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GREAT
CITY**

City of Playford
Open Space Strategy 2018-2028
August 2018

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Map Disclaimer

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Role of the Strategy

The City of Playford Open Space Strategy identifies ways to improve open space across the City. The main aim of the Strategy is to achieve an equitable spread of quality open space that responds to community and environmental needs and encourages active lifestyles.

The focus of this Strategy is open spaces for non-structured recreation. The City of Playford Sportsground Directions Study provides directions for sports infrastructure.

The Strategy includes un-funded initiatives that will guide Council's investment into open space over the next 10 years and replaces Council's 2011 Open Space Strategy.

1.2. Process

Development of the Strategy and Guidelines documents has included the following key inputs:

- Data and literature review
- Community input (via the Playford Open Space Survey and other consultation avenues)
- Input from Council staff from a variety of disciplines including, planning, engineering, community services, asset management and environment
- Peer review by Sue Suter (Suter Planners), a specialist in open space and recreation planning

1.3. The Study Approach

This Strategy includes:

- Key findings relating to open space in Playford (Section 6)
- Vision, principles and City-wide strategies (Section 7)
- Identification of un-funded initiatives across the City (Section 8)
- Priority initiatives and implementation (Section 9).

This Strategy has been prepared in conjunction with the Open Space Guidelines, which guides the planning, management and design of open spaces.

The full suite of documents informing the development of open space within the City of Playford is provided below:

Playford Council Development Plan	A statutory document that provides high level guidance on the provision, siting and layout of open space	Key document that informs the assessment of land division applications lodged by developers
City of Playford Open Space Strategy 2018 (this document)	Provides directions for improving the provision, quality and access of open space throughout the City	Key document that informs the initiation of new open space projects/investment decisions
City of Playford Sportsground Directions Study (2014)	Identifies existing and future sports infrastructure needs in Playford based on population benchmarks	Key document that informs the initiation of new sports infrastructure projects / investment decisions
City of Playford Open Space Guidelines 2018	Provides guidance on the design of open spaces including management, disposal and acquisition	Key document that informs the concept design of open space and decisions around acquisition and disposal
City of Playford Land Division Guidelines 2015	Provides technical guidance for developers e.g. street tree placement, kerb design requirements etc	Key document that informs the detailed design and construction phases of open space
Playford Community Land Management Plans	Identifies the purpose of Council's open space land holdings and provides objectives for how open spaces should be managed.	A requirement under the Local Government Act for all land classified as 'community land'.

2.0 ROLE OF OPEN SPACE

2.1 Open Space - What is it?

Open space refers to a variety of publically accessible spaces within the urban environment that can be used for unstructured or organised recreation purposes. They are typically open in nature and contain green infrastructure such as grass, trees and plants and hard infrastructure such as sporting paths, seating, playspaces and the like. Some open spaces consist primarily of natural landscapes with few amenities.

The Open Space Strategy and the accompanying Open Space Guidelines relate to open space that is owned or under the care and control of the City of Playford.

The Strategy does not provide direction for Council's major built recreation facilities such as the Tennis Centre, Aquadome and John McVeity Centre, streetscapes and organised sports facilities (the latter is addressed within the City of Playford Sportsground Study). Cycling and walking needs are primarily addressed within the City of Playford Cycling and Walking Strategy.



Rosewood Park Reserve, Elizabeth North

The types of open space within Playford are described as follows:

Open Space Type	Description
Parks and Reserves	Areas of open space of varying sizes that are primarily designed for recreation and cater for a variety of recreation activities (play, walking, picnics etc). They may also include treed areas and natural areas.
Sportsgrounds	Sportsgrounds are large open spaces consisting of ovals and pitches that are used by sporting clubs at allocated times but are otherwise available for public use. Sportsgrounds often include recreation facilities such as playspaces. Some sportsgrounds are identified as 'restricted' as there are significant restrictions to public access.
Linear Open Space Corridors	Linear open spaces are long and narrow connected land parcels that often include pathways that support walking and cycling. They may follow natural watercourses or be linked to natural settings and off road tracks.
Windbreaks	Windbreaks are linear corridors of undeveloped open space, with natural vegetation. They provide buffers between residential areas and roads and railway lines.
Wetlands	Wetlands are land areas that are flooded either permanently or seasonally and usually planted with wetland vegetation. Playford has a number of artificial wetland areas which incorporate walking trails and associated infrastructure such as play spaces and seating.
Civic Plaza	Civic spaces are community spaces where celebrations and social and economic exchanges take place. The Prince George Civic Plaza is the only civic plaza within the City at present. However, future development has the potential to incorporate other civic spaces. Prince George Plaza incorporates green grass, plants and trees with hardstand areas.
Other / Not Classified	Non classified open spaces represent land that is unsuitable for community recreation purposes (e.g. It is being used for drainage purposes, is inaccessible etc).

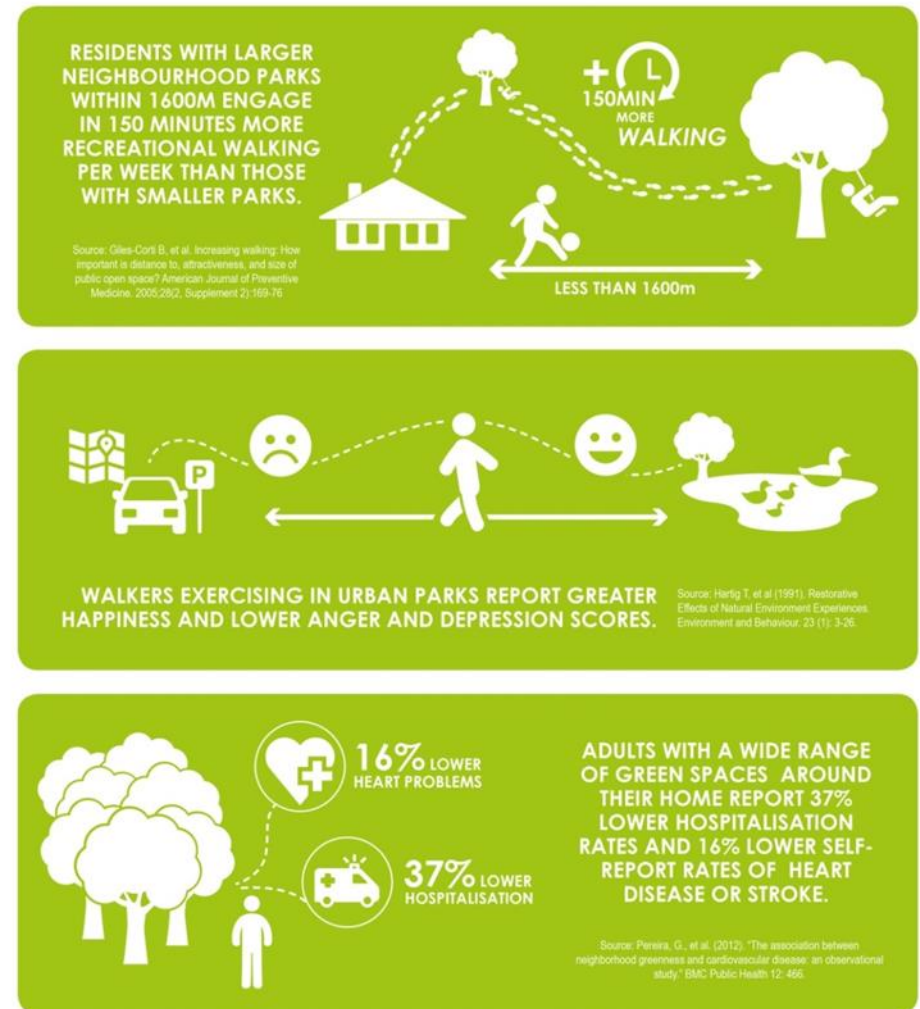
2.2. The Benefits of Open Space

Open spaces provide places for people to gather, socialise, be active and connect to nature. Research has shown that access to open space contributes to improved health outcomes, by:

- Providing places for people to engage in physical activity
- Improving mental health, particularly through stress reduction
- Contributing to child development through play and motor skills development and improved concentration
- Fostering social inclusion and building a connected community
- Helping to purify the air by filtering atmospheric pollutants
- Being a natural noise buffer
- Cooling urban environments

Open spaces also contribute to sustainable and healthy environments by providing green infrastructure that supports biodiversity and habitat, reducing stormwater run-off and contributing to carbon sequestration¹.

Research has further identified a range of economic benefits associated with green infrastructure such as an uplift in property values and savings experienced through cooler urban environments².



Source: Healthy Active By Design³

¹ Davern, M. et al (2017) *Quality Green Space Supporting Health, Wellbeing and Biodiversity: A Literature Review*, prepared for Heart Foundation, Government of South Australia and Local Government Association of South Australia, University of Melbourne, March, accessed 16 May 2018, https://www.healthybydesignsa.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Green-Spaces-Evidence-Review-FINAL_website.pdf

² Symons, J et al (2015) *Assessing the Economic Value of Green Infrastructure: Literature Review*, Victoria Institute of Strategic Economic Studies, accessed 16 May 2018 <https://www.vu.edu.au/sites/default/files/cses/pdfs/green-infrastructure-lit-review-visescwp23.pdf>

³ Healthy Active By Design (2017) Public Open Space, accessed 3 November 2017 <http://www.healthyactivebydesign.com.au/design-features/public-open-space>

3.0 Open Space Strategic Documents

The provision of open space contributes to Council's priorities and objectives for the City and supports a number of aims of the State Government.

Document	Relevant Directions
State Government Strategic Documents	
State Strategic Plan	<p>Sets measurable targets for achieving a liveable and prosperous State. Includes targets such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the use of public space by the community Managing water resources sustainably Increasing participation rates in sport or physical recreation at least once per week to 50% by 2020
30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide	<p>Describes how Greater Adelaide should grow and includes relevant policies under a variety of themes such as 'Open Space, Sport and Recreation', 'Health Wellbeing and Inclusion' and 'Biodiversity'. The plan envisages quality open space within walking distance of all neighbourhoods; open space that encourages unstructured recreation; linear open space that promotes walking and cycling and increased green infrastructure.</p>
City of Playford City Wide Strategic Document	
Community Vision 2043	<p>Describes three key aspirations of our community: Prosperity, Liveability, Happiness. Liveability is envisaged as being a community that is walkable and culturally vibrant, has plentiful open spaces, protects and enhances its environmental assets and is safe.</p>
Strategic Plan	<p>Includes a 'Smart Service Delivery' target, which seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to improve our City presentation ensuring our streetscapes and open space assets are maintained in an attractive way Improve our service delivery to add value to the wellbeing of the community <p>Includes 'Smart Living' target, which seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on urban green space and natural environments to cope with climate impacts, including recycled water
City of Playford Topic-Based Strategic Documents	
Sportsground Directions Study	<p>Guides the future provision and development of sportsgrounds across the City, giving consideration to existing and future population needs.</p>
Cycling and Walking Strategy	<p>Explores how the City of Playford will encourage and support cycling and walking as part of the local transport system. The document sets out a plan for existing and proposed cycling and walking routes, which includes linear open space corridors.</p>
Public Health Plan	<p>The 'Playford Public Health Priority Area 8' aims to increase opportunities for informal or incidental activity including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of casual use sports facilities e.g. tennis courts that are open for general public use Implementation of cycle/walking trails Provision of diverse play opportunities
Northern Adelaide Climate Adaptation Plan	<p>Identifies strategies that manage the impacts of climate change. Priority adaptation options under the Natural Landscapes Theme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing implementation of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) to maximise amenity and potential for water reuse Increasing tree planting rates in urban areas to increase shade Connecting green and blue spaces and corridors, including wetlands, streetscapes and reserves

4.0. BACKGROUND

4.1. Open Space Overview

Home to over 90,000 people, the City of Playford area covers 345 square kilometres. Extending from the Adelaide Hills in the east to the Gulf St Vincent in the west, much of Playford's population is concentrated around the suburban centre. Beyond this urbanised heart is a unique blend of open spaces, natural waterways, biodiversity and prime agricultural land.

Created as a satellite city in the 1950s and planned around 'garden city' principles, Playford has a substantial amount of open space.

Between 2011 and 2016, Playford's population grew by nearly 10,000 people, more than any other local government area in South Australia⁴. A further growth of 20,000 people or more is predicted in the 10 year period between 2017 and 2027⁵. The ongoing expansion of Playford's urbanised areas also results in an ever increasing open space asset base.

Playford's historical residential growth is illustrated in the Dwelling Age Map, provided in Appendix A.

Playford has various types of open space as outlined in the chart below. Some open spaces such as recreation parks, sportsgrounds and linear open spaces are more useable for recreation, whilst others are less useable.

	Classification	Area of Open Space
More Useable	Local Park	29.8 hectares
	Neighbourhood Park	34.1 hectares
	District Park	N/A
	Regional Park	72.2 hectares
	Sportsground	132.7 hectares
	Linear Open Space Corridor	365.5 hectares
	Wetlands	22.2 hectares
Less Useable	Civic Plaza	0.4 hectares
	Minor Park	26.8 hectares
	Restricted Sportsground	49.9 hectares
	Windbreak	149.2 hectares
	Other / Not Classified	150.5 hectares

In total Council has 1,033 hectares of open space equating to 11.6 hectares of open space per 1,000 people, based on the 2016 Census population of 89,379 (3 hectares per 1,000 people is a minimum benchmark).

Open space that is more useable for public recreation purposes (excludes minor parks, restricted sportsgrounds and windbreaks) equates to 657 hectares or 7.3 hectares per 1,000 people.

Streetscapes, cemeteries and built recreation facilities such as the Aquadome, John McVeity Recreation Centre and Tennis Centre) are excluded from the above calculations.

⁴ Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure website, accessed 26 October 2017 http://saplanningportal.sa.gov.au/population_projections_and_demographics/population_change

⁵ Forecast id website, accessed 26 October 2017, <http://forecast.id.com.au/playford>

The City of Playford has one of the higher proportions of open space provision compared with other local government areas⁵:

Other Local Government Examples	Hectares per 1,000 people
City of Onkaparinga	31.8 ha/1,000
City of Salisbury	13.1 ha /1,000
City of Burnside	7.2 ha / 1,000
City of Campbelltown	6.8 ha / 1,000
City of Charles Sturt	3.1 ha / 1,000
City of Port Adelaide Enfield	2.7 ha / 1,000
City of West Torrens	2.6 ha / 1,000

⁵ Figures sourced from City of Salisbury (2016) *City Plan 2030*, p.6, accessed 26 October 2017 http://www.salisbury.sa.gov.au/Council/Council_Plan_and_Documents/City_Management_Plans/City_Plan and Local Government Association (2014) *Open Space Contribution and Funding Analysis*, prepared by Infraplan, p.31, accessed 26 October 2017 https://www.lga.sa.gov.au/webdata/resources/project/Open_Space_Funding_and_Analysis_Discussion_Paper.pdf and City of Onkaparinga (2018) draft Open Space Strategy Management Plan, accessed 4 May 2018 http://onkaparingacity.com/onka/council/community_engagement/community_engagement_status_board/open_space_strategic_management_plan.jsp

4.2. Community Snapshot

The following snapshot of the Playford community reveals a diverse community that faces greater challenges to participating in recreation and that generally experiences poorer levels of physical activity and health outcomes than the wider population. The following information is drawn from ABS Census data and health data from the Public Health Information Development Unit⁷:

- The City of Playford is a young community with a median age of 32 years compared with 39 years in Greater Adelaide: 53% of the Playford population is aged 34 years or younger compared with 44% for Greater Adelaide within that same age bracket. Whilst the population is still ageing, with an increase of 0.7% of people aged 60-85+ years since the 2011 Census, it is ageing at a slower rate when compared with a more pronounced 1.4% increase for Greater Adelaide.
- Playford residents have lower levels of car ownership with 9.5% of households not owning a car compared with 7.8% for Greater Adelaide. A further 3.7% of Playford residents aged 18 years and over are estimated to experience difficulty in accessing transport to travel to places they need to visit (including those who are housebound). This compares with 3% for Greater Adelaide.
- A higher proportion of Playford residents have indicated they require assistance with core activity areas of self-care, mobility or communication due to disability, long term health conditions or old age compared with Greater Adelaide (7.7% compared with 5.9%).
- An estimated 87.4% of the Playford population aged 18 years and over are identified as having one or more risk factors (current smoker, high risk alcohol, obese, no/low exercise in the previous week). This compares with 78% for Greater Adelaide. Additionally, 16.8% of Playford residents aged over 18 years are estimated to experience mental and behavioural problems compared with 14.5% for Greater Adelaide.

⁶ All statistics sourced from ABS, *2016 Census*, accessed 30 October 2017 <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/home/census>; and PUIDU (2017) *Social Health Atlas of Australia, South Australia*, September, accessed 30 October 2017 <http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases>

- The City of Playford is home to a large Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, comprising 3.5% of the population compared with 1.4% in Greater Adelaide.
- Fewer Playford residents are born overseas (21.1%) compared with Greater Adelaide (26.3%) and of those born overseas, a smaller proportion were from non-English speaking backgrounds (10.6% compared with 17% in Greater Adelaide). However, Playford is gradually experiencing greater cultural diversity, with people born in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Sudan and India all experiencing the highest positive growth change since the 2011 Census.
- The City of Playford is one of the most disadvantaged local government areas within the State and is the most disadvantaged community within Greater Adelaide, with a SEIFA Index ranking of 855 compared to 985 for Greater Adelaide and 983 for the State⁸.

It is worth noting the disparity experienced within the Council area. For example, residents living in One Tree Hill experience lower levels of disadvantage with an Index ranking of 1,078 while residents living in Elizabeth South experience the greatest level of disadvantage in Playford with an Index ranking of 644. Within the national context One Tree Hill falls into the 90th percentile of Australian suburbs (meaning 90% of suburbs are more disadvantaged than One Tree Hill), whilst Elizabeth South is in the lowest 1%.

⁸. The SEIFA Index measures the relative level of socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of Census characteristics. The index is derived from attributes that reflect disadvantage such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. A higher score on the index means a *lower* level of disadvantage. A lower score on the index means a *higher* level of disadvantage.

5.0 WHAT THE COMMUNITY HAS TOLD US

5.1. Resident Satisfaction Survey

Every year the City of Playford commissions a Resident Satisfaction Survey, which consistently finds that parks, reserves and sportsgrounds are some of the most valuable assets in the community.

'Parks, Reserves and Playgrounds' were the most visited Playford facilities in 2017 and 2016, identified by 82% of survey participants. The second most visited facilities were 'Sportsgrounds and Ovals', visited by 60% (61% in 2016) survey participants.

Additionally, the presentation of parks and reserves is one of the top drivers of satisfaction with Council overall⁹.

5.2. Playford Open Space Survey (2017)

A community Open Space Survey was undertaken during August 2017 and attracted 190 respondents. The key findings of the survey were as follows:

- Playspaces need to cater for all ages (including very young children) and be fenced where close to roads or other hazards.
- Shade and seating are high priorities.
- More toilets need to be provided to increase the length of stay in parks and they need to cater for people with disability, be clean and have change tables.
- Park maintenance is important in keeping open spaces visually appealing.
- A range of facilities need to be provided in reserves, including fitness equipment, running tracks, BMX/pump tracks and sporting facilities.

⁹ City of Playford (2017) *2017 Resident Satisfaction Survey: Summary of Key Findings*, prepared by Micromex Research, accessed 2 May 2018 <http://www.playford.sa.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/2017%20City%20of%20Playford%20Resident%20Satisfaction%20Survey.pdf>

- Appropriate facilities are required for dog walkers.
- Trees and natural vegetation are valued features of Council's open space.
- Quiet areas for contemplation/meditation are desired.
- Drinking fountains, bins and lighting are important features.
- Feeling safe and secure is important.
- Visually appealing, green spaces are desired.

Responses to the survey question 'What features do you most value or want in a park?' (select up to 5 features)' resulted in the following responses:

Toilets	71%	BBQs	37%
Playgrounds	66%	Natural vegetation	33%
Seating / picnic tables	65%	Dog parks	25%
Shade	64%	Fitness equipment	19%
Green irrigated grass	52%	Casual/public sports facilities	19%
Walking / cycling paths	40%	Skate parks	7%

5.3. Youth Engagement

In 2016, a major youth engagement exercise was undertaken involving a questionnaire, site visits by the Youth Advisory Committee to various Council facilities (which included open spaces) and a day long Youth Forum. Over 350 young people, between the ages of 12 and 25 years were engaged as part of these engagements.

