



# VIEW ROAD RESERVE

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

Burnie City Council  
2016



**BURNIE**  
CITY COUNCIL

CORPORATE DOCUMENT

**VIEW ROAD RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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# I. Summary

The Burnie Council has developed an Open Space Strategy which provides a framework for the designation of parks and reserves and direction in terms of development priorities which feeds into the strategic planning cycle. Through this process, View Road Reserve has been identified in the 15/16 annual plan as a reserve that requires a level of planning through the master plan process, to inform future development at the site.

The use of the View Road reserve has increased and there is an identified need to quantify and qualify the appropriate development options for the site to support the core uses of the reserve through appropriate infrastructure development.

Through surveys of users of the site the core uses and activities carried out at the site have been identified. These activities along with the biological natural values and site limitations inherent from past use as a landfill site, provides a direction for appropriate future development.

This management plan has been developed to provide a vehicle for collecting information from stakeholders and forming it into a forward action plan for management of the View Road reserve.

The purpose and anticipated end result of this proposal is that actions identified in the plan are endorsed by the community and articulate a community consensus on the ongoing use and development of the reserve within the context of the Burnie Open Space Development Strategy.

The core activities of walking, cycling and dog exercise can be further supported and promoted through the developments suggested in the actions within the plan. While a range of other options were identified by individuals to enhance the site, many have been discounted because of insufficient support or the site is not the best location for the purpose. There must be strong support for the activities to warrant capital expense provision and suitability at the site for the proposed development.

A three year program of capital development is proposed to achieve the identified key objectives:

Item	Year 16/17	Year 17/18	Year 18/19 +
Dog exercise improvements	\$20,000		
Extend walking/cycling track to make a loop – 850 metres	\$155,000		
Install solutions to limit motorcycle access	\$82,000		
Level off severe undulations	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$35,000
Dog exercise area lighting			\$85,000
Public amenities and drinking water		\$220,000	
Car Park Extension		\$40,000	
Totals	\$287,000	\$290,000	\$120,000

Other identified issues involve operating expenditure and for the most part, can be resolved out of recurrent operating expenditure.

One that requires an adjustment to operating expenditure is the suggestion to increase the mowing frequency at the reserve. Currently the reserve is designated a level 4 which is mown 5 times a year. To increase the services to level 3 and mow it twelve times would require an increase of \$14,500 to operating expenses.

## II. Introduction

Burnie is well serviced with the provision of public open space, having in the order of 260 hectares of various types of reserve spread across more than 200 locations. Parks are divided into Regional, Community and Neighbourhood parks with the category based on the interest they hold for people to visit. Regional parks draw people from outside the municipality; community from other neighbourhoods within the city and neighbourhood parks from a 250 metre radius.

The View Road Reserve is one of 50 community parks within Burnie and the second largest in area. It is a former landfill site which has reached a secondary stage of rehabilitation in recent years. The primary stage included the completion of the landfill and development of basic park amenities such as grassland and tree establishment and walking tracks. Each park has its own unique attributes and natural advantages for particular infrastructure or flora and fauna development or management. The promotion of the unique qualities of each reserve will ensure diversity in open space provision rather than duplication and consequent dilution of resources allocated to service and infrastructure provision.

This stage will consider the needs of park users for about the next 25 years and develop an action plan and a timetable within which to make these initiatives, developed in consultation with the community, come to fruition.

### II.a Aim and purpose

The development of this management plan is aligned with Council's strategic directions, objectives and actions as summarized in the table below. In addition, the Burnie Open Space Development Strategy 2009 lists the development of this plan as an action to assist to achieve the objectives of that strategy.

Reference	Objective	Strategy	Action
Making Burnie 2030	1.1 A range of vibrant, safe and attractive community spaces		
Future Direction	1.1 A range of vibrant, safe and attractive community places	1.1.1 Create and maintain a range of welcoming and attractive spaces across the municipality that foster a sense of community, belonging and pride.	
Making Burnie 2030	1.3 A community that promotes and values its broad range of leisure, recreational and sporting opportunities.	1.3.2 Maintain and develop recreational and sporting facilities to encourage greater participation and sporting opportunities.	1.3.2.1 Undertake a utilisation and needs audit of council-owned recreational facilities and develop improvement plans in accordance with

			the principles of the Recreation Strategy.
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Action</b>
Making Burnie 2030	5.1 Our natural resources are protected and enhanced.	5.1.1 Recognise and protect those areas that are formally protected	
Future Direction	7.5 A sustainable long term future is planned through the management of council's infrastructure and assets	7.5.1 Strategies and plans are well developed and guide the future allocation of resources	7.5.1.3 Develop the View Road Reserve management plan as an action arising from the open space strategy.

