Road Estate	OAKLANDS PARK	Regional	Recreation - active
Oaklands Wetland	OAKLANDS PARK	Regional	Wetland / Watercourse / Stormwater
Oilphant Avenue Reserve (Sturt Linear Park)	MARION	Local	
Parsons St / Kenton Ave Reserve	OAKLANDS PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Parsons St / Kenton Ave Reserve Island	OAKLANDS PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Parsons St Traffic Island	OAKLANDS PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Rajah Street Reserve	OAKLANDS PARK	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active
Russell Avenue Reserve	SEACOMBE GARDENS	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Sturt/ Diagonal Reserve (verge opp council offices)	SEACOMBE GARDENS	Local	Recreation - non active
Vinall Street Reserve	DOVER GARDENS	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Waratah Square Reserve	SEACOMBE GARDENS	Local	Recreation - non active

WARRACOWIE WARD  
OPEN SPACE PROGRAM

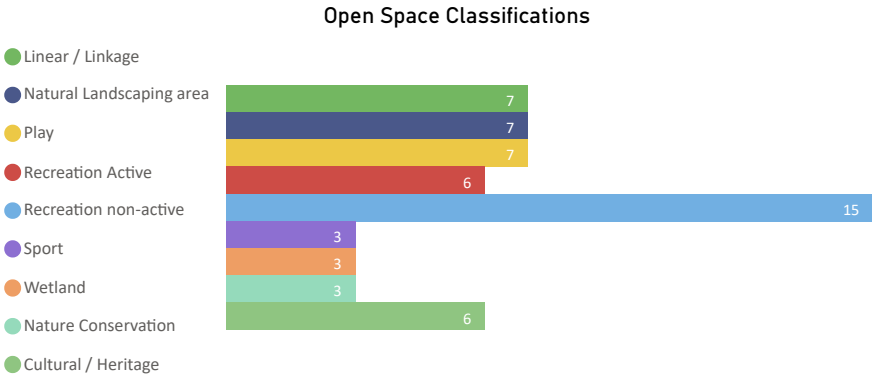




Facilities

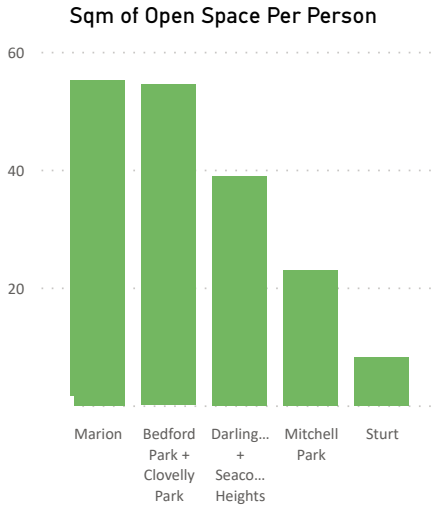


WARRIPARINGA WARD



Open Space Spend since 2014

Warriparinga - Open Space Spend since 2014		Activity	Year	\$
Brolga Place Reserve		Shade Sail / Tree Planting	2018	\$31,100
Maldon Avenue Reserve		Tree planting	2018	\$5,500
Marion Tennis Club		Court lighting	2019	\$90,000
Mitchell Park Oval		Playground Upgrade and Shade Sail	2019	\$275,000
Alpine / Mostyn Road Reserve		Playground and Open Space Upgrade	2020	\$488,475
Myer Road Reserve		Open Space Upgrade	2021	\$25,000
George Street Reserve		Playground and Open Space Upgrade	2021	\$622,640
Brolga Place Reserve		Open Space Upgrade	2022	\$65,000
Oakleigh Road Reserve		Pathway	2022	\$35,000
Peterson Avenue Reserve		Playground and Open Space Upgrade	2022	\$136,182



Open Space

Local Neighbourhood Regional

Playgrounds

Local Neighbourhood Regional





Warriparinga - Open Space Works

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary Classification	Recommended works and projects	Upgrade Service Level	Year
Alawoona Avenue Reserve 1	MITCHELL PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	Entry Statements: Add roundabout into landscaping. Dependent on station layout	Recreation - non active	23/24
Alawoona Avenue Reserve 2	MITCHELL PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area		Natural Landscaping area	23/24
Alison Avenue Reserve	MARION	Local	Play	Drink fountain and sports goals. Fencing	Sport Recreation - active (drink fountain) Fencing	28/29
Alpine Road Reserve	SEACOMBE HEIGHTS	Local	Play	Pathways, plantings, seats, apply natural landscape guidelines. Adventure Equipment.	Linear / Linkage	19/20
Alpine Road Reserve	SEACOMBE HEIGHTS	Local	Nature Conservation		Recreation - active	19/20
Alpine Road Reserve				Cycling and Walking Strategy	Cycling and Walking Strategy	20/21
Brolga Place Reserve	STURT	Neighbourhood	Play	The area around the basketball court requires remediation and lines need to be remarked. Sports goals in open area? BBQ added. Court to be upgraded and netball ring added >2030	Recreation - active Recreation - non active (BBQ)	21/22
Chestnut Court Reserve	TONSLEY	Local	Natural Landscaping area	Until soil contamination is resolved this reserve cannot be used.		
Cohen Court Reserve	CLOVELLY PARK	Local	Play	Regional Playground (In partersnhip)	Play	23/24
					Irrigation	23/24
Graham Watts Reserve (Cosgrove Hall)	CLOVELLY PARK	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Drink fountain. Look into design of hexagon building to see what we can do with that in the future. Needs a public toilet in the area.	Recreation - active Drink fountain Public toilet, Fencing	24/25
				Local Playground	Play	24/25
					Irrigation	24/25
Crystal St Reserve (adjoining Alpine)	SEACOMBE HEIGHTS	Local	Recreation - non active	See Alpine development		
Dana Court (adjoining Alpine)	SEACOMBE HEIGHTS	Local	Natural Landscaping area			
Fairford House Reserve	BEDFORD PARK	Local	Cultural / heritage	See Warriparinga Wetlands		
George Street Reserve	MARION	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Opportunity to add sport infrastructure, including netball court. Multi use court - requires community consultation.	Sport - courts Recreation - active (shade)	20/21
				Neighbourhood Playground	Play	20/21
					Irrigation	20/21
				Car Park		22/23
Grace Road Land	DARLINGTON	Local	Recreation - active	Ensure connections to Alpine Reserve and Seacombe Road	Recreation - non active	27/28
Hawkesbury Avenue Reserve	STURT	Local	Recreation - non active	Drink fountain	Recreation - active drink fountain	23/24
				Local Playground	Play	23/24
					Irrigation	23/24
Jasmine Ave Reserve (next to marion oval)	MARION	Local	Recreation - non active	Pathway to oval - mulching around trees.	Natural Landscaping area	25/26
Maesbury Circuit Reserve	STURT	Local	Recreation - non active	Irrigation and re - grassing	Irrigation and re- grassing	25/26
Maldon Avenue Reserve	MITCHELL PARK	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Public toilet election commitment	Election committment of \$120,000	22/23
Marion Oval	MARION	Regional	Recreation - active	Neighbourhood Playground	Play	26/27
Mitchell Park Oval / Reserve	MITCHELL PARK	Regional	Sport	Upgrade tennis court (western side) to multi purpose court and add lighting. (Requires new power board)	Sport	21/22
					Irrigation - Oval	22/23
					Irrigation - Reserve	22/23

 Complete

WARRIPARINGA WARD

OPEN SPACE PROGRAM



## Warriparinga - Open Space Works

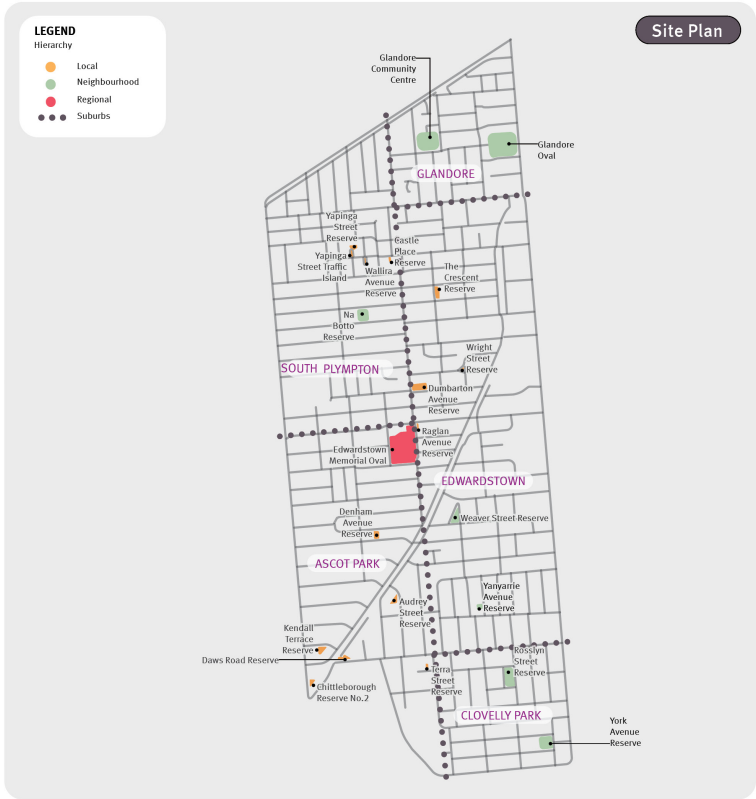
Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary Classification	Recommended works and projects	Upgrade Service Level	Year
Mostyn Road Reserve (Balconies)	DARLINGTON	Local	Recreation - non active	Consider this reserve when upgrading Alpine Road Reserve	Recreation - non active	19/20
Myer Road Reserve (Travers)	STURT	Local	Linear / Linkage	Replant as front lot is sold and then upgrade reserve with resident feedback	replant 20/21	20/21
				Fencing	Upgrade reserve with resident feedback 25/26 Fencing	25/26
					Irrigation	25/26
Nathan Court Reserve	SEACOMBE HEIGHTS	Local	Recreation - non active	Consider this reserve when upgrading Alpine Road Reserve		
Nicholas Road Reserve	MARION	Local	Nature conservation	Apply natural landscaping, seating, nature play. Consider approaching church to develop basketball at their property.	Natural Landscaping area	27/28
Oakleigh Road Reserve	MARION	Local	Recreation - non active	Nature play elements. Possible pathway along fence line to bus stop (look at goat trail) + seat	Linear / Linkage	21/22
Penrith Court Reserve	MITCHELL PARK	Local	Recreation - active		Irrigation	25/26
Peterson Avenue Reserve	MITCHELL PARK	Local	Play	Drink fountain	Recreation - active (Drink fountain)	21/22
					Local Playground	21/22
					Irrigation	21/22
Quick Road Reserve	MITCHELL PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	New furniture and seating. Drink fountain and dog bowl.	Recreation - active	24/25
Quick Road Reserve B	MITCHELL PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	Leave as is until Mitchell Park Oval is upgraded to understand what is required.		24/25
Rosefield Lane Reserve	STURT	Local	Recreation - non active	Upgrade path and new plantings	Natural Landscaping area / upgrade path	23/24
Sampson Road Reserve	MITCHELL PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	Formalise pathways to school entrance, seating, planting to screen fences. Fencing	Linear / Linkage	24/25
Tarnham Road Reserve	SEACOMBE HEIGHTS	Local	Sport	Project to be carried out by Sport and Recreation team		
Tarturninthi	MITCHELL PARK	Neighbourhood	Wetland / Watercourse / Stormwater	Pathways within reserve to be upgraded.	Recreation - active	23/24
					Irrigation	23/24
Tjirbruki Gateway	BEDFORD PARK	Local	Cultural / heritage	See Warriparinga Wetlands		
Trowbridge Ave Reserve	MITCHELL PARK	Neighbourhood	Play	Upgrade basketball and add netball ring. Fencing	Recreation - active	23/24
				Local Playground	Play	23/24
					Irrigation	23/24
Vista Street Reserve	SEACOMBE HEIGHTS	Local	Recreation - non active	Pathway, art, seating	Recreation - non active	22/23
Warriparinga Wetlands	BEDFORD PARK	Neighbourhood	Wetland / Watercourse / Stormwater	LKCC site - Extend BBQ slab so when cooking can look out onto oval, art work on slab	Recreation - active	24/25
Warriparinga Wetlands	BEDFORD PARK	Regional	Wetland / Watercourse / Stormwater	Add picnic table and seating Path from LKCC to BBQ and through garden Install seat in Fairford House garden Add a picnic table in courtyard and near dam Remediate septic tank Add logs around campfire Shade over BBQ Nature play on oval outside LKCC (mens group can burn animals into logs) New logs and sand for palti circle / stone hollow upgrade Drink fountain		

 Complete

**WARRIPARINGA WARD**  
 OPEN SPACE PROGRAM

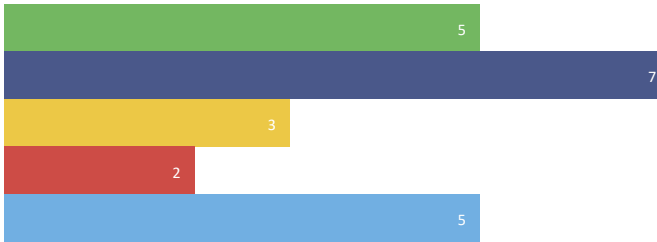

Warriparinga - Continue to maintain

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary Classification
Brabham Straight	Marion	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Brenda Street Reserve	Mitchell Park	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Byron Avenue Reserve	Clovelly Park	Local	Nature conservation
Kensington Street Reserve	Clovelly Park	Local	Recreation - non - active
Market St Square	Marion	Local	Cultural / heritage
Market St Square	Marion	Local	Cultural / heritage
Market St Square	Marion	Local	Cultural / heritage
Market St Square	Marion	Local	Cultural / heritage
Penrith Court Reserve	Mitchell Park	Local	Recreation - active
Sargent Reserve (alongside Southern Expressway)	Darlington	Local	Linear / Linkage
Sturt River Linear Park		Local	Linear / Linkage
Sturt River Linear Park		Local	Linear / Linkage
Sturt River Linear Park		Local	Linear / Linkage
Sturt River Linear Park		Local	Linear / Linkage
Thorne Cresnet Reserve	Mitchell Park	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Tilley Court Reserve	Marion	Local	Play
Tonsley Hall Reserve	Mitchell Park	Local	Recreation - non active



- Natural Landscaping area
- Play
- Recreation Active
- Recreation non-active
- Sport

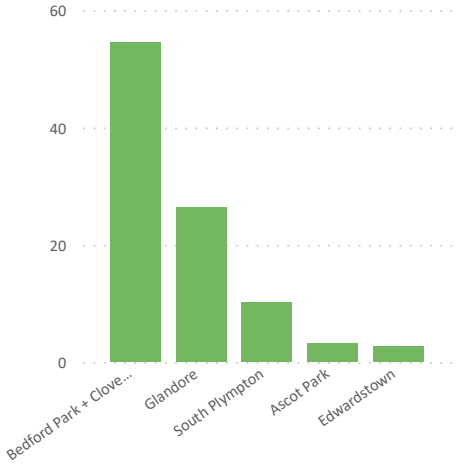
Open Space Classifications



Open Space Spend since 2014

Open Space	Activity	Year	\$
Edwardstown Memorial Oval	Playground and Open Space Upgrade	2015	\$473,000
Jervois Street Reserve	Playground / Shade and Shelter	2018	\$1,926,672
Rosslyn Street Reserve	Shade Sail / Tree Planting	2018	\$28,000
Sixth Avenue Reserve	Playground Upgrade and Shade Sail	2018	\$205,695
First Avenue Reserve	Playground Upgrade	2019	\$95,250
Glandore Oval	Court resurfacing / fencing / equipment	2019	\$130,000
The Crescent	Playground and Open Space Upgrade	2020	\$125,250
York Avenue Reserve	Court resurfacing / lighting/ drink fountain	2020	\$106,500
Glandore Commuity Centre	Playground and Open Space Upgrade	2021	\$526,723
Yanyarrie Avenue Reserve	Playground and Open Space Upgrade	2021	\$359,900
Yapinga Street Reserve	New equipment	2022	\$20,000

Sqm of Open Space Per Person

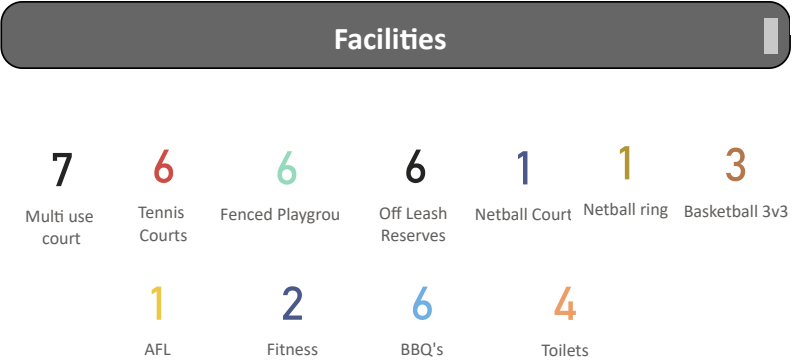
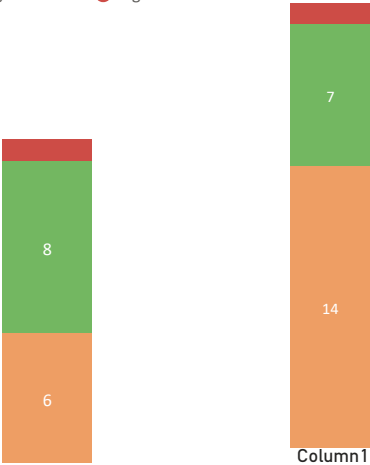


Open Space

- Local
- Neighbourhood
- Regional

Playgrounds

- Local
- Neighbourhood
- Regional



WOODLANDS WARD

Woodlands - Open Space Works

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary Classification	Recommended Works and Projects	Upgrade Service Level	Year
Daws Road Reserve	ASCOT PARK	Local	Natural Landscaping area	Apply natural landscaping	Natural Landscaping area	25/26
Dumbarton Ave Reserve		Local	Play		Irrigation	25/26
Edwardstown Memorial Oval	SOUTH PLYMPTON	Regional	Sport	Public toilet	Sport	22/23
Glandore Community Centre	GLANDORE	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Develop recreation sport infrastructure on site - basketball upgrade, volleyball (beach?). Work with the site history to upgrade landscaping with cottage planting etc. Explore option of party pavillion for childrens parties. FUNDED THROUGH GRANT	Recreation - active (Shade)	20/21
				Neighbourhood Playground	Play	20/21
				Extensive Irrigation upgrade required	Recreation - active (irri-gation)	20/21
Rosslyn Street Reserve	CLOVELLY PARK	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Add recreational sport goals, drinking fountain. Apply natual landscaping and further tree planting to NE corner near playground.	Sport Recreation - active (drink fountain) Natural Landscaping	22/23
Terra Street Reserve	MITCHELL PARK	Local	Recreation - non active	Provide opportunity for recreation - non active, sustainability garden. Further review required	Recreation - non active	22/23
The Crescent Reserve	EDWARDSTOWN	Local	Play	Add recreational sport goals and natural landscaping.	Sport	19/20
Weaver Street Reserve	EDWARDSTOWN	Neighbourhood	Sport	Remove courts and club house. Upgrade 1 or 2 courts for multi use. Fencing	Sport Recreation - active (Shade) Fencing	22/23
				Neighbourhood Playground	Play	22/23
					Irrigation	22/23
Yanyarrie Avenue Reserve	EDWARDSTOWN	Neighbourhood	Recreation - active	Demolish tennis court and upgrade open space.	Recreation - active (Shade)	20/21
				Neighbourhood Playground	Play	20/21
					Irrigation	20/21
Yapinga Street Reserve	SOUTH PLYMPTON	Local	Play	Add a piece of play equipment suitable for younger children in conjunction with residents and kindy.	Recreation - active	21/22
York Avenue Reserve	CLOVELLY PARK	Neighbourhood	Sport	Drink fountain	Recreation - active	21/22

 Complete

WOODLANDS WARD  
OPEN SPACE PROGRAM




Woodlands - Continue to maintain

Reserve Name	Suburb	Hierarchy	Primary Classification
Audrey Street Reserve	ASCOT PARK	Local	Play
Castle Place Reserve	SOUTH PLYMPTON	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Edwardstown Memorial Oval	SOUTH PLYMPTON	Regional	Sport
First Ave Reserve	ASCOT PARK	Local	Play
Glandore Oval	EDWARDSTOWN	Neighbourhood	Sport
Jervois Street Reserve	SOUTH PLYMPTON	Neighbourhood	Play
Marion Road Triangle NE of Railway Bridge	ASCOT PARK	Local	Recreation - non active
Joan Herraman Reserve	ASCOT PARK	Local	Play
Raglan Avenue Reserve	EDWARDSTOWN	Local	Sport
Wallira Avenue Reserve	SOUTH PLYMPTON	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Wright Street Reserve	EDWARDSTOWN	Local	Natural Landscaping area
Yapinga Street Traffic Island	SOUTH PLYMPTON	Local	Natural Landscaping area

WOODLANDS WARD

OPEN SPACE PROGRAM



APPENDIX A	
TOILET PROVISION	
<u>Toilet Location</u>	
The provision of toilets within our open spaces is primarily based on the service levels within the Open Space and playground Frameworks. Prioritisation regarding the placement of toilets is given to the following open spaces within the service level hierarchy:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• State level open space</li><li>• Regional Playground sites</li><li>• Regional Open Space</li></ul>	
The placement of toilets at open spaces which have not been classified within the above service levels can be considered on a case-by-case basis have regard to the following:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The minimum service level is a Neighbourhood level open space or playground</li><li>• The reserves includes facilities with longer stay amenities such as sports courts, barbecues or a medium to large playground</li><li>• It is reasonable to expect that people would be using the park for extended periods and therefore a public facility extends the use and enjoyment of the space.</li><li>• A number of requests have been received and an assessment has shown that the site has high usage rates.</li></ul>	
<u>Opening Hours</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Council's toilet facilities should be made available during the times when the activity that occurs at the site can happen safely and there is reasonable surveillance over the land.</li><li>• At the very minimum, Council's public toilets should be open from 6am to 8pm, unless specific circumstances warrant otherwise.</li></ul>	
<u>Signage</u>	
Signage should be provided to each facility. At a minimum, signage associated with public toilets should include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On-site signs - Located on or around the facility itself and should be clear and legible and indicate the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ male/female/unisex facilities</li><li>○ Opening hours</li><li>○ Disability access (if applicable)</li><li>○ Baby change facility (if applicable)</li><li>○ Contact details to report vandalism or maintenance issues</li></ul></li><li>• On-line information – Council's website should provide a page dedicated to facilities in public open spaces and include the following information for each toilet:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ The location</li><li>○ Opening hours</li><li>○ Facilities offered</li><li>○ Level of accessibility</li><li>○ Link to the National Public Toilet Map (<a href="http://www.toiletmap.gov.au">www.toiletmap.gov.au</a>)</li></ul></li></ul>	
In some cases, where toilets have direct access from a major public road, directional signage may be appropriate. A 'public toilet' sign could be attached to the street sign which points to the direction that the toilet is located.	

APPENDIX B	
DOG FRIENDLY AREAS	
The management of dogs in open space will be guided by Council's Dog exercise off leash and on leash areas. These areas will be reviewed by the Community Safety team, in conjunction with Open Space and Recreation Planning.	
Consideration should be given to making fenced playgrounds dog free areas. Community expectations within these areas is that children can play without interference with dogs. It is still expected that accredited assistance dogs as per section 21 of the Dog and Cat management Act 1995 will still be allowed access.	
Formal Dog parks will be provided strategically across the city of Marion to provide formal dog off leash exercise areas. These formal dog parks will have the following attributes <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Perimeter fencing</li><li>• Air lock gates</li><li>• Drink fountains with dog bowls</li><li>• Seating</li></ul>	
Construction of dog parks will follow the guidelines set out in "Unleashed: a guide to successful dog parks".	
In addition to dog parks, Council will provide dog friendly open spaces within open space designated as off leash areas. These areas may have the following infrastructure to promote dog walking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Drink fountain with dog bowl</li><li>• Seating</li><li>• Trails</li><li>• Clear signage</li></ul>	
Consideration should also be given to providing dog free areas.	

APPENDIX C

WALKING AND CYCLING GUIDELINES

City of Marion  
2018 – 2022

This document details options for improving the walking and cycling network in the City of Marion

Walking and cycling encourages healthy and active lifestyles, reduces traffic congestion and supports environmental sustainability.

The guidelines provide actions and priorities for delivering an improved walking and cycling environment. The guidelines can be found [here](#).

The Open Space Plan will

- Prioritise development of proposed regional and local networks
- Implement cycling and walking trails where corresponding open space is being developed

Trails will be developed to complement their hierarchy (either regional or local) and the environment in which they are planned.

Walking and cycling trails will be developed within the guidelines.



# REMNANT NATIVE VEGETATION PLAN

2018 to 2023



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## Purpose of the Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

The City of Marion has undertaken extensive community consultation in forming the *Community Vision - towards 2040*.

The community vision has six themes, one of which is valuing nature. Council has a vision to create a city that reflects a deep value of the natural world. The City of Marion Business Plan 2016 to 2019 contributes to this vision through the delivery of a plan and program for the protection of remnant native vegetation in Council reserves. This *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan* outlines the City of Marion's priorities and actions for managing remnant native vegetation as we move towards 2040. It focuses on the key principle of protecting and actively managing sites with high value remnant native vegetation. It also considers revegetation that contributes to managing remnant sites, buffers remnant vegetation and that can create linkages across the landscape for native vegetation and native fauna.

The *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan* outlines why biodiversity and remnant native vegetation are important and details our intent to protect remnant vegetation and biodiversity. It identifies where remnant native vegetation occurs in the City of Marion and the areas on our reserves that are of the highest priority. The *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan* discusses the key values and threats to remnant vegetation in the City of Marion. It also outlines the principles that will underpin the management of remnant native vegetation and the strategies that will be implemented to protect and manage remnant vegetation.