The engagement found that overall young people aspire to be more physically active than they currently are with many preferring un-structured recreation activities such as walking or cycling to organised sport.

Safety emerged as a recurring theme. Young people want to feel safe in their local community and maintenance was a significant contributor to feeling safe, particularly within parks.

Young people would like more spaces that enable them to be active and parks that provide a variety of activities relating to fitness, adventure and places to 'chill'. Natural areas are also important as are facilities for skating/scooting and biking.



Fremont Park, Elizabeth Park



Munno Para Skate Park

6.0. KEY FINDINGS

Key findings relating to open space in the City of Playford are summarised in the table below. These findings inform the Strategic Directions in Section 7.

Facilities

No	Finding	Evidence
1	Facility diversity is lacking in Council parks and as such the needs of the whole population are not fully met.	Council caters for children and families relatively well with 94 playspaces of varying sizes and quality located in parks across the City. However, the provision of facilities that service other demographics and interests such as skate parks (2 locations) and casual tennis courts (3 locations) are not as well catered for. Feedback from Council's Youth Advisory Committee identified the need for more activities within open spaces that appeal to young people and not just children ¹⁰ .
2	Dog parks are becoming increasingly popular within the community.	A quarter of the 190 respondents to the 2017 Playford Open Space Survey identified dog parks as a valued or desired feature in parks. In general, dog parks are recognised as providing a focal point for social interaction amongst dog owners as well as providing a safe area for dogs to interact and play ¹¹ . Around 16,800 ¹² households in Playford are registered dog owners, representing 50% of total households in the City. Currently Council has two large dog parks located at Regional Parks (Stebonheath Park and Jo Gapper Reserve) and another smaller dog park in Blakeview. An additional dog park is identified within the Fremont Park Masterplan. However, access to dog parks is lacking in the central Playford area (refer to Appendix I).



Left: Dog walking in Fremont Park



Right: Dog Park in Jo Gapper Reserve

¹⁰. City of Playford (2016) *Youth Engagement Summary*, p.33

¹¹. Dog & Cat Management Board (2014) *Unleashed: A Guide to Successful Dog Parks*, Government of South Australia, p. 11

¹². Dog registration data as at 4 October 2017

Resource Efficiency

No	Finding	Evidence
3	The City of Playford has a large amount of open space to be maintained.	The City of Playford currently has 1,033 hectares of open space representing 11.6 hectares of open space per 1,000 people, based on the 2016 Census population of 89,379. The costs of maintaining open space means that facility and maintenance levels in some reserves is low. Where there is a high provision of open space and spaces are identified as having low recreation, environmental or aesthetic value, it may be appropriate to consider some rationalisation. Opportunities for managing maintenance costs associated with open space need to be considered whilst maintaining a high level of service to the community.
4	Council does not have robust data on the number of visitors, length of stay or key activity areas in various open spaces.	New technology can help Council to better understand the nature of usage within open spaces, which can inform future investment decisions. One initiative that is currently being piloted by Council is “smart bins”. Council staff are able to electronically monitor which bins are full and require emptying, allowing resources to be more effectively utilised. This information can also potentially help understand park usage patterns. There is potential for other technologies to be employed to assist Council to better understand visitation patterns.
5	Irrigation is the single biggest cost associated with open space.	In 2017/18 Council spent 23% of its annual \$3.5 million Parks and Reserves budget and 55% of its annual \$2.7 million Sportsgrounds budget (based on direct costs) on irrigation. Irrigation in some reserves has been turned off during recent drought periods. This is impacting on the appeal and usability of a number of reserves.
6	Sportsgrounds cost significantly more than other open spaces types to maintain.	Council's investment into its sportsgrounds during 2017/18 represented 44% of expenditure of the combined open space and sportsgrounds budgets while sportsgrounds represent approximately 12% of total open space provision within the City. However, sportsgrounds are a valuable community asset as they support the community to be active and contribute to social inclusion. To maximise the investment into sportsgrounds it is important these open spaces provide informal recreation opportunities as well as the formalised sporting opportunities.
7	Fencing around some sportsgrounds may deter public use.	Womma / Ramsay Sportsgrounds (Davoren Park), Kooranowa Sportsground (Smithfield Plains) and Duncan Anderson Sportsground (Elizabeth Vale) are fenced spaces to allow clubs to control admission during matches and events. Whilst the grounds remain publically accessible at other times, it is not clear where the public access is or that the public are welcome and there is potential to improve the perceived availability of these sportsgrounds.



Blakes
Crossing Lake



Burke Circuit
Reserve, Eyre

No	Finding	Evidence
8	There is a lack of awareness about where Council's parks are located.	In the City of Playford, there is a need for improved wayfinding signage in the public realm that directs people to where parks and sportsgrounds are located and more information about open spaces could be provided on Council's website. This is reflected in some of the comments provided by respondents to the Playford Open Space Survey: <i>"I'm sure [open spaces] are great but I just don't know where they are or what facilities they have"</i> and <i>"Where are they? Little information about whereabouts and/or activities...."</i>
9	Visual appearance and the perceived safety of open space contribute to how parks are used.	'Looks and feels pleasant' emerged as the top reason (with 61% of responses) that Playford Open Space Survey respondents chose to visit the parks that they did. Survey respondents also indicated that 'feeling safe' and 'maintenance of parks' were important factors for choosing parks to visit. This is supported by research that indicates the absence of 'signs of decay', such as graffiti, rubbish and weeds help to contribute to places that feel safe ¹³ . Similarly, feedback provided to Council by its Youth Advisory Committee found that maintenance was a significant contributor to feeling safe at community venues and particularly within parks ¹⁴ .
10	People enjoy visiting larger parks that provide a range of facilities.	Large, green open spaces with more amenities lead to greater levels of recreational physical activity ¹⁵ . Also, research has found that residents living within 1600 metres of larger neighbourhood parks engage in 150 minutes more of recreational walking per week than those living near smaller parks ¹⁶ . The Playford Open Space Survey found that parks residents visited most tend to be larger parks that provide a range of good quality facilities. However, these findings should not undermine the value of smaller, accessible parks, noting that 56% of the survey respondents indicated 'close to home' as what they like about parks they visited, reflecting research that indicates locally accessible green open spaces (within 500 metres of households) increases recreational physical activity ¹⁷ .
11	Activated open spaces increase usage.	An evaluation by Vic Health (2016) found that activation projects (structured and unstructured) in underutilised public spaces not only increased physical activity for the duration of the project but also beyond, as well as facilitating social connections and a stronger sense of community ¹⁸ . Participation in physical activity contributes to mental health and wellbeing by strengthening relationships and links with other people, building cohesive communities and enhancing access to safe and supportive environments ¹⁹ . Activation initiatives in Council's open spaces including the free sports coaching clinics for children at Secombe Street Reserve and free fitness classes at Fremont Reserve as part of the Live Life Get Active program, continue to attract high levels of participation, demonstrating a demand for such initiatives. Both large and smaller community events held by Council in its parks continue to be popular and 19% of respondents to the Playford Open Space Survey identified 'community events' as one of the reasons they liked the parks they most visit. Qualitative feedback included suggestions to <i>"[Provide] More school holiday sport events that are free"</i> and <i>"Advertise community group walks, adult excursions and volunteer projects."</i>

¹³ Creating Places for People: An Urban Design Protocol for Australian Cities, accessed 13 June 2017

http://urbandesign.org.au/content/uploads/2015/08/INFRA1219_MCU_R_SQUARE_URBAN_PROTOCOLS_1111_WEB_FA2.pdf p.10

¹⁴ City of Playford, op.cit.

¹⁵ Davern, M., et al (2016): Quality Green Public Open Space Supporting Health, Wellbeing and Biodiversity: A Literature Review. A report prepared for the Heart Foundation, SA Health, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, Office of Recreation and Sport and Local Government Association (SA). University of Melbourne, Victoria p. 31

¹⁶ Healthy by Design website, accessed 24 October 2017, <http://www.healthbydesign.com.au/design-features/public-open-space>

¹⁷ Davern, M. et al. op.cit

¹⁸ Vic Health (2016) *Community Activation Program Evaluation Summary*, accessed 3 November 2017 <https://www.vichealth.vic.gov.au/media-and-resources/publications/community-activation>

¹⁹ Vic Health (no date) *Opportunities for Social Connection: A determinant of mental health and wellbeing, Summary of learnings and implications*, p. 7, <https://www.vichealth.vic.gov.au/media-and-resources/publications/opportunities-for-social-connection>

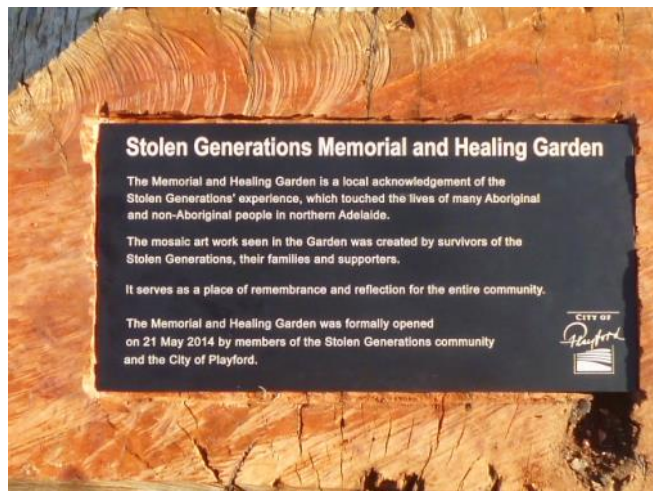
No	Finding	Evidence
12	Council has a comprehensive network of linear trails.	<p>Walking and cycling are key recreation activities and pathways and trails are important to support communities to be physically active and enable people movement around the City. Little Para River, Adams Creek, Smith Creek and Gawler River all provide opportunities for walking and cycling trails and there is potential to improve trail connections. In addition, Playford has a network of windbreaks along the railway line and road corridors as well as undeveloped open spaces that have potential to be linear trails, with some already accommodating informal trails.</p> <p>Whilst Playford has a good provision of open space, a number of gaps in access do exist (identified as households that are more than 400 metres from open space). By creating a network of trails through Council's linear open spaces, these gaps can be significantly minimised, as is illustrated by maps in Appendix B.</p>
13	Natural areas are a valued community asset.	<p>There is a need to protect and enhance the biodiversity value of the watercourses and other natural areas in Playford (including open spaces along Little Para River, Adams Creek, Smith Creek and Gawler River). Research has shown that connection with natural open spaces is beneficial to physical health and also mental health through reducing stress and generating positive emotions, promoting a sense of calm and increased ability to focus²⁰. Thirty three percent of Playford Open Space Survey respondents identified 'natural areas' as one of the features they most value in a park, providing comments such as <i>"Being in nature is relaxing, grounding and replenishing"</i>. Similarly, a survey of 115 young people in Playford that was undertaken as part of a major Youth Engagement exercise in 2016 indicated that 'getting back to nature' was valued as much as 'adventure', 'extreme sports', 'places to chill' and 'fitness' in Council's open spaces.</p>
14	Playford's open spaces support urban diversity.	<p>Council has undertaken a comprehensive audit of open space to identify areas containing significant vegetation. Areas of remnant vegetation, rare native grasses and biodiversity corridors, characterised by mature trees and habitat trees²¹ exist across the Council area. The Maps at Appendix C highlight the amount and distribution of biodiversity in Playford. While similar studies for fauna have not been conducted, it is known that open spaces provide protection and habitat for a range of birds, insects, lizards, bats and fauna.</p>
15	Playford's open spaces have the capacity to support a sustainable City.	<p>Green infrastructure contributes to cooling urban environments and low resolution heat mapping undertaken for Playford has revealed that open spaces without irrigation or understorey are hotter than those with these features.</p> <p>The State Government has recognised the need for more trees within the urban realm to help reduce the heat island impact, improve air quality, improve visual amenity and provide habitat. The City of Playford is identified as having 20-30% green cover (trees and shrubs) and it is recommended that local government areas with under 30% green cover should aim for a 20% increase in coverage by 2045²².</p> <p>As residential densities increase, the capacity for green infrastructure within private open space is reduced and the role of (public) open space in providing green infrastructure therefore becomes more significant.</p> <p>Playford wetlands contribute to managing stormwater run-off and enable the water to be re-harvested to irrigate reserves and reduce reliance on mains water.</p>

²⁰ Government of South Australia (2016) *Healthy Parks Healthy People South Australia 2016-2021: Making contact with nature, second nature*, pp. 15 & 17

²¹ Habitat trees are trees with hollows, hollows forming or dead trees with hollows. The hollows provide nesting areas for birds and other fauna.

²² Government of South Australia (2017) *30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide: 2017 Update* pp. 150-151

No	Finding	Evidence
16	There is disparity in the size, quality and provision of open space across the City.	<p>People living in Playford's rural areas tend to live on larger allotments with good private open space, however there is still the need for usable (public) open spaces within the townships. The demand for quality open spaces within the Angle Vale and Virginia townships in particular will increase as the population increases as a result of urban expansion.</p> <p>The quality (visual appearance and facilities) of open spaces being delivered in the newer parts of Council such as Playford Alive and Blakes Crossing is generally higher than what is provided in many of the older suburbs. Conversely, the amount of open space in areas such as Craigmore and Hillbank is higher than in the newer areas, although much of it remains undeveloped. Munno Para West is lacking in open space provision and Elizabeth South, Davoren Park and Elizabeth Vale lack quality open spaces.</p>
17	There is capacity for increased cultural or historical recognition in open spaces.	<p>The Stolen Generations Memorial and Healing Garden in Stebonheath Park, War Memorial at Smithfield, War Memorial at Virginia and Playford Gardens as the site of City's inauguration are examples of culture and history being recognised within Playford's open spaces. Additionally, events such as ANZAC Day, Australia Day and Sorry Day are examples of how our open spaces provide spaces for people to gather in recognition and celebration of history and culture.</p> <p>The City of Playford has strong British roots, is home to a large Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community and is experiencing an increasingly culturally and linguistically diverse population. Open space provides an avenue for promoting cultural awareness, creating a sense of place and acknowledging the area's history and culture.</p>
18	Playford's parks have varying levels of accessibility.	<p>Playford's community is gradually ageing and experiences relatively high levels of disability. As such it is important that our parks are accessible for people with disability or that are otherwise mobility impaired. Currently, there are varying levels of accessibility within the Playford open spaces. Newer facilities such as the Munno Para Town Park and Spruance playspace provide good accessibility, while accessibility within smaller reserves or those with older infrastructure can be varied with many, for example, lacking appropriate pathways.</p>



Stebonheath Park, Andrews Farm



ANZAC Day vigil, Smithfield Oval



Christmas Carols in Fremont Park

7.0. VISION AND STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

The vision for open space in the City of Playford over the next 10 years is as follows:

The City of Playford has an equitable provision of diverse and quality open spaces that support healthy and connected communities

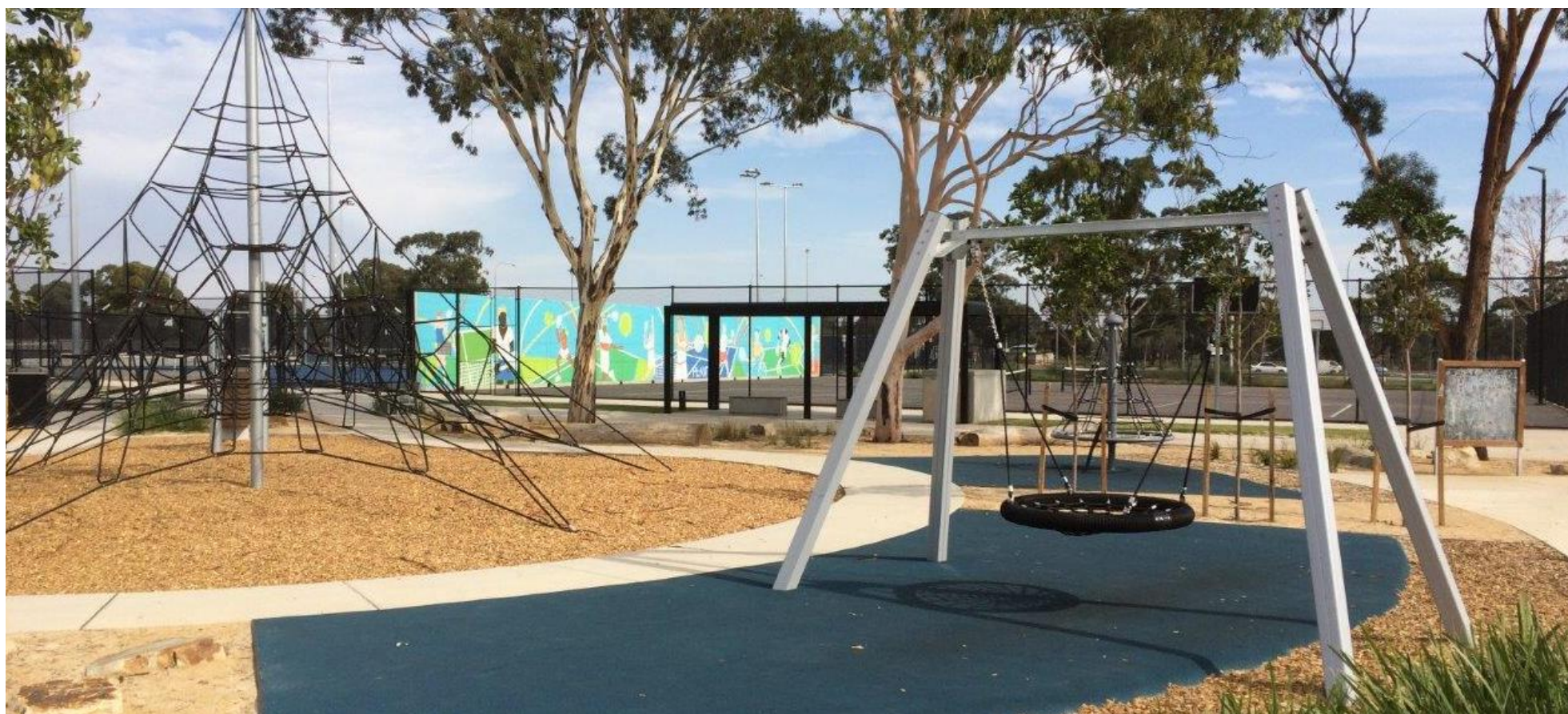
To achieve the vision, 6 Principles have been identified. The following table identifies City Wide strategies that support the Principles and will help to realise the Vision.

Principles		Strategies to support Principles		Rationale/ Comment
1	A good provision of open space to meet community needs	1.1	Negotiate with developers to achieve quality and functional open space in new development areas that is consistent with requirements in the Playford Open Space Guidelines and considers Council's maintenance abilities. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum 3 hectares of usable open space per 1000 people Residents are located within 400 metres of open space Distribution of open spaces in growth areas that have regard to the relevant structure plans (refer to Appendix D) 	Responds to Finding No. 16
		1.2	Upgrade reserves near areas where there is a gap in provision or access issues with the aim to elevate the quality and function of available open space.	
		1.3	Consider opportunities for acquisition of land for open space in areas where open space provision is poor, such as Munno Para West.	
2	Diverse and quality open spaces.	2.1	Improve and increase the diversity of recreation and sport facilities across the City to appeal to a wide cross section of the community, including children, families, youth and the elderly that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playspaces (including creating quality destination play spaces and increasing opportunities for nature play). Existing and proposed (priority) playspaces are mapped in Appendix E. BMX tracks and skate parks. Gaps in BMX and skate facilities are mapped in Appendix F. Casual use tennis and basketball courts. Existing and proposed courts are mapped in Appendix G. Linear trails for running, cycling and walking. The City of Playford Cycling and Walking Strategy identifies a comprehensive network of existing and potential trails. An excerpt of this document showing the main opportunities is provided at Appendix H Fitness equipment (particularly along linear trails or running tracks around sports ovals where people go to exercise). Dog parks. Gaps in dog park provision is mapped Appendix I. 	Improved and additional facilities will encourage a range of people and ages to use open spaces and be active. Responds to Finding No. 1
		2.2	Explore the potential to introduce unique and innovative infrastructure that attracts people of all ages to participate in activities e.g. mountain bike trails, obstacle courses, wifi, rage cages etc.	
		2.3	Develop and improve the quality of popular community facilities such as dog parks, casual sports facilities and skate parks where there is an identified need or gap in provision.	Responds to Findings No. 1 & 2
		2.4	Undertake an audit of playspaces to identify those which are outdated or poorly located to inform a strategic approach to playspace renewal and maintenance.	

