

OPEN SPACE STRATEGY 2021-2026

**DRAFT Background Report
FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION**

JULY 2020

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1 Introduction

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield is located in the north-west of Metropolitan Adelaide with a total land area of 97 square kilometres and population of 121,230 at the 2016 census.

The character of the City is diverse, not only in its urban form, but also the people who work and live here. It is home to Adelaide's working harbour, large industrial areas, natural environment including the coast and the Port River and urban residential areas accounting for approximately 45% of the City.

The population is projected to continue to increase, with continued redevelopment of older areas and new land releases, with a projected population in 2031 of approximately 143,600 people. The population of the City is socio-economically diverse with some of the most disadvantaged areas in Australia. It is also culturally diverse with strong links to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and an increasing amount of people having come from overseas to settle here.

Open Space includes all land which is publicly owned and managed and is publicly accessible for community use. This includes spaces such as sporting grounds and golf courses, parks and reserves, linear parks along the coast and river systems, wetlands and stormwater reserves, natural areas, plazas or town squares, and streetscapes.

At the City of PAE we recognise that open space is valuable to our community. It creates places where people love to be, which not only supports health and wellbeing and promotes community connections, but also protects the environment. We are committed to ensuring that there is an appropriate provision of good quality open space across our council area.

The Open Space Strategy 2019 is a revision and update of the Open Space Plan (2013).

1.1 Project Scope

Our aim is to make sure that the way we plan and provide open space meets the diverse needs of our community and responds to changing demographics and community expectations, whilst at the same time managing our resources.

The Open Space Strategy provides a guide for the development and provision of open space now and in future. Our vision is to ensure that everyone in our community has access to open space to support play, recreation, health and wellbeing, and social inclusion.

The Open Space Strategy includes two key documents:

Open Space Strategy

This is a strategic document which identifies the strategic priorities that respond to the identified open space challenges confronting our city.

The directions and projects identified within the Open Space Strategy will be integrated into the City of PAE's Asset Management Planning, Long Term Financial Planning and Capital Works Program. Timing and resourcing for this strategy is subject to the City of PAE's processes.

Open Space Background Report (this document)

The Background Report provides a summary of the research and analysis undertaken which provides the basis for the strategic priorities identified within the strategy report. This document supports the strategy report and can be used progressively throughout implementation to assess new opportunities.

Figure 1 Open Space Strategy Document Overview



Open Space Strategy

The Plan explains what we are going to do.

Open Space Background Report

The Background Report explains why we are going to do it.

The Study Area

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield is located in the western part of Greater Metropolitan Adelaide. It covers 9,400 hectares and stretches from the coast to the Adelaide foothills.

The character of the City of Port Adelaide Enfield is diverse, home to Adelaide's working harbour and large industry areas, and it also has a mix of low and medium density residential areas.

In 2017 the population in the City of Port Adelaide Enfield was estimated to be 124,818 residents which could increase to 143,565 by the year 2031. While not the largest Council in South Australia it is unique in its diversity.

The expansive geography of the City results in a number of distinct barriers to movement and access across the City. This includes the Port River, railway lines, and major roads such as Victoria Road, South Road and Grand Junction Road.

While these may not act as barriers to everyone they can become deciding factors on which facilities to visit particularly when considering the most disadvantaged in our community or those with mobility issues.

To reflect these barriers two types of planning areas have been used to inform the analysis in demand and supply of facilities both at the whole of Council scale as well as within local communities.

Details on how these areas are defined are provided adjacent. It should be noted that while these two planning areas will be used as a tool through analysis it will also identify specific instances where the identified barriers are not applicable (e.g. clear pedestrian access across barriers or facility provision within close proximity to the Council boundary).

Statistical Planning Areas:

These are larger planning areas and are reflective of the Australian Bureau of Statistics SA2 Census Boundaries. The census boundaries divide the Council area into areas containing a similar number of households and provide detailed information on each area. This allows for easier comparison and analysis across Council.

Local Planning Areas:

These are the smaller planning areas and consider potential barriers to access including:

- Major Waterways
- Railway Lines
- Major Roads – Class 6 roads as identified by the Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure (these have higher traffic volumes and typically have a freight function)

The only exception to this is where this resulted in the local planning area only consisting of an area which had no residential population. In this case the proposed local planning area was merged with the adjacent area.

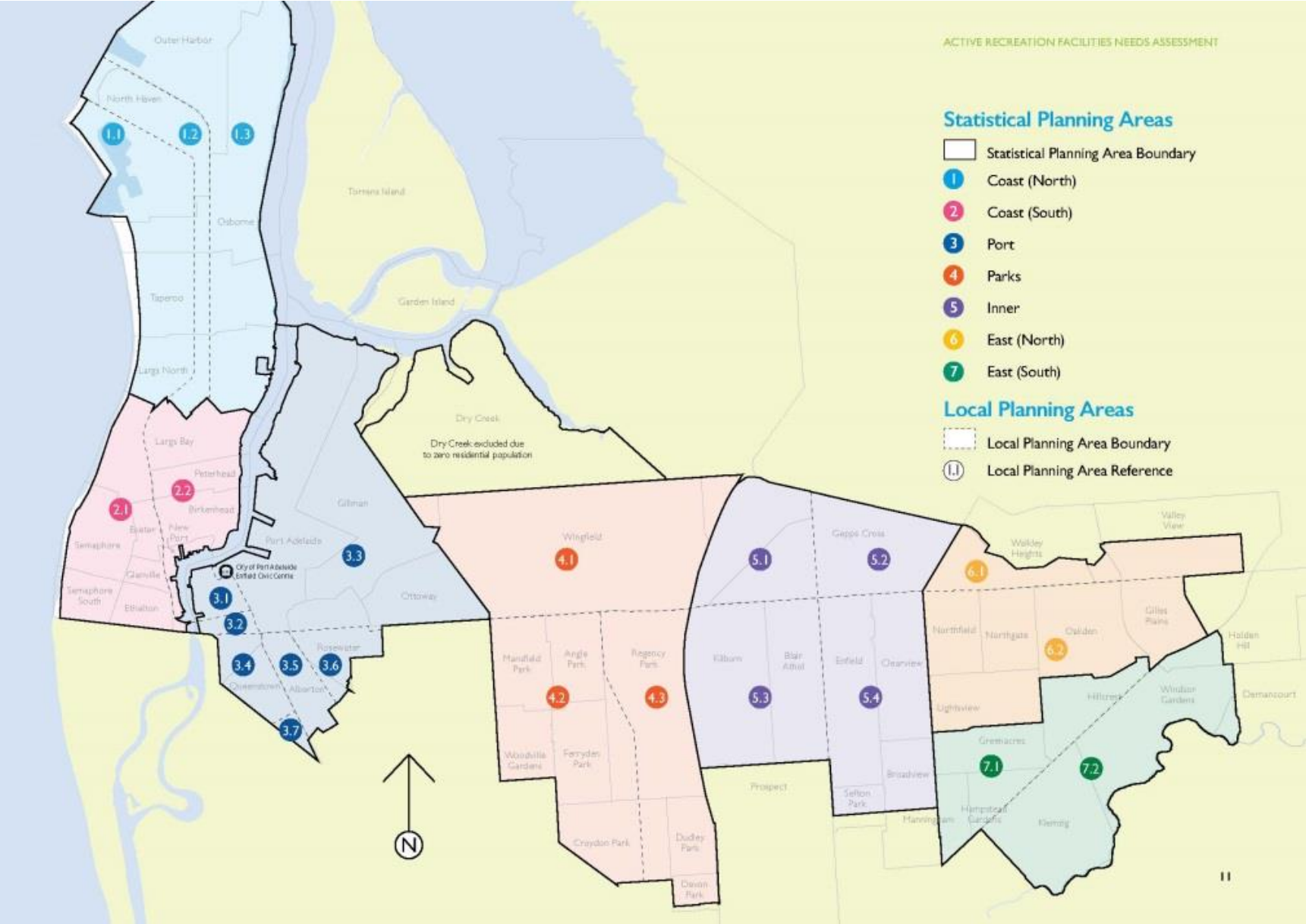
There are eight statistical planning areas and 23 local planning areas.

A map of the statistical and local planning areas is provided the following page.

Council Ward boundaries have not been used in the analysis as these often do not reflect either population characteristics or barriers. However it is recognised that the Council Ward boundaries are considered in decision making and community consultation.

An additional version of each map in this report is provided with the Ward boundaries indicated.

Figure 2 Map of Statistical and Local Planning Area Boundaries



2 Areas with Potential Higher Demand

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield has a total land area of 97 square kilometres, of which 45% is residential land. This includes almost 54,000 dwellings with an average household size of 2.39 people. This equates to a population density of 1286.8 persons per square kilometre.

A growing population

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield has a growing population. The population at the 2016 Census was 121,230, an increase of 7.5% since the 2011 Census. The estimated resident population as at 30 June 2017 was 124,818.

The population is projected to continue to increase, with continued redevelopment of older areas and new land release of in Port Adelaide and Oakden/Gilles Plains, with a projected population in 2031 of approximately 143,600 people.

The population is comparatively young with an average age of 37 years, compared to 39 years for Greater Adelaide.

A socio-economically diverse community

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield has some of the most disadvantaged areas in Australia such as Kilburn Blair Athol, the Parks area and the eastern portion on Taperoo. It also has areas of relatively high advantage such as Lightsvue/Northgate, Dernancourt, Manningham Semaphore South and New Port.

When compared to Greater Adelaide the City of Port Adelaide Enfield has a smaller proportion of high income households (those earning \$2,500 per week or more) and a higher proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$650 per week).

A culturally diverse population

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield has an increasingly diverse area with an increasing proportion of people born overseas (33%) with some areas such as the Parks having up to 50% overseas born. Almost one third speak a language other than English at home.

The country of birth profile is changing with comparatively high and increasing numbers of people from countries such as India, China and Afghanistan, and a declining number of people born in the United Kingdom, Italy and Greece, reflecting changing immigration policies and world events.

Council has strong links with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community representing 2.3% of the community compare to only 1.4% for Greater Adelaide

Areas with Potential Higher Demand

The following demographic trends and characteristics of the urban area are considered at a strategic level to identify which areas could increase the demand for active recreation facilities now and into the future. While these trends do influence the demand for all active recreation facilities they may drive demand for some more than others.

An area is considered high need if it is identified to have either three of these characteristics or two of these characteristics if one of those is high proportion of vulnerable or disadvantaged population.

Population Growth

The population of the Council area is expected to continue to grow, in particular as a result of infill development. Council is in a somewhat unique position of having relatively large parcels of undeveloped land relatively close to the City. This land is expected to be developed in the near future, increasing the population in the coming decades.

Population growth will put pressure on existing facilities as well as increase the demand for new facilities, particularly in areas where density will also increase and where private open space will be limited.

Source: *Population projections prepared for the City of Port Adelaide Enfield by PHIDU (Population Health Information Development Unit, Torrens University)*

Increasing urban density

The urban form is changing with more focus on increasing population densities this is resulting in more people in the same amount of space. This change in urban form will result in more demand on existing facilities and require an increased provision of publically available recreation, play and social opportunities to compensate for the lack of private open space.

Source: *30 year plan for Greater Adelaide (2017) and Investigation into the changing urban form in the City of Port Adelaide Enfield.*

High Proportion of vulnerable or disadvantaged population

Areas within Council experience high levels of disadvantage or vulnerability due to factors such as low income, poor access to services, language and other cultural barriers. These factors can lead to delayed physical development for younger children, playgrounds are a key contributor to physical and social development in young children. Easy access to active recreation opportunities will assist in improving the health and wellbeing for members of these communities and support greater community connections.

Source: *Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016 and Australian Early Development Census 2018*

Larger number of families with children

Areas with more children have traditionally resulted in an increased demand for playgrounds. While it is recognised that many grandparents also care for children and therefore other areas may also have higher demands. Access to active recreation facilities is important to support health and wellbeing and improve connections within the community.

Source: *Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2016*

Existing tourist or visitor destination

Areas in the City which have high levels of use as a tourist or visitor destination experience increased demand for facilities beyond the demands of the permanent population, thus requiring facilities which exceed the type provided based on the resident population alone. These are typically limited to a small number of key locations.

Source: *Tourism strategy and Action Plan 2020*

Areas with higher demand

Statistical Planning Area	Local Planning Area	Higher than average population growth	Increasing urban density	High proportion of vulnerable or disadvantaged	Larger proportion of families with children (existing population)	Existing tourist or visitor destination*	Area of increased demand
Coast (North)	1.1						
	1.2			X			
	1.3			X	X		X
Coast (South)	2.1					X	
	2.2	X	X				
Port	3.1			X		X	X
	3.2			X			
	3.3	X	X	X		X	X
	3.4						
	3.5						
	3.6						
	3.7			X			
Parks	4.1			X			
	4.2	X		X	X		X
	4.3			X			
Inner	5.1			X			
	5.2						
	5.3	X	X	X	X		X
	5.4				X		
East (North)	6.1						
	6.2	X	X		X		X
East (South)	7.1			X	X		X
	7.2						

Area with Potential Higher Demand with Planning Area Boundaries

Legend

- Playground
- Statistical Planning Areas
- Local Planning Area
- Industry
- Area of Potential Higher Demand

The map displays the Port Adelaide Enfield region, divided into Statistical Planning Areas (SPAs) and Local Planning Areas (LPAs). Areas of potential higher demand for child care are highlighted in orange. These areas are numbered to indicate demand levels: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 7.1, and 7.2. The map also shows the locations of numerous playgrounds (black dots) and industrial zones (grey shading). Key geographical features include the Port Adelaide Harbour, Torrens Island, Garden Island, and Dry Creek. Surrounding areas like Holdenvale, Derrins Creek, and Mawson are also visible.

[illegible]

3 Open space provision

3.1 Open Space Category

The categorisation of open space is based around the main function or activity of the open space. Open space supports a range of activities and functions including environmental conservation and management, sporting, recreation, and landscape amenity and greening. Each function or activity has different requirements and considerations for the provision, development, management and use of the open space.

The open space in the City of Port Adelaide Enfield can be categorised into nine different categories including:

1. Sports Grounds
2. Golf Course
3. Recreation Park
4. Natural Area
5. Linear Open Space
6. Coastal Foreshore
7. Streetscape
8. Encumbered Land
9. Special Purpose

The definition of these categories is presented adjacent.

Some of these categorisations have changed slightly since the 2013 Strategy as an inconsistency in how open space is categorised within the Council was identified. There was the least amount of change for Sporting open space, Linear open space and Coastal Foreshore. The re-categorisation of open space presented on this page aims to mitigate some of these inconsistencies and is a first step to aligning the definitions of open space within the Strategy, Asset Management Plan, Capital Works Program and Council Budget process.

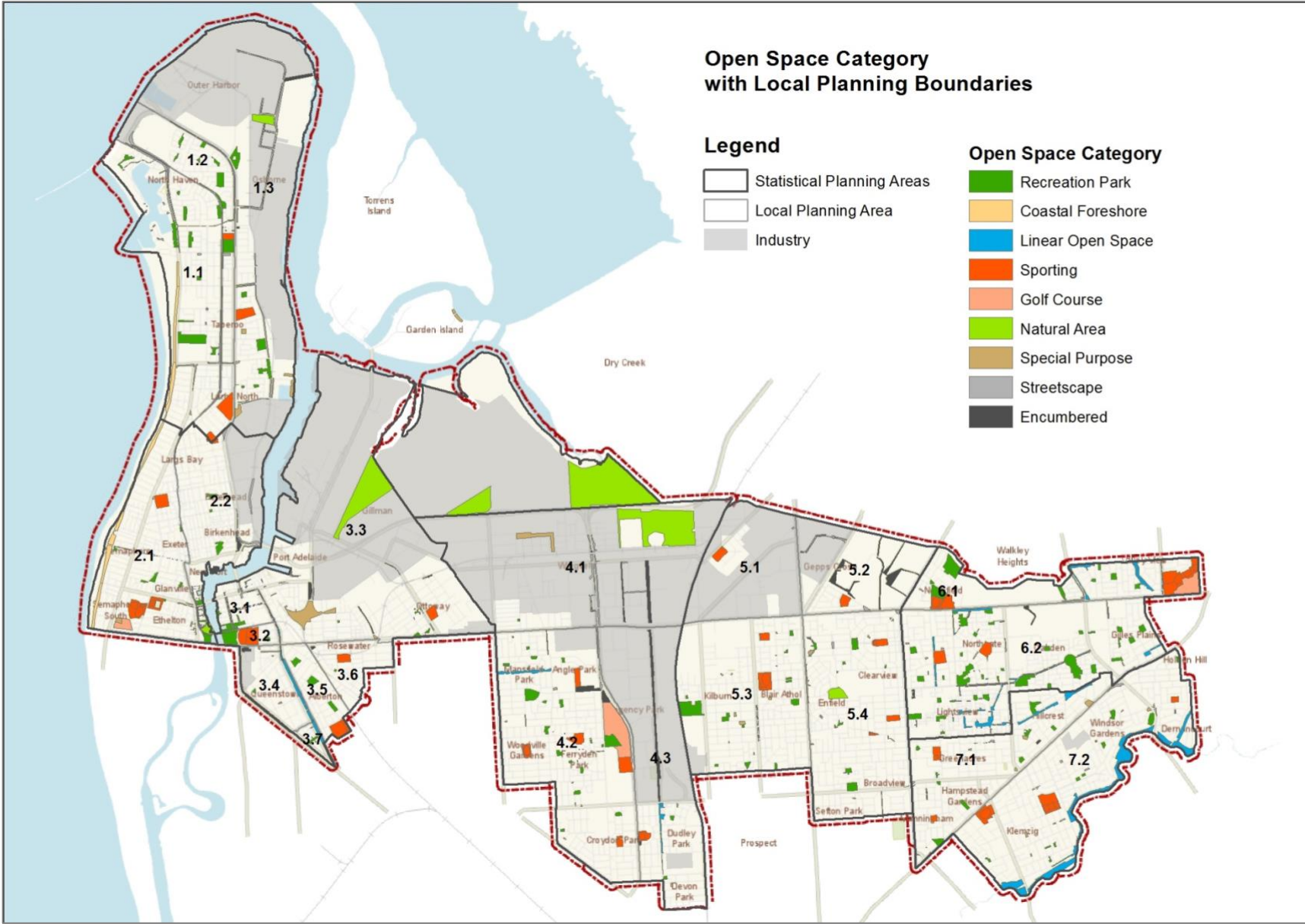
Category	Definition
Sporting Open Space	Sporting open space is a large area of open space that primarily caters for organised sport through playing fields, ovals and courts. Sporting open space will also include features that cater for recreation activities and can be accessed by the community for recreation.
Golf Course	Golf open space is a large area of open space that specifically accommodates golf greens, typically open grass and tree lined corridors.
Recreation Park	A recreation park is an area of open space which primarily caters for recreation. Recreation parks can be a variety of sizes and cater for community activities. These spaces can include recreation facilities (e.g. playgrounds or courts)
Natural Areas	Natural area refers to open space which support natural systems including bushlands and wetlands. These spaces may provide opportunity for recreation but only where there would be low impact on the environmental function.
Linear Open Space	Linear open space refers to a continuous length of open space which provides connection either between facilities or along natural features like waterways.
Coastal Foreshore	The coastal foreshore is open space associated with the coastline including the sand dune system, coastal vegetation and open space developed for recreation purposes.
Streetscape	Streetscapes are narrow lengths of open space predominately adjacent footpaths and roads that provide landscape amenity, shade and cooling of streets
Encumbered Land	Open space areas dedicated to essential services such as areas which are exclusively for the retention and detention of stormwater.
Special Purpose	Sites which are dedicated for a specific purpose (e.g. community building) and cannot be used as open space.

Category	Coast North	Coast South	Port	Parks	Inner	East North	East South	Total Hectares	Hectares per 1,000*
Sporting Open Space	14.34 ha	13.76 ha	18.84 ha	16.77 ha	17.19 ha	41.30 ha	10.48 ha	125.85 ha	1.03 ha/1,000
Golf Course	-	3.41 ha	-	21.26 ha	-	8.9 ha	-	33.57 ha	0.27 ha/1,000
Recreation Park	32.42 ha	6.24 ha	12.94 ha	13.13 ha	17.87 ha	39.61 ha	10.48 ha	132.69 ha	1.09 ha/1,000
Linear Open Space	-	-	-	4.53 ha	-	18.15 ha	41.42 ha	64.10 ha	0.52 ha/1,000
Coastal Foreshore	9.46 ha	13.31 ha	-	-	-	-	-	22.77 ha	0.19 ha/1,000
Natural Areas	4.34 ha	2.44 ha	35.74 ha	61.26 ha	4.07 ha	-	-	184.28 ha**	1.51 ha/1,000
Streetscape	28.81 ha	8.17 ha	4.58 ha	14.53 ha	3.36 ha	4.40 ha	2.49 ha	66.34 ha	0.54 ha/1,000
Encumbered Land	2.21 ha	1.17 ha	11.15 ha	21.15 ha	12.17 ha	1.41 ha	0.25 ha	49.51 ha	0.41 ha/1,000
Special Purpose	4.48 ha	0.73 ha	11.19 ha	5.21 ha	1.33 ha	1.77 ha	1.83 ha	26.54 ha	0.22 ha/1,000

*The provision ratio (hectares per 1,000 people) across the whole City and does not reflect local variance in open space provision, refer the section 4.

** Including Barker and Range Wetlands (76.42 hectares) in Dry Creek (not shown in table)

Figure 5 Map of Open Space Categories with Planning Area Boundaries



Open Space Category with Council Ward Boundaries

Legend

- Council wards
- Industry

Open Space Category

- Recreation Park
- Coastal Foreshore
- Linear Open Space
- Sporting
- Golf Course
- Natural Area
- Special Purpose
- Streetscape
- Encumbered

Discussion

Considering the provision of the categories of open space across the Statistical Planning Areas demonstrates how the character and function of open space changes over the City.

The provision of linear open space (associated with riverine corridors) and coastal foreshore open space is determined predominately by the natural system (coast or river) the open space supports. It could be argued that the provision of open space for these areas are currently at the minimum amount required to adequately support the environmental function of these areas.

A comparison of these current provision numbers was made to the provision figures identified within the 2013 Open Space Strategy, accurate comparison can be made between Linear open space, coastal open space, and recreation parks.

- Where the open space provision is fixed such as the coastal foreshore and linear open space there has been minor change to the provision figure. The provision ratio (ha/1,000 people) has decreased (e.g. less open space per person) due to population increase;
- The provision of recreation parks has slightly increased overall due to a number of new parks being developed as part of new residential development areas; however provision ratio has decreased overall due to population increases
- The provision ratio of open space is likely to continue to decrease as the population increases over time unless the provision is increased to meet this change. This decrease in provision will be more evident in some areas of the City rather than others and will be influenced by how the urban form is changing in those areas.

3.2 Open Space Hierarchy

The hierarchy of an open space is determined through consideration of the size of the open space and the capacity of that open space to service or attract people from a defined catchment area. The size of open space directly influences how many facilities can be provided in this open space, how many people can use the open space at the same time, and what type of activities visitors can participate in within the open space.

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield Development Plan provides definitions for open space hierarchy this is based on a consistent approach to open space provision across Greater Adelaide. The hierarchy levels are State, Regional, District, Neighbourhood and Local. Descriptions for these hierarchy levels are provided below:

Hierarchy	Definition
State / Regional	Open space that has the capacity to service or attract People from across and beyond The City of Port Adelaide Enfield due to its location, size, uniqueness, quality, play value or focus of the activity. State level open space or facilities are usually owned by State Government (e.g. State Sports Park)
District	Open space that draws people from adjoining suburbs and across the Council area due to its larger size, higher quality or uniqueness to the district.
Neighbourhood	Open space that caters for people within a portion of a suburb and local residential area due to its size (larger than a local park), appeal or activities.
Local	Open space that aims to primarily cater for a local community and will generally not attract people from a wider catchment. A local area could include a few streets or a suburb, depending on the type of open space.

Figure 7 Map of Open Space Hierarchy with Planning Area Boundaries

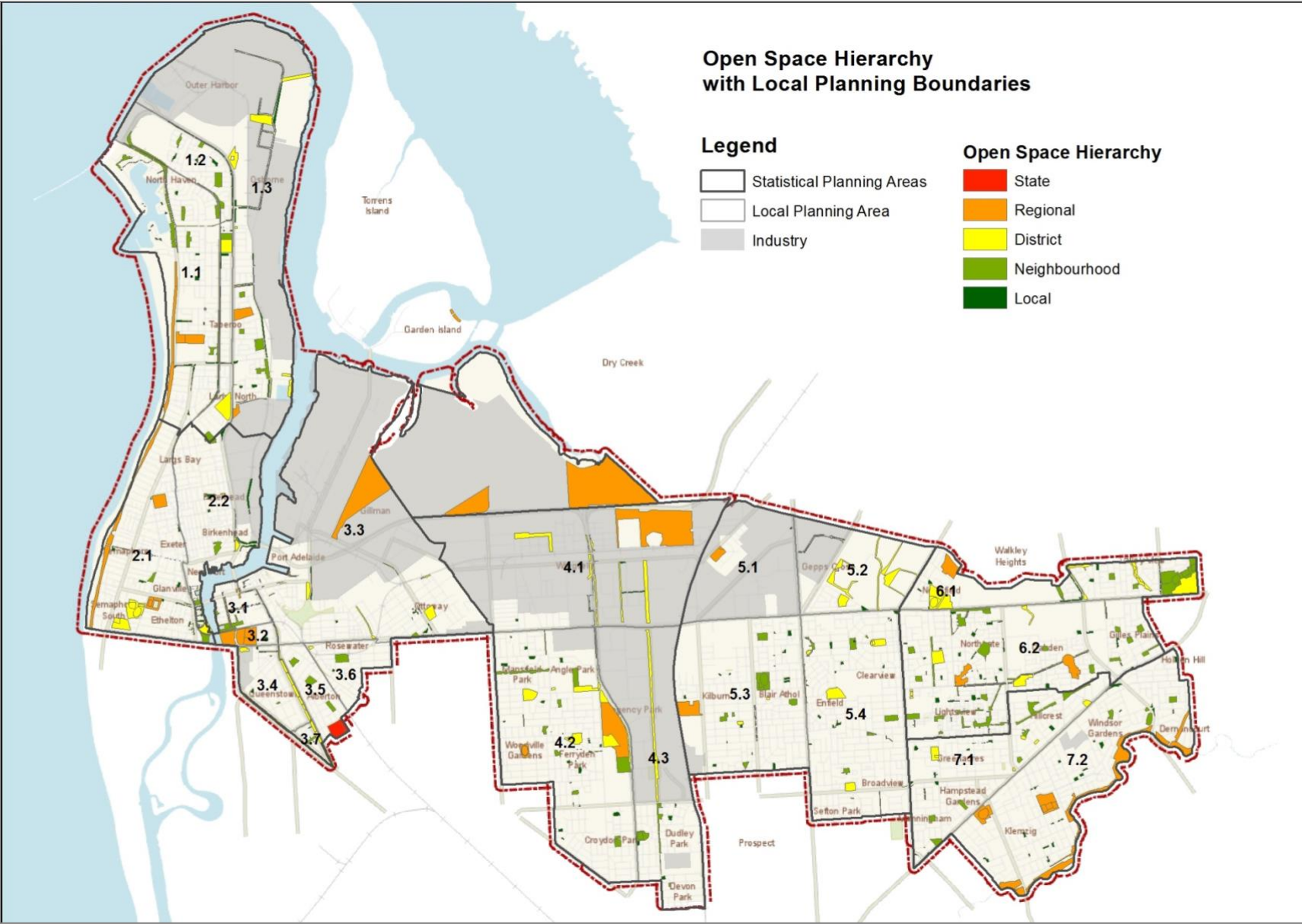
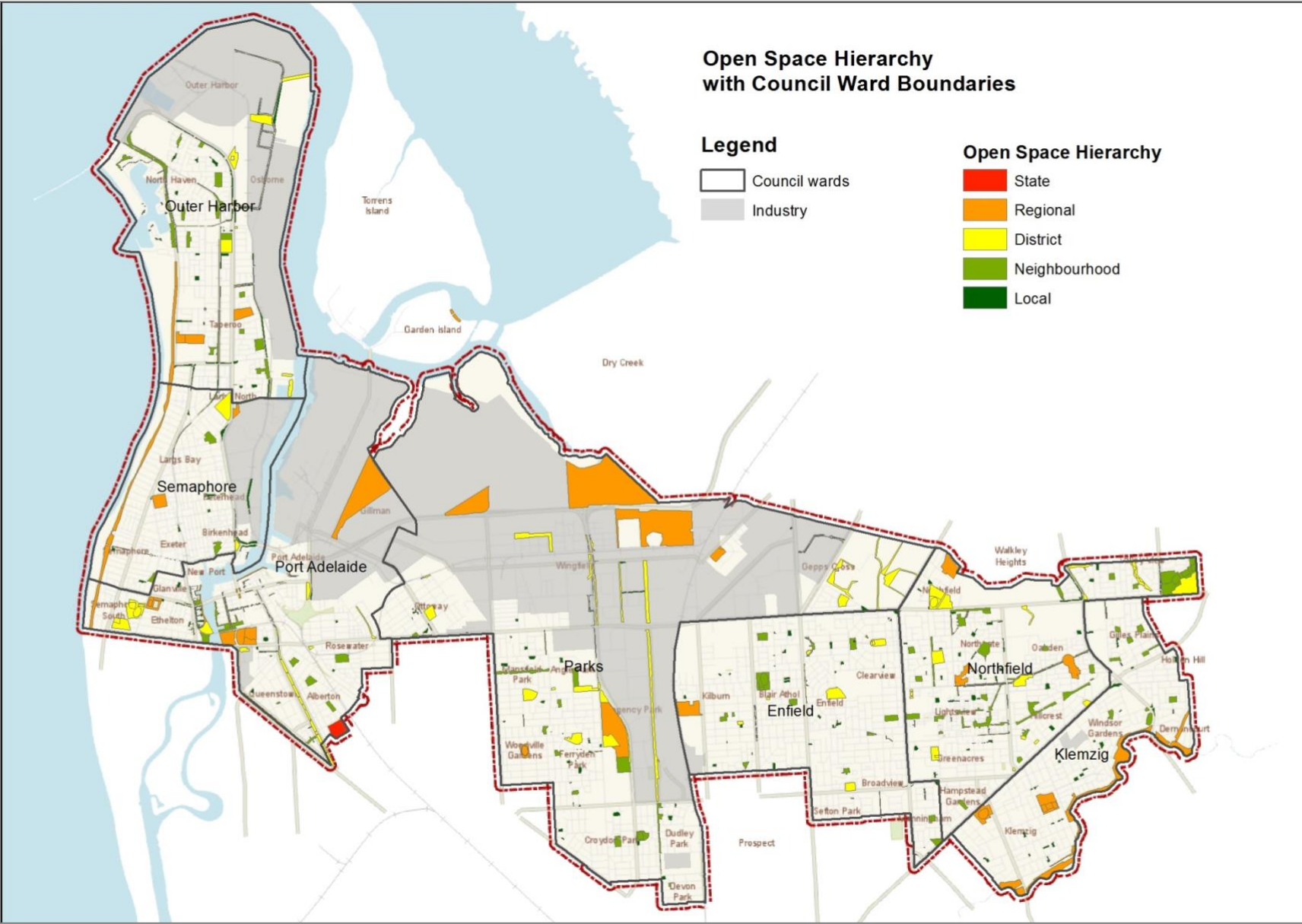


Figure 8 Map of Open Space Hierarchy with Council Ward Boundaries



Discussion

The review of the hierarchy of open space across the City is useful to understand the size of open space, its potential or current function, this allows for a more detailed distribution and access analysis to be undertaken.

There are many instances across the City where parcels of open space have been developed to a local recreation park standard but where the parcel of open space does not meet the minimum size requirements. This can be necessary in some instances where there is limited opportunity to provide additional open space (e.g. difficulty acquiring more open space) so the open space which is available has to support more population than normal. When there is a significant proportion of these undersized open space parcels then this may lead to issues, such as conflict between users (e.g. conflict between playground and dog walkers at McNicol Tce Reserve in Rosewater) or inability to provide a range of facilities in these areas as the facilities would not fit on the open space (e.g. it would fit a playground but not a half court as well not only due to the space available but proximity to adjacent residents).

There are 152 recreation parks provided across the City, however 45 of these parks are below the minimum size recommendations of 0.25 hectares for a local park. **This equates to 29% of recreation parks below the minimum size recommendation.**

Recommendations

- Where there is a low or very low provision of open space (refer to section 4 of this report) and many of these parcels of open space are undersized additional open space should be sought. This may be either through new parks or where possible an expansion of the existing parks.
- Consideration may be given to the disposal of smaller parcels of open space only when it would facilitate the acquisition of a larger parcel of open space in a similar location.
- Consultation and ongoing negotiations with developers of large new residential areas should be undertaken to ensure that new parcels of open space are of an appropriate size.
- Continuous monitoring and advocating during the planning reform process should be undertaken to ensure that the new Planning and Design Code provides at least a comparative (if not more) direction and specification on the provision of open space within planning policy to ensure good quality future developments.

3.3 Relationship between Category and Hierarchy

All open space will have both a category and hierarchy. Open space hierarchy is used in combination with the categorisation of open space to help define what level of activity the open space can support. Both the category and the hierarchy will guide the provision, development and management of open space. Different open space categories will have different hierarchy allocation.

The relationship between category and hierarchy is defined below:

Open Space Category	Hierarchy			
	Regional	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Sportsground	Y	Y	Y*	
Golf Course	Y	Y	-	-
Recreation Park	Y	Y	Y	Y
Natural Areas	Y	Y	-	-
Linear Open Space	Y	Y	Y	-
Coastal Foreshore	Y	-	-	-
Streetscape	Y	Y	Y	Y
Encumbered Land	-	Y	-	-
Special Purpose	Y	Y	Y	-

*Referred to as 'Local' in the Sports Development Plan 2017-2022, consistent with the AFL Facility Guidelines

4 Open Space Provision and Distribution

4.1 Provision of Open Space per Population

The industry benchmark of 3-4 hectares of open space to 1,000 people is appropriate to use to assess how the provision changes across the Council. Local Planning Areas have been used for this analysis to demonstrate how provision can vary within Statistical Planning Areas.

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield Development Plan states that “**open space should be provided at the rate of 4 hectares for every 1,000 persons.**”

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield has a very uneven provision of open space with some areas having a good or high provision and many areas having a low or very low provision of open space.

This assessment of open space provision only considers the provision of **useable open space**. This includes open space which is categorised as sporting open space, recreation parks, golf course, coastal foreshore, or linear open space.

This is using the following assessment criteria:

Provision	Assumptions
High	Above 5Ha per 1,000 people
Good	Between 3.0Ha and 5Ha per 1,000 people
Low	Between 1Ha and 3.0 Ha per 1,000 people
Very Low	Below 1Ha per 1,000 people

What is useable open space?

Open space is considered useable if 80% of the open space parcel can be accessed by the community for free and can be used for activities such as sport and recreation.