With greater use of the reserve, an understanding of the management and development needs into the future is required to enable the best use of the site to occur in order to protect the current values and support the needs of current stake holders. This can be done through the development of a management plan.

The aim of this plan is to identify the realistic development objectives for the site as a community level public open space within the open space hierarchy of reserves. The purpose of the plan is to document a summation of information pertaining to the site and the consultation held with interested parties and stakeholders, to produce widely agreed actions for implementing in a given timeframe to address competing requests for development options in a methodical manner.

The plan will align with the guiding principles of open space planning and management as detailed in the Burnie Open Space Development Strategy.

## II.b Approach to the project

On developing a draft format for the plan document through user surveys and consultation with interest groups, the plan development team identified budget, tasks, timeline and outputs for the project.

A consultation approach was developed using the IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum as a guide for the community engagement.

Following initial information gathering community consultation has included special interest groups:

- PCYC fitness and Burnie Challenge.
- Burnie Field Naturalists.
- Cradle Coast NRM Grant Pearce.
- Burnie City Council environmental planning, engineering and maintenance staff.
- On-site Surveys of park users.
- Burnie Community House.
- TasTAFE.
- Hellyer College.

## II.c Structure of the plan

The management plan is comprised of six key chapters:

- I. A summary of the project (Chapter I)
- II. Introduction to the project, objectives and process undertaken (Chapter II – this chapter)
- III. The characteristics of the reserve, its background and location (Chapter III).
- IV. A vision for the reserve to guide future management decisions and development opportunities (Chapter IV)
- V. Identification of key management issues, objectives and limitations, budget and timeframes (Chapter V)
- VI. An Action Plan for the management and development of the reserve including a conceptual master plan (Chapter VI)

## II.d Study area / scope

The study area comprises the complete reserve to the respective property boundaries as indicated in location maps 1 & 2 below.

While the reserve has a regional catchment, this is due to the success of the Burnie Challenge alone. Were the Challenge to be based at another site, the regional interest in the reserve would cease. There are no particular highlights in this reserve that otherwise lift its status to a regional level. Because of its size, locality and the inclusion of the walking track through the reserve and off leash dog amenity it is effectively a community park.



Location Map 1



View Road Reserve

Location Map 2



## II.e Use Limitations

The site has been repatriated in areas from landfill operations which limit the development of the site for particular uses.

A Natural Values Atlas Report has been carried out for the site. The buffer zone for the report has been set to a very narrow strip to confirm species at the site rather than in adjacent private land holdings. Identified in the report are endangered species of burrowing crayfish in the creek above and below the land filled areas and the Giant Freshwater Lobster found at the site is classified as vulnerable.

## II.f Acknowledgements

The following groups, along with individuals who provided information through surveys, have assisted in contributing information on their existing use of the park and issues they have identified through their activities.

- PCYC.
- Burnie Field Naturalists.
- Cradle Coast NRM.
- Burnie City Council environmental planning, engineering and maintenance staff.
- Burnie Community House.
- TasTAFE.
- Hellyer College.
- UTAS.
- Burnie Primary School.

# III. Values & Characteristics

## III.a Investigations and reporting

Reference material for this plan and site include:

- Shorewell Creek Flood Study.
- Burnie Open Space Development Strategy 2009.
- Infrastructure Audit of Burnie Public Open Space.
- Natural Values Atlas.
- Professor Alastair Richardson UTAS: Burnie Challenge and the Burnie Burrowing Crayfish, report.
- Dog Management Plan.
- Planning Scheme.
- Zoning.

## III.b History / Background of the reserve, extent

The View road reserve is a wide expanse of open space that for a large part was formerly used as a landfill. The landfill closed in the late 1980's and the space was returned to passive use for the community.

Walkway linkages were formed through the reserve and some exercise equipment has been provided for community use. The linkages connect a number of educational institutions, and are well used by those communities. Links also connect streets and suburbs.

Abutting residents use the reserve as their neighbourhood park, and the reserve is classified as "Community" within the definitions of the Burnie Open Space Development Strategy.

An opportunity to dispose of a portion of land abutting the eastern side of the reserve was investigated a number of years ago; however the land presented development challenges due to the geology of the land.

The Shorewell creek traverses the site, with the creek running in from the south through a steep gully with a boardwalk running alongside. The creek then enters the landfill section of the reserve which is piped underground for about 780 metres and exits on the northern end of the site into a marshy wetland.