Principles		Strategies to support Principles		Rationale/ Comment
		2.5	Undertake an assessment of open spaces that may be appropriate for future dog parks, with a focus on areas that are currently lacking access.	
		2.6	Undertake an open space review using the Open Space Guidelines as a basis and identify land parcels that have low recreation, environmental and aesthetic value for potential rationalisation.	There is a need to reduce the maintenance burden of land that has no existing or future open space role. Responds to Finding No.3
3	Accessible recreation and sport opportunities	3.1	Continue to maintain and improve sportsgrounds to support sporting groups and sports activities in accordance with Council's Sportsground Directions Study (2015).	Responds to Findings 6 and 10
		3.2	Integrate quality recreation facilities within sportsgrounds to encourage community use in addition to sports club activities.	Council already makes considerable investment into its sportsgrounds. In order to maximise the investment the general community can be encouraged to use them outside of club times. Responds to Findings No. 6 & 7
		3.3	Create clearly delineated public access points for sportsgrounds that are fenced and include signage to encourage public access and use outside of club activity times.	
		3.4	Design open spaces so that they are accessible to people with disability or who are mobility impaired.	Responds to Finding No. 18
4	Quality open space destinations at key locations	4.1	Create and undertake improvements to destination recreation parks that will attract high levels of visitation due to their size, quality and range of facilities.	Responds to Finding No. 10
		4.2	Implement wayfinding signage to assist people locate and travel to destination parks and regional open spaces.	Responds to Finding No. 8
		4.3	Update Council's website to include information about the location of destination parks, trails and open spaces, including information about the various facilities provided.	
5	Sustainable open spaces	5.1	Develop linear trails to encourage community use and community education, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing distance markers and directional signage to community destinations • Creating recreation nodes and stop off spaces including picnic settings linked to play spaces and activity opportunities • Installation of supporting infrastructure, such as seating, drinking fountains, public lighting and bins • Install interpretive signage • Native vegetation planting and weed management to enhance the appeal of trails settings 	The level of linear connections in Playford is a defining feature of the City and provides an excellent opportunity to support walking and cycling for purposeful travel or recreation. Responds to Findings No. 12 & 13
		5.2	Increase tree planting within open spaces and connected open space corridors to enhance the quality and appeal of open spaces and help cool urban spaces and address the impacts of climate change.	Responds to Findings No. 14 & 13

Principles		Strategies to support Principles		Rationale/ Comment
		5.3	Undertake revegetation and restoration within open spaces, with a focus on native vegetation and the creation of habitat for birds and wildlife to offset loss of vegetation that occurs due to development.	Responds to Findings No. 15 & 13
		5.4	Protect and enhance environmentally sensitive areas including watercourses, coastal areas, hills face areas and other areas identified as being environmentally significant due to the type or nature of biodiversity present. (Refer to Appendix C).	Responds to Findings No. 14 & 13
		5.5	Increase the number of reserves that are irrigated using re-harvested stormwater and by employing alternate Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) solutions.	Responds to Finding No. 5
		5.6	Undertake a review of irrigated reserves and develop a strategy that identifies which reserves should be (fully or partially) irrigated.	An irrigation plan will seek a spread of irrigated reserves across the City and ensure that irrigation is located in reserves where the usage warrants the investment. Responds to Finding 5.
6	Open spaces that are safe, activated and create a sense of place .	6.1	Continually improve open spaces (employing Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design approaches) to address real or perceived safety issues so that open spaces are valued and used by the community, placing a particular focus on regional and district parks, sportsgrounds and linear open spaces.	Feeling safe encourages open space usage. Responds to Finding 9.
		6.2	Review maintenance standards whenever there is a significant change to open space (e.g. a reserve upgrade) or a change to the environment around open space (e.g. increase in population / development of new open space reserves) which can impact usage patterns.	Responds to Finding No. 9
		6.3	Continue to facilitate activities within open spaces that increase usage and contribute to placemaking, which could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural and community events • Fitness classes • Walking groups • Greening/environmental activities • Educational activities • Structured recreation activities such as sport coaching clinics 	Activated open spaces foster social inclusion, active lifestyles and community cohesion. Responds to Finding No. 11
		6.4	Include design features or public art within open space that reflect both local Indigenous and non-Indigenous culture and history.	Responds to Finding No. 17
		6.5	Install interpretive signage that provides the community with information about the environmental, historical and cultural elements of Playford.	
		6.6	Continue to organise events in open spaces, with a particular focus on holding events in quality destination open spaces.	

Principles		Strategies to support Principles		Rationale/ Comment
		6.7	Initiate a pilot project that utilises technology to measure visitation patterns.	Technology can be used to assist Council to strategically invest its money where the greatest community benefits can be realised.
		6.8	Introduce smart infrastructure such as bins and lighting into open spaces to reduce operational and maintenance costs and help to inform visitation patterns.	Responds to Finding No. 4
		6.9	Establish wifi and other new technology innovations in key parks and open spaces.	Wifi has the potential to help activate open spaces and help Council understand usage patterns. Responds to Findings 4 and 11.



Spruance Reserve, Elizabeth East

8.0. PRECINCT INITIATIVES

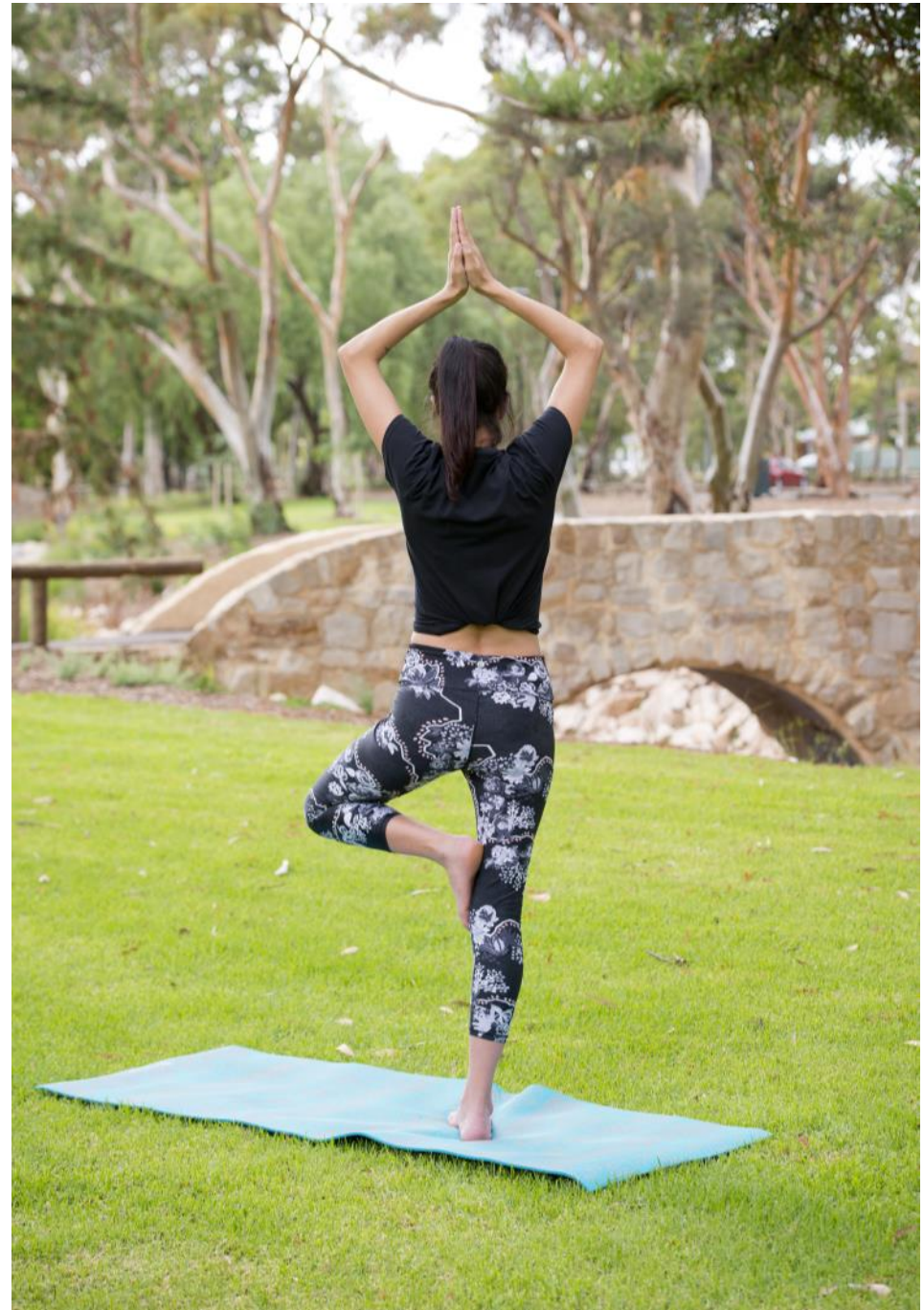
Eighteen planning precincts have been created that break the Council into smaller geographical areas of varying sizes. The precincts have been created for the purpose of easier analysis and have been delineated using 'natural' boundaries such as roads and railways.

The following is provided for each Precinct:

- Precinct overview: includes key open space features, indicative breakdown of the open space types within the precinct and open space provision per 1,000 people. Note that the quality varies within different open spaces across the City.
- Precinct context: provides a description of key social and geographical characteristics of the precinct.
- Precinct initiatives: identifies opportunities to improve the access, quality or provision of open space within the precinct.
- Precinct maps: depicts the existing open spaces within the precinct and location of proposed initiatives.

The windbreaks along Main North Road are a defining feature of the City of Playford. A separate planning exercise for this 'gateway' into Playford is being undertaken at the time of writing and therefore initiatives are not identified for these open spaces.

Note that all initiatives are unfunded. High priority initiatives are identified but otherwise initiatives are *not* listed in priority order.



Open Space Precincts

The map displays 18 numbered precincts within the City of Salisbury. The precincts are distributed across the city, with some larger areas like Precinct 1 in the west and Precinct 18 in the east. Key features include the River Frome, major roads like the M100 and M101, and surrounding cities like Gawler and Salisbury. Specific locations marked include Elizabeth Shopping Centre, One Tree Hill, and the LM Hospital.

Precinct 1

Population estimate (2016)	725
Key open space features	Nil
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Linear – Open Space Corridor	16.6 ha
Other - Not Classified	4.2 ha
Total	20.8 ha (29.7 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'*	The open space within the precinct is not useable.

Precinct Context

Precinct 1 is rural in nature and sparsely populated. The linear open space is located near to the northern council boundary and other ad-hoc parcels of 'Other – not classified' land are spread around the precinct. In reality, the precinct does not currently contain any open space that is suitable for public use. Although currently rural in nature and sparsely populated, a

large portion of the precinct is zoned for urban development with capacity to provide homes for approximately 30,000 people. The creation of public open spaces that include parks and reserves for recreation, linear open spaces and sportsgrounds will form part of any urban expansion and will be identified as part of a master planning process.

Map
Ref

Initiatives**

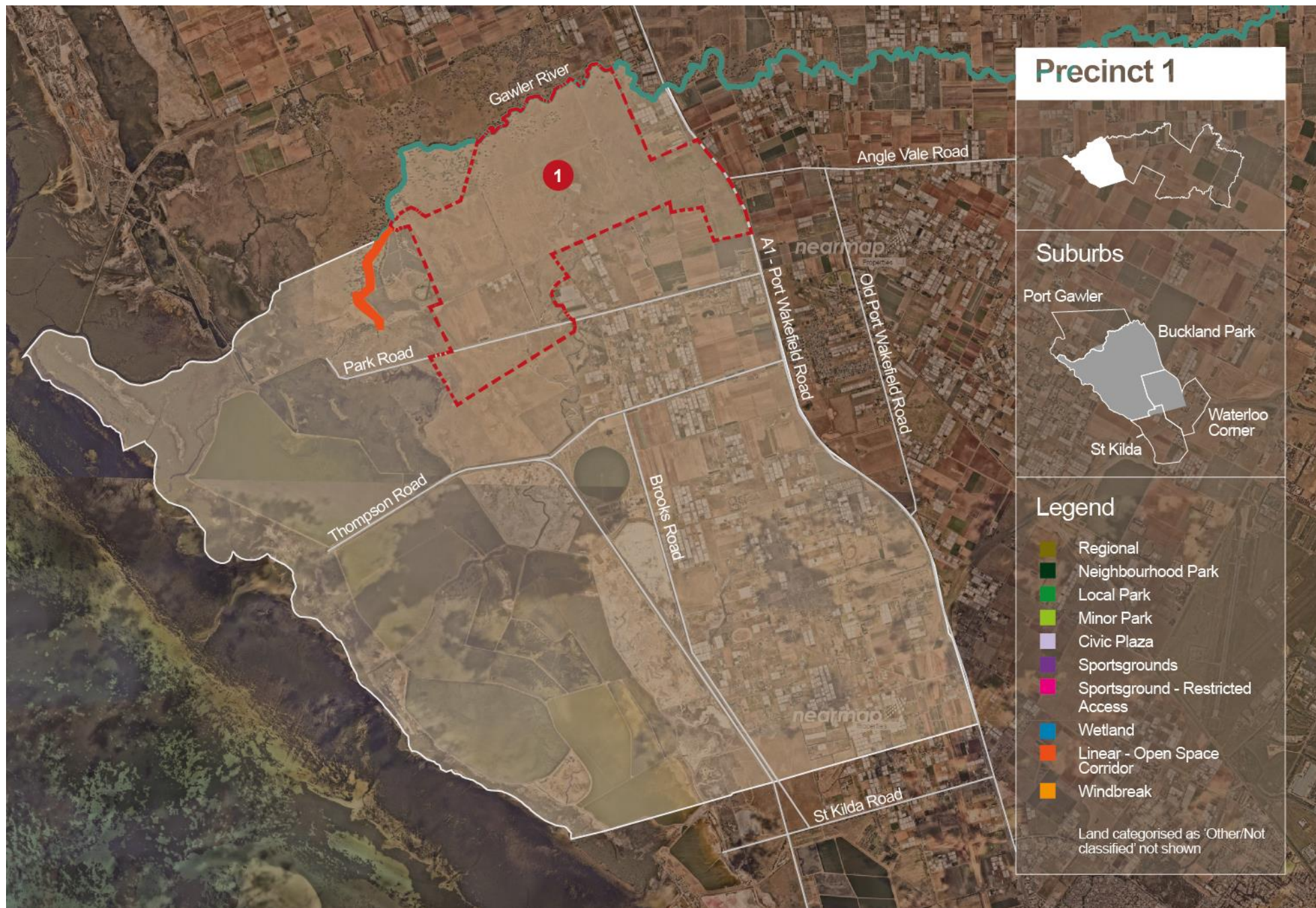
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Buckland Park urban development

Implement open space in accordance with final approved master plan

*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

**BLUE TEXT = Priority Initiative. Otherwise initiatives are not in priority order



Precinct 2

Population estimate (2016)	2,600
Key open space features	Virginia Oval Myrtle Green/Laurel Way Reserve Coratina Road Linear Open Space Park adjacent Virginia Institute
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Local Parks	0.3 ha
Neighbourhood Parks	1.0 ha
Sportsgrounds	7.3 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	7.7 ha
Other - Not Classified	70 ha
Total	85.0 ha (32.7 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	16.3 ha (6.3 ha per 1,000 people)

Precinct Context

There is a good provision of usable open space within Precinct 2. The large tract of 'Other – Not classified' land which is adjacent to the Northern Expressway is not accessible or useable.

Virginia has a mix of housing with large housing allotments within the township area and rural properties outside of the township area. Flooding is an issue within the region.

Virginia Oval and open space provided in new development areas such as the Laurel Way Reserve are relatively good quality. Future growth within the area will facilitate the creation of

new open spaces, with approximately 1,700 additional people expected to settle in Virginia between 2017 and 2027 (refer to Appendix D for the growth structure plan). An Urban Design Framework was prepared for the Virginia township in 2010 and more recently a concept has been developed for the improvement of the mainstreet.

The Virginia community experiences lower levels of disadvantage with a SEIFA Index score of 928 compared to 855 for the City of Playford. The community is older with a median age of 45 years compared with 32 years for Playford. Between the 2011 and 2016, most of the growth was focused in the 60-

84 years age cohort.

Virginia is one of the Council's most culturally diverse communities with 20% of the population born in countries where English is not the first language compared with 11% for Playford overall. People born in Vietnam represent the largest cultural group.

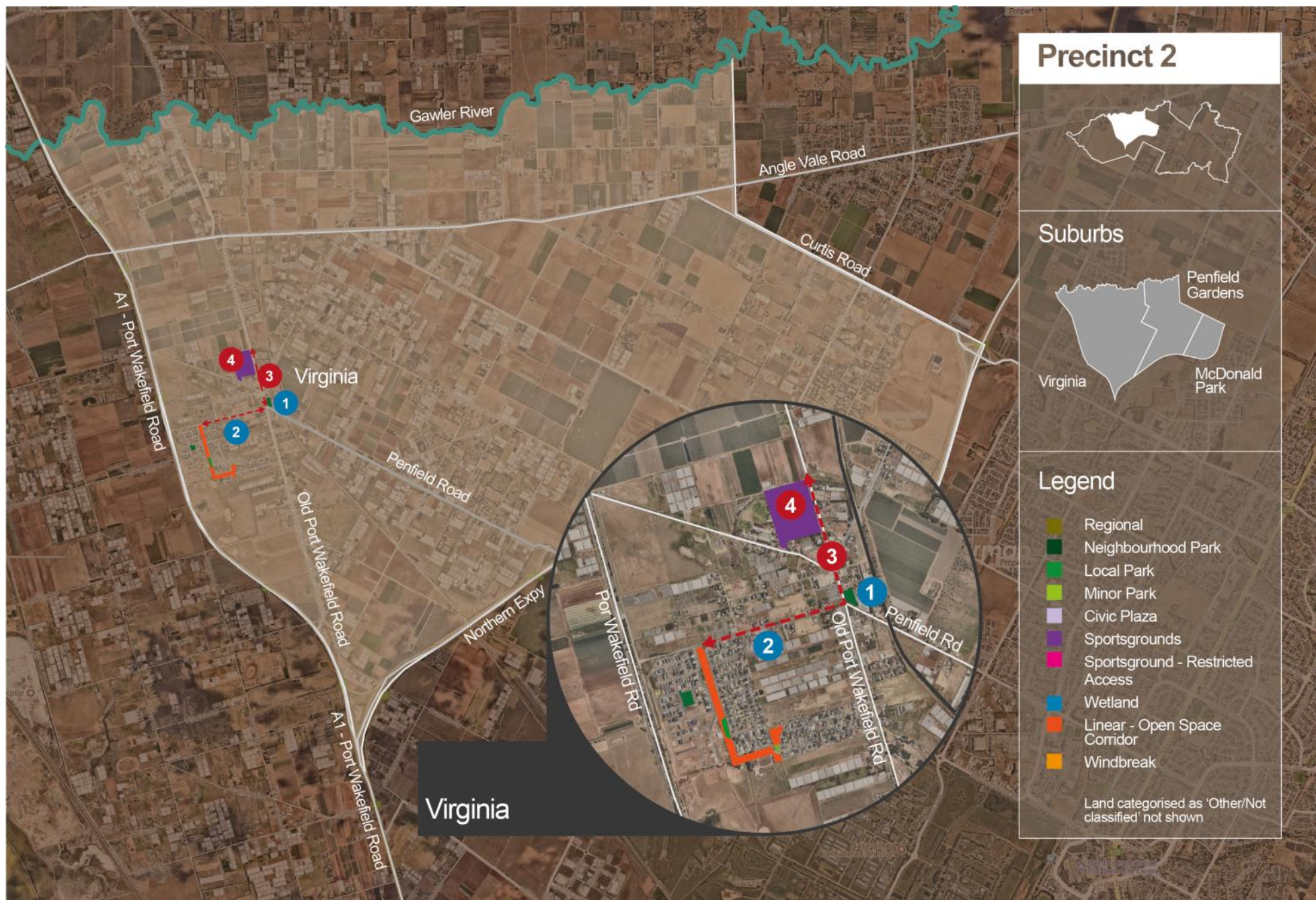
Map
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Initiatives**

1	INSTITUTE PARK Create a neighbourhood park in the open space adjacent to the Virginia Institute (and opposite the shopping centre) as per the Virginia Mainstreet Master plan. The development of a park would encourage people to stay longer in the mainstreet
2	SHEEDY ROAD STREETSCAPE Implement a footpath or shared cycling and walking path incorporating curbing and drainage between the Coratina Road linear open space and Old Port Wakefield Road. This will create a safe and connected linear link to the Virginia mainstreet.
3	OLD PORT WAKEFIELD ROAD STREETSCAPE Strengthen the pedestrian connection (footpath and pedestrian amenity) between the Virginia Oval and the Virginia Mainstreet precinct to improve accessibility to the oval as the key open space and sporting facility within the township.
4	VIRGINIA OVAL Implement improvements such as expanding the playspace and including fitness equipment. Implement interpretive signage as Virginia Oval is identified as a Local Heritage Item. Investigate installing a net on one of the tennis courts to provide for

*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

****BLUE TEXT** = Priority Initiative. Otherwise initiatives are not in priority order



Precinct 3

Population estimate (2016)	650
Key open space features	Nil
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Other - Not Classified	1.4 ha
Total	1.4 ha
Total 'more useable'	No usable open space

Precinct Context

Precinct 3 is rural in nature and sparsely populated. It is envisaged to remain as a rural area for the foreseeable future. There are no open space initiatives identified for this precinct.