Open space is not considered useable in the following instances:

- Access is restricted due to lease agreements, environmental conservation reasons or other special circumstances
- The site has a community facility (e.g. library, community centre, hall) built over 75% of the whole open space
- More than 20% of the open space is used for stormwater management and this impacts on the ability to provide facilities in the open space and open space has not be designed to retain, as much as possible, the recreation function of the open space
- More than 20% of the open space has a slope in excess of 1 in 4
- Other than in some extreme cases the open space is less than 0.25 hectares in size and/or is narrow (10 metres or less wide) along one edge

Statistical Planning Area	Local Planning Area	Population	Total Useable Open Space (Hectares)	Provision ratio (Hectares per 1,000 people)	Supply
Coast (North)	1.1	7378	24.47	3.32	Good
	1.2	3585	19.15	5.34	High
	1.3	3053	12.60	4.13	Good
Coast (South)	2.1	9304	33.68	3.62	Good
	2.2	5569	5.17	0.93	Very Low
Port	3.1	794	3.82	4.82	Good
	3.2	281	12.76	45.39	High
	3.3	4273	3.89	0.91	Very Low
	3.4	1769	0.20	0.11	Very Low
	3.5	1545	7.96	5.15	High
	3.6	2072	2.53	1.22	Low
	3.7	282	0.63	2.24	Low
Parks	4.1	461	0.11	0.23	Very Low
	4.2	15443	50.44	3.27	Good
	4.3	2665	5.15	1.93	Low
Inner	5.1	235	2.97	12.64	High
	5.2	662	2.35	3.56	Good
	5.3	10101	19.38	1.92	Low
	5.4	12271	10.36	0.84	Very Low
East (North)	6.1	4053	47.73	11.78	High
	6.2	15169	48.10	3.17	Good
East (South)	7.1	8965	13.63	1.52	Low
	7.2	12201	55.72	4.57	Good

Figure 9 Map of Useable Open Space Provision per Population with Planning Area Boundaries

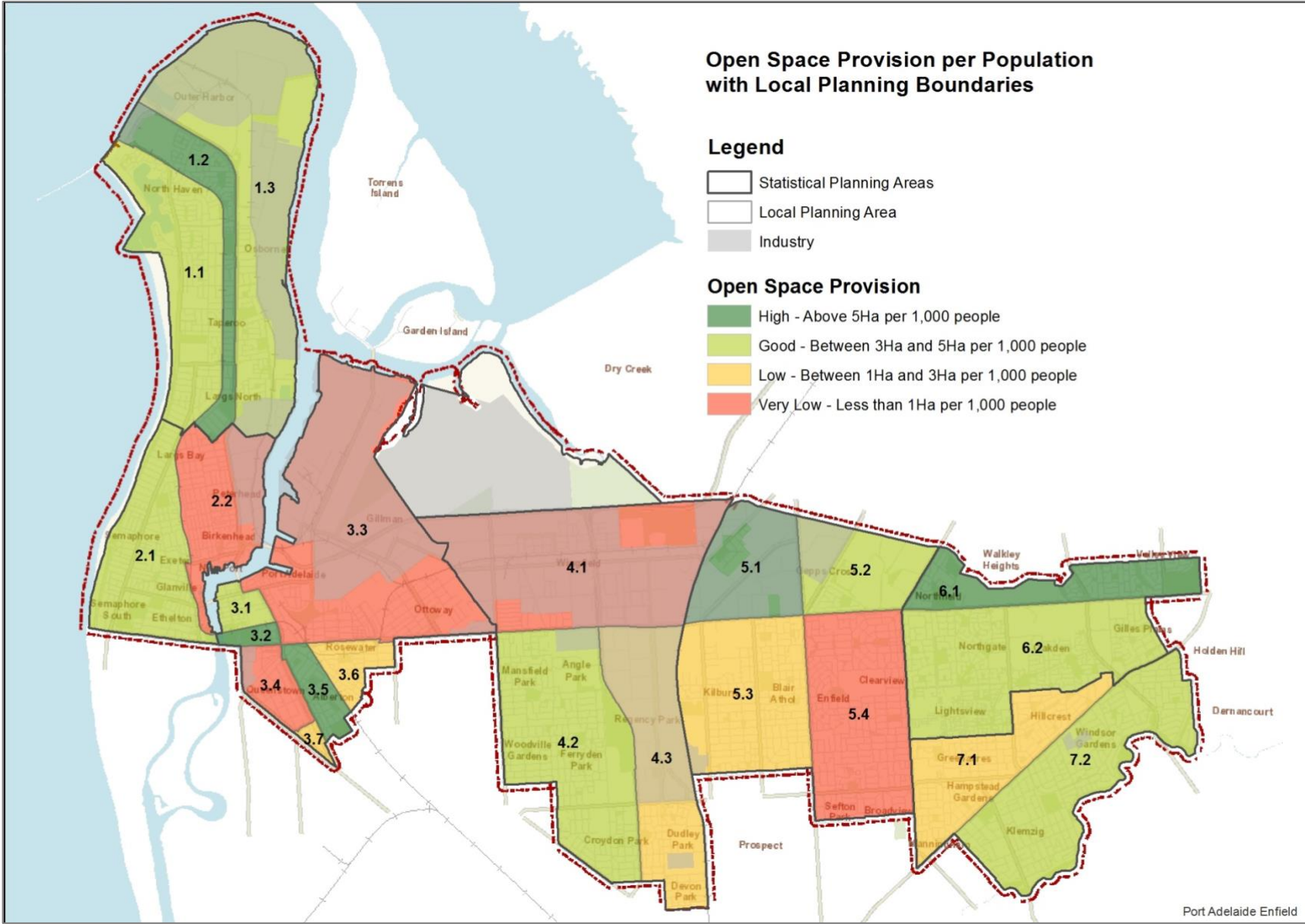
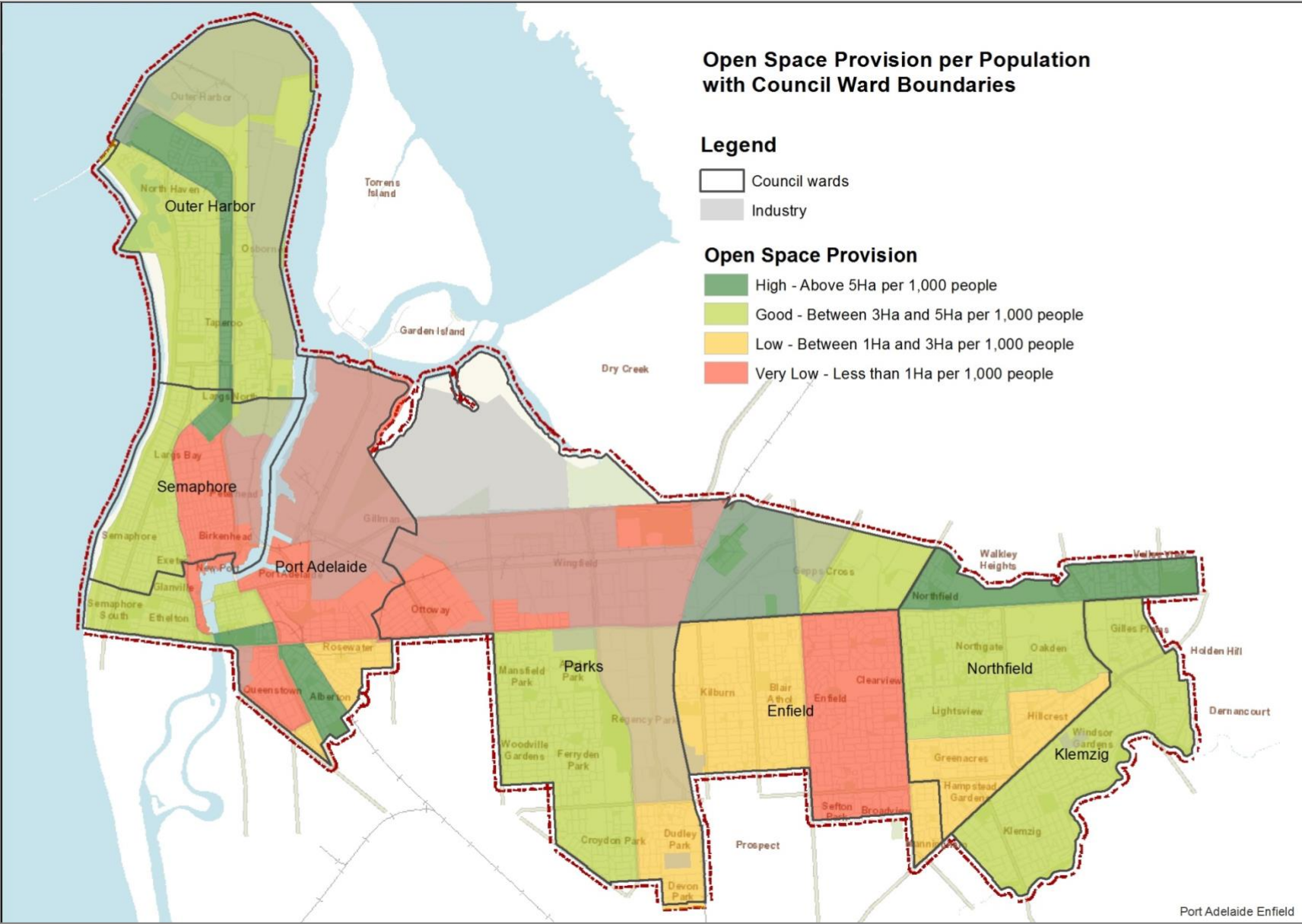


Figure 10 Map of Useable Open Space Provision per Population with Council Ward Boundaries



4.2 Distribution of Open Space

Everyone in our community should be within walking distance to open space. For this assessment walking distance has been shown as 400 metres, along the road network to demonstrate actual walking catchment to open space.

The use of 400 metres is consistent with current planning practice and is also in line with the State Government's Walkable Neighbourhood target (refer to section 6 of this report).

Assumptions for access/catchment for open space:

Method: Walkshed

Catchment Distance: 400 metre / 800 metre

Travel Mode: Walking / Cycling

There are some parcels of open space which are smaller than the recommended local park size (0.25 hectare) and have been considered and developed as open space by the City of PAE to address gaps in provision.

This assessment only considers access to open space by walking to identify gaps in provision for our entire population including those who are less mobile or have restrictions such as no access to a motor vehicle. This does not consider differences in preference or visitor choice in relation to preferences to drive over walk or to travel longer to access specific open space locations.

DRAFT

Figure 11 Map of Useable Open Space Distribution with Planning Area Boundaries

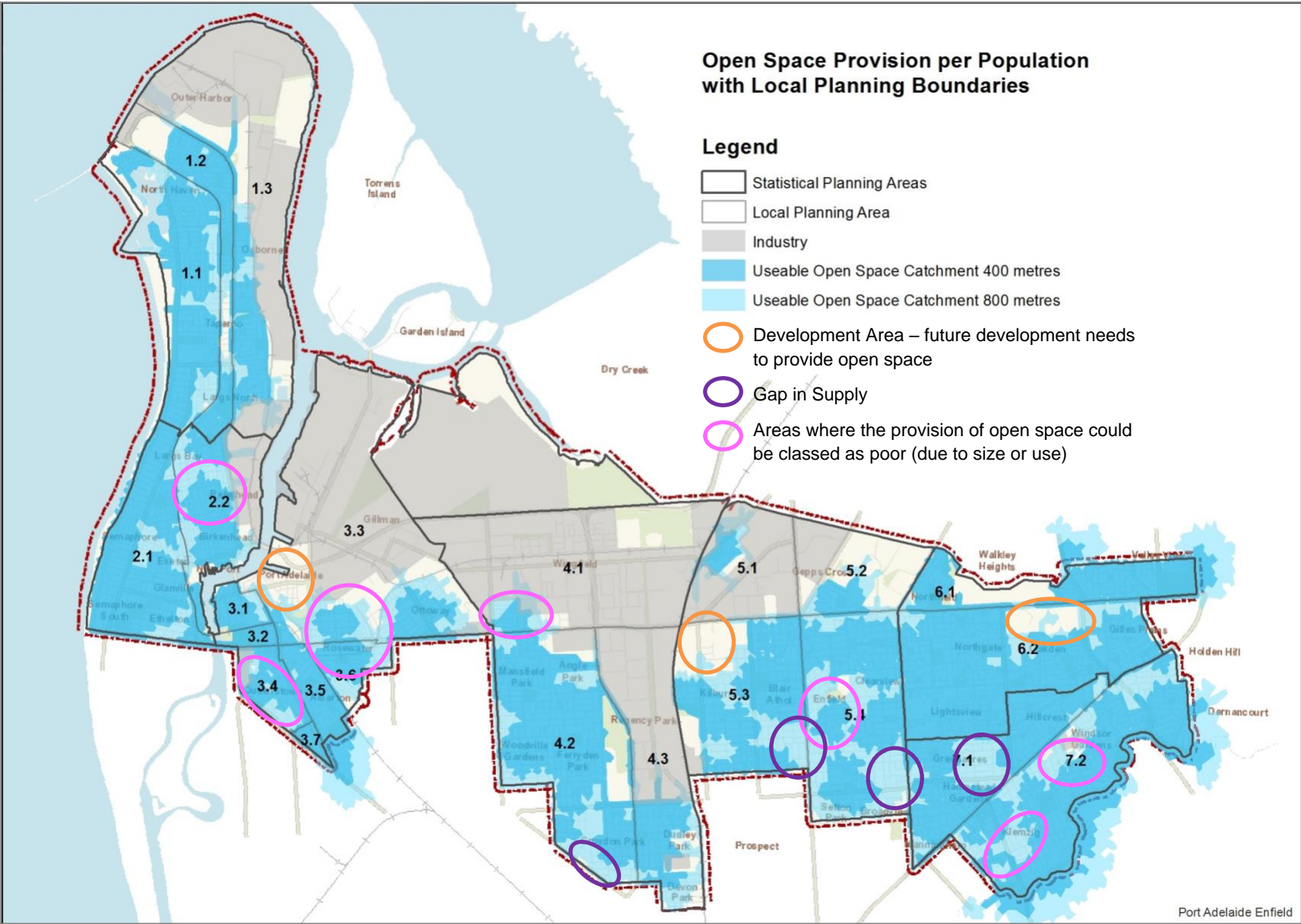
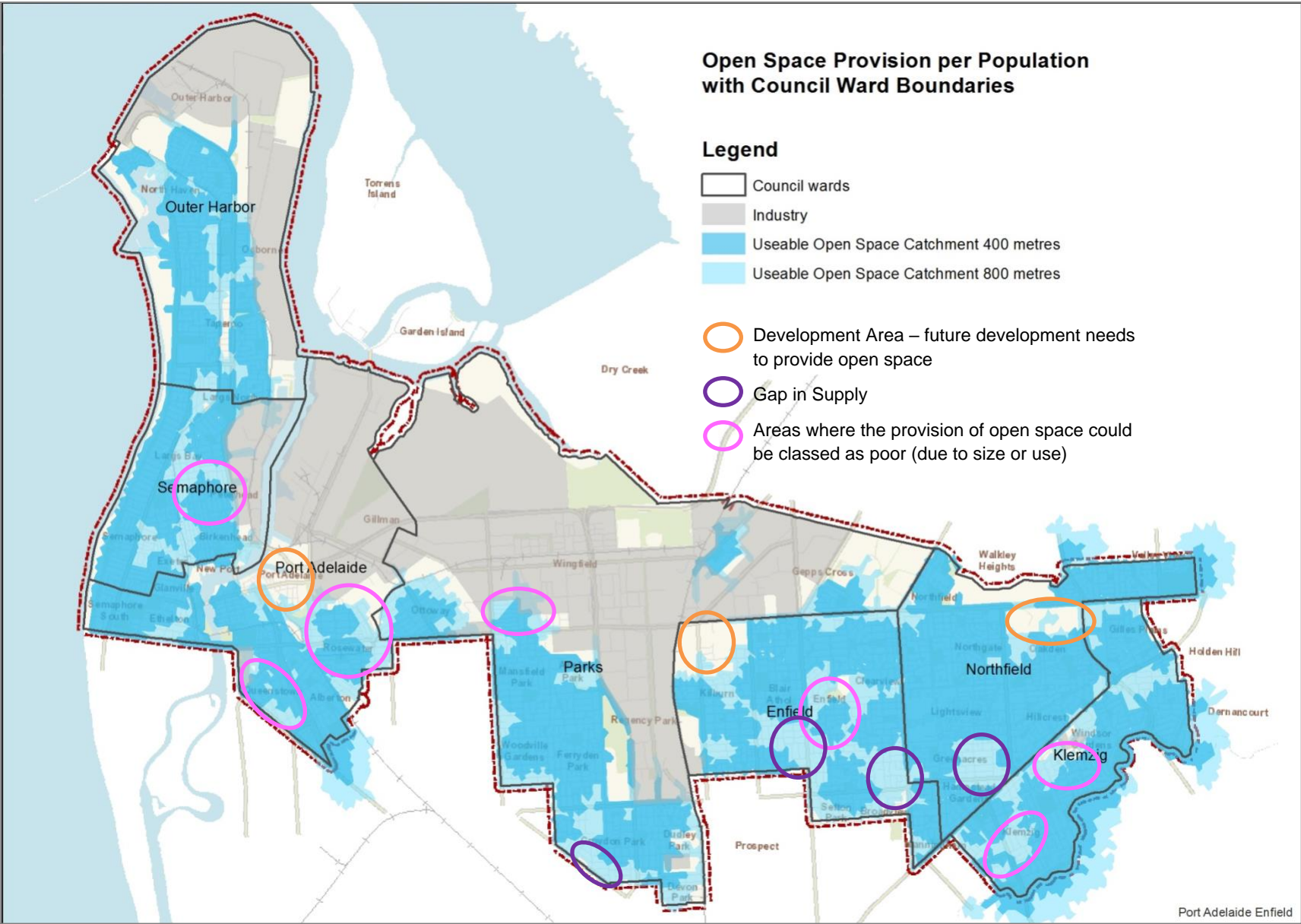


Figure 12 Map of Useable Open Space Distribution with Council Ward Boundaries



Discussion

When considering the distribution of open space future development areas have been identified. This considers large parcels of land which can be potentially developed in future for residential.

Areas within Port Adelaide and New Port are currently being developed and the City of PAE has been working with the developers on the location and design of the open space provision. Areas within the City are being (Oakden) or have been rezoned (Kilburn and Blair Athol) through the State Government Planning Code to allow new or increased residential development. When these areas are developed in future open space will need to be provided.

There are various gaps in the distribution and access to open space across the City. Some of these are considered minor and some of these are considered more significant (Clearview/Broadview, Greenacres). There are areas within the City where there appears to be a relatively good distribution of open space, however the parcels of open space which are accessible to the community in

these areas are either undersized or heavily utilised for other uses (e.g. sport) which may result in them not supporting a high level of community use.

Recommendations:

- Identify potential opportunities to pursue land acquisition for open space in gap areas. This may consider the disposal of some small open space in the local area to facilitate a large parcel of open space, this should follow acquisition and disposal guidelines set out in this document. To assist this; the Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure Open Space Grant Funding Program has a focus on providing additional open space in gaps areas.
- Where land acquisition is not possible consider other ways to provide open space function (e.g. through streetscapes)
- In the short term upgrade open space which is located in or adjacent to the gap area and which could support increased use to improve the open space outcome in that area.

5 Walkable Neighbourhoods

The provision of open space is acknowledged throughout State Government strategic planning as a key component to liveability, active lifestyles, sustainability and climate change resilience. This is encapsulated within the key targets for *The 30-year Plan for Greater Adelaide – 2017 update*.

One of these key targets is **the increased percentage of residents living in walkable neighbourhoods in Inner, Middle and Outer Metropolitan Adelaide by 25% by 2045.**

This target incorporates the following criteria:

Public open space (greater than 4,000m² in size)(400m / 5 min walk)

Primary schools (1km / 15 min walk)

Frequent bus services (including GO Zones)(400m / 5 min walk) **OR Train station or tram/O-Bahn stop** (800m / 10 min walk)

Shops (800m / 10 min walk)

A neighbourhood is considered walkable when it meets 3 out of 4 of these criteria.

For the background research for this strategy the data set and analysis was sought from the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure. This was then re-created looking at the City of PAE in detail. Further the data was analysed to identify where there was a low walkability, or where less than three of the criteria was met and open space was not one of the criteria met.

This identified where the improved provision of open space would improve the walkability score for an area.

This is important from the Council's perspective as open space is the only criteria from this walkability assessment which is under Council control. Consideration of walkability will become increasingly more valuable as our urban areas continue to change.



4 Walkable neighbourhoods

Increase the percentage of residents living in walkable neighbourhoods in Inner, Middle and Outer Metropolitan** Adelaide by 25% by 2045

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Figure 13 Map of Walkable Neighbourhoods with Planning Area Boundaries

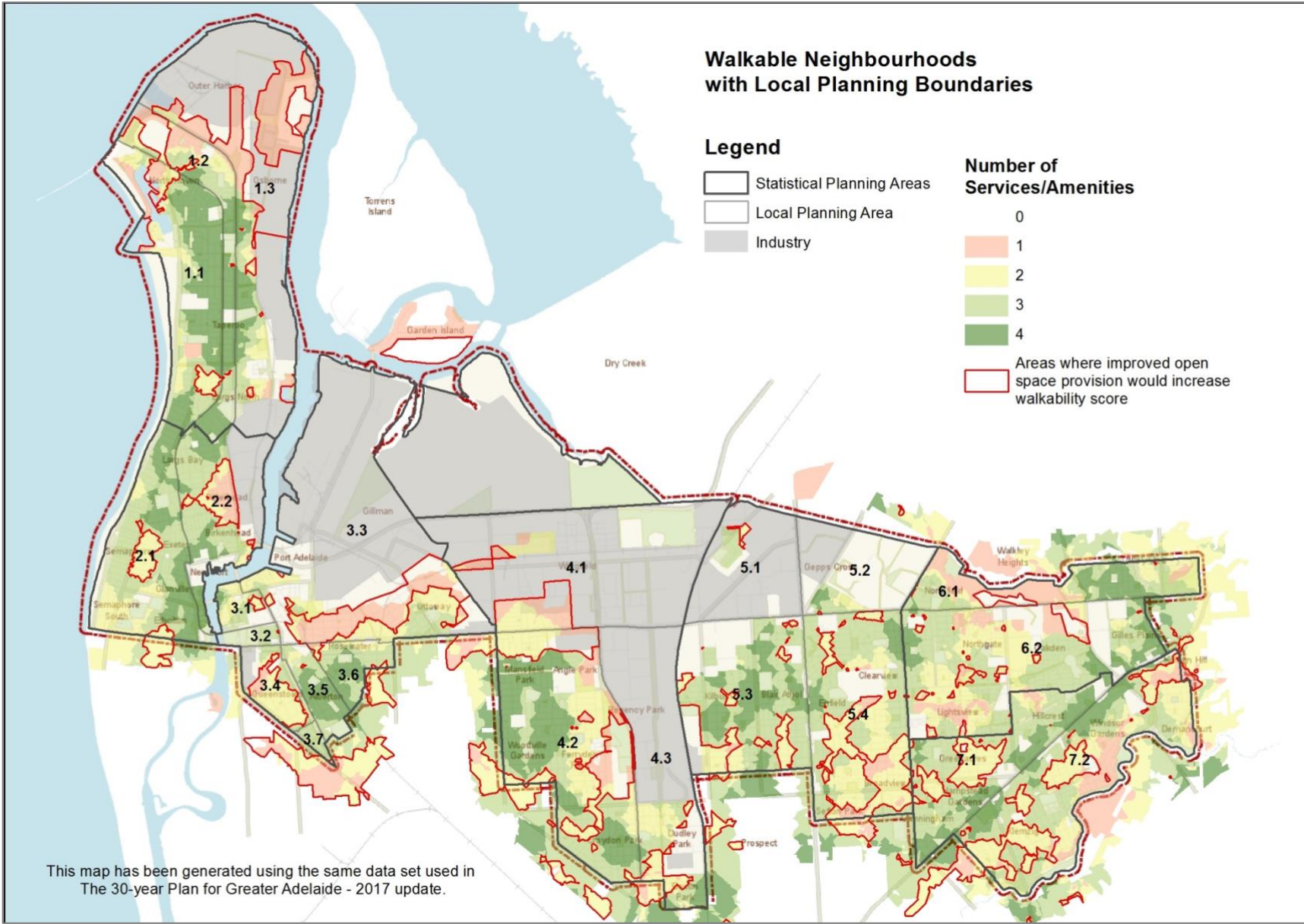
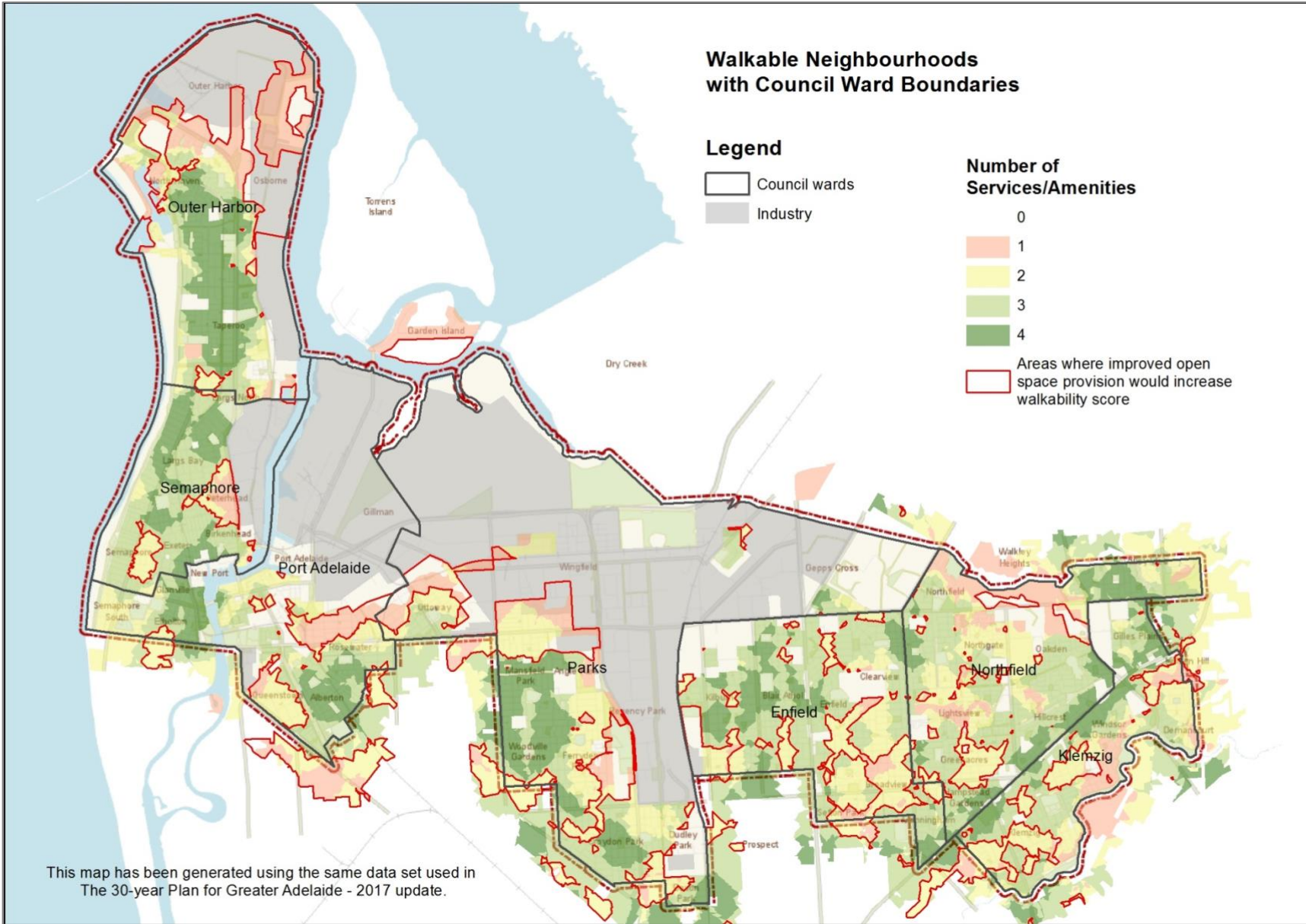


Figure 14 Map of Walkable Neighbourhoods with Council Ward Boundaries



Discussion

The concept of a walkable neighbourhood achieves a number of different objectives from health and wellbeing, social integration, improved community facilities provision and other objectives identified through current planning practice. This is also an important factor in ensuring that high density developments are successful. That this is highlighted as a key target in the State Strategic Plan demonstrates that it is an important consideration for the future development and liveability of Metropolitan Adelaide.

The walkable neighbourhood's assessment looks at both open space distribution and the provision of neighbourhood open space. The results of this assessment are consistent with the distribution assessment undertaken for this strategy (section 4.2 of this report) and as such the results of these two assessments have been combined in section 8 of this report which considers priority areas across the City.

The walkable neighbourhood assessment does not consider individual preference in regards to transport options, school choice or choice of shopping centres. However it does look to provide the opportunity for residents to live a more 'walkable' lifestyle.

Some of the areas highlighted on the map as having a low walkable score is due to the nature of the land use in these areas; for example they are industrial areas or special use areas such as Yatala Gaol. There is also an anomaly in this data with a low walkability showing around Regency Park which is more extensive than the reality.

Recommendations:

- Where there is a low walkable score and there is no open space, where there is a low provision of open space or where the open space is small pursue the acquisition of additional open space.
- Consider the improvement of streetscapes to provide attractive and comfortable walking environments so that people are encouraged to take advantage of living in a walkable neighbourhood.
- Consider the walkability assessment of our City when new developments are proposed, not only for provision of open space but distribution of shops.
- Advocate to State Government against the closure of primary schools where it is contrary to the walkability target.

6 Our changing urban form

The urban form of our City is changing. One of the six targets in South Australia's State Strategic Plan, *The 30 Year Plan for Metropolitan Adelaide*, is; "Containing Our Urban Footprint and Protecting Our Resources." The aim of this target is that the majority of new residential development will occur in existing urban areas or areas along the fringe of our city which have been specifically identified for residential growth (e.g. Mount Barker, Roseworthy).

To achieve this target planning legislation and policy has been progressively changing. There are two key ways that denser urban form and residential developments are supported within the current Development Plan;

1. Urban Corridor Zone which allows multi-storey residential developments along key transit routes. (There are no Urban corridor Zones in City of Port Adelaide Enfield.)
2. Minor Infill Development – This can be seen through zones which allow smaller allotment sizes (200 - 300m sqm) encouraging land owners to subdivide their large allotment into two or more smaller allotments. Many of the City of Port Adelaide Enfield existing zones and re-zoning in the previous five years allow this type of development.

This approach to land use planning and planning policy is anticipated to continue into the new Planning and Design Code (due to be in effect by July 2020).

This is also supported by the urban growth boundary which identifies the furthest extent of where significant residential development will occur.

In addition to the changes in planning policy State Government has also re-zoned a number of areas to allow either completely new (e.g. Oakden and other various parcels) or renewal (e.g. Kilburn and Blair Athol) residential development to occur. To progress this target the State Government has also sold surplus government owned land to developers to encourage new residential areas (e.g. in the Port Centre) or have undertaken development through Renewal SA (e.g. Lightsview).

Containing our urban footprint has been identified as a key target as it recognises the importance of the key agricultural production land on the fringes of Metropolitan Adelaide, the retention of our natural landscapes and tourism areas. It also seeks to provide compact, walkable and cycle friendly communities which can provide positive outcomes such as support health and wellbeing, reduce vehicle-related air pollution, and lower personal transport costs.

How has our City changed?

Investigation has been undertaken into how our urban form has changed to gain a greater understanding of how our City has changed over the previous 9 years (since there has been a new approach to planning and the target has been identified).

This investigation considered two things:

1. How many original allotments from 2010 have been subdivided – this gives an indication on how prevalent smaller infill development is and where this is occurring more significantly in the City
2. What the residential density is across the City and how this has changed over the last 9 years.

The Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure has undertaken investigation into the quantity of minor infill development occurring in metropolitan Adelaide. This investigation identifies minor infill development as residential demolition and re-subdivision activity. The investigations were undertaken for the period of time between 2004-2010, 2008-2014 and 2012-2018.

This previous investigation indicates that the City of Port Adelaide Enfield has had a high number of infill developments over the last 10 years, however this does not consider this as a proportion of the total City.

Percentage change in subdivisions

Identifying the percentage of 2010 allotments which have been subdivided shows how suburbs are changing and if any suburbs are changing faster than others. This has implications for a number of planning considerations including:

- Increased amount of hard surface areas due to increased dwellings which impacts on stormwater run-off and management and the micro-climate or surface temperature from more hot surfaces;
- Increased number of drive way crossovers due to more dwellings which impact on the number and location of street trees;
- Reduced private open space which increases demand for public open space

This investigation shows that for most of the City there have been less than 5% of 2010 allotments subdivided. However there are some areas which showed a higher 10-15% change in allotments subdivided including Clearview, Northfield, Greenacres, Gilles Plains, and Holden Hill.

Figure 15 Map of Percentage of 2010 Allotments Subdivided with Planning Area Boundaries

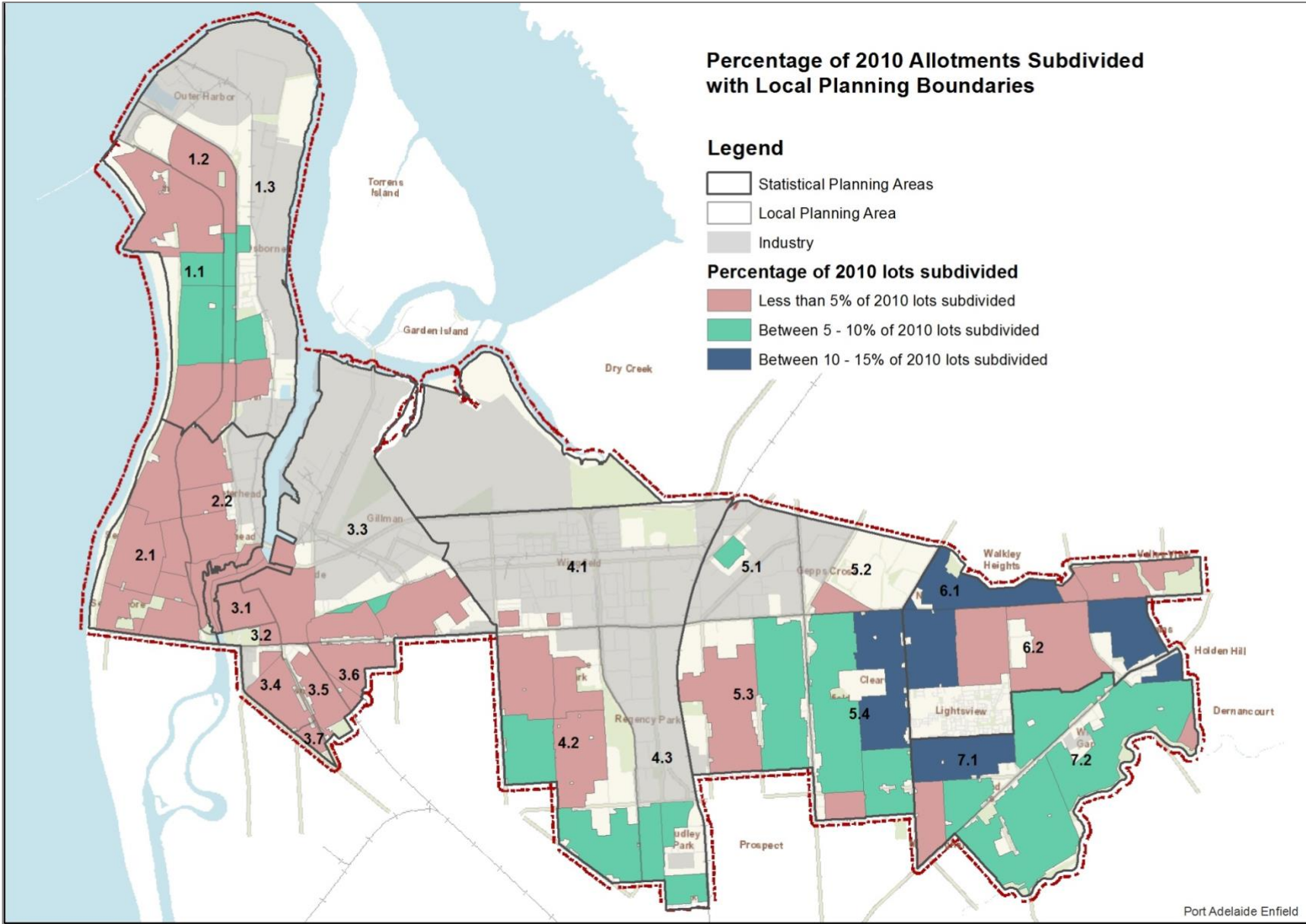
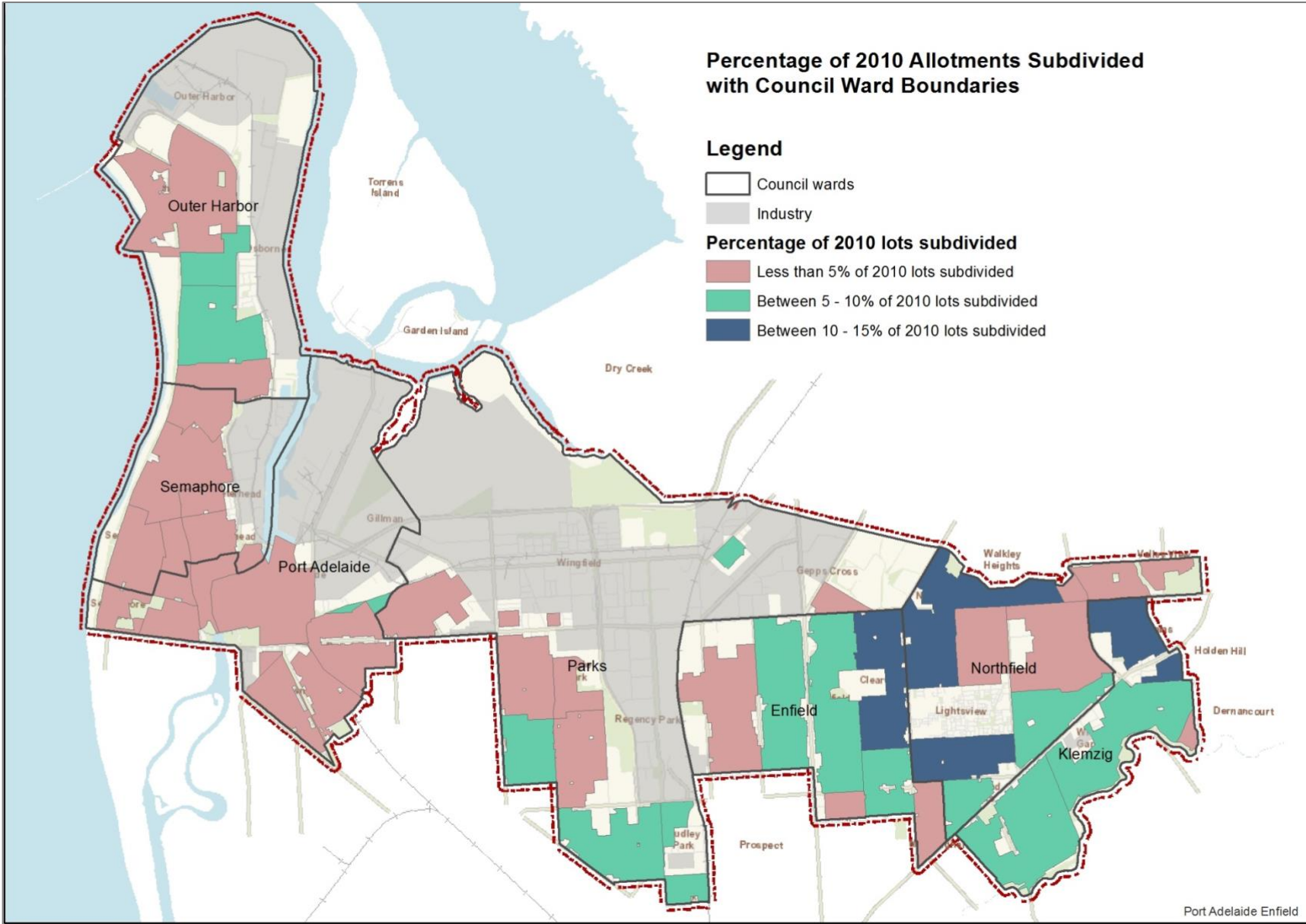


Figure 16 Map of Percentage of 2010 Allotments Subdivided with Council Ward Boundaries



Residential Density

State Government strategic directions and planning policy encourages urban development which is a higher residential density than the historic development of our City. Simply put density measures how many dwellings are contained within a certain area (hectares). Increasing urban density seeks to increase the number of dwellings which are within an area. This is expressed in dwellings per hectare.