## What is Biodiversity?

Biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms. The diversity is found from the largest ecosystems which vary across the landscape, to species of plants and animals, to the genetic diversity that exist within individuals and populations. By working together, the three levels of diversity allow the complex interactions of life on earth.

Biodiversity in the City of Marion consists of our street trees, parks, reserves, roadsides and backyards but most commonly biodiversity refers to our areas that remain as local indigenous vegetation.

Biodiversity provides many functions such as clean air, the recycling of nutrients, water filtration, minimising soil erosion and

providing opportunities for recreation and education. Our iconic Coastal Walking Trail through our remnant coastal vegetation is one of the most valued assets within the City of Marion.

### What is Remnant Native Vegetation?

Remnant native vegetation comprises native plants that are indigenous to the City of Marion, including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses. Remnant native vegetation is the biodiversity that includes areas of native. The areas of highest biodiversity value are remnants, usually pre-European vegetation that has been relatively undisturbed by human activity and land clearing and is able to maintain functional ecological process.



Coastal heathland at the Hallett Headland Reserve. Photo: J. Smith

## Landscape of the City of Marion

### Pre-European Vegetation of the City of Marion

Before the arrival of European settlers in 1836, the landscape of the City of Marion reflected the natural features found on the plains and foothills, with diversity of landforms and soil types supporting a diverse mosaic of vegetation types from coastal heathlands on geologically ancient coastal clifftops and beaches, grassy woodlands to Open Forest along watercourses.

Some of these particularly the grassy woodlands have been preferentially cleared and very little remains. Across the city less than 1% of the pre-European vegetation remains.

### Kaurna People Managed the Landscape

The Kaurna people are the traditional custodians of the Adelaide Plains. The Tjilbruke Dreaming track starts in the City of Marion at Warriparinga ("windy place by the river"). Tjilbruke is an important creation ancestor of the Kaurna people. The Tjilbruke springs along the coastline are marked by the tears of Tjilbruke which formed the springs. The story of Tjilbruke tells that at sunset every night of his journey Tjilbruke would cry over his nephew's body and his tears became a spring. The City of Marion has one known Tjilbruke spring at Weerab Reserve in Hallett Cove.



*Calostemma purpureum* (Garland Lily) with masses of autumn wildflowers at Clifftop Crescent Reserve, Hallett Cove. Photo: J. Smith

### Our Remaining Native Vegetation

The City of Marion has been largely cleared for agricultural and then urban development. Despite this there are still some important remnant areas. The single largest patch of remnant vegetation is at the Hallett Headland (13ha) which contains over 100 native plant species and over 30 species considered to be of conservation significance in the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Along the coast there are other remnant coastal heathlands and cliff face vegetation, with some better examples at Marine Parade Marino, Kurnabinna Gully and Clifftop Crescent at Hallett Cove. The coastal clifftop environment is the most significant and highest quality area of remnant native vegetation and should be the major focus of our efforts to protect remnant vegetation.

The other significant remnants occur largely in the Hallett Cove area and two of these are remnants at Glade Crescent Reserve and Manunda Way Reserve. Glade Crescent Reserve is a large remnant patch along the Waterfall Creek, a watercourse which runs into Hallett Cove Conservation Park. This large 10 hectare site has over 40 native plant species and is a critical linkage for flora and fauna from the coast to the hills.

On the Hills Face Zone there are a few small important remnants close to the O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park. Morphett Road Reserve is a large patch adjacent the recreation park, that contains populations of Wallaby Grasses

(*Rytidosperma* sp.), Vanilla Lily (*Arthropodium strictum*), Cut Leaf Goodenia (*Goodenia pinnatifida*), Curved Riceflower (*Pimelea curviflora*) and Garland Lily (*Calostemma purpureum*). Roy Lander Reserve has a small section of derived native grassland, but with some extensive populations of native plants such as White-flowered Goodenia (*Goodenia albiflora*), Pale Fan Flower (*Scaevola albida*) and Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy (*Vittadinia blackii*).

The Lower Field River is an important remnant area with one of the few River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) creeklines and steep slopes with remnant derived grasslands. Significant species found here include Tufted Bluebell (*Wahlenbergia luteola*), Blanket Fern (*Pleurosorus rutifolius*), Tall Scurf-pea (*Cullen australasicum*) and Chocolate Lily (*Arthropodium fimbriatum*).

On the plains there are very few remnant areas, with native vegetation limited to small populations of native grasses or small stands of remnant overstorey with highly modified understorey. The Sturt River in Warriparinga is one significant area of River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) forest, its connection to the nearby Sturt Gorge means it contains some important areas for flora and fauna.

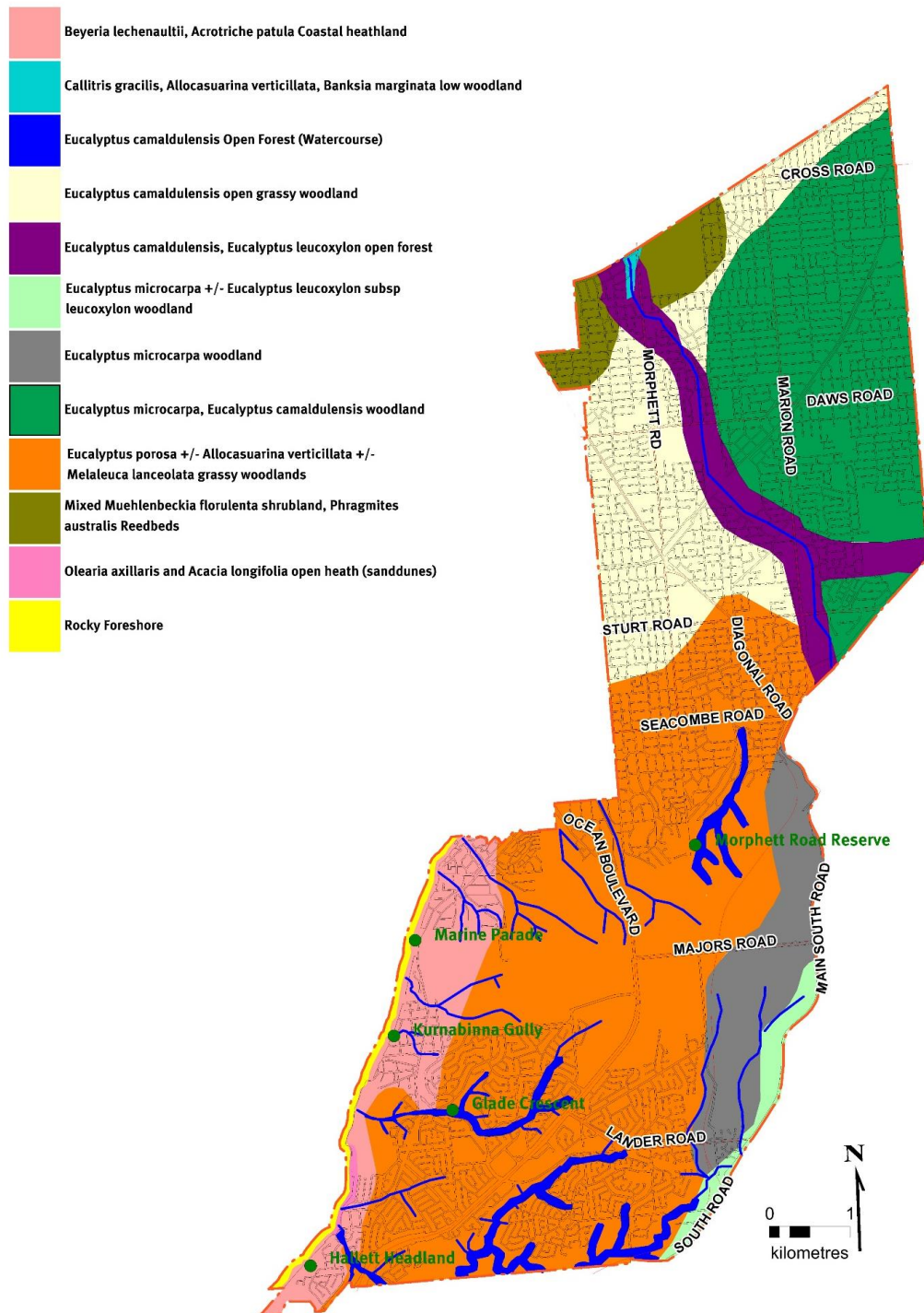
The vegetation associations found in the City of Marion are shown on the map on the following page.



A remnant River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) ephemeral creekline in Morphett Road Reserve. Photo: J. Smith



## Pre-European Vegetation Types of the City of Marion





## The Hallett Headland



The Hallett Headland is the most important parcels of remnant native vegetation owned and managed by the City of Marion. It is a remnant of the coastal heathland that once occurred right along the Marion clifftops. It is important for a number of reasons. The area is significant in size and largely unmodified. It has over 100 native plant species and over 30 of these are considered to be of conservation significance in the Mount Lofty Ranges. The heathland is composed of Turpentine Bush (*Beyeria lechenaultii*) and Prickly Ground Berry (*Acrotriche patula*) and shows strong endemism to South Australia. The City of Marion contains some outstanding remnant clifftop heathlands and residents are lucky enough to have a magnificent coastal walking trail through which they can enjoy this area. The coastal heathland at the Hallett Headland is home to a myriad of flora and fauna, if you are walking through keep your eyes out for the Singing Honey eaters, Nakeen Kestrel, Sleep Lizards or even a Brown Snake.



Top to bottom: *Comesperma volubile* (Love Creeper), *Ptilotus spathulatus* (Pussy tails), *Acacia acinacea* (Gold Dust Wattle), *Drosera whittakerii* (Whitakers Sundew).

Bottom Right: Coastal Heathland at the Hallett Headland. Photos: J. Smith

## Values of our Remnant Vegetation

Remnant vegetation has a number of values including; conservation values where there are important vegetation types, plants of national significance, international migratory bird species or other values as determined by research priorities. There are also the inherent benefits that can easily be taken for granted like clean air, recreation and general feeling of wellbeing.

Landscapes that contain remnant vegetation have developed a character that has diversified and stabilized over thousands of years. The plant and animal species in these habitats have a rare and unique identity and are icons of the area.

The opportunity for people to have real and meaningful connections with nature and in particular 'wild' areas has well documented benefits for improved physical and mental health. The complexity and visual character, the opportunity to see unexpected things and even the chemical compounds, fragrances and volatile oils in the atmosphere can have positive impacts on health and wellbeing.

Areas of diverse native vegetation also offer technical services for surrounding activities such as reduced stormwater runoff and erosion, improved water quality, reduced pest species, reduced plant and animal disease and improved pollination.

### **Vegetation of Significance – Grassy Woodlands and Grassy Habitats**

Before European settlement, expanses of grassy woodlands and grassy habitats were found over much of the Mount Lofty Ranges, except for the highest spine of the ranges. Eucalyptus forests occur in the high rainfall

and poor soil areas of the Mt Lofty Ranges, while grassy habitats and grassy woodlands grow on the flat ground, gentle slopes and foothills. Grassy woodlands in South Australia have been preferentially cleared because they tend to occur on soils well suited to agriculture. Much of the pre-European vegetation in the City of Marion was composed of grassy habitats.

### **Grassy Habitats have Conservation Value**

The conservation values of remnant grasslands and grassy woodlands are increasingly being recognised.

Grassy habitats are important because they:

- are the local natural heritage
- help with the long term survival of woodland birds
- provide habitat for wildflowers and native animals
- are a biological resource for revegetation projects
- help reduce soil erosion, manage water use and salinity.

Many plant and animal species, some endangered, depend almost exclusively on these remnants for habitat.



*Sida petrophila* (Rock Sida) Photo: J Smith

### Greybox Grassy Woodlands

Greybox (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) is an especially significant vegetation community that can be found growing from Burnside to Sellicks Beach on the foothills and plains. Nationally there is less than 5% of Greybox woodlands remaining and the Australian Government listed Greybox Grassy woodlands as a nationally threatened ecological community under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999. Within the Greybox woodlands are plant, bird, reptile and insect species that rely on the Greybox community for their ongoing survival, including declining woodland bird species such as the Black-chinned Honey eater and Crested shrike-tit. Both bird species have been seen in the suburbs of O'Halloran Hill and Trott Park. The Greybox in Marion is not in perfect condition, but has a vital significance to national and global conservation efforts. In particular opportunities for large scale restoration of this woodland in areas such as Glenthorne Farm, the Field River Valley and Nari Reserve are critically important to ensuring the long term survival of Greybox. Restoring areas of Greybox and improving the values of even small remnant areas is very important.



The Crested Shrike-tit (*Falcunculus frontatus*), a declining woodland bird sometimes seen in Trott and Sheidow Park (Photo: Les Peters)



Scented Mat-rush (*Lomandra effusa*) Photo: J Smith

### Vegetation of Significance – Coastal Heathlands

The Turpentine Bush (*Beyeria lechenaultii*) and Prickly Ground Berry (*Acrotriche patula*) shrublands located predominantly on cliff escarpment adjacent the coast, shows strong endemism and rarity for South Australia. These two shrubs are located in a diverse plant community with herbs, other shrubs, grasses and sedges and a moderately high number of species. They are special because they are strongly endemic but also they represent flora normally associated with dry arid areas such as the Flinders Ranges. In winter these areas come alive with shows of wildflowers; the short nature of the shrubs in the salt sea spray creates long vistas out across the cliffs, making them very special places in the City of Marion. The coastal heathlands at Marino in particular were extensive, aerial imagery from 1949 shows that virtually no trees existed in Marino, largely just coastal heathland plants. By 2016 the aerial imagery shows that virtually all of the heathland areas have been destroyed.





The above aerial photograph shows Marino in 1946, the location of Marino Conservation Park is outlined in green and the Marino Rocks station in blue. Note there are virtually no trees, the vegetation is composed of the original coastal heathland.



The above aerial photograph shows Marino in 2017, note the significant increase in tree cover and the removal of almost all of the coastal heathland for housing development. The fragmentation and removal of vegetation is a key threatening process in the localized extinction of species.

## Grassy Woodlands and Grassy Habitats

A native grassy habitat has native grasses as a major part of the understorey. These are naturally open looking areas with scattered native trees; sometimes with very few trees at all. The understorey consists of a wide variety of native grasses, which usually grow in clumps, bunches or tussocks. The spaces in between the grasses are where spring wildflowers come up from bulbs, tubers and seeds. Medium-sized and tall shrubs are often absent, at low densities, or in small scattered groves. Instead of wattles, tea-trees, banksias, grevilleas, heaths, and other shrubs found in mallee and stringybark forests, grasses and wildflowers such as a variety of lilies, native peas and daisies dominate grassy habitats.

Grassy habitats are essential habitats for wildlife. The openness of grassy woodlands provide places for native birds that specialise in watching the ground for insects from low tree branches and those which specialise in eating grass seeds. The spaces between grass tussocks are where insects and reptiles move around to feed and breed.



A remnant Iron Grass (*Lomandra effusa*) grassland patch at Trumara Rd adjacent the Marino Conservation Park, with shows of wildflowers between tussocks. Photo: J. Smith



### Remnant Native Plants of Significance

#### Endangered Species

No plant species of national significance are known to occur on land owned or managed by the City of Marion. However, there are historic records of the nationally vulnerable Winter Spider-orchid (*Arachnorchis brumalis*) from the Marino Conservation Park. Winter Spider-orchid is endemic to South Australia. Populations grow near Adelaide, on Eyre Peninsula and on Yorke Peninsula. The current distribution of the species is relatively uncertain but there are records from the Marino Conservation Park in 1998. Assisting the Friends of Marino Conservation Park to manage this species should be a high priority and looking for opportunities to re-establish populations into City of Marion owned coastal heathlands should be explored.

A full list of all species recorded on priority sites with the City of Marion land with conservation Status at National, State and Regional (Mount Lofty Ranges) levels is included in Appendices 1 and 2.



*Swainsona behriana* (Behr's Swainson Pea).  
Photo: J. Smith

#### Extinct Species

It is likely that many species of plants have become extinct within the City of Marion. One such species is Behr's Swainson Pea (*Swainsona behriana*), last recorded in 1967 growing on limestone outcrops at Marino Rocks Railway Station. It is likely this species is now extinct in the region.

### *Maireana rohlarchii* (Rohrlarch's Bluebush)



Rohrlarch's Bluebush is a species considered to be rare in South Australia. It is a listed species under the National Parks and Wildlife Act schedules and on current trends it is considered it could be extinct in the wild within 100 years. There are a number of locations where this plant species occurs along the City of Marion coastline, it is threatened by weeds, maintenance of the coastal trail and lack of regeneration. Species that are rare in the City of Marion should be propagated and managed for ongoing survival.

### ***Ptilotus nobilis* (Regal Fox Tails)**

The Regal Fox Tail is one of the most impressive and beautiful plants found in remnant vegetation in the City of Marion. It is found in the Hallett Headland, at Marine Parade Reserve, Glade Crescent Reserve, Lucretia Way Reserve and sporadically elsewhere along the coast. It is a striking plant and is normally found in dry arid areas. It has always been thought that this plant, which is considered rare in the Mount Lofty Ranges, was the variety *Ptilotus nobilis* variety *angustifolius*. However recent reviews of this taxa suggest that the form of this plant along the coast is not just a different variety, but that it is a separate species and is likely to be renamed. This new species of very limited distribution around the coastal heathlands on southern Adelaide cliffs and another disjointed population in the southern Flinders Ranges as far north as Orroroo, is likely to be highly endangered.

This shows that we can never stop learning, what we assumed to be a common plant could in fact turn out to be very rare and one of our highest conservation priorities. Time will tell. Regardless it is a fantastic plant and an icon for our coastal remnant vegetation.



Regal Fox Tail (*Ptilotus nobilis* var. *angustifolius*) at the Hallett Headland Reserve. Photo: J. Smith

### City of Marion Priority Remnant Vegetation Sites

The City of Marion is responsible for managing over 80 ha of remnant native vegetation. The largest of these is the Hallett Headland at 13 ha. Some sites are very small or contain low species diversity. To assist with determining the remnant vegetation of the highest priority, potential sites were surveyed to determine: the vegetation type, species present, weeds present and any other threats. The data was then used to rank each site using;

- The rarity of the vegetation type
- The diversity of indigenous plant species
- The presence of conservation significant species
- Size and shape of the remnant
- The presence and degree of threats.

This data was not intended to be comprehensive, but it does represent the most up to date knowledge we have. Twenty nine priority remnant vegetation sites have been identified for future management across the City of Marion, sites that did not get included in the priority sites are considered as opportunity sites and may be managed for remnant protection or restoration in the future.



*Caesia calliantha* (Blue Grass-lily). Photo: J. Smith

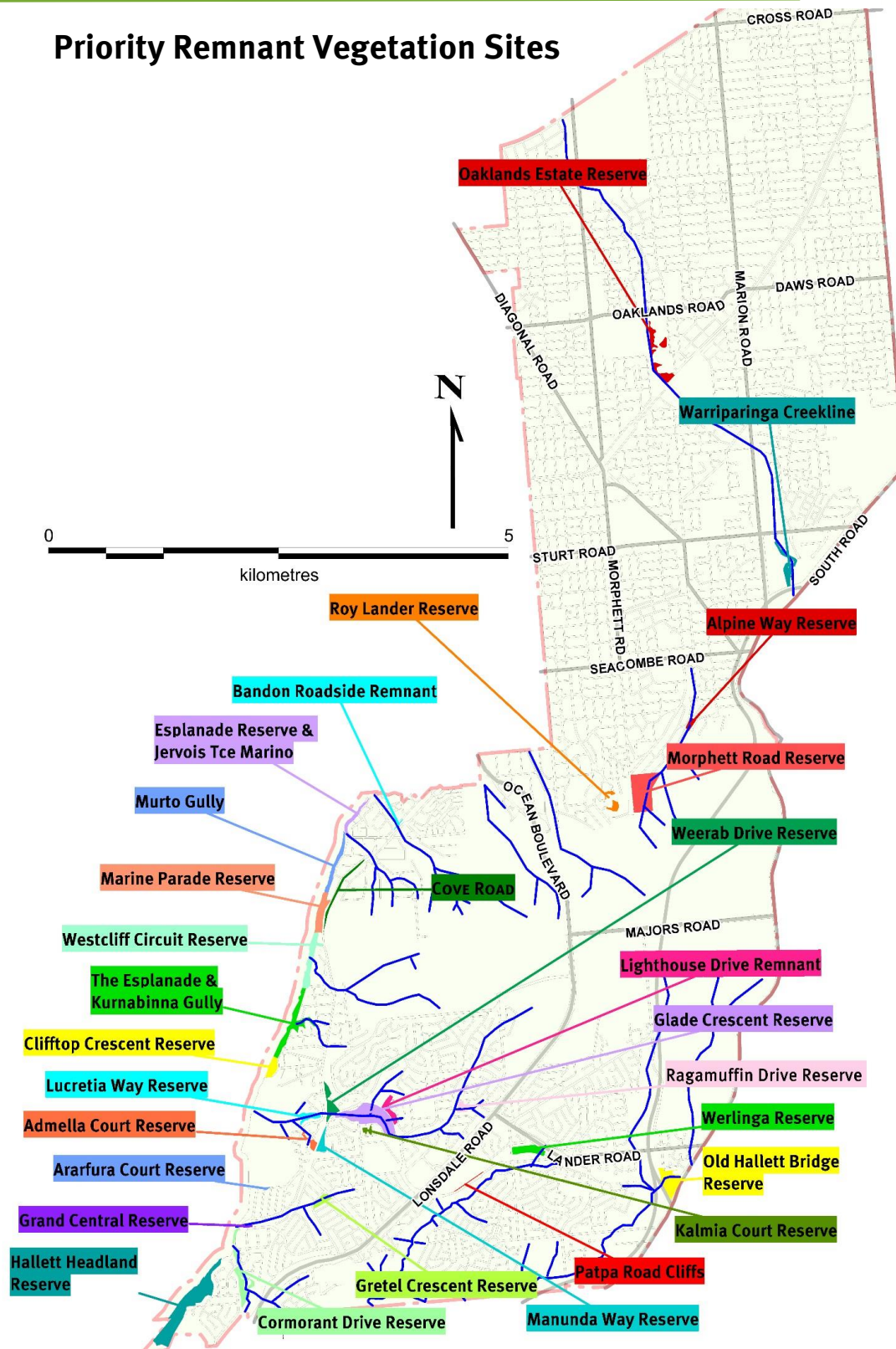
### Our Priority Remnant Vegetation Sites

1. Hallett Headland Reserve (13.23 ha)
2. Marine Parade Reserve (3.3 ha)
3. Esplanade Reserve and Jervois Terrace Marino (1.4 ha)
4. Westcliff Circuit Reserve (3.7 ha)
5. Murto Gully (2.3 ha)
6. Cormorant Drive Reserve (4.4 ha)
7. The Esplanade & Kurnabinna Gully (5.2 ha)
8. Clifftop Crescent Reserve (1.6 ha)
9. Glade Crescent Reserve (10 ha)
10. Lucretia Way Reserve (1.4 ha)
11. Manunda Way Reserve (1.3 ha)
12. Morphett Road Reserve (9.5 ha)
13. Grand Central Avenue Reserve (0.3 ha)
14. Lighthouse Drive Remnant (1.7 ha)
15. Old Hallett Bridge Reserve (4.3 ha)
16. Alpine Way Reserve (0.7 ha)
17. Warriparinga Creekline (2.5 ha)
18. Oaklands Estate Reserve (3.7 ha)
19. Roy Lander Reserve (1.3 ha)
20. Weerab Drive Reserve (2.4 ha)
21. Admella Drive Reserve (0.6 ha)
22. Ararfura Court Reserve (0.2 ha)
23. Werlinga Reserve (2.6 ha)
24. Gretel Crescent Reserve (1.3 ha)
25. Ragamuffin Drive Reserve (1.1 ha)
26. Bandon Terrace Roadside (0.15 ha)
27. Cove Road Marino (1.6 ha)
28. Kalmia Court Reserve (0.5 ha)
29. Patpa Drive Cliffs (0.2 ha)

82 Hectares of Remnant Native Vegetation



## Priority Remnant Vegetation Sites



## City of Marion Opportunities for Revegetation and Landscape Linkages

To manage remnant native vegetation in the long term it is important that the focus is not always just on managing priority remnant pieces but also looks at opportunities for revegetation and the creation of vegetation corridors across the landscape. This also allows the inclusion of managing sites where:

- The vegetation may not be of sufficient quality to warrant being a priority vegetation site.
- Where community members are actively engaged in management or there is cultural significance.
- Where there are multiple park uses such as irrigated spaces, playspaces and opportunities to have diverse plantings of local species that contribute to landscape, amenity and biodiversity.
- Where there is an opportunity to create connectivity between neighbouring Local Government Areas and to State owned conservation assets.

This list is not exhaustive and does not represent all areas of opportunity or even areas that will be revegetated. The mapping on the following page is indicative and most sites would require some design prior to implementation. The opportunity sites are supported by the *Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guidelines* and this will inform the progress of a number of these sites. The guidelines will present an opportunity to further increase revegetation and restoration in reserves.

## Our Opportunity Sites

### Sites currently managed with Friends Groups

1. Kenton Reserve
2. Nari Drive Reserve

### Sites currently managed by City of Marion

3. Linear Park Reserve Hallett Cove
4. Reserve Street Reserve
5. Byron Gums Reserve
6. Trott Park Creek Greybox woodlands
7. Newland Avenue Community Garden
8. Alpine Reserve Creekline
9. Quailo Slopes
10. Sturt River Linear Trail (not mapped)

### Future Sites

11. Oliphant Avenue Reserve
12. Gully Road Reserve
13. Capella Reserve
14. Fryer Avenue Reserve
15. Everest Reserve and Roadside
16. Denham Reserve and Roadside
17. Heron Way Reserve
18. NaBotto Reserve
19. Appleby Reserve
20. Pavana Reserve
21. Columbia Crescent Reserve
22. Bombay Reserve
23. Erin Court Reserve



*Thysanotus patersonii* (Twining Fringe-lily).  
Photo: J. Smith



## Opportunity Vegetation Sites



### ***Scaevola linearis* subsp *confertifolia* (Bundled Fanflower)**

*Scaevola linearis* subsp *confertifolia* (Bundled Fanflower) is a plant with a flower shaped like a fan, it is found in the Goodeniaceae family of plants which are named after Sir Samuel Goodenough the Bishop of Carlisle (1808 to 1827) who was an avid amateur botanist. The Bundled Fanflower is an endangered plant in the Mount Lofty Ranges, a 2014 Regional Species Conservation Assessment project by the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources suggested it may be extinct in the region, however the City of Marion is lucky to have 22 plants in the Hallett Headland. This is a very important find and highlights the value of our Remnant Vegetation in conserving plants that were once thought extinct. City of Marion has been actively protecting this species by undertaking weed control and also is growing more plants in partnership with Trees for Life and Greening Australia for replating in other areas at the headland.