The use of the reserve is increasing with the Burnie Challenge (annual event) which draws people to the reserve from a wider regional catchment, and the recent development of a secure dog exercise area. Walkers and runners are the other main user groups

The View Road Reserve is situated towards the middle of the City of Burnie. It occupies a land depression proceeding from a tight gully to a reasonably wide flat land area about 100 metres wide. It contains a natural waterway with some distinct and rare native fauna. The reserve is key to providing almost unbroken open space linkage from the foreshore to the southernmost suburbs.

The reserve is also referred to as Stoney Creek and comprises 16.85 hectares of ground in the main body of the reserve with an additional 3.11 hectares of gully feeding in from the south and forms the major part of a 1.8 km stretch of unbroken reserve between roads.

In the order of 7 hectares of this land, running narrowly through the center of the site, is a capping on un-compacted landfill.

The terrain on the southern approach is quite steep with some tree ferns and other remnant native flora and the northern end is bounded by private residences and View Road. The east and west flanks are a mix of private residences and State Government schools in Hellyer College and TAFE.

The reserve has considerable limitations in terms of development, because of the previous landfill use of the site through to 1987. It is the nature of landfill that minor ongoing settlement occurs and has resulted in uneven dips and depressions across the landscape.

Still the site presents as an opportunity to the general public for enhancement and service provision.

### III.c Stakeholders and users of view road reserve – what occurs at present

The reserve provides passive recreation space. The size of the reserve and the challenges of limiting access make the area a favorite with young unlicensed motorcyclists who frequent the reserve. They pose a problem to reserve managers and Tas Police.

There is a walking track through the reserve which is a part of the around Burnie track linking various parks with the foreshore. The whole reserve is an off-lead dog area however a fenced dog exercise area has recently been added which covers about a hectare of the reserve. The area is used for dog exercise by numbers of people. Particular breeders of dogs have held special interest events for small groups of dog owners at the reserve.

The annual Burnie Challenge is an event attracting in excess of 1000 participants plus spectators. This regional event traverses most of the reserve and adjacent TAFE college property. The event requires annual earth works to facilitate mud challenges and makes use of a portion of the wetland marsh. The event is facilitated by Council with assistance from PCYC.

PCYC also hold monthly military style training sessions to promote team building for private groups.

The reserve is in close proximity to Burnie Primary School in Van Diemen's Crescent and it is understood that the school sometimes use the reserve for physical activities.

TasTAFE have been involved with the site in replanting along the creek line with horticultural students to endeavor to establish a dense bush land and rainforest type environment incorporating the removal of environmental weeds. The program meets TasTAFE Conservation and Land Management course teaching

objectives and assists in managing weeds for Council. Sessions are held several times a year.

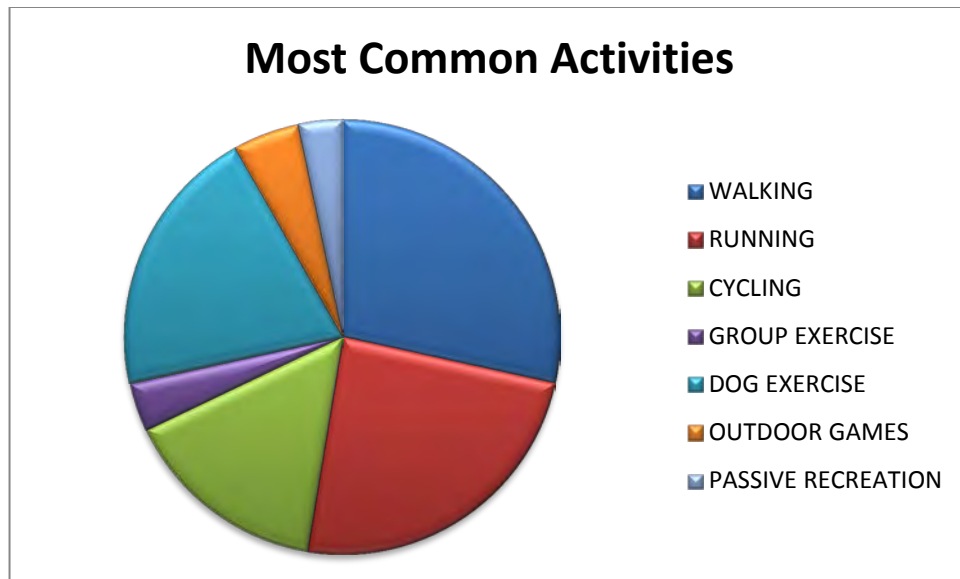
Individuals frequent the reserve to individually run during daylight hours and local running clubs also use the reserve in a limited way.