The *30 Year Plan for Metropolitan Adelaide* provides definitions of what is considered low, medium and high density development:

“The following density ranges apply to net residential site density and gave definition to the terms low, medium and high density referred to in this Plan:

- Low density – fewer than 35 dwelling units per hectare (du/ha)
- Medium density – 35-70 du/ha
- High density – more than 70 du/ha.”

Extract from page 169 of *The 30 Year Plan for Metropolitan Adelaide – 2017 update*.

There are 2 ways to calculate this density.

Gross Density – number of dwellings contained within a whole area such as a suburb or region. (includes roads, parks etc)

Net Density – number of dwellings contained within the total area of the dwelling sites (does not include roads parks etc.)

The project used the **Net Density** method.

This analysis was undertaken at a suburb level – excluding all areas with either a commercial or industrial land use.

Figure 17 Map of Current (2019) Net Residential Density with Planning Area Boundaries

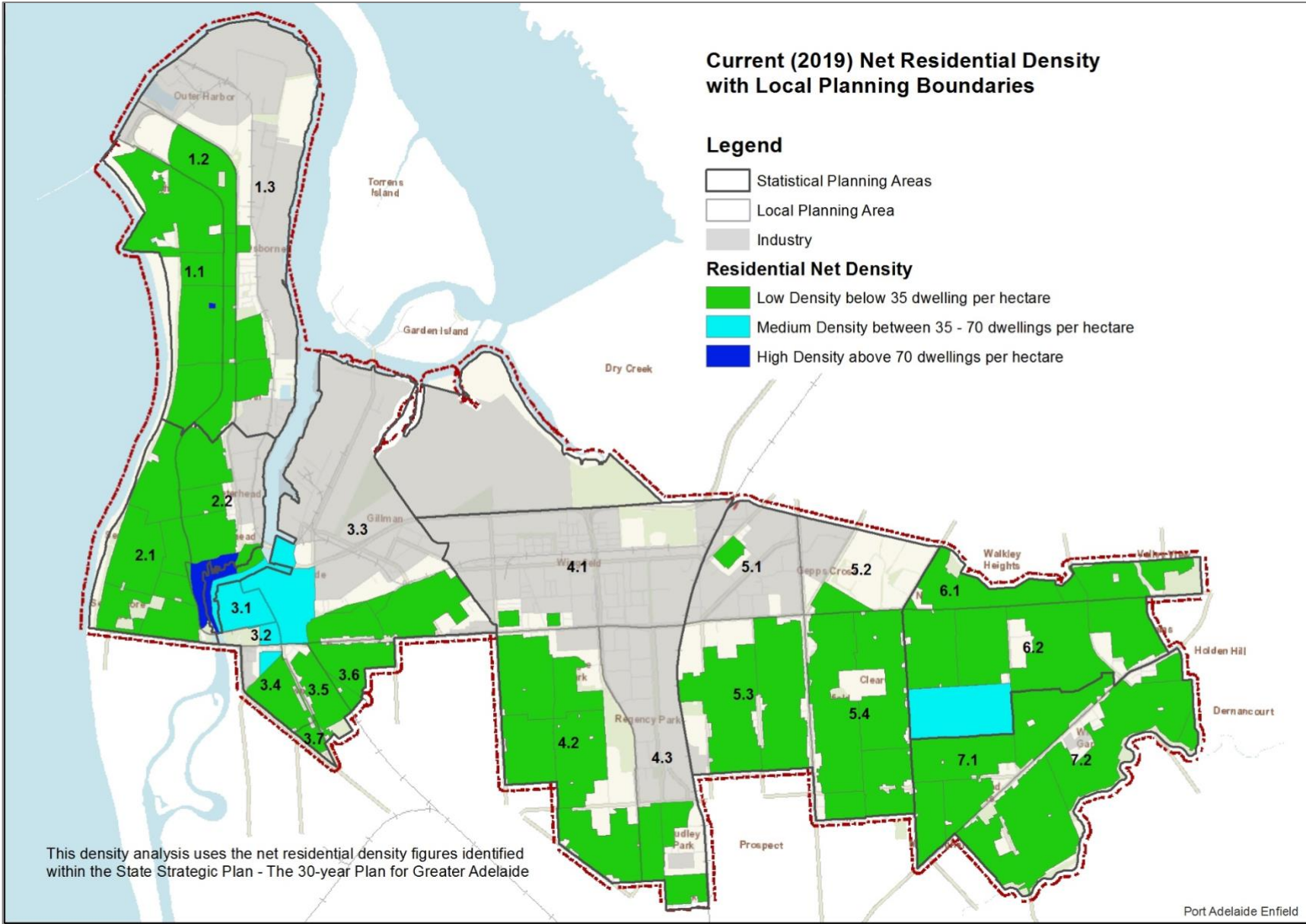
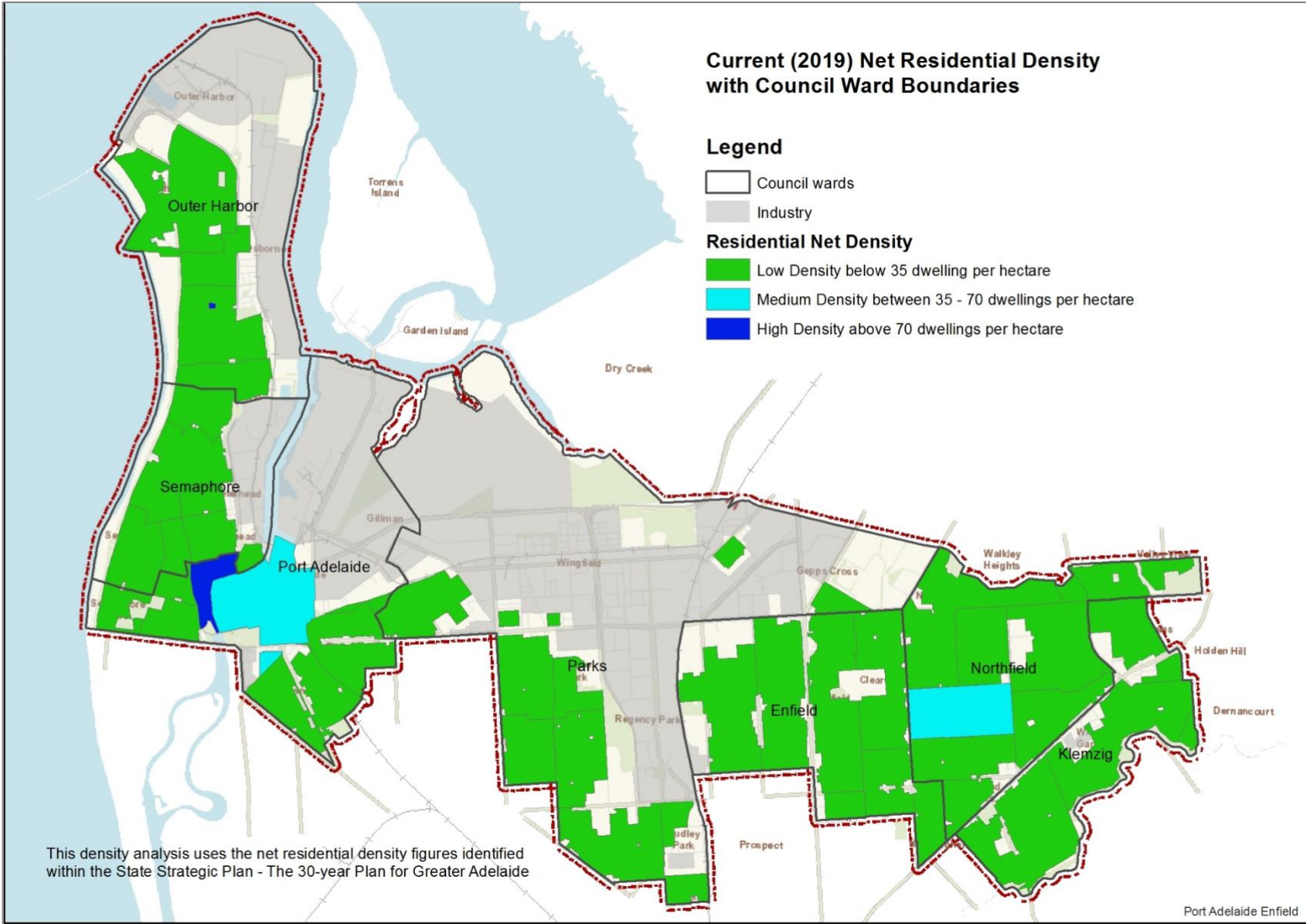


Figure 18 Map of Current (2019) Net Residential Density with Council Ward Boundaries



Discussion

The City of PAE has an increasing rate of residential development occurring. This includes a range of different types of development including State Government and developer led large residential developments (Port Centre and Lightsview), as well as a proportion of smaller infill type of development across the City.

The current density mapping shows that while there are some areas of medium – high density developments these are in larger residential developments where the development has been specifically designed and developed to be medium – high density. This include areas of Port Adelaide, New Port and Lightsview.

Where there has been a significant amount of 2010 allotments subdivided (Clearview, Enfield, Northfield, Greenacres etc.) while there has been an increase in the residential density in these areas they are still classed as low density. This raises the question of whether the ad hoc small infill development which is occurring in our suburbs will result in medium density development areas or not, and whether this is of concern to the City of PAE in regards to service provision. This should be monitored ongoing.

For both of these types of residential infill development there will be a higher demand to public open space due to reduction in the amount of private open space which is provided within each dwelling. However there is a significant difference to the provision of open space in each scenario, with one approach including open space and the other not.

Larger Residential Developments

Larger developments are required to provide 12.5% open space under the Development Act 1993. The City of PAE's Development Plan identifies that only 20% of this can be used for stormwater management and that it should not have a slope so that the space can be utilised for sport and recreation by the local community.

The current trend for larger developments within the City is for medium or high density development. To achieve these residential densities dwelling are likely to be in apartments or townhouses which has limited private open space provisions. This results in there being a higher demand for public open space within these types of developments.

To ensure that these newly developed areas have a good provision of open space it is critical that the open space provided is of an adequate size and location. Stormwater management should be carefully managed and should not supersede recreation parks, dual function open space may be considered but only where the design standard and development of the open space ensures that it functions highly.

Consideration should be given to providing additional open space or public realm to ensure adequate stormwater management and landscape amenity.

Smaller Infill Developments

There is an increasing amount of small infill developments where a single house block has been sub-divided into 2 or more houses. This type of development does not require a financial contribution for open space nor the provision of open space which is required from the larger residential developments. This is likely to result in an increasing population in an area, with less private open space due to trends in housing development, which in turn will increase the demand for public open space.

This is of particular concern in areas where there is already a low provision of open space. With the potential rate of development and increases in land cost due to urban renewal areas it is important to make a plan for the future provision of open space in these areas within the Open Space Strategy 2019.

Recommendations:

- For larger residential developments discussions and negotiations should be undertaken with individual developers and land owners to ensure that open space provision, design and function is considered at the start of the development.
- Clear requirements should be provided to developers which communicate the expectations and requirements for open space design and development. This should be included within the *Statement of Requirements* which is already provided to developers.
- For areas where there is a high level of smaller infill development consideration should be given to the current open space provision and whether this should be increased, for example:
 - Where there is low or very low provision of open space it is recommended additional open space is secured particularly if there are stormwater issues as well. Open space may need to achieve both functions
- This analysis project should be repeated once the 2019 census data set is available. When this analysis is undertaken again an additional bit of analysis should be undertaken to compare the change in population density compared to the changes in development density.

7 Urban Heat Islands

“Excessive urban heat becomes most problematic when it concentrates into larger urban heat islands. “ Western Adelaide Urban Heat Mapping project

In 2017 the City of PAE undertook the Western Adelaide Urban Heat Island Mapping project in partnership with the City of West Torrens and the City of Charles Sturt. This collected both day time and night time surface temperature readings across these three council areas. The aim of this was to identify where there were areas of accumulated heat in the urban areas, resulting in urban heat islands. These urban heat islands are likely to be the areas most impacted through climate change and the increased prevalence of higher temperatures.

As extreme heat can have impacts on the health and wellbeing of our community, the environment and economic development understanding which areas are most at risk is important to target heat reduction initiatives and projects.

All councils had urban heat islands present with approximately a third of each council covered in heat islands. For the city of PAE some of this is influenced by large areas of industrial land uses as well as major transport corridors such as the railway line and South Road.

The thermal data collected for this study provides a comprehensive illustration of hot spots and urban heat islands and can help guide development and implementation of mitigation strategies. The recommendations from the Western Adelaide Urban Heat Island Mapping project are shown adjacent.

Western Adelaide Urban Heat Island Mapping recommendations:

1. despite the pressure from infill, the amount of green space and tree cover should at least be maintained, and preferably increased to provide cooling benefits;
2. green infrastructure such as trees, grass and raingardens should be used alongside or to shade bitumen covered surfaces such as major and minor roads, bikeways and footpaths. Where feasible, this green infrastructure should be irrigated in order to maximise its cooling effect;
3. where feasible the carriage way for main roads should be narrowed, stormwater treatment devices installed, and road pavement changed to lighter coloured materials;
4. councils maximise the cooling benefit from existing green cover by ensuring sufficient irrigation is provided to urban forests and other green infrastructure networks where available, such as from recycled stormwater;
5. light coloured roofs be encouraged in residential and industrial areas rather than using dark coloured roofs;
6. material selection is carefully considered in the design of recreation areas for the young and elderly, with substrates such as artificial turf and rubber softfall covering used only after consideration is given to how heat absorption can be offset e.g. through the use of shade sails;
7. guidelines be developed for the amount of green space and landscaping required and building materials to be used in medium and high density developments, noting their potential to develop into significant heat islands; and
8. planning, development and infrastructure be supported with a strong focus on design and build quality for dwelling comfort and liveability

Urban Heat Islands

The below table shows the areas across the City where there are a significant proportion of Urban Heat Island (UHI) or where there are scattered UHI in an area, using the information from the Western Adelaide Urban Heat Island Mapping project

Statistical Planning Area	Local Planning Area	Significant proportion of UHI in area	Scattered UHI in area	Comment
Coast (North)	1.1		X	
	1.2		X	
	1.3			
Coast (South)	2.1			
	2.2	X		
Port	3.1			
	3.2			
	3.3	X		More significant in industrial areas
	3.4			
	3.5		X	
	3.6	X		
	3.7	X		
Parks	4.1	X		Majority in industrial areas
	4.2		X	Possibly due to higher residential density area
	4.3	X		Majority in industrial areas
Inner	5.1	X		
	5.2			
	5.3			
	5.4			
East (North)	6.1			
	6.2		X	Possibly due to higher residential density area
East (South)	7.1			
	7.2			

Urban Heat Island Map with Local Planning Boundaries

Legend

- Statistical Planning Areas
- Local Planning Area
- Industry

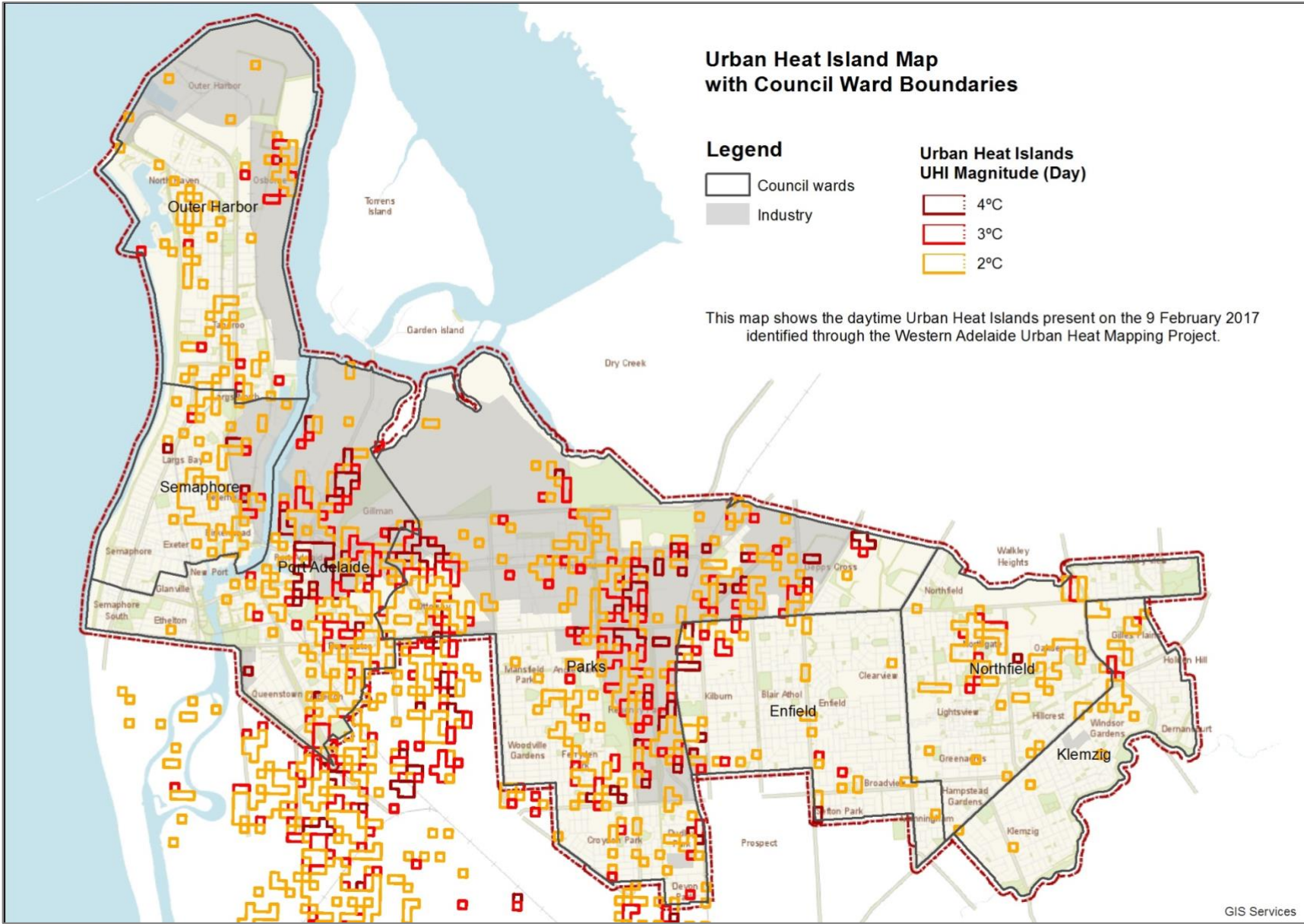
Urban Heat Islands UHI Magnitude (Day)

- 4°C
- 3°C
- 2°C

This map shows the daytime Urban Heat Islands present on the 9 February 2017 identified through the Western Adelaide Urban Heat Mapping Project.

GIS Services

Figure 20 Map of Urban Heat Islands with Council Ward Boundaries



Key Findings

Recommendations:

Where there is majority of industrial land use or in residential areas where there is a good or high provision of open space:

- Focus on streetscapes and greening
- Focus on materiality (e.g. colour of roofs, or what materials we use in open space)
- If there is open space focus on irrigation and ensuring that these are as cool as we can make them

Where there is a low or very low provision of open space:

- Priority should be to provide additional open space
- Focus on streetscapes and greening

8 Identifying priority areas

Statistical Planning Area	Local Planning Area	Low or Very Low Open Space Provision	Area of potential increased demand	Significant proportion of UHI in area	Walkability / Distribution / undersized open space	Increasing Infill Development
Coast (North)	1.1					
	1.2					
	1.3		X			
Coast (South)	2.1					
	2.2	X		X	X	
Port	3.1		X			
	3.2					
	3.3	X	X	X	X	
	3.4	X			X	
	3.5					
	3.6	X		X	X	
	3.7	X		X		
Parks	4.1	X		X	X	
	4.2		X			
	4.3	X		X		
Inner	5.1			X		
	5.2					
	5.3	X	X			
	5.4	X			X	X
East (North)	6.1					X
	6.2		X			X
East (South)	7.1	X	X		X	X
	7.2				X	

9 Tree canopy

State Government Strategy

The provision of open space is acknowledged throughout State Government strategic planning as a key component to liveability, active lifestyles, sustainability and climate change resilience. This is encapsulated within the key targets for *The 30-year Plan for Greater Adelaide – 2017 update*.

One of these key targets is that **urban green cover is increased by 20% in metropolitan Adelaide by 2045**.

This target specifically recognises the important contribution that trees and by extension vegetation provides to our City. Providing improvements to air quality,



5 A green liveable city

Urban green cover is increased by 20% in metropolitan Adelaide by 2045

The City of PAE

The City of PAE has been identified with one of the lowest canopy cover within South Australia through Vision 2020 report *Where should all the trees go?* At the same time the City of PAE has been identified as one of the most vulnerable areas; this means that the City gets hot on the hottest days, the local population is less able to cope with prolonged heat and the area is currently losing green space.

Initial investigations have been undertaken current canopy loss across the City undertaken as part of the Greening Our City program from the City of PAE Living Environment Strategy (see adjacent). This has shown that there has been a loss in tree canopy across the City and that the most significant loss is occurring on private land as a result of redevelopment of our urban areas.

This provides some challenges to how the canopy across the City can be increased over time and highlights that this is an issue which will need to a combined effect to resolve.

Recommendations

The implementation of the Greening Our City program is a high priority as identified within the Living Environment Strategy. Where possible the design and development of open space and streetscape should support the implementation of this program.

Living Environment Strategy

Foundation Initiatives: **GREENING OUR CITY PROGRAM**

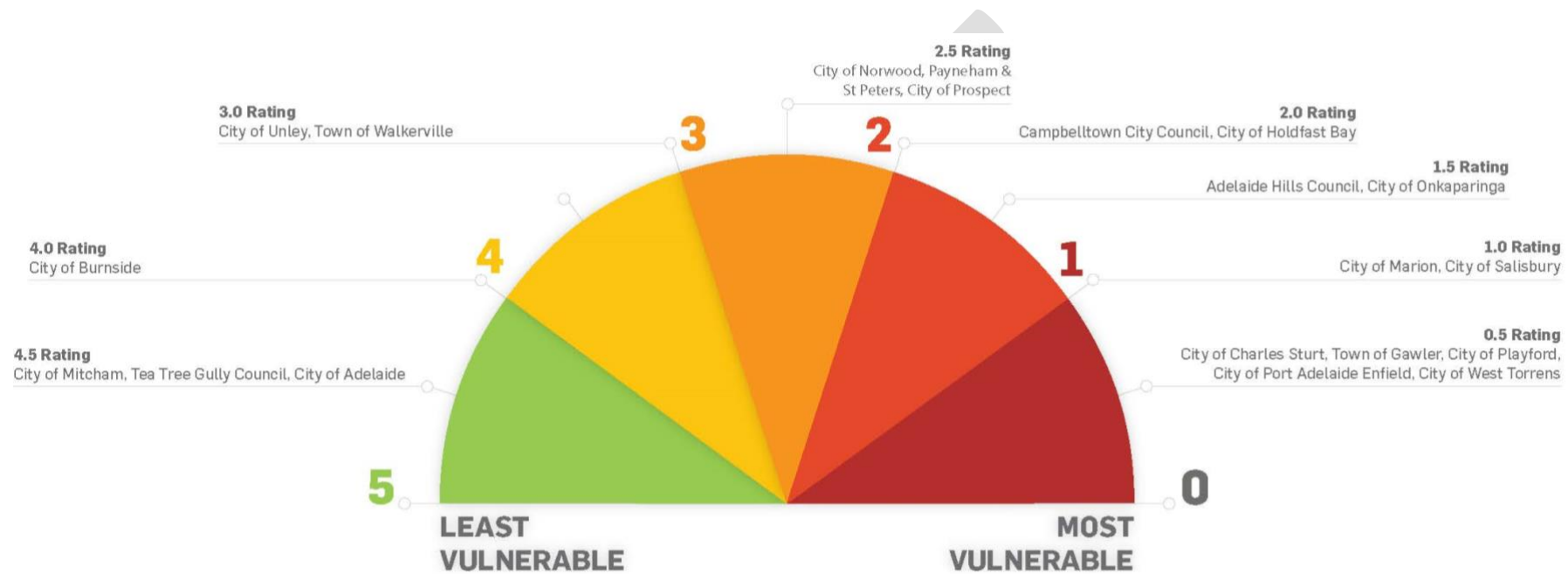
This project aims to improve the greening of our city's public realm (including streetscapes, reserves, parks, trails, waterways and coastline) and to educate private landowners on the environmental, social and economic benefits of trees and vegetation in our urban landscapes. The project will involve the setting of a new 'canopy or green cover' target to ensure a coordinated and strategic approach to 'greening' our city's urban landscape. The project will help improve the integration of Council's tree and vegetation planting programs in the design of our streetscapes, roads, stormwater infrastructure.

An evidence-based approach will be taken to set the target and prioritise opportunities for greening. This will include the use of data collection and mapping tools such as I Tree and drawing on findings from the Adapt West Urban Heat Mapping Project. The project will deliver on relevant greening and water sensitive urban design priorities identified in the Adapt West Climate Change Adaptation Plan and relevant stormwater management plans and master plans for the city.

Figure 21 Vision 202020: Where should all the trees go? South Australia What's Happening (page 53)



Figure 22 Vision 202020: Where should all the trees go? South Australia The most and Least Vulnerable (page 54)



TOP URBAN GREENING OPPORTUNITIES:

- City of Charles Sturt, Town of Gawler, City of Playford, City of Port Adelaide Enfield, City of West Torrens (0.5)
- City of Marion, City of Salisbury (1)
- Adelaide Hills Council, City of Onkaparinga (1.5)
- Campbelltown City Council, City of Holdfast Bay (2)
- City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, City of Prospect (2.5)
- City of Unley, Town of Walkerville (3)

10 Managing Stormwater

Currently the City of Port Adelaide Enfield Development Plan states that:

“No greater than 20 per cent of the land provided as public open space, as part of the 12.5 per cent developer contribution, should be inundated by a stormwater event more frequent than a 1-in-10 year average return interval flood event.”

When implemented this policy ensures that the provision of open space in new developments is not adversely impacted or reduced by stormwater management. Where ever possible this policy should be followed to ensure adequate provision of open space as well as stormwater management in new development areas. If the stormwater management requirements cannot be accommodated within this 20% of open space then additional land will need to be provided.

In established urban areas ensuring that the stormwater is adequately managed can sometimes be a challenging and expensive exercise. This is of particular focus as the rate of urban infill development increases and we continue to recognise the impacts of climate change on our current stormwater management infrastructure. Likewise, some of the older suburbs within the City of PAE, including Clearview and Enfield, do not have an underground stormwater network; these means that the stormwater flows overland and the chance of flooding will increase with new development. It is very likely that there will be an increased stormwater management requirement for Clearview and other suburbs within that stormwater catchment area.

In these instances, additional land will be being required to manage stormwater in future. Using existing open space to resolve stormwater issues is considered the cheapest and easiest option. However this may adversely impact the access to open space in some areas if this is not considered carefully, for example areas where there is a low provision of open space.

10.1 Current stormwater management on open space

The following pages show where there are existing and proposed stormwater management on useable open space. That is open space which is still being used for recreation purposes. The following maps also show where there is open space which would otherwise be useable but which is considered encumbered due to stormwater requirements, in many cases this open space was always intended to be for stormwater management and does not represent a loss of open space.

This analysis has considered the following planning:

Lefevre Peninsula Stormwater Management Plan April 2018

Port River East Stormwater Management Plan Working Draft August 2019

Torrens Road Catchment Draft Stormwater Management Plan March 2015

North Arm East Catchment Stormwater Management Plan 2016

Something important to note is that there is not current or up-to-date stormwater management plans for all areas of our City. While stormwater management planning is as comprehensive as it can be based on the current known situation and technology and modelling it is important to continuously review this as the urban development changes over time.

