Acknowledgements

The Open Space Plan 2013 has been commissioned by the City of Port Adelaide Enfield. The study has been undertaken by Suter Planners and WAX Design and lead by Suzanne Suter of Suter Planners.

The Final Plan was endorsed by Council on 11 March 2014.

The Open Space Guidelines have been collated and developed by WAX Design for the City of Port Adelaide Enfield with input from Suter Planners and Council staff.

The Open Space Guidelines build on guidelines previously developed for the City of Port Adelaide Enfield’s Open Space Plan 2006 and also draw on guidelines developed by WAX Design and Suter Planners over recent years including:

— Best Practice Open Space in Higher Density Developments prepared for the City of Charles Sturt by Suter Planners, WAX Design and URS

— Open space and public realm design guidelines developed by WAX Design including for District of Mount Barker and City of Holdfast Bay (recent guidelines)

— Sport and Recreation Facilities Provision and Management Policies developed by Suter Planners for the LGSRFSG (Local Government Sport and Recreation Facilities Sustainability Group).

— Hierarchy, open space development, play space and land acquisition frameworks prepared for a number of local councils by Suter Planners with input from WAX Design including for District of Mount Barker, City of Onkaparinga and City of Holdfast Bay.
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Introduction

About the Study

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield’s Open Space Plan 2013 has been developed to guide the future provision, development and management of open space within the City. Open space refers to community land that is available or potentially available to the public for recreation or sport, or has a conservation, aesthetic or buffer purpose.

A diversity of open space exists in the City of Port Adelaide Enfield including sporting grounds, parks for informal recreation, linear parks and corridors including the River Torrens Linear Park and Dry Creek, the coastline, natural areas and wetlands, drainage areas and road reserves.

Whilst the City of Port Adelaide Enfield allocates significant resources to developing and maintaining open space, there is potential to improve the quality of some parks and reserves and a need to address certain gaps in provision.

The Open Space Plan will assist The City of Port Adelaide Enfield to address issues, gaps and needs. In particular, it will determine the priorities and directions for open space improvements and guide the future design and function of open space, particularly in new development areas.

The Structure of the Open Space Plan

The Open Space Plan consists of three reports that guide the social, environmental and economic development of open space in The City of Port Adelaide Enfield. These reports align with Council’s City Plan 2010-2016. The documents are connected, with each providing a different level of direction as follows:

— The Background Report includes information on demand and supply and provides a rationale for directions in the Strategy Report.

— The Strategy Report provides directions for the future provision, development and management of open space and includes themes, directions, strategies and actions.

— The Open Space Guideline provides guidelines relating to open space provision, planning, design, hierarchy and management and aims to assist both Council and developers to achieve quality open space.
Definitions

— **Open space** is defined as land that is available or potentially available to the public for recreation or sport, or has a conservation, aesthetic or buffer purpose. Public places are for the use of recreation activity or have a significant conservation value. Open space includes reserves, parks, trails, sportgrounds, civic areas, play spaces, creek corridors and areas of undeveloped land.

— **Recreation** can be defined as positive activities undertaken that are not dedicated to work or domestic duties that offers enjoyment and satisfaction and benefits a person’s physical and mental well-being. Activities that are non competitive or non membership based. This could include activities such as walking, cycling, or boating.

— **Sport** refers to activities that are of a competitive, membership and organised nature, e.g. a team game of sport such as cricket or an individual pursuit such as golf.

— **Active** refers to a structured activity (sport or similar) in structured time. An active reserve may include one or more of (but is not limited to) the following: oval, stadium, clubrooms and sealed playing surfaces (e.g. tennis courts).

— **Passive** refers to freely chosen activities, usually occurring in ‘free’ time which generates feelings such as enjoyment, relaxation and satisfaction. Passive reserves generally include one or more of (but are not limited to) the following: play equipment, barbecue facilities, shade/shelters and public art.

— **Playspace** refers to a specific area designed for the purpose of play through formal activities or the creation of play value both constructed and natural. The definition describes the landscape, facilities, play equipment and play opportunities within an area.

— **Public realm/urban open space** refers to open spaces such as civic plazas, malls or boulevards that have a public or recreation focus. These spaces will typically contain paving, seating, shelter and public art.

— **Low density** refers to residential development that, within a typical Adelaide suburban setting, accommodates an average of 15 dwellings per hectare but may be considered as any densities below 25 dwellings per hectare.

— **Medium to higher density** refers to residential development that on average accommodates densities above 25 dwellings per hectare.

— **Linear Park/Corridor** refers to significant pathways or trails that are landscaped and accommodate walking and/or off-road cycling. These also may provide a habitat corridor for native fauna.
Planning and Design Guidelines

Section One
1.1 Open Space Provision

It is important to identify and describe the provision of open space within the City of Port Adelaide Enfield, particularly in relation to new development areas. The current legislative requirement (Section 50 in the Development Act 1993) relating to the provision of open space in South Australia states that where there are more than 20 allotments developed there may be a requirement for up to 12.5% of the gross developable area to be vested in the Council or the Crown to be held as open space.

Current national and international open space planning for new development areas suggests at least 3 hectares per 1,000 people is provided for recreation and sporting uses alone (i.e. excluding natural areas and drainage). In lower density development areas (15 dwellings per hectare gross), a 12.5% open space contribution equates to around 4 hectares per 1,000 people. However as the density of new urban development increases the ability to meet this recommended provision is reduced, particularly with increased levels of stormwater runoff.

In higher density development the 12.5% provision is equivalent to around one to two hectares per 1,000 people. As such, there could be a need for additional open space (Contributory Open Space) to ensure an adequate provision of open space.

1.1.1 Primary Open Space

It is suggested that the 12.5% required in accordance with the Development Act 1993 is considered to be Primary Open Space. This Primary Open Space should have a strong focus on supporting recreation and open space amenity through the development of key parks and main open space connections. The Primary Open space would be delivered as part of the developer contribution. In lower density development areas the Primary Open Space should equate to around 3-4 hectares per 1,000 people.

However, in medium to higher density developments Primary Open Space may only represent around one to two hectares per 1,000 people. As such, there could be a need for additional open space (Contributory Open Space) to ensure an adequate provision of open space.

1.1.2 Contributory Open Space

Contributory Open Space could be sought to achieve an equivalent 3-4 hectares of open space per 1,000 persons in order to achieve quality, function, natural value and viability of a development area. Contributory Open Space will be particularly relevant to medium and higher density developments.

The amount of Contributory Open Space justified will depend on a range of factors including the population size, development character; need to strengthen biodiversity and habitat value, potential for an activated public realm, stormwater management requirements and the existing open space provision in and around the development area.

The concept of Primary Open Space and Contributory Open Space is explained further below:
1.2 Planning for New Development Areas

It is recommended that early discussion with developers is undertaken to ensure that open space requirements are understood and achieved. Specific requirements and guidelines to guide planning for new development areas are as follows:

— The provision, location and character of open space should be planned for in advance to ensure there is an appropriate amount and diversity of quality open space to meet potential community needs.

— Natural, conservation and biodiversity areas and heritage items that justify protection should be defined in early planning and incorporated within the open space provision and development design.

— Clearly defined open space development and maintenance guidelines should be established prior to development (including agreements with developers).