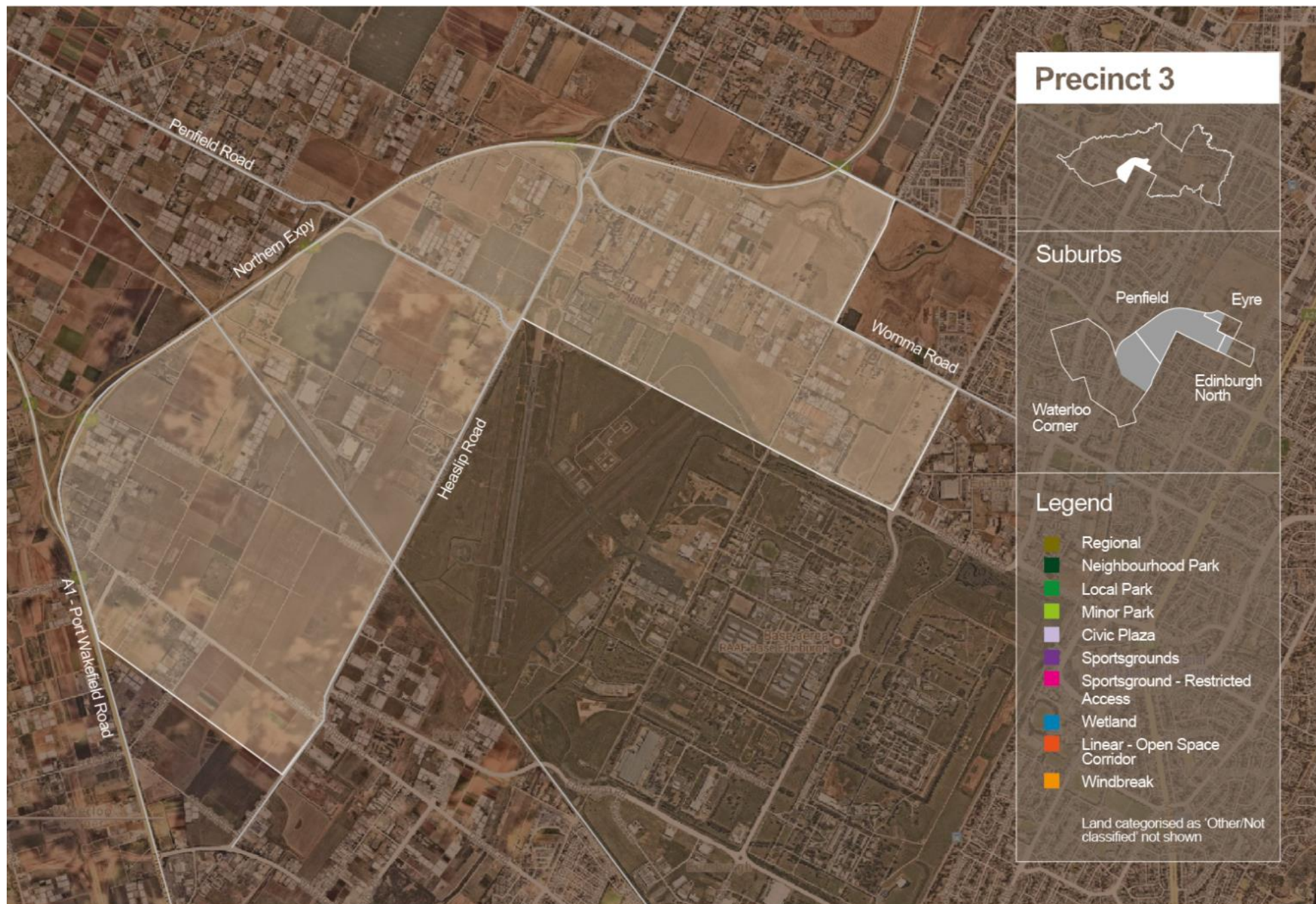
Map
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Initiatives**

	There are no initiatives for Precinct 3
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*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood , District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

**BLUE TEXT = Priority Initiative. Otherwise initiatives are not in priority order



Precinct 4

Population estimate (2016)	2,961
Key open space features	Angle Vale Community Sports Centre Chardonnay Court Reserve Gawler River linear open space corridor
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Minor Parks	2.8 ha
Local Parks	0.5 ha
Sportsgrounds	12.1 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	32.3 ha
Windbreak	0.9 ha
Sportsground - Restricted access ¹	2.2 ha
Other - Not Classified	1.2 ha
Total	52.3 ha (17.4 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'* ²	45.2 ha (15.1 ha per 1,000 people)

¹ The Angle Vale School oval is classified as 'restricted sportsground'. It is owned by Council but forms part of the school grounds thereby significantly restricting public access.

² Note that linear open space is included in the 'more useable' calculation, which is primarily located along the Gawler River. Whilst this will be developed for recreation purposes in association with future residential development, at the time of writing it is not very useable. By excluding linear open space the 'more useable' open space calculation equates to 12.9ha (4.3 ha per 1,000 people.)

Precinct Context

In Precinct 4 the provision of open space is adequate and the Angle Vale Sports Centre is good quality. However, this facility represents the only quality open space within the area and experiences high levels of usage. As a rural area, residential allotments are comparatively large, and as such residents will generally have access to large private open space areas. However, the requirement for quality open spaces will increase as a result of urban expansion and population growth.

The population is forecast to nearly double in the next 10 years

and the residential expansion will bring about the creation of additional open spaces and higher housing densities. Refer to Appendix D for the Angle Vale structure plan. An Urban Design Framework was also prepared for the area in 2010 which includes directions for open spaces.

Angle Vale has a lower proportion of pre-schoolers (0-4 years) and persons 60 years+ than the City of Playford. In comparison, the precinct has a higher proportion of 35-49 year olds (24% compared with 18%) and a slightly higher proportion

of 5-17 year olds (22% compared with 18%). However, future urban growth is forecasted to include the largest population increase (in real numbers) in the 0-14 year age group and 35-44 year age group, indicating future increase in families living in Angle Vale.

Angle Vale is the second least disadvantaged area within the City of Playford (behind One Tree Hill) with a SEIFA Index score of 1,056 compared to 855 for Playford.

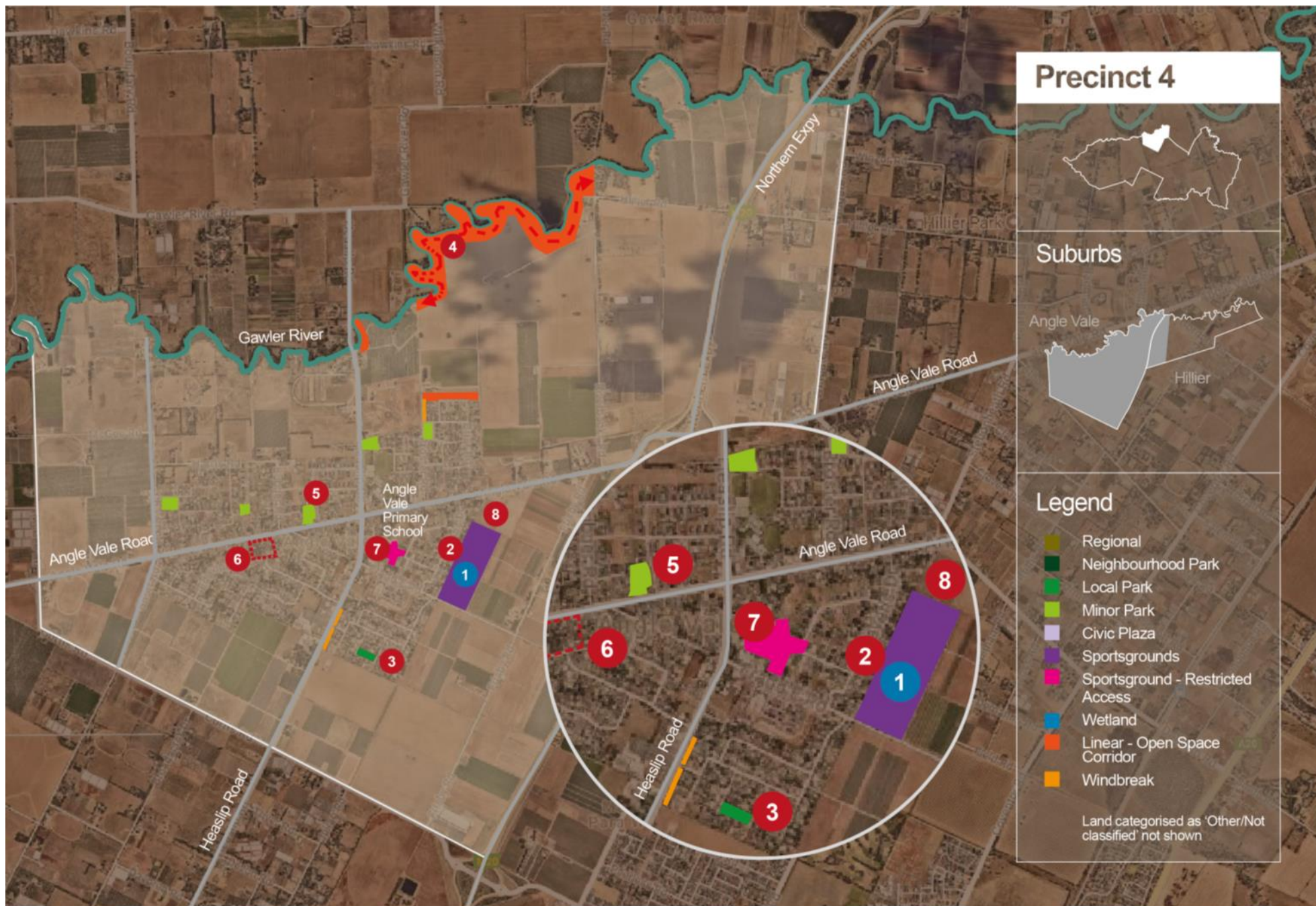
Map
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Initiatives**

1	ANGLE VALE COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE Continue to develop in accordance with the masterplan as the primary recreation precinct in Angle Vale. Priority actions include implementation of stage 2 of the playspace, implementation of a basketball hoop, and implementation of a cycling/walking path that connects to Kent Avenue.
2	KENT AVENUE Investigate the potential for Kent Avenue to provide another vehicle access point into the Angle Vale Community Sports Centre.
3	CHARDONNAY COURT RESERVE Improve the reserve function and amenity through shelter, signage, landscaping and pathways, given this is the only genuine local reserve within the township area.
4	GAWLER RIVER LINEAR OPEN SPACE CORRIDOR Develop as a biodiversity and recreation corridor in conjunction with urban expansion.
5	ANGLE VALE ROAD PARK Investigate the potential to establish additional facilities, giving consideration to stormwater management requirements. The park is in a visible location and its development would help improve local open space facilities in Angle Vale. It is currently a minor reserve consisting primarily of a detention basin, with shelter and landscaping.
6	EDMONDS ROAD is currently a detention basin. Should the requirement for this land to be used for stormwater management purposes cease, consider developing it into a local reserve.
7	GABRIELLA COURT Investigate potential to upgrade the tennis courts on Gabriella Court to publically accessible multi-use tennis and basketball courts. Note that the subject site is only partly owned by Council.
8	FUTURE OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT NORTH OF ANGLE VALE COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE Any future subdivision of the land to the north of the Angle Vale Community Centre should incorporate open space that connects to the Sports Centre.

*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

**BLUE TEXT = Priority Initiative. Otherwise initiatives are not in priority order



Precinct 5

Population estimate (2016)	8,554
Key open space features	Munno Para Wetlands, Stebonheath Wetlands, Chellaston Road Reserve, Mandel Street Reserve, Tucker Street Reserve, Nolan Place Reserve, Munno Para Town Park
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Minor Parks	0.8 ha
Local Parks	0.6 ha
Neighbourhood Parks	2.6 ha
Regional Parks	1.1 ha
Wetlands	12.5 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	1.3 ha
Windbreak	0.1 ha
Sportsground - Restricted access	33.8 ha
Other - Not Classified	0.3 ha
Total	53.3 ha (6.2 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	18.2 ha (2.1 ha per 1,000 people)

Precinct Context

Precinct 5 is the only precinct in urban Playford that is under-provided with open space at 2.1 hectares per 1,000 people.

The lack of provision is focused in the area west of Stebonheath Road in Munno Para West. The largest reserve in the precinct is the neighbourhood reserve on Mandel Street which is high quality. However, over half of the reserve is utilised for stormwater management and therefore not useable. The other key reserve is the small but good quality reserve on Chellaston Road.

The impact of the under-provision in Munno Para West is compounded by the new development character of the area where dwellings tend to have less private open space.

Residents to the east of Stebonheath Road, within the Playford Alive development, have relatively good access to high quality open spaces including the Munno Para Town Park (co-located next to the Stretton Centre library and shops) that accommodates a popular skate park and playground. Additionally, wetlands with associated pathways and

playspaces also contribute to the quality open space provision in Playford Alive.

Residential development in the precinct has primarily been established since 2000, with most dwellings in Playford Alive constructed since 2010. The precinct has a younger age profile compared to the City of Playford due to young families moving into the area. Precinct 5 is part of the Playford North Growth Area and will continue to grow over coming years (the Playford North structure plan is provided in Appendix D).

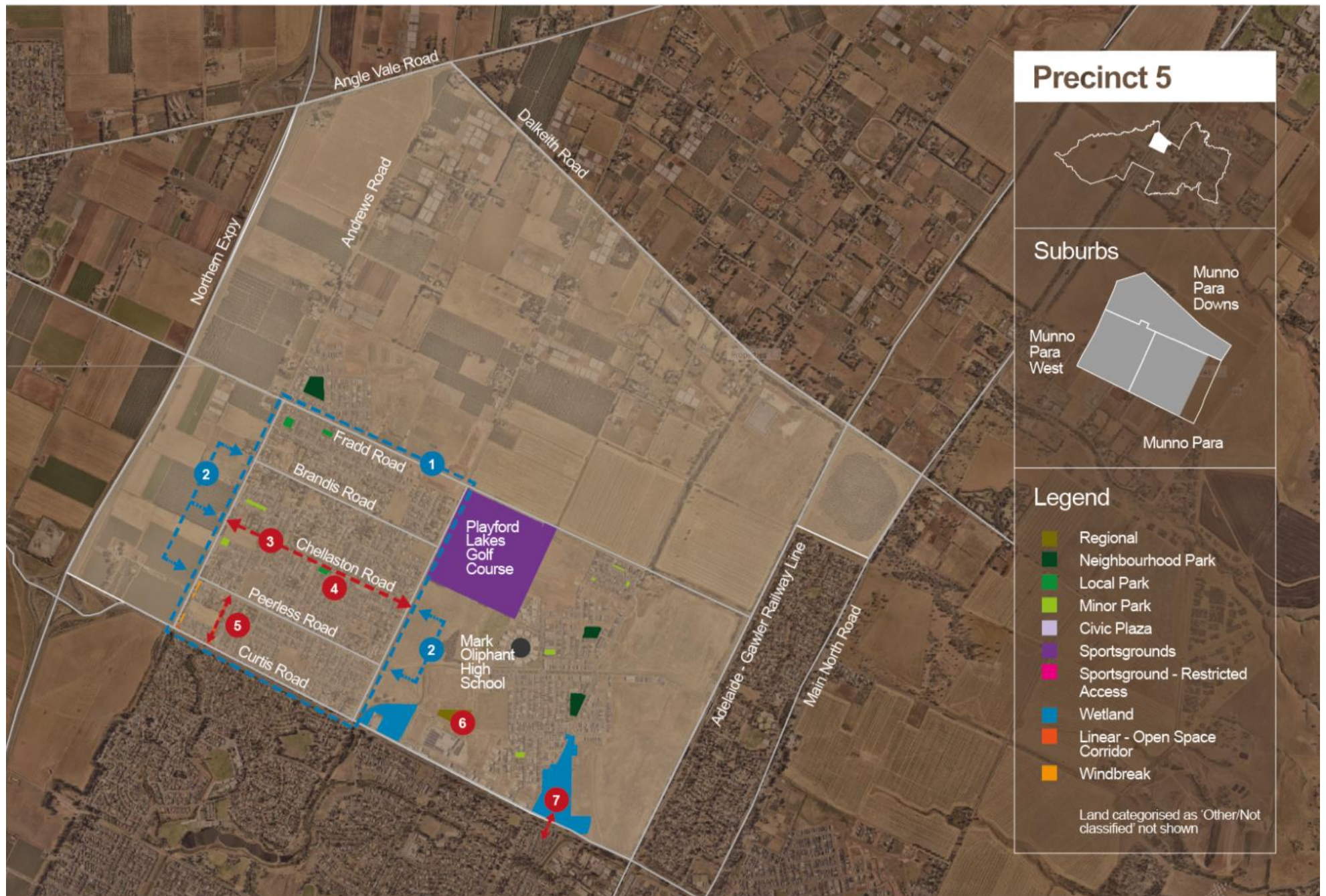
*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

****BLUE TEXT** = Priority Initiative. Otherwise initiatives are not in priority order

Map
Ref

Initiatives**

1	MUNNO PARA WEST Consider opportunities within the suburb for acquiring land for open space as part of future land sales or subdivisions (noting a number of large undeveloped land parcels within the area) to help redress the lack in provision. The blue dotted line on the adjacent map identifies the subject area.
2	MUNNO PARA WEST AND MUNNO PARA (PLAYFORD ALIVE) Future development to incorporate open spaces with good linkages to Brandis, Chellaston and Peerless Roads in order to improve access to open space for residents currently living in Munno Para West.
3	CHELLASTON ROAD STREETSCAPE UPGRADE, MUNNO PARA WEST Create a welcoming pedestrian environment (wide footpath, landscaping etc) to improve access to the Chellaston Road Reserve as well as creating a good linkage to future open spaces developed as part of urban expansion to the east and west of Chellaston Road.
4	CHELLASTON ROAD RESERVE, MUNNO PARA WEST Consider the potential for further enhancements such as fitness equipment, BBQ and basketball hoop, given the reserve is centrally located within Munno Para West. Whilst the reserve is small, there may be scope to elevate its functionality.
5	LINEAR OPEN SPACE CORRIDOR BETWEEN CURTIS ROAD, TRAVERSING ORANGE PARADE AND CONNECTING TO PEERLESS ROAD Create a pedestrian/cycling link with wayfinding signage that connects with the linear open space south of Curtis Road within Precinct 7. This will help to improve access to open space for residents living in Munno Para West.
6	MUNNO PARA TOWN PARK All-abilities access should be enhanced within the playspace in recognition of the park being a key community destination and located near to the Adelaide Northern Special School.
7	CURTIS ROAD (EASTERN) WETLANDS CONNECTIONS Investigate the potential for additional pedestrian connections across Curtis Road to the wetlands in association with further urban development.



Precinct 6

Population estimate (2016)	1,516
Key open space features	Linear open space corridor through the centre of the precinct, incorporating three local reserves (nodes)
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Local Parks	1.6 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	6.2 ha
Linear – Windbreak	12.3 ha
Open Space provision total	20.1 ha (13.4 ha per 1,000 people)
Open Space provision 'more useable'*	7.8 ha (5.2 ha per 1,000 people)
The former Munno Para Bowls site is not included in these calculations as the site is in the process of being disposed (sold).	