Figure 23 Map of Useable Open Space with Stormwater Management with Planning Area Boundaries

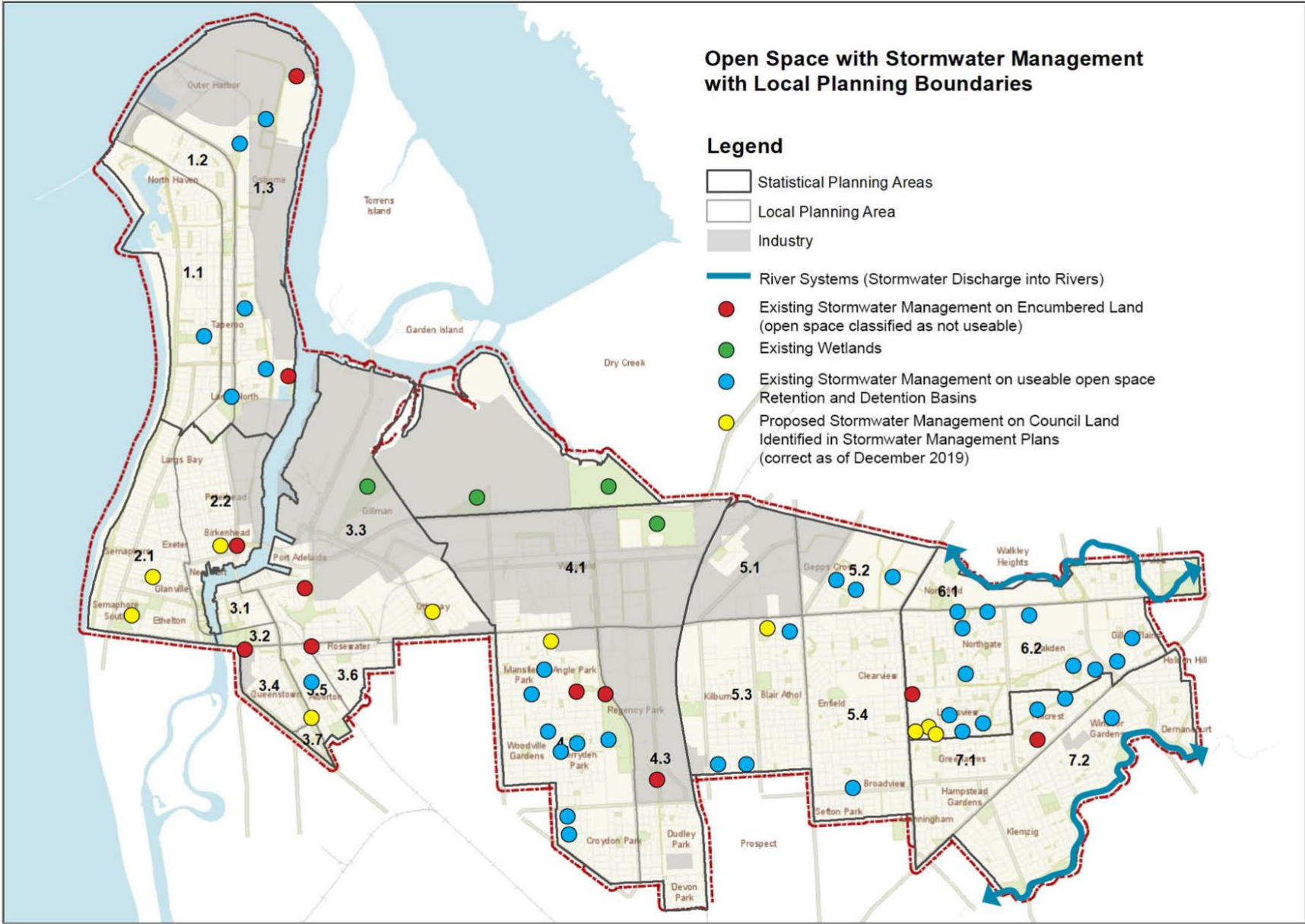
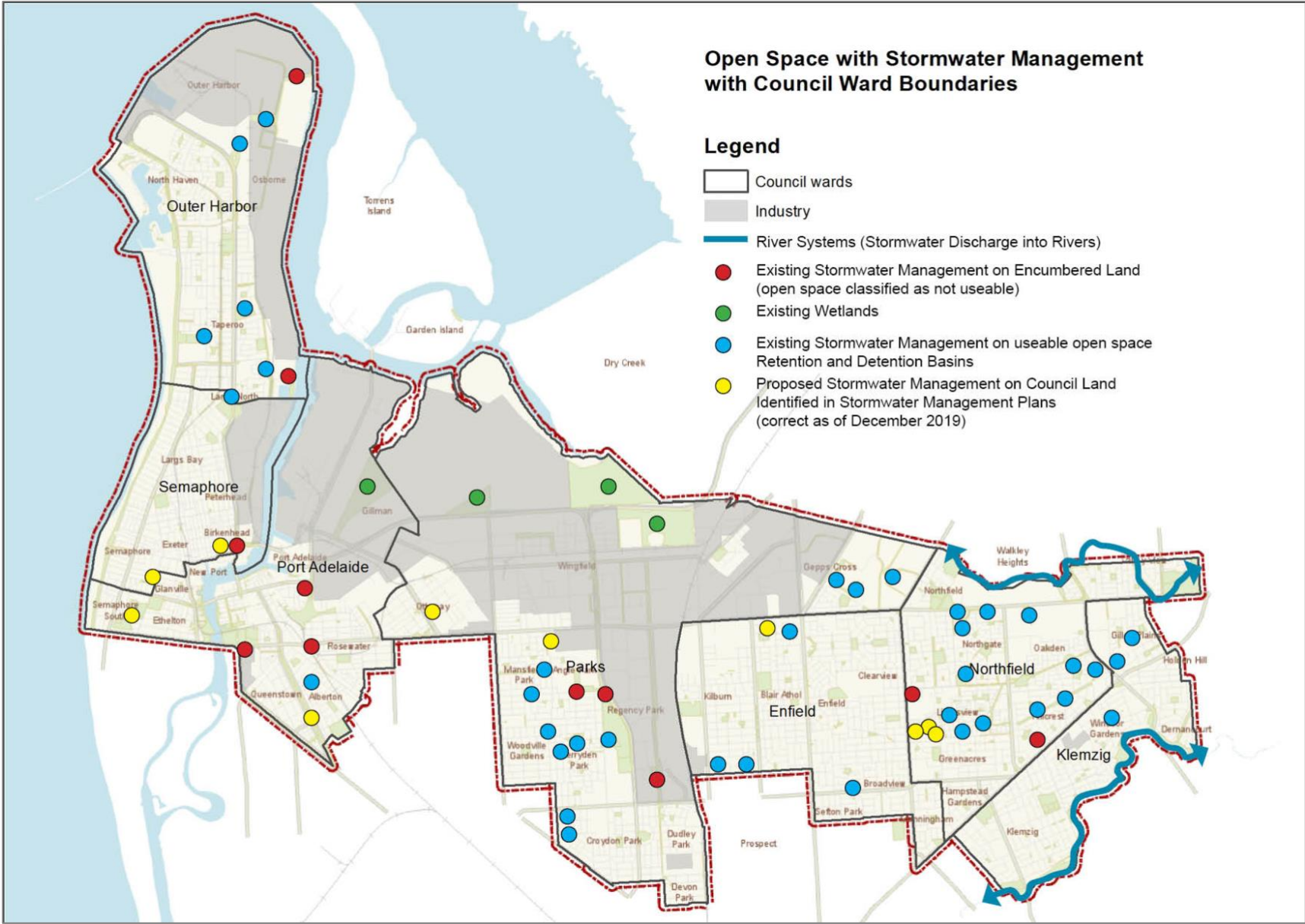


Figure 24 Map of Useable Open Space with Stormwater Management with Council Ward Boundaries



10.2 Stormwater Management on Open Space

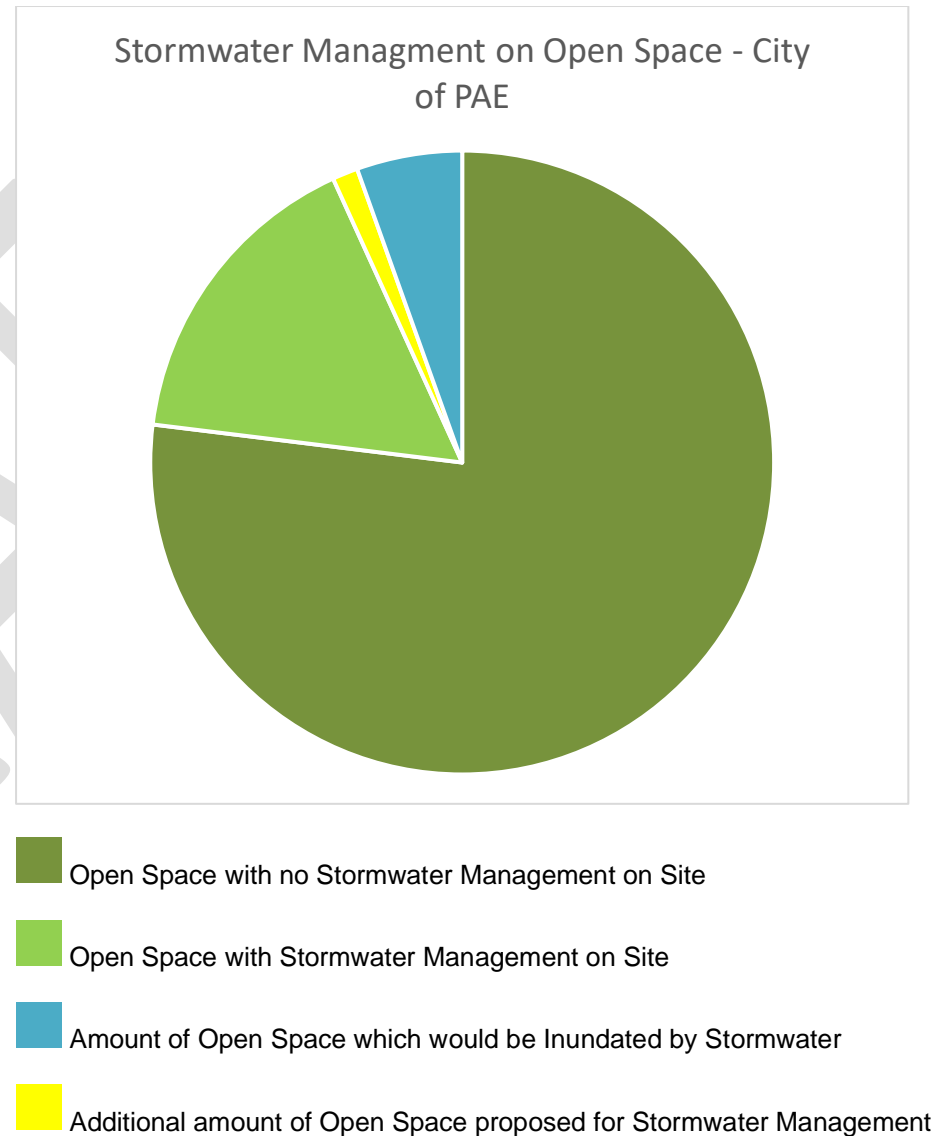
Stormwater management on open space can vary from retention basins, where there is a permeant body of water on site, and detention basins, which only holds stormwater in a rain event. Detention basins can either be useable, where it is a large grassed area with a minimal slope which can be used, or un-useable, where they are too deep, sloped or completely vegetated.

Both retention and detention basins, when designed well and maintained, can create a positive open space outcome such as an interesting place to walk or landscape amenity. In many cases the stormwater management within the City of PAE has been designed to a high quality to ensure that it has a positive contribution to open space.

A review was undertaken of the amount of existing and proposed (currently known) stormwater management on open space within the City of PAE. This only considers stormwater management which is located on open space which is considered useable, this is open space which is either sporting open space, golf courses, recreation parks, linear open space, or coastal open space.

The graph adjacent shows how much of the existing open space is being used currently for stormwater management. A large portion (77%) of the City's useable open space is not impacted by stormwater management at all. 23% of useable open space impacted by stormwater management or 47 parcels of open space out of 227 parcels of useable open space. Of the portion of open space which does have stormwater management 23% of this open space is the inundation area, this equates to 5% of all useable open space.

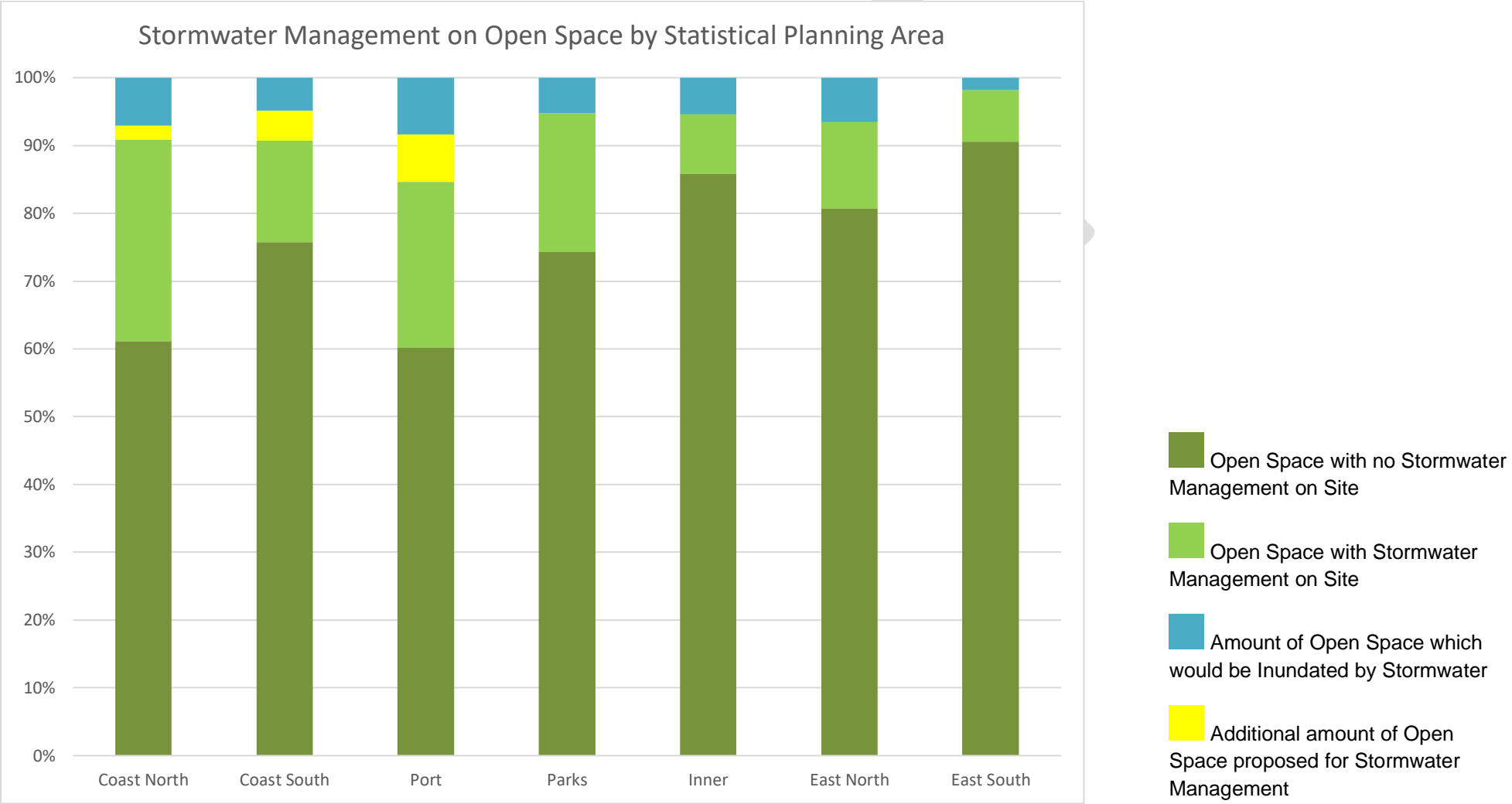
The amount of open space used for stormwater management varies across the City which is explored on the following page.



Stormwater Management on Open Space by Statistical Planning Area

The below graph shows how the proportion of open space used for stormwater management across the statistical planning areas. For example while East

North planning area has the largest amount of area for stormwater management at 6.3 hectares it is proportionally only 6.5% of the open space in that area.






10.3 Review of recent developments

Croydon Park Development

The open space and stormwater provision in this development limits the opportunity to provide recreation facilities such as playgrounds and half courts within these open spaces due to the size of the open space and stormwater inundation.



-  Total Development Site Area = 5.1 Hectares
-  Total Open Space Area = 0.66 Hectares
Total Open Space Percentage = 12.9%
-  Total Stormwater Management Area = 0.18 Hectares
Total Stormwater Management Percentage of Open Space = 27.5%

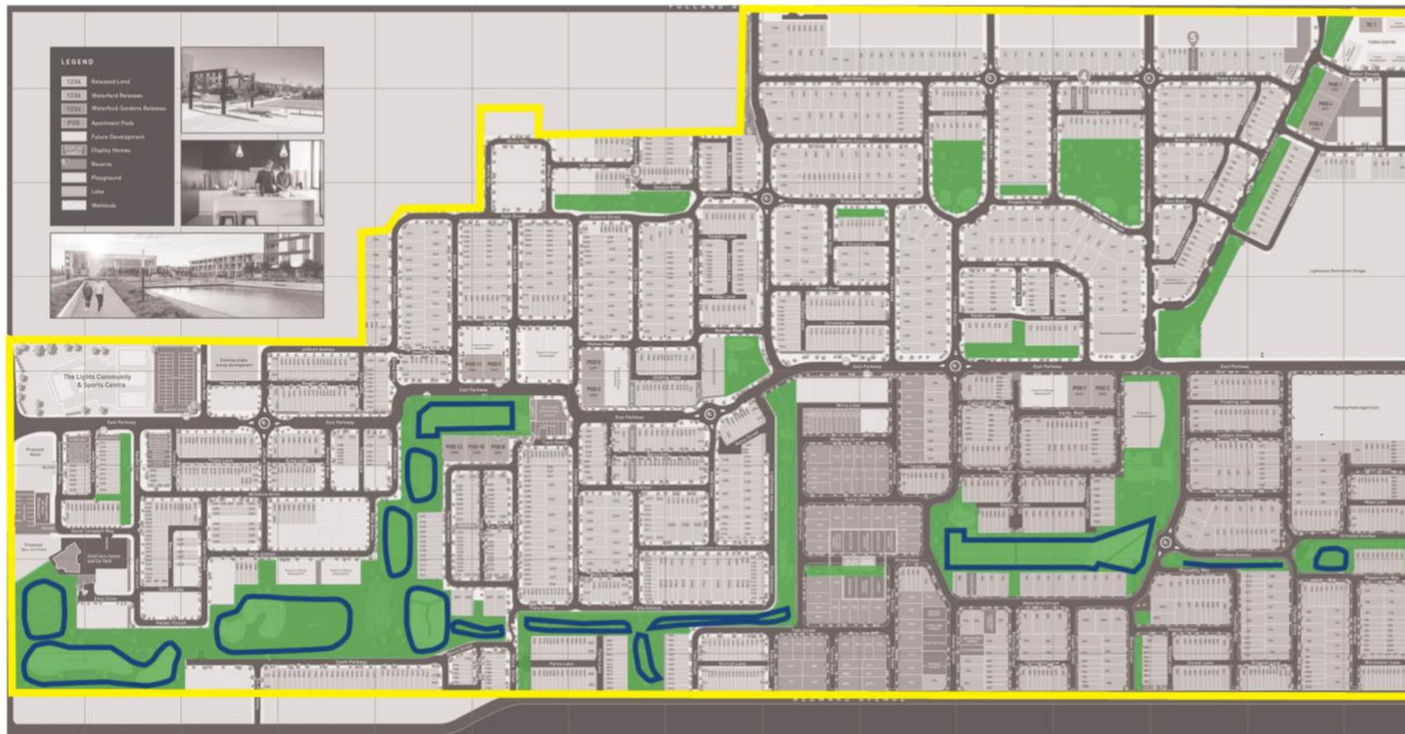
Lightsview




There is a significant amount of stormwater detention and retention within the new Lightsview development. The volume of stormwater produced by this development is more significant than previous developments seen in the local area as the housing form was 'medium density', designed with less private open space and smaller allotments which results in more stormwater run-off ending up in the street network. However this was not the only reason why there was a larger volume of stormwater than originally identified. Stormwater

further upstream within the catchment was not being detained where it was being produced which meant that there was more stormwater running into Lightsview from other areas.

This has resulted in more open space being provided within the development to manage the stormwater but has still resulted in a large portion of the open space provided to be allocated to stormwater management, with varying levels of useability retained

Lightsview Development



-  Total Development Site Area = 96.9 Hectares
-  Total Open Space Area = 15.72 Hectares
Total Open Space Percentage = 16.32%
-  Total Stormwater Management Area = 9.6 Hectares
Total Stormwater Management Percentage of Open Space = 61%

Discussion

The City of PAE continuously assessed new developments to ensure that the required stormwater management does not adversely impact on the provision of open space. Maintaining a balance between open space and stormwater management will continue to be a consideration in future.

Currently the amount of existing open space which is being used for stormwater management is not a large concern however this trend is changing due to the changes in residential development densities and careful tracking needs to be maintained to ensure that this does not change.

Key Findings:

The requirements for improved and additional stormwater management are increasing. This increase is being driven by a number of factors including:

- Increasing urban densities and larger proportion of impervious surfaces/reduction in private open green space in new developments
- Improved stormwater planning and engineering
- Increased frequency of storm events

In many cases the easy and cheapest solution to stormwater management when it cannot be accommodated within the street network is to use adjacent open space.

- There is an increase in the requirement for stormwater management within new large scale developments due to the development density of these new residential areas
- In large scale developments there is an increase in use of open space to manage stormwater

Recommendations:

- Continue to enforce planning policy for the provision of open space and the management of stormwater on open space. Consider undertaking a review of how this policy should be applied via research into case law and professional opinions of lawyers to ensure that the City of PAE is appropriately applying these policies to new developments.
- Advocate for the retention of these policy controls through the South Australian Planning Reform Process.
- Consider the potential loss of open space amount and function when planning and designing stormwater projects on open space.
- Consider the dual use of open space for both stormwater and recreation use in every project. This outcome may not always be achievable however this should be considered critical where there is a low provision of open space.

11 Sporting Open Space

Sporting open space represents a significant proportion of open space provided within the City of PAE. It requires a dedicated and ongoing commitment to maintenance and development for the open space to function appropriately and support activity.

Sporting open space supports organised sport, casual sport and recreation activities for our community which is highly valued and provides opportunity for health and wellbeing outcomes and social inclusion.

Understanding our current and potential future demand for sporting open space is a critical component to open space planning. An assessment of the provision of sporting facilities was undertaken as part of the Sports Development Plan. This looked at

1. Assessment of provision benchmarking
2. Assessment of participation data and trends
3. Consultation with Council staff for facility bookings

The Sports Development Plan 2017-2022 is the current strategic plan for sports in the City of PAE. The goal of the plan is:

“A diverse community that is supported and encouraged to lead active and healthy lifestyles through provision of a sustainably managed and fit-for-purpose network of quality sports facilities, clubs and programs.”

Facilities

The facilities component includes:

- Planning (strategies, feasibility studies, master plans)
- Delivery (upgrades, new facilities, consolidation)
- Management & maintenance (including leasing)

Clubs

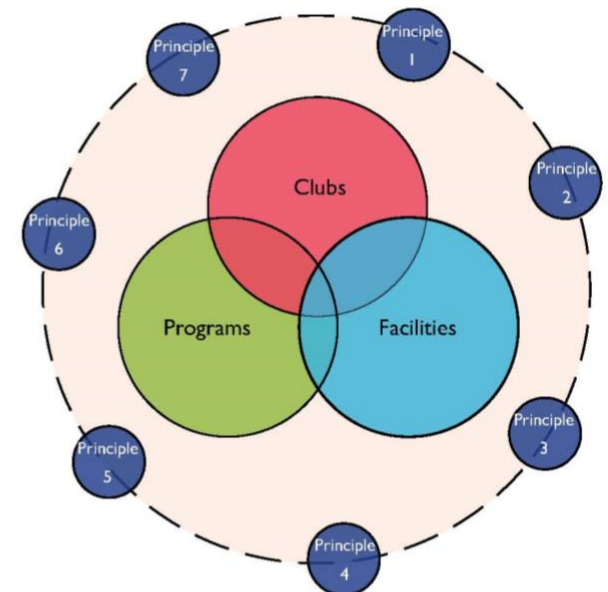
The clubs component includes:

- Club development
- Communication and engagement
- Volunteering
- Partnerships
- Training and development

Programs

The programs component includes:

- Inclusion and participation
- Events, programs and services
- Resourcing
- Pathways



Sport development is more than just the physical facilities. We will support clubs and our community through club development, programs and training opportunities to help clubs grow, remain financially sustainable and benefit our community

11.1 Sporting Open Space Provision Assessment

Provision Benchmarking

Provision benchmarking for sporting open space can be used to assess potential current and projected future demand for facilities based on the population of an area. This uses facility benchmarking figures which have been identified through industry research.

It is unclear if current industry benchmarking figures consider sporting open space provided in schools within the benchmark figures.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS				
Year	2016	2021	2026	2031
Population	124053	131143	138013	143565

Information Sources

Benchmarks: Parks and Leisure Australia WA. (2012). Benchmarks for community infrastructure

Population projections: Government of South Australia. 2016. Population Projections for South Australian Local Government Areas, 2011-31.

Current Facility Count (Excl. schools): Informed by the Sport Development Plan Sports Matrix (Facility Audit) 2016, with additional of private and State Government Facilities

Current Facility Count – Schools: Informed by the Western Adelaide Sport Facility Demand Study (2014), with updates

Sports Participation Data and Trends

Sports participation data and trends can be used to assess the potential demand of sporting open space for different sporting codes. Participation data has been collected previously through the Australian Bureau of Statistics and recently through Sport Australia. Participation trends have also been identified by some peak sporting bodies.

However, unfortunately there is not a document which collates the participation statistics relative to the local population. The provision assessment undertaken for the Sports Development Plan included consideration of State and/or National participation trends, trends and considerations identified by peak sporting bodies, and a general consideration of participation statistics.

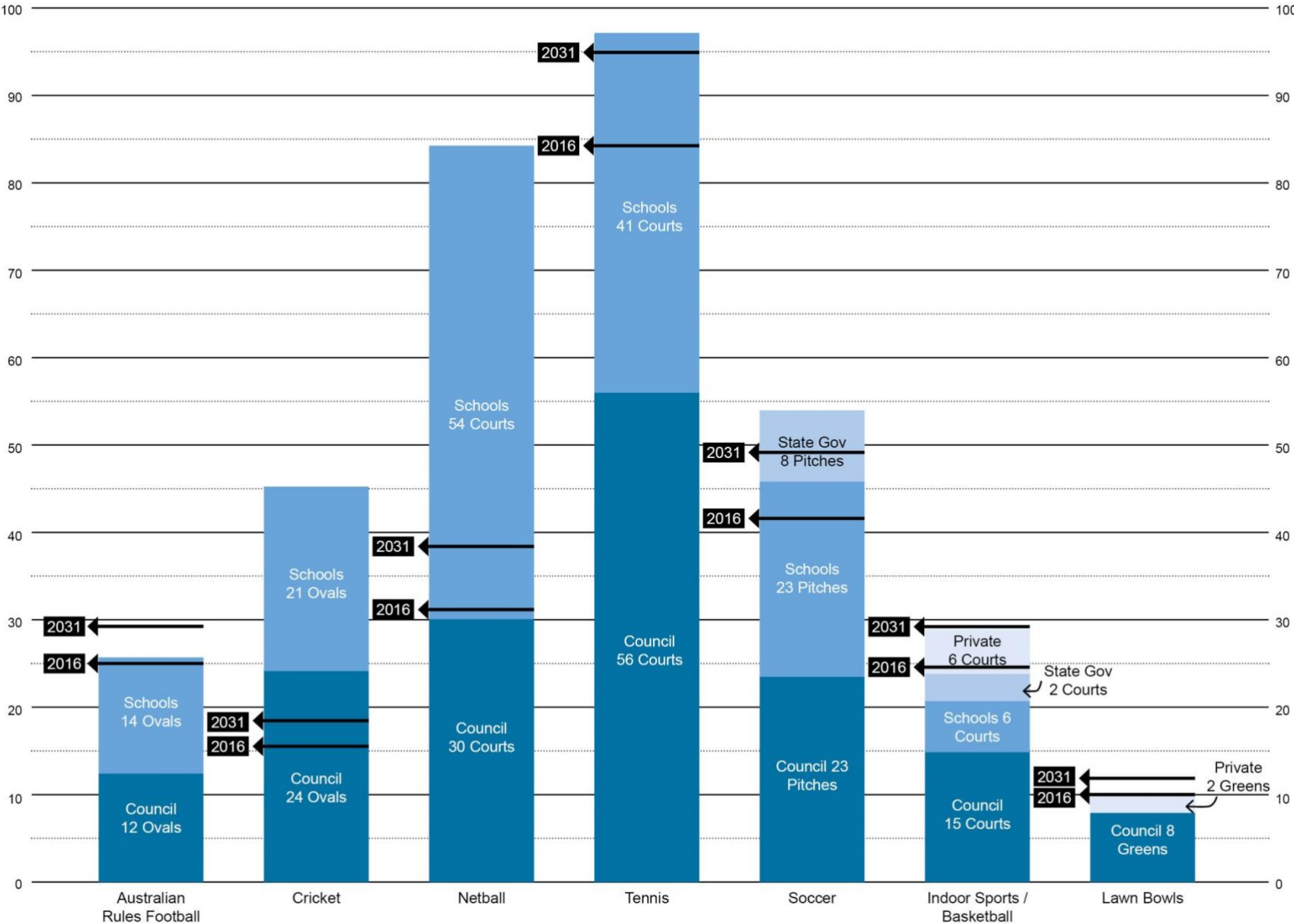
The provision assessment for sporting open space is presented on the following pages. This is the provision assessment undertaken for the Sports Development Plan.

Sporting open space provision assessment – presented as a table

EXCLUDING SCHOOLS	FACILITY: POPULATION BENCHMARK		2016 ASSESSMENT			2031 ASSESSMENT	
	Facilities Required	Per population No.	Current Provision excluding Schools	Required Provision 2016	Difference 2016	Required Provision 2031	Difference 2031
Australian rules football ovals	1	5000	12	25	-13	29	-17
Baseball/Softball diamonds	1	20,000	2	6	-4	7	-5
Indoor (basketball/multi-use) courts ^	1	5,000	12	25	-13	29	-17
Cricket ovals	1	8,000	24	16	8	18	6
Hockey pitches (synthetic)^	1	75,000	3	2	1	2	1
Lawn bowls (greens)^	1	12,500	10	10	0	11	-1
Netball courts	1	4,000	30	31	-1	36	-6
Soccer pitches^	1	3,000	31	41	-10	48	-17
Tennis courts	1	1,500	56	83	-27	96	-40
^ This facility count includes facilities which are State Government or privately owned and operated							
INCLUDING SCHOOLS	FACILITY: POPULATION BENCHMARK		2016 ASSESSMENT			2031 ASSESSMENT	
	Facilities Required	Per population No.	Current Provision including Schools	Required Provision 2016	Difference 2016	Required Provision 2031	Difference 2031
Australian rules football ovals	1	5000	26	25	1	29	-3
Baseball/Softball diamonds	1	20,000	2	6	-4	7	-5
Indoor (basketball/multi-use) courts ^	1	5,000	24	25	-1	29	-5
Cricket ovals	1	8,000	45	16	29	18	27
Hockey pitches (synthetic)^	1	75,000	3	2	1	2	1
Lawn bowls (greens)^	1	12,500	10	10	0	11	-1
Netball courts	1	4,000	84	31	53	36	48
Soccer pitches^	1	3,000	54	41	13	48	6
Tennis courts	1	1,500	97	83	14	96	1
^ This facility count includes facilities which are State Government or privately owned and operated							

Sporting open space provision assessment – presented as a graph

Sporting open space provision assessment – presented as a graph



Further Discussion on Assessment

Local knowledge of Demand for Sporting Open Space

Local knowledge of demand has been gathered through ongoing consultation with our clubs as well as through seasonal licences of sporting open space. This local knowledge indicates that the demand for particular sporting open space such as cricket and soccer is actually higher than the provision analysis indicates.

Soccer

There is a high demand for soccer pitches within the City with many of our clubs having large participant numbers. The City of PAE has been working progressively in partnership with our clubs and the Football Federation of South Australia (FFSA) to resolve issues around the number of soccer fields within the City, the quality of sporting building and infrastructure based on FFSA standards, and consolidation of sporting clubs (where possible) to a single facility.

Cricket

There is also high demand for casual cricket pitches this has been influenced by high migrant population, people who were born overseas or whose parents were born overseas. There is also an increased demand for cricket pitches within winter, as this is not the typical playing season for cricket this is more difficult to provide as the ovals have generally been prepared for winter sports.

Other considerations

From a ground use perspective sporting seasons are extending so that there are more conflicts between pre-season training and demonstration matches for a number of sports. Seasons have also been extending to accommodate women's competitions as well.

A good distribution of sporting open space across the Council is ideal particularly as the sporting open space within the City of PAE functions as the Council's district open space as well.

However the majority of participants in sports are willing to travel longer distances to access the specific club or type of sport they want. Moving forward it will also be challenging to secure large parcels of open space which could accommodate further sports in future. Therefore whenever there is an opportunity to secure a large parcel of open space this should be pursued. This will provide large recreation parks in the short term but provide the opportunity for additional sporting open space in the long term if required.

Factors which can influence this assessment:

- Levels of accessibility to the sporting open space
- Facility management structure
- Design of open space

Preparation of sporting area and maintenance (e.g. line marking, nets and other infrastructure)

Recommendations

The strategic directions identified within the Sports Development Plan were sound and supported by the evidence considered through that Plan. The Open Space Strategy should consider all of the relevant strategic directions and actions within that plan.

The highest priority in the short term should be to ensure that our existing sporting open space is functioning at capacity. This will require further investigations into each facility including consideration of the sports building facilities, lighting and the playing area.

The sports building should provide all of the essential facilities to support sport at that ground. This includes public toilets, change rooms, umpire facilities, and medical facilities. The provision of these will depend on the type of sport played, how much competition the ground can support and the level of competition which is played at the ground.

The carrying capacity at each ground refers to the amount of time each playing area such as oval, field or court can support training and competition for organised sport. There is a limit on how much a playing area can be used before it adversely impacts on the quality, safety and longevity of the playing surface. This investigation should identify any potential improvements which can be made through the construction and maintenance of that ground to increase the carrying capacity.

The provision of sports lighting can greatly increase the amount of time that the ground can be used, particularly in the winter months. The provision of sports lighting for training and competition would increase the potential capacity of individual sites to support sports. However other factors need to be considered, such as adjacent residents, the cost of electricity, and the level of competition played at the ground.

In the long term, as the population of the areas increases, there will be more demand for sporting open space. Consideration needs to be given to securing additional parcels of open space which could support sporting activities in future. The greatest opportunity for this in the short term is State Sports Park and the new Oakden area which will be re-zoning for residential development.

12 Other Strategic Planning

The City of PAE has a solid range of strategic planning documents which consider in detail a number of different themes or topics important to the ongoing development of the City. The following strategic documents were reviewed as part of the development of the Open Space Strategy and any action relevant to the provision, design and development of open space was considered:

- AdaptWest Climate Change Adaptation Plan
- Living Environment Strategy 2017-2022
- Sports Development Plan 2017-2022
- Animal Management Plan 2018-2023
- Inclusive Communities Plan 2019-2024
- Active Recreation Facilities Plan
- Tourism Strategy and Action Plan 2020
- Arts and Culture Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2025
- Parks and Gardens Asset Management Plan 2016

The following State Strategic Documents were considered in the development of the Open Space Strategy:

- Draft Planning and Design Code
- The 30-year Plan for Greater Adelaide – 2017 review

Open Space Framework

13 Open Space Framework

13.1 Introduction

The following framework has been developed to guide the future provision and development of open space in the City of Port Adelaide Enfield.

This framework defines the provision and development for open space in the City of Port Adelaide Enfield. The framework reflects an approach to the provision and development of facilities based on industry research as well as current facilities within the Council and community needs.

This guideline works in conjunction with the Active Recreation Facilities Framework and should be read alongside each other.

13.1.1 Definitions:

The following terminology has been used to define open space and active recreation facilities within both the Active Recreation Facilities Plan and the Open Space Strategy.

Asset Type

An asset is a single facility which Council owns and manages. This Framework considers five different types of assets including playground, half court (of 3 x 3 court), full court, skate park, and fitness station.

Asset Classification

This framework gives each asset between 1 and 4 classifications. The aim of this is to divide assets of the same type into groups which have similar provision and development characteristics.

Provision

Provision refers to the amount, location, accessibility of each asset type and classification. Understanding the current provision of different assets will help to inform the provision of new assets, and removal or relocation of assets.

Development

Development refers to everything which is constructed as part of the asset type and classification including things such as size, equipment type, surface material, soft-fall, shade, fencing and other relevant support infrastructure.

Open Space Category

The open space category identifies the main function of the open space area. Open space can have a number of different functions including natural areas, recreation parks, and sporting open space. These all have different requirements for development

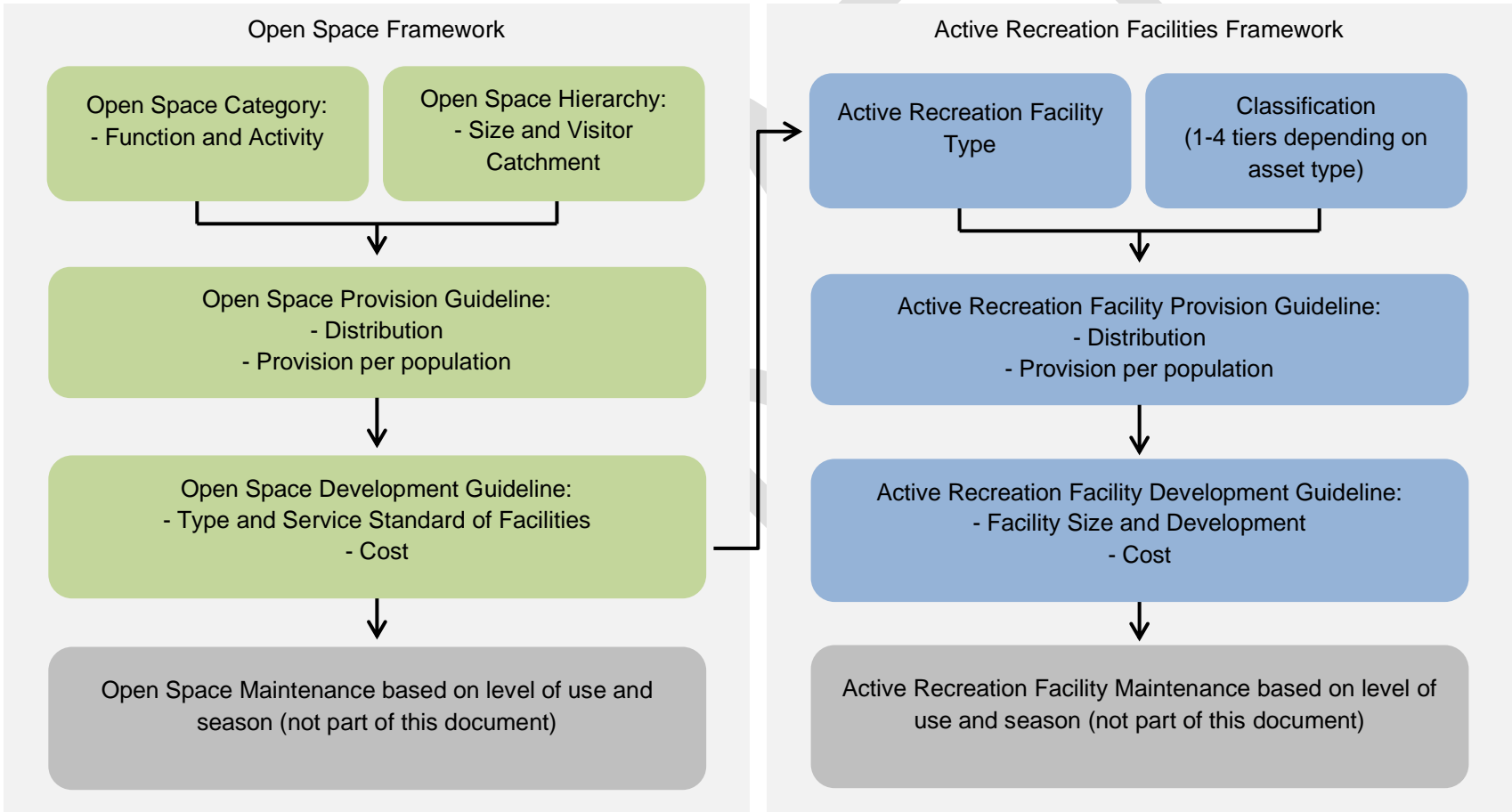
Open Space Hierarchy

The open space hierarchy is defined through South Australian Planning Policy consistent within each Council's Development Plan. Five different hierarchies are defined for open space which relates to size of the open space parcel including State, Regional, District (open space over 3 hectares), Neighbourhood (open space between 0.5 and 3 hectares), and Local (open space between 0.25 – 0.5 hectares).