— The lifecycle and replacement requirements of open space, facilities and landscapes should be explored as part of the planning process to guide ongoing asset management and renewal.

— Open space should be developed in accordance with hierarchy, using the Hierarchy Framework (Section 2.1).

— New development areas of between 7 and 10 hectares gross should have at least one usable recreation park that provides a ‘heart’ or ‘destination’ for the community. This could be a good sized recreation park (at least 0.5 hectare in size) located within 300 metres of the new development and that may require enhancement to serve as the ‘destination’. However, there should be good connections to this open space through off road trails or pathways.

— Linear open space and boulevards with good off road pathway and cycle networks that connect to key community facilities such as parks, key transports nodes, retail areas etc should be considered as contributory open space to create highly walkable environments.

— Open space that has a biodiversity value should be included within new development areas where possible to provide a connection to nature and habitat for birds and other wildlife. This could include watercourse corridors, areas with remnant vegetation or areas with mature tree species.

— Sporting open space is unlikely to be provided in new development areas in the City of Port Adelaide Enfield due to the land size required and the smaller size of potential new developments. However, a contribution towards sporting open space outside of the development area may be required and could be negotiated, particularly for larger developments.

— Open spaces should generally be a minimum of 0.25 ha in size. Clustered open space of smaller parcels less than 0.25 hectares in size could be considered as contributory open space providing this is usable open space that adequately meets the needs of the community.
1.3 Open Space Design Guidelines

The following guidelines aim to achieve open space that caters for a range of recreation, social and environmental objectives and provides opportunities for community interaction.

- Open space should be designed to include shade, grassed areas, and amenities and facilities in accordance with community needs and the relevant hierarchy level.

- Facilities should be connected with other community facilities as part of destination, hubs or centres approach (particularly in the growth areas).

- ‘Universal principles’ such as Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD), Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), Healthy By Design, climate change adaptation and disability access principles should be integrated within the design of open space.

- Where possible, backyards should not directly adjoin open space. Open spaces should be surrounded by streets or other natural features (e.g. creek lines, landscapes) to create accessible spaces and avoid the isolation of land or hidden areas that are perceived to be private or unsafe.

- Open space should be bound on at least two sides by local roads to ensure pedestrian access and passive surveillance of the area is optimised.

- Opportunities for designing open space as a destination with footpath and cycleway links should be considered, particularly where the open space is regional, district or neighbourhood level.

- The quality and function of open space should not be affected by drainage or stormwater management.

- A focus should be placed on achieving green environments in open spaces with trees and landscapes that contribute to well being. Whereas public realm areas such as the town centre and plaza’s could be oriented more towards paving and pathways (hard surfaces).

- Open space and landscapes should be high quality and deliver a high degree of amenity including shade and shelter, as well as beauty and aesthetic value.

- Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles should be adopted without impacting on open space provision and quality.

- Opportunities for cultural representations should be considered in relation to the design of open space and use of public art that provides a cultural context in relation to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal history.

- The relationship of open space and the built form should create a legible urban environment without enclosed or hidden spaces or open space being dominated by built form.

- Shade should be provided to meet seasonal demands of the South Australian climate (considering a balance of natural and constructed shade and the provision of amenity).

- Visually dominant constructed shade should be avoided and a balance in relation to visual enclosure (refuge) and the ability for passive surveillance (prospect) should be achieved.

- Adequate climate control and micro-climate mitigation should be sought through shading, water features and shelter screens (both natural and constructed) to increase the comfort and usage of public realm and offset the potential impacts of Urban Heat Island Effects.

1.3.1 Open Space Function and Usability

- Land allocated for open space must be usable or ‘fit for purpose’ in relation to recreation and social activities. Generally land that is difficult to access such as steep gullies and stormwater basins should not be considered as open space in terms of providing recreation value.

- Open space that is intended to have a recreation use should be a minimum of 0.25 hectares in size to be functional and support activity opportunities.

- Open space should generally be at least 20 metres in width to be a usable open space. Narrower open space will generally be considered in terms contributory open space and the provision of links or other connection.

- Land that has quality issues may not be considered as open space unless the issues can be cost effectively addressed. Some potential quality issues of concern could include:
  - Flooding
  - Salinity
  - Erosion
  - Site contamination and impact of hazardous materials
1.3.2 Facilities and Street Furniture

— Facilities and infrastructure linked to open space in development areas should be well designed, robust and good quality.

— All outdoor furniture should be designed and maintained in compliance with Australian Standards, including Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, and the Disability Discrimination Act 1992.

— Durable materials which provide a significant open space and public realm asset for the District should be selected and structures, equipment, street furniture and paving should have a 20-30 year asset lifespan.

— The location of street furniture and facilities should assist in place making and define open spaces and public realms within the City.

— Shelters should be designed to capitalise on site aspect and sun angle and should take in views and vista to the surrounding landscapes.

— Materials, products and systems that have a low embodied energy, low transport miles or energy consumption and are sustainable and locally sourced should be selected.

— Street furniture should be well designed, comfortable, resistant to vandalism, easy to maintain, and functional with fixings below final finished surfaces.

— Street furniture should be typically constructed using materials that require no or limited applied finishes, including aged timber, stainless steel, pre-aged mild steel stone and concrete.

— Street furniture, shelters and other objects within open space areas and the public realms should be located within an area of hard standing to facilitate maintenance operations and all-weather access.

— Seating should be provided at regular intervals along footpaths, walking tracks and shared use paths, as rest stations for recuperation, contemplation and viewing.

— Seats and benches should be set back from paths on paved areas to avoid potential conflicts and hazards for bike riders, joggers or the visually impaired.

— Seats and benches should be located to provide a view or aspect and should not be positioned to restrict function and amenity of the open space.

— Boundary fencing and blank boundary enclosures that reduce the activation or surveillance of the public realm should be avoided.

— The use of multiple fencing styles and materials should be avoided in order to reinforce a consistent public realm design response. However, different styles and materials could be used to differentiate areas.

— All lighting should ensure optimal energy efficiency and seek to use renewable energy powered technologies were appropriate.

— Light pollution should be minimised where possible, whilst providing a degree of lighting to encourage evening activation and a general sense of security.

— Bike racks should be designed as part of a coordinated street furniture collection.

— Litter bins should be selected based on design aesthetic, resistance to vandalism, ease of maintenance, and functionality.

— Litter bins should be located in areas where they are easily accessible such as next to trails and paths or near picnic areas. The location should also be readily accessible by maintenance staff.

— The identification of permanent sites for temporary bins to allow for higher use areas and seasonal events particularly in relation to regional destinations should be considered.

— A balance of structured play equipment with natural or interactive play opportunities should be considered to create diverse play opportunities (consider the role of the public realm in providing opportunities for climbing, hiding and exploration).

— Toilets should only be considered for regional or district open space, and where the toilet can be located to minimise impacts on residents and minimise security risks.

— Car parking linked to local and neighbourhood open space should be limited on the basis that residents will generally walk to the open space.

— Locating facilities, seating or playspace in areas of prolonged shadowing should be avoided (consider extent of over shadowing and built form).
— Consistent lighting levels within public realms should be provided with a hierarchy of light levels that responds to:
  * Access, public spaces and pedestrian lighting
  * Landscape and tree lighting
  * Decorative and feature lighting
  * Compliance with the Australian Standard AS/NZS 1158.3:1999 Pedestrian Area (Category P) Lighting
  * New technologies (LED)

1.3.3 Landscape

— Existing large and significant tree species within development areas should be retained where possible within open space and streetscapes.

