

BRANKSOME TERRACE RESERVE UPGRADE

DRAFT CONCEPT PLAN | SCALE 1:500 @ A3

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NATURAL LANDSCAPING + BIODIVERSITY SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN (BSUD)

Why natural landscaping here?

Branksome Terrace Reserve is being enhanced with new native garden beds to improve habitat, biodiversity, urban cooling and amenity. The local area was historically associated with the grassy woodland landscapes of the Adelaide Plains. The reserve design uses suitable native plant species to create layered habitat for birds, small lizards and pollinators while retaining usable open irrigated lawn areas.

What is natural landscaping?

Natural landscaping uses native grasses, flowering groundcovers, shrubs, mulch and habitat elements to create more sustainable and resilient open spaces. At Branksome Terrace Reserve it will help to:

- Provide habitat and food for local wildlife.
- Reduce irrigation demand and support urban cooling.
- Add seasonal colour, texture and amenity.
- Improve soil health and help suppress weeds.

What is BSUD?

Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design (BSUD) integrates biodiversity into urban design so that urban places and public spaces provide a net benefit to native species. In practice, this means creating habitat, food sources and shelter for native wildlife, while also supporting natural ecological processes, improving stormwater outcomes and strengthening people's connection with nature.

Habitat layers proposed



Native grassland
Kangaroo grass, wallaby grasses and tussock grasses providing seed, shelter and habitat for insects and small fauna.



Pollinator garden
Flowering herbs, lilies and groundcovers providing seasonal nectar and pollen.



Shrub habitat
Dense and layered shrub planting providing food, shelter and nesting opportunities for small birds and insects.



Ground habitat
Mulch, logs, rocks and leaf litter providing shelter for reptiles and invertebrates.

Target fauna and pollinators we would like to support



Superb Fairy-wren

- Uses dense low shrubs and tussock grasses for shelter and feeds mainly on insects.



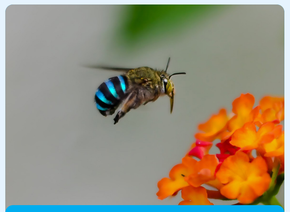
Weebill

- Small insect-eating bird that forages through eucalyptus foliage and dense vegetation for insects and spiders.



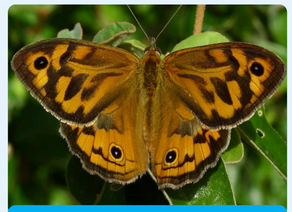
Skinks & geckos

- Benefit from warm rocks, mulch, fallen timber and dense ground-layer planting for shelter.



Native bees

- Need a diverse range of flowering native plants that provide pollen and nectar across the year.



Butterflies

- Need nectar plants for adults and host plants for caterpillars.

Proposed Plant Palette & Habitat Benefits

Shrub habitat



Sweet Bursaria
Bursaria spinosa
Habitat
Food: Nectar | Pollen



Rock Correa
Correa glabra
var. turnbullii
Habitat
Food: Nectar



Lavendar Grevillea
Grevillea lavandulacea
ssp lavandulacea
Habitat
Food: Nectar



Tar Bush
Eremophila glabra
Habitat
Food: Nectar|Insects

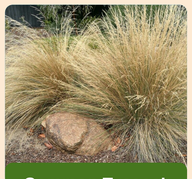
Native grassland



Kangaroo Grass
Themeda triandra
Habitat
Food: Seeds



Wallaby Grass
Rytidosperma spp.
Habitat
Food: Seeds



Common Tussock Grass
Poa labillardierei
Habitat
Food: Seeds

Pollinator garden



Pale Fan-Flower
Scaevola albida
Habitat
Food: Nectar | Pollen



Black-anther Flax-lily
Dianella revoluta
Habitat
Food: Nectar | Berries



Pointed Mat-rush
Lomandra densiflora
Habitat
Food: Nectar | Foliage



Gold-dust Wattle
Acacia acenacea
Habitat
Food: Nectar | Pollen

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RESERVE CLOSURE PLAN | SCALE 1:500 @ A3

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