13.1.2 Open Space Framework Structure

The Open Space Framework considers the whole of the open space while the Active Recreation Facilities Framework considers the individual facilities within open space. Open Space and Facilities have been considered separately in this framework as there are instances where a regional open space does not justify a regional or destination playground for many reasons including there are other activities which are the focus, there is not enough space, or it is close to other regional facilities.

This framework reflects both the legislative requirements for open space provision as well as a 'best practice' approach to the provision and development of open space. It also considers the unique character of open space in the City of Port Adelaide Enfield as well as community needs.



13.2 Open Space Category

The categorisation of open space is based around the main function or activity of the open space. Open space supports a range of activities and functions including environmental conservation and management, sporting, recreation, and landscape amenity and greening. Each function or activity has different requirements and considerations for the provision, development, management and use of the open space.

The open space in the City of Port Adelaide Enfield can be categorised into nine different categories including:

3. Sports Grounds
4. Golf Course
5. Recreation Park
6. Natural Area
7. Linear Open Space
8. Coastal Foreshore
9. Streetscape
10. Encumbered Land
11. Special Purpose

The definition of these categories is presented adjacent.

These categorisations have changed since the 2013 Strategy as an inconsistency in how open space is categorised within the Council was identified. The re-categorisation of open space presented on this page aims to mitigate some of these inconsistencies and is a first step to aligning the definitions of open space within the Strategy, Asset Management Plan, Capital Works Program and Council Budget process.

Category	Definition
Sporting Open Space	Sporting open space is a large area of open space that primarily caters for organised sport through playing fields, ovals and courts. Sporting open space will also include features that cater for recreation activities and can be accessed by the community for recreation.
Golf Course	Golf open space is a large area of open space that specifically accommodates golf greens, typically open grass and tree lined corridors.
Recreation Park	A recreation park is an area of open space which primarily caters for recreation. Recreation parks can be a variety of sizes and cater for community activities. These spaces can include recreation facilities (e.g. playgrounds or courts)
Natural Areas	Natural area refers to open space which support natural systems including bushlands and wetlands. These spaces may provide opportunity for recreation but only where there would be low impact on the environmental function.
Linear Open Space	Linear open space refers to a continuous length of open space which provides connection either between facilities or along natural features like waterways.
Coastal Foreshore	The coastal foreshore is open space associated with the coastline including the sand dune system, coastal vegetation and open space developed for recreation purposes.
Streetscape	Streetscapes are narrow lengths of open space predominately adjacent footpaths and roads that provide landscape amenity, shade and cooling of streets
Encumbered Land	Open space areas dedicated to essential services such as areas which are exclusively for the retention and detention of stormwater.
Special Purpose	Sites which are dedicated for a specific purpose (e.g. community building), they provide a community function and may have some open space associated with them.

13.3 Open Space Hierarchy

The hierarchy of an open space is usually based around the size of the open space and the capacity of that open space to service or attract people from a defined catchment area. The size of open space directly influences how many facilities can be provided in this open space, how many people can use the open space at the same time, and what type of activities visitors can participate in within the open space.

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield Development Plan provides definitions for open space hierarchy this is based on a consistent approach to open space provision across Greater Adelaide. The hierarchy levels are State, Regional, District, Neighbourhood and Local. Descriptions for these hierarchy levels are provided below:

Hierarchy	Definition
State / Regional	Open space that has the capacity to service or attract People from across and beyond The City of Port Adelaide Enfield due to its location, size, uniqueness, quality, play value or focus of the activity. State level open space or facilities are usually owned by State Government (e.g. State Sports Park)
District	Open space that draws people from adjoining suburbs and across the Council area due to its larger size, higher quality or uniqueness to the district.
Neighbourhood	Open space that caters for people within a portion of a suburb and local residential area due to its size (larger than a local park), appeal or activities.
Local	Open space that aims to primarily cater for a local community and will generally not attract people from a wider catchment. A local area could include a few streets or a suburb, depending on the type of open space.

13.4 Relationship between Category and Hierarchy

All open space will have both a category and hierarchy. Open space hierarchy is used in combination with the categorisation of open space to help define what level of activity the open space can support. Both the category and the hierarchy will guide the provision, development and management of open space. Different open space categories will have different hierarchy allocation.

The relationship between category and hierarchy is defined below:

Open Space Category	Hierarchy			
	Regional	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Sportsground	Y	Y	Y*	
Golf Course	Y	Y	-	-
Recreation Park	Y	Y	Y	Y
Natural Areas	Y	Y	-	-
Linear Open Space	Y	Y	Y	-
Coastal Foreshore	Y	-	-	-
Streetscape	Y	Y	Y	Y
Encumbered Land	-	Y	-	-
Special Purpose	Y	Y	Y	-

*Referred to as 'Local' in the Sports Development Plan 2017-2022, consistent with the AFL Facility Guidelines

14 Open Space Provision and Development Guidelines

The following guidelines have been developed based on the current provision and development of open space within the City of Port Adelaide Enfield with consideration of current best practice approach to provision and development.

Ideally the provision and development of open space will meet the following guidelines. However, there will be instances where the provision and development guidelines will not be achievable for a range of reasons including a gap in open space provision and unfeasible to acquire more, high provision of open space and cost feasibility to develop all of the open space to a high standard, restrictions on the category of open space (e.g. most of the open space provided is a linear open space which will not support a sporting activity).

The guide does not commit Council to providing of the recommended infrastructure identified at each site, the provision should be assessed on a site by site basis and other items could be considered. These guidelines may change over time to take into consideration changes in legislation as well as if service reviews are undertaken by the City of PAE (for example a review of the provision of public toilets).

	Guideline
Sportsground	Page 78
Golf Course	Page 89
Recreation Park	Page 91
Natural Areas	Page 106
Linear Open Space	Page 109
Coastal Foreshore	Page 115
Streetscape	Page 120
Encumbered Land	Page 129
Special Purpose	Page 132

14.1 Sporting Open Space Guidelines

Sporting Open Space Provision

Sporting open space is an area of open space that caters for sport through playing fields and other structures, e.g. cricket pitch, football oval, soccer pitch, softball or baseball diamond, synthetic hockey field, tennis or netball courts.

Sporting open space generally requires a larger area than recreation parks due to the size of the playing areas and support infrastructure. Sports have the ability to draw people from a very wide catchment and so the traditional definitions for hierarchy catchments are difficult to apply.

Sporting open space hierarchy considers the grade of sporting competition played by the club on the ground, if competition matches are played at the ground, and the specific requirements for that sporting code. Any hierarchy allocation should be reviewed against the relevant State Sporting Organisation's facility guidelines or rules and regulations if available.

This framework has defined the hierarchy for sporting open space as State, Regional, District and Neighbourhood. The table on the following pages shows a comparison of some of the hierarchy defined through state sporting organisations and how this would relate to the hierarchy defined in this Strategy.

Sporting Open Space as Shared Use Facilities

In the City of Port Adelaide Enfield the majority of larger open space parcels have been allocated to sports, this has resulted in a lower number of district (7 parks) and regional (6 parks) recreation parks. For this reason most sporting open space must function as district level recreation parks to ensure that the community has adequate access to recreation spaces.

The recreation and community value of sporting open space should be considered not only in the design and development of these spaces but through the scheduling and management of these spaces to ensure that the wider community has the opportunity to use these spaces at various times throughout the week.

All residents should have access to either sporting open space or district or regional recreation parks with 2 km of their home.

Sporting Open Space Hierarchy comparison between this Strategy and State Sporting Organisations

Hierarchy Open Space Strategy	AFL Facility Hierarchy	Cricket Australia	Football Federation SA	Netball SA	Tennis Australia	NRL	Hockey SA
State	State	International Domestic/ First Class	A-League State Competition Football HQ Regional	State	National	State	International National
Regional	Regional	Premier/ Regional	District	Regional	Regional Large Community Tennis Centre (Sub Regional)	Regional	Regional Premier level association/ club
District	Local	Club (home)	Club	District	District	Local	Lower level domestic competition
Neighbourhood	Junior	Club (Satellite)	Local	Local	Local	-	Junior and school competitions
Local	Not applicable for sporting open space						

State Sporting Open Space

State level sporting open space provides training and competition venues for national level sporting clubs. These facilities are generally high quality and support the growth and development of elite athletes. These venues support high level competition and events and will be able to support media and televised events.

There are only a small percentage of these facilities across South Australia and there is likely only one or two for each sporting code across the State.

State sporting open space will generally be owned and operated by State Sporting Organisations and located on State Government owned land. There are a couple of state level facilities within the City of Port Adelaide Enfield including State Sports Park (State Government owned) and Alberton Park (Council owned).

The location and provision of State Sporting open space will be driven by the State Government or State Sporting Organisations. State sporting open space should be located in high profile and easily accessible locations (e.g. near Adelaide CBD, or located in a state sports complex like State Sports Park) with good vehicle access and parking.

Regional Sporting Open Space

Regional sporting open space provides finals competition venues for premier or state level sporting clubs and will support training for the home team. There are only a small percentage of these facilities across the City of Port Adelaide Enfield and there will generally be only one regional facility per sport within a Local Government Area, or sport development area (if applicable).

Regional sporting open space should be in high profile and easily accessible locations, with good access and parking for vehicles and links to public transport. This limits where future regional sporting open space can be located.

Not all sports will justify a regional sportsground.

Additional regional sporting open space should only be considered if there is justified demand and the facility will be feasible (from a regional perspective).

The size of a regional sportsground will vary according to the activity, e.g. a regional soccer complex could include a number of playing fields where as a regional synthetic hockey field may only have one or two fields. It will also vary depending on if the sporting open space supports multiple sporting clubs and codes.

Port Adelaide Enfield Examples: Hanson Reserve, John Hart Reserve, TK Shutter, Klemzig Oval

How long will be people typically stay?	Where will people be coming from?	How will people get there?
3 – 5 Hours or more	0 – 10km +	Car, Public Transport, Walking, Cycling

District Sporting Open Space

District sporting open space provides training venues for sporting clubs both organised and community. A district sporting facility should be able to accommodate the entire club (this does not apply to Cricket due to the format of that sport),

All sports should have access to at least one district level sportsground in the City of Port Adelaide Enfield for sports competitions and events. These should be evenly distributed across the City of PAE if possible; however these are likely to be driven by available land and the clubs at the grounds.

The size of district sporting open space will vary according to the sporting codes and if the sporting open space support multiple sporting clubs or codes.

Port Adelaide Enfield Examples: LJ Lewis Reserve, Edward Smith Reserve, EP Nazer Reserve, St. Albans Reserve, Duncan Fraser Reserve

How long will be people typically stay?	Where will people be coming from?	How will people get there?
2 – 3 Hours or more – depending on sport	0 – 5km	Car, Public Transport, Walking, Cycling

Neighbourhood Sporting Open Space

Neighbourhood facilities will predominately be suitable for training only for senior teams and are likely to be used for junior training and competition. However in some cases they will be used for senior competition games depending on the availability of other sporting open space. Neighbourhood sporting open space will likely not be able to support an entire club these tend to be 'satellite' facilities which support training for various clubs. Neighbourhood sporting open space are sometimes shared with adjacent schools for their sports.

The size of district sporting open space will vary according to the sporting codes and if the sporting open space support multiple sporting clubs or codes.

Port Adelaide Enfield Examples: Harold Tyler Reserve, Almond Tree Flat Reserve, Blair Athol Reserve

How long will be people typically stay?	Where will people be coming from?	How will people get there?
2 – 3 Hours or more – depending on sport	0 – 5km	Car, Public Transport, Walking, Cycling

Sporting Open Space Development

A guide for developing sporting open space is provided below. The guide lists the facilities that could be considered when developing different hierarchies of open space and indicates the appropriate level of development. Not all facilities would need to be provided and other facilities could be considered if there is demand and justification.

The difference between a regional or district sportsground is likely to relate more to the size, quality or uniqueness of development than the facilities provided, e.g. a grandstand versus bench seating or a function area versus a clubroom.

The development requirements for sporting open space will be dependent on the sport played at the ground. Peak sporting organisations have developed development guidelines which are specific to their sporting code. These development guidelines should be followed when planning and designing existing and new sporting open space as this will likely impact on whether the sporting open space will be accepted for competition use in consideration of the rules of the game. Consultation and collaboration with the relevant peak sporting organisation is critical when developing sporting open space.

Playing Areas

The playing area (e.g. field, oval, court) should be constructed to a high standard to ensure safety of players and other users. Playing surfaces should be level without depressions and dips which may result in injury.

The development of playing areas for all hierarchies' levels of sporting open space should consider the following:

- Quality playing surface (either grass or court surface) which supports the level of intended use – this should be well constructed with an appropriate sub-base for the soil and climate conditions
- Court surface which is fit-for-purpose (based on peak sporting organisation guidelines)
- Cricket wickets and other specialised areas which are fit-for-purpose and of an appropriate quality and material for both the sport and level of use/competition
- Irrigation and drainage
- Adequate run-off areas which are clear of obstructions
- Access pathways around the edge of the pitch

Playing areas can only support a certain level of use before the use negatively impacts on quality and safety of the playing area. Consideration should be given to the level of use each playing area can support, as well as consideration of community use of the area, this should inform the lease and licence agreements for the site.

Synthetic Playing Surfaces

Synthetic playing surfaces (fields and ovals) are becoming more popular as they have the potential to support a high level of use than a grass surface. However there other factors which should be considered including that synthetic playing surfaces have a high surface temperature which contributes to the urban heat island effect and that the initial construction cost and replacement cost for synthetic playing areas is high – resulting in the whole of life cost of synthetic being much higher than a grass playing area.

There are some sporting codes (e.g. field hockey) which require a synthetic playing surface for State or Regional level facilities and competitions. This standard should be met when appropriate (e.g. John Hart Reserve hockey facility).

If a synthetic pitch is established at a sporting open space there will usually be only one (usually the competition or main pitch) with other playing areas being grass.

The following should be considered and planned for prior to the establishment of a synthetic playing surface:

- The cost benefit of a synthetic surface over a grass surface – how many more playable hours will be delivered at what cost
- How and when the synthetic surface will be replaced
- What level of access the community will have to the synthetic playing area (this would not be supported if it results in a significant loss of community accessible open space)

Fencing

Fencing at sporting open space is predominately used for spectator control, either for crowd control or for financial reasons. However, fencing sporting open space results in the open space being less inviting to the local community to use outside of sports times and can make it look that sports has 'exclusive' use of the site.

Within the City of PAE sporting open space will not be fenced and will maintain public access outside of the hours it is utilised for organised sport except in the following instances:

- The fencing has been included specifically in the lease agreement for the site. This may occur where there is high quality, expensive and sport specific playing surface (e.g. synthetic) which has been funded by the individual club and is likely to be damaged if used inappropriately.
- It is specifically required by the State Sporting Organisation as part of the Rules of Play to participate in the relevant organised competition. Where possible these will be provided as either temporary fencing, or fencing where only the access gates are closed during competition.

Sports Lighting

Lighting enables more flexibility and use of a sporting open space and should be considered as part of the development of the sporting open space.

Lighting should provide the minimum standard lighting requirements for both the sport and the use of the sporting open space. For example sports which utilise smaller balls (e.g. tennis and cricket) have a higher lighting LUX requirement than sports with larger balls such as football. If the use of the sporting open space is only for practice then lighting should be provided at this standard (lighting requirements for training is lower than lighting requirements for competition).

Lighting may not be provided in some locations including consideration of the following:

- Where there is low use of the facility for sport (e.g. a neighbourhood sporting open space which is only used sometimes for sport).
- Where the lighting would negatively impact on surrounding residents and the standards for lighting overspill and impact identified through Australian Standards cannot be met.
- Where the level of competition of the sporting open space does not match the level of lighting proposed.

Sports Buildings

Sports buildings support the use of the sporting open space and the club. Requirements for the development of the sports building will vary from sport to sport and between competition levels, and will be driven by the needs of the individual clubs and financial investment into sporting assets.

Priority should be given to the development of essential sporting infrastructure first (e.g. toilets, change rooms and storage) and then other more desirable elements (e.g. function space and kitchen).

Essential sporting infrastructure

Public toilets should be provided as part of the sports building to support spectators; they should be located so that there is clear access to them from the outside of the building without having to enter the building. Public toilets should be available to the public to use outside of sporting times.

The number of change rooms developed should support the level of use and scheduling for the sporting open space and should consider the level of use that the playing area can feasibility support.

Security lighting around the outside of the building, along the main pedestrian walkways, and car parking areas should be considered essential infrastructure.

Desirable building elements

Prior to the development of other more desirable building elements the feasibility of this type of development should be undertaken including the demand and intended use from the club and any other use of the space, financial sustainability to run and continue to maintain the facility, appropriate location on site, adequate provision of support infrastructure (e.g. car parking) to support the building and level of intended use.

Sports Building	Sporting Open Space			
	Regional	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Public Toilet	Y	Y	Y	
Change Room	Y	Y	Y	
Storage	Y	Y	Y	
Security lighting	Y	Y	Y	
Kiosk	Y	Y	Consider	
Umpire Rooms	Y	Consider	-	
Medical Room	Y	Consider	-	
Meeting Rooms	Y	Consider		
Kitchen	Y	Consider	-	
Function Space	Y	Consider	-	
Gym	Consider			

Car Parking

Car parking is considered an essential item when developing sporting open space. Car parking should be provided on-site with disabled car parking close to the sports building.

The parking requirements for sporting open space will change depending on what is happening at the site (e.g. training would require less car parking than a full club event). It is not possible for the maximum car parking required for a large event to be provided as a formalised car parking area, it is too large an area to be accommodated on site and would negatively impact on community use of the open space.

A compromise will be required to provide some car parking on site as a formal car parking area (sealed and line marked) and other overflow parking provisions. Overflow car parking could include using another grass playing area (practice pitch only) as over flow parking, or if there is a grassed area for community use which could accommodate parking, or in the surrounding street network.

Active Recreation Facilities

The highest classification of playground possible at the location should be considered when developing sporting open space due to the co-location opportunities for support infrastructure like public toilets and other recreation opportunities, as well as the higher level of use and activation of these facilities.

Playgrounds should be located close to the sports building and facilities such as public toilets but far enough away from the sporting area to encourage the wider community to utilise these spaces while sport is being played.

Playground Classification	Sporting Open Space			
	Regional	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Destination	-	-	-	
Community	Y	Y	Consider*	
Family	Y	Y	Y	
Corner	-	-	Y	

* Consider only when there is a lack of playgrounds in the area

Sporting Open Space Listing

Open Space Name	Statistical Planning Area	Local Planning Area	Open Space Category	Open Space Hierarchy	Open Space Area (Hectare)
PETER COUSINS RESERVE	Coast North	1.2	Sporting	Neighbourhood	1.76
ALMOND TREE FLAT RESERVE	Coast North	1.2	Sporting	Neighbourhood	2.13
HUDSON AVE RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Sporting	Neighbourhood	1.36
TYLER HAROLD RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Sporting	Neighbourhood	2.34
REGENCY PARK OVAL	Parks	4.2	Sporting	Neighbourhood	4.94
POLONIA	Parks	4.3	Sporting	Neighbourhood	2.49
RUSHWORTH RESERVE	Inner	5.3	Sporting	Neighbourhood	1.70
BRANSON AVE RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Sporting	Neighbourhood	0.48
SOMERSET RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Sporting	Neighbourhood	1.71
VICKERS VIMY RESERVE	East North	6.2	Sporting	Neighbourhood	3.06
LAURIE KNIGHT RESERVE	East South	7.1	Sporting	Neighbourhood	0.89
ERIC SUTTON RESERVE	Port	3.6	Sporting	District	2.42
BLAIR ATHOL RESERVE	Inner	5.3	Sporting	District	5.62
GEORGE CRAWFORD RESERVE	East South	7.2	Sporting	District	0.99
LARGS NORTH RESERVE	Coast North	1.2	Sporting	District	6.15
NAZER E. P. RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Sporting	District	6.51
EASTERN PARADE RESERVE	Port	3.3	Sporting	District	2.64
FERRYDEN PARK RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Sporting	District	3.02
GEPPS CROSS RESERVE	Inner	5.2	Sporting	District	2.35
ST ALBANS RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Sporting	District	2.37
EDWARD SMITH AND LJ LEWIS RESERVE	East North	6.1	Sporting	District	6.75
DUNCAN FRASER RESERVE	East North	6.2	Sporting	District	3.60
GREENACRES RESERVE	East South	7.1	Sporting	District	2.55

THOMAS TURNER RESERVE	East North	6.1	Sporting	Regional	14.08
TAPEROO RESERVE	Coast North	1.3	Sporting	Regional	4.30
HART JOHN RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Sporting	Regional	3.14
LARGS RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Sporting	Regional	4.11
PORT ADELAIDE RESERVE (INCLUDING IVERSEN ATHLETICS)	Port	3.2	Sporting	Regional	8.00
HANSON RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Sporting	Regional	2.62
DRY CREEK	Inner	5.1	Sporting	Regional	2.97
KLEMZIG RECREATION RESERVE	East South	7.2	Sporting	Regional	5.38
SHUTTER T.K. RES	East South	7.2	Sporting	Regional	7.65
ALBERTON OVAL	Port	3.5	Sporting	State	5.79

14.2 Golf Course Guidelines

Golf Course Provision

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield has three established Council owned golf courses; Glanville Par 3 Golf course, Regency Park 9 holes golf course and Valley View Par 3 Golf Course. There is also a privately run golf course in Outer Harbor. The golf courses provided by the City of PAE are cost effective for users particularly beginners and therefore provide a unique opportunity for community members to try golf.

There are no guidelines for the provision of golf courses. Golf courses can attract people for a wide catchment area depending on the unique value of the course or if the intent is to practice on a different course. The provision of golf courses is driven by other considerations including financial feasibility and profitability. A golf course review was undertaken for the City of Port Adelaide Enfield in 2018 which recommended the retention of all three golf courses.

Golf Course Hierarchy				
Golf Course	Regional	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Regency Park	Y	-		
Valley View	Y	-		
Glanville	-	Y		

Golf Course Development

The main difference between Regional and District level golf course (as classified within this Framework) is the course length (9 or 18 holes) and the size of the golf course. The level of development of these courses is defined by the requirements of the game.

The development of the three golf courses is established with the length of the course and par maximised within the sites. Further development of these facilities should consider the age and replacement schedule for the asset, financial sustainability and feasibility of any proposed development.

If improvements are identified for the development of the three golf courses these should be designed by a specialist golf course architect and should consider the local context of the site.

The three golf courses owned by the City of PAE are open to the public to play and try golf. Where possible the site should also be open to the public to use outside of the hours it is being utilised for golf (e.g. for walking or relaxation).

Golf Course Listing

Open Space Name	Statistical Planning Area	Local Planning Area	Open Space Category	Open Space Hierarchy	Open Space Area (Hectare)
GLANVILLE GOLF COURSE	Coast South	2.1	Golf Course	District	3.41
VALLEY VIEW PAR 3 GOLF COURSE	East North	6.1	Golf Course	District	8.90
REGENCY PARK GOLF COURSE	Parks	4.2	Golf Course	Regional	21.26

14.3 Recreation Parks Guidelines

Recreation Park Provision

A Recreation Park is an area of open space that primarily caters for recreation through grassed areas, play spaces, seating, pathways, picnic facilities and other activity areas.

Recreation parks are predominately for community use for recreation and social activities. Other categories of open space including sporting open space, linear open space and coastal open space will provide a recreation function and support the provision of recreation parks. However these have been categorised differently due to the main function of that open space.

There are four hierarchies of Recreation parks (Regional, District, Neighbourhood and Local).

Regional and District Recreation Parks

Regional and district recreation parks are open space parcels which are larger than four and three hectares (respectively) in size and where the main function of the site is for recreation. There are only six regional and seven district recreation parks within the City of PAE.

Regional and district size open space provides the opportunity for the provision of either a large amount of diverse facilities in one location such as Roy Martin Park; or the provision of unique open space which require a large amount of space such as the botanic open space Stockade Park. Some of these spaces have also got a large stormwater component (e.g. Northgate and Roy Amer Reserve) but are designed in a way to preserve the recreation function of these spaces. Regional and district open space can support a large amount of visitors to the space at a single time due to the size of these parcels.

Other categories of open space also provide recreation function for our community. Sporting open space will form part of the recreation open space provided for our community. Sporting open space generally requires large parcels of open space for the playing areas. These open spaces should provide (other than the core sporting function) recreation opportunities for our community and access to our community should be maintained as much as possible. Both the coastal foreshore and some linear open space functions as regional and district open space.

Where possible there should be an equal spread of recreation parks (this includes other open space which provide recreation function such as sporting open space, coastal foreshore and some linear open space) across the City.

People will generally be willing to travel further to access high quality regional and district recreation parks and they will have a variety of travel modes including private car, public transport, cycling and walking.

Regional Reserve Park

Port Adelaide Enfield Examples: Roy Martin Park and White Hollow, Stockade Park, Northgate Reserve, Roy Amer Reserve

How long will be people typically stay?	Where will people be coming from?	How will people get there?
2 – 3 Hours or more	0 – 5km	Longer Car Ride, Public Transport, Walking, Cycling
Size		
At least 4 hectares		

District Recreation Park

Port Adelaide Enfield Examples: Harry Wierda Reserve, Kardi Yarta Park, LJ Lewis Park, Lefevre Recreation Reserve, Regency Park

How long will be people typically stay?	Where will people be coming from?	How will people get there?
2 – 3 Hours or more	0 - 2km	Longer Car Ride, Public Transport, Walking, Cycling
Size		
At least 3 hectares		

Neighbourhood Recreation Park

Neighbourhood recreation parks are smaller than regional and district recreation parks between half a hectare and 3 hectares in size. This allows the opportunity to provide multiple activity opportunities as well as supporting a variety of visitors. Neighbourhood recreation parks should provide opportunities for small gatherings for families or communities.

People will generally spend a couple of hours within these spaces and ideally everyone should be about to travel locally by bike or walking to access them.

Port Adelaide Enfield Examples: Old Port Canal Gardens and Joyce Snadden, Peter McKay Reserve, Mikawoma Reserve, F J Garrad Reserve

How long will be people typically stay?	Where will people be coming from?	How will people get there?
1 - 2 Hours	500m	Cycling Walking
Size		
At least 0.5 hectares		

Local Recreation Park

Local recreation parks are smaller parks, between a quarter and half a hectare in size, which are predominately used by the local residents (or people who live close to the open space). They support one or two activities depending on the size and people will typically spend less time in local recreation parks verses neighbourhood recreation parks.

Local recreation parks, depending on size, may only allow for a small number of visitors at a single time. This is particularly true of local recreation parks which do not meet the minimum size requirements. This may impact on the ability of the provided open space to adequately support community use in areas where there is low or very low open space provided and it is also undersized open space.

There are some instances in the City of Port Adelaide Enfield where there is a recreation park which is smaller than 0.25 hectares and is consider local open space either due to a lack of open space in the area or community demand. However it should be noted that these smaller parks do not support use of the park by multiple groups of people at the same time so they only limited contribution to recreation.

Port Adelaide Enfield Examples: Tao Dan Reserve, John Croci Reserve, Montpelier Square Reserve, J S Morton Reserve, Waite Street Playground

How long will be people typically stay?	Where will people be coming from?	How will people get there?
1 Hour or less	300m	Cycling Walking
Size		
0.25 – 0.5 hectares		

Recreation Park Development

There should be a diverse range of open space provided to support everyone in our community, this includes providing some spaces which focus on relaxation and provide quiet spaces within the City, not everyone will want to visit open space with potentially noisy activities such as sport and playgrounds. For this reason not all recreation parks will have constructed facilities (e.g. playgrounds and courts) provided on them.

Landscape and Planting Selection

All recreation parks should provide landscape amenity. The landscape of recreation parks should consider the following:

- Establishment of large trees for shade and to provide habitat corridors.
- Irrigated grass to support use by community for activities such as casual games and picnics.
- Planting selection to consider the biodiversity of the area, Indigenous and/or European culture, and where feasible provide edible gardens.

Item	Comment
Natural Shade / Trees	Natural shade should be established where possible. Species should be selected appropriate to the landscape character of the site and growing potential of the open space. If possible natural shade should be established to provide shade over facilities such as playgrounds, seating and picnic tables.
Irrigated Grass	Where possible an area of irrigated lawn should be provided in all recreation parks to support casual use games and amenity
Vegetation	Vegetation should be planted within recreation parks for a number of reasons
Edible planting	It can be challenging to provide edible planting due to maintenance of these planting. However it could be considered where feasible and where supported by the community.

Access, Movement and Wayfinding

The provision of pathways to and through recreation parks are important for people to access both the open space itself and the facilities within the open space.

Access paths will provide all-weather access for all user groups (wheel chairs, prams and people with limited mobility). Consideration should be given to pathway continuity and the location and function of entrance ramps for internal and external pathway connections.

Wayfinding is important to help people find their way through open space this is particularly important in larger open space.

	Recreation Park			
Support Infrastructure	Regional	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Pathways	Y	Y	Y	Key areas
Signage	Y	Y	Consider	-
Bike racks	Y	Y	Consider	-
Pathway Lighting	Y	Y	Consider	-

Further Comments:

Item	Comment
Pathways	Adequate access pathways to surrounding streets and to facilities within the site should be retained. Access pathways should be a minimum of 1 metre in width. Consideration should be given to ensuring that the main path network is larger (including access to facilities such as toilets) to allow for all access (wheel chairs, prams and people with limited mobility).
Bike Racks	Bike racks should be provided at key access points or at community facilities to support active transport options.
Signage	Wayfinding is an important consideration for any open space. Clear and easy to read signage should be provided. Wayfinding should also consider material selections and other ways to indicate movement.
Pathway Lighting	Lighting is recommended for pathways in large recreation parks or where the recreation park forms a key part of the pedestrian network to allow for safe travel through these spaces at night.

Active Recreation Facilities

Playgrounds and other active recreation facilities are appropriate in recreation parks. The provision of active recreation facilities within recreation parks will depend not only on hierarchy of the recreation park but also the provision of facilities on other open space in the area as well as urban density and community demand.

For definitions on the type and classification of active recreation facilities refer to the Active Recreation Facilities Framework provided through the Active Recreation Facilities Plan.

Further Comments:

Item	Comment
Skate Parks	Consideration should be given to incorporating skateable surfaces or urban areas within the design of recreation parks plaza and hard surface areas to provide additional recreation opportunities.
Full Courts	Courts can be considered in recreation parks as long as the location and use does not adversely impact on other functions and activities and adjacent residents.
Half Courts	Consideration of co-locating half courts with other activities on the site.
Fitness Stations	Can be considered where there are other activities provided or where there is an extensive pathway network which support walking/running.
Grassed Areas	Where possible open grassed areas should be provided to support small lawn games or social gatherings. Trees should also be established within the lawn area to provide shaded areas allowing picnic and other social activities.

Active Recreation Facility	Recreation Park			
	Regional	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Playground – Destination	Y	-	-	-
Playground – Community	Y	Y	Y	-
Playground – Family	Y	Y	Y	Y
Playground – Everyday	-	Y	Y	Y
Skate Park – Competition	Y	Y	-	-
Skate Park – Training	Y	Y	-	-
Skate Park - Urban	Y	Y	Y	Y
Full Court	Y	Y	Consider	-
Half Court	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fitness Station	Y	Y	-	-
Grass Kick About Area	Y	Y	Y	Y

Public Toilets

The provision of public toilets in recreation parks support longer visitation times for these spaces but should also consider the provision of facilities at the site and the level of use of the site.

The provision of public toilets, and the number of public toilets, should be considered on a site by site basis and may consider things such as if there are a number of active recreation facilities provided on site, if there a number of large events at the site, if the activities on site would typically take longer than 1-2 hours (for example tennis courts).

Public toilets should be located close to activity areas and where there is passive surveillance. The design and location of public toilets should consider Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.

Where ever possible consideration should be given to the provision of disabled toilets to support inclusion and accessibility to open space for everyone in our community. Consideration should also be given to sustainability measures including energy and water efficiencies and reducing waste such as timed water shut off taps.

	Recreation Park			
Support Infrastructure	Regional	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Toilets*	Y	Y	Consider	-

**Toilet product to accommodate disability access*

Heritage, Interpretation and artwork

Open space provides a great opportunity to celebrate our environmental and cultural heritage through the design of the space, planting, artwork and interpretive signage. When the site is considered of particular historic significance, for example the Port for industrial and maritime history and various sites for Kaurua heritage, this should be considered and reflected through the development of the open space.

Heritage and culture provides connection between the history of a location and the community today, fosters community and connection today and contributes to the identity of a place.

Depending on the project budget and the significance of a place the extent of heritage and cultural recognition and reflection through design and other elements will vary, this should be considered in a site-by-site manner.

	Recreation Park			
Support Infrastructure	Regional	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Artwork/ Sculptures	Y	Y	Consider	-
Interpretive Signage	Y	Y	Consider	-

Picnic and Other Amenities

Picnic and other facilities provide a key opportunity for our community to enjoy recreation parks for social gatherings. Where possible the location and access to these facilities should be carefully considered to ensure that it support a range of visitor types. For example many people will be visiting the playground (if present) and these facilities can support birthday parties and other family events, however there will be people looking to enjoy a relaxing picnic in the park away from crowds; the provision of facilities should seek to support both of these outcomes.

The design and location of these facilities should consider passive surveillance, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.

Where ever possible these facilities should support inclusion and accessibility to open space for everyone in our community. Consideration should also be given to sustainability measures including energy and water efficiencies and reducing waste such as timed water shut off taps.

	Recreation Park			
Support Infrastructure	Regional	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Seating/Benches	Y	Y	Y	Y
Picnic Tables	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bins	Y	Y	Y	Y
Drinking Fountains	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shelters	Y	Y	Y	Consider
BBQs	Y	Y	Consider	-
Recycle bins	Y	Y	-	-

Further Comments:

Item	Comment
BBQs	Consider in high use areas
Bins	Bins should be provided at regular intervals throughout the space with more at high use areas. Recycle bins should be provided
Drinking Fountains	Drinking fountains should be provided along the main path and around activity zones (e.g. playground and event areas)
Picnic Tables	Consideration should be given to accessibility of picnic tables, including pathway connections and spaces for wheelchair access, particularly for regional and district level recreation parks
Seating/Benches	Provide a range of seating options within the open space with more around activity areas. Consider a range of seating options including some with backs and arms rests. Where possible provide seating in shaded areas
Security Lighting	Security lighting should be provided in car parks and around buildings
Shelter*	Constructed shade should only be provided if natural shade cannot be established or where there are anticipated to be large amount of visitors (e.g. regional and district recreation parks)

** This does not include constructed shade over playgrounds. For guidelines on constructed shade over playgrounds refer to the Active Recreation Facilities Framework*

Car Parking

Car parking is an important provision to consider for recreation parks to ensure that people have the option to drive to access open space. This is particularly relevant for people who have mobility issues, and that are staying longer or are travelling further to access open space.

For neighbourhood and local level recreation parks on-street car parking is adequate, consideration may be given to off street car parking for neighbourhood level recreation parks if there is a demonstrated high level of use and impacts on the surrounding street network or if there is a low provision of on-street car parking.

Regional and District level recreation parks should provide some off-street car parking with consideration of the level of development and activity on site.

	Recreation Park			
Car Parking	Regional	District	Neighbourhood	Local
Consider Disabled Car Parking	Y	Y	Y	Consider
On-street Parking	Y	Y	Y	Y
Off Street Parking	Y	Y	Consider*	-

*Should only be considered if there is restricted car parking on street or if the open space has a demonstrated high level of use.