Map Ref	Initiatives**
1	LINEAR TRAIL Implement improvements along the linear trail and within the recreation nodes such as native plantings, wayfinding signage, seating, shelters etc. .
2	SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL RESERVES Irrigate one or both local reserves. The northern most reserve is already irrigated.
3	LINEAR TRAIL Consider the continuation of the trail into the tree revegetation area to the north of the precinct as a destination. This would require working with State Government who have care and control of the land.

Precinct Context

The housing in Precinct 6 was developed during the 1970's and generally incorporates relatively good sized backyards that provide residents access to private open space.

A linear trail runs through the centre of the precinct, providing good access to open space for all households. The trail incorporates three local reserves that act as recreation nodes and include playspaces and seating. A number of basketball hoops are provided along the trail. The reserve at the northern

end of the trail is irrigated but all other open space in the precinct is un-irrigated.

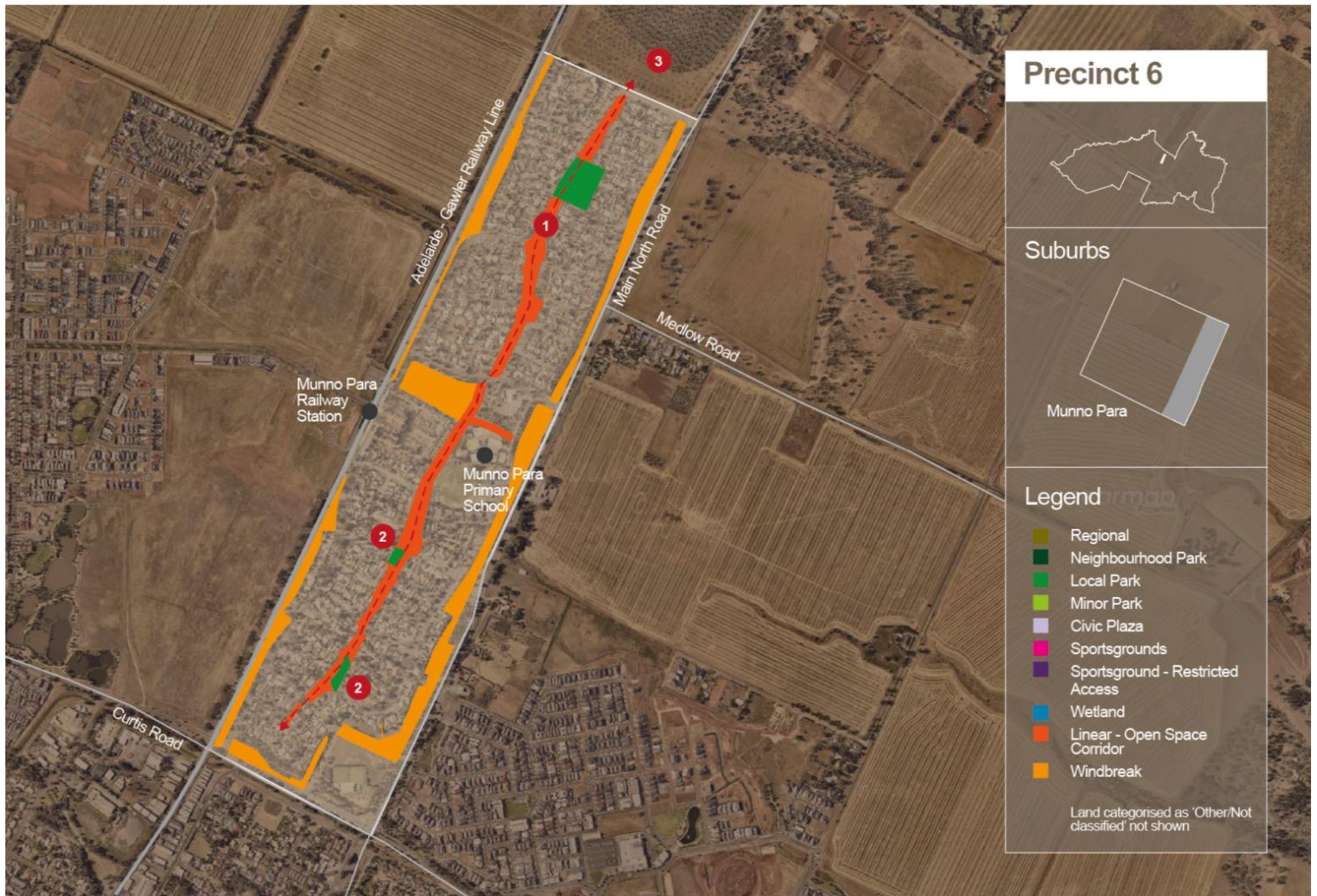
The open space opposite the train station on Alawoona Road is a strategic site that has the potential to facilitate future 'Transit Orientated Development', potentially as a future expansion of Playford Alive. The state government owns a number of public housing properties around this space, making the open space an important element in any renewal project. For these

reasons, this large space should be left as undeveloped linear open space for the time being.

The median age for the precinct is 42 years, which is older than the median age for Playford (32 years). The population forecast for the 10 years between 2017 and 2027 predicts a small increase of 20 people with only small increases or declines in most age groups, aside from the 70-84 years age group which is forecasted to increase by 122 persons.

*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

****BLUE TEXT** = Priority Initiative. Otherwise initiatives are not in priority order



Precinct 7

Population estimate (2016)	7,680
Key open space features	Stebonheath Regional Park (including dog park and Stolen Generations Memorial and Healing Garden), Eyre Sportsground, Commodore Parade Reserve, West Parkway Reserve, Mendota Avenue Reserve, Mayfair Drive 'Ride Safe' Reserve, Linear open space
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Minor Parks	1.2 ha
Local Parks	1.1 ha
Neighbourhood Parks	4.8 ha
Regional Parks	16.1 ha
Sportsgrounds	7.5 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	23.0 ha
Linear – Windbreak	1.0 ha
Sportsground - Restricted access ¹	2.3 ha
Other - Not Classified	1.4 ha
Total	58.6 ha (7.6 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	52.6 ha (6.8 ha per 1,000 people)

¹ St Columba School Oval is leased from Council. General public access is restricted as it forms part of a school

Precinct Context

Housing within Precinct 7 has mainly been constructed since 2000 and the area is characterised by higher densities when compared with older areas in Playford.

There is a good spread of high quality and high amenity reserves, including the Stebonheath Regional Park that has a range of facilities including a dog park and the Stolen Generations Memorial and Healing Garden. Future development to the west of Andrews Road will also provide access to additional open spaces.

The growing community of Eyre (formally part of Penfield) has access to a sportsground as well as smaller local reserves. With further urban expansion, new open spaces will be created (refer to the structure plan at Appendix D).

Residents within Precinct 7 experience less disadvantage compared to Playford with SEIFA indexes of 902 (Andrews Farm) and 963 (Penfield – MacDonald Park) compared to 855 for the City of Playford. Both Andrews Farm and Eyre have younger age profiles than the City more generally.

There are few shortcomings in this precinct, although improvements to some open spaces could be made, as per the listed initiatives.

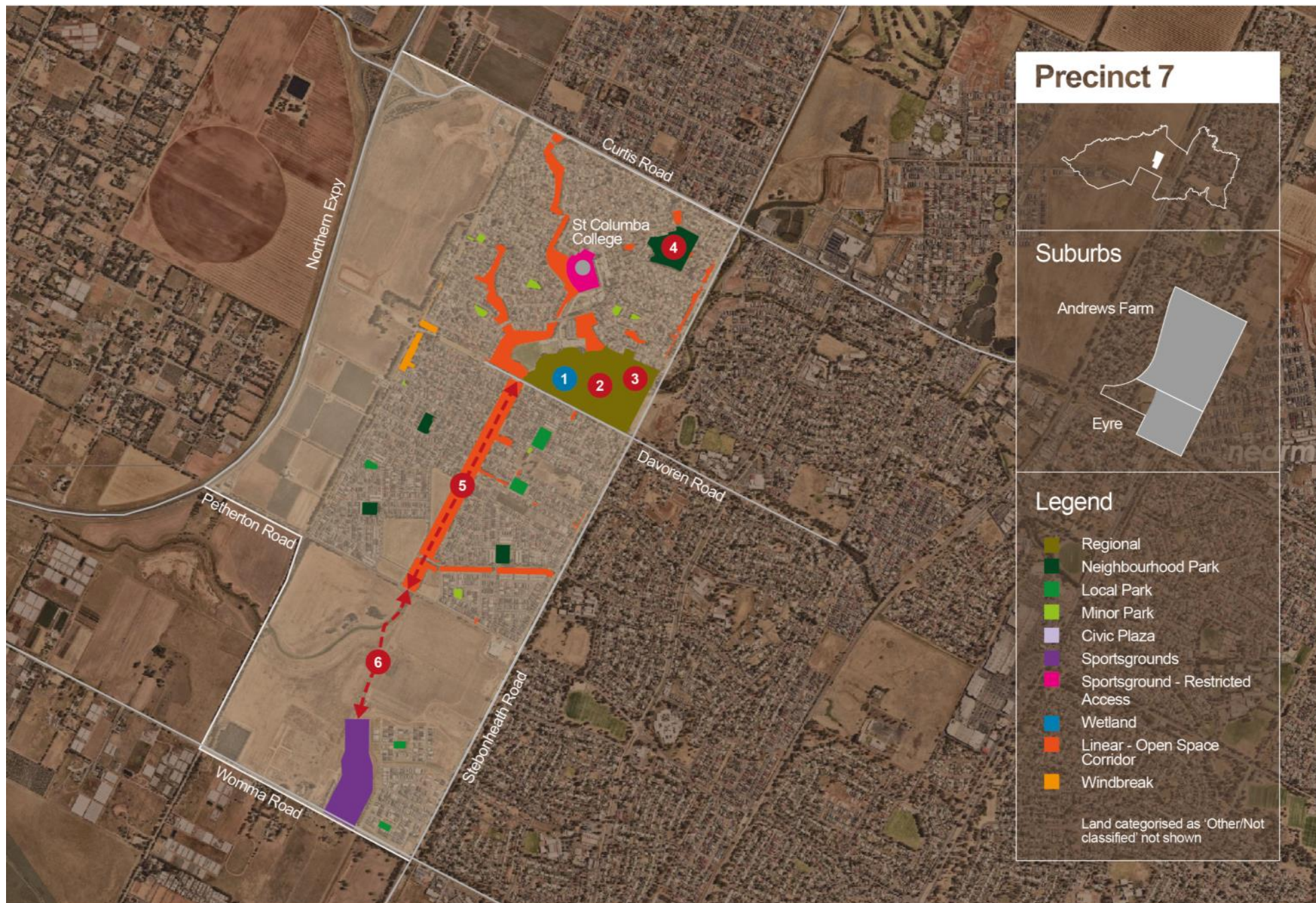
*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

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Map
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Initiatives**

1	STEBONHEATH REGIONAL PARK, ANDREWS FARM Implement signage within the park to identify different areas (e.g. dog park, car park, Stolen Generations Healing Garden), implement wayfinding signage to the park within the surrounding street network and investigate interpretive signage opportunities for the Healing Garden and wetlands aquifer recharge system.
2	STEBONHEATH REGIONAL PARK, ANDREWS FARM Continue to develop the Stolen Generations Memorial and Healing Garden in accordance with the Entry Statement Concept Plan as a significant Aboriginal cultural and historic feature within Playford. Remove or relocate the BMX bike track away from the Healing Garden to minimise conflict between the two.
3	STEBONHEATH REGIONAL PARK, ANDREWS FARM Improve the recreational facilities within the park including installation of lighting in the dog park and creating a small dog area; implementing casual use multi-purpose tennis and basketball court(s); and enhancing all-abilities access within the playspace.
4	COMMODORE PARADE RESERVE, ANDREWS FARM Upgrade this reserve to function at a neighbourhood level, with a particular focus on activating the north/eastern section. This is a large reserve but does not currently function at a neighbourhood level. Development of the whole area not necessarily required and partial rationalisation may be appropriate.
5	LINEAR LINK BETWEEN PETHERTON ROAD AND DAVOREN ROAD, ANDREWS FARM Improve the linkage (with particular focus on the northern section) through provision of infrastructure such as doggie bag dispensers, street furniture, vegetation planting and signage. This will provide a welcoming pedestrian environment and will connect people to Stebonheath Regional Park.
6	EYRE RESERVE LINKAGE, EYRE New development within Eyre to incorporate linear open space that connects to linear open space in Andrews Farm, north of Petherton Road.



Precinct 8

Population estimate (2016)	8,867
Key open space features	Smith Creek Linear Open Space, Kooranowa Reserve Sportsground, Kalara Reserve Sportsground, Strathaird Boulevard, Neighbourhood Reserve, Womma/Ramsay Park Sportsground, Fitness area adjacent to the John McVeity Centre
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Minor Parks	1.8 ha
Local Parks	4.6 ha
Neighbourhood Parks	2.0 ha
Sportsgrounds	19.1 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	36.5 ha
Windbreak	4.8 ha
Other - Not Classified	4.1 ha
Total	73 ha (8.2 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	62.3 ha (7.0 ha per 1,000 people)

Precinct Context

Kalara Sportsground represents the largest open space reserve within the Precinct 8, with other open spaces being smaller and generally functioning at a local level.

The sportsgrounds, Smith Creek and Strathaird Boulevard open spaces are of reasonable quality as is the outdoor (and publicly accessible) fitness area connected to the John McVeity Sports Centre. However, out of three sportsgrounds, only Kalara includes a playspace and the Womma/Ramsay Sportsground is located within an industrial area on the southern side of Womma Road, thereby reducing its accessibility to residents living within the Precinct. Furthermore, both Womma/Ramsay and Kooranowa

Sportsgrounds are fenced. Whilst they are accessible to the public, the entry points are not easily identifiable which is likely to deter potential users.

Other reserves in the precinct are lower in quality as they are not irrigated and have few facilities. Webster Street Reserve in Davoren Park is undeveloped but is scheduled to be upgraded in 2017/18. This will help address the lack of quality open space in the precinct.

Davoren Park has experienced a decline in the population between 2011 and 2016 by approximately 200 people (this may be partly

due to some areas undergoing regeneration) and is one of the most disadvantaged suburbs in Playford. It has a similar age profile to the City of Playford with both having a median age of 32 years.

Smithfield Plains has experienced an increase in the total population between 2011 and 2016 by 586 people and has a younger age profile compared to Playford with a median age of 29 years. Precinct 8 supports higher numbers of social housing at around 13% (Smithfield Plains) and 15% (Davoren Park) compared with 10% for Playford.

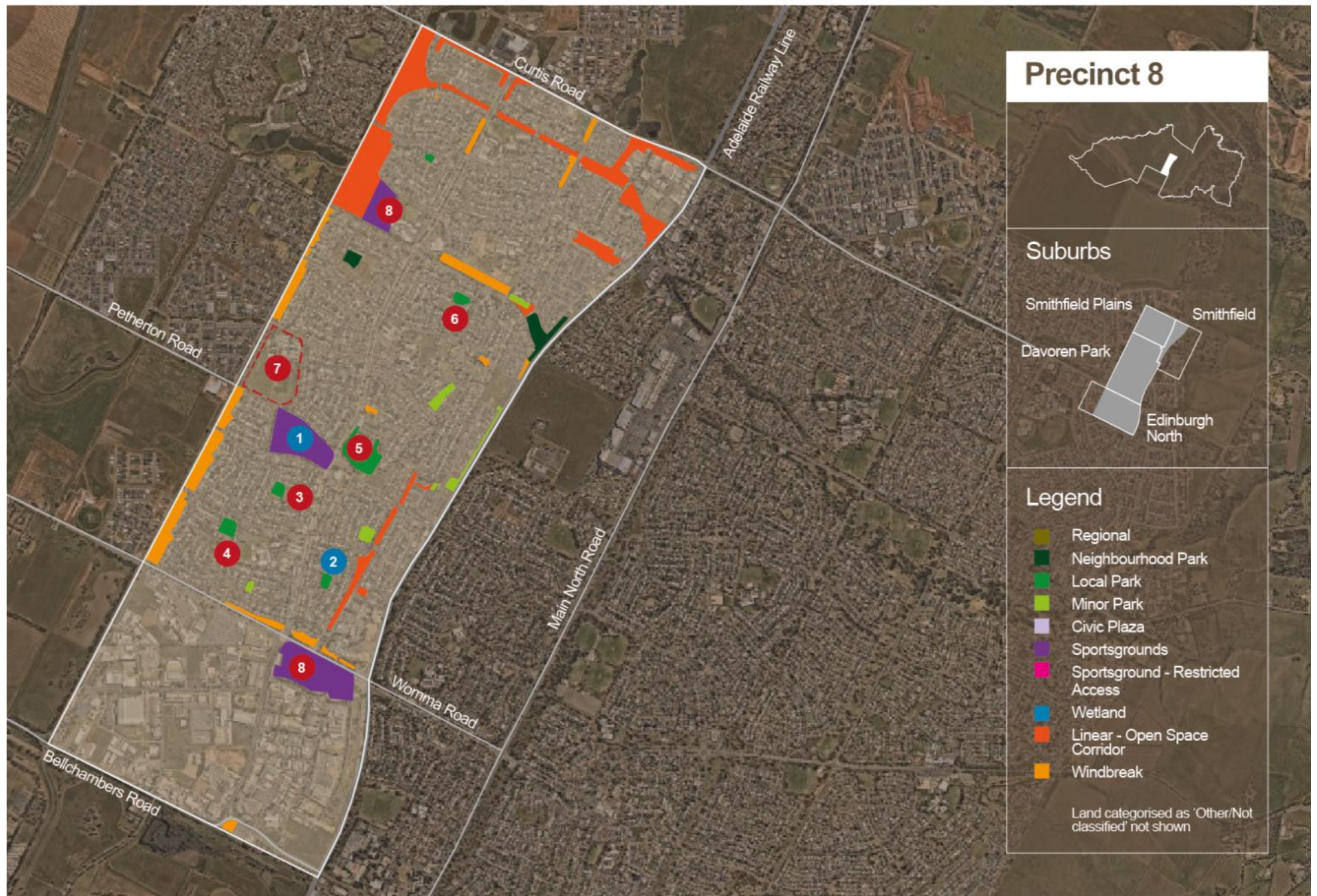
*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

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Initiatives**

- 1 KALARA SPORTSGROUND, DAVOREN PARK**
Develop the sportsground as a sport and recreation destination for the precinct. Incorporate unstructured recreation facilities (e.g. BBQ, picnic seating, improved playspace) and explore the potential for a running track around perimeter and other recreational facilities such as public tennis/basketball court, fitness equipment.
- 2 MANDEVILLE STREET RESERVE, DAVOREN PARK**
Upgrade reserve e.g. with improved playspace, seating, landscaping and irrigated turf.
- 3 ANNE WRIGHT RESERVE (LAVERTON STREET) DAVOREN PARK**
Improve facilities and the functionality of reserve. Consider enhanced playspace and installation of seating, shelter and goal posts for a kick-about space.
- 4 PETE SMITH RESERVE (DRIMPTON STREET) DAVOREN PARK**
Improve facilities and functionality of reserve. Consider upgrading the existing playspace and basketball half-court as well as installing seating, shelter and landscaping.
- 5 ARURA RESERVE (PETHERTON/COVENTRY ROADS), DAVOREN PARK**
The reserve is large but mostly undeveloped and it is adjacent to aged care facility. It includes informal pedestrian linkages and a small area with pleasant landscaping, gazebo and minor play equipment. Potential to upgrade part of the reserve but provide a point of difference from Kalara. Development of the entire reserve may not be necessary given the proximity of Kalara Reserve and partial rationalisation may be appropriate.
- 6 O'BRIEN STREET RESERVE, DAVOREN PARK**
Upgrade to function as a local reserve and include irrigation. The reserve currently only accommodates a small playspace.
- 7 OLD PARA WEST CAMPUS SITE, DAVOREN PARK**
Future residential subdivision on this land to incorporate usable open space. Consider need for dog park and casual tennis/basketball facilities.
- 8 SPORTSGROUND ACCESS** Provide signage to identify public access points to the Ramsay/Womma Sportsgrounds (Edinburgh North) and Kooranowa Sportsground (Smithfield Plains) which are fenced. Currently the access points are not easily identifiable.



Precinct 9

Population estimate (2016)	3,832
Key open space features	<p>Elephant Walk (part of Smith Creek Linear Open Space Corridor)</p> <p>Broadmeadows Sportsground</p> <p>Smithfield Sportsground and Memorial Park</p> <p>Augusta Square, Smithfield</p>
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Minor Park	0.1 ha
Local Parks	2.0 ha
Sportsgrounds	7.6 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	5.6 ha
Windbreaks	5.5 ha
Other—Not Classified	2.4 ha
Total	23.2 ha (6.1 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	15.2 ha (4 ha per 1,000 people)

Precinct Context

The open space provision in Precinct 9 is 4 hectares per 1,000 people, which is within the desirable benchmark provision but is lower than most other precincts in Playford.