Hellyer college use the reserve weekly for groups of up to 20 persons and do orienteering and mountain bike riding as well as group games and physical education. A group of students are keen to advance a mountain bike type track within the reserve.

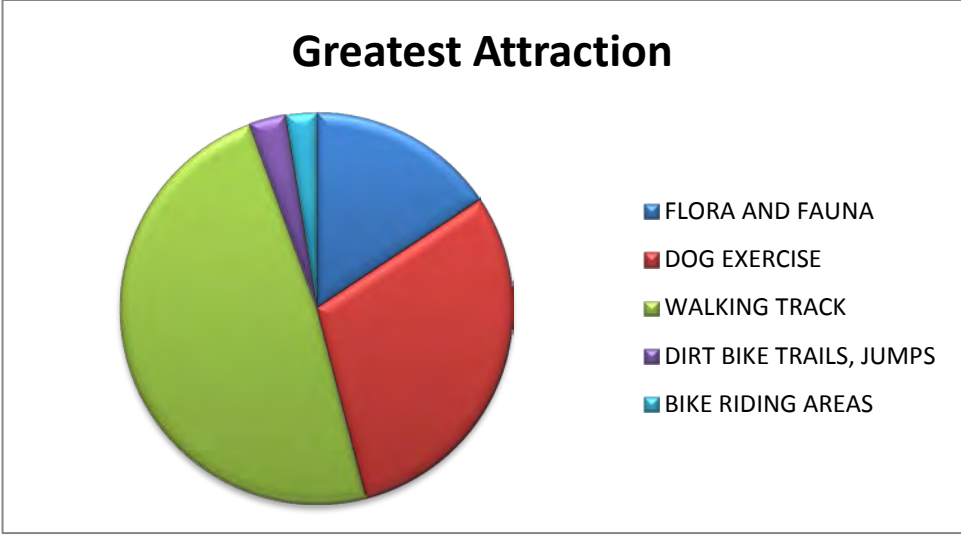
The North West Primary Schools conducted a cross country event for 600 pupils at the reserve in early June.

Surveys have been conducted online and on site with 120 responses from individuals. From those responses, charts have been developed to illustrate key information.

The Most Common Activities chart shows the use of the reserve by activity type. Respondents could choose more than 1 activity type. Walking is the most common activity undertaken in the reserve followed by running, dog exercise and cycling.



The next chart shows what respondents identified as the greatest attraction for them, to the reserve. The walking track is highly favoured with dog exercise the second and the flora and fauna of the reserve third. Dirt bike trails, jumps and bike riding areas may or may not be grouped as one and are shown individually in the graph as the range of bike riding types is very broad. While some respondents were specific about the type of riding (dirt bike trails and jumps), others did not stipulate.



**View Road reserve survey data**

The following is a summary of the survey data received from both online and on site user surveys which forms a statistical record for reference in the development of the View Road Reserve master plan. The internal staff working group has reviewed the data and confirmed the details below.

**Surveys received:**

Individual – 120 Group – 4

**Respondent's residence:**

5 from other municipalities, 13 different suburbs within Burnie represented  
 Highest responses: 31% Park Grove;12% Montello; 9% Romaine; 9% Shorewell

**Frequency of Use:**

38% weekly, 33% daily, 17% monthly, 8% annually.

**What Activities are done (may choose more than 1):**

72% walking track; 62% running, 52% dog exercise; 39% include cycling; 27% include Flora and Fauna, 12% outdoor games, 9% group exercise, 8% passive recreation

**What features are the greatest attraction (may choose more than 1)**

80% walking track, 50% dog exercise, 26% flora and fauna, 9% dirt bike trails/jumps.

**Barriers to greater use:**

53% identify barriers, 38% see no barriers

**Of the barriers identified:**

28% Lighting, 23% Amenities, 25% grass length, 15% drinking water, 11% parking

**Improvements suggested:**

26% track improvements, 11% BMX/mountain bike trails, 8% play equipment, 6% amenities, 4% lighting,

### III.d Infrastructure audit – what is there, access and services

Sewer and storm water mains run through the site with a series of manholes installed for access. These are mostly much higher than ground level with some protruding up to a couple of metres above ground level. There is no apparent ongoing need for the manholes to protrude to this extent.