Recreation Park Listing

Open Space Name	Statistical Planning Area	Local Planning Area	Open Space Category	Open Space Hierarchy	Open Space Area (Hectare)
GOLDINGHAM RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.10
A M RENNIE RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.20
KOOMBANA RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.39
PARINGA ST RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.41
A T KNIBBS RESERVE	Coast North	1.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.15
R B HOSKIN RESERVE	Coast North	1.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.30
J S MORTON RESERVE	Coast North	1.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.48
MARINERS WAY RESERVE	Coast North	1.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.12
WARILDA RESERVE	Coast North	1.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.27
WAITE ST PLAYGROUND	Coast South	2.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.11
HUTTON PLACE RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.16
ROBIN RD RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.23
TIME BALL TOWER RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.24
DERRICK MEMORIAL RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.29
YELTU COURT RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.03
PETER NICHOLLS RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.16
YAO COVE RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.23
TIM HUNT WAY RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.46
MONTPELIER SQUARE RESERVE	Port	3.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.37
MC NICOL RESERVE	Port	3.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.11
S N DAVEY RESERVE	Port	3.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.25
MARTIN CT RESERVE	Port	3.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.31
JAMES BAILEY RESERVE	Port	3.4	Recreation Park	Local	0.20

DUFFIELD RESERVE	Port	3.6	Recreation Park	Local	0.12
SECOND AVE RESERVE	Parks	4.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.11
BRIGGS LANE RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.11
KINROSS RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.14
INVERWAY ST RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.18
HAMLEY-RES	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.19
FREDERICK ST RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.19
ROSS AVE RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.23
KILLARA RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.30
DUDLEY CRES RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.36
JOHN CROCI RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.37
TAO DAN RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.39
DURANT RD RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.50
DEVON PARK PLAYGROUND	Parks	4.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.27
BAYER AVE RECREATION RESERVE	Parks	4.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.36
SUNNYBRAE RESERVE	Inner	5.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.15
CEDARWOOD GROVE RESERVE	Inner	5.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.17
PALMER AVE RESERVE	Inner	5.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.17
DENVER TCE RESERVE	Inner	5.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.17
DINGLEY DELL RESERVE	Inner	5.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.34
SHEFFIELD CRES RESERVE	Inner	5.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.39
JAFFREY ST ROSE GARDENS	Inner	5.3	Recreation Park	Local	0.46
COLERIDGE CRESCENT RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Recreation Park	Local	0.10
SOUTHBURY CRES RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Recreation Park	Local	0.18
BETTY PRESTON RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Recreation Park	Local	0.45
THOMPSON AVE RESERVE	East North	6.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.29

CORNELL AVE RESERVE	East North	6.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.29
OLOUGHLIN STREET	East North	6.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.35
BROOKDALE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.11
CARLISLE ST RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.15
GREENGATE CLOSE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.18
CHARLICK SQUARE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.19
ROBERTS ST RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.21
PETALUMA RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.22
SWANSON AVE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.22
NORTHWOOD RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.24
WESTBROOK RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.25
OSMOND TCE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.25
BUTLER GROVE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.31
HEDGE ROW RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.32
SWANBOURNE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.33
ROCKINGHAM RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.39
FRANCIS ST RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.44
ST MICHAELS CIRCUIT	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.46
KIRKBY CIRCUIT RESERVE	East South	7.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.20
MELBOURNE CRESCENT RESERVE	East South	7.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.25
LEANDER CRES RESERVE	East South	7.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.32
LION KEVIN BOB DYER RESERVE	East South	7.1	Recreation Park	Local	0.37
TALLACK ST RESERVE	East South	7.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.09
KATRINA AVE RESERVE	East South	7.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.17
JUDITH ST RESERVE	East South	7.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.17
KLEMZIG MEMORIAL GARDEN	East South	7.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.18

PORTLAND RESERVE	East South	7.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.20
RON BONNER RESERVE	East South	7.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.23
MC LAUCLAN RD RESERVE	East South	7.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.27
TARTON RD RESERVE	East South	7.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.29
LOIS LOIS RESERVE	East South	7.2	Recreation Park	Local	0.43
CATHERINE HUTTON RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.59
CHARON RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.80
CHARLES E.R. RES	Coast North	1.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.08
E S P ROGERS RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.09
MARINERS PARK	Coast North	1.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.11
WAL KILPATRICK RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.27
FOTHERINGHAM I. W. MEMORIAL RE	Coast North	1.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.71
E A CARLSON RESERVE	Coast North	1.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.54
J B DEARING RESERVE	Coast North	1.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.57
G E HUNTER RESERVE	Coast North	1.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.08
R B CONNELLY RESERVE	Coast North	1.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	2.29
KENMARE ST RESERVE	Coast North	1.3	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.60
YANDRA ST RESERVE	Coast North	1.3	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	2.26
MEYER RESERVE	Coast North	1.3	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	2.35
PHILLIPS RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.81
PORTSIDE CHRISTIAN RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.35
LARTELARE RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.67
BIRKENHEAD NAVAL RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.49
WESTERN REGION WOODLOT RESERVE	Port	3.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.92
OLD PORT CANAL GARDENS	Port	3.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.18
JOYCE SNADDEN RESERVE	Port	3.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.73

EMERALD PARK RESERVE	Port	3.3	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.59
COMPANY SQUARE RESERVE	Port	3.5	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.06
PIONEER PARK	Port	3.5	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.11
ST PATRICK RESERVE	Port	3.5	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.64
WESTPORT RESERVE	Port	3.7	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.63
SHILLABEER RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.53
RICHARD DAY RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.55
VETERAN MEMORIAL RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.59
MIKAWOMMA RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.71
MAPLETON RESERVE	Inner	5.3	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.53
PETER MCKAY RESERVE	Inner	5.3	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.99
BARTON ST RESERVE	Inner	5.3	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.10
WILKINSON CT RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.68
KENSINGTON CRES RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.78
MAJOR PETER BADCOE RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.61
HAWICK RESERVE	East North	6.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.53
PAULS DRIVE RESERVE	East North	6.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.77
WALKLEY HEIGHTS RESERVE	East North	6.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.16
WOODLAND RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.50
FULTON RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.58
STONEWELL COMMON	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.65
LION PETER WESBROOM RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.66
THE STRAND RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.76
OAKDALE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.77
BOND ST RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.79
WANDANA RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.87

F J GARRAD RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.88
BRISTOL TCE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.92
SOUTH PARKWAY RES	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.07
LEOPOLD CONRED RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.80
AUGUSTA ST RESERVE	East South	7.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.52
QUEENSBOROUGH RESERVE	East South	7.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.69
THE PARKWAY	East South	7.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.97
BENNETT MEMORIAL RESERVE	East South	7.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.22
RAY NORTON RESERVE	East South	7.1	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.67
HARTLEY GROVE RESERVE	East South	7.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	0.88
LAGONDA DRIVE RES	East South	7.2	Recreation Park	Neighbourhood	1.37
LE FEVRE RECREATION RESERVE	Coast North	1.2	Recreation Park	District	3.69
KARDIYARTA PARK	Coast North	1.3	Recreation Park	District	2.69
REG ROBINSON RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	District	3.29
REGENCY PARK RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Recreation Park	District	3.77
ENFIELD COMMUNITY CENTRE	Inner	5.4	Recreation Park	District	2.00
L. J. LEWIS RESERVE	East North	6.1	Recreation Park	District	3.28
HARRY WIERDA RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	District	3.21
WHITE HOLLOW RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Recreation Park	Regional	2.13
ROY MARTEN RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Recreation Park	Regional	4.13
WESTERN REGION RESERVE	Port	3.2	Recreation Park	Regional	4.38
JACK WATKINS RESERVE	Inner	5.3	Recreation Park	Regional	7.60
STOCKADE PARK	East North	6.1	Recreation Park	Regional	5.71
NORTHGATE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Regional	4.08
ROY AMER RESERVE	East North	6.2	Recreation Park	Regional	5.42

14.4 Natural Areas Guidelines

Natural Areas Provision

Natural area refers to open space that is dominated by natural features and habitats and a main objective is to protect the natural environment. Generally protecting the environment includes maintaining the land in a natural state and the careful management of activities. Sport will usually not be appropriate in natural areas and recreation should be consistent with the setting and the environmental objectives. In addition:

- a bushland will incorporate native trees and vegetation and is likely to be relatively undeveloped.
- a wetland or watercourse will incorporate aquatic systems and vegetation, e.g. a creek line, lake, pond or low lying wetland area, and is likely to have low impact recreation opportunities.

Natural areas may not be equitably spread across The City of Port Adelaide Enfield as they will be linked to existing natural features such as coastlines, waterways or stands of native vegetation. There will be other open space categories (e.g. coastal foreshore and linear open space) which also function as a natural area.

The larger the size of the natural area, the more sustainable it is likely to be in relation to the variety of fauna species, habitat provision and sustainability. Ideally natural areas would be at least one ha in size. However, a natural area could include smaller parcels of land.

The provision of these sites are currently defined and future provision or increase in provision will be driven by functional requirements and opportunistic acquisition to expand natural areas to encourage sustainable function into the future.

Natural Areas Development

Planning and development of natural areas is detailed in biodiversity management plans or other management plans specific to the site due to importance of these open spaces.

There will be Natural Areas within the City of Port Adelaide Enfield where the access will be restricted. Access will be restricted to protect biodiversity of remnant vegetation (Folland Park) or where the function of the natural area may be compromised by significant use (some wetlands).

Landscape and Planting Selection

The landscape of natural areas should consider the environmental and biodiversity function of the area and species should be selected to fit the function of the area.

Item	Comment
Natural Shade / Trees	Natural shade or trees will form an important part of some natural areas (e.g. Folland Park is predominately remnant vegetation). Species should be selected appropriate to the landscape character of the area.
Vegetation	Vegetation will be selected and established as required by management plans developed for natural areas with consideration of the biodiversity requirements of the open space.

Recreation and Other Infrastructure

Low impact recreation opportunities may be supported such as walking trails and interpretation in regards to mangrove cove and wetlands. This may consider the following items.

Item	Comment
Pathways	A walking track or pathway should be provided when access for recreation activities is supported. This provides a safe path through the natural area and will minimise damage to the environment
Signage and Interpretation	Signage and interpretation should be provided at the entrance to provide information on the ecological importance of the open space and identify any rules and guidelines for users to follow.
Bins	Bins should be provided at least at the entrance to encourage users to clean up any rubbish and minimise the impact on the natural area.
Drinking Fountains	Drinking fountains could be considered at the entrance of high use areas.
Seating	Seating may be provided along the pathway to allow for rest stops

Natural Area Listing

Open Space Name	Statistical Planning Area	Local Planning Area	Open Space Category	Open Space Hierarchy	Open Space Area (Hectare)
MANGROVE COVE	Coast South	2.2	Natural Area	District	2.44
FOLLAND PARK RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Natural Area	District	4.07
FALIE RESERVE	Coast North	1.3	Natural Area	District	4.34
RANGE WETLANDS	Dry Creek	-	Natural Area	Regional	15.16
MAGAZINE CREEK	Port	3.3	Natural Area	Regional	35.74
BARKER INLET WETLANDS	Parks	4.1	Natural Area	Regional	47.72
BARKER INLET WETLANDS	Dry Creek	-	Natural Area	Regional	68.88

14.5 Linear Open Space Guidelines

Linear Open Space Provision

A linear park or corridor refers to a continuous length of land that provides a connection or supports movement between open space or other features and facilities. Linear open space is a valuable recreation asset as it supports activities such as walking or hiking, and cycling which are not supported by most other categories of open space (other than coastal open space).

There are two different types of linear open space in the City of PAE:

1. Linear open space natural area - which is associated with a watercourse of riparian zone which has a focus on ensuring the function and quality of the watercourse, and
2. Linear open space urban - which is a long parcel of open space within the urban area and could be associated with a recreation park and have a focus on recreation.

The establishment of new linear open space is complex and takes strategic planning and concerted effort to acquire and implement. There are some identified potential future linear open space identified within previous and current open space planning including the Port River Inner Harbor loop path and the disused Gilman Railway line.

Where opportunities present themselves in future for the establishment of linear open space this should be perused (e.g. similar to the South Road development)

Linear Open Space Development

Linear open space natural area

Provision and development of linear open space around riparian corridors (Dry Creek and the River Torrens) should be consistent with regional planning through NRM and consistent with the approach taken by other partner councils.

These two open space corridors key focus is to ensure river health and function particularly stormwater management. This might necessitate development in the surrounding water catchment including WSUD and pollution traps to improve water quality.

Linear open space natural areas are District – Regional hierarchy.

Linear open space urban

There are a number of smaller linear open spaces across City of PAE urban areas, these are long sections of open space and extend through a suburb or multiple suburbs. They are likely to include or connect to larger parcels of open space which otherwise would be categorised as recreation parks. Linear open space development should recognise the potential of these spaces to support off road walking and cycling links and should be integrated into the wider cycling network.

A linear park or corridor could be designed as a park setting with grassed areas, trees, pathways and seating and/or include substantial vegetation and provide a migration corridor for birds and other fauna.

Linear open space urban are Local – Neighbourhood hierarchy depending on the length of the linear connection and the size and function of any associated open space areas.

Landscape and Planting Selection

The landscape of linear open space should consider the following:

- Establishment of large trees for shade and to provide habitat corridors
- Linear open space natural areas vegetation selection appropriate to the ecosystem and to fulfil erosion control requirements of riparian corridor where appropriate
- Irrigated grass and planting in reserve areas to support use by community and to provide landscape amenity

Item	Comment
Natural Shade / Trees	Natural shade should be established where possible. Species should be selected appropriate to the landscape character of the site and growing potential of the open space
Irrigated Grass	The lawn in key recreation areas within linear open space will be irrigated
Vegetation	Vegetation will be selected and established as required by any relevant management plans or to improve biodiversity or environmental function particularly of riparian zones
Flood Areas	Development will be restricted within areas along the river corridors which are subject to flooding however consideration should be given to erosion control through planting.

Access, Movement and Wayfinding

Linear open space provides recreation opportunities such as walking and cycling trails, as well as connections between community facilities and open space, this is a core function of these spaces.

Item	Comment
Shared use path / linear trail	Throughout linear open space a main linear shared use pathway should be provided. Shared use pathways in linear open space are between 2-3 metres wide and can accommodate multiple users at the same time. The speed of traffic along shared use pathways should be managed to reduce conflicts between users
Pathways	Adequate access pathways to surrounding streets and to other facilities should be retained. Access pathways should be a minimum of 1 metre in width.
Bike racks	Bike racks should be provided at key access points to linear open space or at community facilities to support active transport options
Signage	Wayfinding is an important consideration for this space. Clear and easy to read signage should be provided. Wayfinding should also consider material selections and other ways to indicate movement.
Pathway lighting	Lighting is recommended for linear open space pathways to allow for safe use of these spaces at night or under heavily treed/shaded areas.

Active Recreation Facilities

Playgrounds and other active recreation facilities may be appropriate in linear open space. Where the linear open space is along a riparian zone the development of these facilities may not be suitable within the identified flood zone.

Active Recreation Item	Comment
Playground	Everyday - Family
Skate Park	Urban - Training
Half Courts	Co-located with other activities
Fitness Stations	Yes along linear shared use pathway
Courts	Courts should be considered within coastal open space as long as the location and use does not adversely impact on other functions and activities. Consideration should be given to supporting beach sports where possible including beach volleyball or netball
Grassed kick about area	Where possible open grassed areas should be provided to support small lawn games or social gatherings. Trees should also be established within the lawn area to provide shaded areas allowing picnic and other social activities.

Public Toilets

The provision of public toilets in linear open space supports longer visitation times for these spaces but should also consider the provision of facilities at the site and the level of use of the site.

The provision of public toilets, and the number of public toilets, should be considered on a site by site basis and may consider things such as if there are a number of active recreation facilities provided on site, if there a number of large events at the site, if the activities on site would typically take longer than 1-2 hours (for example longer linear trails like River Torrens).

Public toilets should be located close to activity areas and where there is passive surveillance. The design and location of public toilets should consider Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.

Where ever possible consideration should be given to the provision of disabled toilets to support inclusion and accessibility to open space for everyone in our community. Consideration should also be given to sustainability measures including energy and water efficiencies and reducing waste such as timed water shut off taps.

Item	Comment
Toilets	Located in key site access points and where there is passive surveillance

Other Infrastructure

Linear open space should support walking and cycling with a range of appropriate infrastructure such as lighting, bins, seating, shelters however these should be carefully located to ensure low impact on the open space, adequate access to facilities and passive surveillance where required.

Item	Comment
Artwork/Sculptures	Consider
BBQs	Consider in high use areas
Bins	Bins should be provided at regular intervals throughout the space with more at high use areas. Recycle bins should be provided
Drinking Fountains	Drinking fountains should be provided along the main path and around activity zones (e.g. playground and event areas)
Off Street Car Parking	Consider at key access points
On-street car parking	Y
Picnic Tables	Y
Seating/Benches	Consider a range of seating options including some with backs and arms rests. Where possible provide seating in shaded areas. Seating should be distributed evenly along the length of linear open space.
Security Lighting	Security lighting should be provided in car parks and around buildings
Shelter*	Constructed shade should only be provided if natural shade cannot be established

** This does not include constructed shade over playgrounds. For guidelines on constructed shade over playgrounds refer to the Active Recreation Facilities Framework.*

Linear Open Space Listing

Open Space Name	Statistical Planning Area	Local Planning Area	Open Space Category	Open Space Hierarchy	Open Space Area (Hectare)
CENTRAL PARK RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	2.51
JANICE JENSEN RESERVE	Parks	4.3	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	2.02
GOLDING LANE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	0.08
NORTH PARKWAY RESERVE	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	0.16
HOLDFAST LANE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	0.18
GANDY LANE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	0.25
EAST PARKWAY RESERVE	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	0.26
WESTBROOK RESERVE/BUFFER	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	0.31
LIGHTS VIEW CIVIC PLACE	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	0.34
CITY VIEW BVD RESERVE	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	0.50
AFRICAINE AVE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	0.56
WINPIRRA RESERVE	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	0.60
FOLLAND AVE LANDSCAPES	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	0.96
MILLBANK RESERVE	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	1.01
ROWE AVE PLANTATION	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	1.33
SIR ROSS SMITH BOULEVARD	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	1.81
GRAND JUNCTION ROAD BUFFERS	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	1.86
WATERFORD RESERVE	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	2.32
FLINDERS RESERVE	East South	7.1	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	1.94
DELHI RESERVE	East South	7.1	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	2.07
BRIAN LEHMAN	East North	6.2	Linear Open Space	Neighbourhood	1.00
HADDINGTON RESERVE	East North	6.1	Linear Open Space	District	1.30
DOWN DRIVE RESERVE	East North	6.1	Linear Open Space	District	1.70

WALKLEY RD PLANTATION	East North	6.1	Linear Open Space	District	2.62
RAMSEY AVE RESERVE	East South	7.2	Linear Open Space	Regional	0.54
LINEAR PK WINDSOR/WARNER	East South	7.2	Linear Open Space	Regional	12.47
LINEAR PK WINDSOR GR/RIVERSIDE	East South	7.2	Linear Open Space	Regional	24.41

14.6 Coastal Foreshore Guidelines

Coastal Foreshore Provision

Coastal Open Space refers to the open space along the edge of the coastline, including sand dunes, coastal vegetation, or developed sections of open space that support recreation, e.g. a grassed area with play equipment, landscaping and seating.

The areas of the coastal open space and foreshore areas will vary with the setting and size and will be dependent on existing coastal characteristics. The provision of this open space is unlikely to change for recreation or other reasons and will likely only change in future due to coastal protection (erosion) or sea level rise reasons.

The Coastal Foreshore has a regional hierarchy due to its environmental significance and function, high visitor numbers, event function and tourism potential. There will be demand for a number of facilities to support visitor recreation and social activities.

Coastal Foreshore Development

The development of this open space should be carefully managed and balance the environmental, recreation and community requirements for the coastal foreshore.

Future planning and development should be consistent with any relevant State Government planning for Coast Park as well as the approach to development taken by partnering Councils.

The design, materials and replacement schedule for assets provided within the coastal foreshore area should consider the high level of use this open space experiences and the increased weathering by sea air. Due to the status of this open space for visitors and tourism it is justified that this open space design, materials are of a high quality and have a unique approach.

Landscape and Planting Selection

The landscape of the coastal foreshore should consider the following:

- Establishment of large trees for shade and wind block from the coast
- Dune vegetation selection appropriate to the ecosystem and to fulfil erosion control requirements
- Irrigated grass and planting in reserve areas to support use by community and to provide landscape amenity

Item	Comment
Natural Shade / Trees	Natural shade should be established where possible on the coastal foreshore. Species should be selected appropriate to the landscape character of the coast and growing potential of the open space
Irrigated Grass	All lawn along the coastal foreshore will be irrigated
Vegetation	Coastal vegetation will be selected and established as required by management plans developed for dune establishment and erosion control
Beach Areas	Development will be restricted on the beach area – this area is under control of State Government

Access, Movement and Wayfinding

Access and movement through this space is a critical component to the success and function of this space. The north-south shared use path fits with the regional context and planning for this space and provides a linear link along the western edge of the City. The east-west access pathways are equally important to provide access to the coastal foreshore and the beach beyond for community. East-west access through the dune system should be clearly defined to maintain the integrity of the dune system.

Item	Comment
Shared use path / linear trail	The north/south shared use path should be retained. Shared use path is a minimum 3 metres wide and accommodates multiple users at the same time. The speed of traffic along this shared use path should be managed to reduce conflicts between users
Pathways	Adequate east/west access pathways to surrounding streets and to the beach should be retained. Access path is a minimum of 1 metre.
Bike racks	Bike racks should be provided at key access points to the coastal foreshore and the beach to support active transport options
Signage	Wayfinding is an important consideration for this space. Clear and easy to read signage should be provided. Wayfinding should also consider material selections and other ways to indicate movement.
Pathway lighting	All pathways within coastal foreshore should be lit.

Active Recreation Facilities

This space is unique in its function and activity potential and attracts a high number of visitor numbers, it is a showcase location within the City and would justify a unique design and development of the space.

Visitors to this space are not only visiting for the beach but also the activities along the foreshore and the adjacent shopping area. Therefore multiple active recreation facilities are supported within this area.

Consideration should be given to developing an intergenerational integrated design to support the recreation and event function of this space rather than individual co-located assets. An example of this approach to the design and development of space is the Freemantle Youth Area.

Active Recreation Item	Comment
Playground	Family - Community
Skate Park	Urban - Training
Half Courts	Co-located with other activities
Fitness Stations	Yes along linear shared use pathway
Courts	Courts may be considered within coastal open space as long as the location and use does not adversely impact on other functions and activities. Consideration should be given to supporting beach sports where possible including beach volleyball or beach netball
Grassed kick about area	Where possible open grassed areas should be provided to support small lawn games and social gatherings. Trees should also be established within the lawn area to provide shaded areas allowing picnic and other social activities.

Public Toilets and Outdoor Showers

The provision of public toilets in linear open space supports longer visitation times for these spaces but should also consider the provision of facilities at the site and the level of use of the site.

The provision of public toilets, and the number of public toilets, should be considered on a site by site basis and may consider things such as if there are a number of active recreation facilities provided on site, if there a number of large events at the site, if the activities on site would typically take longer than 1-2 hours (for example longer linear trails like River Torrens).

Public toilets should be located close to activity areas and where there is passive surveillance. The design and location of public toilets should consider Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.

Where ever possible consideration should be given to the provision of disabled toilets to support inclusion and accessibility to open space for everyone in our community. Consideration should also be given to sustainability measures including energy and water efficiencies and reducing waste such as timed water shut off taps.

Item	Comment
Toilets	Should be provided at key activity nodes and consideration given to equal distribution along the foreshore.
Outdoor Showers	Should be provided at key access points to the beach.

Other Infrastructure

Provision of other support infrastructure should consider the high level of use this space and should be designed and managed to accommodate this.

Item		Comment
Artwork/Sculptures	Y	
BBQs	Y	
Bins		Bins should be provided at regular intervals throughout the space with more at high use areas. Recycle bins should be provided
Drinking Fountains		Drinking fountains should be provided along the coast path and around activity zones (e.g. playground and event areas)
Off Street Car Parking	Y	
On-street car parking	Y	
Picnic Tables		Consider the provision of larger picnic tables which can accommodate larger groups of visitors.
Seating/Benches		Provide a range of seating options along the length of the coast park and more around activity areas. Consider a range of seating options including some with backs and arms rests. Where possible provide seating in shaded areas
Security Lighting		Security lighting should be provided in the car park and around buildings
Shelter		Constructed shade is appropriate along the coastal foreshore

Coastal Foreshore Listing

Open Space Name	Statistical Planning Area	Local Planning Area	Open Space Category	Open Space Hierarchy	Open Space Area (Hectare)
FORESHORE/MOLDAVIA-MARMORA	Coast North	1.1	Coastal Foreshore	Regional	1.32
FORESHORE/WALCOT-STRATHFIELD	Coast North	1.1	Coastal Foreshore	Regional	3.86
FORESHORE/STRATHFIELD-MOLDAVIA	Coast North	1.1	Coastal Foreshore	Regional	4.28
FORESHORE/BOWER-HART	Coast South	2.1	Coastal Foreshore	Regional	3.05
FORESHORE/UNION-WALCOT	Coast South	2.1	Coastal Foreshore	Regional	4.26
FORESHORE/ HART-UNION	Coast South	2.1	Coastal Foreshore	Regional	6.00

14.7 Streetscape Guidelines

Streetscape Provision

Streetscapes refer to the open space contained by the arrangement of buildings and streets within the City of PAE. These spaces create the public realm of the City and provide important recreational opportunities.

Land which has been categorised as streetscapes within the Open Space Strategy does not represent the entire streetscape network across the City of PAE but rather only the sections which have been allocated to open space. Consideration should be given to developing a holistic guideline for all streetscapes to provide a consistent approach to the design and maintenance of these spaces.

Regional and District Streetscapes

This is public realm in highly visited areas such as Semaphore, the Port Centre or Prospect Road. These are streetscapes which create 'place' they are places people with linger and spend time rather than just moving through the space.

These areas generally have to accommodate a high number of people as well as support activities such as outdoor dining or street events. Considering this they will have a different development requirement than other streetscapes and will consider infrastructure and facilities which allow various sized gatherings as well as the use of high quality materials for durability as well as showcasing the unique area.

These areas are typically defined through Development Plan zoning such as Regional Centre Zone or Neighbourhood Centre Zone (although this will change with the new Planning and Design Code).

Neighbourhood and Local Streetscapes

The main function of neighbourhood and local streetscapes is to allow people to comfortably move through our urban environment.

These areas will focus on providing landscape amenity and thermal comfort through tree and vegetation as well as providing safe walking and cycling routes, which are separated from the road itself, through pathways and connections.

Within this hierarchy are landscape buffers – these are parcels of land which have been allocated as open space for various reasons including separation between land uses (e.g. between residential developments and industry), or to restrict the amount of vehicle cross overs allowed along a section of road (typically for DPTI roads), or to provide landscape amenity as part of a new development.

Streetscape Development

The design, management and quality of these spaces impact on the value that communities place on their urban environment. The development of various streetscapes will depend on the amount of people using the space and the main function of the space (for example movement or congregation). There will be items which should be considered in the design and development of every streetscape including trees, vegetation, and pedestrian and cycling pathways. There are also items which will only be considered in some streetscapes including shelters, seating, public art, and drinking fountains.

For regional and district streetscapes consideration should be given to developing a public realm strategy or streetscape upgrade concept plan which focuses on creating a vibrant and context relevant public realm. For regional and district streetscapes consideration should be given to the quality and durability of the infrastructure provided as well as the local and historic context of the streetscape.

Infrastructure Item	Streetscapes	
	Regional - District	Neighbourhood - Local
Pedestrian pathways/footpaths	Y	Y
Landscaping	Y	Y
Trees	Y	Y
Separated cycle paths	Y	Consider
Signage	Y	Consider
Seating	Y	Consider
Interpretation	Y	-
Bins	Y	-
Footpath Lighting	Y	-
Paved Areas or Plazas	Y	-
Public Toilets	Consider*	-
Shelters	Consider	-
Drinking Fountains	Consider	-
Public Art	Consider	-
Picnic Tables	Consider	-

* In high visitor areas

Streetscape Listing

PLEASE NOTE: This listing does not include all streetscapes within the City of Port Adelaide Enfield. It contains streetscapes which are under the care of the Parks & Gardens Teams. The parcels are determined in the GIS/Asset Management Database this determines if the streetscape is treated as a single large parcel or multiple smaller parcels (which can influence the size of the streetscape).

Open Space Name	Statistical Planning Area	Local Planning Area	Open Space Category	Open Space Hierarchy	Open Space Area (Hectare)
PILLA AVENUE RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Streetscape	Local	0.01
NATURE STRIP LE GALLES CT	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.01
WILLOW COURT TRAFFIC ISLAND	East South	7.1	Streetscape	Local	0.01
NATURE STRIP BAYFIELD CT	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.01
BRADLEYCTSS	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.01
MEDIAN STRIP MILNE CT	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.01
DURAND TCE TRAFFIC ISLAND	Inner	5.4	Streetscape	Local	0.01
TARNI COURT RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Streetscape	Local	0.02
MIMOSA CRT STREETScape	Coast North	1.2	Streetscape	Local	0.02
LARGS NORTH	Coast North	1.3	Streetscape	Local	0.02
COMMON RD CLOSURE	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.02
OBAN TRAFFIC ISLAND	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.02
MEDIAN STRIP MACKENZIE CT	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.02
PADDINGTON WALKWAY	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.02
COKER ST LANDSCAPE	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.02
PHILIA CRT STREETScape	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.02
NATURE STRIP KINTORE AVE	Inner	5.3	Streetscape	Local	0.02
RECYCLE PARK	Port	3.3	Streetscape	Local	0.03
PALMER ST RESERVE	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.03
WAKEFIELD PLACE LANDSCAPE	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.03

NATURE STRIP SPRINGWOOD WAY	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.03
KARKA COVE RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Streetscape	Local	0.03
HAMPSTEAD RD ROAD RESERVE	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.03
GAINSBOROUGH ST LANDSCAPE	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.04
ROMNEY AVE CLOSURE	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.04
MEDIAN STRIPS AND ROUNDABOUT	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	0.04
WHEELER PARK	Inner	5.4	Streetscape	Local	0.04
STIRLING ST PLANTATION	East North	6.1	Streetscape	Local	0.04
TINDALL RD PLANTATION	Inner	5.4	Streetscape	Local	0.04
MORNINGTON TCE	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.04
TARPEENA AVE	East South	7.2	Streetscape	Local	0.04
MARGARET ST RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Streetscape	Local	0.04
BICKERS COURT STREETScape	Coast North	1.2	Streetscape	Local	0.05
NORTHFIELD RD PLANTATION	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.05
NIXON ST RESERVE	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.05
COOLAH ST RESERVE	Inner	5.3	Streetscape	Local	0.05
HANNAY ST RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Streetscape	Local	0.05
ALEXANDER GROVE RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.05
FLORENCE AVENUE CUL DE SAC	Inner	5.3	Streetscape	Local	0.05
CHAPLIN J. R. RES	East South	7.1	Streetscape	Local	0.05
WESTPORT BUFFER	Port	3.7	Streetscape	Local	0.06
STACY CRES ROAD CLOSURE	East South	7.2	Streetscape	Local	0.06
COOPER ST RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.06
KINGSTON PDE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.07
BOYD ST CLOSURE	East South	7.2	Streetscape	Local	0.07
FOSTERS RD VERGE	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.07

TAUNTON AVE RESERVE	East South	7.1	Streetscape	Local	0.07
RAILWAY TCE/MARMORA-OSBORNE	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	0.07
CAVAN RD ROAD CLOSURE	Inner	5.1	Streetscape	Local	0.07
HILLSIDE RESERVE	East North	6.1	Streetscape	Local	0.08
CHAFFEY COMMON	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.08
NORAMA ST RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	0.08
GLENROY AVE RESERVE	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.08
MORNE CRES TRAFFIC ISLAND	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.08
PROCLAMATION RESERVE	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.09
SCREEN RES HAMPSTEAD RD	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.09
MARINERS WAY ENTRY	Coast North	1.3	Streetscape	Local	0.09
NAVIGATOR WALKWAY	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.09
SWIFT CRT TRAFFIC ISLAND	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.09
EASTERN PARADE BUFFERS	Port	3.3	Streetscape	Local	0.10
GULF POINT DRIVE RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	0.10
PRINCES RD RESERVE	East South	7.1	Streetscape	Local	0.10
SWANBOURNE LANDSCAPE	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.10
BAYER AVE DRY LAND RESERVE	Parks	4.3	Streetscape	Local	0.11
DICKSON RESERVE	East South	7.2	Streetscape	Local	0.11
CHARLES ST PLANTATION	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.11
AUSTRAL AVE RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Streetscape	Local	0.11
FIRE STATION RESERVE	Port	3.4	Streetscape	Local	0.11
MARGAREY STREET	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	0.11
GOODMAN AVE MEDIAN	Inner	5.3	Streetscape	Local	0.12
CRUIKSHANKS CORNER	Coast South	2.2	Streetscape	Local	0.12
FALIE DRIVE RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	0.12

GLANTON CRES	East South	7.2	Streetscape	Local	0.12
CAUSEWAY RD RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Streetscape	Local	0.12
AUSTRALIA TWO AVE PLANTATION	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	0.12
MARMORA SQUARE	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	0.13
BURTON RESERVE	East South	7.2	Streetscape	Local	0.14
BRISTOL AVE RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Streetscape	Local	0.14
NEW HAVEN RESERVE	Coast North	1.2	Streetscape	Local	0.14
HARPER RESERVE	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.14
MURCHISON ST WSUD RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.15
GILBERT LEW RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Streetscape	Local	0.15
JAMES ST RESERVE	East North	6.1	Streetscape	Local	0.15
HOBART CRESENT RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Streetscape	Local	0.15
HOBART CRESENT RESERVE	East South	7.1	Streetscape	Local	0.15
MC CULLOCH AVE	East South	7.2	Streetscape	Local	0.16
HARRISON RD PLANTATION	Parks	4.3	Streetscape	Local	0.18
WHYSALL RD RESERVE	East South	7.1	Streetscape	Local	0.18
LONGVIEW RD RESERVE	East South	7.2	Streetscape	Local	0.18
WESTWOOD BOULEVARD	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	Local	0.18
BOUCAUT AVE RESERVE	East South	7.2	Streetscape	Local	0.18
CHEVIOT/LINCOLN ROAD CLOSURES	East South	7.1	Streetscape	Local	0.19
NATURE STRIP WILLOCHRA ST	Coast North	1.3	Streetscape	Local	0.22
FOSTERS RD LANDSCAPES	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.22
VICKERS VIMY PLANTATION	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.23
EMBANKMENT PLANTATION	Inner	5.4	Streetscape	Local	0.23
PARRI CRESENT RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Streetscape	Local	0.25
FRASER DRIVE RESERVE	Coast North	1.2	Streetscape	Local	0.27

ONE AND ALL DRIVE RESERVE	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	0.27
BLACKS RD PLANTATION	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.28
CENTRAL AVE PLANTATION	Inner	5.4	Streetscape	Local	0.28
PLANO PARK	Inner	5.4	Streetscape	Local	0.28
RAILWAYTCE/JETTY-FLETCHER	Coast South	2.2	Streetscape	Local	0.29
VICTORIA RD MEDIAN	Coast South	2.2	Streetscape	Local	0.32
REDWARD AVE STREETSCAPE	East North	6.2	Streetscape	Local	0.32
OSBORNE ROAD	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	0.32
GALWAY AVE MEDIAN	Inner	5.4	Streetscape	Local	0.33
TEPKO RESERVE	Inner	5.2	Streetscape	Local	0.40
JERVOIS BRIDGE LANDSCAPE	Coast South	2.1	Streetscape	Local	0.41
WELLINGTON MEDIAN	Port	3.4	Streetscape	Local	0.42
RAILWAY TCE/MOLDAVIA-MARMORA	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	0.46
RAILWAY TCE/MOLDAVIA-MARMORA	Coast North	1.2	Streetscape	Local	0.46
MARMORA TERRACE	Coast North	1.2	Streetscape	Local	0.46
NELSON RD PLANTATION	East North	6.1	Streetscape	Local	0.47
MILITARY RD MEDIAN	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	0.51
PERKINS DRIVE LANDSCAPE	Port	3.3	Streetscape	Local	0.55
WIRRA DRIVE RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Streetscape	Local	0.63
WIRRA DRIVE RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Streetscape	Local	0.63
WELKIN STREET	East South	7.2	Streetscape	Local	0.67
TAUBMANS CORNER	Coast North	1.2	Streetscape	Local	0.67
TAUBMANS CORNER	Coast South	2.2	Streetscape	Local	0.67
SOLVAY RD PLANTATION	Coast North	1.3	Streetscape	Local	0.69
RAILWAYTCE/FLETCHERSTRATHFIELD	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	0.69
MATTHEWS RD STREETSCAPE	Inner	5.2	Streetscape	Local	0.72

CAST METAL PRECINCT RES	Parks	4.1	Streetscape	Local	0.73
WALKLEY HEIGHTS BUFFER	East North	6.1	Streetscape	Local	1.22
STRATHFIELD TCE MEDIAN	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Local	1.31
PORT RIVER EXP RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Streetscape	Local	1.42
ELDER RD PLANTATION	Coast South	2.2	Streetscape	Local	1.50
VICTORIA RD/OSBORNE-HIMALAYA	Coast North	1.2	Streetscape	Local	2.41
MERSEY RD PLANTATION	Coast North	1.3	Streetscape	Local	2.55
VEITCH/MERSEY RD STREETScape	Coast North	1.3	Streetscape	Local	7.10
RAILWAYTCE/STRATHFIELDMOLDAVIA	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Neighbourhood	1.24
RAILWAYTCE/STRATHFIELDMOLDAVIA	Coast North	1.2	Streetscape	Neighbourhood	1.24
LADY GOWRIE BUFFER	Coast North	1.1	Streetscape	Neighbourhood	6.87
PROSPECT RD STREETScape	Inner	5.3	Streetscape	District	0.26
STH RD SUPERWAY LANDSCAPE	Parks	4.1	Streetscape	District	6.44
STH RD SUPERWAY LANDSCAPE	Parks	4.2	Streetscape	District	6.44
NUMBER 1 DOCK	Port	3.3	Streetscape	Regional	0.02
COMMERCIAL RD & MALL WALKWAY	Port	3.1	Streetscape	Regional	0.03
LIPSON ST STREETScape	Port	3.3	Streetscape	Regional	0.04
NILE ST STREETScape	Port	3.3	Streetscape	Regional	0.06
MUNDY ST STREETScape	Port	3.1	Streetscape	Regional	0.08
ST VINCENT ST STREETScape	Port	3.3	Streetscape	Regional	0.10
NELSON RESERVE	Port	3.1	Streetscape	Regional	0.16
NELSON RESERVE	Port	3.3	Streetscape	Regional	0.16
SANTO PARADE PLANTATION	Port	3.3	Streetscape	Regional	0.19
CHURCH PLACE	Port	3.1	Streetscape	Regional	0.20
COMMERCIAL RD & MALL WALKWAY	Port	3.1	Streetscape	Regional	0.24
COMMERCIAL RD & MALL WALKWAY	Port	3.3	Streetscape	Regional	0.24

SEMAPHORE RD STREETScape	Coast South	2.1	Streetscape	Regional	0.26
DALE ST STREETScape	Port	3.1	Streetscape	Regional	0.37
WHARF NUMBER 1	Port	3.3	Streetscape	Regional	0.65
THE MINORIES RD RESERVE	Port	3.1	Streetscape	Regional	0.80
PROMENADE NEWPORT RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Streetscape	Regional	1.29

14.8 Encumbered Land Guidelines

Encumbered Land Provision

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield has a number of drainage, detention areas or stormwater pumps.

