

Item No: 11.3
Date: 08/11/2022
Author: Director Environment and Place
Subject: **Annual Environmental Sustainability Review 2022**
Attachments: A: Waste education and advocacy activities
B: Achievements on conservation trails
Prev. Resolution: C280422/13146 28/04/2022

Recommendation

That Council receives and notes the 2022 annual environmental sustainability review.

Purpose

1. To provide Council Members with information about Council's performance and initiatives to improve environmental sustainability, including the management of waste, water, trees, biodiversity and corporate action.

Strategic Plan

2. The following Strategic Plan provisions are relevant:

Principles: Spans all Strategic Plan Principles

Theme: Environment

Goals: 2: Our City will be a leading environmental custodian

Priorities: 2.1 Adapt and mitigate for climate change
2.2 Canopy cover, greening and open space
2.3 Use natural resources efficiently and minimise waste
2.4 Healthy habitats and biodiversity

Communications/Consultation

3. The following consultation has been undertaken:
 - 3.1. Data collection from across the organisation; and
 - 3.2. Data collection from external agencies, including suppliers of electricity, gas, water, trees and waste management.

Statutory

4. There are no statutory implications or requirements associated with this report.

Policy

5. The following Council Policy is relevant in this instance:

Climate Change Policy

Kerbside Waste Management Policy

Urban Tree Management Policy

Biodiversity Policy

Water Sensitive Urban Design Policy

Watercourse Management Policy

Asset Management Policy

Open Space Policy

Risk Assessment

6. There are no risks associated with the recommendation.

CEO Performance Indicators

7. This report includes initiatives that contribute to two CEO Performance Indicators from 2021/22:
- 7.1. *Undertake agreed actions to reduce Council's carbon footprint by 25% in line with the Carbon Neutral Burnside 2030 Plan; and*
 - 7.2. *Activate the Community to progress grass roots environmental initiatives.*

Finance

8. There are no financial implications for the City of Burnside in respect of the Officer's recommendations.
9. Annual operating budgets are in place for several ongoing environmental services, such as tree and biodiversity management. Budgets for specific initiatives are approved through the annual business plan and budget process.
10. Opportunities for future investment in environmental sustainability initiatives will be presented to Council as required. Funding for any new initiatives will be sought through the annual business plan and budget process as required.

Environmental Sustainability

11. This report outlines how the City of Burnside is positively progressing in relation to its environmental sustainability goals.

Discussion

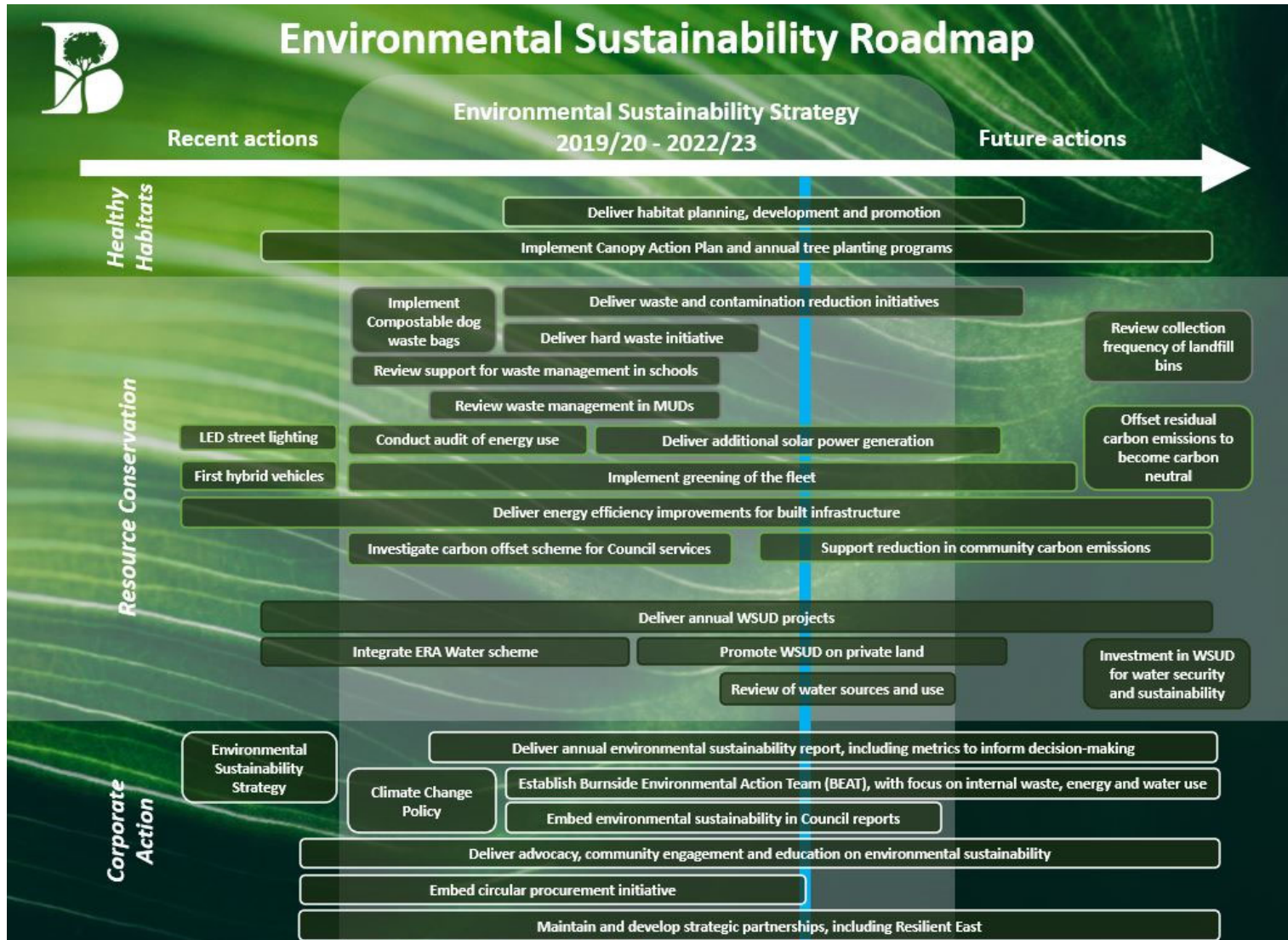
Background

12. This report is provided in line with the Council Motion C12673 (22/09/2020), which stipulated three reporting points each year for environmental sustainability:

- 12.1. Annual Environmental Sustainability Scorecard and Review (October; this report)
- 12.2. Annual environmental sustainability workshop for Elected Members (February)
- 12.3. Environmental Sustainability update report (April)
13. This report was scheduled to be presented to Council in October, in line with the above resolution, however, it was unavoidably delayed because some calculations were dependent on information from an external source. To explain further:
 - 13.1. Calculations of the Council's greenhouse gas emissions are based on the Council's energy consumption, multiplied by the emissions produced for each type of consumption. For example, to calculate the emissions associated with the use of electricity, Council needs to know how the electricity grid is performing (i.e., how many tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions are associated with each megawatt of energy usage). The electricity grid is typically getting greener, so, each year, there are fewer emissions per megawatt of electricity usage.
 - 13.2. Because the performance of the grid changes each year, it is not possible to calculate the Council's carbon footprint until the performance of the grid is known. The Federal Government publishes the information required each year in its *National Greenhouse Account Factors* publication.
14. After the initial delay, Council was expecting to receive the *National Greenhouse Account Factors* during October and planned to publish the full Environmental Sustainability report in early November. However, the *National Greenhouse Account Factors* have been further delayed and it has not been possible to calculate the council's greenhouse gas emissions at this point in time.
15. The Environmental Sustainability report is now presented without a section on greenhouse gas emissions. This allows other matters to be reported, including information on waste management, biodiversity, trees, water, and corporate action. Information on greenhouse gas emissions will be presented to Council Members as soon as possible once the *National Greenhouse Account Factors* are published.

CITY OF BURNSIDE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY REVIEW

16. The Council's Environmental Sustainability Roadmap (C12673) is presented below with a blue line to indicate temporal progress.



17. Council is on track with initiatives contained in the Roadmap. For each of the actions scheduled within the life of the Environmental Sustainability Strategy (2019/20-2022/23), progress is highlighted in the table below. Each item is assigned a progress icon, with further details available within the report.