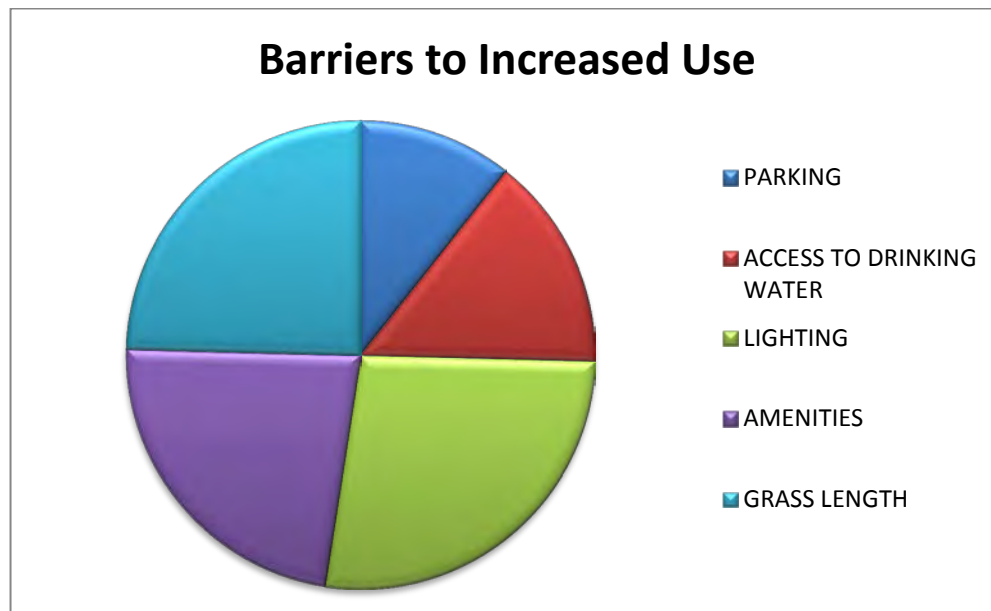
1500 metres of track have been formed in the reserve, the majority of which is on the center and western side of the reserve.

Vehicle access to the reserve may be gained from View Road which will take visitors into the car park at the northern end of the site. Otherwise street side parking can be made on Curraghmore Avenue.

The site does not have any lighting, which impacts vulnerable users through winter as the day light hours are much shorter. There are no barbecues, irrigation, shade facilities or public amenities. There is limited seating and bins. There are no tables.

Other infrastructure at the site is limited to exercise equipment at two locations and a small car park for about 8 vehicles. Seats exist at intervals on the track and at the dog exercise area where fresh water provision is a recent addition. The walking track proceeds from a boardwalk at the south and there are mature trees dotted throughout the reserve.

The chart below provides an indication of the barriers that survey respondents identified to greater use of the reserve. The key issues are infrastructure related with lighting seen as the greatest limitation followed by grass length which relates to frequency of service. More frequent cuts would allow snakes to be more easily seen and balls etc easier to find. Amenities then followed with access to drinking water and parking.



### III.e Flora and fauna, environmental issues

The NVA Report indicates that there has not been any threatened vulnerable or rare flora identified within the site to date.

Threatened Fauna however, do exist within the reserve. Widespread in inland water ways in the region is the burrowing crayfish with the Burnie Burrowing Crayfish (*Engaeus Yabbimunna*) found only in the Burnie area. The giant freshwater Lobster (*Astacopsis Gouldi*) is also found in streams in the area. Both have been identified with verified sightings in the Natural Values Atlas Report for the reserve area. Sightings of the Giant Freshwater Lobster and Burrowing Crayfish stools/chimneys in the creek are reasonably frequent.

Members of the Burnie Field Naturalists group are active in identifying flora and fauna in the reserve.

### III.f Current service levels and management regimes

The reserve is mostly designated a level 4 for grass care with some sections level 5. Level 4 indicates the grass is cut at intervals to a maximum of 5 times a year with bi-monthly cutting in summer and tri-monthly cutting in winter. Undulations in the landscape resulting from years of subsidence make areas of the reserve hard on machinery for mowing.

Level 5 areas receive an annual cut for fire management purposes.

Tracks are maintained through capital and operating expenditure and the exercise equipment renewal is also funded from capital expenditure based on useful life projections.

Interest expressed by many users in having grass cut more frequently would result in the next level of mowing being introduced at the site, allowing for a monthly cut. The additional cost of this increase in service is in the order of \$14,500 per year.

The reserve provides a central location for off lead Dog exercise within the fenced area. This new provision is well patronized. In accordance with Council's Dog Management Policy the reserve is a declared exercise area where off-lead roaming is permitted when the dog is under effective voice control of the owner.

### III.g Constraints and limitations

Much of the use and development of the reserve is constrained by its previous use as a landfill, current open space zoning under the Burnie Interim Planning Scheme and the environmental and physical conditions present. Constraint conditions include landfill gas, a thin cover layer of soil material over waste, existing surface undulation and ongoing minor settlement of the surface as landfill material consolidates. Whilst landfill gas generation has declined significantly over time, gas odor can be detected at times, particularly at the inlet and outlets of the piped sections of the creek. These conditions may pose an environmental risk and the surface undulations and depressions, a safety risk to maintenance machines and crews, if not managed appropriately.