These parcels of land have the primary purpose of managing, containing or moving stormwater from surrounding areas. Where these parcels of land only perform this function and cannot be used for any other purpose they are considered encumbered.

Encumbered land is land which has been allocated to perform essential infrastructure and does not provide any recreation function for the community.

Encumbered Land Development

Encumbered land will be developed appropriately to ensure that it adequately performs its intended function.

Encumbered Land Listing

NOTE: Cowan Street Reserve and Hotchkiss Crescent Playground have been categorised as encumbered due to acquisition and disposal.

Open Space Name	Statistical Planning Area	Local Planning Area	Open Space Category	Open Space Hierarchy	Open Space Area (Hectare)
HOTCHKISS CRES PLAYGROUND	Parks	4.3	Encumbered	Local	0.23
OSBORNE STORMWATER PUMP	Coast North	1.1	Encumbered	District	0.001
OSBORNE STORMWATER PUMP	Coast North	1.3	Encumbered	District	0.001
OSBORNE STORMWATER PUMP	Coast North	1.3	Encumbered	District	0.01
WINGFIELD DRAINAGE RESERVE	Parks	4.1	Encumbered	District	0.05
ROSS ST DRAINAGE RESERVE	Inner	5.4	Encumbered	District	0.10
PETERHEAD DRAINAGE RESERVE	Coast South	2.2	Encumbered	District	0.10
MASCOTTE ST RESERVE	Coast North	1.3	Encumbered	District	0.14
EASTERN PARADE DRAINAGE CHANNEL	Port	3.3	Encumbered	District	0.17
RUSSELL ST PONDING BASIN	Port	3.6	Encumbered	District	0.25
TRIBAL ST PONDING BASIN	East South	7.1	Encumbered	District	0.25
RUBY COURT DRAINAGE CHANNEL	Port	3.3	Encumbered	District	0.27
MANSFIELD PARK	Parks	4.2	Encumbered	District	0.35
GRUNDY RD RESERVE	East North	6.2	Encumbered	District	0.47
JENKINS ST DRAINAGE	Port	3.3	Encumbered	District	0.74
WELLINGTON PUMP STATION	Port	3.4	Encumbered	District	0.85
HILLCREST AREA SWAILE	East North	6.2	Encumbered	District	0.94
DICKENSON CL PONDING BASIN RES	Coast South	2.2	Encumbered	District	1.07
PERKINS DRIVE RESERVE	Port	3.3	Encumbered	District	1.34
DAYS RD RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Encumbered	District	1.63
DUNSTAN DRAINAGE	Parks	4.1	Encumbered	District	1.80

MUTTON COVE BUFFER	Coast North	1.3	Encumbered	District	2.06
COWAN STREET RESERVE	Parks	4.2	Encumbered	District	2.75
OLD PORT RD PLANTATION (OWNED BY CITY OF CHARLES STURT)	Port	3.4	Encumbered	District	3.76
OLD PORT RD PLANTATION (OWNED BY CITY OF CHARLES STURT)	Port	3.7	Encumbered	District	3.76
ROSBERG RD DRAIN	Parks	4.1	Encumbered	District	4.98
HEP DRAINAGE CHANNEL	Parks	4.3	Encumbered	District	9.36
STATE SPORTPARK STORMWATER BASINS	Inner	5.2	Encumbered	District	12.07

14.9 Special Purpose Guidelines

Special Purpose Provision

Special purpose areas are open space which main function is to provide a location for other community facilities such as libraries, community centres, and community halls. Where possible they will have an associated open space area for activities outside of the community facility, otherwise there will be amenity landscaping surrounding the area.

Please note: both Enfield Community Centre and Lefevre Recreation Centre have been categorised as recreation parks due to their significant open space component. But part of their development will be guided through the special purpose guidelines.

Special Purpose Development

Special purpose open space will be developed appropriately to ensure that it adequately performs its intended function. This will likely be guided through other strategic and management plans including the *Community Land Management Plan – Community Facilities*.

Special Purpose Listing

Open Space Name	Statistical Planning Area	Local Planning Area	Open Space Category	Open Space Hierarchy	Open Space Area (Hectare)
PORT DOCK MUSEUM CARPARK	Port	3.3	Special Purpose	Local	0.08
NORTHFIELD HALL GARDENS	East North	6.2	Special Purpose	Local	0.09
ENFIELD PIONEER CEMETERY	Inner	5.4	Special Purpose	Local	0.09
WEIDENHAFFER D. G. RES	East South	7.2	Special Purpose	Local	0.24
LESLIE PLACE RESERVE	Port	3.4	Special Purpose	Neighbourhood	0.03
DEVON PARK COMMUNITY CENTRE	Parks	4.3	Special Purpose	Neighbourhood	0.10
QUEENSTOWN COMMUNITY HALL	Port	3.4	Special Purpose	Neighbourhood	0.11
CLEARVIEW COMMUNITY CENTRE	Inner	5.4	Special Purpose	Neighbourhood	0.11
KILBURN COMMUNITY HALL	Inner	5.3	Special Purpose	Neighbourhood	0.20
WINDSOR GARDENS COMMUNITY	East South	7.2	Special Purpose	Neighbourhood	0.26
YONGALA RESERVE	Coast North	1.3	Special Purpose	Neighbourhood	0.49
THE LIGHTS	East North	6.2	Special Purpose	Neighbourhood	1.69
PORT ADELAIDE LIBRARY	Port	3.1	Special Purpose	District	0.04
BLAIR ATHOL MEALS&WHEELS	Inner	5.3	Special Purpose	District	0.15
GREENACRES LIBRARY	East South	7.1	Special Purpose	District	0.18
PARKS LIBRARY	Parks	4.2	Special Purpose	District	0.20
OTTOWAY COMMUNITY CENTRE	Port	3.3	Special Purpose	District	0.25
ENFIELD LIBRARY	Inner	5.4	Special Purpose	District	0.34
HILLCREST COMMUNITY CENTRE	East South	7.1	Special Purpose	District	0.35
KILBURN COMMUNITY CENTRE	Inner	5.3	Special Purpose	District	0.43
GLANVILLE COACH HOUSE RESERVE	Coast South	2.1	Special Purpose	District	0.73
DAUNTLESS AVE RESERVE	East South	7.1	Special Purpose	District	0.80
SNOWDENS BEACH	Coast North	1.3	Special Purpose	District	2.56

WINGFIELD RESERVE	Parks	4.1	Special Purpose	District	4.91
GILLMAN RAILYARDS	Port	3.3	Special Purpose	Regional	10.69
WILLOCHRA ST DEPOT	Coast North	1.3	Special Purpose	Regional	1.43

Appendix A – 2019 Community Survey Responses relating to Open Space

Is there a public space in your neighbourhood that you feel proud of?

77% of people who responded to this question identified an open space as a place they were proud of in their neighbourhood.

This demonstrates how open space are key places within neighbourhoods and produce a sense of community pride.

Interestingly the open space which have been identified by name represent the parcels of open space in the Council area which are larger, newly developed or natural areas.

However equally important were the local parks and playground which are located close to the respondent.

This shows that the diverse range of open space categories, hierarchies and distribution are critical.

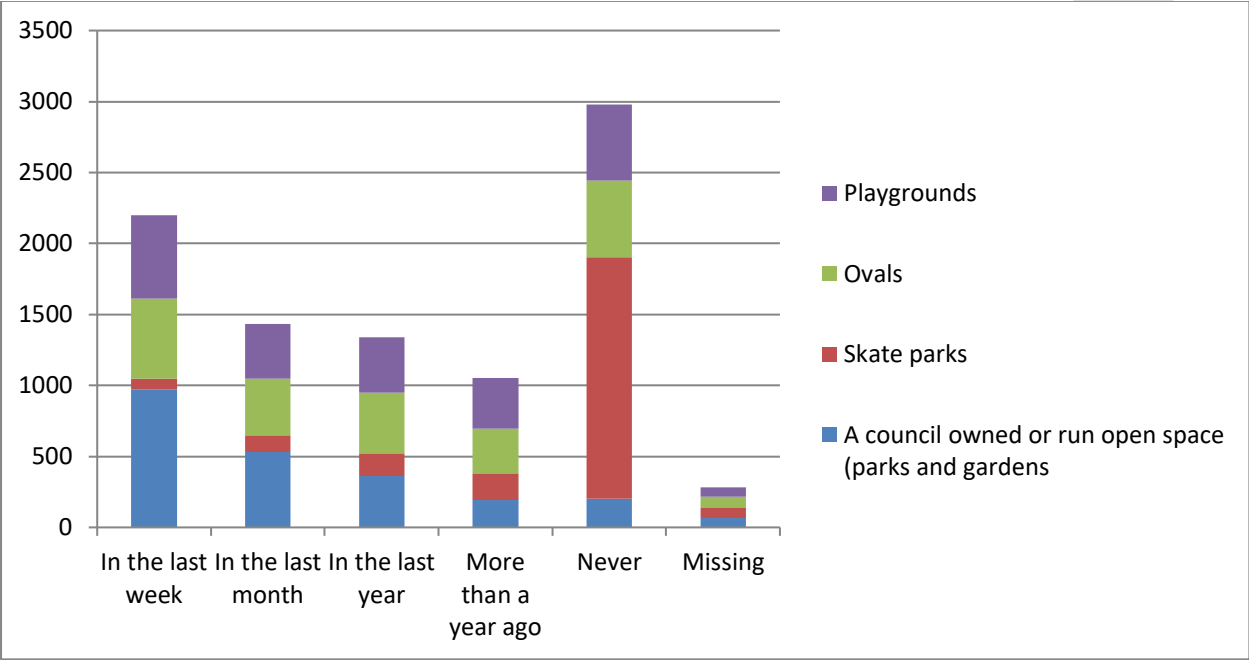
Specific locations identified included:

Open Space Location	Number of responses	Interesting Comments/Quotable quotes
Local Park/Playground	399	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community involvement trees birds parks so very important Close proximity to our home and nice to have a park for kids to play at near by All of the playgrounds in the area. Pretty awesome because they had listened to me when I wanted more things in the playground and I love the beach Branson Ave reserve, The new park is always alive with families. Jack Watkins reserve. I love taking the kids and dog there for a play and run around. We I love that it's away from roads and my son loves riding his balance bike up the top of the hill to watch the trains. It's also nice to have somewhere to walk that Local park because it has everything Local park, because of the variety of things people can do Looks nice open space to breathe Lots of parks in Gilles Plains, well tended, often used by families which creates a safe community atmosphere Park across the road and I get entertained by the people who play in the park, doing exercises, walking the dog etc., Park across the road that we use and feel that it is our own reserve magazine drive - convenient and a little bit of nature The play grounds are amazing and it's so good to see children outside playing Walkley Heights Reserve, Creekview Drive. Great for our Grandchildren when they visit, especially the 3 on 3 Basketball Court. It is also great for us to walk to and then sit awhile and have a chat. Wilkinson Park close to my home. Easy access to take grandchildren.
Coast/Beach/foreshore/ bike path	192	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largs and semaphore beaches, friendly and not too busy Along the coast, beaches and grassy areas by the sea for family picnics Beach - board walk: ramps, easy access, seating etc Beach because I like the fact that it has retained the feel of being family friendly and that there is no major development on the foreshore beachfront walk between Taperoo and Largs its good for exercise and fresh air Foreshore, because it is a nice place to walk, playgrounds and bicycle ride largs foreshore - v pretty peaceful and safe has community feel The beach and the foreshore. It's unique and therefore worth protecting The bike track along the foreshore, beautiful ride. Nowhere else like it in SA The walking trails along the beach between Semaphore and Taperoo. Love the gym equipment and the BBQ areas along the walking trails.

Open Space Location	Number of responses	Interesting Comments/Quotable quotes
Semaphore Foreshore and Beach	114	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semaphore Beachfront has always been my favourite beach, clean, easy to access semaphore foreshore - good place to walk grandchildren dog and great events Semaphore foreshore is an excellent location to bring guests Semaphore foreshore. There are many annual events for families and the playground and cafe are in walking distance. Children make many friends.
Local Sporting Ground	95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enfield Harriers Amateur Athletics Club. Well maintained and good playground for my grandchildren EP Nazar Reserve. It is such a great space used by all in the community, sports, families etc but it could use some improvements Greenacres Reserve, it has a nice playground and a big sports oval also it is great to see the tennis courts being used by a club and kids in the area are learning to play tennis Larges North Reserve wide open space surrounded by trees healthy atmosphere there oval there Oval around the corner, I think it is great because it has a whole variety of things you can do there.
Linear Park	64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> beautiful natural space for recreation love the walking trails beautiful trees and space Great for walking the dog Linear Park walking tracks as they are always well kept and full of activity. wonderful nature and great for walking and cycling good place to go back to nature paths for walking the dog are great, like living in the country. It is really accessible, well maintained, pretty and relaxing. Allows interaction with nature in a suburban area
Roy Marten Park	62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great choice of equipment for all ages, sports courts and bbq/bakes as well as a bike repair station. Lights on at night too
Harts Mill and Playground	58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harts mill playground is also a good location with good views and innovative play equipment. Hart's Mill. Awesome space for all ages. I am proud to invite friends and family to come and experience it with us Harts Mill area. It keeps its heritage while being a multifunctional space Harts Mill and surrounds in particular. Great place for the family, wonderful events often held there - great place for community to meet and enjoy being a part of the area, arts and feeling connected. The area on the Hart's Mill waterside looks nice, has (free) parking to enjoy hours there with having the chance to see the dolphins The Harts mill playground area because the made a space that no one was using and made quite popular
Roy Amer Reserve, Oakden	41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> it's is very peaceful Roy Amer Reserve - tranquil nature and walking trails. Needs a bit of tidying up though and the Ibis are noisy and smelly

Open Space Location	Number of responses	Interesting Comments/Quotable quotes
Lightsview, including parks and Lake	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great playgrounds off east parkway, lightsview. Kids enjoy them so much Lightsview Lake, very peaceful. Water quality could be maintained better. Playgrounds and parks in Lightsview, good facilities that are well maintained
Dog Parks	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide a community This council does a great job on playgrounds and dog parks.
North Haven, including Marina, beach and surrounds	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beach reserve near north haven beach, off south australia one drive. Beautiful natural environment North haven beach and grass area / playground leading up to it. Natural beauty. Grass well maintained. Nice community feel. North Haven sand dunes, Fishing recreation park by Pilot station, Bike & walking path, Playground and Mariners Park Reserve the north haven marina area and parklands. I often walk my grandchildren around the marina and use the playground there
Klemzig Oval/Reserve	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park on OG road is a beautiful family friendly space Many different things to play on and is great fun for the kids.
Regency Park/Golf Course	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regency Pk play area barbecue are very pleasant area trees skate and bike track
LJ Lewis Reserve and Dog Park	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dog park near the jail is excellent. It's really well maintained and just really nice
Thomas Turner Reserve	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thomas Turner Reserve. Wonderful natural walking and play area.....love it!!!
TK Shutter	6	
Dry Creek Linear Park	5	
Stockade Park	5	
Alberton Oval	4	
State Sports Park	3	
Peter McKay reserve	2	
Glanville Hall Golf Course	1	

When was the last time you visited or interacted with each of the following?



What would you say is the most critical environment issue for council to be prioritising over the next 2 years?

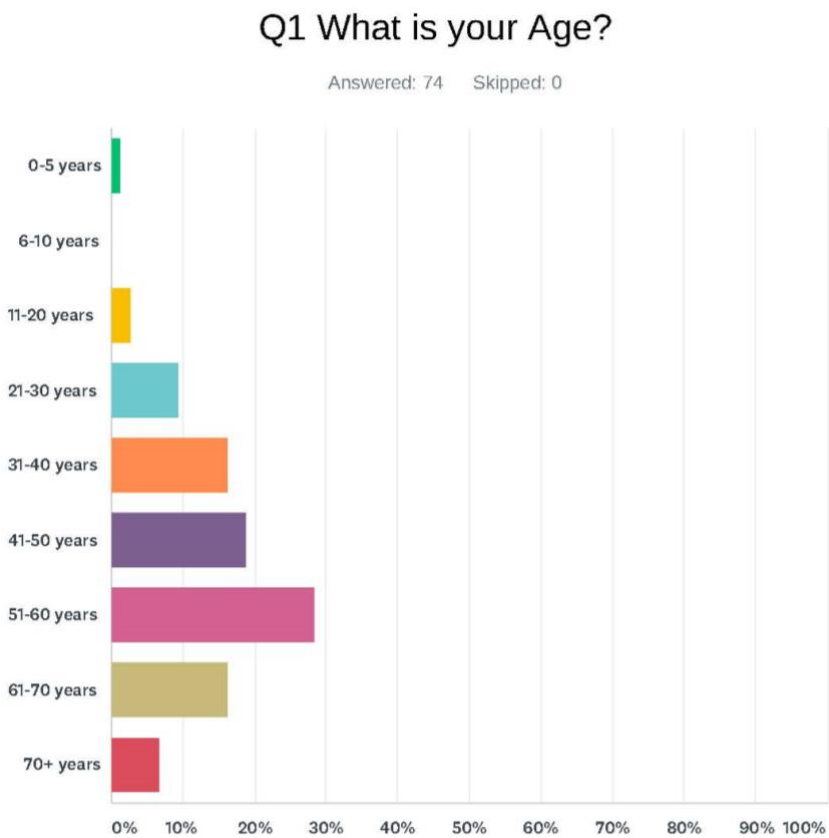
Open Space	Number of responses	Interesting Comments/Quotable quotes
Prioritise creation/maintenance/protection/access to more green space	105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible open space ... well-lit with good access facilities for all including aged and disability • clean, green open areas for children and families to play sport and enjoy socialising • Keeping and adding to green space to protect the streetscape from radiant heat • 'KEEPING green space - green space is essential for recreation, exercise and above all, trees which collect carbon and provide places for birds and other animals. Please don't destroy green spaces! • 'Loss of open spaces with current redevelopment of buildings in suburban areas. • 'maintenance and creation of public spaces with an emphasis on environmental management as well as personal engagement • 'Population growth and the impact on general public space. Congestion on streets through extra cars being parked on the streets vs on private property. More green space is needed within subdivisions to counteract the growth in medium to high density living. • 'The care and upkeep of local parks. The council recently install a basketball and netball court in our park. This encourages young people come together and enjoy each other's company.
Planting more trees for shade etc/protection of existing trees	76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Halting the loss of significant trees to urban infill. More parks and gardens with native plants and trees. • 'More greenery / greater tree canopy / decreasing hard surfaces/ will assist with heat loading, stormwater runoff, improved amenity. • 'Open areas and trees. How weird is it that all it takes to be a 'leafy suburb' is trees. We can be leafy if you just plant some trees. • Restoration of a previously harshly treated and denuded natural environment - including air quality, improved tree and greening coverage, restoration and protection of remnant bush, greater valuing and protection of the port river and estuary. A tree coverage target may be beneficial - we need a stronger sense of urgency and for all players to step up - not just expect council to do it all. • 'Council tree planting is awful--stupid choice of trees that provide no shade and are deciduous--not needed on the plains. No canopy and ugly landscaping • 'Ensuring sufficient tree planting with the right species in the right location and away from being planted in road ways.. Plant them on the footpath. • 'Investing in beautifying the streets in the area with trees that are the same species throughout the street for cohesion. More trees need to be planted in the area so that they grow and beautify the streets and compliment the heritage of the area. Eastern suburb council areas do this really well however the area I live in is bare and ugly apart from old existing trees which were invested in many

Open Space	Number of responses	Interesting Comments/Quotable quotes
		<p>decades ago. New developments also leave minimal room for treelined streets and greenery is not taken into consideration with planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'more trees planted, dead trees replaced and maintenance of these trees in back streets for shade and greenery. This will improve the surroundings and wellbeing of the neighbourhood.
'Protect/Maintain native vegetation	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'preservation of the remaining endemic plants and fauna 'Ensure our waterways are clean and urban areas retain safe natural areas as environmental buffer zones e.g. parks with native wildlife and walking trails. Planting herbs, native plants and beautifying suburbs is also important. 'Shrub cover using native plants to act as wildlife corridors for native wildlife.

Appendix B – Open Space Strategy Survey 2019

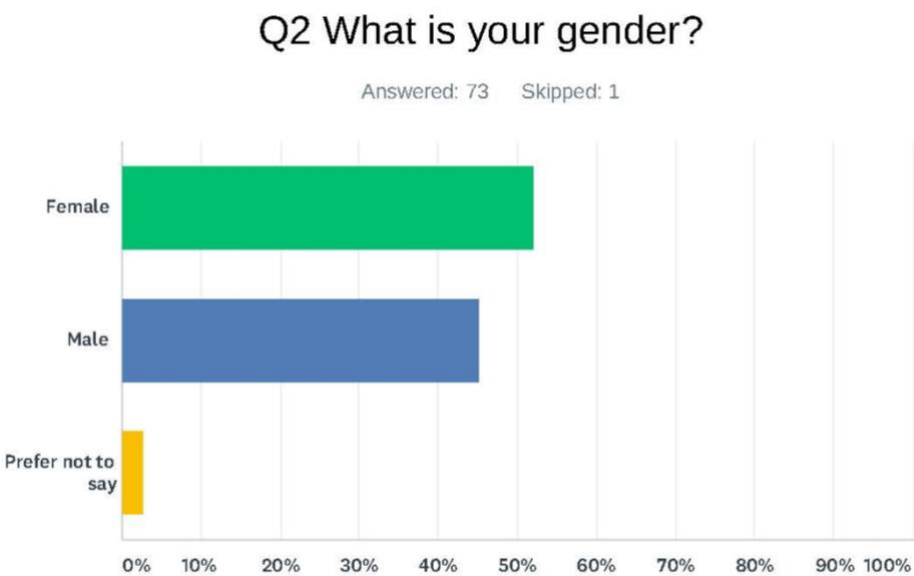
Question 1 - What is your Age?

There was a relatively good distribution of respondents from different age groups. There were fewer respondents younger than 20 years of age however this is typical for this type of survey.



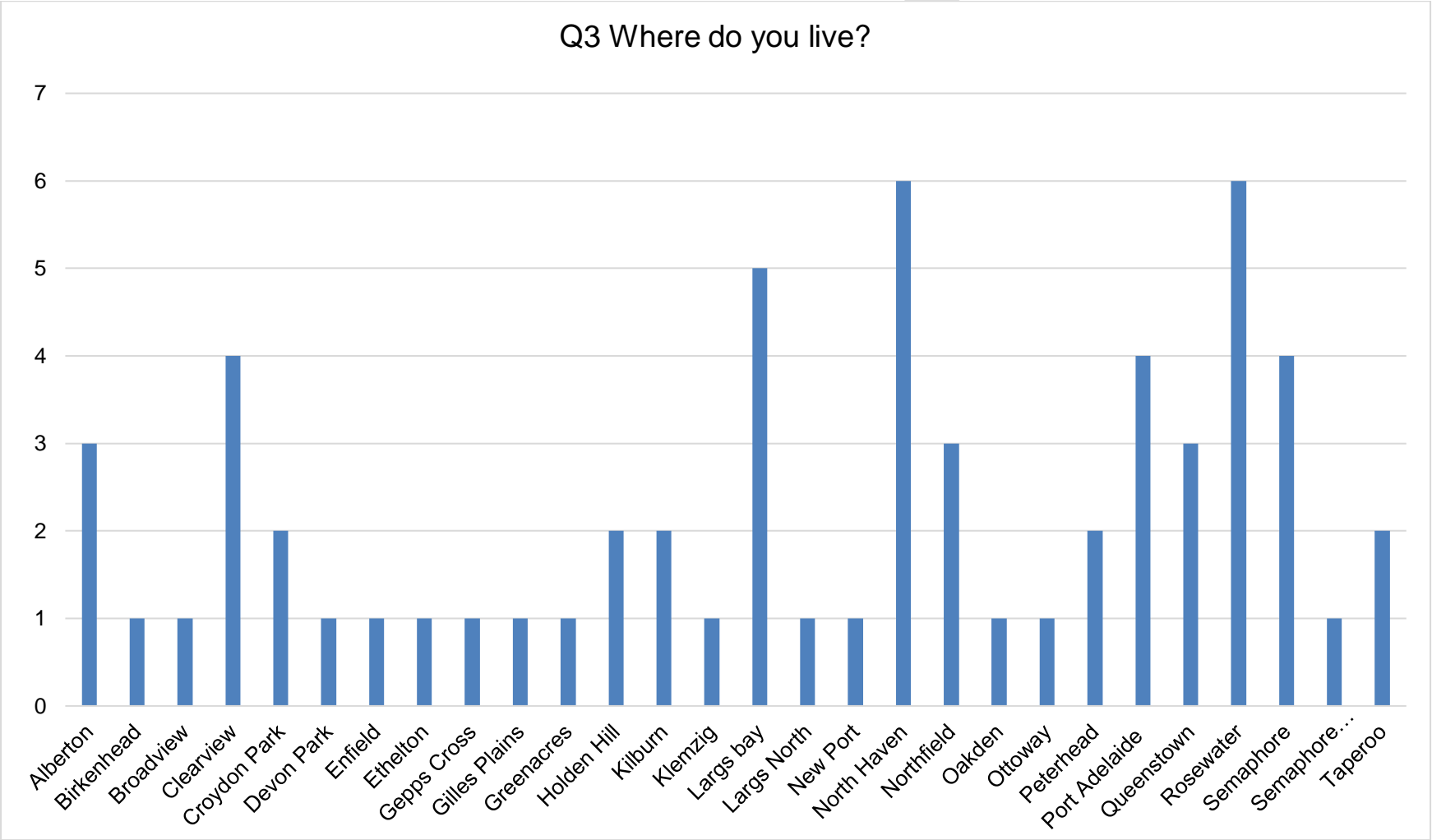
Question 2 - What is your gender?

There was a relatively even distribution of genders in respondents.



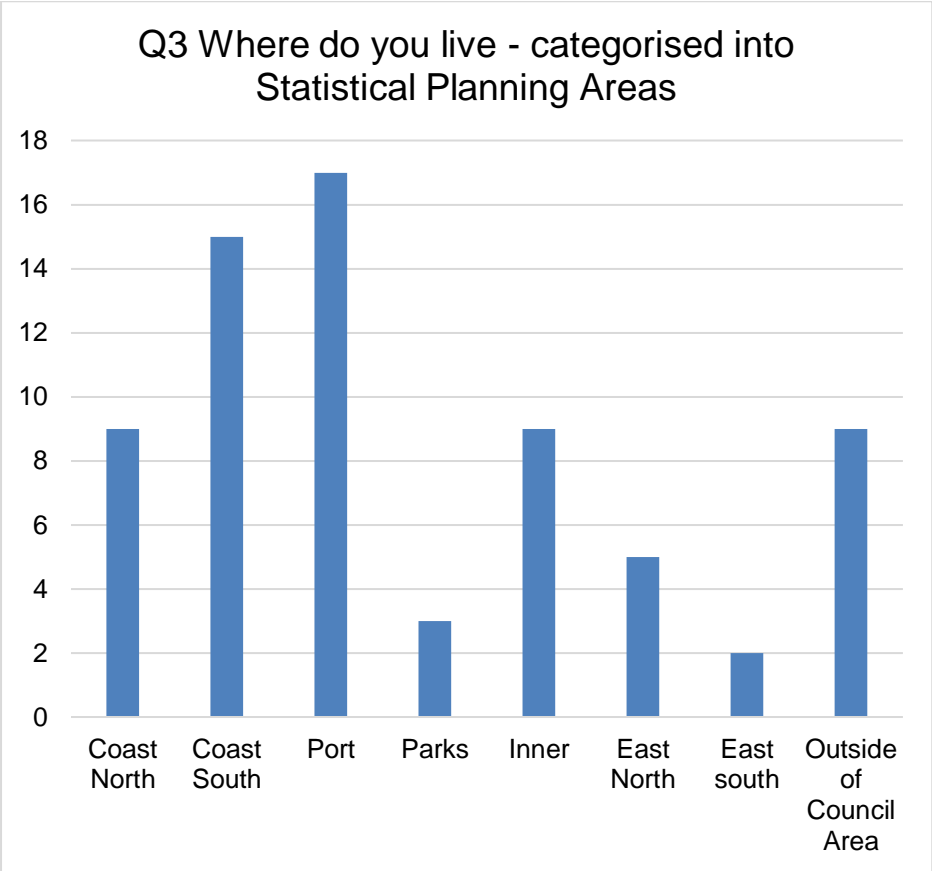
Question 3 - Where do you live?

There was a relatively good distribution of respondents from across the whole City however there was less representation from the Parks area and from the South eastern section of the City.



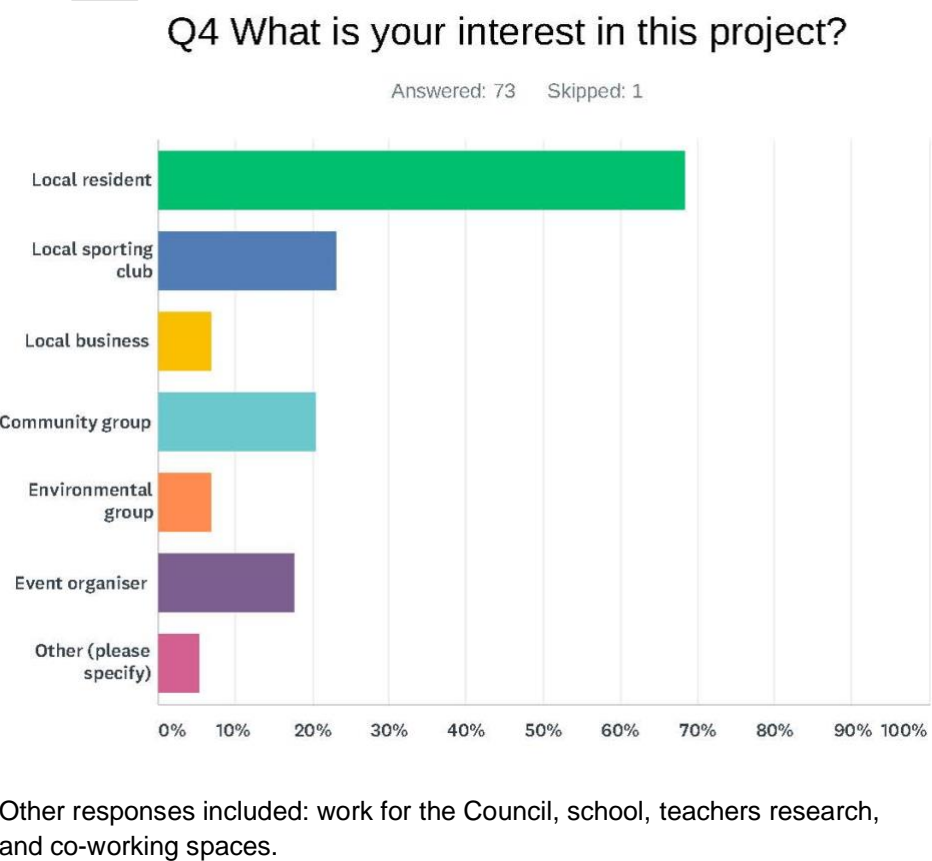
Question 3 - Where do you live (continued)

The responses for where do you live were divided into the Statistical Planning Areas used for the research and analysis for this strategy.



Question 4 - What is your interest in this project?

The largest proportion of respondents interested in the project was local residents.



Question 5: What are the three things you like most about open space?

Respondents were asked what they liked about open space. This information was collated together and was not assigned a ranking system. Responses varied from specific activities such as dog walking, skating or playing sport. To social experiences such as spending time with the family, building a stronger community and representative of our community's relationship with the City of PAE. There were also more transient positive outcomes such as connection to the natural environment and improved mental health which are sometimes difficult to measure but are very important to our community.

Response Theme	Quantity
Physical health / sport / skate / walking / cycling / running	36
Socialisation/ Community/ A place where people can meet / relationship with Council	25
Connection to Nature/ Fresh Air	22
Landscape/ amenity/ visually appealing	22
Time with the family / playgrounds	18
Mental health / wellbeing / relaxation	14
Flora and Fauna/ trees	11
Relief from urban jungle/shared space/only open space available due to lack of backyard / buffer to industry	10
Walking Dogs	8
Access to the water either coast or river	7
Protecting the environment/ climate/ erosion	6
Free to access/ can use whenever I want	3
Events/Art	3

Question 6 - Do you think there is enough open space in your suburb?

Question 7: Why/Why not?

There were 74 respondents, of which 52 responded to this question.

There were 8 respondents who did not live in the City of PAE; these surveys were removed from this question.