✓ completed ● Progressing (on time) ● Progressing (delayed) ● Not progressing

Theme		Action	Progress
Healthy Habitats		Deliver habitat planning, development and promotion	The <i>Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design</i> project is progressing ●
		Implement Canopy Action Plan and annual tree planting programs	Ongoing; actions are detailed in this report ●
Resource Conservation	Waste	Implement Compostable dog waste bags	Implemented 2020, dog waste bins now being trialled ✓
		Deliver hard waste initiative	To be actioned during 2023 ●
		Review support for waste management in schools	Review complete and policy updated, implementation ongoing ✓
		Review waste management in MUDs	Review complete and policy updated, implementation ongoing ✓
	Energy	Conduct audit of energy use	Completed 2020 to inform energy modelling ✓
		Deliver additional solar power generation	Planning complete and installations scheduled in Council's long-term financial plan and Asset Management Plans ●
		Implement greening of the fleet	Ongoing: new vehicles are now hybrid where possible ●
		Deliver energy efficiency improvements for built infrastructure	Now a part of business as usual ✓
		Investigate carbon offset scheme for Council services	Scheme established during 2021/22 ✓
		Support reduction in community carbon emissions	Investigations have commenced ●
	Water	Deliver annual WSUD projects	Progressing as part of business as usual ✓
		Integrate ERA Water scheme	Parks now utilising ERA Water ✓
		Promote WSUD on private land	To be actioned during 2023 ●
Review of water sources and use		To be actioned during 2023 ●	
Corporate Action		Climate Change Policy	Policy adopted ✓
		Deliver annual environmental sustainability report, including metrics to inform decision-making	Ongoing; reports and presentations have been delivered in line with Council's Environmental Sustainability reporting framework ●
		Establish Burnside Environmental Action Team (BEAT), with focus on internal waste, energy and water use	Established and ongoing ✓
		Embed environmental sustainability in Council reports	Implemented from February 2021 ✓
		Deliver advocacy, community engagement and education on environmental sustainability	Ongoing; actions are detailed in this report ●
		Embed circular procurement initiative	Project embedded in revised procurement policy; progress detailed in this report ●
		Maintain and develop strategic partnerships, including Resilient East	Ongoing; actions are detailed in this report ●

18. As advised to Council Members via Information Document in September 2022, there has been a delay in progressing the upgrade of the George Bolton Swimming Centre Burnside gas pool heating system to electric air-cooled heat pumps.
19. While this project would not normally form part of this (21/22) annual review, as it was intended to be completed within the current and proceeding financial year, it is worth noting that this project, when completed, will result in significant reduction on Council's carbon emissions and progression towards Council's carbon-neutral 2030 goal.
20. A business case had been prepared in support of the above, based on initial estimates prepared by the engineering designers on concept plans that had been developed. The report did note that *"indicative costs provided in this report are based on initial concept designs, and the final costs will need to be confirmed following finalisation of detailed designs and tender"*
21. This project was tendered in August 2022, and two tender responses were received, however neither of these were compliant and both provided costs which were higher than originally estimated. While Covid has resulted in general inflation of construction prices which was not unexpected, there were also additional costs associated with tree protection and noise attenuation that were not known at the concept design stage. There were also some items that appeared to be inappropriately high – possibly due to the multi-disciplinary nature of the works.
22. Given the above and noting that Council was about to enter a caretaker period, the decision was made to defer the project until after the Council elections.
23. Staff will use this time to work with professional consultants to look at opportunities for alternate pool heating options, value management in the design, and consider options to segregate works into separate specialist packages in order to obtain better market competition and value.
24. Regarding work in the next off season, it is likely only going to be installation of solar panels, upgrade of electricals (as necessary) and progression of the changeroom project. Any replacement of pool pump/heater, once agreed to, will now take place in the proceeding shut down period – 2024.
25. A report will be presented to the new Council following the election with a recommendation in relation to next steps for this project, with the intention continuing to seek a significant reduction on Council's carbon emissions and progression towards Council's carbon-neutral 2030 goal.

Waste and resources

26. Council's Environmental Sustainability Strategy sets a priority to support our community to reduce waste and increase the recycling of resources. Council works closely with East Waste, a regional subsidiary, to monitor and promote improvements in the management of waste and resources.

Kerbside waste and resources (landfill, recycling and organics)

27. Table 1 includes statistics for kerbside collections of waste and resources during 2021/22, plus comparisons with the previous financial year. There were small increases in landfill (3 per cent) and organics (3 per cent), with decreases in recyclables (1 per cent) and hard waste (11 per cent).
28. While increases in landfill are a cause for concern, the increase during 2021/22 was small and not likely to be representative of a longer-term trend. Several factors may

have influenced this increase, including a COVID-19 lockdown early in the financial year which saw an atypical spike in landfill, more people working at home, and an increase in packaging from online shopping. City of Burnside residents still produce less landfill per capita than other East Waste councils (Figure 1).

29. Additional resources have been committed to waste management during 2022/23, as outlined later in this report. A decrease in landfill is expected in the next year.

Table 1. City of Burnside kerbside waste and resources collected 2021/22: weights and comparisons to 2020/21

	Landfill	Organics	Recyclables	Hard waste	Notes
Weight (tonnes)	7,434	7,068	3,983	443	The weight of waste collected through the kerbside system.
Corrected weight (tonnes)	7,955	6,997	3,917	377	Accounts for contamination in waste streams (e.g., landfill waste collected in recyclables). For hard waste, the reported total is utilised to produce energy. Some estimates required, based on the most recent and appropriate data possible.
Equivalent weight (Boeing 747s)	36	32	18	2	This equivalent weight is provided to assist in visualisation of tonnages; a Boeing 747-8 commercial passenger aeroplane (unladen weight = 220 tonnes)
Comparison to previous year					
Previous financial year (tonnes)	7,208	6,858	4,005	482	Data from City of Burnside's Annual Environmental Sustainability Scorecard And Review 2021
Change from previous year (tonnes and %)	+226 3% increase	+210 3% increase	-22 1% decrease	-57 11% decrease	

30. **Trends in residential waste management:** the graphs below provide further data on changes over time for collection tonnages of waste-to-landfill (Figure 1), organics (Figure 2), and recycling (Figure 3). The graphs report the averages of kilograms of waste or resource per capita per week, which may help visualise the quantities. The graphs all use the same scale on the vertical axis, so they are comparable. When the averages are calculated, changes in population are accounted for based on community profile data available through council websites, with recent years being updated following the 2021 Census. The comparative data from other councils are from public sources (e.g., East Waste Annual Reports).

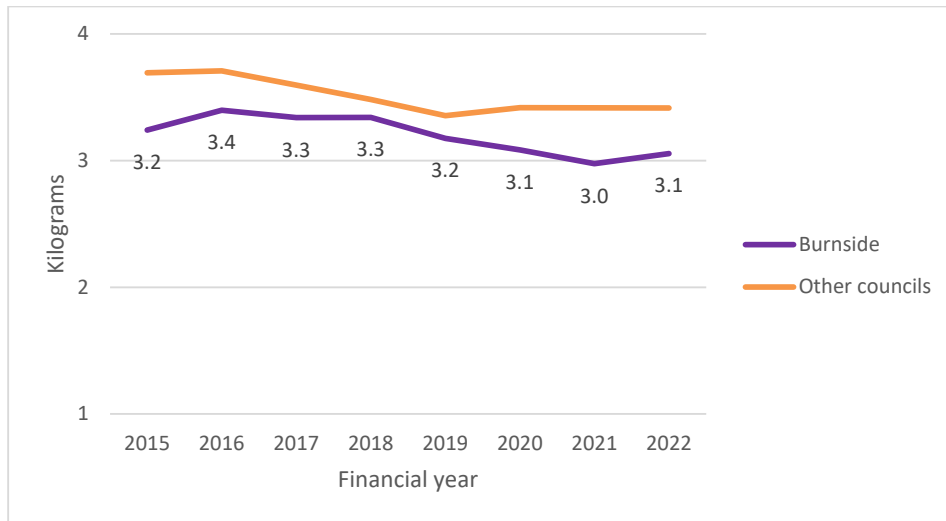


Figure 1. Landfill per capita per week - East Waste Councils
(data labels are for City of Burnside data)

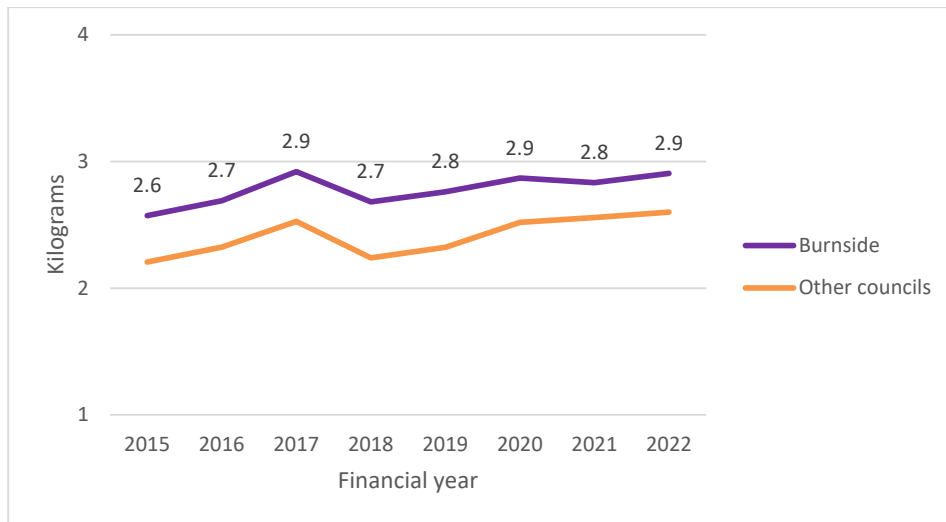


Figure 2. Organics per capita per week - East Waste Councils
(data labels are for City of Burnside data)