— New trees should be selected for their longevity (40-70 years), amenity, climate adaptation abilities and habitat value.

— Trees within the public realm should not impinge on visibility and should be clear stemmed to a minimum of 2.5m above ground level (once mature).

— Porous surfaces should be used to allow water to permeate and increase stormwater inundation.

— Amenity landscapes within the public realm should be low to medium height and not create visual barriers where surveillance is an issue.

— A hierarchy of landscape treatments that respond to the location and function of the open space and the public realm should be developed.

— Landscape treatments should assist in creating a legible public realm with defined entrances, edges and spaces and with significant levels of shade and amenity.

— Planting selections for open spaces should comprise of a mixture of native and exotic species to match the function and design intent of the area and provide shade or winter solar access.

— Plant selections for coastal and natural areas should use native species to reinforce the indigenous landscape character of the Council area.

— Landscape areas should provide adequate habitat for local native fauna such as small birds, butterflies, bats, lizards and frogs.

— Water efficient water use and irrigation systems should be established (excluding subsurface irrigation) in accordance with Irrigated Public Open Space (IPOS) standards (>85% efficiency)

— Landscape areas should be mulched in order to conserve water by decreasing evaporation and reducing soil temperature (consider both organic and inorganic mulches spread at a depth of 75 mm around tree and shrub beds).

— Planting areas and tree vaults that will accommodate mature trees and shrubs should be provided (make provision for trees to reach maturity and provide soil volumes in excess of 7-10 m$^3$).

— Trees, plants and landscape treatments that reflect the species Bioregion of the area and are appropriate to the existing climatic conditions and potential future climatic changes should be used.

— Particular consideration should be given to trees and plants that reinforce climate change adaptation (e.g. drought tolerance, water efficiency, provision of shade), and provide amenity value and seasonal variation.

— Large tree species and shrubs should be established to provide an immediate sense of maturity within open spaces.

— Good sized trees should be established within streetscapes where possible. This includes the use of innovative green infrastructure that enables trees to be established despite the road width (e.g. potential for root vaults and structural soils).

— Quality landscaping or screens should be provided where there are undesired views, particularly along laneways, rear property fence lines, to screen fences and frame reserves or where public realm terminates at car parking areas and other undesirable elements.
— A balanced approach to street trees, services and vehicle movements should be adopted with the landscape being consistent with the street hierarchy and width.
— The ultimate height of streetscape trees should be 30% greater than adjacent built form, based on setback equal or greater than elevation of built form. For industrial areas, street tree planting at maturity should be equal to or greater than the elevation of the adjacent built form.
— Landscapes should be designed to be low maintenance and realistically affordable in order to be sustainable from a management perspective.
— The selection of trees and shrubs should avoid impact on infrastructure and not lead to potential public liability issues (reference should be made to State Government requirements, detailing recommendations and other requirements specified by service providers such as AGL, Origin, Telstra and SA Water).
— Community gardens may be appropriate where they are in association with a community organisation (e.g. church or school) that will manage them.

1.3.4 Access

— A hierarchy of footpaths that provide access to and through open spaces and public realms should be established.
— Footpaths and public access points should be of a sufficient width to allow equitable access by wheelchairs and push chairs, in accordance with the Disability Discrimination Act 1992.
— Paths should provide ‘all-weather’ access and use material that reflects the local context.
— Linking paths within public realms should be at least 1.5 metres wide or wider where appropriate.
— Kerb ramp access points into reserves should be provided to ensure easy and safe crossing and entry, in accordance with the Australian Standards AS1428 suite ‘Design for Access and Mobility’.
— Car parking and access areas should be designed to ensure compatibility between all users including pedestrian, wheelchair, cyclist and vehicular access (including service and emergency)
— Shared use paths and trails (cycle/pedestrian) should be a minimum width of 3.0 metres.
— Adequate bicycle parking should be provided on share use paths and at identified recreation nodes
— Signage strategies that provide a hierarchy of information that is consistent and legible, with pictograms, images and devices could be developed to assist the visual impaired (ensuring a clearly articulated intent and the correct delivery of information).
— Gated and obstructive segregation of open spaces and public realms should be avoided and amenity should be maximised for all members of the community.
1.4 Stormwater Management and WSUD

The development of successful open space that integrates stormwater, WSUD and drainage management will be a key aspect of future urban developments and regeneration projects within the City of Port Adelaide and Enfield. Multi-functioning open space must be responsive to a variety of requirements in relation to the degree of recreation and stormwater management that is required for each proposed location.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Considerations</th>
<th>Design Responses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stormwater function in open space should be designed to:</td>
<td>— Drainage and stormwater management within open space shall constitute a maximum of 20% of the total provision of open space provision (or allow for a minimum 80% as recreation/functional open space). Facilities within the open space should be located above the 1 in 100 ARI event profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— facilitate and maintain a range of recreation opportunities</td>
<td>— Recreation and sporting open space (80% of open spaces) should be free of inundation from storm event occurrences up to 1 year ARI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— allow access to all areas of the reserve with minimal disruption as part of the stormwater or drainage management</td>
<td>— Playspaces and picnic shelter should be inundation free to protect people and structural elements from damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— limit the impact of stormwater on the reserve</td>
<td>— Slope profiles within the open space should range from 1 in 5 to 1 in 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— minimise contact with stormwater and optimise interception of pollutants and litter</td>
<td>— Open Spaces identified as having a non-recreational purpose or function (such as wetlands, stormwater management areas, visual buffers etc) may have maximum slope profiles of 1 in 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— limit the impact of stormwater infrastructure on the function and amenity of the open space</td>
<td>— Recreation/functional open space shall consist of grass areas with limited hard paving (unless courts, skate parks or wickets).</td>
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<tr>
<td>— safely convey stormwater flows and retention within open space</td>
<td>— Inundation areas should be located within pervious areas (e.g. grassed areas).</td>
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<tr>
<td>— Stormwater and drainage infrastructure should be integrated into the design of the open space so the physical and visual impact of infrastructure is removed or limited.</td>
<td>— Ensure the public are adequately protected from retention areas (e.g. through fencing or appropriate separate measures).</td>
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</table>
1.5 Playspace Planning and Design

1.5.1 Playspace Hierarchy

The provision and design of playspaces that are consistent with the following hierarchy is recommended:

**Regional**
Regional playspaces consist of larger, unique and high quality playspaces and play equipment that have the potential to draw families from across and beyond the City of Port Adelaide Enfield.

Regional play spaces will generally include facilities that are accessible to all children and their carers (irrespective of ability, culture or socio-economic position) and will include other features such as uniquely designed pieces of equipment, landscaping or art works.

A regional play space should cater for multiple age groups, possibly through clusters of different levels of play equipment with different levels of challenge.

A regional play space will generally be linked to reserves that have regional open space or primary recreation destination value or unique features. It will be accessible through public transport connections and provide on and off street car parking.

**District**
District playspaces consist of unique and quality playspaces and play equipment that have the potential to draw families from beyond adjacent suburbs due to the appeal of the equipment or the setting.