Bundled Fanflower (*Scaevola linearis* subsp *confertifolia*) at the Hallett Headland Reserve.  
Photo: J. Smith

## Threats to our Remnant Vegetation

### Habitat Loss and Fragmentation

Habitat loss is the main threat to remnant native vegetation. Habitat loss can be instant such as clearance for urban development, roads, farms or tracks for recreation. It can also be accumulative over many years such as pollution in watercourse slowly killing aquatic vegetation or changes in fire ecology leading to a lack of recruitment and eventually loss of native vegetation.

Past land clearing has left small isolated remnants and fragmentation of the vegetation. Having fragmented “islands” of remnant vegetation makes it harder for species to move between areas, it increases the chances of extinction due to random events such as fire and disease and small islands have limited resources with populations become smaller and smaller eventually resulting in local extinctions.



Cliff face vegetation at the Hallett Headland. Photo: J. Smith

Small island patches are also subject to edge effects. As the patches get smaller only the centre “core” area remains suitable for remnant vegetation. Due to changes in light, water and weed infiltration the edges become less diverse effectively resulting in further habitat loss and fragmentation.

### Tracks and Trails

Tracks and trails are a contributor to habitat fragmentation in already small remnant patches, they reduce core habitat and provide pathways and edges where weeds enter sites. Tracks need to be sited to minimise fragmentation and damage, maintenance of tracks needs to be undertaken in a manner that does not result in vegetation destruction.

### Weeds and Pest Species

Weeds are a significant threat to the native plants within remnant vegetation, with flow on effects to all the organisms that rely on the plants for food and habitat. Weeds compete for space, light, water, nutrients and can change soil conditions suppressing regeneration of native plants.

In the City of Marion there are a number of key weed species that directly threaten our native vegetation. Gazania, Olive, Boxthorn, Rice Millett, Boneseed, Golden pallenis, Scabious, Sour Sob amongst many others pose a significant and ongoing threat. Managing weeds in remnant vegetation will likely be a lifelong activity as the areas are all small and isolated and thereby prone to ongoing infestation.

The major animal pest species are the introduced invertebrates such as rabbits, hares and foxes. Rabbits and hares are a significant pest as the grazing by rabbits and hares reduces the recruitment and survival of native plants, favouring weeds. The burrowing can cause serious erosion problems and modify entire landscapes.

Common white snail is also a pest that through its grazing can cause significant damage. Usually a pest of crop areas in some areas within the City of Marion it can be found in large numbers. In particular, the snail likes sandy alkaline areas and within the Hallett Headland there are sections of these soil types with common white snail. Small herbaceous plants in low numbers can be easily decimated by the impact of common white snail.

### **Inappropriate Land Use**

Illegal dumping, trail bikes, off track walking and running, uncontrolled dogs and non-removal of dog faeces can impact upon native vegetation. Illegal dumping can smother native plants and subsequent removal also can be costly as well as have potential for further damage to native vegetation. Trail Bike use and off track walking can damage the vegetation, trampling plants and creating edges that weeds can infiltrate. Dogs that are not controlled can chase native wildlife and kill animals, dog faeces can create localized nutrient increases and upset the delicate balance of phosphorus and nitrogen resulting in native plant death, it is also a significant deterrent to people wanting to utilize the area for appropriate recreation.

### **Erosion and Storm water**

#### **Management**

Erosion due to storm water management along the unstable coastal cliffs is significant and is directly resulting in native vegetation loss. As the plants are removed due to the force of water, it erodes the area increasing loss and fragmentation of the remnant vegetation. Storm water also carries numerous weed seeds becoming an infiltration point into the remnant vegetation. It is common to see many of the stormwater points providing a significant source of weed infiltration.

#### **Waterway Degradation**

Pollution and erosion are significant issues for the remaining waterways in the City of Marion. Pollutants such as oil, petrol, heavy metals, sediment, household chemicals and industrial waste can enter streams directly or via stormwater. The pollutants create an aquatic environment inhospitable to fauna and flora, particularly sensitive species like frogs and macrophytic or floating plants that clean water. Development and activities adjacent to waterways should not significantly alter local flows and sediment from development activities should not be allowed to flow into watercourse either directly or via stormwater. Management of sediment from building sites entering via stormwater needs to be closely monitored and managed.



### **Lack of Community Connectedness to Remnant Vegetation**

Building a connection to places or landscapes of value increase people's appreciation and acceptance of care and protection for areas. The community vision expresses a desire to connect deeply with nature and flows through to a desire for protection of remnant areas, it can be difficult to ensure this protection when there are diverse community views and often misunderstanding of the values of green over natural. The remnant vegetation in the City of Marion is not easily appreciated like an irrigated green lawn, forest in the Adelaide Hills or the green rainforest of the eastern states. Some see it as visually unappealing or as a pest of dry blown grasses. This is because the vegetation in Marion has many affinities with dry arid areas like the Flinders Ranges, however the urban pressures minimize the landscape relief, vastness and isolation that enable that connectedness and appreciation when somewhere like the Flinders Ranges. Whilst some community members understand and support protecting remnant vegetation, very few people know



*Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass).  
Photo: J. Smith

what it is, many are threatened by it due to snakes and fire and many fail to understand the benefits it provides.

### **Climate Change**

Whilst the specific effects of climate change on remnant vegetation are unknown, an assessment undertaken by the Resilient South Project in 2014 suggested that natural landscapes in the Southern Adelaide Region will be impacted by climate change. Lower rainfall is expected to stress plant communities increasing the effects of drought and plant death creating opportunities for weeds, disease and catastrophic community decline. Increasing drought is expected to stress remnant plant communities. Increased storm activity is expected to increase coastal erosion and erosion of waterways and cliffs from stormwater. Increased temperatures and urban infill are expected to create urban heat islands that will also increase the impacts of climate change on remnant vegetation.

### **Street Tree Management**

Street trees provide a significant benefit to remnant native vegetation, the major contribution being to allow the movement of fauna and insects across landscapes which provides a means for pollination. Trees also provide arboreal habitat such as hollows for fauna and also bark for insects and provide a visual relief in the urban environment. Trees that do not provide habitat for native birds and animals as well as potentially weedy species are threats to the long term survival of native vegetation. Reductions in tree canopy also contribute to urban heat effects and this can also be a long term danger to the ongoing survival of remnant native vegetation as temperatures increase and evaporation also increase increasing salinity.



**Inappropriate Land Management**

The management of remnant vegetation can conflict with safety, recreational use, drainage and other uses. Tidying up remnant areas is a threatening process, removal of native grasses for snakes or clearing dead branches and sweeping up fallen leaves to make the area look neater are at odds with ecological objectives. Dead wood is important in maintaining a healthy ecosystem, supporting fungi and insects, as well as roosting spots for birds and habitats for lizards.

Leaf litter keeps the soil moist and supports the tiny creatures that provide food for birds and lizards. The eradication of weeds and pests is essential in the long term survival of remnant native vegetation and to provide maximum ecosystem services from vegetation, rather than cleaning areas to improve perceived aesthetics we must concentrate on helping remnant native vegetation survive.



Restoring the Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) grassy woodland at Morphet Road Reserve.  
Photo: J. Smith



*Scleranthus pungens* (Prickly Knawel). Photo: J. Smith



## Principles Underpinning our Remnant Native Vegetation Management

### Manage the High Priority Sites

Our highest priority is the protection and maintenance of high value remnant vegetation, as outlined in our priority sites.

### Protection of Remnant Vegetation is about Bush Regeneration

Bush regeneration is not about planting trees and shrubs. It is about looking after the remnants we still have by reducing threats and returning them to health that with minimal ongoing intervention can protect them for future generations.

### Sites Require Active Management

Remnant native vegetation should be considered an asset to the community and afforded the same consideration as other assets. The effective management of remnant vegetation assets requires ongoing budgets for maintenance. Bushcare or remnant vegetation management requires specialist teams and contractors with comprehensive vegetation knowledge, weed identification and control knowledge and an

ability to manage sites that have changing conditions from season to season and as the sites change due to previous and/or ongoing management. The specialist workers must understand that active management is not tidying the areas but removing the weeds and other threats at the sites, which requires a very distinctive skill set.

### No Net Species Loss principles

City of Marion will ensure the long term survival of all species currently growing on Council managed land. This may be through weed control, removal of threats and propagation and revegetation.

City of Marion will ensure that any native vegetation that is cleared or removed across the council is replaced like for like, with areas cleared replaced nearby in appropriate locations with sufficient budget and ongoing management input to ensure it is returned to the same condition and with the same area and density of plants as that which was cleared.



Remnant River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis*) at Oaklands Estate Reserve. Photo: J. Smith

### Revegetation Principles

Revegetation should enhance existing remnants through buffer plantings and linkage corridors. Local provenance material should be used, that is local species of local genetics.

### Land Acquisition and Disposal Principles

Reserves and council owned land with biodiversity should not be disposed of unless the alternative management can be seen to be beneficial to remnant native vegetation. Any changes to proposed land use, development and ongoing management as part of land disposal or changes to management structure must create a net benefit greater than that currently provided by the City of Marion. It must be supported by our community.

### Supporting Conservation on Non-Council Land

The activities of groups on non-council managed land is important in protecting remnant vegetation on Council land. Groups managing the largest tracts of remnant vegetation in state Conservation Parks within the City of Marion are reducing the impacts of fragmentation. The ongoing support by Council through the community grants program is important in assisting these groups to maintain these areas.

### Fire Management

Fire management must be considered as a key management action in the urban landscape. To facilitate appropriate management and to minimise unnecessary clearance, council staff require appropriate training in assessing fuel loads and determining clearance zones, especially in

those areas that fall outside the bushfire safer precincts. Regular clearance works on designated firebreaks can be undertaken by staff and/or contractors, these areas should be designated on fire break maps.

### Recreation Principles

The use of important remnant vegetation areas for recreational purposes should not have an impact upon the quality or long term survival of these areas. Remnant vegetation is already highly fragmented, tracks and recreation use can further fragment these areas. Conservation scientists estimate that at least 24% of remnant vegetation in a landscape needs to remain for long term survival; even the removal of small components for recreation in an area as cleared as Marion with less than 1% remnant vegetation will have a significant impact on long term viability. Where construction is required, sensitive construction methods should be employed, including the use of trained contractors, micro-siting of trails and board walks and appropriate management during construction.



*Stackhousia monogyna* (Creamy Candles). Photo: J. Smith

### Community Involvement

Environmental volunteers are integral to the preservation and management of remnant native vegetation areas and our native revegetation programs. Some environmental volunteers have been involved in managing areas of Council land for over twenty years, and their knowledge of our natural areas and commitment to preservation is of great value to council. Groups do not always work on our priority vegetation sites but the value they provide means they should be supported. Volunteers are entitled to a safe working environment, support in their aims and ideals and the resources required to do the tasks they seek to undertake.

### Weedy Species Principles

The City of Marion will not use or promote any species of plant that has a weedy potential or is invasive by nature. The City of Marion will

remove and actively manage pest plants declared by the minister with the Natural Resources management Act 2004. In revegetation and where possible in landscaping we will use local indigenous species. Where local indigenous plants are used they must be of local provenance to preserve genetic diversity.

### Engaging and Educating the Community

To connect the community with nature and remnant vegetation we must educate, create ownership and engage them in active management and care.

To create knowledge, we can use simple tools such as updating the website to further explain what the values, vegetation, plants and animals are in our remnant vegetation.



Volunteers revegetating the understorey of the River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) woodland at Oaklands Estate Reserve. Photo: J. Smith



On the sites we are managing, interpretive signs can be used to explain why the site is important and what works are being undertaken.

Brochures and factsheets are important tools, to inform the community about remnant native vegetation, local native plants and native garden design. They can be used to convey information about important remnant vegetation sites or how they can get involved in bush care. Other sets of information such as the indigenous plants of the City of Marion or ways in which people can become involved in caring for and managing remnant vegetation.

Small booklets can promote indigenous plants, native plant garden design or educate the community on the value of remnant vegetation that remains and what we are doing to protect and manage the areas.

To engage the community in active management we will continue to support our existing Friends Groups and build our resources to support and provide them with a safe friendly working environment. We will also continue to support and expand our relationship with Bush for Life, a volunteer bush care program through Trees For Life and assist them with ongoing support for the work they are undertaking on Council land.



*Arthropodium strictum* (Vanilla Lily). Photo: J. Smith

### Planning and Policy Context

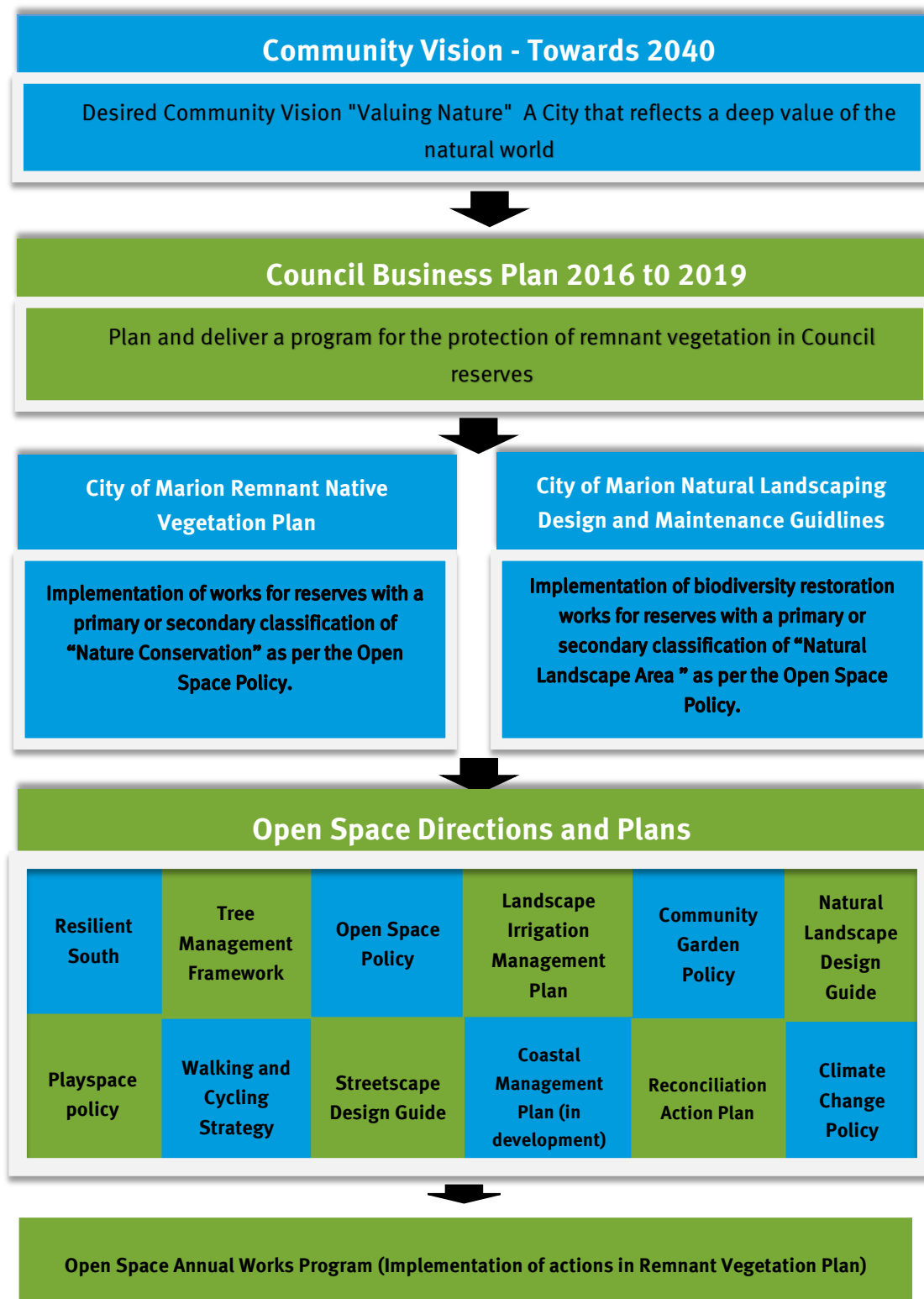
The City of Marion will plan and manage land and biodiversity assets in accordance with federal, state and local legislation, policies and strategies. The *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan* will operate within the context of this legislation, policy and strategy and complement their approach. In addition, the plan will support and complement a number of other Council strategies and plans. In particular, the *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan* will be complemented by the *Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guidelines*. This will detail opportunities for revegetation activities on reserves with an Open Space Classification of natural landscapes and will form the basis for actions that serve to complement remnant vegetation areas but do not undertake immediate threat abatement. Remnant Vegetation areas will be classified as Nature Conservation areas in the Open Space Classifications. The policy context is displayed on the following page.

### Implementation and Stakeholders

The plan is largely to be implemented by the City of Marion Open Space Department but has aspects that are delivered in conjunction or consultation with other stakeholders including internal teams, State Government, Non-Government Agencies and research bodies. Internal teams include Environmental Sustainability, Open Space Recreation Planning and Engineering teams. State Government partners such as SA Water, Department of the Environment Water and Natural Resources and the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resource Management Board. Non-Government Partners include Trees For Life, Conservation Volunteers and Bushcare Contractors as well as potential partnerships with research bodies such as Flinders University, Technical and Further Educations, University of Adelaide and University of South Australia.



Low Coastal heathland at Marine Parade Reserve Marino. Photo: J. Smith



## Opportunities to Enhance Remnant Native Vegetation

Threat	Activity	Opportunity for Enhancement	Related Action(s)
Habitat loss and fragmentation	Plant native plants to secure rare plant populations and buffer existing vegetation within conservation reserves and along waterways	There are opportunities to buffer existing remnant native vegetation creating larger islands and also to create linkages across the landscape. If we are to avoid further local plant species extinctions some plant species will need to be propagated and revegetated into key sites.	1.5, 1.8, 2.2, 2.4
	Increase the planting of indigenous trees and shrubs on streetscapes and within council managed reserves for amenity, shade and wildlife habitat	There is an opportunity to develop individual site plans for recreation reserves that maximize amenity, shade and shelter, habitat for wildlife, build linkages and reducing our carbon footprint through reduced mowing.	2.2, 2.4, 3.1
	Support the implementation of the Great Southern Urban Forest or Glenthorne National Park and other schemes that will reduce landscape fragmentation	Largescale landscape schemes such as the Great Southern Urban Forest or Glenthorne National Park improve landscape connectivity, increase levels of habitat and provide recreation opportunities that will see people better engaged with nature. The City of Marion should support these initiatives in conjunction with the State Government and other Local Governments.	
	Implement the nationally accredited Native Vegetation marker scheme	The Native Vegetation marker scheme is a nationally recognized system that can be used to assist staff, contractors and general public in identifying areas of remnant vegetation. The main message of the marker scheme is 'if in Doubt, stay out' and it provides a point of contact for Council to assist with management requirements.	1.3
Weeds	Manage Conservation sites on Council managed land through weed control, fencing and revegetation	Continue to support Bush For Life in actively managing six Bush for Life sites in the City of Marion and where appropriate expand this program. Develop and implement action plans for sites that address the key threats such as weeds and that determine other management requirements. Develop weed control guidelines in remnant native vegetation for City of Marion biodiversity team.	1.1, 1.2,

Threat	Activity	Opportunity for Enhancement	Related Action(s)
	Implement an annual monitoring program within conservation reserves	Establishing a monitoring program provides Council with reliable data on the state of each conservation site and can track trends that show improvement or decrease in habitat quality, density of weeds and other indicators. Monitoring the success of our actions will allow us to establish if our remnant vegetation strategy is successful	4.1
Lack of community connectedness to nature	Update existing biodiversity and remnant vegetation pages on the City of Marion website	The current information on the website is limited and does little to explain the values of our remnant vegetation. Information about the types of vegetation, the plants and animals as well as planting guides could be developed. Opportunities to become actively involved in managing remnant vegetation areas can be promoted.	2.6
	Install interpretive signs at key sites	Interpretive signs are a simple and effective way of building knowledge amongst the community about the value of remnant vegetation sites and the management that is being undertaken to protect and conserve the sites.	2.1
	Create a booklet/e-booklet about the vegetation communities and plants within the City of Marion	Building knowledge of the remnant native vegetation communities and plants will enable the community to identify with the natural values within the City of Marion and develop ownership over the unique plants and habitats within the city.	2.7
	Develop an indigenous plant garden design and suburb planting lists booklet	Residents can contribute to the efforts of protecting remnant vegetation by planting and using indigenous native plants in their homes. To assist this a planting guide to the City of Marion could be produced.	2.7
	Undertake regular staff information sessions and create regular articles for the internal magazine, social media and City Limits	To ensure an understanding of the objectives of remnant vegetation management and how other staff members can ensure protection of these areas in project planning, implementation and maintenance, regular information sessions can be held with internal staff.	2.6, 2.7, 2.8
	Trees for Life to manage environmental volunteers	Volunteers working on Council Land are afforded the same rights as workers of the City of Marion under the Work Health and Safety Act (2012). Trees for Life are able to provide a system of safe work management and guidance for Friends Groups, that will ensure Friends Volunteers do not need to be managed as registered volunteers of Council.	2.2



Threat	Activity	Opportunity for Enhancement	Related Action(s)
	Undertake regular workshops, field days and site tours	Regular field trips and visits allow the community to experience and understand firsthand the complexities and subtleties of managing these natural areas. Building the understanding of the values of these areas allows for greater appreciation and recognition. These can be standalone events or incorporated into existing events such as the City of Marion "Common Thread"	2.8
Inappropriate Land Management	Create maps of no-mow zones for City of Marion field staff	Small booklets with the no-mow zones on reserves outlined can be placed in every vehicle used by Field staff, this ensures that new staff or replacement staff can identify these areas. This could be incorporated into mobile devices if they are available.	1.8
	Ensure training of staff in fuel load assessment	DEWNR and the CFS have a rigorous process for undertaking fuel load assessments of remnant vegetation. Staff should be trained in Fuel Load assessments and ensure all native vegetation areas and/or fire breaks are managed to be a low to medium risk.	1.8
	Encourage and support landholders to retain any existing remnant vegetation on private land	During development landholders should be encouraged to protect any existing remnant vegetation. Volunteers should be given opportunity to salvage remnant plants from development sites if they cannot be retained.	
	Open Space Policy	The open space policy reflects the values of the reserves designated as remnant vegetation. This document provides a basis for determining whether a reserve has environmental values. Work with the Open Space and Recreation Planning team to ensure all remnant vegetation areas have a Nature Conservation classification in the Open Space Policy classifications.	
	Ensure policy positions are incorporated into Council procedures	Incorporate principles of remnant vegetation management into a Biodiversity Policy and into procedures that are implemented through the Environmental management System	
Climate Change	Increase the planting of indigenous trees and shrubs on streetscapes and within council managed reserves.	Planting of trees on streets reduces urban heat effects and reduces the effect of climate change on remnant vegetation. The streetscapes design guidelines should provide a palette of indigenous plants for verges and streetscapes uses. Where appropriate indigenous plants should be used.	3.2,3.3

Threat	Activity	Opportunity for Enhancement	Related Action(s)
	Undertake revegetation in buffer areas around existing remnant vegetation	Increasing the buffer around existing remnant vegetation provides cooling effects and limits the damage to remnant areas	3.1
Erosion and Stormwater management	Investigate stormwater management in areas where it impacts Remnant Native Vegetation	There are a number of key sites where stormwater management is having a serious impact on remnant vegetation. At the Hallett Headland it is causing significant weed infestation and degradation. Opportunities for better management that result in better remnant vegetation and reduced outflow to the gulf St. Vincent can be investigated.	
Waterway Degradation	Investigate impacts of sediment and stormwater upon small sections of remaining natural waterways in the City of Marion.	Natural waterways create fantastic opportunities for wildlife corridors. They help filter stormwater and create an aesthetically stimulating environment for people to undertake passive recreation. Managing waterways to improve the quality of remnant vegetation they contain will contribute to these aims. The impacts of developments and site management upon storm water quality need to be managed.	
	Undertake weed control and restoration of riparian habitat in watercourses and detention basins across City of Marion	Waterways provide substantial areas of biodiversity and corridors across landscapes, they are very expensive to maintain as they are subject to significant changes due to the impacts of water flow, nutrient loads and stormwater increases. Managing watercourses is important to ongoing remnant vegetation management	
Tracks and trails	Ensure any tracks and trails placed in remnant vegetation areas are minimal in impact	Tracks, trails and paths in remnant vegetation areas have a significant impact on the remaining 1.0% of remnant vegetation. Current theories suggest a minimum of 24% remnant vegetation is required for ecological processes, so any impacts on what remains must be minimized. Trails need to be appropriately placed to minimise damage and offset with appropriate maintenance budgets factored into projects, where this is not possible.	