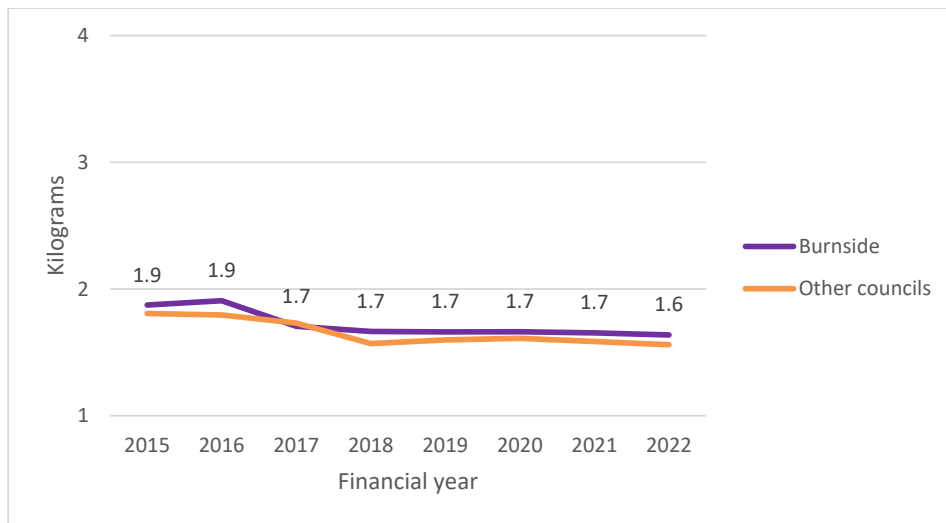


Figure 3. Recyclables per capita per week - East Waste Councils
(data labels are for City of Burnside data)

At-call hard waste service

- 31. The following graphs provide further data on changes over time for hard waste collections. The earliest data provided is for the 2018/19 financial year, the first year with comparable data, when mattresses were collected separately from other waste.
- 32. Figure 4 displays hard waste collection tonnages. The results are displayed in kilograms per capita so that quantities can be readily visualised. Changes in population are accounted for based on community profile data available through the Council website, with recent years being updated following the 2021 Census. It is important to note that the quantities are presented as kilograms per year and so cannot be directly compared to the previous graphs which displayed kilograms per week (there is far less hard waste collected per resident than other kerbside waste collections).
- 33. Figure 5 displays the number of mattresses collected annually through the at-call hard waste system. There was a continued increase in the number of mattresses collected during 2021/22, though not as steep an increase as the previous year. The increase may be partly attributable to more residents working from home, making it necessary to remove spare mattresses to make space.

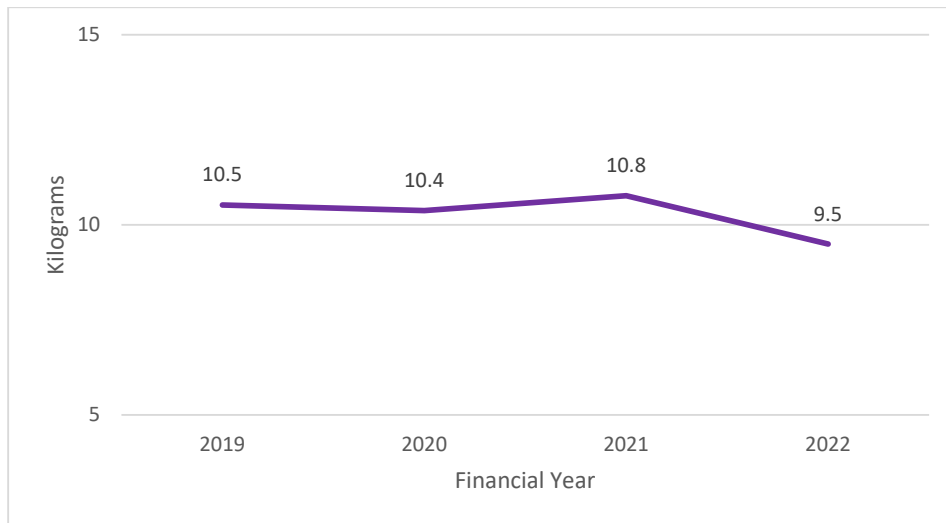


Figure 4. Annual hard waste per capita - City of Burnside

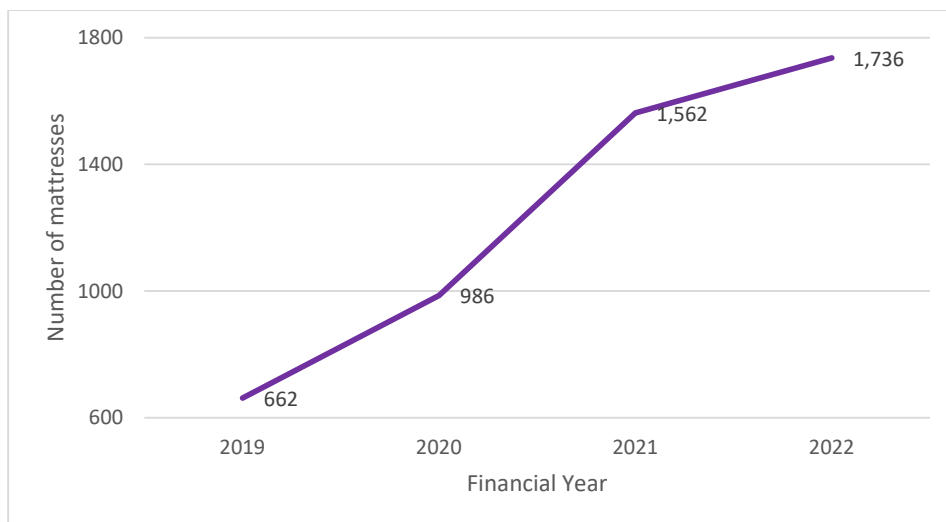


Figure 5. Annual mattress collection - City of Burnside

Additional waste matters

34. Table 2 provides additional waste statistics. Noteworthy items include:
- 34.1. The number of collections for hard waste increased two per cent, despite the 11 per cent decrease in the weight of hard waste collected; and
- 34.2. There was a two per cent decrease in the number of compostable bags residents obtained from Council from the previous year. This decrease is likely explained by the increase in availability of free compostable bags from local supermarkets (i.e., compostable bags for taking fresh produce home are now available in several local supermarkets).

Table 2. Additional waste statistics: hard waste, bins and compostable bags

Financial Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hard Waste						
Hard waste bookings	4,163	4,416	4,142	5,161	4,584	4,819
Hard waste collections	3,682	3,894	3,556	3,672	3,855	3,920
Cancelled bookings	264	281	327	372	390	602
Bookings not collected (no items to collect on collection day)	217	241	259	352	339	297
Second collections within the financial year (paid by resident)	56	87	97	104	119	93
Number of customer requests relating to dumped rubbish	506	320	336	421	418	441
Compostable bags (household bags provided free to residents)						
Households provided with compostable bags		3,313	3,416	3,531	4,143	3,684
Percentage of households in City of Burnside provided with compostable bags (including independent living households)		17%	18%	18%	21%	19%
Bins						
Bins reported as stolen or misplaced			207	187	199	276
Bin repair requests			307	282	319	415
Bins replaced due to irreparable damage			154	96	122	166
Complaints to Ranger Services about bins being left out			22	27	33	28
E-Waste						
E-waste (tonnes; sources include the monthly resident drop off to the Council Depot plus collection of illegally dumped e-waste; 2019/20 was the first full year of e-waste service at the Council Depot)				8.3	5.8	9.2

35. **Waste in apartment buildings:** Council implemented a new policy to support the collection of waste from apartment buildings (part of the Kerbside Waste Management Policy; C240821/12917). The waste management of these buildings is conducted privately as it has special requirements for collection. The Council

support involves a financial contribution to the managers of the buildings, based on the number of rate-paying apartments in the buildings. Further, the financial contribution is greater to apartment buildings that provide suitable organic waste disposal for residents. In its first year of implementation, the new system has encouraged two apartment buildings to initiate the collection of organic waste. Data is now available from one of these buildings (the Queen Victoria Apartments), indicating that the new system has diverted almost seven tonnes of organic waste (mostly food) from landfill. The system of Council support is ongoing and further details will be reported to Council as they become available.

36. **George Bolton Swimming Centre organic bin trial:** an organics bin was successfully trialled from December to April. While organics bins in reserves are problematic, with contamination levels too high for processing as organics, the swimming centre provided a more controlled environment for this trial. Council worked with Café staff, where compostable packaging is used for most food. Organics bins were placed strategically, behind landfill bins, so that uninterested users would use the landfill bins, thus reducing the chance of contamination. Bins were monitored weekly, identifying low contamination rates. Following this success, work to improve bin management at the pool is ongoing.
37. **Shared bins protocol for Multi-Unit Dwellings (MUDs):** the Council has developed a process to support residents of MUDs to share kerbside bins. The opportunity to share bins provides flexibility to residents who may produce little waste and have limited space to store bins. Further, implementing the process allows council to promote good management of waste and resources.
38. Four **Doggie Dunnies** were installed in popular dog walking areas for the composting of dog waste (Figure 6): Hazelwood Park, Kensington Gardens Reserve, Kensington Park Reserve and Conyngham Street Dog Park. The bins were monitored after installation, revealing that they were popular and had extremely low levels of contamination. The bins were promoted through the [Focus newsletter](#), [Facebook](#), and an email to dog owners. Further information is online: www.burnside.sa.gov.au/dogwaste.



Figure 6. 'Doggie Dummies' installed during 2021/22

39. **Bin collection service:** Council conducted a review of collection services for landfill and organics bins, investigating the merits of changing collection frequencies (i.e., collecting landfill bins fortnightly and organics bins weekly). Council resolved to

continue with the existing service while working on behaviour-change projects and advocacy to State Government, with an aim to change bin collection frequencies in the future (Council Motion C280422/13146). This matter will be ongoing, with opportunity for further discussion during 2023 when the Council's Environmental Sustainability Strategy is due for updating.

40. **Waste education and advocacy activities** conducted during 2021/22 are presented as **Attachment A**.