The precinct contains two good quality sportsgrounds as well as the Elephant Walk trail and Smithfield Memorial Park, located between Main North Road and Anderson Walk.

A number of local reserves have playspaces but lack other facilities e.g. Breamore Street Reserve (irrigated) and

Bedchester Street Reserve in Elizabeth North (non-irrigated) and Harold Wissell Reserve in Smithfield (non-irrigated).

The Munno Para shopping centre is a key community facility as is the Munno Para train station. However, the rail line effectively creates a barrier to accessing open space to the west of the rail line.

Both Smithfield and Elizabeth North have higher proportions of residents at post retirement age (60 years+) than the City of Playford. Whilst Smithfield has the same median age as

Playford (32 years), Elizabeth North has an older age profile with a median age of 35 years.

Both areas have higher levels of social housing (19% for Smithfield and 16% for Elizabeth North) compared with 10% for Playford.

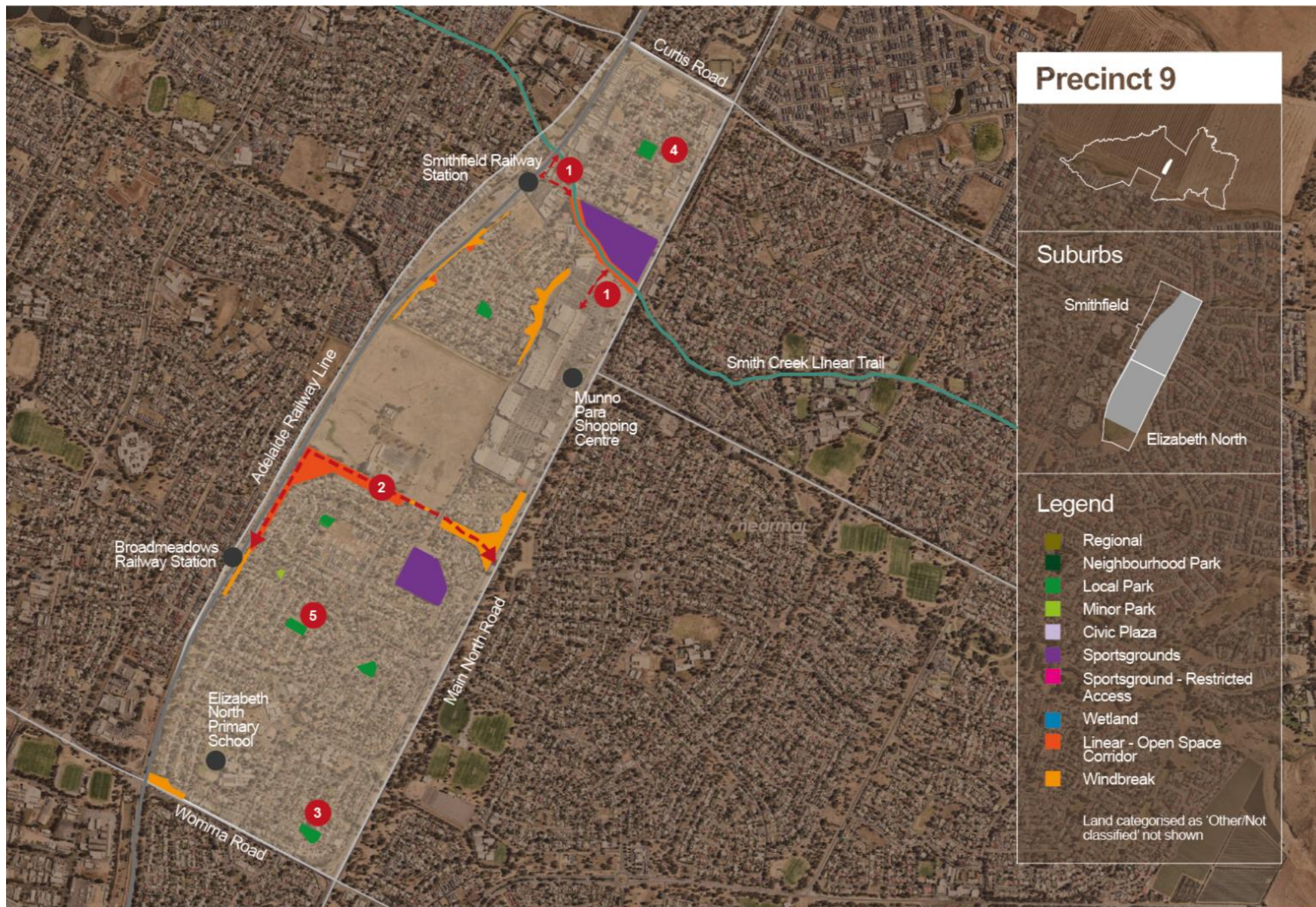
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Map
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Initiatives**

- 1 SMITH CREEK OPEN SPACE CORRIDOR**
Extend the Elephant Walk further along the Smith Creek corridor, by improving the linear connection through enhanced vegetation, way finding signage, seating etc. Improve the connections between the trail and the Munno Para Shopping Centre and Smithfield train station.
- 2 LINEAR CONNECTION BETWEEN BROADMEADOWS TRAIN STATION AND MAIN NORTH ROAD**
Investigate the potential to create a formal pedestrian/cycle linkage within the existing Windbreak (noting poor passive surveillance). This linkage is identified as a Proposed Tertiary link in Council's Cycling and Walking Strategy.
- 3 SEDGEHILL ROAD RESERVE, SMITHFIELD**
Upgrade to local level to improve open space in the southern part of the precinct. The reserve is currently vacant/undeveloped and non-irrigated.
- 4 AUGUSTA SQUARE, SMITHFIELD**
Upgrade to function at a local level. Currently the square has few facilities but has good natural vegetation. Incorporate interpretive signage and design elements that reflect the square's local heritage and natural character.
- 5 BREAMORE STREET RESERVE, ELIZABETH NORTH**
Currently is irrigated, with a playspace, picnic benches and lighting. Small improvements to the reserve such as shelters, bins, and enhanced vegetation, would improve its useability.



Precinct 10

Population estimate (2016)	2,770
Key open space features	<p>Dauntsey Sportsground Playford Gardens Skate Park at Northern Sound System,</p> <p>Centrals Home Ground is also a prominent open space feature but is categorised as a 'restricted sportsground'. Whilst the gates are open during the day, the grounds are used heavily by the club (and are maintained by the club), significantly limiting use by the public.</p>
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Minor Parks	1.1 ha
Local Parks	0.6 ha
Neighbourhood Parks	1.1 ha
Sportsgrounds	6.3 ha
Civic Plaza	0.4 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	4.1 ha
Windbreak	17.0 ha
Sportsground - Restricted access	7.1 ha
Other - Not Classified	0.4 ha
Total	42.4 ha (15.1 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	12.1 ha (4.3 ha per 1,000 people)

Precinct Context

Precinct 10 incorporates industrial land and the Elizabeth Regional Centre, with the main residential area located in Elizabeth South and a smaller residential area located in Elizabeth North.

The precinct abuts the Gawler passenger rail line. Undeveloped government-owned land is located on the western side of the rail line in the City of Salisbury. In the event this land is developed in the future, the areas around the Elizabeth and Elizabeth South train stations may experience transition to higher densities and mixed uses: 'Transit Orientated Development'. For this reason, one of the

undeveloped land parcels in front of the Elizabeth South train station identified as a minor park may be suitable for a mixed use and/or higher density development in the (long-term) future.

The quality of open space in the precinct is generally poor, with many reserves being small and under-developed. However, Dauntsey Sportsground is good quality and accommodates a variety of facilities including BMX jumps, 'rage cage' and playspace. It's location near the Regional Centre and Elizabeth train station makes it accessible to a wide section of the community and

especially young people.

Playford Gardens is well maintained and is the site of the City's inauguration in 1955. However, it has no facilities to attract visitors and therefore is underutilised.

Elizabeth South is identified as the most disadvantaged suburb in Playford, with a SEIFA index score of 644 and 32% social housing compared with 855 and 10% respectively for the City. Improvement to the quality of open space is required.

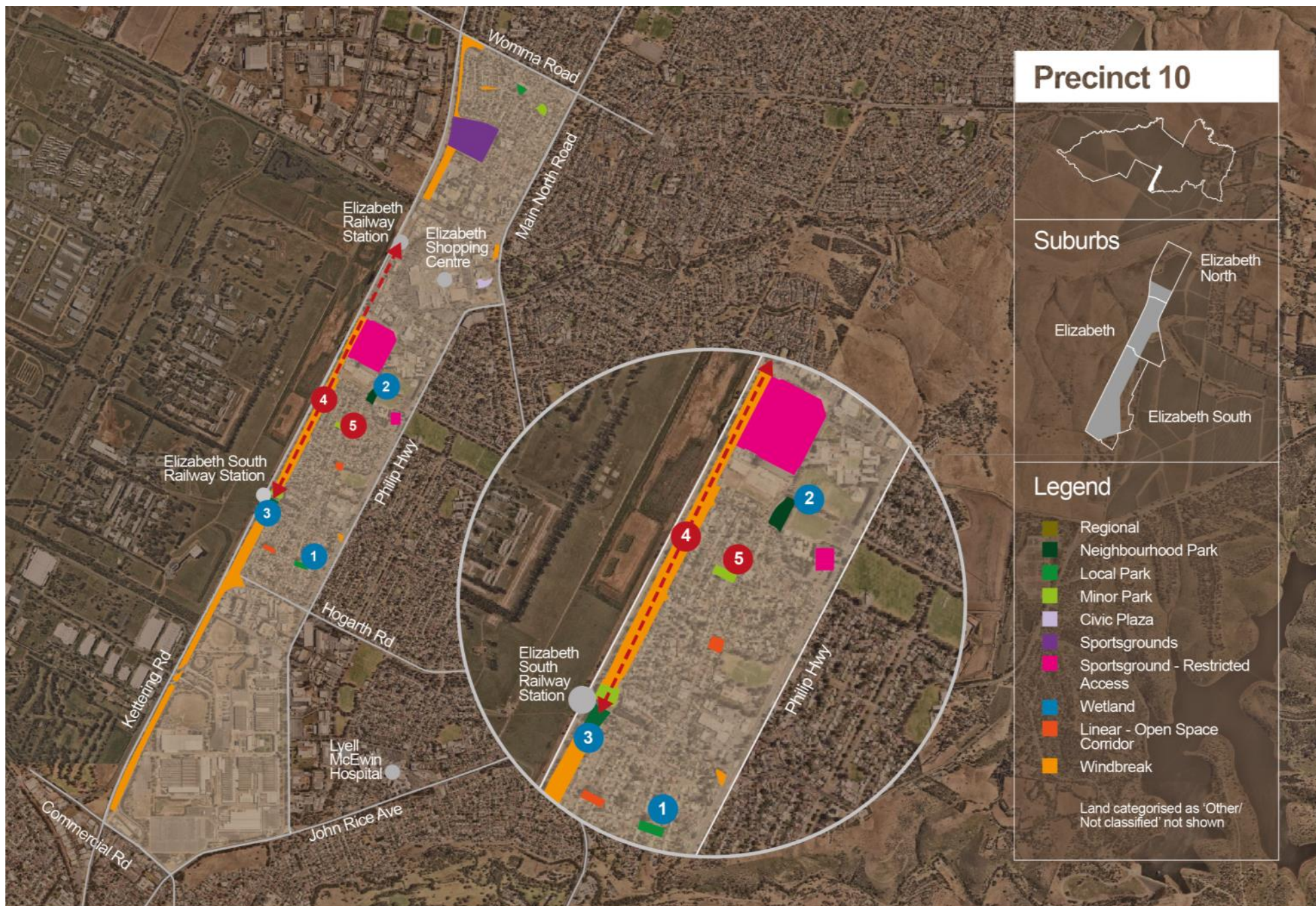
*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

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Map
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Initiatives**

- 1** **WILLISON/GOODMAN ROADS RESERVE, ELIZABETH SOUTH**
Upgrade the function and amenity of this reserve to help address the lack of quality open space provision in this area.
- 2** **PLAYFORD GARDENS, GOODMAN ROAD, ELIZABETH**
Implement infrastructure (such as seating or play elements) that will help attract visitors to the park and consider the incorporation of interpretative signage that promotes the City's heritage. The reserve is located near the Elizabeth Regional Centre and is the site of the City's inauguration in 1955.
- 3** **ELIZABETH SOUTH RESERVE DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE ELIZABETH SOUTH TRAIN STATION:**
Upgrade the reserve to neighbourhood level incorporating playspace and covered seating areas where people can wait for the train. Currently this reserve is undeveloped.
- 4** **LINEAR CONNECTION ALONG RAIL LINE BETWEEN ELIZABETH SOUTH AND ELIZABETH TRAIN STATIONS:**
Establish a pedestrian/cycle connection between the two stations. Liaise with the Department of Transport in respect of their Greenways program.
- 5** **BUBNER STREET/GOODMAN ROAD LINKAGE, ELIZABETH SOUTH**
Upgrade the linkage by establishing a path and landscaping to facilitate pedestrian access and enhance the site's general appearance (note the car park area is leased to the adjacent church).



Precinct 11

Population estimate (2016)	4,103
Key open space features	<p>Regional Sports Precinct</p> <p>Secombe Street Reserve, Elizabeth Grove</p> <p>Burgate Reserve, Elizabeth Grove</p> <p>Adelaide United Training ground is a key feature within the precinct but is categorised as 'restricted sportsground' and is excluded from analysis as it is fenced and inaccessible to the public</p>
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Minor Parks	1.4 ha
Local Parks	0.8 ha
Neighbourhood Parks	1.3 ha
Sportsgrounds	11.4 ha
Sportsground - Restricted access	4.4 ha
Linear – Windbreak	16.7 ha
Total	36 ha (8.8 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	13.5 ha (3.3 ha per 1,000 people)

Precinct Context

Precinct 11 accommodates the Regional Sports Precinct, which is being developed as the premier sports hub within the region. A new undercover bowls facility has been constructed and a shared path with associated street furniture will be implemented in the latter part of 2018.

A regional tennis complex has been established on the eastern side of Main North Road in Precinct 17, which also forms part of the Regional Sports Precinct.

Burgate Reserve and Secombe Reserve are also good quality reserves, within the precinct with Secombe Street hosting free coaching clinics for children in partnership with the Roger Rasheed Sports Foundation.

The suburbs of Elizabeth, Elizabeth Grove and Elizabeth South all have lower proportions of pre-schoolers (0-4 years) and higher proportions of persons at post-retirement age (60+ years) than the City of Playford.

Elizabeth South and Elizabeth Grove are two of the most disadvantaged suburbs within Playford and accommodate high levels of social housing (32% and 27% respectively) compared with 10% in Playford.

Map
Ref

Initiatives**

1

REGIONAL SPORTS FACILITY, RIDLEY RESERVE SPORTSGROUND, ELIZABETH

Implement playspace, fitness equipment, shared pathway and supporting infrastructure such as seating, in accordance with the concept plan(s).

2

HARVEY ROAD STREETScape UPGRADE

Harvey Road forms the boundary between the suburbs of Elizabeth Grove and Elizabeth South and features a large median through its centre. Investigate the potential to convert the median into a pedestrian/cycle link to facilitate a connection between the Regional Sports Facility and Mofflin Reserve in the Lyell McEwin Health Precinct (within open space Precinct 12).

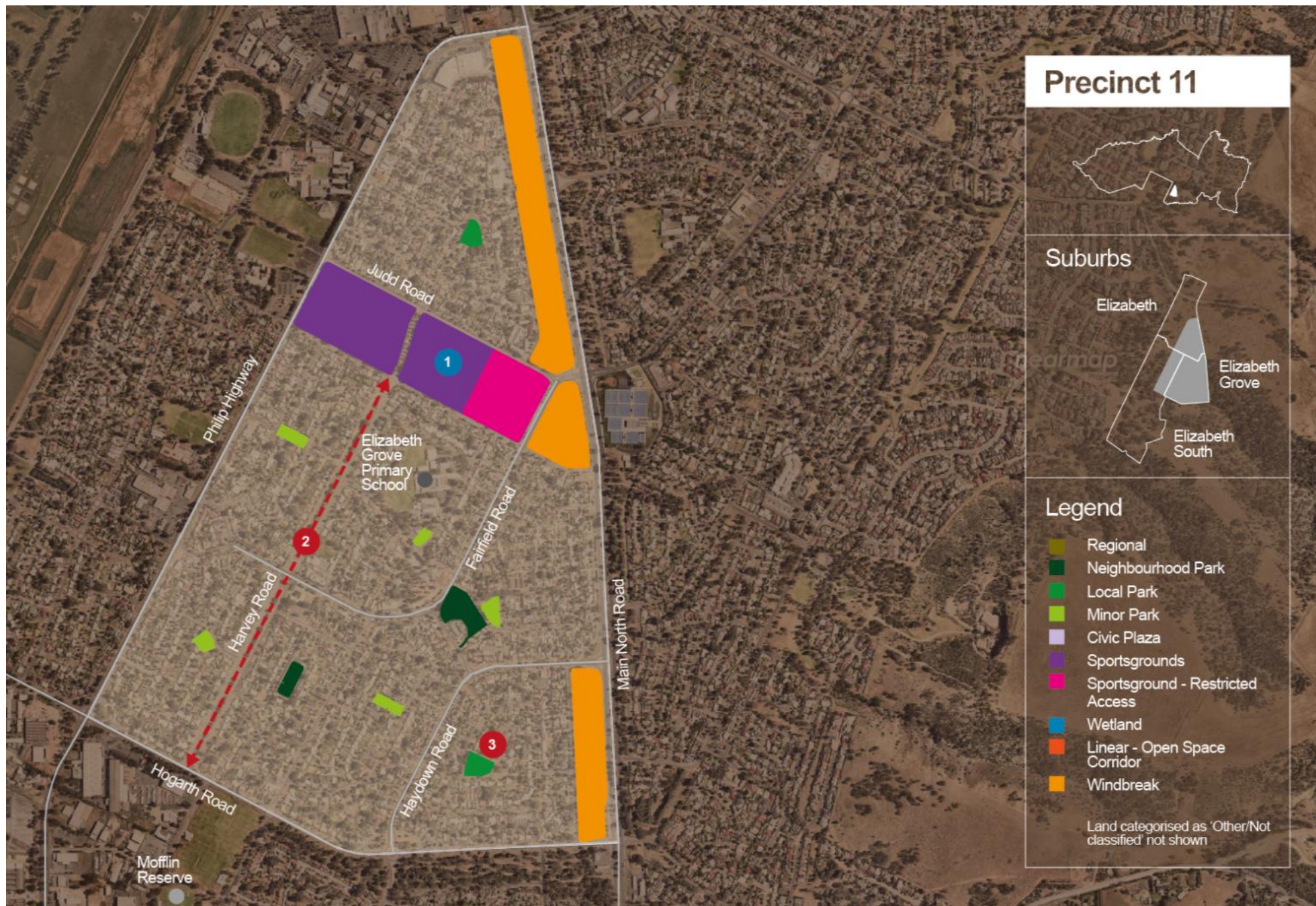
3

GRATELEY STREET RESERVE, ELIZABETH GROVE

Develop the reserve to a Local standard to service residents living in the area bounded by Haydown, Hogarth and Main North Roads. Currently this reserve is undeveloped.

*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

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Precinct 12

Population estimate (2016)	2,007
Key open space features	Duncan Anderson Sportsgrounds Mofflin Neighbourhood Reserve
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Neighbourhood Parks	1.7 ha
Sportsgrounds	8.8 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	0.1 ha
Windbreak	10 ha
Total	20.6 ha (10.3 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	10.6 ha (5.3 ha per 1,000 people)

Map
Ref

Initiatives**

1

MOFFLIN NEIGHBOURHOOD RESERVE (SOUTH OF THE DUNCAN ANDERSON SPORTSGROUNDS)

This reserve is opposite the future ACH Aged Care facility and is within the Lyell McEwin Health Precinct. Develop as a neighbourhood reserve and incorporate a design that reflects the objectives of the Health Precinct, with a focus on promoting social inclusion, health and wellbeing.

2

DUNCAN ANDERSON SPORTSGROUNDS Elizabeth Vale

Provide signage to identify public access points. The sportsground is fenced and the public access points are not easily identifiable.