District playspaces will be accessible to children with a disability and ideally incorporate public art, natural play features or integrated landscaping.

A district playspace should cater for more than one age group and will generally be linked to district level open space or a primary or secondary recreation destination.

**Neighbourhood**
Neighbourhood playspaces consist of safe and appealing playspaces and play equipment that primarily cater for children and families in a local suburb. However, the playspace will generally include standard rather than unique equipment.

A neighbourhood play space could cater for more than one age group according to the demand in the neighbourhood, e.g. toddlers and smaller children, and is usually linked to a neighbourhood open space.

**Local**
Local playspaces consist of smaller safe and appealing play spaces that are generally small and will include standard rather than unique equipment.

Local playspaces will be linked to local parks that primarily cater for children from a suburb or surrounding streets. A local play space generally caters for one age group according to the demand in the local area.
## 1.5.2 Playspace Principles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Principle Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diversity</td>
<td>Provide a range of experiences and play opportunities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide graded challenges that offer entry level experiences that allow children to decide to extend their threshold of risk taking and skill development.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promote the idea that play can be facilitated through, not just equipment based constructions, but also through natural spaces, art installations, and playful interventions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>Provision of playspaces for all ages, all abilities and all cultures.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>New playspaces or playspace upgrades are focused on areas that lack of open space (particularly in relation to identified ‘Destination’ open spaces).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accessibility</td>
<td>Play is integrated into the fabric of streetscapes to make playful experiences accessible to all (e.g. through interactive public art, grassed areas, water features etc).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opportunities for play are available to all children within easy walk of their home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Playspaces are accessible for children, parents and people with disabilities.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Principle Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aesthetics</td>
<td>Playspaces are integrated with landscape and natural features.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Playspaces are visually appealing and engaging.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Playspaces are designed and maintained with a view to risk-benefit analysis ensuring safety as the highest priority.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainability</td>
<td>Sustainability is reflected in the design process and playspace materials.</td>
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</table>
1.5.3 Playspace Design Guidelines

Adopt the following to guide the design and management of play spaces, play space equipment and settings.

General

— The City of Port Adelaide Enfield will aim for diversity in the provision of playspaces, with different equipment, experiences, settings and designs across the Local Government Area. This includes the provision of some uniquely designed playspaces linked to regional destinations, local destination and district open space.

— The unique culture and environment of The City of Port Adelaide Enfield will be reflected in some playspaces and particularly regional play spaces. This can be achieved through themed design, public art and the use of landscaping to create distinct play areas.

— Playspaces should cater for diversity age and ability ranges, i.e. a mix of play space types for different age groups is required.

— Most playspaces will be accessible by walking and off road paths and trails, to support children riding non-motorised transport to the facility and families with prams, as well as people with a disability. This approach should be promoted in conjunction with the principles of the Heart Foundations Healthy by Design and Streets for People programmes.

— Play spaces should be visible from within and beyond a reserve and surrounding landscaping and other structures will be designed to limit ‘hiding places’ and promote harm minimisation through CPTED principles.

— Where appropriate, play spaces should be linked to other recreation or sporting activities, as part of an activity hub (particularly regional, district and neighbourhood play spaces).

— Playspaces should respond to demographics of the area to respond to age and cultural characteristics.

— Encourage use of playspace to promote and achieve Heart Foundation Healthy by Design principles.

Play Equipment

— Play equipment will be designed to be fun, challenging, sturdy, visually appealing and safe (while providing maximum risk benefit). This will require an ongoing assessment of available products and suitable upgrades to maintain play value and standards.

— The majority of play equipment should primarily target young children based on demands indentified by relevant demographic analysis. Some regional and district play spaces should cater for younger and older children (including youth).

— Playspaces and the safety of equipment should be assessed at least once a month as part of a reserve maintenance programme. Particular consideration should be given to vandalism and damaged equipment.

— Graffiti should be removed from equipment in accordance with The City of Port Adelaide Enfield Customer Service Standards, i.e. within 1 day for offensive graffiti and 4 days for other graffiti from the time of notification.

— Play equipment should be reviewed for replacement as part of an ongoing audit process that considers condition, safety, use and potential use (demographics).

Softfall

— Quality approved rubber and bark chip or sand softfall should be used for to provide adequate fall zones within all playspaces.


— Bark chips or other products that have a risk of splinters or grazing will be replaced with the above products as appropriate.

— The need to replenish or replace softfall should be assessed on an ongoing basis as part of monthly, quarterly and annual maintenance assessments in order to maintain relevant standard depth of softfall.
Shade
— Natural shade should be planted around play spaces where practical.
— Tall and fast growing trees that have a low risk of falling branches and debris should be considered around playspaces.
— Shade structures should be considered for regional and some district play spaces where there is inadequate established natural shade within proximity of the play equipment.
— Shade structures that are of sound and safe construction, and have low vandalism risk will be used.

Barriers and Fencing
— Playspaces should be fenced or have adequate separation or barriers to restrict access if:
  • the playspace is located close to a collector road or roads where more than 1,500 vehicles use the road per day;
  • the playspace is close to a busy car park with frequent vehicle movements;
  • the playspace is close to steep edge, topography or cliff; or
  • the playspace is near a permanent or potential water body (alternatively there could be a physical/natural barrier around the water body).
— Partial fencing or barriers could be appropriate for some playspaces, e.g. a half fence closer to a road or car park to define or partly separate a play space.
— Where a play space is fenced there will be a minimum of two access and egress points.
— Generally issues of safety, aesthetics and amenity should be considered, along with suitable consultation of stakeholders, users and local residents.

Other Related Facilities
— Seating, benches and congregation areas will be provided in and around playspaces.
— Shelters will be provided near regional and some district play spaces, to provide shade and shelter from the weather, as well as a focus for picnics.
— Picnic areas, including barbecues and table settings, will be linked to some regional and district playspaces with a suitable offset distance to allow wider usage and avoid potential conflicts while maintain passive surveillance opportunities.
— Water (drinking fountains) will be provided near regional and some district playspaces.
— Bike racks will be provided near regional and some district playspaces.
— Access paths will provide all-weather access for all user groups (wheel chairs, prams and people with limited mobility).
— Regional and some district play spaces will have access to toilet facilities. Toilets are not anticipated at neighbourhood or local play spaces (unless designated as a Secondary Destination or Upgraded Open Space for Gap Areas).
— Other facilities will be provided according to demand and as identified in detailed concept planning.
1.5.4 Play Space Safety

The following identifies safety measures and standards that are relevant to playspace design and maintenance:

Play Equipment Edging
Remove raised sleepers and logs surrounding play space equipment, particularly where there is a risk of splinters. Also assess and remove concrete edging around play spaces where there is a safety risk, e.g. trip hazard, close to equipment. If raised edges are necessary due to topography or drainage, use an approved safe material as opposed to hard edging such as concrete or wooden sleepers.