Looking forward: waste plans for 2022/23

41. Council won a grant from *Green Industries* (State Government) to conduct further bin tagging during 2022-23. The City of Burnside's bin tagging is now the largest known project of its type in Australia. The project is expected to engage at least 1,500 households. Attachment A includes the results of the trial project conducted during 2021. Further information is at: <https://burnside.sa.gov.au/bins>
42. A new Environmental Sustainability Trainee position has commenced (Council Motion C240522/13163). This position is supporting environmental sustainability initiatives across council, with a focus on waste management. Key areas of work for the Trainee include bin tagging, contamination conversations, and engagement of businesses and rental properties.
43. Two more *Doggie Dummies* have been ordered, one for Beaumont Common, plus a second bin for the redevelopment of the Conyngham Street Dog Park.
44. Council will recommence investigations into the potential for some Hard Waste to be collected for re-use, rather than being collected for disposal. Progression of this project has sat with *East Waste*. Progress was slowed by limited interest from the commercial sector and the resourcing issues associated with COVID-19. Council has identified and will explore new opportunities during 2023.
45. Council will conduct ongoing engagement of residents, schools, businesses and sporting clubs to promote and encourage best-practice waste management.

Biodiversity and trees

46. There are two important elements related to the management of biodiversity and trees in Council's Environmental Sustainability Strategy:
- 46.1. Preserve and promote biodiversity, and the natural environment, including habitat for healthy wildlife populations; and
- 46.2. Conserve and enhance canopy cover, including promotion and protection of trees on private land.

The 2022 planting season

47. The planting season typically runs from April to September each year. While this report is focused on the 2021/22 financial year, the timing of planting each year means that reporting is best done for the planting season, rather than the financial year. This approach will provide a better understanding of trends over time.
48. A one-off Ornamental and Understorey Planting Program (Council Motion: C090221/12746) saw new planting at 48 sites, including 5,005 native plants and 670 indigenous plants (Figure 7).



Figure 7. A new ornamental planting at Penfold Wine Reserve, part of the Council's one-off Ornamental Planting Program.

49. Two grants supported planting during 2022:
- 49.1. **Iconic Trees:** A *Greener Neighbourhoods Grant* from *Green Adelaide* supported the planting of 49 trees. Trees were selected for their potential to be future landmark trees, providing character and shade, cooling the urban area, and providing many wellbeing benefits for residents and visitors.
 - 49.2. **Queen's Jubilee plantings:** In 2022, community-based tree planting events were funded across Australia to mark the Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II. In the City of Burnside, 5 trees were to be planted in Seaforth Avenue Reserve.
50. Table 3 includes relevant statistics for growing and planting of trees, shrubs, wildflowers and native grasses during the 2022 season. Key metrics include:
- 50.1. **A total of 1,541 trees planted on Council land**, including street trees, trees in reserves, and trees planted at conservation sites (Hills Face Reserves and Urban Biodiversity Sites);
 - 50.2. **A total of 14,191 plants grown at Burnside Biodiversity Nursery.** These plants were planted or given to landholders;
 - 50.3. **A total of 7,103 plants were given to residents**, including:
 - 50.3.1. **Biodiversity Nursery Giveaway** saw 493 trees and 6,283 smaller plants given to residents; the giveaway received donations for Koala Rescue totaling \$4,670; and
 - 50.3.2. **The Native Tree Giveaway** (Council motion C12049) saw 327 trees collected by residents from tree nurseries.
 - 50.4. As advised in Table 3 **a grand total of 20,863** plants were utilised in public and private planting programs, a 60 per cent increase in planting on the previous year. This substantial increase was largely driven by the one-off Ornamental Planting Program and the record number of plants given to residents through the Biodiversity Nursery Giveaway.

Table 3. Season 2022: growing and planting statistics for trees, shrubs, wildflowers and grasses, with data from previous years for comparison

Year	2020	2021	2022
Plant growing			
Plants grown at Burnside Biodiversity Nursery	8,697	11,798	14,191
Plants provided to be planted on private land			
Native tree giveaway initiative	100	175	327
Biodiversity Nursery giveaway: trees	289	321	493
Biodiversity Nursery giveaway: shrubs, wildflowers and grasses	2,776	2,900	6,283
TOTAL: plants provided for planting on private land (A)	3,165	3,396	7,103
Planting on public land			
Street tree planting	905	1,069	1,038
Urban Biodiversity site planting: trees	221	259	113
Urban Biodiversity site planting: shrubs, wildflowers and grasses	2,500	5,952	4,428
Hills Face Reserve planting: trees	381	260	304
Hills Face Reserve planting: shrubs, wildflowers and grasses	967	1,520	2,070
Park planting: trees	66	33	86
Park planting: shrubs	1,970	335	5,112
Michael Perry Reserve Historic Garden planting	854	256	609
Subtotal: trees planted on public land	1,573	1,621	1,541
Subtotal: shrubs, wildflowers and grasses planted on public land	6,291	8,063	12,219
TOTAL: planting on public land (B)	7,864	9,684	13,760
GRAND TOTAL: public and private planting programs (A+B)	11,029	13,080	20,863

51. **Tree removals:** Table 4 includes data on the number of tree removals conducted in the urban area during 2021/22. This information relates to trees managed as part of Burnside's urban forest (i.e., street trees and trees in urban parks) and does not include woody weeds removed in the Hills Face area. The numbers are considered low, relative to the size of the urban forest, with over 40,000 trees under management.

Table 4. Trees removed during 2021/22

Reason for removal	Number of trees
Dead	161
Risk/ Low Useful Life Expectancy	138
Vandalised	43
Stolen	17
Removed for Private Property Development	9
Total	368

Biodiversity sites

52. The term 'Biodiversity' refers to the variety of living things on Earth. This term is used by Council to describe sites where indigenous plants are the focus (i.e.,

“biodiversity sites”). While these sites are managed to create healthy habitat, biodiversity is not limited to these sites. Biodiversity exists in public parks and streetscapes, as well as in private gardens everywhere. Indigenous plants are those that are naturally found in the City of Burnside and may also be found naturally in other places (e.g., River Red Gums, Gold Dust Wattle and Hardenbergia are indigenous).

53. Council has a focus on the management of biodiversity at numerous sites, where restoration of natural environments is prioritised, along with fire risk reduction. Examples include the hillside woodland and creekline in Michael Perry Reserve. There are also highly urban examples such as the beds in Beaumont Common and the south-eastern end of Alan E Cousin Reserve.
54. Council restores and maintains vegetation that has existed in this area for hundreds or thousands of years. The local plants provide habitat for local native wildlife. Together, these indigenous plants and animals are distinctive and underpin the character of the City of Burnside.
55. Council’s skilled biodiversity teams, specialist bushcare contractors and volunteers carefully control invasive exotic plants and encourage native plants to regenerate naturally, with supplementary planting also used to re-introduce diversity. The result is a patchwork of hills-face and urban reserves that protect, reflect and celebrate the environmental heritage of the City.
56. Numerous Hills Face Reserves are managed for biodiversity, including Gully Reserve, Heatherbank Reserve and Wyfield Reserve. **The total area under management for biodiversity at Hills Face Reserves in 2021/22 was 119 hectares**, the same area as the previous year. This total included all Hills Face Reserves but not roadsides. Further, the total does not include several trails (i.e. McBeath unmade road reserve, Old Bullock Track and Mt Osmond unmade road reserve).

Woody weed control

57. Woody weeds are a persistent issue in Hills Face Reserves. Woody weeds degrade the City’s natural heritage and contribute to fuel loads (a factor in the risk of fire). Infestations of woody weeds have been mapped using aerial photography and ground truthing (on-site observations to confirm the analysis). Each year, progress in primary clearance of woody weeds is mapped and quantified. The woody weeds mapped and managed include declared pest species such as Olives, Italian Buckthorn, Aleppo Pine, Desert Ash, and Boneseed. These plants are declared as weeds and regulated under the Landscape South Australia Act (2019) because of their threat to primary industry, the natural environment or public safety.
58. During 2021/22, **3.1 hectares of primary woody weed control was conducted** in Hills Face Reserves. To help visualise that area, consider that the grassed surface of the Adelaide Oval is 1.9 hectares. Thus, the area of weeds controlled was over one-and-a-half times the playing surface at the Adelaide Oval.
59. The area of woody weeds that can be controlled each year is highly variable because of variations in sites, weed densities and methods used. For example, some sites have difficult terrain, safety issues and poor access for machinery. **Over the last eight years, 33 hectares have undergone primary woody weed control.** Annual progress has ranged from two hectares (difficult sites) to over nine hectares (easier sites).

Urban Biodiversity Sites

60. Council's Urban Biodiversity Sites exist in reserves, or parts of reserves, and are managed to create healthy habitat. Examples include Simpson Reserve, Sydney Street Reserve, Linden Gardens Reserve and parts of Bell Yett Reserve, Kensington Park Reserve and Harris Reserve. **The total area under management as Urban Biodiversity Sites in 2021/22 was 12.4 hectares.** There was an increase this year, up from 11.3 hectares the previous year, with small additions to Biodiversity Sites in several locations, including Kensington Gardens Reserve/Kensington Wama, Brock Reserve, Sitters Memorial Drive and Bell Yett Reserve.