For these reasons, much of the reserve area is unsuitable for any form of building or habitable development and should be restricted to passive development, primarily for recreation and exercise including dog exercise, outdoor and environmental educational activities and specialist events suited to the area such as the Burnie Challenge. Some areas would be suitable to natural environment enhancement, such as increasing native/endemic vegetation cover and mitigating weed invasion.

The lack of lighting was identified by a number of users as a constraint on the use of the reserve. Vulnerable persons avoid the park for fear of dog attack and avoid dark areas where visibility is limited. Comments received indicate that even if lighting were provided through-out the reserve, regular users would still not feel safe using the reserve at night. Dog owners may be accommodated as an exception however because of the deterrent to attack of the dogs they have with them. It is suggested that illuminating the dog exercise area would be considered a useful initiative to increase winter use and facilitate dog exercise into the evening.

### III.h Physical characteristics

Much of the desirable space at the site is a cover for landfill with a consequent management problem to date being settlement of soil levels. The pits and associated pipes may also be subject to some minimal ongoing movement although it is expected that the majority of settlement that is likely, has already occurred.

The site is mostly an open grassy reserve with some deviation in finished surface level as the site proceeds from south to north and drops away to level with View Road at the creek crossing.

Along the north eastern boundary the hillside is prone to landslip which extends well into private land holdings.

The wetland area is quite degraded with significant blackberry growth and other weeds, rubbish like shopping trolleys and tyres can be found through the area and broken up concrete also is easily found in and around the banks proceeding to the wetland. It is acknowledged that this is not a pristine area given the previous use of the site and minor localized issues are not consistent with development to pristine condition.

### III.i Biological characteristics

Most of the reserve is unremarkable with grass and Eucalypt or Wattle plantings however the creek line, gully to the south and wetland on the north, which collectively cover approximately 3.4 hectares, provide more interesting havens of limited biodiversity. A Green Army project application has been submitted for the 16/17 financial year which would address some of the bio-diversity issues identified in the public consultation if successful.

### III.j Environmental issues – waterway, protected species, landfill

Two vulnerable and one endangered species of fauna are recorded as identified at the site within the waterway. As a result the waterway needs to be carefully managed with minimal disturbance and documented management plans must be developed should any works be planned in these areas.

Any development of the land must consider the need to manage water quality and overland flow.

### III.k Statutory / legislative arrangements

The site is zoned as public open space under the Burnie Interim Planning Scheme 2013 with residential and community purpose (The schools) zones forming the zone boundaries. Ongoing Landfill management obligations would make any long term alternate uses of the land challenging to negotiate due to building constraints over landfill. Sale of public land provisions in the Local Government Act provide opportunities for the general public to object to any proposal for disposal of public land.

Council has a By-Law, No. 1 of 2011, Public Reserves and Public Buildings By-law to provide governance for the use of public reserves.

### III.l Open space development strategy principles and observations

The Burnie Open Space Development Strategy identifies 10 key principles applicable to open space planning and development. These are applied to the development of this plan.

- I. Fairness Equality & Access
- II. Life-long Involvement
- III. Quality of Experience and Safety
- IV. Continuous Improvement
- V. Sustainability
- VI. Multiple-use and Efficiency
- VII. Diversity of Opportunities
- VIII. Partnerships/Shared Responsibility
- IX. Making a Whole-of-Council Commitment
- X. Organisational Capacity

See The Burnie Open Space Development Strategy for further detail of each point.

## IV. A Vision for View Road Reserve

The View Road Reserve is a large open space providing room for a variety of compatible uses. It has provided unique dog exercise opportunities enjoyed by many dog owners in a central location with relatively new infrastructure implemented to enhance that use.

The track is used extensively by runners and walkers and some cyclists with this infrastructure being the key draw card to the reserve for the majority of users.

Additional use is restricted by the absence of public amenities. The inclusion of which will place pressure on limited car parking.

The reserve provides active lifestyle opportunities to the public to engage with limited restriction through fixed infrastructure. It provides obstacle free open space.