Play Equipment
Audit individual play equipment units. Replace ageing or damaged play equipment, using the following Australian Standards as a guide:

- AS/NZS 4486.1:1997: Playground s and playground equipment – Development, installation, inspection, maintenance and operation;
- AS 4685.1-2004: Playground equipment – General safety requirements and test methods;
- AS 4685.2-2004: Playground equipment – Particular safety requirements and test methods for swings;
- AS 4685.3-2004: Playground equipment – Particular safety requirements and test methods for slides;
- AS 4685.4-2004: Playground equipment – Particular safety requirements and test methods for runways;
- AS 4685.5-2004: Playground equipment – Particular safety requirements and test methods for carousels;
- AS 4685.6-2004: Playground equipment – Particular safety requirements and test methods for rocking equipment.
Hierarchy, Management and Governance

Section Two
2.1 Hierarchy Framework

The hierarchy framework has been developed to guide the future provision, development and management of open space in The City of Port Adelaide Enfield. It includes:

— an explanation of the different types of open space;
— guidelines for the distribution of open space;
— guidelines for the standard of open space development;
— guidelines for the level of open space development;

The hierarchy framework will assist The City of Port Adelaide Enfield to appropriately develop and manage different types and standards of open space. The hierarchy framework considers the unique character of open space and community needs in The City of Port Adelaide Enfield. However, it also reflects broader approaches to open space development and maintenance.

The hierarchy is defined as:

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, e.g. regional, State.

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.

There will be no local sportsgrounds as the competitive nature of sport tends to attract people from a wider catchment. Natural areas are also unlikely to have a local focus.
2.1.1 Types of Open Space

The types of open space in The City of Port Adelaide Enfield that are guided by the Open Space Hierarchy include:

Sporting Open Space
Sporting Open Space is an area of open space that primarily 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. A Sporting Open Space could also be linked to a park or include features that cater for recreation such as a play space. Due to the wider catchment of sport, Sport Open Space is considered to be Regional and District and occasionally Neighbourhood.

Recreation Park
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. A park could be linked to another type of open space, e.g. a sportsground or natural area and can operate at all hierarchy levels (Regional, District, Neighbourhood and Local)

Natural Area
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 be relatively undeveloped.

Coastal Open Space
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.

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

Urban Open Space and Streetscapes
Urban public space and streetscape refers to the open space contained by the arrangement of buildings and streets within the City of Port Adelaide Enfield. These spaces create the public realm of the City and provide important recreational opportunities. The design, management and quality of these spaces impact on the value that communities place on their urban environment. Urban space should be designed to include, pedestrian access, seating, shelter, landscape areas, public art, and play.

Drainage Areas and Wetlands
The City of Port Adelaide Enfield has a number of drainage and detention areas and wetlands.

Wetlands, drainage and detention basins are areas of land that have the primary purpose of managing, containing or moving stormwater from surrounding areas. Whilst a drainage or detention area may have more than one function, e.g. it could also provide an appealing setting for recreation or support a natural ecology, the main purpose of the land is to manage stormwater. Drainage or detention areas should not consist of more than 20% of public open space as part of the Primary Open Space developer contribution.
2.1.2 Distribution and Size of Open Space

The majority of open space in The City of Port Adelaide Enfield already exists and therefore the distribution and size of open spaces areas and hierarchy levels is already determined to a degree. However, there is potential to guide the distribution and size of open space in new development areas and potential to review existing open space to address gaps in provision, e.g. enhance a large local park to provide a district park if that is lacking in the area.

A guide for the distribution of the different types of open space and hierarchy levels is provided over the following pages.
**Recreation Parks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchy</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Regional Recreation Parks** | — There should be a spread of regional parks across The City of Port Adelaide Enfield to provide access to unique play spaces and activity areas and venues for community gatherings and events.  
— All residents should be within 5 km from a regional park. Whilst Council’s Development Plan states that regional open space should be within 2km of residential areas this could include any type of open space (not just parks). It would not be feasible for all residents to be within 2kms of regional parks and recreation needs can be met through other parks (district, neighbourhood, local). People will generally travel to regional parks by motor vehicle.  
— Regional parks should be at least 4 ha in size although some high quality regional parks could be smaller. |
| **District Recreation Parks** | — All residents should be within 2 km from a district park, unless an accessible regional park is located within the area.  
— A district park should be at least 3 ha in size. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchy</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Neighbourhood Recreation Parks** | — Each Open Space Precinct should include at least one neighbourhood park, unless a district or regional park is provided in the precinct.  
— All residents should be within 500 metres of a neighbourhood park (unless they are within this distance from a district or regional park).  
— A neighbourhood park should be at least 0.5 of a hectare. |
| **Local Recreation Parks** | — Local open space should be provided to address the gaps in provision and ensure that all residents are within 300m (around a 5 minute walk) from open space.  
— A local park should typically be at least 0.25 ha in size to be usable. |
**Sporting Open Space**

Open spaces with a sporting purpose will generally need to be larger than those for recreation/passive uses to accommodate sports facilities such as ovals, courts, clubrooms and car parking. Residential catchment areas will also be larger and distances from households will be greater than for recreation open spaces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchy</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Regional Sporting Open Space | — For most sports there is a requirement for only one regional standard sportsground, e.g. synthetic hockey field (John Hart Reserve), cycling velodrome (Hansen Reserve), football oval (Alberton Oval). People will need to travel to these facilities.  
  — Regional sportsgrounds should be in high profile and easily accessible locations, with good access and parking for vehicles and links to public transport and higher residential densities. This limits where future regional sportsgrounds can be located.  
  — Not all sports will justify a regional sportsground.  
  — Additional regional sportsgrounds 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 field. |
| District Sporting Open Space | — There should be an equitable spread of district level sportsgrounds across The City of Port Adelaide Enfield.  
  — All sports should have access to at least one district level sportsground in The City of Port Adelaide Enfield for higher standard competitions and events.  
  — All residents should be within 3 km from a district sportsground.  
  — A district sportsground will generally have at least four playing fields and/or be more than 4 ha in size. |
| Neighbourhood Sporting Open Space | — A neighbourhood sportsground should be provided where an Open Space Precinct does not have a district sportsground (in the Open Space Precinct or nearby).  
  — All residents should be within 1.5 km from a neighbourhood sportsground (unless a district sportsground is located within the area).  
  — A neighbourhood sportsground will generally have at least two playing fields and/or be at least 2 ha in size. |
Natural Areas

Guidelines
- 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.
- 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.

Coastal Open Space

Guidelines
- Coastal open space and foreshore areas will be linked to the coastline and therefore will only be located in the western parts of The City of Port Adelaide Enfield.
- 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.

Linear Open Space and Corridors

Guidelines
- Linear parks and corridors should be located across The City of Port Adelaide Enfield to provide access to natural features for pedestrians and cyclists and to provide habitat corridors.
- The area of the linear park/corridor will vary with the setting.