Creeklines

61. Creeklines provide habitat and form important corridors of vegetation through urban areas. These corridors allow indigenous plants and animals to persist in the City when much of the natural habitat has been removed or fragmented.
62. **There are 6.2 kilometres of identified creeklines within the City.** The designation of creeklines is complex because creeks in the region often have intermittent flows and it can be problematic to distinguish between a creek and other areas where water flows are intermittent. In quantifying the length of creeklines in the City, Council staff have focussed on creeklines that are readily identified as such, including First, Second and Stonyfell creeks.
63. **There are 3.2 kilometres of creeklines restored and managed for conservation and habitat within the City.** This length of creekline equates to 52 per cent of the identified creeklines in the City, with 382 metres of creekline restored during 2021/22.

Conservation trails

64. **A network of over 26 kilometres of Conservation Trails exists through the City's hills face reserves.** This network of trails has been maintained and upgraded, with almost two kilometres actively upgraded during 2021/22. The condition of each trail is assessed annually, and works are prioritised according to this condition monitoring.
65. A **Hill Face Trails Review** was endorsed (Council Motion C220322/13114), requiring annual reporting on action and noting any adverse environmental impacts. This reporting has been incorporated in this report.
66. **Tracker counts:** a total of 250,475 walkers were detected during the 12-month period at 4 tracker counter locations, a 2.5 per cent increase on the previous year.
67. **Achievements on Conservation Trails** are provided as **Attachment B**.

Additional biodiversity and tree matters

68. **Tree City of the World:** For a third year, the City of Burnside has been recognised as a Tree City of the World. The Council is part of a growing group of cities recognised for leading in the management and celebration of our urban forest. This recognition does not come lightly, with the Council needing to demonstrate its commitment to tree management in several ways, including:
- 68.1. Policy commitments (e.g., the Urban Tree Management Policy);
- 68.2. Tree and forest assessments (e.g., Canopy cover reports);

- 68.3. Annual budget (i.e., for tree management); and
- 68.4. Celebrating achievements (e.g., Nature Festival activities).
69. **Tree Assistance Fund:** this fund provides financial assistance to private landholders (excluding businesses) to support the identification and rectification of issues with Regulated or Significant Trees (Council motion C12710). During the 2021/22 financial year, Council supported work on 46 trees on private land, an increase from the previous year, when work on 26 trees was supported. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the fund is now more widely known by the community.
70. **Michael Perry Historic Garden restoration:** Planting of historic garden areas continued in 2021-22 with the addition of over 600 new specimen plants of more than 60 species. This project continues to gain approval as evidenced by the many compliments and comments submitted by the public.
71. **Rare plant re-introductions:**
- 71.1. A critically endangered species, The Mount Lofty Speedwell, was reintroduced to both Waterfall Gully Reserve and Second Creek at Michael Perry Botanic Reserve in collaboration with *Green Adelaide*.
- 71.2. Six endangered understorey species were reintroduced to three sites in the hills face reserves and Kensington Gardens Reserve biodiversity site, in collaboration with *Trees For Life*, the *SA Herbarium/Botanic Gardens* and *Green Adelaide*.
72. **Biodiversity Nursery collaborations:** the Council supported three local *Friends of Parks* groups undertaking indigenous plant regeneration projects. These groups have been supplied with a diverse range of trees, shrubs and wildflowers from the Burnside Biodiversity Nursery, grown by our volunteers. In return the *Friends* groups often provide seed or propagation material for use at the Nursery. Support has included:
- 72.1. ***Friends of Ferguson Conservation Park:*** supply of almost 400 indigenous plants to rehabilitate recently repaired trail areas;
- 72.2. ***Friends of Cleland National Park:*** supply of almost 300 indigenous plants to rehabilitate creek lines used by Southern Brown Bandicoots; and
- 72.3. ***Friends of Waite Conservation Reserve:*** supply of nearly 200 plants of uncommon indigenous species to preserve local genetics. This is part of an ongoing collaboration to bring back locally uncommon species.
73. **Further initiatives and outcomes in brief:**
- 73.1. **Council's Urban Forest Interactive website** was re-launched in March 2022 and now provides information about tree planting, tree maintenance and species diversity: <https://trees.burnside.sa.gov.au/>
- 73.2. **National Tree Day:** four schools accepted trees from Council: Burnside, Magill, Norwood and St Peters; each school was provided with three trees.
- 73.3. **Southern Brown Bandicoots:** University of Adelaide are continuing to study this threatened species in the Waterfall Gully area.
- 73.4. **Habitat corridors:** Work on this project is ongoing, in collaboration with UniSA, exploring the potential for habitat corridors in the City of Burnside.

- 73.5. **Demonstration verge planting:** a verge planting has been established at The Shed on Conyngham Street.
- 73.6. **Botanic Signage** was installed at Michael Perry Reserve to enhance the appreciation and knowledge of the unusual and historic plantings.
- 73.7. A **Bee Hotel** for native bee species has been installed in Kensington Park Reserve: www.burnside.sa.gov.au/bees
- 73.8. **Chequered Copper Butterflies** have been rediscovered in the City: https://engage.burnside.sa.gov.au/FOCUSOnBurnside/news_feed/rare-butterfly-found-in-burnside
- 73.9. **Dogs and wildlife:** signage has been installed at several parks with links to information online: <https://burnside.sa.gov.au/dogs-wildlife>
- 73.10. **Volunteer participation** numbers are showing a post-covid recovery with attendance rates improving for Council's conservation volunteers.

Looking forward: biodiversity and trees

- 74. **Ongoing tree planting and habitat creation:** Council will continue to plant trees and create habitat through its well-established and well-supported tree planting and reserve management programs.
- 75. **Canopy assessment:** a detailed report on canopy cover was presented in Council's [2020 Environmental Sustainability Report](#). Council is working with *Green Adelaide* and other councils to conduct a second canopy assessment across metropolitan Adelaide. This project is underway with results expected in early 2023. The second assessment will include details of change over time (a comparison of the first and second assessments).
- 76. Several projects that were identified in the Council report on *Koalas in the City of Burnside* (Council Motion C230822/13266) will be advanced, including:
 - 76.1. Development of a report about Council reserves that could be considered as 'Dog on Leash Areas' for the protection of local threatened species;
 - 76.2. Development of a trial community grant scheme for habitat restoration on private land, including koala food trees, for consideration of funding in the 2023/24 Annual Business Plan and Budget process; and
 - 76.3. Development of plans and costings for new habitat restoration along creeklines, for consideration of funding through future Annual Business Plan and Budget processes.

Water

- 77. Water is a valuable resource used by Council to maintain parks and reserves and supply buildings, pools and other services. Parks and reserves account for most of Council's water use.
- 78. There are two important elements to water management contained in Council's Environmental Sustainability Strategy:
 - 78.1. Manage water for best value to the environment and community, recognising the multiple sources and uses of water; and

- 78.2. Strategic approach to water management, incorporating WSUD.

Water use

79. Council utilises water from various sources, including:
- 79.1. **Mains water:** provided by SA Water and used in reserves and buildings around the City.
- 79.2. **Bore water:** Council has bores in two reserves, Hazelwood Park and Kensington Park Reserve. The bores provide water at very low cost (relative to mains water), but there are new limits on how much can be used. The two bores are now limited to 74 Megalitres per annum (combined).
- 79.3. **Recycled Water:** the Glenelg to Adelaide Parklands Recycled Water Project is commonly known as GAP water. The GAP scheme provides for the reuse of treated wastewater from the Glenelg wastewater treatment plant. The project is designed to reduce Adelaide's reliance on River Murray water, reduce wastewater being pumped into Gulf St Vincent, and increase water availability to support urban greening. Wastewater is filtered and disinfected before being pumped to the Adelaide Parklands. The City of Burnside has access to this water near Fullarton Road and the water is used to water the reserve along Alexandra Avenue.
- 79.4. **ERA Water:** ERA Water is a regional subsidiary of three councils: Burnside, Walkerville and NPSP (Norwood, Payneham & St Peters). The ERA Water scheme provides Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) capacity to Council. The scheme diverts creek water during high flows (e.g., winter) into Felixtow Wetlands. The wetlands clean the water, which is then pumped underground and stored in a natural aquifer. The water is then pumped out of the aquifer when it is required to water parks and reserves during the drier months.
80. Council's total use of water in 2021/22 was high, at **317 megalitres**. However, this total is misleading because water was used to fill the new Kensington Wama Wetland. This additional use of 18 megalitres of water was a one-off due to the construction of the new wetland. As a one-off, it is best not to include the data in the trend-graphing for Council's use of water because it would not usefully represent how the Council is using water, especially when comparing the use of water to rainfall. Therefore, excluding the one-off use of water at Kensington Wama, Council's use of water for the year was **299 megalitres**.
81. At 299 Megalitres, **Council used four per cent less water than the previous year** (Figure 8). The use of ERA Water and recycled water increased, while the use of mains and bore water decreased.
82. Council's use of water is typically higher in years of low rainfall and lower in years of high rainfall. This trend indicates that the Council is using water resources wisely. During 2021/22 there was a 28 per cent increase rainfall. This increase in rainfall was matched by a decrease in the use of water, but the decrease was comparatively modest (Figure 9). The limited decrease in the use of water may be attributed to extremely dry months in December and February when watering is vital to maintain vegetation during summer heat. At the Burnside weather station, only 0.8mm and 3.8mm of rainfall were recorded in those months, substantially below average rainfall.