## Action Plan - Goal 1 Management of Remnant Native Vegetation

ID	Action	Responsibility	Complete Action by:	Resource and Implementation Timeframe					Estimated
				18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Budget
1.1	Implement weed control components for all sites identified as priority sites within the City of Marion	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion City of Marion Biodiversity Team Bushcare Contractors	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$110,000
1.2	Implement other actions identified for priority sites, eg signs, fire breaks etc.	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$55,000
1.3	Implement a Native Vegetation Marker Scheme	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	June 2019	✓	✓	✓			\$5,000
1.4	Implement projects that secure rare native plant populations	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$10,000
1.5	Undertake training with biodiversity team on remnant vegetation management	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5,000

ID	Action	Responsibility	Complete Action by:	Resource and Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Budget
				18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	
1.6	Collect and lodge with the SA Herbarium all previously unrecorded plants in Mount Lofty Ranges	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
1.7	Where possible collect and lodge seed collections of rare plants for Mount Lofty Ranges with the South Australian Seed Conservation Centre	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
1.8	Develop maps that stipulate appropriate fire risk ratings and areas for implementation of fire breaks	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Field Supervisor Open Space	December 2020	✓	✓	✓			NA
1.9	Working with engineering team, look for ways to better manage coastal stormwater outfall	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Engineering	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA



## Action Plan - Goal 2 : Creating a community that values and connects with remnant native vegetation

ID	Action	Responsibility	Complete Action by:	Resource and Implementation Timeframe					Estimated
				18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Budget
2.1	Install interpretive signage at three sites per year	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5000
2.2	Engage Trees For Life to manage the Environmental Friends Groups program	Lead: Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Partner : Trees For Life	December 2017	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$40,000
2.3	Support site maintenance at sites with volunteer groups and/or revegetation projects	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Biodiversity Team Members	ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$35,000
2.4	Undertake an annual community planting event	Lead: Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Partner : Friends of Sturt River Land care Group	ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$15,000

ID	Action	Responsibility	Complete Action by:	Resource and Implementation Timeframe					Estimated
				18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Budget
2.5	Support existing Bush For Life sites and seek opportunities to expand this program with volunteers who wish to protect and manage remnant vegetation	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Partner : Trees For Life	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$10,000
2.6	Update biodiversity and remnant vegetation on City of Marion website, contribute to City Limits and Green Thymes	Environmental Community Engagement Officer city of Marion Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	December 2018 then ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
2.7	Undertake workshops and education sessions with community members	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
2.8	Create information booklets on pre-European communities of Marion, using indigenous plants in local gardens and others	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Environmental Community Engagement Officer city of Marion.	ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA

### Action Plan – Goal 3: Creating connections across landscapes and reducing the effects of climate change through suburbs that are leafier with increased canopy

ID	Action	Responsibility	Complete Action by:	Resource and Implementation Timeframe					Estimated
				18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Budget
3.1	Implement revegetation projects that buffer and expand native vegetation at priority and opportunity sites.	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	June 30 2016		✓	✓	✓	✓	Informed by Natural Landscape Design Guidelines
3.2	Provide input into review of Tree Management Framework	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	June 30 2017		✓				NA
3.3	Identify and implement opportunities for character plantings of native species that lead to reserves	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Coordinator Arboriculture City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
3.4	Review areas of urban heat effect for impact upon remnant vegetation for targeted plantings	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Coordinator Arboriculture City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA

## Action Plan Goal 4 – Measuring our success

A significant number of actions and opportunities have been identified in the remnant vegetation plan. To determine our success there needs to be a program to monitor, quantify, measure and report on our success.

ID	Action	Responsibility	Complete Action by:	Resource and Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Budget
				18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	
4.1	Undertake annual Bushland Rapid Assessment Technique (BUSHRAT) monitoring at priority sites, alternating over a three year period	Lead: Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Activity: ecological consultant	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5,000
4.2	Continue to document and collate new plant species records.	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	June 30 2017	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
4.3	Undertake annual photo point monitoring of revegetation projects at opportunity sites as they are established.	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5,000
4.4	Annual reporting on areas of native vegetation (as defined by native Vegetation Act) that have been cleared or removed in City of Marion.	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA



Appendix 1 Master Indigenous Species List for Priority Sites 1 to 15

Conservation Ratings based upon Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act). Cwth. South Australian Ratings are from the schedules of the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1972) and the regional Mount Lofty Ranges ratings are from the Adelaide and Mount Lofty ranges NRM Region Regional Species Conservation assessment Project 2014. Further explanations are given for each category in Appendix 3.

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (NRM Region Regional Species Conservation assessment Project 2014)	Hallett Headland	Marine Parade Reserve	Esplanade Reserve/Jervois Tce	Westcliff circuit	Murto Gully	Cormorant Drive Reserve	The Esplanade and Kurnabinna Gully	Clifftop Crescent Reserve	Glade Crescent Reserve	Lucretia Way Reserve	Manunda Way Reserve	Morphett Road Reserve	Grand Central Avenue Reserve	Lighthouse Drive Remnant	Old Hallett Bridge Reserve
Acacia acinacea	Gold Dust Wattle			NT	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓				✓
Acacia cupularis	Cup Wattle			RA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae*	Coastal Wattle																		
Acacia notabilis*	Noteable wattle											✓							
Acacia paradoxa	Kangaroo Thorn				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓
Acacia pycnantha	Golden Wattle						✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Acacia spinescens	Spiny Wattle				✓		✓												
Acacia victorea ssp. victorea	Elegant Wattle			VU					✓	✓									✓
Acrotriche patula	Prickly Ground-berry			NT	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓				✓				
Adriana quadripartita	Coast Bitter-bush			RA						✓	✓								
Allocasuarina muelleriana subsp muelleriana	Common Oak-bush				✓		✓			✓									
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping Sheoak				✓		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Alyxia buxifolia	Native Box			RA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓								
Amyema miquelii	Box Mistletoe				✓														
Aristida behriana	Brush Wire Grass				✓					✓				✓	✓			✓	
Arthropodium fimbriatum	Summer Vanilla-lily				✓	✓						✓		✓	✓		✓		
Arthropodium strictum	Vanilla Lily				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Asperula conferta	Common Woodruf			NT									✓	✓					
Atriplex cinerea	Coast saltbush							✓		✓	✓								
Atriplex paludosa subsp cordata	Marsh Saltbush				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓								
Atriplex semibaccata	Seaberry Saltbush				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Atriplex suberecta	Lagoon Saltbush				✓					✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		
Austrostipa blackii	Crested Spear Grass													✓		✓			
Austrostipa curticoma	A spear Grass												✓	✓			✓		
Austrostipa drummondii	Cottony Spear Grass			NT	✓														
Austrostipa elegantissima	Feather Spear-grass				✓	✓													
Austrostipa eremophila	Desert Spear Grass												✓						
Austrostipa flavescens	Coast Spear Grass				✓														
Austrostipa hemipogon	Half-beard Spear Grass				✓														
Austrostipa scabra ssp falcata	A spear Grass				✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Austrostipa sp.	A spear grass						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Banksia marginata*	Silver Banksia									✓									
Beyeria lechenaultii	Pale Turpentine Bush			NT	✓	✓	✓				✓								
Bulbine bulbosa	Golden Lily												✓	✓					
Burchardia umbellata	Milkmaids				✓														
Bursaria spinosa	Sweet Bursaria				✓			✓						✓					
Caesia calliantha	Blue Grass Lily				✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓				
Calandrinia eremaea	Dryland Purslane			NT	✓				✓										
Calandrinia volubilis	Twining Purslane			VU	✓			✓											
Callitris gracilis	Southern Cypress Pine									✓									
Calocephalus citreus	Lemon beauty-heads			NT		✓													
Calostemma purpureum	Garland Lily				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Calystegia sepium	Greater Bindweed			RA						✓									





Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (NRM Region Regional Species Conservation assessment Project 2014)	Hallett Headland	Marine Parade Reserve	Esplanade Reserve/Jervois Tce	Westcliff circuit	Murto Gully	Cormorant Drive Reserve	The Esplanade and Kurnabinna Gully	Clifftop Crescent Reserve	Glade Crescent Reserve	Lucretia Way Reserve	Manunda Way Reserve	Morphett Road Reserve	Grand Central Avenue Reserve	Lighthouse Drive Remnant	Old Hallett Bridge Reserve
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe Myrtle				✓	✓													
<i>Carex brevigulmis</i>	Short stem sedge																		
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Angular Pigface				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓					
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Annual Rock-fern				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓									
<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass				✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Everlasting																		
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting			NT		✓													
<i>Comesperma volubilis</i>	Love Creeper			RA	✓														
<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Australian Bindweed				✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
<i>Crassula sp.</i>	Stonecrop																		
<i>Cullen australasicum</i>	Tall Scurf-pea			NT		✓				✓				✓					
<i>Cymbopogon oblectus</i>	Silky-head Lemon-grass			RA	✓							✓		✓					✓
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's Tongue			NT									✓						
<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>	Spiny Flat-sedge																		
<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>	Stiff Leaf Flat-sedge																		
<i>Dampiera rosmarinifolia</i>	Rosemary Dampiera			NT	✓														
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Native Carrot				✓														
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem Flax Lily			NT	✓		✓	✓							✓		✓		✓
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>grandis</i>	Yellow-anther Flax Lily		VU	VU									✓						
<i>Dicanthium sericeum</i> var. <i>sericeum</i>	Silky Blue-grass			VU	✓														
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed																		
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>crassifolium</i>	Round-leaf Pigface				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓					
<i>Dissocarpus biflorus</i> var. <i>biflorus</i>	Two-horn saltbush			RA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓								
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spathulata</i>	Sticky Hop-bush				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
<i>Drosera whittakerii</i>	Whittakers Sundew				✓								✓						
<i>Einadia nutans</i> ssp. <i>Nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush				✓	✓	✓			✓									
<i>Enchyleana tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>Enneapogon nigricans</i>	Black Head Grass				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	Blue Heron's-bill			RA	✓			✓											
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum			NT						✓			✓	✓					✓
<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>	Mallee Box			NT	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓P	✓	✓	✓				✓
<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Greybox																		✓
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> subsp. <i>leucoxylon</i>	South Australian Blue Gum				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								✓
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	Common Eutaxia				✓			✓											
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>	Leafless Cherry			VU	✓	✓	✓		✓										
<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i>	Southern Sea-heath							✓	✓		✓								
<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>	Black Grass Saw-sedge			RA	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓							
<i>Geranium retrosum</i>	Native Geranium					✓					✓				✓				
<i>Glycine rubiginosa</i>	Twining Glycine				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓					
<i>Gonocarpus mezianus</i>	Broad-leaf raspwort				✓			✓											
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Small-leaf raspwort							✓											
<i>Goodenia albiflora</i>	White Flowered Goodenia												✓						
<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>	Clasping Godenia			NT	✓		✓	✓	✓					✓					
<i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i>	Cut-leaf Goodenia			NT	✓	✓							✓			✓			
<i>Goodenia pussilliflora</i>	Small-flower goodenia			VU		✓													
<i>Goodenia varia</i> +	Sticky Goodenia			VU			✓												
<i>Grevillea lavandulacea</i> spp. <i>Lavandulacea</i>	Spider Flower					✓	✓												
<i>Hakea rugosa</i>	Dwarf Hakea			NT		✓	✓	✓	✓										



Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (NRM Region Species Conservation assessment Project 2014)	Hallett Headland	Marine Parade Reserve	Esplanade Reserve/Jervois Tce	Westcliff circuit	Murto Gully	Cormorant Drive Reserve	The Esplanade and Kurnabinna Gully	Clifftop Crescent Reserve	Glade Crescent Reserve	Lucretia Way Reserve	Manunda Way Reserve	Morphett Road Reserve	Grand Central Avenue Reserve	Lighthouse Drive Remnant	Old Hallett Bridge Reserve
Hardenbergia violacea	Native Lilac				✓	✓	✓		✓				✓						
Helichrysum leucopsidium	Satin Everlasting			NT	✓														
Hypoxis glabella var. glabella	Tiny Star				✓								✓		✓		✓		
Isolepis nodosa	Knobby Club-rush						✓			✓									
Kennedia prostrata	Running Postman					✓	✓												
Kunzea pomifera*	Muntries																		
Lawrenzia squamata	Thorny lawrenzia			VU							✓								
Lepidosperma viscidum	Sticky Sworde-sedge				✓		✓	✓				✓							
Leptospermum lanigerum	Silky tea-tree			RA															✓
Leucophyta brownii	Coast Cushion Bush						✓	✓	✓		✓	✓							
Lomandra collina	Sand Mat-rush			RA	✓														
Lomandra densiflora	Pointed Mat-rush				✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Lomandra effusa	Scented Mat-rush			RA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		
Lomandra micrantha	Small-flower Mat-rush				✓								✓						
Lomandra multiflora subsp dura	A Mat Rush																		✓
Lotus australis	Austral Trefoil			NT	✓		✓		✓				✓						
Lycium australe	Australian Boxthorn			EN							✓								
Lysiana exocarpi	Ngantja (mistletoe)																		
Maireana brevifolia	Small-leaf Bluebush				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓					
Maireana enchylaenoides	Wingless Bluebush				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Maireana oppositifolia	Salt Bluebush							✓	✓										
Maireana rohrlachii	Rohrlach's Bluebush		RA	RA	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓		✓			
Malva preissiana	Native Hollyhock			NT										✓					
Melaleuca lanceolata	Dryland Tea-tree			RA	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓						✓	
Microseris lanceolata	Yam Daisy				✓														
Minuria leptophylla	Minnie Diasy			RA	✓				✓										
Muehlenbeckia gunnii	Native Sarsparilla				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓					
Myoporum insulare	Common boobialla			NT	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓								
Myoporum parvifolium	Creeping Boobialla		RA	VU		✓	✓		✓	✓									✓
Myoporum petiolatum	Sticky Boobialla			NT			✓	✓											
Neurachne alopecuroidea	Fox-tail Mulga-grass				✓														
Nicotina maritima	Coast Tobacco			RA	✓														
Nitraria billardierei	Nitre-bush				✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓							
Olearia axillaris	Coast Daisy-bush							✓		✓									
Olearia ramulosa	Twiggy Daisy-bush				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓							
Opercularia turpis	Twiggy Stinkweed			NT	✓														
Oxalis perennans	Native Sour Sob				✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Phragmites australis	Common Reed									✓									
Pimelea curvifolia var. gracilis	Curved Riceflower			RA	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pimelea micrantha	Small Riceflower			NT		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pittosporum angustifolium	Native Apricot				✓	✓			✓				✓						
Plantago gaudichaudii	Colony plantain					✓		✓											
Pleurosorus rutifolius	Blanket fern							✓		✓									
Poa poiformis var. poiformis	Coast Tussock-grass						✓	✓	✓				✓						
Poamderris paniculosa ssp. Paniculosa	Mallee Pomaderris			NT	✓	✓	✓		✓										
Pogonolepis muelleriana	Stiff Cup-flower			NT	✓														
Portulaca oleracea	Common Purslane				✓														
Pterostylis nana	Small Greenhood																		
Pterostylis pedunculata	Maroon Hood																		



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<i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> var. <i>nobilis</i>	Yellow-tails			VU	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓					
<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i> var. <i>spathulatus</i>	Pussy-tails			RA	✓	✓													
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Sea-berry Saltbush				✓			✓		✓	✓				✓		✓		
<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Bristly Wallaby Grass				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.	Wallaby Grass species																		
<i>Salsola kali</i>	Buckbush				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓								
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quondong			RA	✓					✓									
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	White Fan Flower					✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	Cushion Fanflower			VU	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓									
<i>Scaevola linearis</i> ssp. <i>Confertifolia</i>	Bundled Fanflower			EN	✓														
<i>Scleranthus pungens</i>	Prickly Knawel			RA		✓		✓			✓								
<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>	Short-spine bindyi			RA	✓	✓	✓		✓								✓		
<i>Senecio glossanthus</i>	Annual Groundsel			NT	✓														
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> var. <i>maritimis</i>	Variable Groundsel Elegant Yellow-top			RA	✓	✓		✓											
<i>Setaria clementii</i>	Clement's paspalidum												✓	✓					
<i>Sida corrugata</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>	Corrugated Sida			RA	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓			✓	✓	
<i>Sida petrophila</i>	Rock Sida			RA		✓		✓			✓								
<i>Spinifex hirsutus</i>	Rolling Spinifex									✓									
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy Candles			NT									✓	✓					
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass				✓			✓		✓				✓	✓				
<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit				✓		✓		✓			✓							
<i>Thysanotus baueri</i>	Mallee Fringe-lily			EN	✓														
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily				✓														
<i>Typha dominigensis</i>	Bulrush												✓						
<i>Velleia arguta</i>	Toothed Velleia			RA	✓														
<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy			NT	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓				✓		
<i>Vittadinia australasica</i>	New Holland Daisy			NT				✓					✓	✓	✓				
<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	Fuzzy new Holland Daisy					✓							✓		✓			✓	
<i>Vittadinia megacephala</i>	Giant New Holland Daisy			RA	✓														
<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	Woolly New Holland daisy				✓														
<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	Yellow-wash Bluebell			RA						✓				✓					
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Australian Bluebell																		
<i>Wurmbea diocia</i> ssp. <i>diocia</i>	Early Nancy				✓														
<i>Zygophyllum confluens</i>	Forked Twinleaf			VU		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓							
<i>Zygophyllum glaucum</i>	Pale Twinleaf			RA		✓													



Appendix 2 Master Indigenous Species List for Priority Sites 16 to 29

Threat ratings based upon Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act). Cwth. South Australian Ratings are from the schedules of the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1972) and the regional Mount Lofty Ranges ratings are based upon the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List criteria for regional levels. Further explanations are given for each category in Appendix 3.

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (IUCN Criteria from SA Seed Conservation Centre)	Alpine way Reserve	Warriparinga Creekline	Oaklands Estate Reserve	Roy Lander Reserve	Weerab drive Reserve	Admella Reserve	Arafura Court Reserve	Werlinga Reserve	Gretel Crescent Reserve	Ragamuffin Reserve	Bandon Terrace Roadside	Cove Road Marino	Kalmia Crescent Reserve	Patpa Drive Cliff
Acacia acinacea	Gold Dust Wattle			NT		✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	
Acacia cupularis	Cup Wattle			RA												✓		
Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae*	Coastal Wattle																	
Acacia notabilis*	Noteable wattle																	
Acacia paradoxa	Kangaroo Thorn					✓	✓								✓	✓		✓
Acacia pycnantha	Golden Wattle				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Acacia spinescens	Spiny Wattle																	
Acacia victorea ssp. victorea	Elegant Wattle			VU														
Acrotriche patula	Prickly Ground-berry			NT					✓		✓					✓		
Adriana quadripartita*	Coast Bitter-bush			RA														
Allocasuarina muelleriana subsp muelleriana	Common Oak-bush					✓	✓											
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping Sheoak				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓	✓	✓
Alyxia buxifolia	Native Box			RA														
Amyema miquelii	Box Mistletoe												✓					
Aristida behriana	Brush Wire Grass							✓		✓						✓	✓	✓
Arthropodium fimbriatum	Summer Vanilla-lily																	✓
Arthropodium strictum	Vanilla Lily					✓		✓								✓	✓	✓
Asperula conferta	Common Woodruf			NT														✓
Atriplex cinerea*	Coast Saltbush																	
Atriplex paludosa subsp cordata	Marsh Saltbush															✓		
Atriplex semibaccata	Seaberry Saltbush					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓						✓	
Atriplex suberecta	Lagoon Saltbush					✓	✓	✓									✓	
Austrostipa blackii	Crested Spear Grass					✓		✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	
Austrostipa curticoma	A spear Grass							✓										
Austrostipa drummondii	Cottony Spear Grass			NT														
Austrostipa elegantissima	Feather Spear-grass					✓	✓		✓									
Austrostipa eremophila	Desert Spear Grass																	
Austrostipa flavescens	Coast Spear Grass																	
Austrostipa hemipogon	Half-beard Spear Grass																	



Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (IUCN Criteria from SA Seed Conservation Centre)	Alpine way Reserve	Warriparinga Creeklane	Oaklands Estate Reserve	Roy Lander Reserve	Weerab drive Reserve	Admella Reserve	Arafura Court Reserve	Werlinga Reserve	Gretel Crescent Reserve	Ragamuffin Reserve	Bandon Terrace Roadside	Cove Road Marino	Kalmia Crescent Reserve	Patpa Drive Cliff
Austrostipa scabra ssp falcata	A spear Grass					✓		✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓
Austrostipa sp.	A Spear Grass				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia																	
Beyeria lechenaultii	Pale Turpentine Bush			NT							✓					✓	✓	
Bulbine bulbosa	Golden Lily																	✓
Burchardia umbellata	Milkmaids																	
Bursaria spinosa	Sweet Bursaria					✓	✓											
Caesia calliantha	Blue Grass Lily																	
Calandrinia eremaea	Dryland Purslane			NT														
Calandrinia volubilis	Twining Purslane			VU														
Callitris gracilis	Southern Cypress Pine													✓				
Calocephalus citreus	Lemon beauty-heads			NT														
Calostemma purpureum	Garland Lily					✓		✓	✓								✓	✓
Calystegia sepium	Greater Bindweed			RA		✓												
Calytrix tetragona	Common Fringe Myrtle																	
Carex brevigulmis	Short stem sedge											✓						
Carpobrotus rossii	Angular Pigface																	
Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia	Annual Rock-fern																	✓
Chloris truncata	Windmill Grass							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Everlasting						✓											
Chrysocephalum semipapposum	Clustered Everlasting			NT														
Comesperma volubilis	Love Creeper			RA														
Convolvulus remotus	Australian Bindweed				✓			✓	✓							✓	✓	✓
Crassula sp.	Stonecrop																	
Cullen australasicum	Tall Scurf-pea			NT		✓	✓											
Cymbopogon oblectus	Silky-head Lemon-grass			RA														
Cynoglossum suaveolens	Sweet Hound's Tongue			NT														
Cyperus gymnocaulos	Spiny Flat-sedge					✓												
Cyperus vaginatus	Stiff Flat-sedge					✓												
Dampiera rosmarinifolia	Rosemary Dampiera			NT							✓							
Daucus glochidiatus	Native Carrot																	
Dianella brevicaulis	Short-stem Flax Lily			NT												✓		
Dianella revoluta var. revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily							✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Dianella longifolia var. grandis	Yellow-anther Flax Lily		VU	VU														





Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (IUCN Criteria from SA Seed Conservation Centre)	Alpine way Reserve	Warriparinga Creekline	Oaklands Estate Reserve	Roy Lander Reserve	Weerab drive Reserve	Admella Reserve	Arafura Court Reserve	Werlinga Reserve	Gretel Crescent Reserve	Ragamuffin Reserve	Bandon Terrace Roadside	Cove Road Marino	Kalmia Crescent Reserve	Patpa Drive Cliff
Dicanthium sericeum var. sericeum	Silky Blue-grass			VU	✓													
Dichondra repens	Kidney Weed																	
Disphyma crassifolium ssp. crassifolium	Round-leaf Pigface																	
Dissocarpus biflorus var. biflorus	Two-horn saltbush			RA														
Dodonaea viscosa ssp. spathulata	Sticky Hop-bush				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓
Drosera whittakerii	Whittakers Sundew																	
Einadia nutans ssp. Nutans	Climbing Saltbush							✓	✓									
Enchyleana tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Enneapogon nigricans	Black Head Grass							✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Erodium crinitum	Blue Heron's-bill			RA														
Eucalyptus camaldulensis var. camaldulensis	River Red Gum			NT		✓	✓								✓			
Eucalyptus porosa	Mallee Box			NT				✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	
Eucalyptus microcarpa	Greybox					✓												
Eucalyptus leucoxylon subsp leucoxylon	South Australian Bluegum					✓						✓						
Eutaxia microphylla	Common Eutaxia															✓		
Exocarpos aphyllus	Leafless Cherry			VU												✓		
Frankenia pauciflora	Southern Sea- heath																	
Gahnia lanigera	Black Grass Saw- sedge			RA												✓		
Geranium retrosum	Native Geranium																	
Glycine rubiginosa	Twining Glycine																	
Gonocarpos mezeianus	Broad-leaf raspwort																	
Gonocarpos tetragynus	Small-leaf raspwort																	
Goodenia albiflora	White Flowered Goodenia				✓			✓				✓						✓
Goodenia amplexans	Clasping Godenia			NT														
Goodenia pinnatifida	Cut-leaf Goodenia			NT														✓
Goodenia pussilliflora	Small-flower goodenia			VU														
Goodenia varia+	Sticky Goodenia			VU														
Grevillea lavandulacea spp. Lavandulacea	Spider Flower																	
Hakea rugosa	Dwarf Hakea			NT														
Hardenbergia violacea	Native Lilac														✓			
Helichrysum leucopsidium	Satin Everlasting			NT														
Hypoxis glabella var. glabella	Tiny Star																	
Isolepis nodosa	Knobby Club-rush																	



Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (IUCN Criteria from SA Seed Conservation Centre)	Alpine way Reserve	Warriparinga Creekline	Oaklands Estate Reserve	Roy Lander Reserve	Weerab drive Reserve	Admella Reserve	Arafura Court Reserve	Werlinga Reserve	Gretel Crescent Reserve	Ragamuffin Reserve	Bandon Terrace Roadside	Cove Road Marino	Kalmia Crescent Reserve	Patpa Drive Cliff
Kennedia prostrata	Running Postman																	
Kunzea pomifera*	Muntries																	
Lawrenzia squamata	Thorny lawrenzia			VU														
Lepdiosperma viscidum	Sticky Sworde- sedge																	
Leptospermum lanigerum	Silky tea-tree			RA														
Leucophyta brownii	Coast Cushion Bush																	
Lomandra collina	Sand Mat-rush			RA														
Lomandra densiflora	Pointed Mat-rush							✓				✓						✓
Lomandra effusa	Scented Mat-rush			RA						✓						✓		✓
Lomandra micrantha	Small-flower Mat- rush																	
Lomandra multiflora subsp dura	A Mat Rush																	
Lotus australis	Austral Trefoil			NT														
Lycium australe	Australian Boxthorn			EN														
Lysiana exocarpi	Ngantja (mistletoe)																	
Maireana brevifolia	Small-leaf Bluebush																	
Maireana enchylaenoides	Wingless Bluebush							✓	✓					✓				✓
Maireana oppositifolia	Salt Bluebush																	
Maireana rohrlachii	Rohrlach's Bluebush		RA	RA														
Malva preissiana	Native Hollyhock			NT		✓	✓											
Melaleuca lanceolata	Dryland Tea-tree			RA					✓	✓	✓					✓		✓
Microseris lanceolata	Yam Daisy																	
Minuria leptophylla	Minnie Diasy			RA														
Muehlenbeckia gunnii	Native Sarsparilla								✓		✓							
Myoporum insulare	Common boobialla			NT											✓			
Myoporum parvifolium	Creeping Boobialla		RA	VU											✓			
Myoporum petiolatum	Sticky Boobialla			NT														
Neurachne alopecuroidea	Fox-tail Mulga- grass																	
Nicotina maritima	Coast Tobacco			RA														
Nitraria billardierei	Nitre-bush																✓	
Olearia axillaris	Coast Daisy-bush																	
Olearia ramulosa	Twiggy Daisy-bush				✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	
Opercularia turpis	Twiggy Stinkweed			NT														
Oxalis perennans	Native Sour Sob													✓	✓			
Phragmites australis	Common Reed					✓	✓											
Pimelea curvifolia var. gracilis	A Riceflower			RA	✓			✓	✓									✓
Pimelea micrantha	Curved Riceflower			NT				✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓
Pittosporum angustifolium	Native Apricot					✓		✓	✓						✓	✓		



Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (IUCN Criteria from SA Seed Conservation Centre)	Alpine way Reserve	Warriparinga Creekline	Oaklands Estate Reserve	Roy Lander Reserve	Weerab drive Reserve	Admella Reserve	Arafura Court Reserve	Werlinga Reserve	Gretel Crescent Reserve	Ragamuffin Reserve	Bandon Terrace Roadside	Cove Road Marino	Kalmia Crescent Reserve	Patpa Drive Cliff
Plantago gaudichaudii	Colony plantain																	
Pleurosorus rutifolius	Blanket fern																	
Poa poiformis var. poiformis	Coast Tussock-grass																	
Poamderris paniculosa ssp. Paniculosa	Mallee Pomaderris			NT							✓					✓		
Pogonolepis muelleriana	Stiff Cup-flower			NT														
Portulaca oleracea	Common Purslane																	
Pterostylis nana	Small Greenhood					✓												
Pterostylis pedunculata	Maroon Hood					✓												
Ptilotus nobilis var. nobilis	Yellow-tails			VU														
Ptilotus spathulatus var. spathulatus	Pussy-tails			RA														
Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana	Sea-berry Saltbush						✓			✓								
Rytidosperma setaceum	Bristly Wallaby Grass					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
Rytidosperma sp.	Wallaby Grass								✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Salsola kali	Buckbush										✓					✓		
Santalum acuminatum	Quondong			RA														
Scaevola albida	White Fan Flower				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓
Scaevola crassifolia	Cushion Fanflower			VU														
Scaevola linearis ssp. Confertifolia	Bundled Fanflower			EN														
Scleranthus pungens	Prickly Knawel			RA														
Sclerolaena uniflora	Short-spine bindyi			RA							✓							
Senecio glossanthus	Annual Groundsel			NT														
Senecio pinnatifolius var. maritimis	Variable Groundsel Elegant Yellow-top			RA														
Setaria clementii	Clement's paspalidum									✓							✓	
Sida corrugata var. angustifolia	Corrugated Sida			RA														
Sida petrophila	Rock Sida			RA														
Spinifex hirsutus	Rolling Spinifex																	
Stackhousia monogyna	Creamy Candles			NT														
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass					✓	✓											
Threlkeldia diffusa	Coast Bonefruit										✓							
Thysanotus baueri	Mallee Fringe-lily			EN														
Thysanotus patersonii	Twining Fringe-lily																	
Typha dominigensis	Bulrush																	
Velleia arguta	Toothed Velleia			RA														
Vittadinia blackii	Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy			NT	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	
Vittadinia australasica	New Holland Daisy			NT		✓												

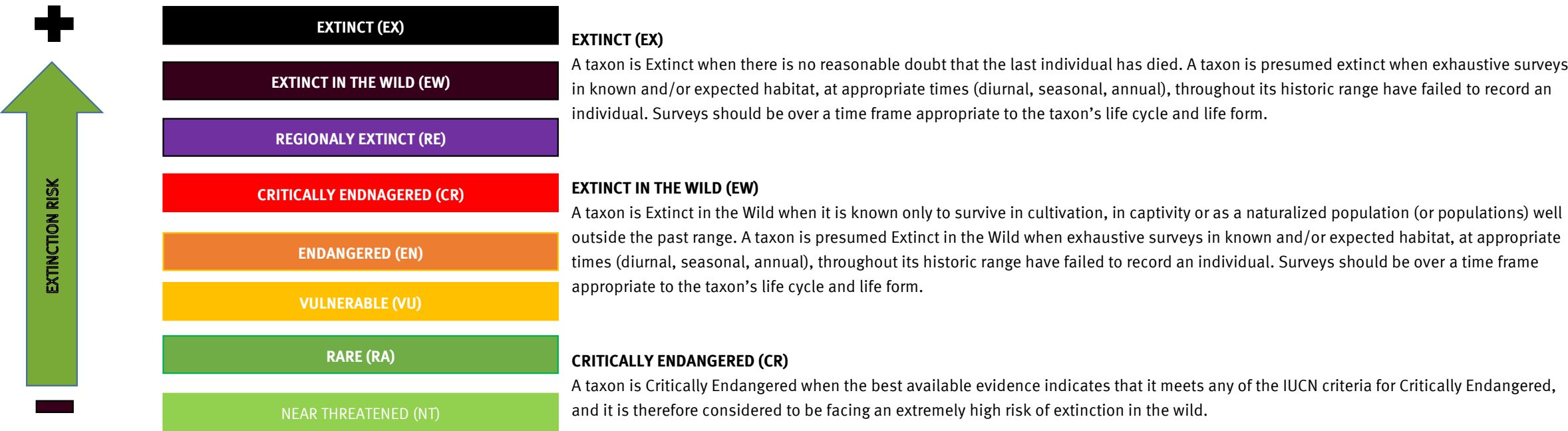


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Vittadinia cuneata	Fuzzy new Holland Daisy							✓		✓		✓						
Vittadinia megacephala	Giant New Holland Daisy			RA														
Vittadinia gracilis	Woolly New Holland daisy																	
Wahlenbergia luteola	Yellow-wash Bluebell			RA														
Wahlenbergia stricta	Australian Bluebell																	
Wurmbea diocia ssp. diocia	Early Nancy																	
Zygophyllum confluens	Forked Twinleaf			VU												✓		
Zygophyllum glaucum	Pale Twinleaf			RA											✓			



Appendix 3 : Explanation of conservation categories.

A representation of the relationships between the categories is shown below in order of increasing risk of extinction



**ENDANGERED (EN)**  
A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the IUCN criteria for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

**VULNERABLE (VU)**  
A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the IUCN criteria Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

**Rare (RA)** A taxon is Rare if it occurs in small numbers, and is at some risk due to low numbers. Taxon in this category are usually localised within restricted geographical areas, or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range, this also includes taxa that are considered to be dependent on conservation programs to prevent them moving into the Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable categories.

**NEAR THREATENED (NT)**  
A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

**LEAST CONCERN (LC)**





A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

**DATA DEFICIENT (DD)**

A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, and a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.

**NOT EVALUATED (NE)**

A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria

The IUCN criteria are further explained in this booklet : [Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels.](#)

Appendix 3b). Outline of each Status Category used in workshops (adapted from: Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria V7.0 (2008) – all categories except Regionally Extinct and Rare; Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels V4.0 (IUCN 2012a) - Regionally Extinct category; *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972* – Rare category).

Status Category	Definition / Use
<b>RE Regionally Extinct</b>	A taxon is <b>Regionally Extinct</b> when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual potentially capable of reproduction within the region has died or disappeared from the region, or, in the case of a former visiting taxon, individuals no longer visit the region.
<b>CR Critically Endangered</b>	A taxon is <b>Critically Endangered</b> when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
<b>EN Endangered</b>	A taxon is <b>Endangered</b> when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
<b>VU Vulnerable</b>	A taxon is <b>Vulnerable</b> when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
<b>RA Rare</b>	A taxon is <b>Rare</b> if it occurs in small numbers, and the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to D for Rare, and it is at some risk due to low numbers. Taxa in this category are usually localised within restricted geographical areas or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range. This may include taxa which are perceived to be at risk for which there is insufficient information available to assign them any other category, and taxa that are considered to be dependent on ongoing conservation programs to prevent them moving into the Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable categories.
<b>NT Near Threatened</b>	A taxon is <b>Near Threatened</b> when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare now, but could qualify for a threatened category in the future. This category is applied to taxa where populations are 'uncommon', i.e. if it occurs in relatively low numbers, and does not meet the criteria for Rare.
<b>LC Least Concern</b>	A taxon is <b>Least Concern</b> when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Rare or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.
<b>DD Data Deficient</b>	A taxon is <b>Data Deficient</b> when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that a threatened classification may be appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be taken in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively restricted, and/or if a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may be well justified.
<b>NE Not Evaluated</b>	A taxon is <b>Not Evaluated</b> when it has not been evaluated against the criteria. (Used for flora with taxonomic issues and not rated.)

Appendix 3a). Criteria for the threatened categories (CR, EN, VU) (source: IUCN 2001) plus Rare (Source: *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972*)

#### IUCN 2001 CATEGORIES AND CRITERIA

Criteria	*Critically Endangered CR	*Endangered EN	*Vulnerable VU
<b>A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:</b> 1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following: (a) direct observation (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites. 2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1. 3. A population size reduction projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1. 4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), where the time period includes both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.	> 90%	> 70%	> 50%
<b>B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:</b> 1. Estimated extent of occurrence (km <sup>2</sup> ) and estimates indicating at least two of a-c: a. Severely fragmented or # locations. b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat (iv) number of locations or subpopulations (v) number of mature individuals. c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) number of locations or subpopulations (iv) number of mature individuals. 2. Estimated area of occupancy (km <sup>2</sup> ), and estimates indicating at least two of a-c: a. Severely fragmented or # locations. b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat (iv) number of locations or subpopulations (v) number of mature individuals. c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) number of locations or subpopulations (iv) number of mature individuals.	<100 km <sup>2</sup>  = 1	<5000 km <sup>2</sup>  ≤ 5	<20,000 km <sup>2</sup>  ≤ 10
1. Estimated extent of occurrence (km <sup>2</sup> ) and estimates indicating at least two of a-c: a. Severely fragmented or # locations. b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat (iv) number of locations or subpopulations (v) number of mature individuals. c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) number of locations or subpopulations (iv) number of mature individuals.	<10 km <sup>2</sup>  = 1	<500 km <sup>2</sup>  ≤ 5	<2,000 km <sup>2</sup>  ≤ 10

Criteria	*Critically Endangered CR	*Endangered EN	*Vulnerable VU
C. Population size estimated (# mature individuals) and either: 1. An estimated continuing decline, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR 2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b): (a) Population structure in the form of one of the following: (i) no subpop* > 50 mature individuals or (ii) 90-100 % mature individuals in one subpop* (b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.	<250  25 % in 3yr or 1 generation	<2,500  20 % in 5yr or 2 generations	<10,000  10 % in 10yr or 3 generations
D. Estimated population size ( # mature individuals).	<50	<250	1. <1,000 or 2. AoO <20km <sup>2</sup> or # locations ≤5
E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild (up to a maximum of 100 years)	>50 % within 10yr or 3 generations	>20 % within 20yr or 5 generations	>10% within 100yr

#### RARE CATEGORY AND CRITERIA

##### Rare (RA)

- a. Reduced area of occupancy and/or extent of occurrence: Taxa that have disappeared from >50% of their former area of occupancy and/or extent of occurrence and it is observed, estimated, inferred or suspected that further decline is continuing.
- b. Declined in abundance: Taxa that have experienced a significant decline in abundance in >50% of their former area of occupancy and/or extent of occurrence and it is observed, estimated, inferred or suspected that further decline is continuing.
- c. Small populations: Taxa where it is observed, estimated, inferred or suspected that the total population size numbers <3000 mature individuals and specifying any of the following:
  - i) Resident population
  - ii) Regular visitors to the state (e.g. migratory taxa)
  - iii) Irregular visitors to the state (e.g. in response to episodic rainfall events)
  - iv) Taxa that are experiencing range extensions into SA, with data for other areas showing that they are increasing in range and abundance.
- d. Restricted extent of occurrence or area of occupancy: Taxa with either i) or ii)
  - i) Relatively limited extent of occurrence (e.g. approximately 10% or <20,000 km<sup>2</sup> of area assessed)
  - ii) Relatively limited area of occupancy (e.g. approximately 1% or <2,000 km<sup>2</sup> of area assessed) that is highly fragmented.

## 7.2 Preliminary Draft Parking Management Guidelines

<b>Report Reference</b>	IC230404R7.2
<b>Originating Officer</b>	Unit Manager Engineering – Carl Lundborg
<b>Corporate Manager</b>	Manager Engineering, Assets and Environment - Mathew Allen
<b>General Manager</b>	General Manager City Services - Ben Keen

<b>Report Reference</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
ASC220705R7.2	Parking Management
ASC221011R9.1	Parking Management Guidelines

### REPORT OBJECTIVE

To provide the Infrastructure Committee a draft Parking Management Guidelines for the City of Marion and seek comments and feedback.

### RECOMMENDATION

**That the Infrastructure Committee:**

- 1. Notes and provides feedback on the draft Parking Management Guidelines for the City of Marion (Attachment 1)**
- 2. Supports the Draft Parking Management Guidelines to be presented at an Council Member Forum**

### BACKGROUND

The City of Marion Transport Team forms part of the Engineering Unit and is comprised of 4 FTEs. All members of the team undertake day to day transport requests, observations and investigations that come from residents, Elected Members and members of parliament/candidates. These reactive requests currently consume approximately 75% of the workload within the team.

Parking is managed by the City of Marion to optimise residents' access to homes, parking needs of visitors, businesses, and community facilities. As with all metropolitan councils, the City of Marion is confronted with an increasing demand for on-street parking while ensuring accessibility. These requirements often seem to be contrary or at least seen as competing needs.

In some suburbs this has been exacerbated by the extent of 'infill' development that is occurring and the increase of car ownership, resulting in a higher density of those living with less off-street parking and higher traffic volumes.

<b>ABS Data</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change (%)</b>
Population	90,508	95,650	6 %
Dwellings	39,795	41,650	5 %
Local Jobs	22,982	28,240	23 %
<b>Car Ownership</b> (2 or more vehicles per household)	48.9%	51.6%	2.7 %

The Transport team has observed an increase in requests generated by the community, Elected Members, staff of Council and members of Parliament/candidates that are continually requesting parking improvements.

Year	Number of Parking Investigation Requests
2020	568
2021	604
2022	622

At the Asset and Strategy Committee meeting on 5 July 2022, a Parking Management presentation was provided to the committee. The presentation consisted of outlining the Transport team and its function, typical parking requests, intervention treatments used, how we educate, enforcement information and how we consult.

The committee supported the request for a development of a Parking Management Guideline to manage these competing demands, to provide a clear, more holistic direction on when to implement the most appropriate and consistent intervention (if any) to address parking concerns raised within the road network in the City of Marion.

At the Asset and Strategy Committee meeting on 11 October 2022, a workshop/presentation was used to work with the committee on parking treatments and interventions that would be included in the draft Parking Management Guidelines. Other comments and feedback were provided to help structure the content of the guidelines.

On 23 February 2023, a community engagement event called the 'Marion 100', which involves residents of the City of Marion workshopping and discussing topics of interest. The group discussed the topic of parking within the City of Marion streets and possible treatments, the comments and ideas generated by the group (Attachment 2) have been incorporated into the development of the Parking Management Guidelines.

## DISCUSSION

The Transport Team has developed a draft Parking Management Guideline to help assist investigating parking requests (Attachment 1). This is to provide clear guidance and consistency when identifying if there is an issue and how to apply an appropriate solution. This will also help with providing residents, Council Members and the community what to expect when parking within the City of Marion road network.

The structure and content of the Parking Management Guidelines include:

- Typical parking requests
- Parking tiers, intervention types & treatments
- Investigation and decision matrix
- Community engagement/consultation
- Dispute resolution
- Customer request workflow, prioritisation, and service levels

The development of a decision matrix and the division between road widths is a key element of the Parking Management Guidelines. Splitting the road widths into 3 categories:

- Greater than 7.2m (approx. 492km of roads 90.6%)
- Between 5m and 7.2m (approx. 47km of roads 8.7%)
- Less than 5 metres (approx. 4km of roads 0.7%)

This allows for appropriate treatments to be applied and a means for a technical assessment to be undertaken.



**KEY QUESTIONS**

Key questions for the Infrastructure Committee to discuss and provide feedback to help develop the draft Parking Management Guidelines:

- ***Should road widths above 7.2m have no full-time parking restrictions (if no safety concern or other major competing needs)?***
- ***Should road widths between 5 – 7.2m have parking restrictions on one side (typically staggered)? If self-managing and educating residents isn't working?***
- ***Should road widths less than 5m have parking restrictions on both sides?***
- ***Should on-street parking infrastructure only be applied in high priority areas with high parking demand?***
- ***When should we consult and who should we consult - Owner or the Occupier?***
- ***What should be the Consultation rate for implementation - greater than 50% or greater than 60%?***
- ***Should we provide Business Permits to a business within City of Marion (1 per business to parking within a timed zone)?***
- ***Provide any comments or questions regarding the Draft Parking Management Guidelines for finalising the draft document.***

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. DRAFT Parking Management Guidelines - March 2023 [7.2.1 - 31 pages]
2. Marion 100 Report - February 2023 [7.2.2 - 5 pages]
3. Draft Parking Management Guidelines - Presentation - March 2023 [7.2.3 - 12 pages]

## DOCUMENT CONTROL

### PREPARED BY

Document Owners	Organizational Role
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Carl Lundborg	Unit Manager Unit Engineering
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### DOCUMENT HISTORY / VERSION CONTROL

Version	Date	Author/s	Change Status
0.1	17 March 2023	Nathan Saxty / Carl Lundborg	First Draft
0.2	28 March 2023	Nathan Saxty / Carl Lundborg	Updated Draft Document from internal review.

### Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

*The City of Marion respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land, Kurna people and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.*

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## 1. PARKING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINE OVERVIEW

As with all metropolitan councils, the City of Marion is confronted with an increasing demand for on-street parking while ensuring accessibility. These requirements often seem to be contrary or at least seen as competing needs. In some suburbs this has further been exacerbated by the extent of 'infill' development that is occurring, resulting in a higher density of living with less off-street parking and higher traffic volumes. Therefore, it is not surprising that Council Members and Staff of Council are continually approached to improve and/or manage parking requirements.

In response, a Parking Management Guideline has been developed to provide a clear, more holistic direction on when to implement the most appropriate and consistent intervention (if any) to address parking concerns raised within the built road network in the City of Marion.

The Guideline also aligns with the Liveable and Connected themes of Council's Community Vision - Towards 2040, by contributing to a City that is planned, safe and welcoming, whilst being linked by a quality road and transport network. In practical terms, the Guideline is meant to provide a tool in the management of the parking resource and assist in improving the local road network in regard to on-street parking provision and safe access.

As part of the Guideline a management matrix framework has been created, consisting of a Parking Purpose, Principles and a flow chart outlining best practice when reviewing parking concerns raised within the city.

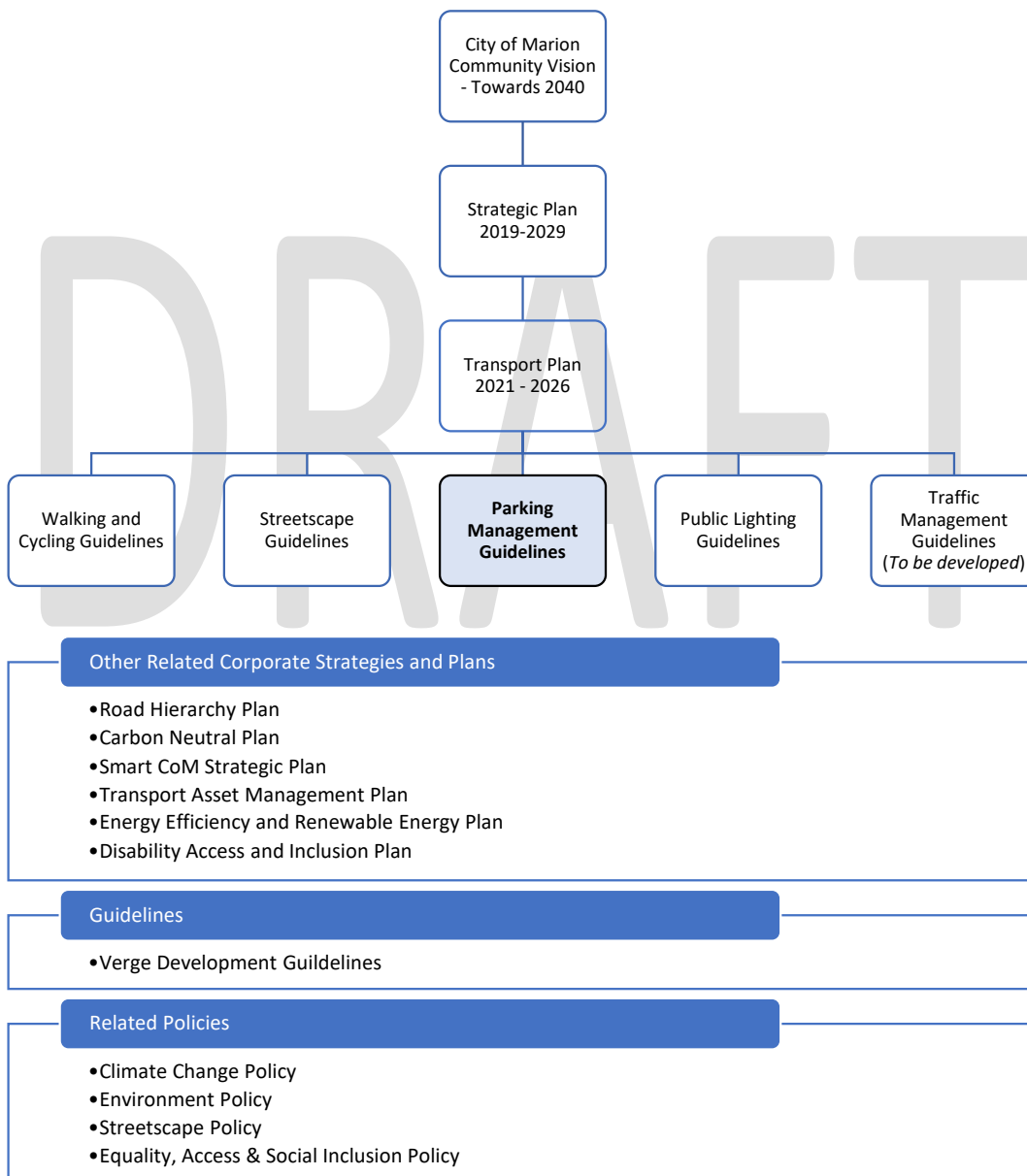
### ***Purpose Statement:***

***Parking issues are reviewed / investigated in an open and clear manner to provide and optimise the on-street parking needs of the residents, their visitors, businesses and community facilities. Using appropriate interventions in a consistent manner throughout the cities built road network.***

## 2. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

### 2.1. CITY OF MARION STRATEGIC CONTEXT

To ensure the delivery of the Community Vision – Towards 2040 the City of Marion has a Strategic Management Framework. In the context of the road network, transport and parking the framework contains a suite of plans and guidelines to provide a strategic direction and operational focus to achieve the goals and outcomes.





The development of the Guidelines, in conjunction with the above documents, is considered a component in achieving Council's Community Vision > Towards 2040. The Community Vision sets six themes that represent the shared values and aspirations that guide how Council conducts its business, these are:

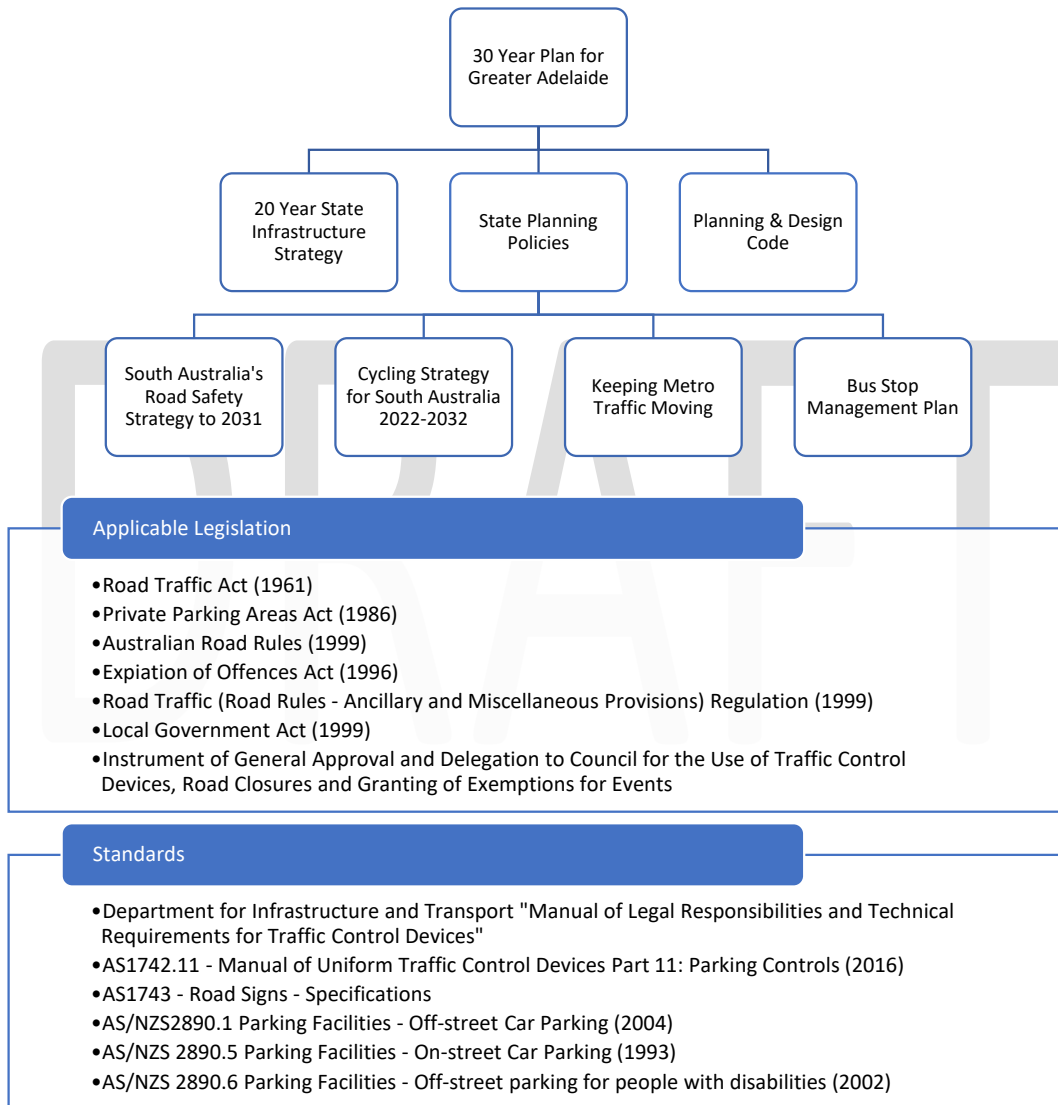
- Liveable
- Valuing Nature
- Engaged
- Innovative
- Prosperous
- Connected

The Guidelines align with the Liveable and Connected strategic themes. In addition, there is alignment to the Transport Plan principles of Integrated and Effective, Sustainable and Safe & Amenity and Character. The Guidelines are a tool that identifies best practice to address parking issues and user related needs whilst assisting the organisation to plan and manage its road network.