There was a mixed response with 48% of respondents saying that there was enough open space and 52% saying there was not enough open space.

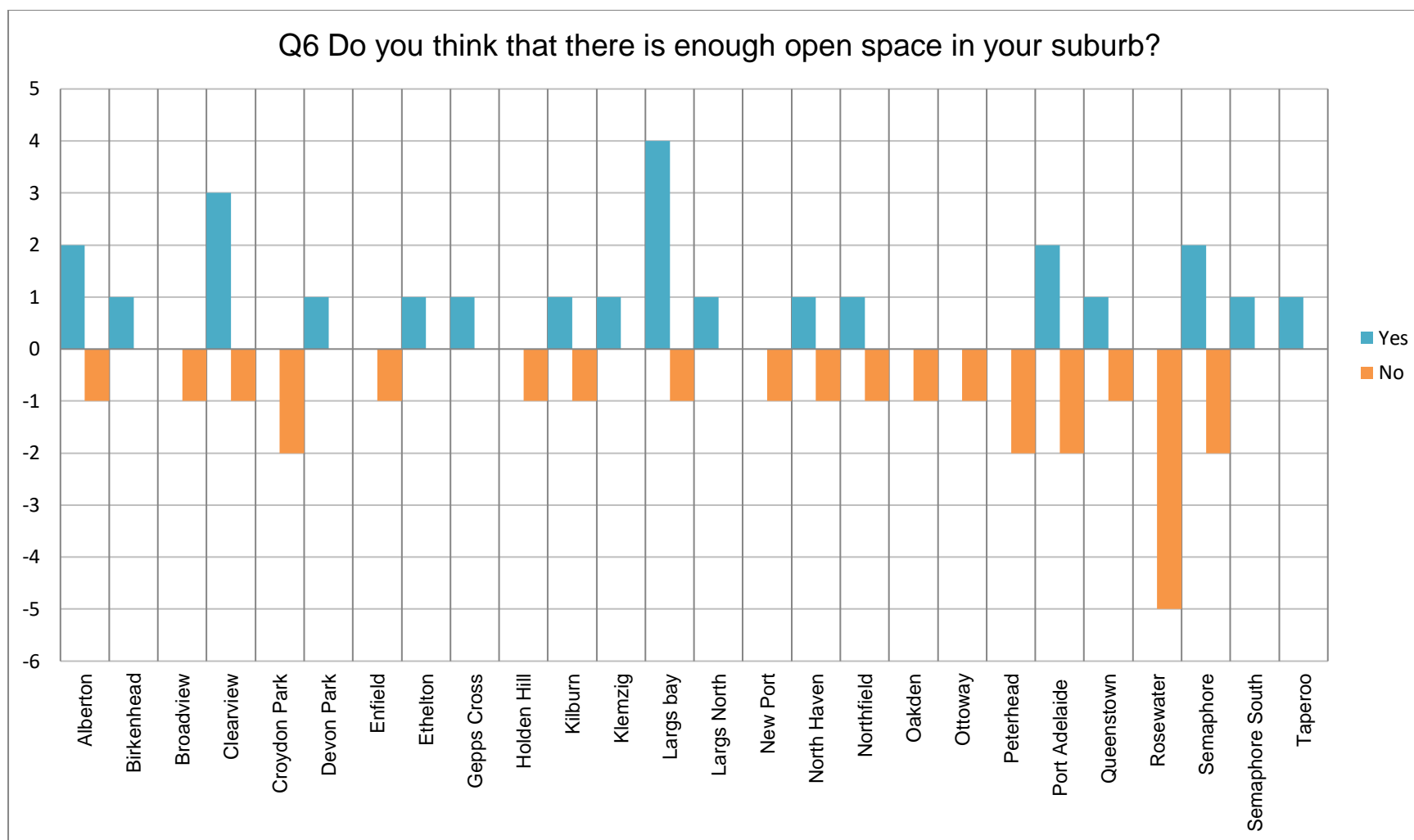
Interestingly in some areas such as Kilburn, North Haven, Northfield, and Port Adelaide there were an equal amount of people saying there was enough open space to the number of people saying there wasn't enough open space. This may be influenced by where within the suburb they live, if they know about all of the open space provided, their expectations and if the open space provided meets their needs.

Rosewater was the suburb that had the most respondents identifying that there was not enough open space (5) with no respondents identifying that there was enough in this suburb. This is consistent with the provision analysis that has been undertaken for this strategy.

Two individual submissions received during this consultation period and outside of it were predominately focused on open space provision. These submissions indicated the consistent low provision of open space in Rosewater/Ottoway and Peterhead/Birkenhead identified through Council planning as well as a lack of any solution to this issue.

People who said there wasn't enough open space in their suburb identified the following reasons:

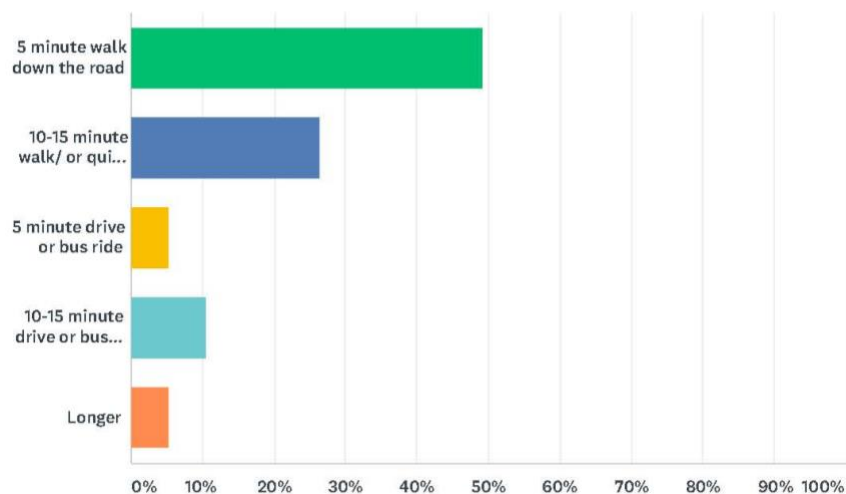
- The existing open space is underutilised / poorly maintained / or not accessible (7)
- Continuing trends in infill development is putting pressure on open space provision (6)
- There is never enough open space (4)
- The open space was either sold or used for another purpose (3)
- Respondent did not feel comfortable using the open space (sporting open space) (1)



Question 8 – How far do you usually travel to get to open space?

Q8 How far do you usually travel to get to open space?

Answered: 57 Skipped: 17



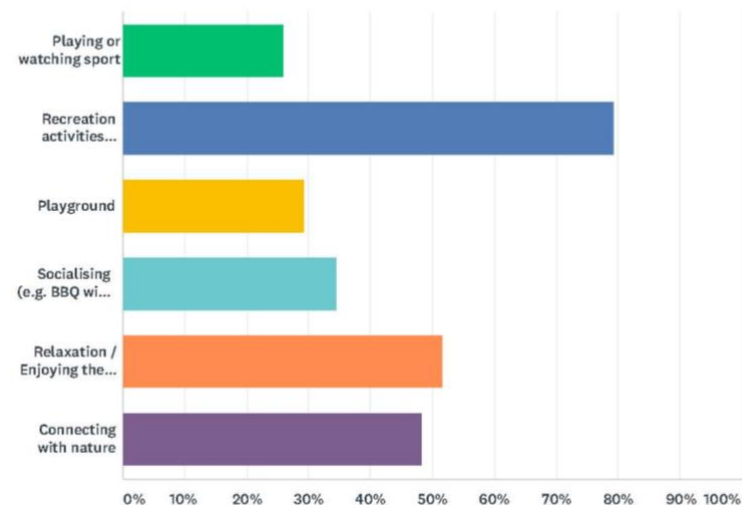
Other responses include:

- Less than 5 minutes / right outside the door (5)
- Depends on what activity we are doing (5)

Question 9 – What is the usual reason or purpose you visit open space?

Q9 What is the usual reason or purpose you visit open space?

Answered: 58 Skipped: 16



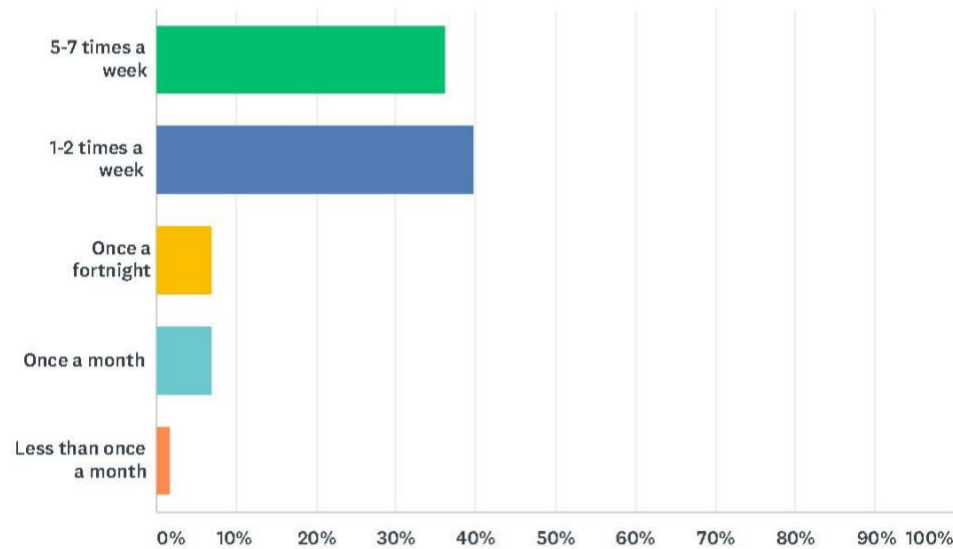
Other responses include:

- Walking the dog (3)
- Study groups
- Attending events (2)
- Helping out with the North Haven SLSC
- Motoring Club meetings
- Skateboarding

Question 10: How often do you visit open space?

Q10 How often do you visit open space?

Answered: 58 Skipped: 16



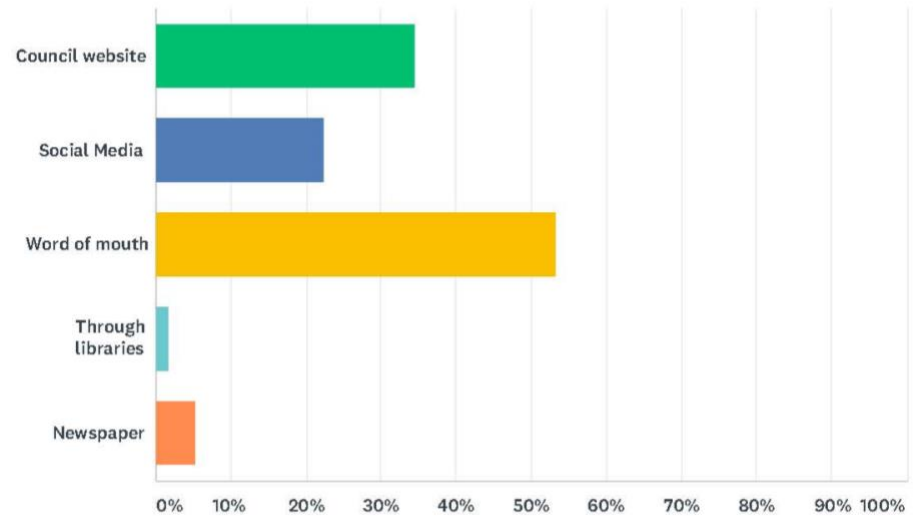
Other responses include:

- Daily often several times each day
- Walk my dogs every day
- 3-5 times a week (2)
- 1 time a week in summer, rarely in winter
- 3 times

Question 11 – How do you usually find out about open space?

Q11 How do you usually find out about open space?

Answered: 58 Skipped: 16



Other responses include:

- Backyard
- Travel time depends on the activity and the size of open space
- Less than 5 minutes

Question 12: When we plan for open space how important are the following to you?

This question asked respondents to indicate the importance of a number of different topics or considerations for open space planning to them. This included the following:

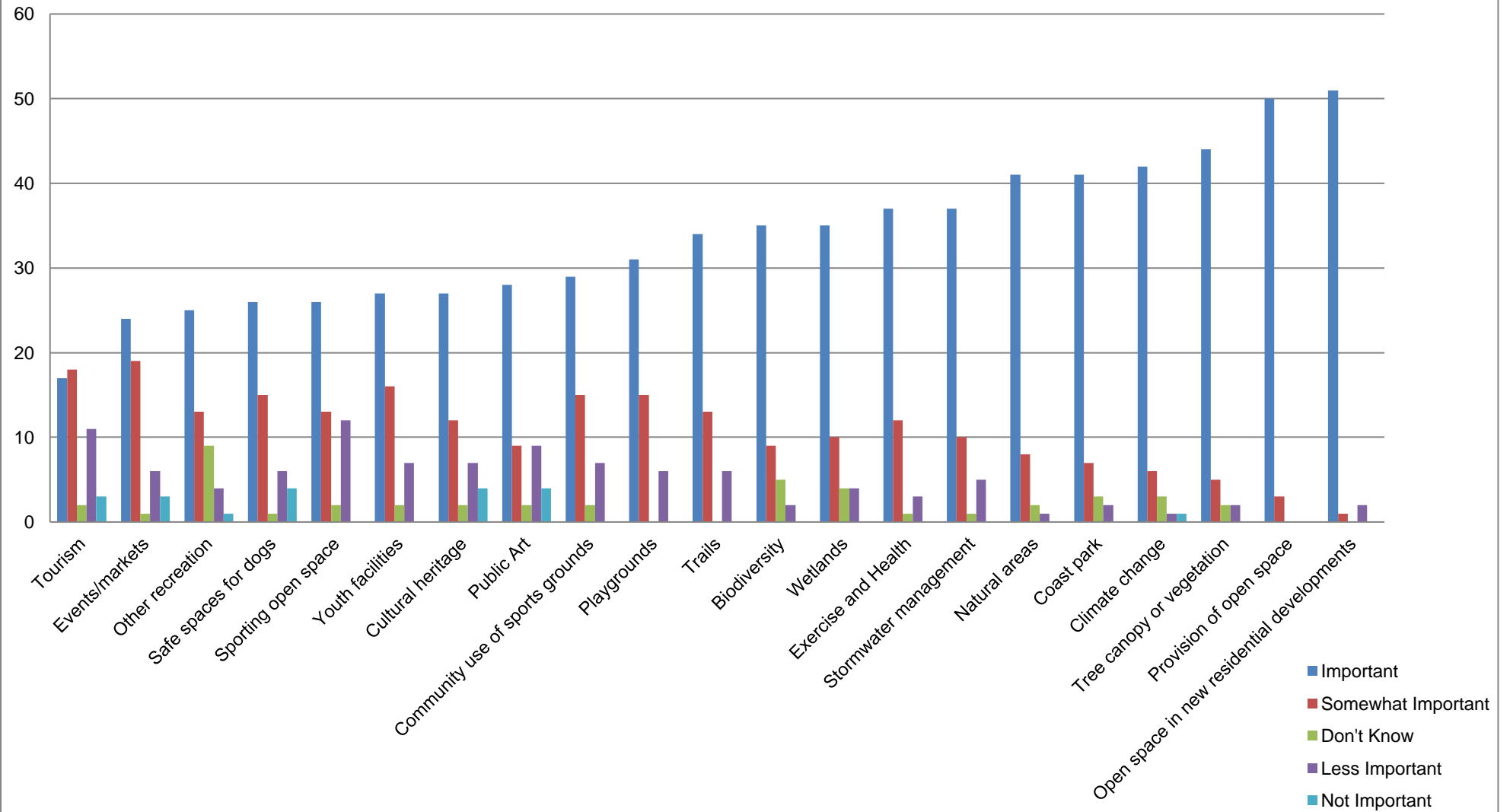
- Biodiversity
- Climate change
- Coast park
- Community use of sports grounds
- Cultural heritage
- Events/markets
- Exercise and Health
- Natural areas
- Open space in new residential developments
- Other recreation
- Playgrounds
- Provision of open space
- Public Art
- Safe spaces for dogs
- Sporting open space
- Stormwater management
- Tourism
- Trails
- Tree canopy or vegetation
- Wetlands
- Youth facilities

The responses indicated that ALL of these topics and areas of consideration were somewhat important or important verses less important or not important.

The six areas of consideration which had the highest number of people indicating that they were important were:

1. Open space in new development areas
2. Provision of open space
3. Tree canopy of vegetation
4. Climate change
5. Coast park
6. Natural areas

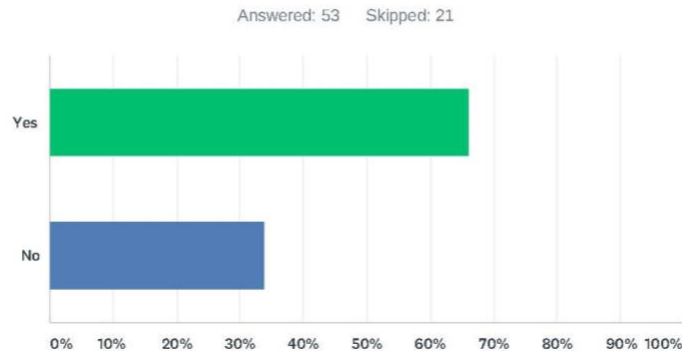
Q12 When we plan for open space how important are the following to you?



Question 13 – Do our streets and verges contribute to open space?

The majority (65%) of our community viewed streets and verges as contributing to the open space of an area. There were some responses which indicated that they were not but this answer was qualified as they did not contribute currently either due to lack of space, maintenance or lack of planting.

Q13 Do our streets and verges contribute to open space? (e.g. providing trees or vegetation, supporting cycling or walking)



Response Theme	Number
More trees/Bigger Trees/Increase canopy/shade cover	18
Maintenance	9
Greater Diversity of Planting	9
Community/Resident involvement in verges/Responsibility	8
Fruit trees/edible verges	7
Safe Pedestrian/Cycling paths	4
Wider Verges	4
Parking on verges/parking in streets	3
Better Planning/Road design	2
Improve access for persons with disability	2
Don't know	2
Underground powerlines	1
Developers to replant damaged plants	1
Use stormwater for watering	1
Benches	1
Stop spraying	1

Question 15: What are your top three concerns or challenges which should be considered when planning our open space?

Response Theme	Quantity
Need for more greenery/big trees/greater canopy	15
Adequate facilities (toilets, lighting, etc)	14
Accessibility	12
Multiple uses/Balance of uses	9
Better analysis and Planning/Community input	8
Community/family gathering/meeting place with BBQs, etc	8
Space for public/community art/placemaking	7
Biodiversity and habitat	7
Cleanliness/Maintenance	7
Commercial over community interest	6
Environmentally responsible	6
Safety	6
Adequate shade/Shelter	5
Cycling and walking trails/areas	5
Diverse playspaces/equipment	5
Climate change	4
Dog Parks/dog friendly areas	4
Sufficient Open Space in new/higher density development	4
Parking	2
Area/space	2

Council funded/distribution of funding	2
loss of open space/need for more	2
More/greater diversity of open space	2
Access to the River/Natural open space	2
Community garden	1
Animal control	1
Liveability and wellbeing	1
Lack of events	1
Unsure/don't know	1
Outdoor fitness equipment	1
Skate Friendly	1

Question 16: What are your top three opportunities which should be considered over the next five years for our open space?

Response Theme	Quantity
Additional green space/land acquisition	14
Bigger trees, increased canopy/more trees	11
Community involvement/engagement/ownership (including kids)	9
More variety/more interest	6
Biodiversity, native vegetation, encourage birdlife	6
Family Friendly venues/Multi use/multi age	6
Enhance/develop specific reserves/sites	6
Access to the Port River	5
Dog Parks/Dog walking trails/facilities	4
Public toilets	4
Community Gardens	4
Unsure	3
Signage and more grassed area and beaches at kite surfing locations	3
Bike lines/tracks	3
Other	3
Safe walking paths /trails	3
Community/School group tree planting, adopting a reserve, etc	3
Incorporating the Arts/Public art	3

Community events	3
Skate/scooter/BMX Friendly	3
Labyrinth/Labyrinth walking	2
Easily maintained/more maintenance	2
More BBQs, water fountains, etc	2
Disability friendly	2
Natural/not overdesigned/less structures	2
More benches/sitting/rest spots	2
Protect existing spaces	2
Stormwater retention/wetlands	2
Aquatic Centre	1
Better Planning and analysis of the local community	1
Wetlands	1
Safe access to eating areas	1
Coastal buffer	1
Sun safe	1
More bins	1
New areas	1
New Golf course	1
Public facilities not given over to commercial interests	1
Planning for sea level rise	1
Provision of off street parking	1
Community safety	1
Water parks	1

Port Environment Forum

Top three opportunities about open space and the environment

- Invest in creative local solutions to issues which are low cost
- Recognise the value of trees
- Cost/Benefit of open space and trees
- Materiality e.g. colour of bitumen
- Review heat generation from material choices e.g. dark mulch
- Tree pits / passive irrigation / permeable paving
- Grand Junction Road testing areas
- Based on retrofitting existing – not new builds
- Life expectancy for assets- natural assets as well as built assets
- Leader in applying new information / responses e.g. UHI, Canopy
- Telling the story of open space and the environment – community value – creative and emotional
- Community gardens – tree planting
- Use stormwater within the design of parks – feature

Top three issues about open space and the environment

- Large areas of open grass – underutilised – planting opportunity – cost of irrigation e.g. Semaphore foreshore, Port Road Median
- Values – benefit of open space and the environment more significant in the decision making
- Community resources for planting / maintenance
- Grand Junction Road
- Good example Churchill Road
- Urban greenspace not just open space
- Low cost solutions to provide benefits

- Tree maintenance – watering – choice/ plant selection – good quality – impact on other infrastructure
- Permeable paving on footpaths – new technologies
- Conflicts between stormwater and open space
- Identity of place – open space naming
- Public art in open space
- Signage and interpretation

Key areas of interest

- Birkenhead – lack of open space – gap area
- Concern of disposal of land by Council
- Link current community planting with Council planting – temporary use of disused space
- Urban infill and lack of open space – this is speeding up
- Car parks – design there is a loss of trees – heat islands
- Development on open space – how much is covered by buildings or commercial
- Sand dunes – vegetation on the dunes
- Private land owners / Renewal SA – incentives
- Developer requirements / qualifiers – consolidated
- Wild spaces – bush – discovery – woodlands
- Trees – more coverage

Elected Member initial consultation

- Local government tourism – tourist in your own backyard – open space has a role to play
- Majority of people on holiday stay with friends and family and look for local recommendations
- Places which are “marketable” place to be socially seen, photos frames, focal points – places to brag about
- People want to know about what facilities are provided in open space e.g. change facilities, disabled access etc.
- Easy to access information – how do I get there
- Need to bring people to our great spaces
- Passive recreation important – opening up courts to the public
- Kauria walk – information out
- Large playspace needs to be redone
- Gilman railway yards – consider negotiations with state government – lack of open space in Ottoway, bike trail – could this be temporary use?
- Hanson Reserve – successful project for community
- Wilson Street – walking track has high level of use
- Walking as an activity has a high level of participation – links trails to open space
- New residential development open space – getting it right from the start
- Coastal area – tired
 - Tired
 - Southern end difficulty with sand
 - Trees inappropriate (apples)
 - Very well used but missing something
 - Diverse users
- Wider pathways? Recreation ride and walking
- Car parking
- Shade
- Master plan – be brave
- Appropriate consultation for a project
- Love the use of Stockade Park for events – outdoor cinema, car parking (use SES as overflow)
- Public art and placemaking – involving artists and the community
- Port Adelaide Railway – placemaking, open space, entry to the Port – how could this be improved currently dark and uninviting – safety/artwork/lighting
- Rosewater
 - south of Grand Junction Road is concern to the community - young families are moving in
 - more play equipment
 - potential open space in rail corridor
 - inequity in provision and quality
- Alberton – considered by community to be ‘top notch’ while Rosewater community feel “short changed”
- Quality of toilets – unusable because of dirty and scared
- St Patrick’s Reserve now has great playground but people scared to use the toilet
- Community Gardens
 - What are the opportunities?
 - People keen to participate in neighbourhood level (without association) with schools/church etc.
 - May not be about “vegies” but more about community activity and ownership
 - More place activation around events opportunity in Company Square Reserve

- What are the permissions needed for community to plant plants etc. – take responsibility
- Activation! – want to see usage of open space by groups e.g. Tai Chi
- Habitat corridors – “bringing back butterflies” – connecting residents with environment (education)
- Planting biodiversity rather than ease of maintenance
- Other models of open space? – right to roam i.e. into schools or other areas
- Custodianship of open space to single users – need to ensure areas are open to the public
- Disproportional amount of time and money to sporting uses rather than non-sporting, non-organised activities
- Changed way of physical activity
- Catering for multiple uses in reserves
- Concerned about handing management of open space to single clubs
- Imagination – elements that are open to interpretation rather than described places by what they contain physically, define by what experiences are possible
- Accessibility – more access for people with disabilities LJ Lewis
Master plan – no mention of accessibility needs to be considered in master plan

Super Sunday Recreation Count Report 2018 (extract)

About the count

Bicycle Network's Super Sunday is Australia's largest visual recreation count, where volunteers record the frequency of bike riders, runners, walkers and dogs at intersections across the county.

The count provides quantitative surveys with reliable annual figures on the movements of recreational users. This helps councils provide facilities to support the recreational activities in their communities.

A growing number of local governments around Australia are using Super Counts to guide investments and programs in the recreational activity space.

Aims and Purposes

Super Sunday is designed to provide insight into the users of key recreational intersections, namely:

A tally of the recreational users

The routes taken

The type of activity

The busiest hour

Methodology

Super Sunday collects data from sites as selected by each participating council.

Volunteer counters monitor the movements through their sites recording the type of activity in every one hour on a standardised count sheet.

Bicycle Network donates \$120 to a local club, charity or organisation nominated by the volunteer counter.

Following the completion of the visual count, counters enter the data directly via the web link

The submitted data is validated, analysed and compiled into reports for participating councils and other agencies.

Super Sunday 2018

The Super Sunday Recreation Count of 2018 was conducted on Sunday 11th November 2018 between 9am and 1pm (or 7am- 11am in QLD and NT)

If required, recounts were conducted on Sunday 9th December 2018 during the same time slots.

265 sites were counted nationwide involving 29 councils.

Count Summary in Port Adelaide Enfield

**11 NOV
2018
9am-1pm**

**4
LOCATIONS**

**2625
TOTAL TRIPS**

COUNT IN 2018

p. 4

The Super Sunday Recreation Count was conducted on Sunday 11 November 2018 for four hours from 9am to 1pm.

It was a sunny day in Port Adelaide Enfield on the day of the count, with gentle northerly winds reaching 6km/h, and a maximum temperature of 20.2 degrees at 9am.

By participating in the count, volunteer counters can choose to donate up to \$120 to a local charity or community group. In this municipality a total of \$480 went back to the local community through donations to nominated groups.

COUNT SITES

p. 5

4 sites were surveyed across the municipality.

Major commuter corridors include:

- Coast Trail (3 sites)

TRAFFIC FLOW

p. 6

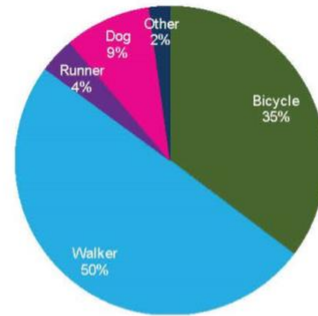
A total of 2625 trips were recorded across all sites in this municipality over the four hour period.



GROWTH

p. 7

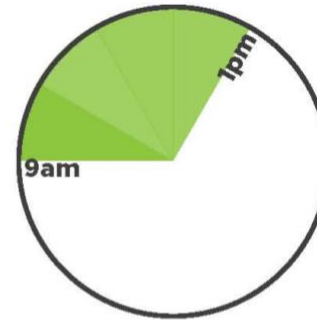
When the present data is compared against the Super Sunday count in 2013, Port Adelaide Enfield has experienced a growth of 150% in recreational users over the last five years.



USER TYPES

p. 8

Walkers represented the highest proportion of users in the municipality, comprising 50% of all users.



BUSIEST HOUR

p. 9

The busiest hour was from 9:00-10:00 AM

The average volume every hour was:

- 9:00-10:00 AM: 749 trips
- 10:00-11:00 AM: 615 trips
- 11:00 AM-12:00 PM: 633 trips
- 12:00-1:00 PM: 628 trips



Site 6295

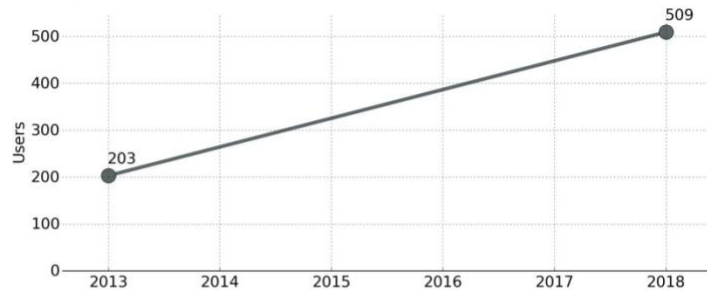
Coast Trail [N], Wandana Tce [E], Coast Trail [S], Path towards beach [W]



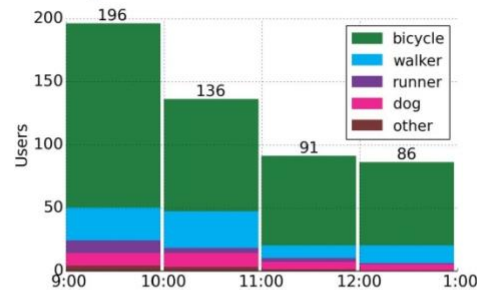
509 users were recorded at this location during the 4 hour survey. This is an **increase of 151%** compared to 2013. **Bicycles comprised 73.1%** and represents the majority of total users. The peak period was **09:00-10:00** with **196 users**.

The majority of users entered this intersection from the north via the Coast Trail and exited to the south along the same path. There is not enough linear trend data to calculate the growth and decline of this site over time. The volunteer noted that Lady Gowrie Dr during weekend early mornings is a segment of the open road races held by local cycling clubs. ~64% of cyclists counted used the on-road bike lanes.

Usage Trend



Hourly User Volume



372 bicycles
(73.1%)

↑ 174 ↓ 193



79 walkers
(15.5%)

↑ 32 ↓ 31



18 runners
(3.5%)

↑ 8 ↓ 10



32 dogs
(6.3%)

↑ 8 ↓ 10



8 others
(1.6%)

↑ 3 ↓ 4



Site 6296

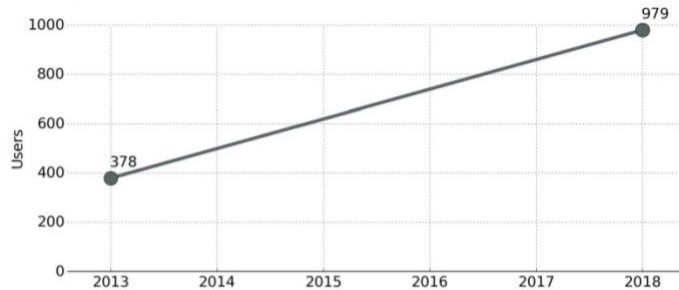
Coast Trail [NE], Harrold St [SE], Coast Trail [S], Path towards beach [NW]



979 users were recorded at this location during the 4 hour survey. This is an **increase of 159%** compared to 2013. **Walkers comprised 64.6%** and represents the majority of total users. The peak period was **12:00-13:00** with **311 users**.

The majority of users entered this intersection from the NE via the Coast Trail and exited to the SW along the same path. There is not enough linear trend data to calculate the growth and decline of this site over time. The volunteer did not provide any further comments.

Usage Trend



192 bicycles
(19.6%)

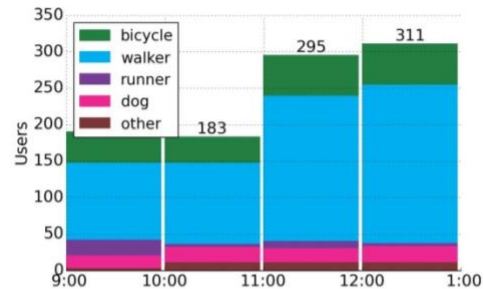


632 walkers
(64.6%)



40 runners
(4.1%)

Hourly User Volume



79 dogs
(8.1%)



36 others
(3.7%)



Site 6298

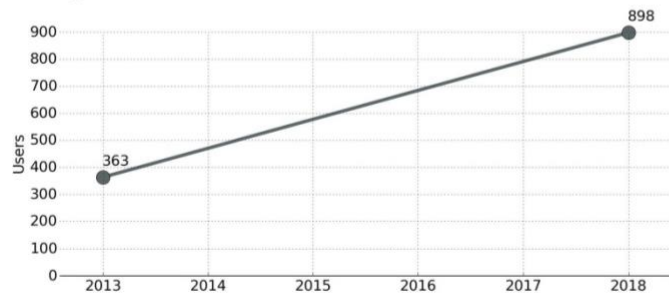
Coast Trail [N], Bower Rd [E], Coast Trail [S]



898 users were recorded at this location during the 4 hour survey. This is an **increase of 147%** compared to 2013. **Walkers comprised 57.9%** and represents the majority of total users. The peak period was **09:00-10:00** with **287 users**.

The majority of users entered this intersection from the north via Coast Trail and exited to the south along the same path. There is not enough linear trend data to calculate the growth and decline of this site over time. The volunteer noted that bikes tend to come down Bower Rd and continue along the Esplanade rather than the Coast Trail.

Usage Trend



237 bicycles
(26.4%)

↑ 103 ↓ 128



520 walkers
(57.9%)

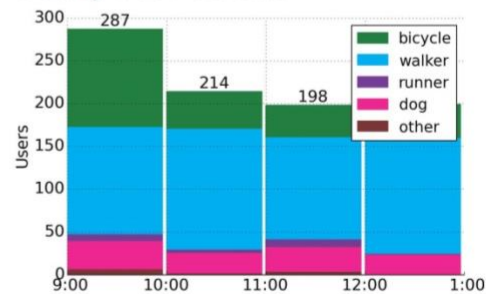
↑ 245 ↓ 258



22 runners
(2.4%)

↑ 10 ↓ 12

Hourly User Volume



109 dogs
(12.1%)

↑ 53 ↓ 54



10 others
(1.1%)

↑ 3 ↓ 7



Site 6299

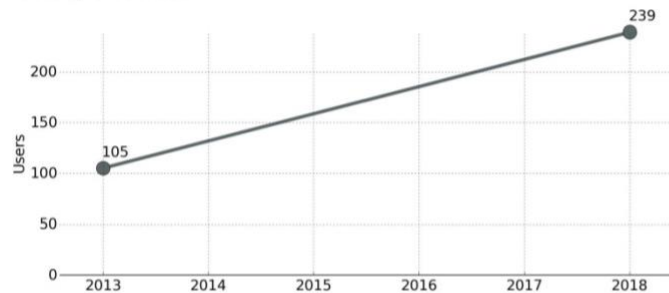
Path to Willowbrook Rd [E], River Torrens Linear Park [SE], River Torrens Linear Park [W]



239 users were recorded at this location during the 4 hour survey. This is an **increase of 128%** compared to 2013. **Bicycles comprised 52.7%** and represents the majority of total users. The peak period was **10:00-11:00** with **82 users**.

The majority of users entered this intersection from the SE via the River Torrens Linear Park path and exited to the east along the path to Willowbrook Road. There is not enough linear trend data to calculate the growth and decline of this site over time. The volunteer left a minor note that the line marking is in poor condition.

Usage Trend



126 bicycles
(52.7%)

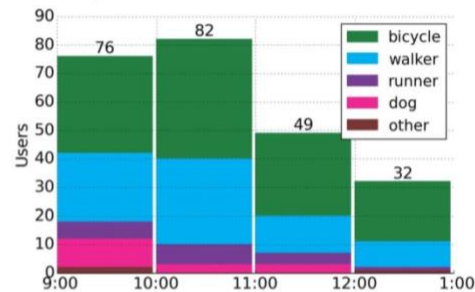


76 walkers
(31.8%)



18 runners
(7.5%)

Hourly User Volume



16 dogs
(6.7%)



3 others
(1.3%)