To support this vision for the reserve the following statements assist to express the supporting actions required for the reserve development:

- I. Filled and graded open grass areas.
- II. A reserve free of motorcycles.
- III. A wetland free of environmental weeds and rubbish.
- IV. Facilities that support current users and encourage complementary uses
- V. Development that is consistent with the restrictions of the site's former landfill use
- VI. Natural values are to maintained and enhanced
- VII. Strengthened links to the pedestrian and bike trail system and integration with Hellyer College, Burnie Primary School, UTAS and TAFE

## V. Management Issues

The reserve is a substantial size however the range of activities carried out in it requires a level of management to ensure that the risks one activity introduces to another in the same space are not consequential.

There are challenges of managing an off lead area for dogs. Issues with dog control come up from time to time from members of the public. The comments received from dog owner surveys, requesting better boundary fences to stop their dogs running after the cattle on the adjacent property, indicate that voice control is not always achieved and dogs sometimes run where they want uncontrolled. However, there are few opportunities for dog owners to access large areas for their dogs. This reserve has been providing this service for a number of years and is well patronized.

The consultation identifies the high value users place on the tracks with a number of requests to upgrade and develop them further. The development of

bike tracks at the reserve may encourage higher speed riding which could increase the risk to riders, pedestrians and dogs off lead. The walking tracks were the greatest attraction to users and the type of infrastructure where further development would increase park use and user satisfaction. Comments supporting the establishment and use of dirt bike tracks and jumps were received and these responses are included in the graphs for weighting in comparison to other attractions and uses. Council has resolved to permit use of the dirt deposits for unregulated use in between Burnie Challenge events which is the original purpose for the dirt deposits.

An internal group representing departments that currently have a role in the reserve management and an understanding of user needs has been coopted to facilitate the plan development and community consultation required to inform the plan.

Through the consultation process a number of issues were raised which can be addressed through the development of actions within this plan because they are broadly supported activities identified in the user surveys. Other items identified, while worthwhile in their nature, are less compatible with the demonstrated uses and purposes of this reserve and have more appropriate development opportunities in other reserves.

The issues, suggestions and comments received during consultation can be grouped under the headings of Governance for issues that require procedural management; Animal control relating to the off-leash area designation of the reserve; Amenities and Infrastructure relating to suggestions for improved amenity through new park assets; Service Levels includes items related to ground maintenance.

Additional points identified in the consultation process included:

- I. Environmental management of natural values
- II. Linkage to other reserves and 'place' signage
- III. Financial restrictions
- IV. Legislative/Planning constraints
- V. Car parking extension required to accommodate additional use

To review the draft plan, two public exhibition and information sessions were conducted in the Centro arcade to meet members of the public and discuss proposed actions within the draft plan. The draft document and additional information was also on display in the Council atrium for two weeks for additional public review. Through the Mayor's message and radio broadcasts the opportunity for public comment was made known. Copies of the draft were also sent to interest groups. These measures were taken to ensure the local community had opportunity to comment on the proposed recommendations for developing the reserve.

Surveys asked respondents to identify their agreement or otherwise with proposed actions. All actions were well supported with the lowest agreement rating at 66% and the highest at 91% for individual actions.

There were many other initiatives suggested for the reserve including: establishment of a Frisbee "golf" course; establishment of play equipment; installation of BBQ's and shelters; more bins; more seating; a skate park; fully

lighting the track through to Three mile Line; cricket nets; graffiti wall; security patrols; establishment of a motor-bike riding area. While many of these are worthwhile, the actions identified are well supported and enhance the existing uses. Suggestions like bins and seats can be advanced through alternative programs.

A briefing on the outcomes from the consultation process was provided to Aldermen at the 14 June 2016 workshop.

Discussion centered around a number of issues including:

- Changes in the grass care regime and opportunities to focus increased levels of service to high use areas
- Support for inclusion of an action to support investigation of opportunities to support independent organized sport activities in the reserve.
- Lighting of the dog exercise area was considered a low priority

The feedback from Alderman has been incorporated into the Management Plan.

It is recommended the plan be adopted with the minor modifications noted above.

### **Review**

The plan should be reviewed in five years to assess the development of activities at the site and that development of the reserve is meeting the needs of visitors.

## VI. Action Plan

Feedback from the community is sought on this Action Plan which identifies the key issues for action to provide development, management and service level maintenance at the View Road Reserve that is considered appropriate to the site and its role in providing the range of public open space experiences valued by the community.