83. Community expectations are also a driver of water use. Keeping parks and reserves well-watered has both environmental and cost implications. Environmentally, there may be benefits where water is used (e.g., urban greening and the associated cooling), but an environmental cost at the location of the water extraction. For example, the use of mains water in the City has an environmental impact on the Murray River system, particularly during drought years. Therefore, the use of alternative water sources (e.g., ERA Water or GAP water) has broad environmental benefits beyond to City. Council also saves substantial water resources by maintaining indigenous and drought-tolerant vegetation in many Hills Face Reserves and at Urban Biodiversity Sites.

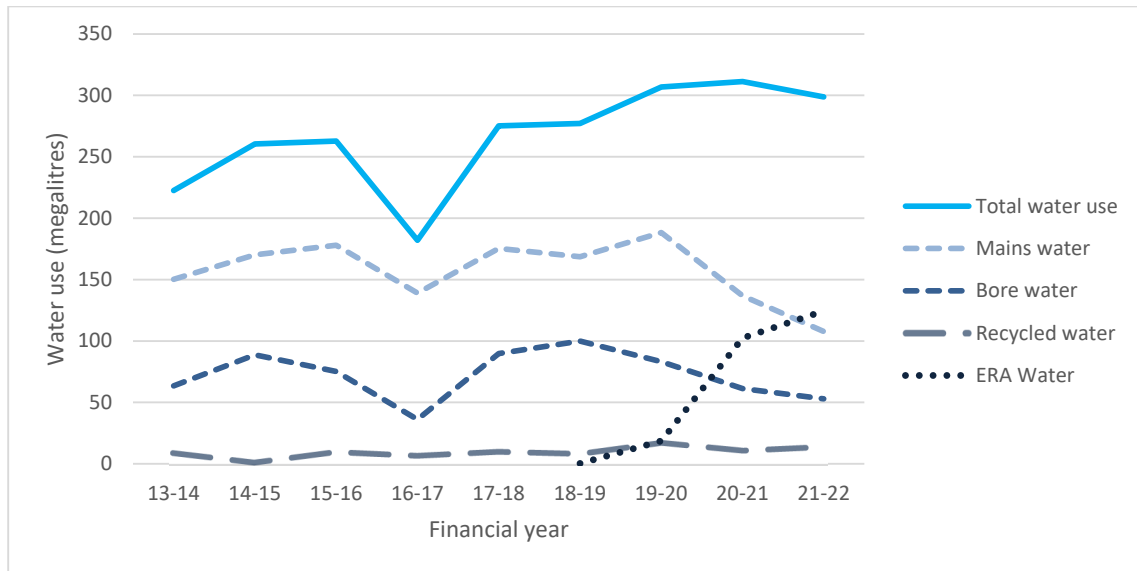


Figure 8. City of Burnside water use (megalitres)

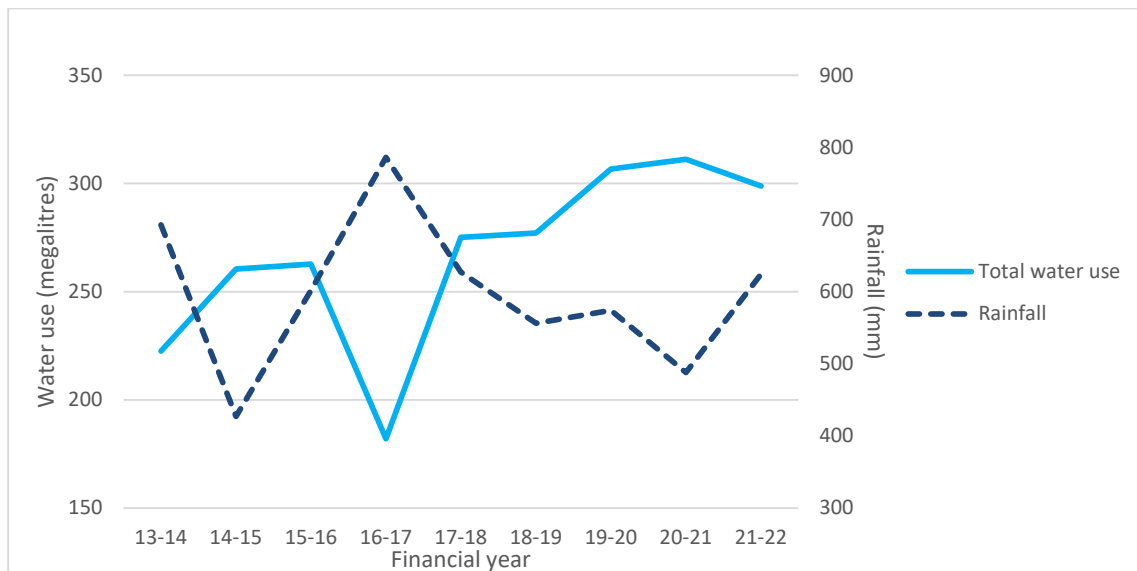


Figure 9. City of Burnside water use (megalitres) vs rainfall (mm; Burnside weather station)

Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)

84. WSUD involves integrating the sustainable use of water into urban areas. This approach to planning and urban design can include the management of rainwater, stormwater, groundwater, mains water and wastewater. Implementing WSUD typically involves measures to slow water flows, allow water to infiltrate, or capture

water for later use. WSUD is often implemented to support urban greening. In practice, WSUD can be as simple as installing rainwater tanks to collect water or swales to slow water flows. At the other end of the spectrum, WSUD can be complex and involve multiple treatments, such as the construction of artificial wetlands to clean water for aquifer storage for subsequent use. There are many benefits of WSUD, including the support for urban greening (i.e., water management to support trees and vegetation). Urban greening has many associated benefits, such as urban cooling and the maintenance or improvement of neighbourhood character. WSUD features can also improve water quality and reduce downstream pollution (e.g., by reducing freshwater pulses into Gulf St Vincent).

85. Council utilises water from two large-scale WSUD sources, ERA Water (an Aquifer Storage and Recovery scheme) and the GAP scheme (treated wastewater).
86. Council also implements many smaller-scale WSUD systems. Table 5 lists the small-scale WSUD system installations within the Council, with **52 systems installed during 2021/22**.

Table 5. Water Sensitive Urban Design installed in the City of Burnside (cumulative totals, counted at June 30 each year)

	pre-2019	2019	2020	2021	2022
Verge soakers (B-Pods)	184	188	196	234	250
Verge soakers (Kerbside inlets)	25	79	157	247	271
Creepline WSUD measures	43	58	71	74	78
Permeable paving	5	14	26	37	43
Rainwater tanks	20	20	23	23	24
Rain Gardens	11	11	11	11	11
Swales	23	23	23	23	23
Detention basins	5	5	5	6	6
Wetlands	0	0	0	0	1
Soakage pits	5	5	5	5	5
TOTALS	321	403	517	660	712

87. A **new wetland** became operational at Kensington Gardens Reserve/Kensington Wama, as part of the redevelopment of the Reserve (Figure 10). The wetland system captures and treats urban water pollution, improving the quality of Stonyfell Creek. The wetland also has aesthetic and recreational benefits for the area. Further, the project involved extensive planting and utilised recycled materials (noted in the section on Circular Procurement).



Figure 10. New wetland at Kensington Gardens Reserve/Kensington Wama

88. City of Burnside has launched a dynamic and interactive map, **Water Smart Burnside** (Figure 11). The map will allow residents to discover and understand why the Council has a focus on *Water Sensitive Urban Design* and where systems have been installed. This project has been developed as a collaboration between expert staff in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Asset Management and Environmental Sustainability teams. The map is available at: www.burnside.sa.gov.au/water-smart