Urban Public Space and Streetscapes

Guidelines
- Urban public space (e.g. plazas) will be located across The City of Port Adelaide in order to provide open space within residential areas and the urban fabric of the City.
- The areas of the public space will vary according to the built form of the surrounding context.
- Streetscapes will be designed and maintained to improve amenity within urban areas and encourage walking and cycling.
2.1.3 Standard of Provision and Maintenance

A suggested guide for the standard of open space development and maintenance is provided below for each of the main types of open space in The City of Port Adelaide Enfield:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open Space Type</th>
<th>Suggested Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Sportsground</td>
<td>High quality, with the capacity to support higher level competitions and events, and cater for spectators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Sportsground</td>
<td>Good quality, with the capacity to support higher level competitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood Sportsground</td>
<td>Safe and appealing quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Park</td>
<td>High quality, with the capacity to cater for large numbers of users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Park</td>
<td>Good quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood Park</td>
<td>Safe and appealing quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Park</td>
<td>Safe and appealing quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Area Bushland</td>
<td>Good quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Area Wetland/Watercourse</td>
<td>Generally good quality although some settings and locations could justify higher quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Open Space</td>
<td>Some sections of the coastline could justify high quality given that the coastline is a key feature of The City of Port Adelaide Enfield. Other foreshore areas should be good quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear Open Space and Corridors</td>
<td>Quality will vary depending on the topography, location and related facilities and open space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Public Space and Streetscapes</td>
<td>Quality will vary depending on the location, residential and urban context and related facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The standards are described below:

**High Standard**
The open space and related facilities are of superior quality and provide a high level of service to users. Some examples could be:
- quality function area and amenities;
- regularly irrigated grassed area or fields;
- quality structures, e.g. synthetic versus grassed surface, quality shelters and seating, public art and play equipment;
- protection of the natural environment and biodiversity (flora and fauna).

In addition, the settings and facilities would be safe and have a high level of appeal.

The term appeal can be defined as ‘attraction, interest, enjoyment, pleasure’.

**Good Standard**
The open space and related facilities are of a good quality and provide an appropriate level of service. Some examples could be:
- well maintained facilities and amenities;
- regularly mown fields and maintained landscape areas.

In addition, the settings and facilities would be safe and appealing.

**Safe and Appealing Standard**
The open space and related facilities are of sound quality and are safe to use. In particular the open space and facilities should:
- Have appeal from a visual and user perspective, i.e. people will appreciate and where appropriate use the reserve or feature within a reserve.
- Meet statutory and/or Council health and safety and risk management requirements.
2.1.4 Level of Development

A guide for developing open space is provided below. The guide lists the facilities that could be considered when developing different types 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.

### Sporting Open Space

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open Space Type</th>
<th>Potential Development*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Sporting Open Space</td>
<td>High standard ovals/fields (mown regularly and quality surface).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Irrigation and drainage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All weather playing surfaces, e.g. synthetic turf field, acrylic courts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional, national or international standard sporting facilities such as:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• water based synthetic hockey field;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• softball complex;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• baseball complex;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• regional netball complex;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• regional tennis complex;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• regional athletics facility (synthetic track).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toilet facilities (including those that will cater for larger spectator numbers).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change rooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Club room and/or function facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spectator seating (including grandstand seating).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanent or temporary fencing around the ground (for spectator control).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support structures relating to the sport, e.g. cricket nets or training fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field lighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Security lighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landscaping and shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Play spaces (for sport participants and wider community).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pathways to and around the ground (including links to public transport).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signage and bins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On-site car parking (including disability car parking).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking fountains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Could include a number of the items, but unlikely to include all items
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open Space Type</th>
<th>Potential Development*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Sporting Open Space</td>
<td>— Good standard ovals/fields (mown regularly and good surface).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Irrigation and drainage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— All weather playing surfaces, e.g. synthetic turf cricket wicket, acrylic or bitumen courts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Dedicated sporting facilities (not of a regional, national or international level) e.g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• hockey field;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• softball diamond;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• baseball diamond;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• netball courts;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• tennis courts;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• bowling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Support structures relating to the sport, e.g. cricket nets or training fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Toilet facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Change rooms, possibly linked to club facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Field lighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Security lighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Seating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Landscaping and shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Play spaces (for sport participants and wider community).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Pathways to and around the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Signage and bins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— On-site car parking (including disability car parking).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Drinking fountains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open Space Type</th>
<th>Potential Development*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhood Sporting Open Space</td>
<td>— Ovals/fields that meet health and safety requirements (e.g. level and well maintained).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Irrigation and drainage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Toilet facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Change rooms, possibly linked to a kiosk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Security lighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Seating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Landscaping and shade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Play spaces (for sport participants and wider community).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Pathways to and around the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Signage and bins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Car parking (could be street car parking, although should include disability car parking).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Drinking fountains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Could include a number of the items, but unlikely to include all items
Recreation Parks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open Space Type</th>
<th>Potential Development*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Regional Recreation Parks| — Trees and landscaping  
|                          | — Irrigated grassed areas (this could be sections of the park strategically irrigated).  
|                          | — Picnic areas (including barbecue facilities).  
|                          | — Seating and tables.  
|                          | — Shelters.  
|                          | — Public toilet facilities.  
|                          | — Walking tracks/pathways.  
|                          | — Cycle tracks.  
|                          | — High standard or unique playspace (including potential to cater for children and carers with a disability).  
|                          | — Outdoor court(s).  
|                          | — Youth activity areas (e.g. skate, BMX).  
|                          | — Water or natural features.  
|                          | — Drinking fountains.  
|                          | — Lighting (including security).  
|                          | — Signage and interpretation.  
|                          | — Pathways to the park.  
|                          | — On-site car parking (including disability car parking).  
|                          | — Links to other community facilities.  
|                          | — Bins

District Recreation Parks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open Space Type</th>
<th>Potential Development*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                          | — Trees and landscaping  
|                          | — Irrigated grassed areas (this could be sections of the park strategically irrigated).  
|                          | — Picnic areas (possibly with barbecue facilities).  
|                          | — Seating (possibly with tables and shelters).  
|                          | — Public toilet facilities.  
|                          | — Walking tracks/pathways.  
|                          | — Cycle tracks.  
|                          | — Playspace.  
|                          | — Outdoor court(s).  
|                          | — Youth activity areas (e.g. skate, BMX, half court)  
|                          | — Water or natural features.  
|                          | — Drinking fountains.  
|                          | — Lighting (including security).  
|                          | — Signage and interpretation.  
|                          | — Pathways to the park  
|                          | — On-site and/or street car parking (including disability car parking).  
|                          | — Links to other community facilities.  
|                          | — Bins

*Could include a number of the items, but unlikely to include all items
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open Space Type</th>
<th>Potential Development*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Neighbourhood Recreation Parks | — Trees and landscaping.  
|  | — Irrigated grassed areas (this could be sections of the park strategically irrigated).  
|  | — Seating.  
|  | — Walking tracks/pathways.  
|  | — Playspace.  
|  | — Youth activity areas (e.g. half court).  
|  | — Drinking fountains.  
|  | — Security lighting.  
|  | — Signage.  
|  | — Bins.  
|  | — Pathways to the park. |
| Local Recreation Parks | — Trees and landscaping.  
|  | — Some irrigated grassed areas (may only be part of the park and may not be for all local parks).  
|  | — Seating.  
|  | — Walking tracks/pathways.  
|  | — Play space.  
|  | — Drinking fountain.  
|  | — Could have security lighting.  
|  | — Signage.  
|  | — Bins.  
|  | — Pathways to the park. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open Space Type</th>
<th>Potential Development*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Coastal Open Space | — Trees and landscaping  
|  | — Irrigated grassed areas.  
|  | — Coastal vegetation.  
|  | — Beach areas.  
|  | — Walking tracks/pathways.  
|  | — Playspace.  
|  | — Seating and tables.  
|  | — Shelter.  
|  | — Drinking fountains.  
|  | — Security lighting.  
|  | — Signage and interpretation.  
|  | — Bins  
|  | — Pathways to the Coastal Open Space. |
| Natural Area Bushland | — Native trees and vegetation.  
|  | — Walking track/pathway.  
|  | — Seating.  
|  | — Shelter.  
|  | — Signage and interpretation.  
|  | — Bins. |