3

HOGARTH ROAD WINDBREAK ELIZABETH VALE

This windbreak provides an opportunity to improve access to open space for residents living within the precinct. The Hogarth Road windbreak could be utilised to establish a formalised linear trail connecting Main North Road with the Duncan Anderson and Mofflin reserves. The 'natural' character of the windbreak should be retained. Consider the opportunity to incorporate an activity node.

Precinct Context

There is a high provision of open space within Precinct 12, although much of the land consists of windbreaks. The windbreaks along Main North Road are subject to a separate master planning exercise that seeks to improve the presentation of this 'Gateway' into (and through) the City of Playford.

Whilst the Duncan Anderson and Mofflin sportsgrounds accommodate a playspace that is of reasonable quality, the precinct as a whole lacks recreation facilities. The southern part of Mofflin Reserve provides the best opportunity to address the lack of non-sporting recreation facilities and the development of this reserve is identified in the Lyell McEwin Health Precinct masterplan.

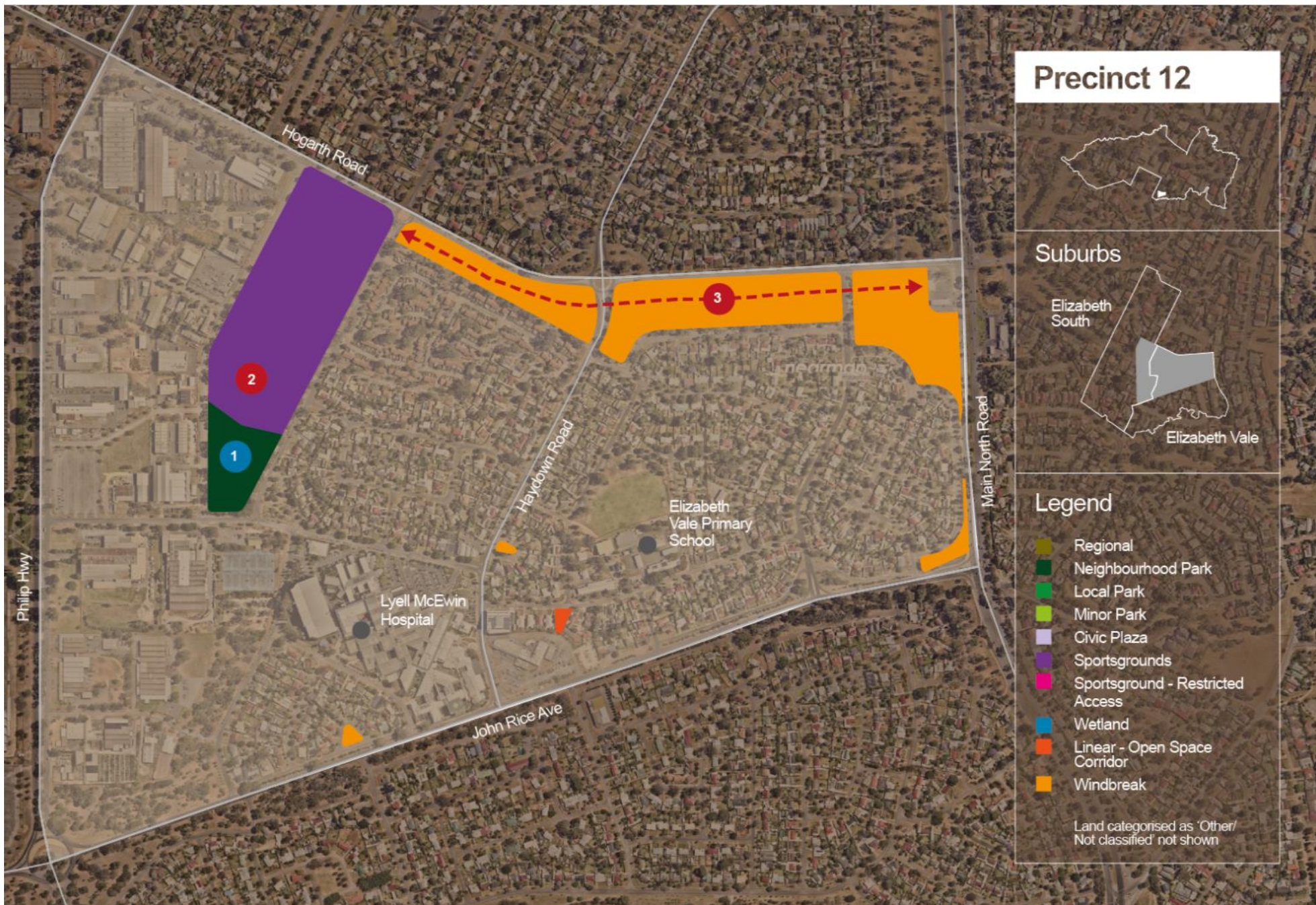
Communities in Elizabeth Vale and Elizabeth South are older compared to City of Playford, with larger proportions of residents in 50 years and over age groups and smaller proportions in younger age groups (34 years and younger). The regional hospital and shopping centre attract many people each day as workers or visitors to the Precinct.

Elizabeth Vale accommodates 23% social housing compared to 10% in Playford. Elizabeth South also has particularly high levels of social housing (32%) and is the most disadvantaged suburb in Playford with a SEIFA index score of 644 compared to 855 for Playford.

Both Elizabeth Vale and Elizabeth South have experienced an increase of people born in non-English speaking countries since the 2011 Census, being 19% of the Elizabeth Vale population and 15% of the Elizabeth South population, compared to 11% for Playford.

*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

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Precinct 13

Population estimate (2016)	2,266
Key open space features	Boundary Park (adjacent to Little Para River), Corton Street Reserve
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Minor Parks	0.1 ha
Local Parks	0.3 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	13.8 ha
Windbreak	7.8 ha
Total	22 ha (9.6 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	14.1 ha (6.1 ha per 1,000 people)

Map
Ref

Initiatives**

1

BOUNDARY PARK

Encourage usage by upgrading the entry points along Coppleridge Drive and improving the trail that connects to Carrisbrooke Park in the City of Salisbury. The upgrade should include installation of way finding signage and additional infrastructure e.g. fitness equipment, play elements, seating, bins, doggie bags and vegetation.

2

CORTON STREET RESERVE

Upgrade the reserve to a local park. Currently the reserve is undeveloped.

Precinct Context

Precinct 13 is located to the south of John Rice Avenue. There are no reserves within Precinct 13 that fulfil a recreation function. Both Corton Street Reserve and the Boundary Park linear space are undeveloped.

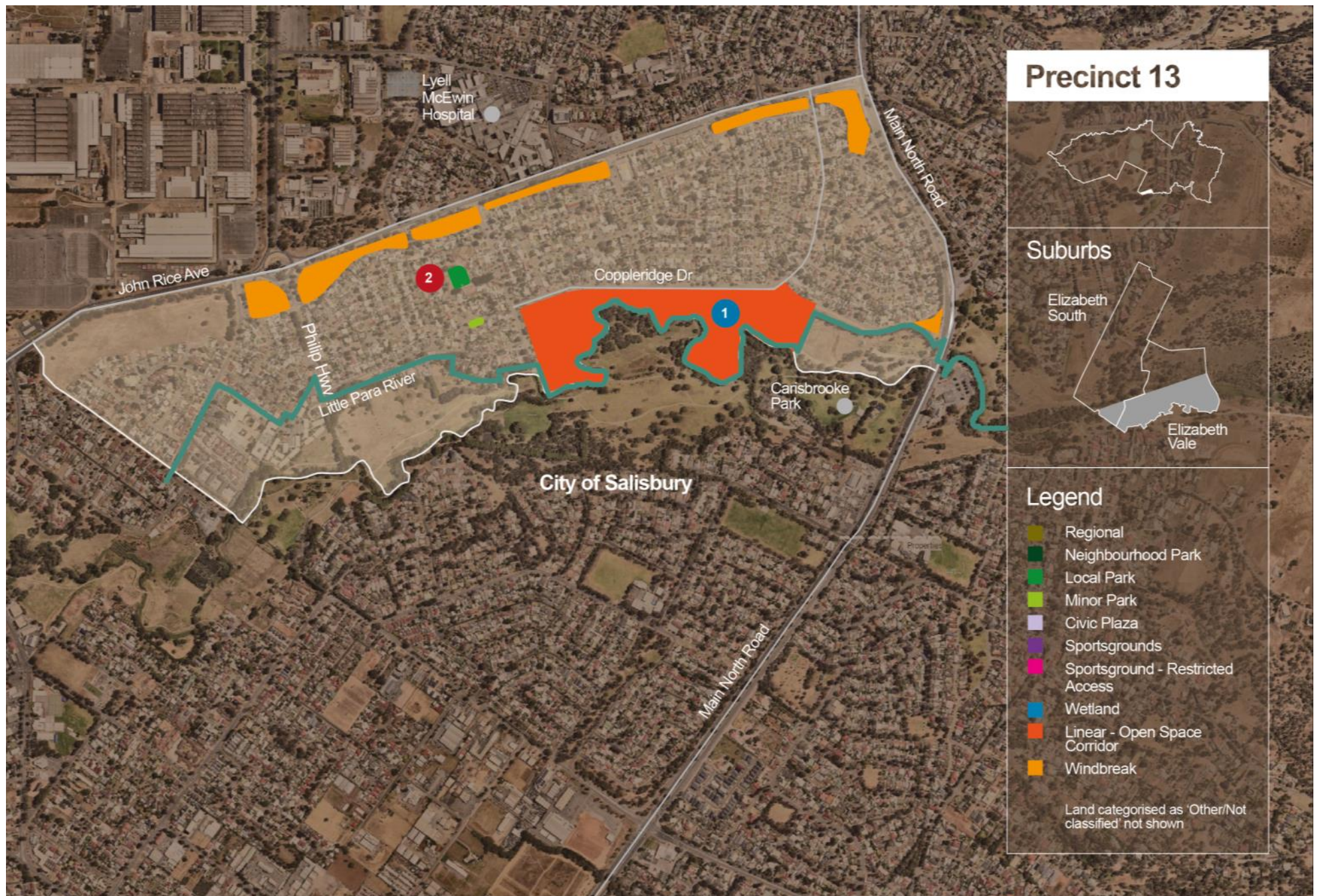
The key open space is Boundary Park linear open space corridor that leads to Carrisbrooke Reserve in the City of Salisbury, which is a high quality reserve. However, there is no wayfinding signage to direct people to Carrisbrooke Reserve.

Precinct 13 has around 18% of social housing and traditional housing blocks providing good access to private open space for residents.

The precinct has an older age profile compared to the City of Playford, with larger proportions of residents in ageing and older age groups (50 years +) and smaller proportions in younger age groups (34 years and under).

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Precinct 14

Population estimate (2016)	4,196
Key open space features	Blakes Crossing Oval, Main Terrace Reserve, Blue Tongue Reserve Linear Trail, Hayfield Avenue Reserve, Knightsbridge Estate Reserve, Hay Crescent Linear Open Space, Blakeview Dog Park
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Minor Parks	0.2 ha
Local Parks	1.2 ha
Neighbourhood Parks	2.9 ha
Sportsgrounds	2.7 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	11.6 ha
Windbreak	0.4 ha
Other - Not Classified	22.7 ha
Total	41.7 ha (9.9 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	18.4 ha (4.3 ha per 1,000 people)

Precinct Context

In Precinct 14 the quality and spread of existing open space is generally good, with a range of facilities such as a dog park, fitness equipment, playspaces, BBQ and water bodies being provided. The provision of quality open space is important as housing densities are higher with lower levels of private open space.

The Blue Tongue Creek trail is gradually being extended as part of ongoing residential expansion and provides a high quality open space linear corridor. (Refer to Appendix D for a structure plan of the growth area).

Blakes Crossing Oval is a valuable community asset that is utilised by Blakes Crossing Christian College and junior sports teams.

Blakeview is a young community with a median age of 29 years compared with 32 for Playford and therefore development of open spaces should consider the needs of children and young people.

It experienced a population increase of more than 2,000 people between 2011 and 2016 and will continue to grow. Refer to Appendix D for a structure plan of the Blakeview urban growth area, showing future open spaces and linear corridors.

*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

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Map
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Initiatives**

1

BLAKES CROSSING OVAL

Establish public toilets. The facility receives a high level of use and in 2017 the community petitioned Council for toilets at this location. Consider the potential to incorporate an associated change room facility to service junior sports played at the oval.

2

DOG PARK

The dog park is small and is not in a very visible location and therefore is likely to be operating at a neighbourhood level only. Investigate solutions to address existing drainage issues (note that this facility is currently being maintained by the developer). Should drainage issues remain unresolved, the dog park may need to be removed/relocated. Following resolution of drainage issues, establish additional facilities for dog owners (bins, seating) and provide wayfinding signage to the site.

3

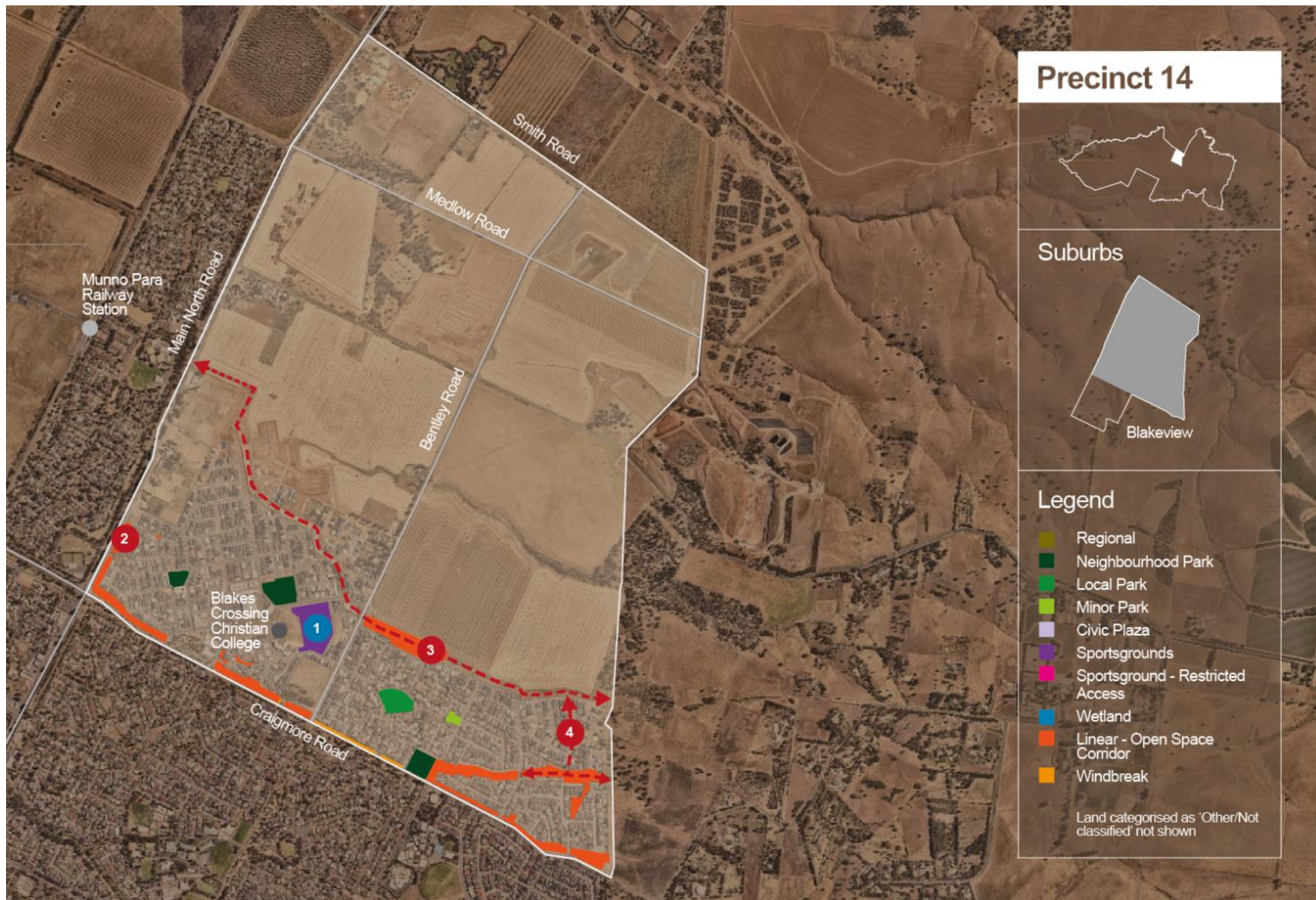
BLUE TONGUE CREEK TRAIL

Continue to develop this trail as part of future residential subdivisions. Liaise with Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure regarding a pedestrian linkage across Main North Road. This would help to connect Blakeview residents with the Munno Para train station.

4

LINEAR OPEN SPACE

Currently the trail ends abruptly at its eastern-most point. Link with southern linear open space by implementing wayfinding signage and upgrade/formalise the pathway linear open space in the south of the precinct.



Precinct 15

Population estimate (2016)	8,155
Key open space features	Smith Creek Linear Open Space Corridor, Community-made pump track. A number of good sized local-neighbourhood reserves such as Gloucester Drive, Somerset Reserve, California Reserve
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Minor Parks	2.9 ha
Local Parks	6.3 ha
Neighbourhood Parks	5.1 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	20.3 ha
Windbreak	6.4 ha
Other - Not Classified	0.3 ha
Total	41.2 ha (5 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	31.6 ha (3.9 ha per 1,000 people)

Precinct Context

Access to open space is generally good throughout precinct 15, with a reasonable spread of reserves and a range of facilities such as playspaces, seating and basketball hoops. The Smith Creek linear trail provides good off-road walking and cycling opportunities.

However, the precinct lacks a 'destination' reserve and while many of the reserve sizes are large and have the capacity to function at a neighbourhood level, the current facilities and quality are at a local level.

Blakeview has a younger community compared to Playford with a median age of 29 years, while Craigmore has an older community, with a median age of 35 years.

Blakeview is still a developing area and saw positive growth in all age groups between 2011 and 2016, with an increase of around 2,000 people compared to approximately 200 additional people in Craigmore during the same period. Both Blakeview and Craigmore experience lower levels of disadvantage

compared to the City as whole, with a SEIFA Index score of 978 and 961 respectively compared to 855 for Playford.