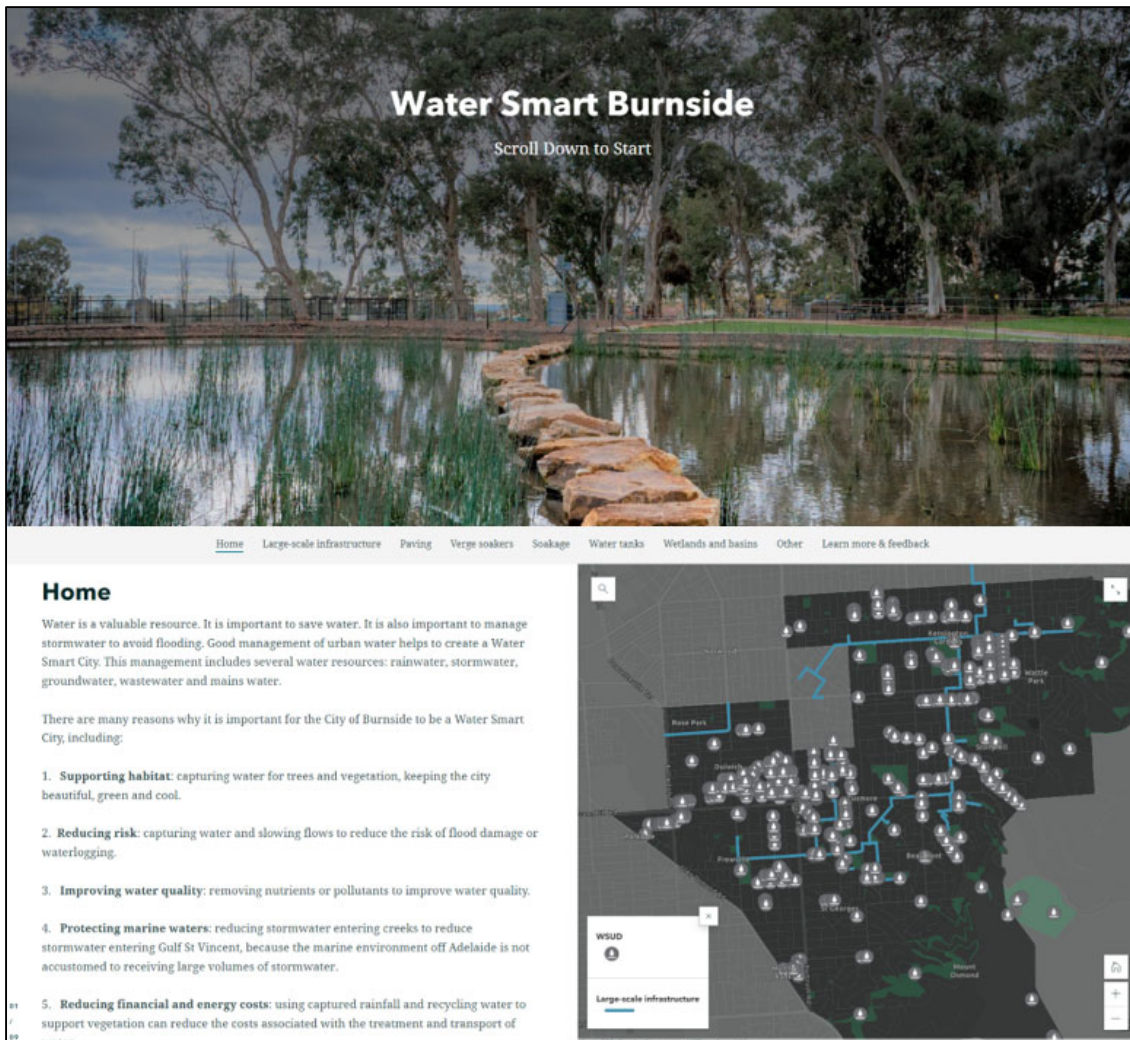


Figure 11. The new Water Smart Burnside website: www.burnside.sa.gov.au/water-smart

- 89. City of Burnside continues to partner with [Water Sensitive SA](#) to support the development of a water sensitive city.

Looking forward: water plans for 2021/22

- 90. Council will continue to install small-scale WSUD systems and promote WSUD during 2022/23.
- 91. As noted in the Council's Environmental Sustainability Roadmap, a review of water sources and water use will be conducted during 2023.

Corporate Action

- 92. There are three important elements related to corporate action in Council's Environmental Sustainability Strategy:
 - 92.1. Promote environmental sustainability through advocacy, community engagement and education
 - 92.2. Environmental sustainability is embedded within decision-making, resource allocation, processes and operations

- 92.3. Increase Council and community resilience and preparedness for the impacts of climate change

Promotion of environmental sustainability

93. South Australia's second **Nature Festival** was held during 2021. The Festival engaged over 10,000 participants through 285 events, including several in the City of Burnside. Council conducted guided walks in Michael Perry Reserve and Hazelwood Park Reserve. Further, Council held an art exhibition entitled *Inspired by Trees* at the Burnside Civic Centre.
94. **National Park City: Green Adelaide's** bid to declare Adelaide a National Park City was successful, with the Declaration occurring on 10 December 2021. Council supported the nomination (Council Motion C261021/12986) and participated in celebrations of the declaration during *Adelaide National Park City Month* (June 2022), hosting a guided tree walk in Hazelwood Park.
95. **Burnside Neutral 2030:** Council continued the environmental sustainability video series, with videos are available through social media and at: <https://engage.burnside.sa.gov.au/carbon-neutral-burnside-2030>; topics covered during 2021/22 were:
- Organic waste for apartments;
 - Circular procurement;
 - Energy efficiency;
 - Permeable paving;
 - Environmental Sustainability Scorecard and Review;
 - 2021 Wrap Up;
 - Urban Heat;
 - Growing and Sharing Food;
 - Urban Forest Interactive;
 - Native Tree Giveaway; and
 - Recycling Plastics.
96. Additional **engagement activities** included:
- 96.1. Council supported the [Garage Sale Trail](#), a national initiative to promote re-use of household products. Council promotes the initiative to residents and hosts information sessions.
- 96.2. Guided environmental history walks in Michael Perry Reserve and Hazelwood Park Reserve during the *SA History Festival*;
- 96.3. Presentation to the *Burnside Historical Society* on the restoration of the historic garden at Michael Perry Reserve by Dr Mark Ellis;
- 96.4. A [video](#) promoting the restoration of the historic garden at Michael Perry Reserve was produced;
- 96.5. Council's quarterly [Focus newsletter](#) regularly included articles on Environmental Sustainability;
- 96.6. Two sessions at St Peters Girls School, introducing students to Citizen Science and the *Digivol*, in collaboration with the *Australian Museum*;
- 96.7. A showcase event at the Burnside Library for *Sustainable House Day*, supporting the *Adelaide Sustainable Building Network*;

- 96.8. Tour of the Biodiversity Nursery and presentation about Council's environmental initiatives for visitors from Penrith Council; and
- 96.9. Waste education activities described in Attachment A.

Embedding environmental sustainability within decision-making, resource allocation, processes and operations

- 97. **Council reports:** in line with Council's Climate Change Policy (Council Motion C12516), all Council reports include a section on environmental sustainability.
- 98. Council updated its **Verge Development Policy**, providing greater flexibility for landholders to plant on Council verges and improving the associated application process (Council Motion C100522/13148).
- 99. **Monitoring of Circular Procurement:** Council's commitment to Circular Procurement (Council Motion C12251) includes monitoring the quantity of recycled materials that are purchased (Table 6). Key outcomes in 2021/22 were:
 - 99.1. **A total of 2,370 tonnes of recycled materials were purchased**, more than double the weight of recycled materials purchased during the previous year (1,085 tonnes);
 - 99.2. **Asphalt included the highest weight of recycled material**, with a new asphalt contract commencing during 2021/22; the new contract saw increased use of recycled asphalt plus the inclusion of crushed glass, a waste product that cannot be recycled back into glass;
 - 99.3. **The Council's Focus newsletter is now printed on 100 per cent recycled paper**; this newsletter is delivered to households around the City each quarter; and
 - 99.4. **Decking at the Kensington Wama redevelopment incorporates recycled plastic**; this product is durable and long-lasting.

Table 6. Quantities of recycled materials purchased by the City of Burnside during 2021/22
(these totals only include the recycled material; for example, if 100 tonnes of asphalt were purchased and 30% of it was recycled material, 30 tonnes would be recorded as recycled material)

Categories and products	Tonnes of recycled material
Construction Materials	
Asphalt (Recycled Asphalt Product)	2,004
Sand (100% recycled product made from crushed concrete)	248
Crushed glass (utilised in recycled asphalt)	78
SUBTOTAL: construction materials	2,330
Plastics	
Bollards, posts and decking (incorporating recycled plastic)	11
Bins (kerbside bins were 40% recycled plastic)	4
Greenwells (100% recycled, used with street tree planting)	3
Verge-soaker crates (WSUD devices; 100% recycled plastic)	<1
Pots (tubes used at Council Nursery; 100% recycled plastic)	< 1
SUBTOTAL: plastics	19
Compost	
Organic soil mix (25% recycled material)	2
SUBTOTAL: compost	2
Paper	
Office paper and <i>Focus</i> newsletter (100% recycled)	20
SUBTOTAL: paper	20
TOTAL RECYCLED CONTENT PURCHASED	2,370

100. Some materials were not included in Table 6, because there are not yet established processes to record some items. For example, recycled materials used by contractors are not always reported to the Council. Ongoing work will identify gaps and implement processes to improve reporting.

Increase Council and community resilience and preparedness for the impacts of climate change

101. **BEAT:** Council staff have commenced the Burnside Environmental Action Team (BEAT) to improve internal management of waste, power and water. Internal waste management is the initial focus of the team. The BEAT is meeting regularly, conducting audits of Council's internal waste streams, and taking action to improve recycling and reduce waste.
102. **Grow it Local** is an online platform that supports grass-roots sharing of knowledge about growing food, plus sharing of the food itself. Regular online workshops are hosted by experts from around Australia, including personalities like Sophie Thomson and Paul West. The website now hosts a substantial library of on-demand material from previous workshops. Almost 200 City of Burnside residents have registered on the *Grow it Local* website. *Green Adelaide* is supporting the introduction of *Grow it Local* in Adelaide. Council is promoting *Grow it Local* to residents and exploring opportunities to host some face-to-face events in the near future. Further information is at: www.growitlocal.com/
103. **Living Lightly Locally:** UniSA was awarded \$280,000 from the Federal Government to develop a new community program about environmental sustainability. Council partners on the project are Burnside and Mount Barker. The

University team are delivering a pilot course during 2022, with a small cohort of Burnside residents involved. The course covers topics including: wellbeing, waste, energy, water, transport, home, garden, food, climate and community. Further information is at: www.livinglightlylocally.com.au

104. **LGA Policy:** The Local Government Association (LGA) of South Australia updated its policy statements about Climate Change. The policy statements are important because they provide the LGA with guidance and a clear mandate to progress issues on behalf of the local government sector. Council made a submission that was generally supportive of proposed changes, although we did call for more ambitious targets for reaching net zero emissions.
105. **Resilient East:** City of Burnside is a member of Resilient East, a partnership between state and local government organisations in eastern Adelaide. Resilient East is about making sure the eastern region remains a vibrant, desirable and productive place to live, work and visit, and that our businesses, communities and environments can respond positively to the challenges and opportunities presented by a changing climate. Highlights from Resilient East during 2021/22 include:
- 105.1. Rollout of *Water Smart* campaign: www.resilienteast.com/watersmart.
 - 105.2. Planning a *Climate Ready Housing* project, for rollout during 2022/23.
 - 105.3. Review of progress against a 4-Year Action Plan, with most actions either on track or in progress.
 - 105.4. Ongoing coordinated advocacy and support for work, including:
 - 105.4.1. State Government's *Planning and Design Code*, and *Climate Change Action Plan*;
 - 105.4.2. *Green Adelaide's Regional Landscape Plan* and *Urban Greening Strategy*; and
 - 105.4.3. The *Zone Emergency Management Plan* for Eastern Adelaide.