*Could include a number of the items, but unlikely to include all items
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open Space Type</th>
<th>Potential Development*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Area</td>
<td>— Native trees and vegetation;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland/Watercourse</td>
<td>— Natural or constructed water feature, e.g. creek or wetland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Walking track/pathway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Seating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Shelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Signage and interpretation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Bins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear Open Space and Corridors</td>
<td>— Trees and landscaping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Walking track/pathway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Cycle track.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Seating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Shelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Lighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Signage and interpretation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Bins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Links to other open space or community facilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Open Space Type: Urban Open Space and Streetscapes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Development*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>— Trees and landscaping (possibly including more formal gardens).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Some irrigated grassed areas (this could be sections of the park strategically irrigated).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Paving areas, plazas and gathering spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— High standard or unique seating and tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Shelters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Access pathways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cycle paths.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— High standard or unique street furniture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Public art.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Water features.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— Drinking fountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Lighting (both safety and feature).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Signage and interpretation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Bins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Links to other community facilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Could include a number of the items, but unlikely to include all items
2.2 Land Acquisition and Rationalisation

The rationalisation or disposal of open space remains a sensitive issue for the City of Port Adelaide Enfield and the community. An increasing residential population, changing demography, decreasing household sizes and accompanying reduction in private open space, will increase pressure on decisions about disposal of land and the resulting community response. It is advisable to conduct appropriate consultation where rationalisation of public open space is being considered.

Prior to sale or disposal of any land identified as Community Land (refer to Council’s Community Land Register), pursuant to Section 201 of the Local Government Act, the classification of Community Land must be revoked in accordance with the revocation process as set out in Section 194 of this Act.

The following framework is provided as a guide when considering the rationalisation and acquisition of land for public open space.
2.2.1 Land for Rationalisation Process

The aim of the below approach is to ensure that The City of Port Adelaide Enfield and the community are appropriately informed and involved, and that proper consideration is given to the potential impacts of land rationalisation on the open space requirements of the community.

The process for rationalisation would need to adhere to the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993 relating to community land revocation.

The main steps to assessing the possible rationalisation of one or more parcels of land are recommended as follows:

1. Initial assessment of land identified for rationalisation by the Strategy and Property Unit:
   - Ensure proposed parcels are consistent with the broad principles and assessment criteria outlined in this framework.
   - Clarify the main reasons for considering rationalisation.
   - Identify an assessment and consultation approach.

2. If supported by relevant Council internal coordination groups (Special Projects Group, Open Space Coordination Group and the Management Executive Team) Strategy and Property to undertake a more detailed assessment of the land. This may involve, but is not limited to the following:
   - Site visit to the land parcel(s) and consideration of the assessment criteria (outlined in this framework);
   - Assessment of the current and potential use of the land (as part of considering the assessment criteria);
   - Assessment of the surrounding open space, to ensure that social, recreation and environmental needs of the community are adequately met through the other open space. Other open space within a 300-1000m radius should be assessed (depending on the size of the park) and consideration should be given to size, location, access, facilities, standard and use;
   - Consultation with The City of Port Adelaide Enfield staff who may have knowledge or a professional interest in the land and Elected Members;
   - Assessing whether Native Title has been extinguished;
   - Other assessment or investigations as required.

3. A report on the above investigations and outcome of the assessment will be tabled at a Council meeting seeking approval to proceed with community and stakeholder consultation.
### 2.2.2 Assessment Criteria for Rationalisation

The following table provides a framework for assessing the different types of open space, recognising that the reasons and justification for rationalising a park compared to a sportground or a corridor of land will vary. Most of the criteria should be met for land to be considered for rationalisation.

#### General Considerations
- There is minimal impact on the social, recreation and environmental values of The City of Port Adelaide Enfield and the community.
- There is minimal impact on the character and cultural fabric of The City of Port Adelaide Enfield.
- There is an adequate supply of recreation open space within 400-500 m of residences and open space is useable for informal recreation.
- The land does not provide, or has the potential to provide, useable public open space, nor is there realistic opportunity to acquire adjacent land to establish an area of useable public open space.
- The disposal of the land has minimal or no significant impact on the appropriate provision, spread and hierarchy of reserves.
- The land has no heritage value and/or there are no sites or buildings of heritage significance that can be preserved.
- Current and future opportunities for linking open space and/or links to community facilities will be retained.
- The rationalisation of land will not impact on the habitat values of a corridor or natural area or the linkages between open spaces.
- Native Title was, or can be extinguished on the land.
- Where part of a reserve is rationalised, avoid development (e.g. housing, industry, commercial centre) with "backyard" fences adjoining the remaining open space. Ideally there would be a roadway between the remaining open space and the development to ensure easy access and visual appreciation for other residents in the area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reserve Type</th>
<th>Assessment Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Open Space</strong></td>
<td>— Another larger and/or higher standard park or reserve (that can provide a local park setting) is located within 300m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— The park is too small to be of recreation value and there is no realistic opportunity to acquire adjacent land to establish an area of useable public open space.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Recreation facilities are limited or of a low standard.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Use of the site for recreation activity or as an access way is low.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— The location is not conducive to safe or appropriate recreational use:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• difficult to access;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• in a high vehicle traffic area.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Neighbourhood or Larger Open Space</strong></td>
<td>— Another higher standard neighbourhood or larger park is located within 500 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— The land has limited landscape, amenity or habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Use of the site for recreation activity is low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Part rationalisation of the open space will enhance the quality, safety and useability of the reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Part rationalisation will have no impact on the level of utility of the park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Type</td>
<td>Assessment Criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sportsground         | — There is clear evidence that the land is not required now or in the future for sport or informal recreation (taking into account existing and potential demand and the capacity of the land to cater for non-sporting needs).  
                        — The size of the sportsground (i.e. the number of playing fields) is not required now or in the future for sport or informal recreation.  
                        — Part rationalisation will enhance the quality, safety and usability of the sportsground.  
                        — Part rationalisation will have no impact on the level of utility of the reserve.                                                                 |
| Corridor/Linear Reserve | — The rationalisation of any land parcel will not change the corridor/linear nature of the adjoining land, i.e. there will be no impact upon the corridor.  
                        — The land is not required to broaden the appeal or potential use of the corridor/linear reserve.  
                        — The land is not required to achieve a linear walkway/cycleway.  
                        — The land is not required to provide a local park focus, i.e. another higher quality or larger park is located within 500 m.  
                        — The loss of trees or vegetation would be minimal and there is no impact on conservation value of a corridor. |
| Natural Area         | — The conservation value is insignificant (flora, fauna, eco-system, species, bio-diversity).  
                        — The land is a small parcel (less than 0.2 ha), isolated from other natural areas and difficult to manage.  
                        — There is no potential link with other natural areas or open space.                                                                                       |
2.2.3 Consultation with the Community

Prior to rationalising a reserve or any parcel of land, The City of Port Adelaide Enfield should appropriately inform and consult with the community to ensure that people understand the reasons for rationalisation and have the opportunity to raise any concerns. Two key "consultation principles" should be taken into account when proposing the rationalisation of land as follows:

— The level of consultation undertaken should reflect the potential community interest and impact. For example, a larger reserve or a linear reserve is likely to have greater interest and require a more thorough approach to consultation, including consultation with a wider catchment of people.