Category & Item	Action	Priority	Budget	Timeline
<b>Animal Control</b>				
Dogs off lead can get under the neighbouring fences and chase cattle Off-lead unregistered dogs and dogs attacking other dogs or people in the reserve	User compliance with Dog Control Act 2000	High	Opex	Ongoing
Security of the off lead fenced area – small dogs can get under the gate	Install concrete plinth under gate to resolve gap.	High	Opex	Year 1
<b>Amenities and infrastructure</b>				
Lack of public amenities particularly with the large user groups. The running club would use the reserve more if there were amenities. These are required to meet their criteria in staging events. Access to drinking water	Consider capital budget allocation for installation of toilets and drinking water and include in forward capital program	High	Capex \$220,000	Year 2
Car parking extension	Extend car park – double current size	Medium	Capex \$40,000	Year 2
Expansion of reserve utilization	Investigate opportunities to support independent organized sport activities within the reserve.	Medium	Op ex	Year 2
Lighting the fenced dog exercise area– consider solar lighting	Consider capital budget allocation for 4 lights.	Low	Capex \$85,000	Year 3 to 5
Widening the left side inner dog exercise area walking track	Capital works	medium	Capex \$20,000	Year 1
Consider sealing the walking track	Develop budgets for capital consideration	Medium	Capex	TBA

Consider the issues associated with developing the walking/bike track to facilitate greater participation of bike riding.	Extend track to make a loop – 850 metres of new gravel track around eastern boundary	High	Capex \$155,000	Year 1
Presence of motorcycles intimidates and scares users	Implement solutions to motor cycle access / design and install chicanes at 5 locations	High	Capex \$82,000	Year 1
<b>Governance</b>				
Determine the future development and management of informal mountain-bike jumps and berms.	Council resolution on the existing free development of mountain biking in the reserve	High	Opex	Ongoing
<b>Service levels</b>				
Severe undulations in surfaces in places	Determine scope and cost; planning permit process; implement progressive method over time	medium	Opex/Capex \$95,000	Years 1 - 3
Maintenance of weeds	Review service levels	medium	Opex	Year 1
Length of grass inhibits some further use of the reserve – dogs can't find balls in long grass	Review service levels	medium	Opex	Year 1
Maintenance of the timber and wire mesh on the boardwalk	Review service levels	medium	Opex	Year 1
Address blackberries in the creek	Review service levels / Green Army project task	medium	Opex	Years 1 - 3

Year	Capex Funding
1	\$287,000
2	\$290,000
3+	\$120,000

# VII. Appendices

Appendix I Natural Values Atlas Report

Appendix II Photographs

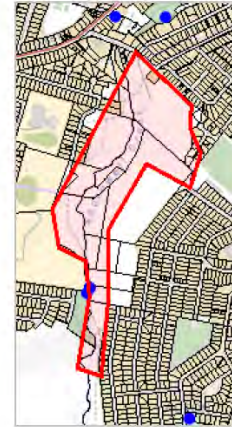
Appendix III Proposed Infrastructure Development Plan



# Appendix I Natural Values Atlas - Threatened Fauna Report

Threatened fauna within 0 metres

407126, 5454648



406210, 5452950

Legend: Verified and Unverified observations



Threatened fauna within 0 metres

## Verified Records

Id	Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Observers	Date	Obs Type	Easting/Northing GDA94 Zone 55
I162818	<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i>	giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	Todd Walsh (5839)	06-Mar-2009	Sighting	406523, 5453503 +/- 100m
I162820	<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i>	giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	Todd Walsh (5839)	06-Mar-2009	Sighting	406523, 5453503 +/- 100m
I162819	<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i>	giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	Todd Walsh (5839)	06-Mar-2009	Sighting	406523, 5453503 +/- 100m

## Unverified Records

No unverified records were found!

Threatened fauna within 0 metres  
(based on Range Boundaries)

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Potential	Known	Core
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	1	0	0
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	1	0	0
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	1	0	0
<i>Alcedo azurea</i> subsp. <i>diemenensis</i>	azure kingfisher or azure kingfisher (tasmanian)	e	EN	0	0	1
<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i>	giant freshwater crayfish	v	VU	1	0	0
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	v	VU	1	0	0
<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	striped marsh frog	e		1	0	0
<i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	tussock skink	v		1	0	0
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	e	EN	1	0	0
<i>Sarcophilus harrisi</i>	tasmanian devil	e	EN	1	0	0
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>fleayi</i>	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	1	0	0
<i>Engaeus yabbimunna</i>	burrowing crayfish (burnie)	v	VU	1	1	0
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	eastern dwarf galaxias	v	VU	1	0	0
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	masked owl	pe	PVU	1	0	1
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	australian grayling	v	VU	1	0	0
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		2	0	0
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	grey goshawk	e		1	0	1

For more information about threatened species, please contact the Manager, Threatened Species and Marine Section.

Telephone: (03) 6165 4340

Email: [ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au](mailto:ThreatenedSpecies.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au)

Address: GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7000

# Appendix II Photographs

# Appendix III Proposed Infrastructure Development Plan