## 2.2. STATE & FEDERAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The South Australian Government has a number of strategies, plans and policies regarding the Arterial Road network which considers Safety, Efficient Transport Movement, Public Transport and Active Travel modes.



Aligning local plans and guidelines to state and federal strategies and plans promotes sustainability and long-term planning. It encourages local governments to consider the broader implications of their initiatives and to work towards shared goals that benefit the entire community.

### 3. BACKGROUND

#### 3.1. WHY WE NEED PARKING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Projected population growth and infill development has notably been felt in the streets of the City of Marion. Every additional car based in our city increases the need for parking, as well as impacting the time spent travelling within and throughout the City of Marion.

With both the population and number of cars in the City of Marion already rapidly growing, the need for providing clarity around the on-going provision, management, and availability of carparking is a high priority. The Guidelines aim to meet the needs of our residents, businesses, and visitors, recognising that each person has their own set of needs, and that those needs change over time.

The Guidelines will provide a framework for the ongoing management of on-street parking provisions provided within the City of Marion road network. The overarching objective for the Guidelines is to act as a tool that identifies best practice to address parking issues and user related needs whilst assisting the organisation to plan and manage its road network.

#### 3.2. CHALLENGES

Council recognises that with such a well-established street network, we have limited ability to increase capacity for on-street parking. As well as needing space to park an increasing number of vehicles, Council also needs to consider its community's desire for us to create and maintain a high level of liveability, mitigate the impacts of climate change, and support / encourage greater transport choices.

For example, providing walking and cycling facilities in the past has proved difficult for the perceived loss of parking provision and or existing facilities being requested to be removed to increase on-street parking capacity i.e., removal of permanent and or timed cycle lanes etc.

#### 3.3. ROADS & VERGES

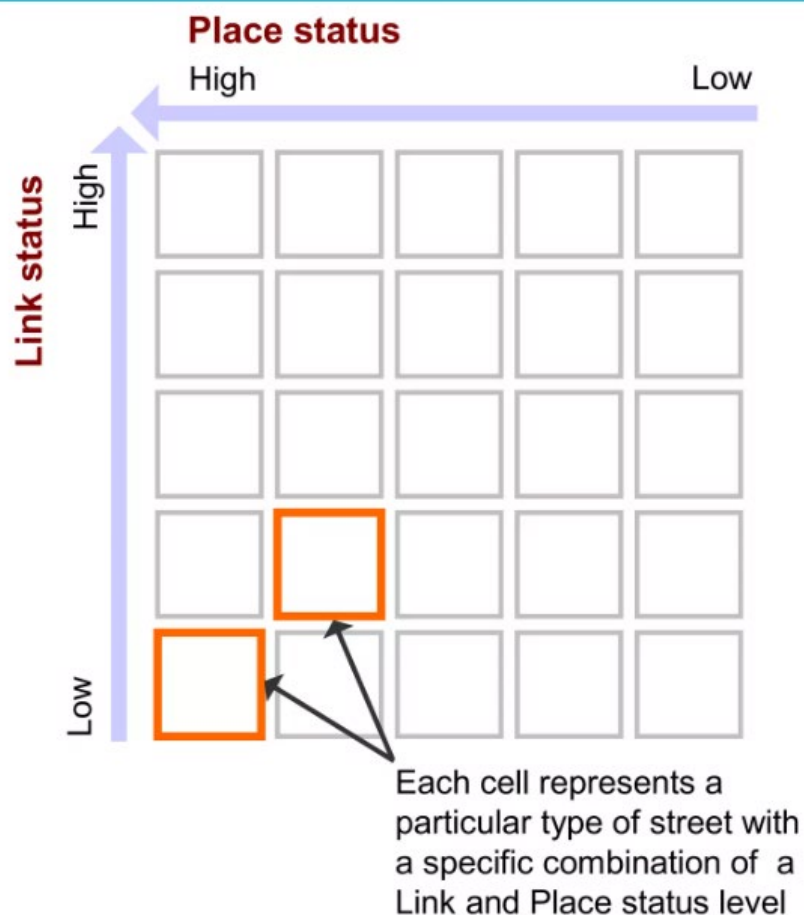
Roads are considered to be a public place and therefore available to all road users with a variety of requirements (in other words many completing needs), these are:

- The movement of traffic (accessibility and movability).
- Access to private property.
- Linkage to and for businesses.
- Delivery of goods.
- The provision of public transport.
- The use of alternative modes of transport, such as bicycles; and
- On-street parking, which generally consists of:
  - Residential and visitor
  - Business (staff and customers)
  - School drop-off and pick-up
  - Parking-n-ride, in the vicinity of public transport services.

The City of Marion Road Hierarchy Plan is based on the conventional classical road hierarchy, whilst also incorporating elements which determine or influence its function, that is the need of road users and stakeholders. Although it is primarily based on traffic movement (cars), often resulting in poor street environments for pedestrians and cyclists.

Future reviews of the Road Hierarchy Plan will include a vision to incorporate an alternative hierarchy methodology, such as “Link and Place”. As a Link, a street’s purpose and or function is for users to pass through it as quickly and conveniently as possible, to minimise travel time; while as a Place, the street is a destination, where people are encouraged to spend time. This approach has led to the development of new ways of classifying all urban streets, using a two-dimensional Link/Place matrix, measuring street performance, and identifying aspects that are underperforming, prioritising areas for improvement (refer example of matrix below)

## The Link/Place Matrix



This approach has also been identified to assist with road safety benefits and has been adopted within South Australia's Road Safety Strategy to 2031 and is more aligned with Council's future vision and current Policies and Strategies such as:

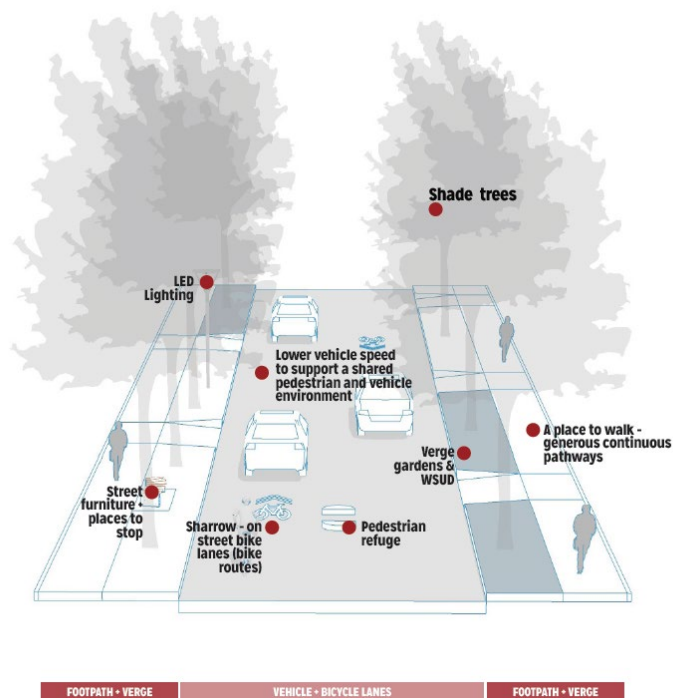
- Transport Plan
- Streetscape Guidelines
- Walking and Cycling Guideline and Action Plan

The Road Hierarchy Plan is divided into five (5) classical types which are identified below for reference to their purposes, function, and amenity, including parking.

### 3.3.1. LOCAL ROAD

The main purpose of a local road is to provide access to properties and safe environment for the community. Generally, this type of road caters for lower traffic volumes, with a default urban speed limit and parking allowed on both sides of the street (road width dependant). It is essential to note local streets provide a safe connection between various primary and secondary cycle routes and pedestrian movements within the Council area and assist to promote the use of alternative means of transport.

**Example of local road**

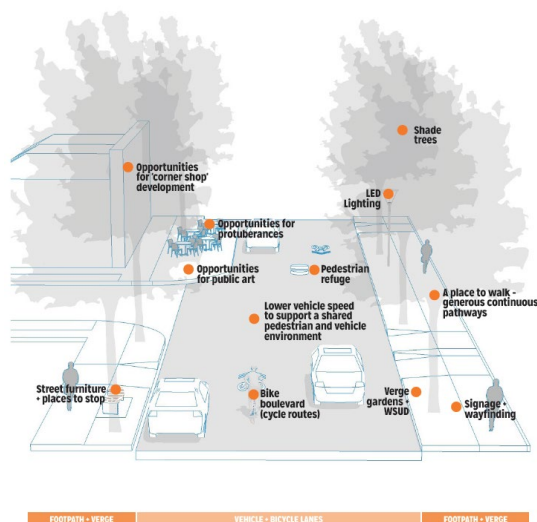




### 3.3.2. COLLECTOR ROAD

Collector roads generally provide a link between either arterial or distributor roads and local streets. Providing for the movement of traffic, have one lane in each direction, allow parking and provide direct access to residential properties.

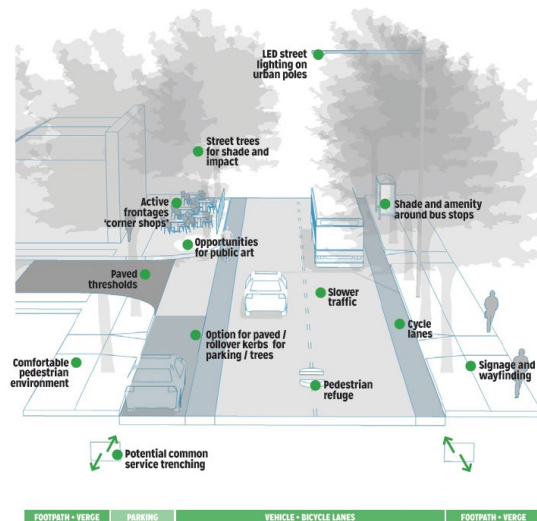
**Example of collector road**



### 3.3.3. DISTRIBUTOR ROAD

Distributor roads disperse traffic into or within a local area. Generally consisting of one lane in each travel direction of travel, free of parking and provides direct access to residential properties.

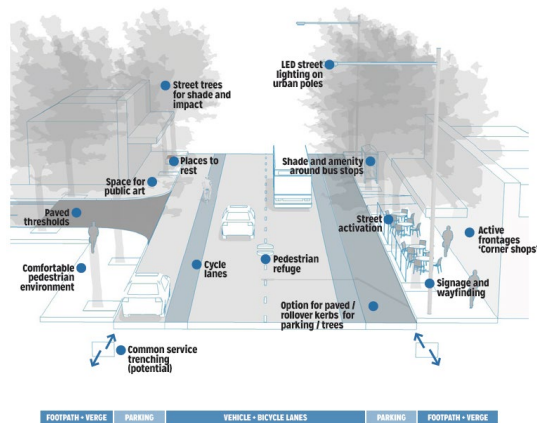
**Example of distributor road**



### 3.3.4. SUB-ARTERIAL ROAD

The primary function of a sub-arterial road is to cater for reasonably high volumes of traffic travelling between regions. Normally one lane in each direction, although the travel lane is commonly separated from the parking and or cycling lane (either by road width or a dedicated parking lane / cycle lane). Similar to arterial roads, the bus network generally utilises these streets due to amenities, community facilities for example, are adjacent or nearby.

#### Example of sub-arterial road

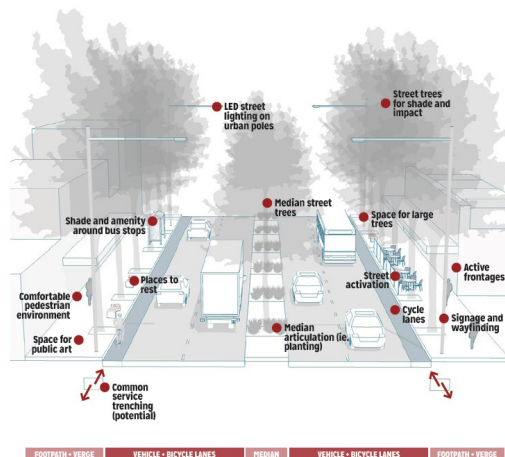


### 3.3.5. ARTERIAL ROAD

Arterial roads cater for a significant to high number of vehicles moving between regions and is maintained by the State Road Authority and Department of Infrastructure and Transport (DIT), are of a high design, often with a number of lanes separated by a wide median.

Parking is generally restricted and or limited in these roads, especially during AM / PM peak times (clearway) with cycle lanes often provided during these peak times. Bus routes utilise these roads in most instances as they provide access to nearby amenities.

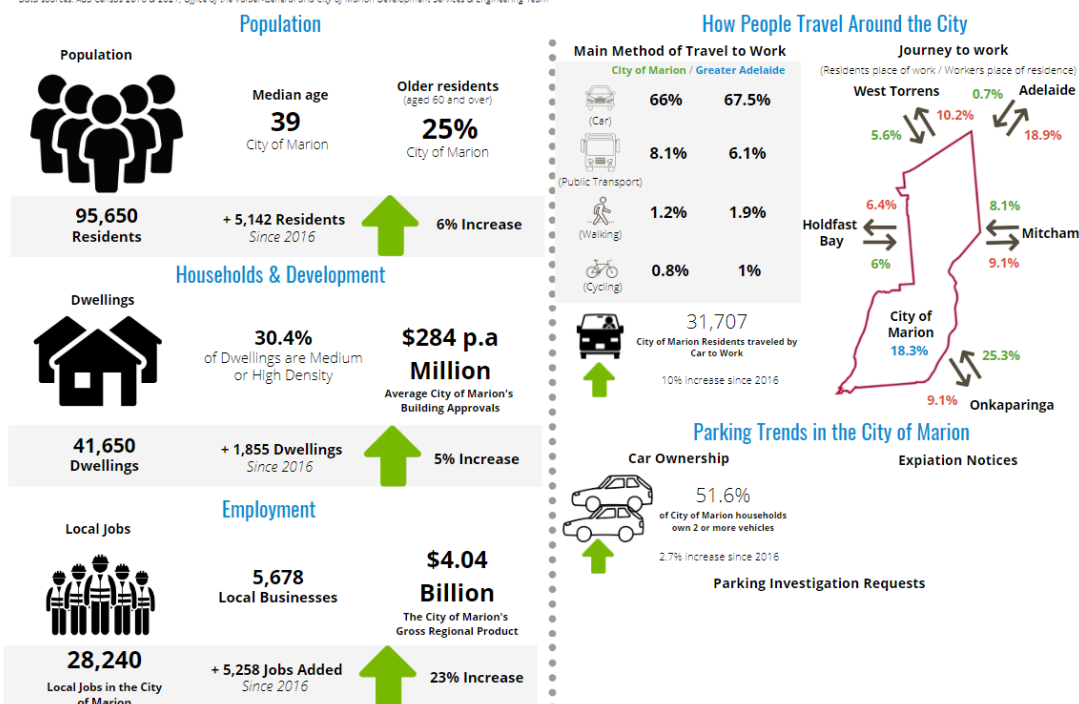
#### Example of arterial road



### 3.4. KEY STATISTICS AND TRENDS

## CITY OF MARION

Data sources: ABS Census 2016 & 2021, Office of the Valuer-General and City of Marion Development Services & Engineering Team



### 3.5. RESOURCES

Council's Transport Team which operates within the Engineering Unit, is the first point of contact for any request or enquiry relating to the installation, amendment, or removal of parking controls.

The Development & Regulatory Services department (Community Safety Inspectorate) is responsible for ensuring compliance with the various parking controls.

## 4. APPLICATION OF THE GUIDELINES

### 4.1. TYPICAL ISSUES RAISED

The amount and variety of parking is a common concern for all metropolitan councils, including the City of Marion. The contributing factors to be considered are:

- Limited road space/roads widths
- The competing needs of road users
- Extent of in-fill development
- Less availability of off-street parking
- Increased traffic volumes
- Geographical constraints

Below is a list of typical issues raised by the local community.

Issue Raised	Technical Response
Driveways - vehicles parking opposite or too close to / over the driveway.	<p>Vehicles can legally park up to the edge of a driveway as per Australian Road Rules.</p> <p>Vehicles can park opposite a driveway as long as 3m is maintained between parked vehicles and kerb or another parked vehicle.</p>
Access difficulties – through / into the street	<p>Vehicles parking opposite one another or too close to intersection.</p> <p>Australian Road Rules state parking is not permitted within 10m of an un-signalised junction and / or if a 3m trafficable lane is not maintained between the parked vehicle(s) or vehicle and adjacent road kerb.</p>
Bin collection issues	<p>Vehicles parking in front of bins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This is not illegal; the contractor is required to manually load the bin(s). If this is not occurring, it needs to be reported to the contractor.</li> <li>- Promote alternate bin placement.</li> </ul> <p>Garbage truck cannot access street due to minimum 3m trafficable lane not maintained.</p>
Limited parking for resident	<p>The road is a public space, parking in front of a property for owner / visitor is not a prescribed role for Council to provide, although we do provide where possible.</p> <p>Increased development resulting in parking loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State Government Planning and Design code requires 1 on-street car park per 3 dwellings.</li> <li>- Off-street car parks needing to be provided for new developments depends on amount of bedrooms for each dwelling.</li> </ul>

#### 4.2. PARKING TIERS & INTERVENTION TYPES

With City of Marion having such a diverse range of suburbs, varying in geography, competing needs and infill development, it is understood and recognised that a single approach to parking rules cannot be achieved and there will always be extenuating circumstances that would be deemed to sit outside the general parameters set out in the Parking Management Guidelines. For this scenario, Council will review accordingly to ensure each query is investigated fairly on its own merit when/if the query is not considered general and is 'outside' normal parameters.

To address the varied issues raised throughout the Council, whilst also taking into consideration the contributing factors, interventions, and treatments available, parking tiers have been developed to generalise these queries for all streets within the City of Marion. Road widths are assessed, as well as parking demand and competing needs.

Parking Tiers have been separated into four (4) various tiers which are explained below.

##### 4.2.1. UNRESTRICTED PARKING

Any road greater than 7.2m in width generally can safely accommodate parking on both sides of the road with safe access maintained along the street and or into and out of private properties. If specific zones are required or there is a need to provide necessary availability of space for various user groups where parking turnover is required, refer to User-Restricted Parking or Timed Parking Tiers below.

On the instance where an intervention is not required, Council's Transport Team commit to providing adequate information to ensure a great customer experience is achieved.

This can include but is not limited to the following:

- Promote having a conversation with neighbor and or vehicle owner (if possible) to explain access difficulties derived from the way the vehicle(s) are parked, to see if they can park in an alternative location and alleviate personal concerns.
- Discuss ways to self-manage the access i.e., reverse in and drive out in a forward direction and best navigate the instance of cars parked opposite or adjacent a driveway access.
- Can driveway be widened to assist? i.e., the existing access point is sub-standard (<3.6m). This would solely be the owner / developer's responsibility to undertake.
- Provide information about parking benefits / community needs / competing needs:
  - Traffic calming
  - Emergency Service Vehicle requirements (3m carriageway needs to be maintained)
  - Excessive parking restrictions directly affect the local community in a negative way i.e., parking is needed and is generally in high demand.



#### 4.2.2. RESTRICTED PARKING

Any road less than 7.2m in width (kerb to kerb) cannot safely accommodate parking on both sides of the road, with access along the street directly impacted by on-street parking. As per the Australian Road Rule 208 – Parking Abreast (ARR), a minimum 3.0m trafficable lane needs to be maintained at all times for road users, including emergency service vehicles.

In an attempt to self-manage these situations, Council has proactively educated the community to not breach this ARR with the implementation of 'Do Not Park Opposite' signs (Appendix A) although this is still commonly ignored, not adhered to and is difficult to enforce unless both cars are physically sighted when parking from an enforcement perspective. Therefore, to achieve the above and ensure these roads function adequately and safely, yellow lines to represent 'No Stopping at all times' will be introduced. Yellow lines in a general sense are associated with Australian Road Rules and are not based on specific user requirements.

Other scenarios where yellow lines may be considered to be installed (not relating to Australian Road Rules), are in the following circumstances:

- Traffic safety queries relating to impacted sight lines on bends and or junctions/intersections resulting in compromised access which requires a restriction above and beyond the standard 10m Junction ARR.
- At times vehicles utilise a cul-de-sac or dead-end section of a street to park vehicles resulting in restricted movements i.e., vehicles unable to turnaround efficiently.
- To indicate fire hydrants as per Australian Road Rule 194.

#### **Continuous Yellow Line**

Yellow lines are a common treatment used to highlight to the community that a vehicle must not stop on a length of road or in an area to which a continuous yellow line applies at any time, regardless of the reason. Yellow lines can be placed along one side of the street or in a staggered nature, to not overly impact / limit the on-street parking provision for community on one side of the street only.

When assessing the placement of yellow lines, Council will place these in a strategic nature to maximise the amount of on-street parking using the following criteria:

- Measuring the available kerb space between driveways on each side of the street to ascertain how many car parks can physically fit along one side at any given time.
- Assess current and future development in the street and surrounding area.
- Review nearby amenities.

#### 4.2.3. USER-RESTRICTED PARKING

User-restricted parking restrictions are applied to specific zones identified to provide necessary availability of space for various user groups and are not directly related /associated with an Australian Road Rule, more a community need or desire to provide a balance of parking amenity for all.

Specific zones are considered to assist businesses, public transport, services for the community and destinations. These zones, including specific user groups, are explained in detail below.

##### **Loading Zone**

A loading zone is a restricted stopping or parking area reserved for commercial vehicles (trucks of any size, panel vans and utes) to load or unload goods temporarily during the time and or days specified. Non-commercial vehicles, including wagons and sedans are permitted to stop in a loading zone if the vehicle is picking up or dropping off goods that are 'difficult to handle because of their size', although the maximum time they are allowed to stay is 10 minutes regardless of what is specified on the sign.

##### **Bus Zone**

A bus zone is associated with a public bus stop, extending for a total length of 30 meters (Australian Road Rule 183). These zones are for public buses only. The driver of a public vehicle cannot stop in a bus zone at any time. Generally, Council only installs line marking (broken yellow line) or signs to highlight the extent of the zone and remind motorists to not park or stop in these areas when a concern / complaint is raised pertaining to the above.

##### **Car Share Zone**

Car share services provide cars on-demand, for rent either by the hour or by the day. Council can work with car share operators to deliver services by facilitating access to on-street parking.

##### **Parking for people with disabilities**

Accessible on-street parking can be provided to assist the community and or residents with an impairment in areas where parking is considered to be of high demand, and where availability of a parking space is difficult to achieve for these users when required.

The following considerations should be applied when reviewing the need for accessible on-street parking:

- Close proximity to any particular establishments which people with disabilities are likely to use.
- Residential streets with competing parking needs (valid Disability Permit pertaining to requestee needs to be sighted and scanned copy provided for Council records); and
- Areas where safe and accessible paths of travel from the accessible parking spaces to the adjoining developments is achievable.

The provision and design of accessible on-street parking shall be provided in accordance with Figure 4.2 to Figure 4.7 provided in Australian Standard (AS) 2890.5.2020 – Parking Facilities – Part 5 – On-Street parking unless the available space cannot fully achieve these dimensions. In such cases, Council will endeavor to install the most accessible design to suit the conditions.

Parking spaces for use by people with disabilities can be identified by the following:

- a) **Pavement requirements** – A parking space shall consist of an unobstructed area having a firm plane surface, all at the one level.

- b) Signs – Parking spaces shall be identified by a parking control sign incorporating the international symbol of access for people with disabilities (minimum requirement).
- c) Pavement markings – Parking spaces shall be marked in accordance with associated AS, except where a shared path is on a footpath.
- d) Headroom – The headroom for each accessible parking space shall be at least 2.5m

Is important to note, Council will endeavor to provide this accessible facility where possible, although onus should be put on the requestee to provide accessible parking off-street in the first instance, for example, within an existing car park for a school facility or residential property driveway. When this is not possible, Council will review and provide this on a case-by-case basis.

#### **Mail Zone**

If signposts exist to clearly indicate a 'Mail Zone' adjacent a post box for example, a driver must not park or stop in this zone for any reason as per ARR 186. Generally, post boxes are not signed unless a query is raised by Australia Post or others, stating access is an issue to collect and or drop off mail at post box locations throughout the Council area and is not considered a common treatment.

#### **Taxi Zone**

A taxi zone can be implemented to designate a specific parking area for the use of vehicles undertaking a taxi service. When this zone exists, a driver must not stop in a taxi zone, unless the driver is driving a taxi as per ARR 182 – Stopping in a taxi zone. This is not considered to be a common treatment within the City of Marion.