— Where a community is likely to be impacted by a proposed rationalisation, more than one media should be used to inform affected people, e.g. local newspaper, letter to nearby residents, a notice at the reserve.
2.2.4 Land Acquisition Principles

This framework aims to guide the acquisition of land obtained through developer contributions and other land acquisition. It includes broad principles, guidelines for developers and an indication of areas that are requiring the acquisition of land to improve the provision and quality of reserves.

1 Land should be acquired under the following circumstances:
   — Where there is new urban development and a subsequent increase in demand for recreation and/or sporting open space will be created.
   — Where an established area is lacking useable recreation or sporting open space.
   — Where existing open space is inappropriately located, difficult to access and/or of low standard and it is appropriate to rationalise the land and replace it with more suitable open space.
   — Where privately owned land is of significant habitat or recreation value and should be retained and/or incorporated within an open space system.
   — Where there is potential to establish or complete an open space corridor/linear park through the acquisition of a parcel or parcels of land.
   — Land is required to establish a link with or access to a community facility or other open space.

2 Land that is considered to be suitable for acquisition or allocation by a developer should meet the following criteria:
   — The land should be relatively level and/or useable for recreation or sport (with the exception of linear corridors, natural areas or amenity open space).
   — The land size should be appropriate to the type of open space or is acquired to add to an area of open space that achieves or contributes to meeting open space criteria.
   — The land should be easily accessible to surrounding residents, with access to the reserve from public streets (i.e. should not be land-locked) and have good passive surveillance.
   — The land should have high soil quality and/or good capacity for vegetation growth.
   — The land should not be a drainage reserve, gully, buffer or road reserve exclusively, unless it has high habitat value or recreation potential.
   — The land should not be wasteland or a contaminated site.

3 The open space obtained from developers as part of new housing development areas should meet the following criteria:
   — The City of Port Adelaide Enfield will guide the allocation of open space by a developer and identify specific land (in a new urban development), drawing on the principles and criteria in this framework. Justification will be required from the developer as to why other land should be considered and any alternative land should be consistent with the criteria.
   — The City of Port Adelaide Enfield will only accept land that is consistent with the aims of the open space hierarchy of useable open space and multi-functional open space requirements.
   — Land allocated for open space should be at least 0.25ha and preferably 0.5ha or larger. Council should consider purchase of land to achieve an appropriate area of open space where the developer contribution to meet a statutory requirement is less than 0.25ha.
   — The amount, type and distribution of land allocated by a developer, as part of a new urban development, should be consistent with the projected size and character of the population and the related demand for recreation, sport and natural settings by the new community.
   — Where sportsfields are required, partnerships with both public and private schools should be considered. This should be on the basis that these facilities can remain accessible and of value to the wider community.
   — Where developers make landscape improvements and develop open space in they must meet the requirements and assessment process outlined in the Development Act 1993.
   — Any housing developments should "front onto" open space (ideally with a roadway between housing and open space and with no backyards abutting the open space.)
2.3 Management of Natural Areas

2.3.1 Management Objectives

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield has a diverse range of natural open spaces. In order for these areas to continue to offer biodiversity opportunities, habitat, recreation and amenity value, a considered management approach needs to be maintained. The following objectives are drawn from the Biodiversity Plan and Coastal Management Plans for the City of Port Adelaide Enfield for Largs Bay Dunes, North Haven, Osborne, Semaphore and Taperoo. The objectives are designed to maintain a focus for all natural areas, irrespective of the specific open space direction or management framework.

— Conserve, restore and manage native wildlife and biodiversity.
— Preserve geological, natural and scenic features within the context of the area.
— Promote public use (where appropriate) and enjoyment through understanding, education and interpretation.
— Promote low impact recreational use while conserving habitat and biodiversity value.
— Control pest plants and animals.
— Identify threatening process within natural area
— Manage animal and vegetation diseases.
— Minimise the impact of fire, flooding, storm damage and other destructive natural events.
— Enable landscapes and ecosystems to be resilient to climate change, and be able to adapt.
2.3.2 Management Framework

The following management procedures should be considered when developing plans for individual areas of natural open space:

— Identification of appropriate activities and infrastructure within natural areas that complements the strategic direction of the area. Balance land use requirements while facilitating a sustainable landscape.

— Manage flora and fauna which is endemic to the area. Develop, re-establish and maintain ecosystems that reflect the landscape character prior to European settlement while taking account of future climate change.

— Implement control programmes for the removal or eradication of pest plants, exotic plants, vermin, diseases and exotic animals and other destructive elements that will impact on native flora and fauna.

— Ensure the conservation or preservation of historic or cultural sites within natural areas.

— Facilitate visitor understanding and enjoyment of natural areas by providing appropriate levels of interpretation and signage. Ensure that the signage systems employed are suitable for the location and landscape context.

— Provide facilities and infrastructure that matches the proposed strategic and management direction of the natural area.

— Control at all times the impact of waste. Monitor and manage to avoid detrimental effects.

— Ensure that all necessary measures are put in place to minimise the incidence and impact of fire and other natural events.

— Ensure that connections, links and other opportunities are realised as part of an overall network of natural open space and biodiversity.

— Ensure that the design, material selection and implementation of facilities, boardwalks and other structures are sustainable with recycled, low impact or green products being specified or used.

— Revegetation within 3m of walking trails should consist of understorey and grass species only. Vegetation near pathways can provide places for people to hide, creating public safety concerns and places for rubbish to collect.

— Stormwater outlets and drainage areas need to be designed and managed to minimise impact on natural areas.

— Facilities such as seats, shelter, viewing areas and toilets should reflect the open space function of the area and should be limited to areas of high recreation value such as the foreshore.

— Toilets should be provided in natural areas with a regional catchment (e.g. River Torrens Linear Park, Biodiversity Park).

— The design and implementation of roads, tracks, trails and car parks should be carefully controlled and ensure access will have minimum impact on natural areas.

— The selection of materials should complement the natural landscape character.
2.4 Indigenous Communities

The design of open spaces and the public realm (and particularly places with identified significance to Aboriginal people such as Western Region Park) should consider the following elements in order to establish and maintain the protection, enhancement or reinstatement of indigenous cultural values:

— Vegetated areas that include space for indigenous food trails.
— Outdoor areas that foster and encourage:
  • traditional teaching methods;
  • maintenance of cultural protocols e.g. appropriate meeting places; and
  • a sense of cultural pride and identity e.g. through public art
— Performance spaces (for use of all cultural groups and the broader community).
— Establishment of appropriate linkages e.g. to the water and walking and cycle trails.
— Design responses that reflect historical Kaurna connections to the land.
— Interpretative signage.

Appropriate involvement of Council’s Aboriginal Advisory Panel, local indigenous people, groups and relevant government bodies should form part of the planning and design processes.