Looking Forward: Corporate Action

106. **Review of Environmental Sustainability Strategy (2019/20-2022/23):** as the present strategy ends at the end of the financial year, work will commence to review and update the strategy.
107. Council will continue to improve its performance and promotion of environmental sustainability, supporting resilience of the organisation and the community to climate change.

Conclusion

108. Council continues to invest significant resources into environmental sustainability.
109. Progress has been strong in most areas of Council's Environmental Sustainability Roadmap. Areas where progress has been delayed are limited and correctable.
110. Regular updates will be provided to Council in relation to environmental sustainability, with additional reports provided to Council on specific initiatives as required.

Attachment A: Waste education and advocacy activities

Bin-tagging trial

During September and October 2021, a bin tagging trial was conducted. This project was designed to provide direct feedback to households about their use of the organics (green-lidded) bins. The aim was to improve household use of organics bins. The project was based on the successful bin-tagging projects conducted by several other councils in Adelaide.

Bin-tagging involved rapid visual inspections of bins when bins were on the verge. Feedback was provided in the form of informative tags (paper signs) attached to the bin handle (Figure 12). Households that used organics bins for food waste received a smiley-face bin tag, while households that disposed of food waste in landfill bins received a sad-face tag. A third tag was used if the project team were unsure where food waste was being placed. Each household was checked three times as repetition is known to be effective in changing household behaviour.



Figure 12. A bin tag placed on an organics bin to provide feedback on the use of the bin

Sixty households were part of the bin tagging trial and had their bins tagged three times. On the first check, 73 per cent of the households were placing their food waste in their organics bins. (i.e., most households were doing the right thing, but there was still room for improvement). By the third check, six weeks later, 95 per cent of the households were placing food waste in their green organics bins, an excellent result (Figure 13).

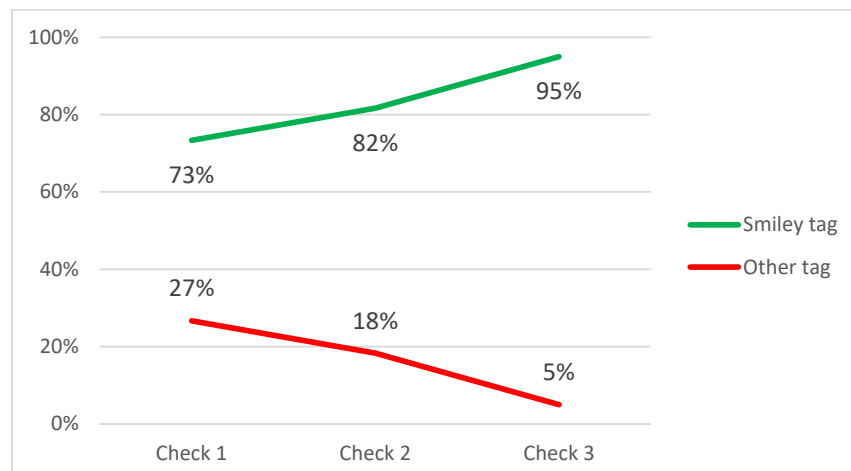


Figure 13. Change in bin tags used each check during the bin tagging trial (60 households)

Council activities with schools and childcare centres

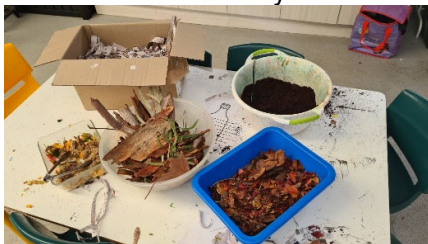
- **Burnside Primary School:** 4 x 45 minute *Which Bin* education sessions, October 2021
- **Rose Park Primary School:** 2 x waste education sessions at school assemblies, September 2021
- **Children’s Educational Care Centre:** Mini composting session June 2022



Rose Park Primary School



Burnside Primary School



Composting activity at the Children’s Educational Care Centre



KESAB education (funded by Council, through East Waste)

KESAB conducted three bus tours for residents:

- Beyond the Kerb bus tours – September 2021, November 2021 and June 2022

KESAB provided resources and education sessions for:

- Linden Park Primary School, Year 4, 117 students (papermaking)
- St Patrick’s Special School, Primary, 15 students (papermaking)
- Seymour OSHC, Primary, 30 students (Beeswax wrap workshop)
- J B Cleland Kindergarten, 38 students (Recycle Relay + Bin System Assessment)
- J B Cleland Kindergarten, 25 students (Recycle Relay)
- St Peters Girls School, Year 2, 38 students (visit to KESAB Education Centre)
- Conyngham Street Community Children’s Centre, 30 students (Papermaking)
- Burnside Primary School, 150 students (Recycle Relays)
- Magill Primary School, 90 students (Recycle Relay + Bin System Assessment)

Additional waste education activities

- **Meals on Wheels, Philips Reserve:** Council worked with staff to set up a green organics bin, kitchen caddies, compostable bags, signage, and engagement with volunteers.
- **Public signage:** Council’s depot fence (pictured) and the Burnside Civic Centre.
- **Toorak Gardens Probis Group:** presentation October 2021, with East Waste.
- **On Statenborough retirement village:** presentations in November 2021 and April 2022, with East Waste.
- **Recycling story time in the Library:** November 2021 (3-5 year-old’s).
- **National Recycling Week:** November 2021 stall at the civic centre (with East Waste).
- **International composting awareness week:** composting stall May 2022, display for the month of May, with East Waste.
- **War Widows Rose Park:** waste and recycling presentation June 2022.



Activities at On Statenborough retirement village



Composting awareness week



National Recycling Week

Waste advocacy

City of Burnside advocated for change to Federal and State legislation through established consultation processes, including:

- **Container Deposit Legislation** (November 2021), with feedback provided to State Government that included:
 - Increasing the containers accepted in scheme;

- Strong support for wine bottles and other glass bottles to be included in the scheme; and
- Opposition to a fourth kerbside bin for glass.
- **Single-use plastic legislation** (February 2022), with feedback provided to State Government that included:
 - Support for the expansion of banned single-use plastic waste;
 - Support for single-use coffee cups to be banned by 2023; and
 - Support for education campaigns with further transition to re-useable and compostable options.
- **Stewardship for electronic waste** (February 2022), with feedback provided to the Federal Government that supported:
 - Introduction of voluntary product stewardship for light globes;
 - Expanding the National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme to include small e-waste items;
 - Introduction of solar panel product stewardship; and
 - Increasing the lifespan of electronic products, to slow the generation of e-waste.

Attachment B: Achievements on conservation trails

- Newly designed, printed and disseminated trails pamphlet and map for Mount Osmond and Chambers Gully.
- Mt Osmond Trails: trail header boards and wayfinding system of marker posts to Australian Standards have been designed and are in manufacture. Installation will be in 2022-23.
- Ongoing collaboration with *The National Trust of SA* on information signage and wayfinding upgrades for the Pioneer Women's Trail.
- **Annual Trails audit** undertaken, finding:
 - 78% of trail sectors were of Good to Excellent standard (for the appropriate trail classification).
 - The remainder of the trails were prioritised for maintenance works and upgrades.
- **Upgraded Trail Sectors** – newly graded, widened and resurfaced sectors:
 - Magill Stone Mine Reserve: Sector MS2-1 (203m). Regraded, sections raised above drainage line, rock edged in sections, compacted rubble surface laid.
 - Michael Perry Reserve: Sector SC1-6 (52 m). Second Creek Trail. Area of poor drainage addressed by installing Ag drains, surface drainage pits, connecting to existing drainage pipe and laying new compacted rubble surface.
- **Woody weeds** encroaching on and adjacent to trails removed.
 - Pioneer Women's Trail: Sector WP1-11
 - Pioneer Women's Trail: Sector WP1-12
 - Pioneer Women's Trail: Sector WP1-14
- **Trail maintenance** – minor regrading, drainage and reshaping.
 - Wheal Gawler Reserve : Sector GW1-1 (338m). Drainage cut-offs repaired, minor track widening and trail debris clearance.

- Themeda Reserve: Sector TC1-1 (314m). Toe of bank debris accumulation was removed and the trail widened.
- Themeda Reserve: Sector TC1-4 (135m). Soil-slip debris removal, gradient reversal for drainage and planting of stabilising native vegetation in areas of unstable soil.
- Themeda Reserve: Sector TC1-5 (316m). Soil-slip debris removal, gradient reversal for drainage and planting of stabilising native vegetation in areas of unstable soil.
- Wyfield Reserve: Sector WR2-1 (285m). Selected sections were widened, and vegetation encroachment was removed. Echidna digging damage to trail surface remediated.
- Wyfield Reserve: Sector WR2-2 (320m). Selected sections were widened, and vegetation encroachment was removed. Echidna digging damage to trail surface was remediated.