#### **Electric Vehicle Zone**

The City of Marion has several electric vehicle charging stations located across the city for public charging (not managed by City of Marion).

These electric car charging stations are free to use for the first 15 minutes. Council's vision is to broaden the network of electric vehicle charging stations across the city in the future. The car parks directly in front of the charging station are dedicated for electric vehicles, these car parks are clearly marked with a pavement decal to indicate this provision is available.

#### 4.2.4. TIMED PARKING

Timed parking restrictions are applied to provide necessary availability of space for various user groups where a turnover is required and are not directly related / associated with an Australian Road Rule.

Specific time zones are considered to assist business, public transport nodes and precincts or when parking demand is derived from nearby community facilities such as schools, reserves, sports facilities, or shopping centres. The road would need to be wider than 7.2m to allow such a restriction to be in place without contravening the Australian Road Rules (parking opposite).

When reviewing specific zones within the Council area and the suitable parking restriction that may apply, the proximity from the zone will be a contributing factor and may vary on the level of use generated from the facility i.e., 100m radius for a low patronage train station compared to 600m radius for a regional station i.e., Oaklands Park Train Station for example. Parking observations will also need to be undertaken on three (3) separate occasions on a general weekday to ensure parking demand is high on a regular basis to warrant a restriction (>85%).

Time limits Council deemed appropriate for use within the city, including situations/facilities where can be applied, are explained in detail below:

##### **NO PARKING (2 Minute)**

No Parking zone does not allow a motorist to stop unless dropping off or picking up passengers or goods, with the requirement being you cannot leave the car or take longer than two (2) minutes. These zones are commonly used for school drop off and pick up areas (Kiss & Drop) to improve traffic efficiency surrounding the school and ensure vehicles do not unnecessarily park for long periods of time in areas that children are frequently dropped off or picked up from. These restrictions are generally installed directly in front of or bounding the school and provide direct access.

##### **15 – 30 Minute**

Shorter time periods allow motorists to park briefly to either undertake a service, drop off and pick up children and or pick up take away food for example. These short time restrictions are generally installed directly in front of the facility requiring the quick turnover. Examples where these times would be considered are as follows:

- Childcare centers / kindergartens.
- Specialised services i.e., fast food, dog grooming, dry cleaner or take away.

##### **1 - 2 Hour**

Longer time periods are considered in areas to deter long term parking and at times create a balance between residential parking and commuter parking near public transport or larger shopping centres which are considered high parking generators. These restrictions are generally installed directly in front of the facility or on streets within a prescribed buffer zone (dependent on occupancy and or the size of the facility). Examples where these times would be considered, including proximity to the facility, are as follows:

- Public Transport i.e., Train or Tram Stations and bus interchanges (100-600m zone, dependent on facility popularity and associated parking demand).
- Large Shopping Centers i.e., Westfield Marion (200-300m zone for streets within surrounding area).
- Specialized Shops i.e., bike shop or hairdresser (adjacent the perimeter).
- Industrial precincts (adjacent the perimeter).



- Sporting facilities / venues (100-250m zone, dependent on sporting events held, including seasons and associated parking demand).

**Exemption Permits**

As per the Road Traffic Act and associated ARR, Council is empowered from the Minister to provide for the granting of specific permits which are only applicable in the instance where a resident or business is subject to a timed parking restriction i.e., 2P in front of their property or business.

The following permits can be provided to the affected community on the instance where time limit parking exists. These are provided on a case-by-case basis and one permit per property.

**Residential Permit Exemption**

To be eligible for a Residential Permit Exemption, the applicant must be a resident of the City of Marion. Permits are issued in respect to a specific street / suburb address. Permits are issued each calendar year and auto-renew unless Council is advised otherwise (sent out in mail). One (1) permit only is granted per household.

**Business Permit Exemption**

To be eligible for a Business Permit Exemption, the applicant must be a business owner located in the City of Marion. Permits are issued in respect to a specific street / suburb address. Permits are issued each calendar year and are automatically renewed unless Council is advised otherwise (sent out in mail). One (1) permit only is granted per household.

**Temporary Works Permit Exemption**

Where a resident who is eligible for a Residential Permit Exemption has a tradesperson or service provider who requires access to the property for a purpose of providing a service to the resident but is unable to access on-street parking due to being subject to timed parking restriction i.e., 2P, they may apply for a Temporary Works Permit to be exempt from the zone. The permit must be applied for by the resident requiring the temporary works and be in relation to a specific tradesperson and vehicle. Permits will be issued for a specific period being not more than three months, and for a specific address. Longer durations can be assessed if required for extenuating circumstances and are granted on a case-by-case basis only.



#### 4.3. PARKING TREATMENTS

Various parking treatments can be implemented throughout the Council area to address needs and requirements. In a general sense, they are provided when there is a high parking demand demonstrated in residential streets where the on-street parking provision is not capable of meeting the parking needs or when community facilities such as schools, require traffic flow to be maintained and generate a high parking demand. Parking treatments that are deemed appropriate for use within the City of Marion, are described below.

##### 4.3.1. PAVED PARKING

Where possible and required (parking occupancy greater than 85% is demonstrated on three (3) separate occasions throughout a general week), Council can utilise the verge area adjacent the road to accommodate for parking provision. This includes paving / permeable paving and a semi-mountable barrier kerb (refer photo below) to formally allow a vehicle to park on the verge area. When scoping a provision such as this, the following parameters / design considerations need to be met / included:

- Review Council's Tree Management Framework to ascertain whether the verge area has planned street planting for future works programs.
- 1m clearance be provided either side of any existing street tree (0.5m if permeable paving can be used).
- 1m clearance from any other existing infrastructure i.e., stobie pole / street light pole.
- 45-degree splays be provided either side for safe entry / exit of the paved parking area.
- Paving color to be clearly distinguished from existing concrete footpath or paved footpath to ensure the general public can ascertain where parking area is located.
- Paved parking area to be incased with concrete plinth to ensure paving is encased and does not shift over time as well as to further distinguish the parking area from the footpath.



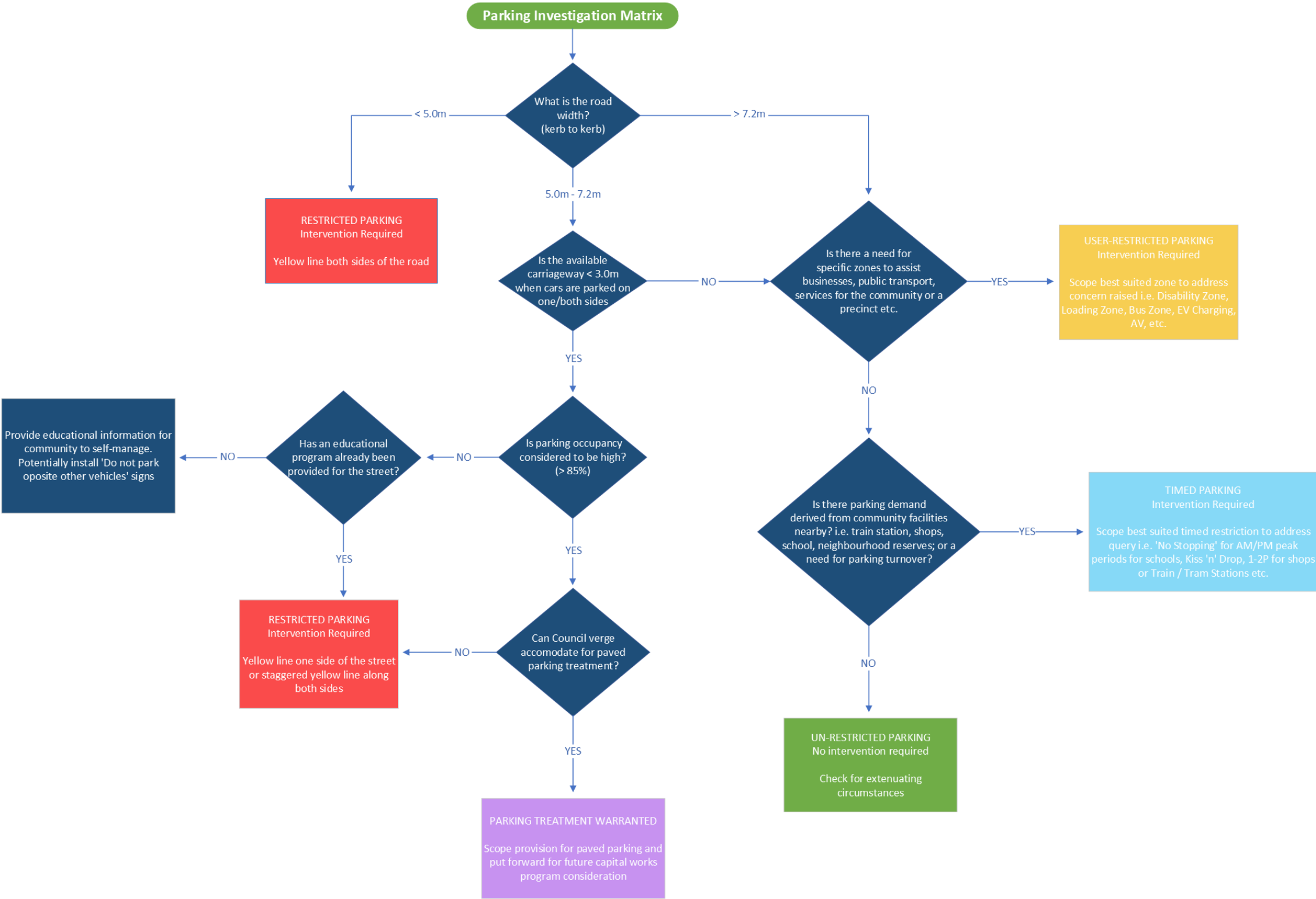
#### 4.3.2. INDENTED PARKING BAYS

Indented parking bays involve constructing an indent of the existing kerb and water table to provide an off-street parking area, utilising the adjacent verge area depending on the road width and verge area available. This treatment is generally provided to assist with high demand trafficable areas such as school frontages and or train stations, for example where traffic flow needs to be maintained with a high parking demand requirement. A parking indent can either provide enough width for a car to park completely off-street or partially on the instance the verge space is compromised. Spaces are designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standards to ensure they are accessible, and adequate lengths are provided to accommodate for standard B85 sized vehicles at a minimum. Parking layouts can be parallel in nature or incorporate angled parking when an area permits i.e., 30 degree / 45 degree and 90 degrees, for example which can assist in maximizing the number of carparks.

Examples where these have been implemented and received well by the community are in front of schools to assist with the AM and PM peaks associated with school drop off and pick up times.



4.4. PARKING INVESTIGATION MATRIX



## 5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The City of Marion acknowledges that people want to have a say about decisions that affect their lives. Better decisions are made when the decision-maker takes into account the knowledge, experience and opinions of those affected by the decision. In line with the City of Marion's Strategic Plan Towards 2040 we will strive to make every decision with integrity and in the best interests of our community.

### 5.1. METHODS OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

We commit to the evaluation and continuous improvement in our community engagement. We will commit to appropriate levels of community engagement before making significant decisions taking into account the number of people affected and the likely degree of impact of the decision.

The City of Marion will consider the following methods of including the community.

Consultation Method	Details	When to apply from a Parking Context	Recommended Communications
<b>Inform</b>	Communicating balanced and objective information to help the community understand the decision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safety concerns.</li> <li>- Legislation/Standards</li> <li>- Parking Decision Matrix (if endorsed).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Letters to impacted residents / businesses.</li> </ul>
<b>Consult</b>	Providing information, ideally presenting a number of options, to allow the community to express their preferences regarding the decision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- City of Marion provides the community multiple solutions (in line with the Parking Management Guidelines) to resolve a parking concern/issue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Letters to impacted residents / businesses.</li> <li>- Community Survey.</li> </ul>
<b>Involve</b>	Working directly with the community throughout a project to ensure that concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered as the project evolves through to completion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minor/Major parking infrastructure projects that will have moderate impact to the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Letters to impacted residents / businesses.</li> <li>- Onsite 'street corner' meeting.</li> <li>- Community Survey.</li> </ul>
<b>Collaborate</b>	Working in partnership with the community, with a shared sense of responsibility for the work and the outcome.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minor/Major parking infrastructure projects that will have major impact to the community.</li> <li>- Local Area Traffic Management studies (LATM).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Letters to impacted residents / businesses.</li> <li>- Onsite 'street corner' meeting or workshop.</li> <li>- Making Marion / City of Marion website/webpage.</li> <li>- Community Survey.</li> </ul>
<b>Empower</b>	Placing the decision-making about specific projects, plans and guidelines in the hands of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parking Management Guidelines.</li> <li>- Policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Making Marion / City of Marion website/webpage.</li> <li>- Social Media.</li> </ul>

	the community & Elected Members. The community takes responsibility and is accountable for the outcomes of decisions made.		- Community Survey/Engagement.
--	--	--	--------------------------------

## 5.2. COMMUNITY SURVEYS

Regarding the implementation of parking controls or infrastructure that have been identified under the consultation category of Consult, Involve, Collaborate and Empower requires greater than 50% community support (of the residents that have responded) unless multiple options are presented, in which the option with majority is deemed supported by the community.

The consultation area should include all impacted residents and if deemed appropriate extend the consultation radius to the wider area to get a broader view of the communities preferred options.

Consultation material should be sent to the property address or if no mailbox on site, then sent to the primary postal address listed for the property. The consultation should only count one (1) vote per household. Consultation responses must have a name and address for reporting.



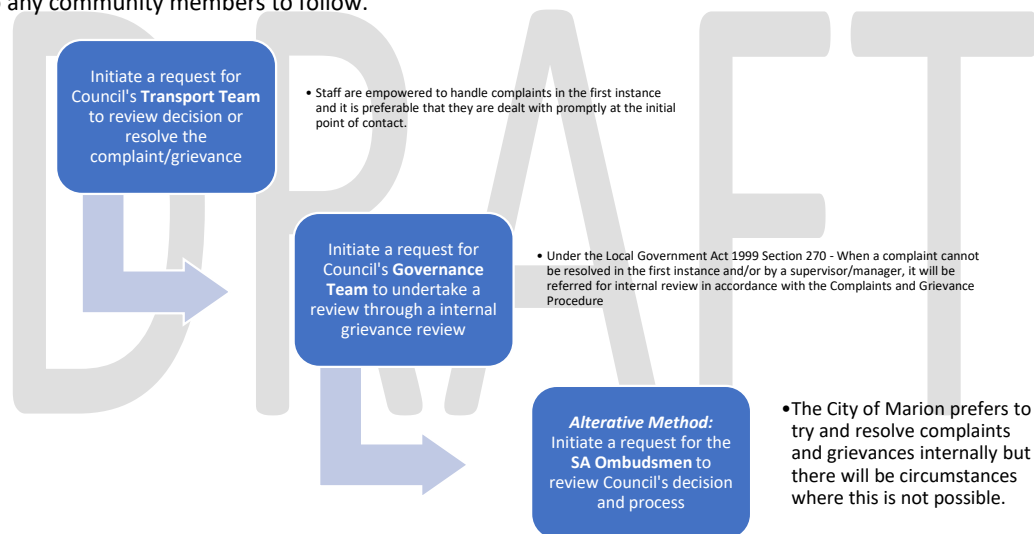
## 6. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

When undertaking parking investigations and undertaking recommendations, some residents, business owners or road users may feel that Council has acted outside its processes, authority or not in the community's best interests.

The City of Marion Complaints and Grievances Policy states:

- Is committed to providing good governance practices through efficient fair and accessible mechanisms to resolve services complaints or grievances.
- Encourages customers and the community to raise issues and complaints with the Council as it provides the opportunity to improve services to the community.
- Recognises the importance of transparency in decision making and the need to provide a fair and objective process for the review of all decision and actions.

The workflow below shows the management of complaints and grievances and the path recommended to any community members to follow.



All complaints received by the City of Marion will be treated seriously and complainants will be treated courteously. However, occasionally the conduct of a complainant can be unreasonable. This may take the form of unreasonable persistence, unreasonable demands, lack of cooperation, argumentative or threatening behaviours.

Where a complainant's behaviour consumes an unwarranted amount of Council resources or impedes the investigation of their complaint, a decision may be made to apply restrictions on contact with the complainant. Before making any decision to restrict contact, the complainant will be warned that, if the specified behaviour(s) or actions continue, restriction may be applied.

Any decision to restrict contact or suspend action on a complaint process will be made by the Chief Executive Officer and/or a General Manager. This will be communicated to the complainant in writing.

#### 6.1. COUNCIL DEPUTATIONS AND PETITIONS

A person or persons can make a request to appear as a deputation at a Council meeting, to discuss parking matters in front of Council Members. The presiding member may refuse to allow a deputation to appear at a meeting or to refer the hearing of a Council committee.

Petitions provide a democratic mechanism for the community to make requests of and provide information to Council. Council accepts petitions from members of the community who have a direct interest in the City of Marion. Petitions must relate to matter that Council is authorised to determine and be submitted in writing to Council in accordance with the principles set out in Regulation 10 of the Local Government (Procedures at Meetings) Regulations 20213 and the requirements of the City of Marion Petition Policy.

DRAFT

## 7. CUSTOMER CHARTER

To deliver the best service to our community and to improve our residents' quality of life, continuously, smartly and efficiently.

Our commitment to you is:

### YOU CAN EXPECT:

- To be treated in a friendly, professional manner.
- Your privacy and confidentiality to be respected.
- Us to deliver what we promise and keep you informed of progress.
- Inclusivity and accessibility that reflects the diversity of our community.
- Staff to take ownership of customer enquiries.
- Your personal integrity to be respected.
- Seek the views of those who receive our services and use this feedback to improve our services.

### WE WILL:

- Work with you to see things from your point of view.
- Approach requests with interest and creativity.
- Explain things in a helpful and informative way.
- Work with you to resolve a matter in a timely manner.
- Work to build a long-term, trust-based relationship with you.
- Accept responsibility when we get it wrong, fix it and learn from our mistakes.

### YOU CAN ASSIST US BY:

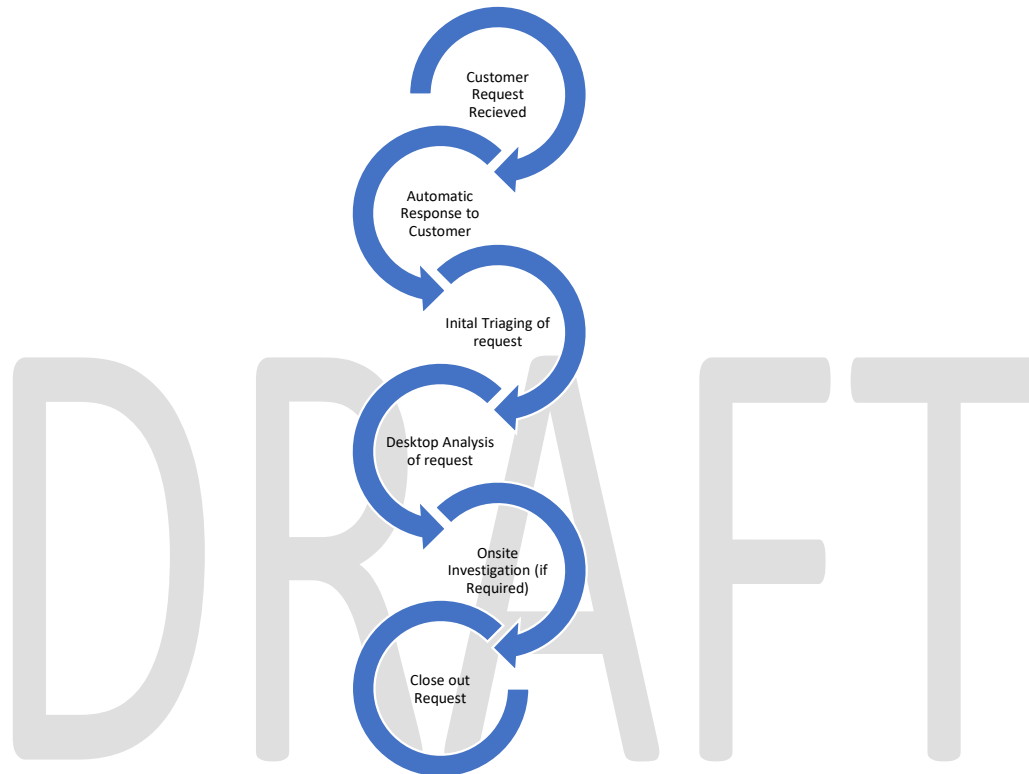
- Working with us, so that we can get the best possible outcome together.
- Treating us with respect and courtesy.
- Provide accurate and complete information.
- Suggesting ways in which we can improve our service.
- Letting us know when you have received exceptional service.

### WE LIVE OUR VALUES

- **Respect**
  - Treating everyone as we want to be treated, where all contributions are valued.
- **Integrity**
  - Fostering trust and honesty in all our interactions.
- **Achievement**
  - Enhancing our knowledge and performance to reach our shared goals, while being dedicated to supporting one another.
  - Prioritise community safety.
- **Innovation**
  - Encouraging new ideas and learning from our experience to do things better.
  - Commit to participating in best practice methodology.

### 7.1. CUSTOMER REQUEST WORKFLOW

To ensure uniformity and consistent approach in regard to the investigation and provision of parking restrictions/controls the following request workflow has been developed.



### 7.2. REQUEST PRIORITISATION AND SERVICE LEVELS

Service level based on risk and importance has been developed to provide guidance to the Transport Team to determine priorities and to set expectations to the community.

<b>Urgent Priority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated Response Time to Investigate - <b><u>ASAP</u></b></li> <li>• Urgent safety issues</li> </ul>
<b>High Priority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated Response Time to Investigate - <b><u>4 weeks</u></b></li> <li>• Typically assessed as a safety concern or high risk/importance.</li> </ul>
<b>Medium Priority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated Response Time to Investigate - <b><u>12 weeks</u></b></li> <li>• Typically assessed as an Access or Movement concern near Sub-Arterial, Distributor &amp; Collector roads or medium risk/importance</li> </ul>
<b>Low Priority</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated Response Time to Investigate - <b><u>26 weeks</u></b></li> <li>• Typically assessed as an Access or Movement concern near local roads or low risk/importance</li> </ul>

## 8. ACRONYMS, TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

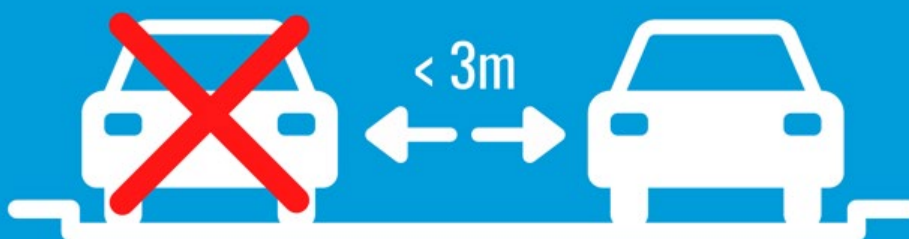
Acronym / Term	Definition
CoM	City of Marion
ARR	Australian Road Rules

DRAFT



## 9. APPENDIX

### 9.1. APENDIX A – DO NOT PARK OPPOSITE SIGN



**DO NOT PARK  
OPPOSITE  
OTHER VEHICLES**



# Marion 100 – 23 February 2023

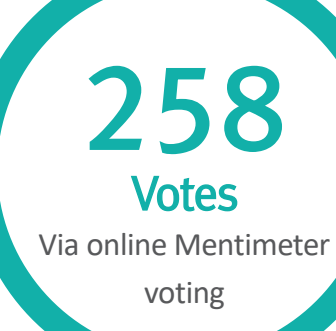
## Club Marion 6pm-8pm

## Topics:

1. CoM brand - Tagline vote
2. Environmental Initiatives
3. Residential parking
4. CoM Events



31  
Attendees



258  
Votes  
Via online Mentimeter  
voting

Via online Mentimeter voting



**MARION**  
**100**

# 3. Residential parking

Four different residential parking issues were provided to participants for discussion at tables to develop proposed solutions. Ideas from tables were then shared with the wider group.

## Example 1 Radstock St - Morphettville



- Road width 7.3m (kerb to kerb).
- Historical parking restrictions installed in the street dating back to 2003, comprising of 'No Stopping at all times', on both sides of the street.
- Road width allows parking to occur on both sides of the street with carriageway greater than 3m provided between parked vehicles.
- Received requests for street to be less restrictive although cannot get majority support when consult

Table 1

- Yellow line one side so parking on one side only
- White line down the middle so cars give way

Table 2

- Split 50/50. Zigzag the yellow line so parking equitable
- Permit parking

Table 3

- Parking should be reassessed every three years so it can be "re-thought through"
- Yellow line one side
- Parking restrictions at different times (street close to Marion Leisure and Fitness Centre)

Table 4

- Why are the lines there in the first place? Is it time to reassess?
- Yellow line one side. Pick the side that has the least impact on residents ie one side has a fire hydrant so can't park there anyway.

**MARION**  
**100**

# 3. Residential parking

Four different residential parking issues were provided to participants for discussion at tables to develop proposed solutions. Ideas from tables were then shared with the wider group.

## Example 2 Narkunda St - Glandore



- Road width 6.7m (kerb to kerb).
- Currently no parking controls in the street. Australian Road Rules apply i.e. No Stopping within 10m of junction.
- Concern raised by Cleanaway (Council's Garbage Collection Contractor) regarding access issues with vehicles parked opposite one another, restricting access less than 3m.
- Council consulted with residents on proposal to install staggered yellow lines (to not impact one side more than the other) although survey responses resulted in a 50/50 split.

**Table 1**

- Rubbish bins at the end of the street
- Yellow line one side
- Leave the residents to self-regulate. Don't park on street on bin collection day

**Table 2**

- Create a collection point for bins. But note accessibility issues for some households

**Table 3**

- Don't change anything
- Cut out parking inserts on verge
- Note that cars are getting bigger and wider

**Table 4**

- No parking signs 7 am – 4pm on rubbish collection days
- But what about emergency vehicle access on other days?



**MARION**  
**100**

# 3. Residential parking

Four different residential parking issues were provided to participants for discussion at tables to develop proposed solutions. Ideas from tables were then shared with the wider group.

## Example 3 Conrad Street - Glengowrie



- Road width 4.3m (kerb to kerb).
- Currently 'No Stopping at all times' represented by yellow edge lines, is located on the western side of the road only.
- Even with a car parked on one side of the street, carriageway is narrowed to less than 3m.

### Table 1

- No parking
- Verge parking
- Remove trees
- Herb gardens on verges

### Table 2

- No parking on the street
- Cut parking inserts on verge? But care for the verge and street trees

### Table 3

- No parking on the street
- Cut parking inserts on verge? But care for the verge and street trees

### Table 4

- Initially thought parking inserts
- Widen road
- No parking on one side
- Turn a blind eye to verge parking

**MARION**  
**100**

# 3. Residential parking

Four different residential parking issues were provided to participants for discussion at tables to develop proposed solutions. Ideas from tables were then shared with the wider group.

## Example 4 William Street - Glengowrie



- Parking length between driveways 10.8m.
- 2 vehicles can legally park between driveways.
- 1 vehicle parks in the middle reducing the number of available car parks.

### Table 1

- Mark out two parks
- This sounds like is a conversation that should take place between neighbours
- Education campaign across City of Marion

### Table 2

- Draw two car parks
- People will always park in the middle
- Action depends on how much parking there is on the rest of the street

### Table 3

- Draw two car parks
- People will always park in the middle
- Action depends on how much parking there is on the rest of the street

### Table 4

- Parking in the middle happens a lot everywhere – bad luck
- Don't take any action

# INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE MEETING

APRIL 2023

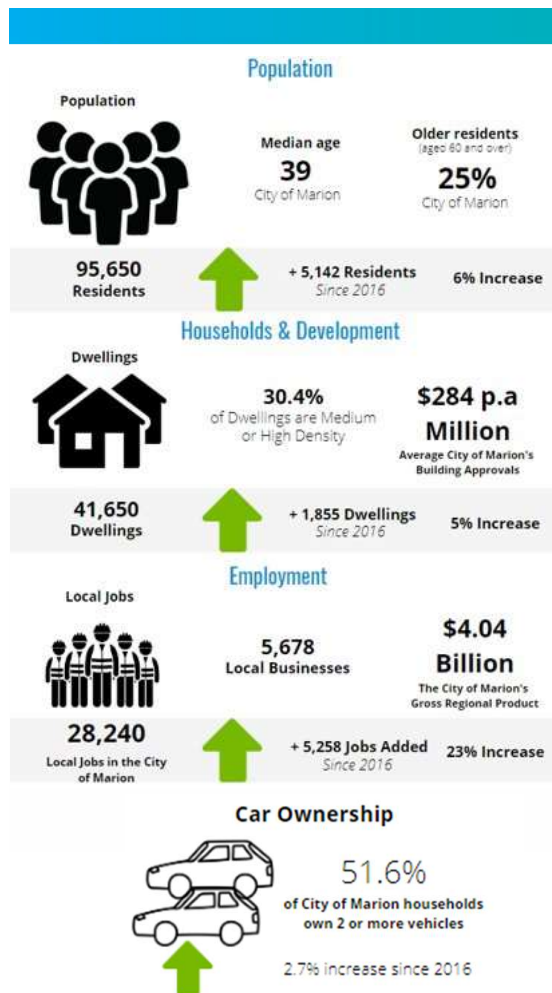
## PARKING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES





**PARKING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES  
BACKGROUND / TIMELINE**

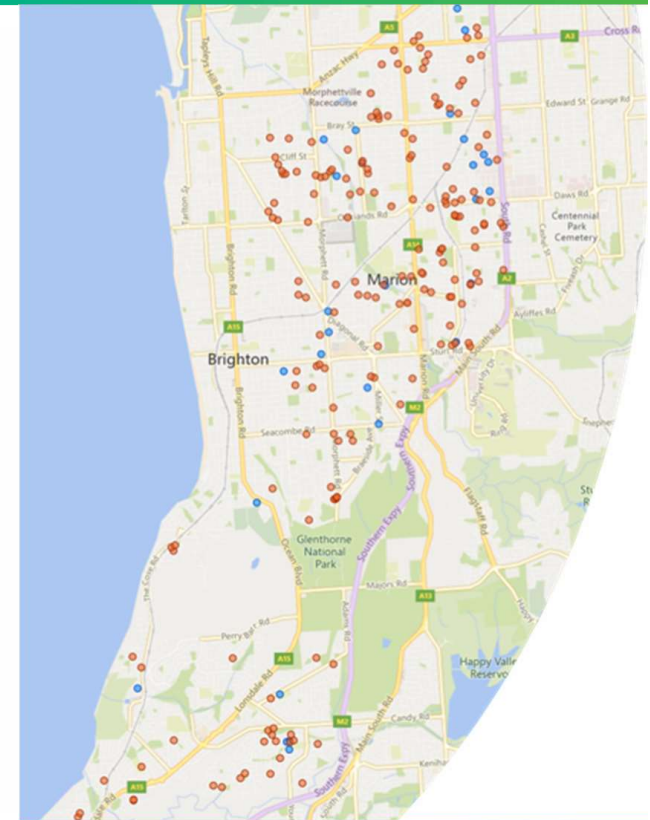




Year	Number of Parking Investigation Requests
2020	568
2021	604
2022	622

### Parking Investigation Requests in 2022

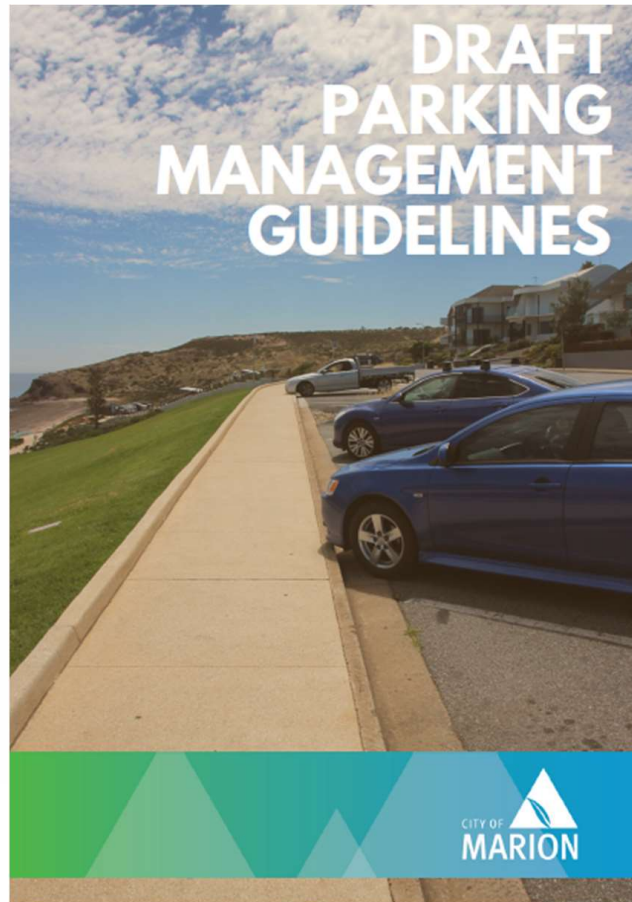
- More Restrictions
- Less Restrictions



## PARKING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES RECAP







## PURPOSE STATEMENT

Parking issues are reviewed / investigated in an open and clear manner to provide and optimise the on-street parking needs of the residents, their visitors, businesses and community facilities. Using appropriate interventions in a consistent manner throughout the cities road network.



CONSISTENCY



GUIDANCE



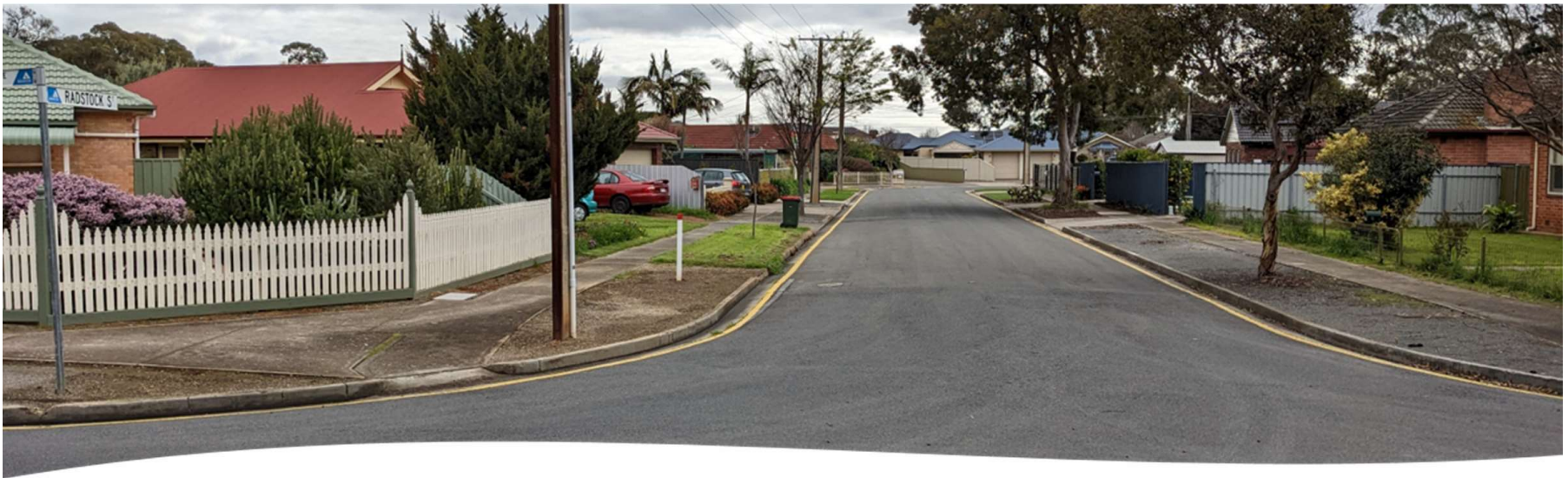
TRANSPARENCY

**PARKING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES  
PURPOSE**



**QUESTION:**

Should road widths above 7.2m have no full time parking restrictions (if no safety concern, or other major competing needs)?



**QUESTIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE TO HELP  
INFORM THE DRAFT GUIDELINES**



**QUESTION:**

Should road widths less than 7.2m & greater than 5m have parking restrictions on one side (typically staggered)? If self managing isn't working



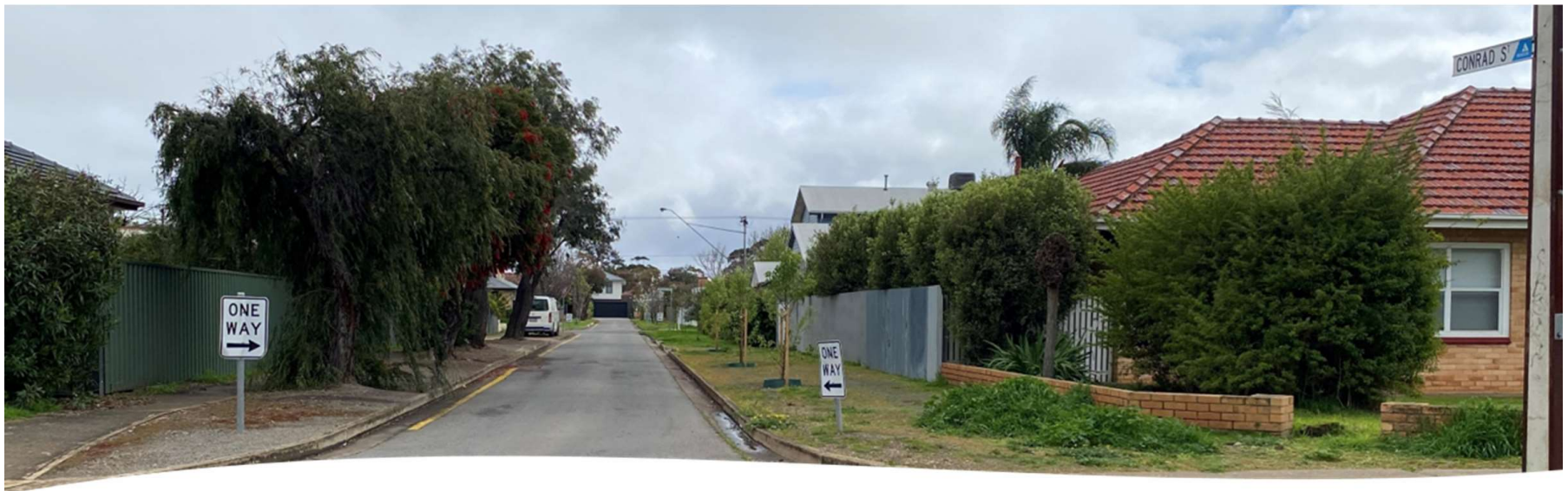
**QUESTIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE TO HELP  
INFORM THE DRAFT GUIDELINES**





**QUESTION:**

Should road widths less 5m have parking restrictions on both sides?



**QUESTIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE TO HELP  
INFORM THE DRAFT GUIDELINES**



**QUESTION:**

Should on-street parking infrastructure only be applied in high priority areas with high parking demand?



**QUESTIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE TO HELP  
INFORM THE DRAFT GUIDELINES**

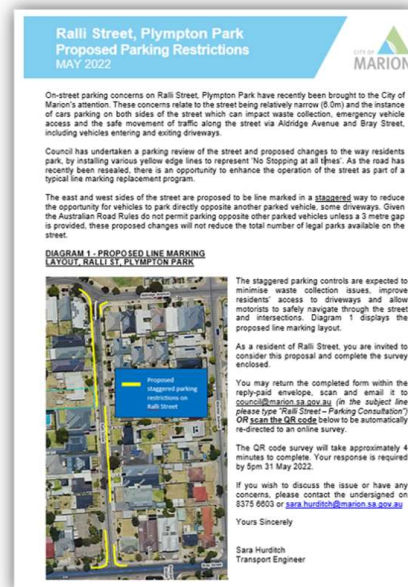


**QUESTION:**

When should we consult?

Who should we consult Owner or the Occupier?

Consultation rate greater than 50% or 60%



**Ralli Street, Plympton Park  
Proposed Parking Restrictions  
MAY 2022**

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

Respond by Mail / Email

1. Overall, do you support the installation of the proposed parking restrictions on Ralli Street?

☐ Support

☐ Do not support

2. Any other comments you would like to make about the proposed installation of parking restrictions in your street?

.....

.....

.....

Your details – so that we can understand your response and keep you informed

Name.....

Address.....

Email/contact.....

Respond Online

If you wish to submit your response online, please scan the QR code below using the camera app on your smartphone and tap the website link. This will take you an online submission form. Please note that we will only record 1 submission per household.

Thank you for your participation!

**QUESTIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE TO HELP  
INFORM THE DRAFT GUIDELINES**





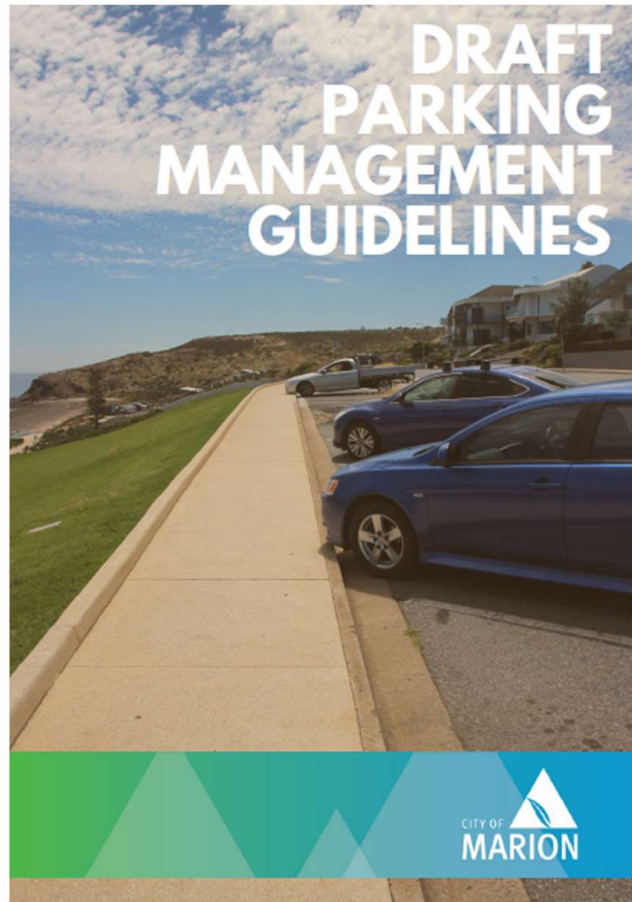
**QUESTION:**

Should we provide Business Permits to a business within City of Marion (1 per business when parking within a timed zone)



**QUESTIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE TO HELP  
INFORM THE DRAFT GUIDELINES**





**OTHER QUESTIONS?**

**Comments on the current Draft Guidelines?**

**QUESTIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE TO HELP  
INFORM THE DRAFT GUIDELINES**



## NEXT STEPS

- TAKE COMMENTS & FEEDBACK FROM COMMITTEE AND UPDATE THE DRAFT PARKING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES
- PRESENT TO A ELECTED MEMBER FORUM FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION?  
*OR*
- TAKE TO GENERAL COUNCIL FOR APPROVAL FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION?





### 7.3 Community Centres Utilisation and futures discussion

<b>Report Reference</b>	IC230404R7.3
<b>Originating Officer</b>	Manager Community Connections – Merran Fyfe
<b>Corporate Manager</b>	- N/A
<b>General Manager</b>	General Manager City Services - Ben Keen

#### REPORT OBJECTIVE

To commence discussions with staff regarding current Community Centre utilisation, data availability and different opportunities at the sites in the future that would see increased use of the community assets.

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

City of Marion own and operate four Community Centres within City of Marion, with a resource allocation of 12.96 FTE to coordinate direct programming, community hire and day to day management of these facilities. The four centres are well spread geographically (e.g., north to south) and offer a variety of services, including needs-based programming alongside broader community programming and participation throughout the year.

Current utilisation of the sites is low, and the recovery of these sites (both programming and external use) is key to the sites returning to, or beyond, pre COVID utilisation levels. This is a significant body of work within the Community Connections department and will be a focus for 2023 and 2024, noting desired changes will take multiple years to be realised and many have already commenced planning or delivery.

#### RECOMMENDATION

**That the Infrastructure Committee:**

- 1. Provides feedback on the opportunities to increase utilisation of community centres.**

#### DISCUSSION

There are significant opportunities to dramatically increase the participation levels in programming, hire of the sites and overall utilisation. Staff are acutely aware of this and are working through a range of factors that influence and determine high utilisation of community spaces. Some require minor levels of investment and change, while others require longer term planning and investment to be realised fully.

Further information regarding Community Centre locations, basic building information and some current and future considerations were presented to Council on 28 February 2023 as part of the final draft of the City of Marion Building Asset Strategy (CoMBAS).

#### Locations

The four locations are well spread through the community with two of the sites co-located with other services on site (Cooinda and Mitchell Park). The sites present different strengths regarding location (e.g., parking, access to other services, open space, playgrounds, catering on site, etc). Three of the four sites are located off main arterial roads. Cooinda is best placed regarding multiple public transport options to service the site. Mitchell Park is accessible via limited bus options as well

as the nearby Flinders train line, while Glandore and Trott Park are both located off main arterial roads and hence are not serviced directly by public transport options, the latter being the most limited.

### **Asset condition and appeal**

The condition of the buildings and grounds at each site range considerably and this is and will continue to be a determining factor when considering community use of the sites. Assets that are not maintained to a high standard will over time decrease in utilisation as other assets (City of Marion or other private or government facilities) become upgraded and provide an improved and modernised user experience. Amenities at the site (toilets) are generally of a high standard following recent upgrades, however floor coverings, paint / colour schemes, technology, landscaping, etc are not.

### **Data collection and use**

It became evident in 2022 that the data collection for Community Centres was underdeveloped across multiple data sources. It is intended that this data set will be available by 30 June 2023, giving 18 months of data (1 Jan 2022 – 30 June 2023), creating the most complete set of data possible.

Several data sources have existed prior to 2022 and been used in past reporting. The means of capturing that data varied and continuation of this collection has now ceased. Data is now collected via two systems (SharePoint and Ungerboeck). From start of 2022 several data types will be used to determine utilisation. These have been requested by and reported to Council in the past in different ways. This data will be:

- City of Marion program participation at the sites – This has been captured since late 2021 through SharePoint and includes participant data based on those attending City of Marion run programs. This data source will provide overall attendance numbers (in both total attendances and participants / individuals). Not all participants agree to share their personal demographic data so this component will be based on a portion of participants. Growth in program numbers is directly linked to resource capacity and deliverables and will be balanced by other ways to increase utilisation at the sites.
- Hire utilisation / participation at the sites – This data can be captured through the booking platform Ungerboeck implemented in early 2021. Data collection via this platform includes ability to capture hirer attendance numbers and all hours of use. This had not been done consistently since system implementation however this corrective work is currently underway. This will include total attendance numbers for hirers but will not include participant / individual numbers nor demographic data of those users (e.g., how many individual users engaged with hirers due to the inability to capture and manage that personal information of external hirer participants consistently). Growth in hirers is a significant opportunity and an efficient and consumer managed online booking system will be key to this being realised in 2023.
- Total hours of utilisation – This data is also captured through Ungerboeck and has been the subject of significant refinement during 2022 to improve accuracy in reporting. This data is used in the CEO KPI for Asset Utilisation and reflects the total hours of use of the asset (i.e., City of Marion and external use). Total Hours of utilisation of sites is currently estimated at between 25%-35% for peak use (business hours) and 8%-50% for after-hours use. This requires further data refinement in Q3 & Q4 23/24 FY and is considered low.

### **COVID Impact**

It is well known the centres experienced considerable decline in utilisation during the past three years (2020-2022 inclusive) due to COVID. Council and staff should in future exclude data sets from early 2020 when COVID initially impacted, to late 2022 when community confidence returned

regarding community space use. This three years of data is a data anomaly. Staff are responsible for re-establishing community use at the site (via participation and/or hire) addressing that patterns, usage types and community needs, and behaviours have changed.

### **Current opportunities**

This report is designed to commence the discussions regarding current and future utilisation desires and opportunities that exist for the four sites in the short to medium term and seek feedback about how this can be achieved. There are a range of short-term opportunities that will be realised in 2023 – 2024 under a predominantly new Community Centres team. Recent changes (e.g., in 2022 reduction of fees, removal of Public Liability needs for private hirers) have been well received by the community, and investment in the new Mitchell Park centre has boosted utilisation for that centre specifically. Other opportunities or areas of focus include:

- Online Booking system enabling community to view availability and make and manage bookings. This will see a concurrent overhaul of the Community Centres section of the website and is planned for delivery in 2023 (see notes below regarding this project)
- Increase in the number of spaces available at the sites by 'opening up' spaces that are currently not used by staff or community (e.g., storerooms, offices, etc). This has and will continue to negatively impact the utilisation percentage until use of those spaces is realised in the coming years, however it increases spaces available to community which is a core focus.
- Creation and distribution of a singular Community Centre Brochure including all activities at the sites (inclusive of City of Marion and external offerings).
- Increase in participation numbers to City of Marion programming.
- Increase in external use of the sites inclusive of casual hire (e.g., kids birthday parties), regular hiring (e.g., weekly Weight Watchers, yoga, meditation, religious groups) and offering of external services from the sites (e.g., 1 day per week by a community-based organisation)
- Development and implementation of a Marketing Plan for Community Centres (currently in draft format).
- Increase in food/beverage offering at each site and investigation of ways to increase casualised / social engagement at the sites.
- Development of a Utilisation Action Plan, that covers City of Marion run facilities (including Community Centres).
- Finalisation of utilisation data collection and analysis methods, including establishing regular internal reporting.

### **Future state**

Planning has also commenced on the following, noting these are longer term projects requiring cross team resources to realise.

- Upgrade to aesthetic features of buildings, with particular focus on Cooinda and Glandore (e.g., use of colour and light, welcoming experience approaching and entering the space, landscaping / grounds around the centres, catering offering at the sites).
- Upgrade to asset conditions, with particular focus on Cooinda and Glandore that are both quite outdated (e.g., paint, furnishings).
- Implementation of improved ticketing processes for City of Marion programs (current system is 100% manual for both staff and consumers).
- Investigation of a singular Community Facilities Brochure including all Community hireable spaces (e.g., Community Centres, Halls for Hire, sporting clubs, Libraries etc) that offer programs and spaces to the community.

### **Online Booking System**

Current assessment is there are only several high-quality solutions in the marketplace that enable a good customer experience and seamless bookings for the user for the purpose of booking a



community space. There are many others that offer bookings solutions, but they do not offer a modern online experience, are difficult to navigate and often the quality of end user product is compromised by the provider offering too many solutions (e.g., bookings, tickets, point of sale, etc), rather than doing one well.

Staff are currently in discussions with 8 existing users of the higher quality systems to determine their experience with those systems, the user experience, understand benefits / efficiencies, and the extent to which these systems can or cannot be used by the public to book internal (e.g., NHC, Library rooms, Castrol Shed) facilities as well as external sites (e.g., owned by City of Marion and managed by an external party such as Marino Hall, Clovelly Hall, etc).

This system implementation is a key focus for delivery in 2023 due to extensive manual processes that are in place at the moment for staff and customers. In other Councils the implementation of a booking system has seen growth of utilisation immediately post the implementation, an ongoing improved customer experience and a significant change in focus for staff to areas important for boosting utilisation (e.g., customer service, program development, developing partnerships for the spaces, etc) and associated with their respective positions.

**8 Reports for Noting - Nil****9 Workshop / Presentation Items - Nil****10 Other Business****11 Meeting Closure**

The meeting shall conclude on or before 8.00pm unless there is a specific motion adopted at the meeting to continue beyond that time.