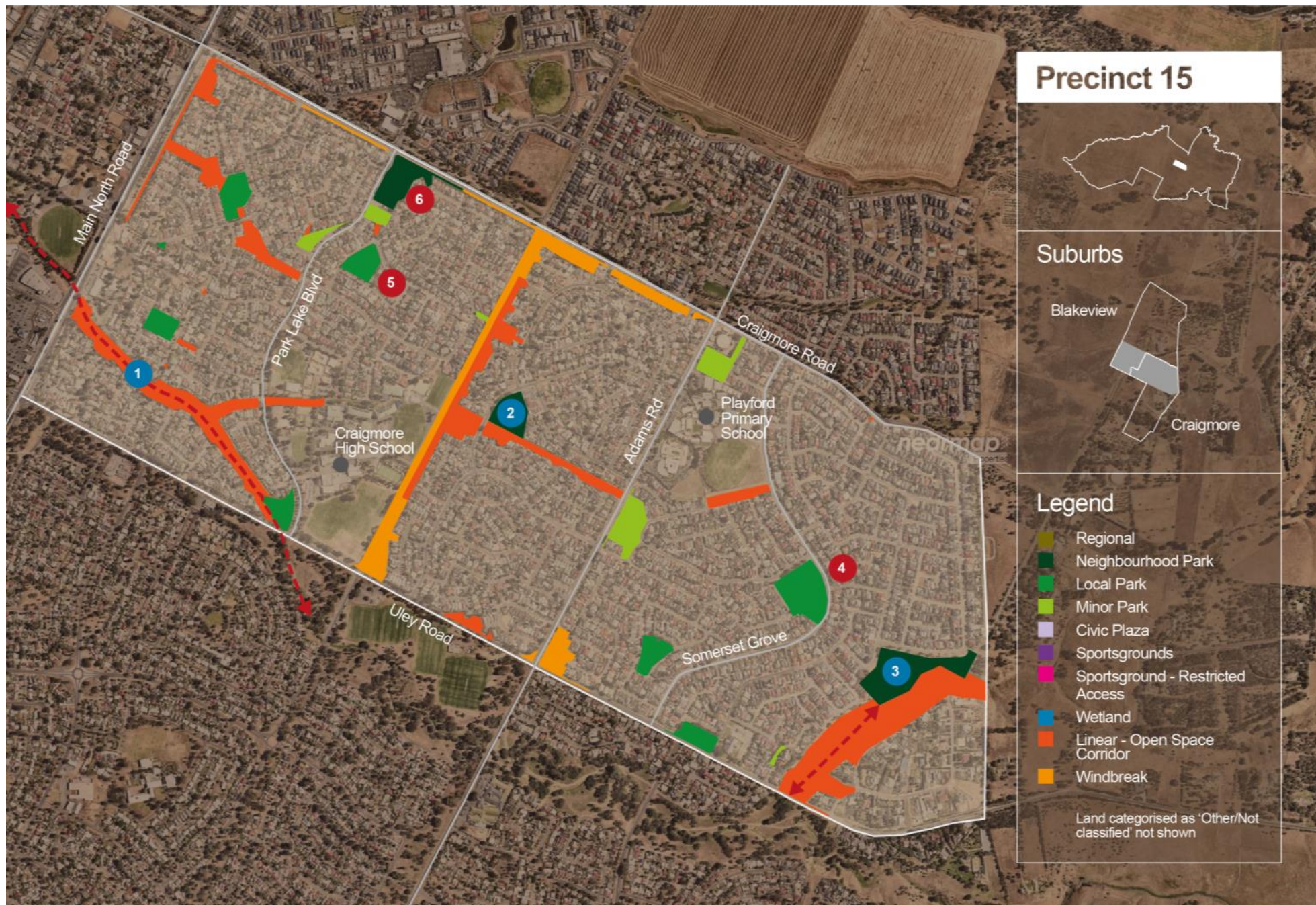
*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

****BLUE TEXT** = Priority Initiative. Otherwise initiatives are not in priority order

Map
Ref

Initiatives**

- 1 SMITH CREEK TRAIL**
Improve the amenity of the linear open space (with the section between Main North Road and Uley Road as the first priority) This section of the trail connects with shopping facilities on the west of Main North Road and a local playspace on Uley Road, as well as three schools (Craigmore High School, Trinity College and Blakeview Preschool & Primary). The trail continues across Uley Road into Precinct 16. Implement signage, seating, lighting and other infrastructure to encourage usage.
- 2 NEIGHBOURHOOD RESERVE AT CALIFORNIA AVENUE, CRAIGMORE**
Develop the reserve as a 'destination' reserve due to its location near a group of shops and central location within the precinct. It is already irrigated. Improve playspace and explore the potential for implementation of a tennis/basketball court(s) as part of an upgrade.
- 3 GLOUCESTER DRIVE RESERVE**
Develop the reserve as an end-destination along the Smith Creek trail, including upgraded playspace. Provide point of difference to facilities at nearby Somerset Grove Reserve. An upgrade of the linear connection to this reserve is also required.
- 4 SOMERSET GROVE RESERVE**
Improve facilities and amenity, including irrigation to lift the function of the reserve as a local park.
- 5 TOORAK DRIVE RESERVE**
Improve facilities and amenity, including irrigation to lift the function of the reserve as a local park.
- 6 COMMUNITY-MADE PUMP TRACK CORNER OF CRAIGMORE ROAD AND PARK LAKE BOULEVARD, BLAKEVIEW**
Retain the track, improve landscaping and provide amenities such as seating and drinking fountain.



Precinct 16

Population estimate (2016)	9,632
Key open space features	Smith Creek Linear Open Space Corridor, Fremont Park Regional Park, Uley Reserve Sportsground, Argana Park Sportsground, Little Dwight Sportsground (northern side of Yorktown Road)
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Minor Parks	7.0 ha
Local Parks	3.1 ha
Neighbourhood Parks	1.6 ha
Regional Parks	14.5 ha
Sportsgrounds	42.0 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	32.3 ha
Windbreaks	39.7 ha
Other - Not Classified	0.3 ha
Total	140.5 ha (14.6 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	93.5 ha (9.7 ha per 1,000 people)

Precinct Context

Precinct 16 is well provided for and accommodates a range of open space types and hierarchies. The precinct includes Fremont Park, strategically located next to the Elizabeth Regional Centre (the 'CBD of the north'), which emerged as the most visited park in the Playford Open Space Survey.

There are a number of reserves of reasonable quality to the west of Adams Road, but many of the reserves to the east are

undeveloped. The area to the east has high provision but low functioning open space.

Access to parks for households located in the middle of the precinct in Elizabeth Downs is lacking, but these residents are relatively close to large sporting reserves (Uley and Argana Sportsgrounds). Development of the sporting reserves for unstructured recreation will assist in improving access in this

area.

The precinct has an older demographic with Craigmore experiencing a decrease in middle aged to younger age groups (under 49 years) between 2011 and 2016 and an increase in ageing and older age groups (50 years+). Similarly, Elizabeth Downs and Elizabeth Park have slightly higher proportions of older residents (60 years+) compared to Playford.

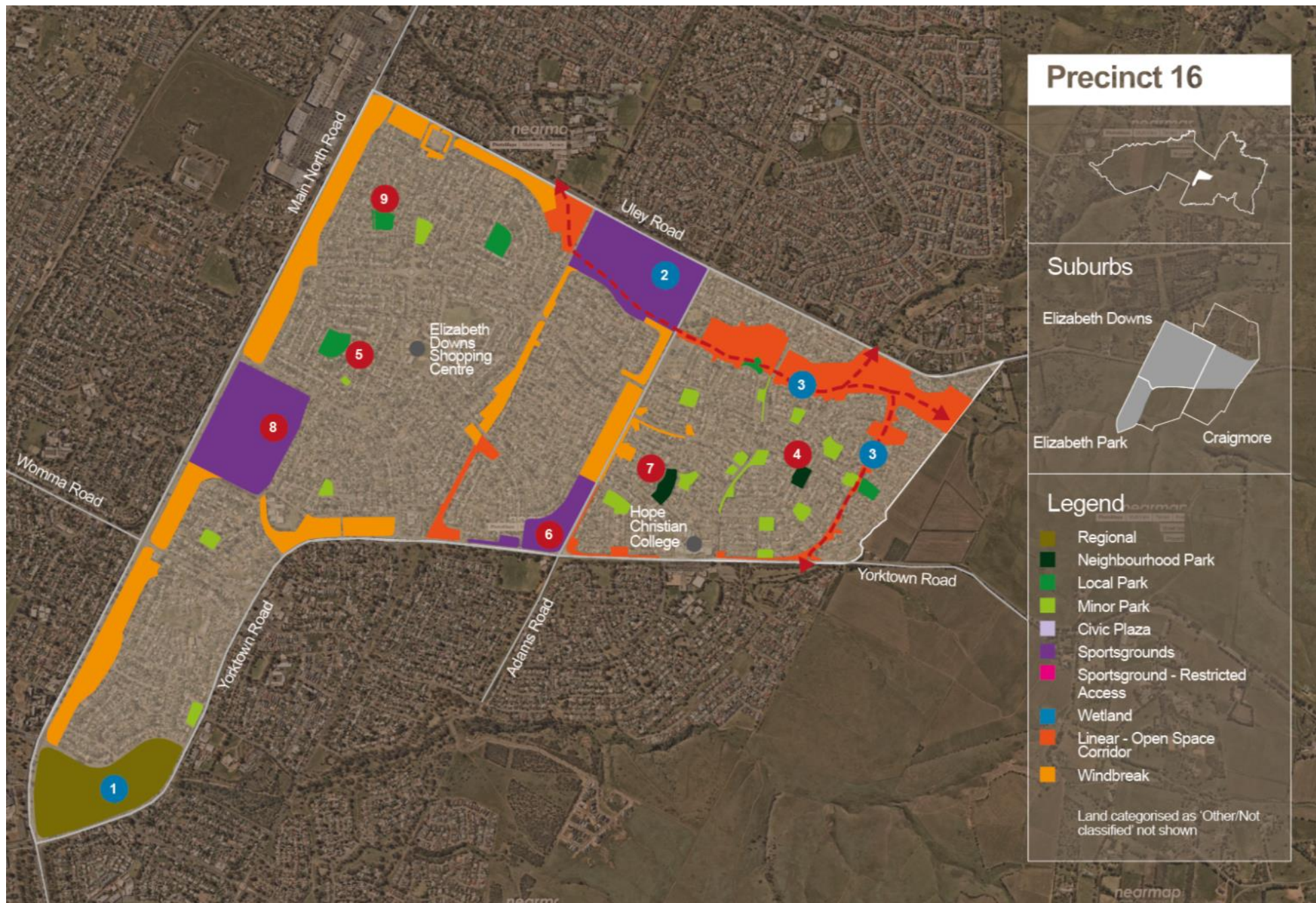
*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

**BLUE TEXT = Priority Initiative. Otherwise initiatives are not in priority order

Map
Ref

Initiatives**

- 1** **FREMONT PARK, ELIZABETH** Continue a staged upgrade of the park in accordance with the masterplan, as the key civic recreation destination in Playford. Future improvements identified in the masterplan include upgrading the playspace to function as a regional attractor, improving the civic/event areas and establishing a dog park
- 2** **ULEY ROAD SPORTSGROUND, ELIZABETH DOWNS** Develop the sportsground as a destination along the Smith Creek Linear trail. Integrate passive recreation facilities such as upgraded playspace, BBQ and picnic areas.
- 3** **SMITH CREEK LINEAR CONNECTIONS** Improve the walking and cycling trail along the Smith Creek open space corridor, including the north/south linear connection between Smith Creek and Yorktown Road. Improvements to incorporate upgrades to the path and implementation of wayfinding signage, seating, bins etc, particularly to key destinations such as Uley Hall and Uley Road Reserve. Also improve pedestrian / cycling crossing points on Uley Road.
- 4** **TAREENA STREET RESERVE, CRAIGMORE** Upgrade the function of the reserve to a neighbourhood level. Consider full or partial disposal of other reserve land along Tareena Street to fund the upgrade. The reserve currently has a playspace, lighting and seating.
- 5** **BURDELL RESERVE, ELIZABETH DOWNS** This reserve is less than 300 metres from the Council-run Elizabeth Rise Community Centre and is over 9,000 square metres in size. It currently accommodates a small playspace. Upgrade the reserve to facilitate a range of activities, including community activities facilitated through the community centre.
- 6** **'LITTLE DWIGHT' SPORTSGROUND, ELIZABETH DOWNS** Build on the existing recreation facilities; consider implementation of casual tennis and basketball courts and provide supporting infrastructure such as seating, shade and BBQ facilities. In addition, improve pedestrian access across Yorktown Road to 'Big Dwight' Sportsground located in Precinct 17 (note that a pedestrian refuge already exists and that the road is owned and controlled by the State Government).
- 7** **CURRAWONG CRESCENT RESERVE, CRAIGMORE** Upgrade to Neighbourhood standard and include enhanced playspace. Consider disposing land (full or partial) in nearby reserves on Currawong Crescent and/or Dimboola Street to fund the upgrade. Seek to retain pedestrian linkages as part of any land disposal.
- 8** **ARGANA SPORTSGROUND, ELIZABETH DOWNS** Implement passive recreation facilities, such as walking/running track, picnic seating, BBQ facilities, fitness equipment etc.
- 9** **ST LEONARDS RESERVE, ELIZABETH DOWNS** Improve the amenity and function of the reserve, including improvement of pathways and landscaping.



Precinct 17

Population estimate (2016)	12,600
Key open space features	Olive Grove, Wetland, Elizabeth Park; Big Dwight Sportsground, Elizabeth Park; Spruance Reserve, Elizabeth East; Pipkin Nature Play Reserve, Elizabeth East; Jo Gapper Regional Reserve, Hillbank; Little Para Orchard, Hillbank; Adams Creek linear open space corridor
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Minor Parks	7.3 ha
Local Parks	6.9 ha
Neighbourhood Parks	10.1 ha
Regional	39.6 ha
Sportsgrounds	5.4 ha
Wetlands	9.7 ha
Linear Open Space Corridor	119.6 ha
Sportsgrounds	5.4 ha
Windbreak	26.4 ha
Other - Not Classified	0.2 ha
Total	225.2 ha (17.8 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	191 ha (15.2 ha per 1,000 people)

Precinct Context

Precinct 17 is large, with a high provision of open space, much of it being linear. The linear space is generally undeveloped, consisting of unsealed and informal paths.

The precinct contains good quality reserves such as Jo Gapper Regional Reserve, Spruance Reserve (co-located with the Tennis Centre) and Highfield Drive Reserve (Hillbank). However, the precinct also has many vacant and under-developed reserves,

particularly in the Craigmare area.

Generally, the precinct contains more traditional housing blocks that have larger back yards and thereby providing residents with reasonably good access to private open space.

There is poor access to quality local parks for households in the middle of the precinct but this area lies between Fremont Reserve

and Jo Gapper Reserve, two regional open spaces that provide high quality facilities, and is therefore less of an issue.

The precinct has an older age profile compared with Playford with median ages ranging from 32 years in Elizabeth Park (which is comparable with Playford) through to 35 years in Craigmare, 37 years for Hillbank and 38 years in Elizabeth East.

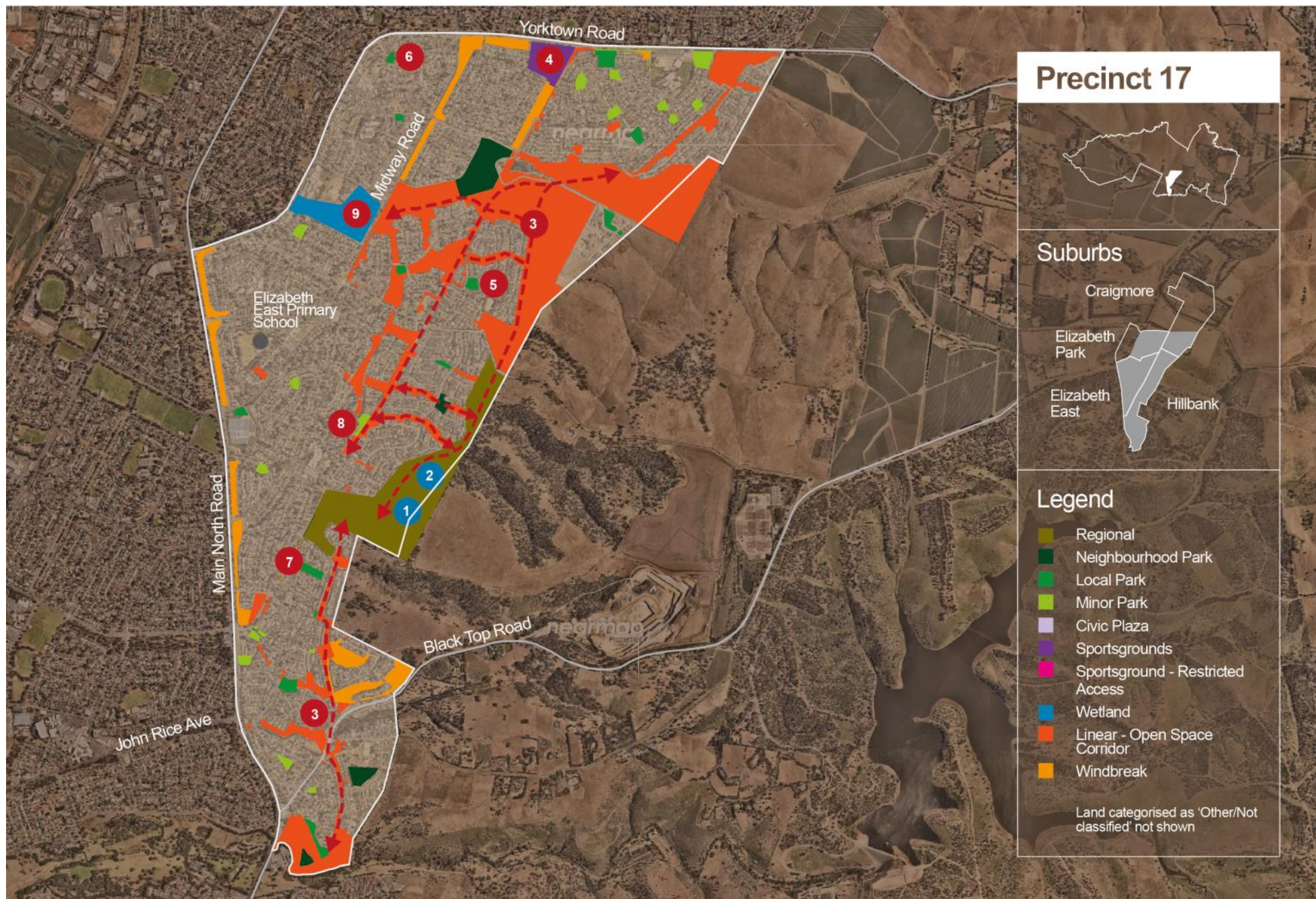
Map
Ref

Initiatives**

1	JO GAPPER REGIONAL RESERVE, HILLBANK Implement wayfinding signage to the park and within the park
2	JO GAPPER REGIONAL RESERVE, HILLBANK Enhance the recreation function within the park: install lighting at the dog park; enhance the trail network within the eastern part of the park to facilitate walking, with particular focus on the main track that leads to the lookout; and improve all-abilities access within the playspace.
3	LINEAR CONNECTION IMPROVEMENT Strengthen the linear open space corridor along Adams Creek and the north/south connection between Olive Grove, Jo Gapper Reserve and Little Para Seed Orchard. Incorporate wayfinding signage and formalisation of paths.
4	BIG DWIGHT SPORTSGROUND, ELIZABETH PARK Integrate passive recreation facilities, e.g. running/ walking track and seating. Implement wayfinding signage that leads people to the adjacent Smith Creek Trail.
5	ASHWOOD RESERVE Upgrade local reserve with improved playspace and installation of seating, landscaping etc.
6	GOULD ROAD RESERVE, ELIZABETH PARK The reserve is fenced and already irrigated but lacks any facilities. Consider implementation of a playspace or dog-related facilities such as doggie bag dispensers and bins (select either a child/family or dog focus but not both). Implement other supporting infrastructure such as seating.
7	GLOAMING STREET RESERVE, HILLBANK Large local reserve in close proximity to Jo Gapper Regional Reserve that currently accommodates a small playspace. Potential to rationalise part of the reserve and upgrade the remaining site to a local reserve standard e.g. upgrade playspace, implement seating etc.
8	GRENADIER DRIVE, ELIZABETH EAST Explore opportunities to relocate the playspace to improve accessibility (specific location to be determined). The current location provides poor accessibility due to uneven topography and lack of pathways.
9	OLIVE GROVE WETLANDS, ELIZABETH PARK Improve olive management, implement improved recreation facilities (pathway, seating) and strengthen the pedestrian connection to Fremont Park. Establish interpretive signage to acknowledge the heritage status of the Olive Grove. The site is identified as playing a role in managing stormwater within the City as part of an Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) system.

*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

****BLUE TEXT** = Priority Initiative. Otherwise initiatives are not in priority order



Precinct 18

Population estimate (2016)	2,518
Key open space features	McGilp Sportsground
Open space breakdown by type, in hectares:	
Minor Parks	0.1 ha
Sportsgrounds	2.2 ha
Linear – Open Space Corridor	34.5 ha
Other - Not Classified	37.3 ha
Total	74.1 ha (29.6 ha per 1,000 people)
Total 'more useable'	36.7 ha (14.7 ha per 1,000 people)

Precinct Context

Precinct 18 is a large precinct that is rural in nature. The majority of open space is located outside the One Tree Hill township. The linear open space is mainly in the southern area of the precinct along Little Para River and a secondary isolated portion is located in Bibaringa.

Land identified as 'Other - not classified' is large in area but is comprised of disconnected parcels spread across the precinct, with most parcels having limited recreation purpose.

The McGilp Sportsground located in the One Tree Hill township and adjacent to the One Tree Hill Primary School is the most significant open space in the precinct, although there is poor connectivity with the One Tree Hill mainstreet. Whilst the

sportsground is good quality, it suffers from drainage issues and has the potential to be enhanced with improved facilities. It is located directly opposite the school.

Development of open space should also consider the directions for open space in the Urban Design Framework that was prepared for the area in 2010 .

One Tree Hill is *the least* disadvantaged suburb in Playford, with a SEIFA Index score of 1078 compared to 855 for Playford.

One Tree Hill is also the 'oldest' area within Playford with a median age of 45 years compared with 32 years for Playford.

Population forecasts for the area predict a small decline in population between 2017 and 2027.

Map
Ref

Initiatives**

1

MCGILP SPORTSGROUND, ONE TREE HILL

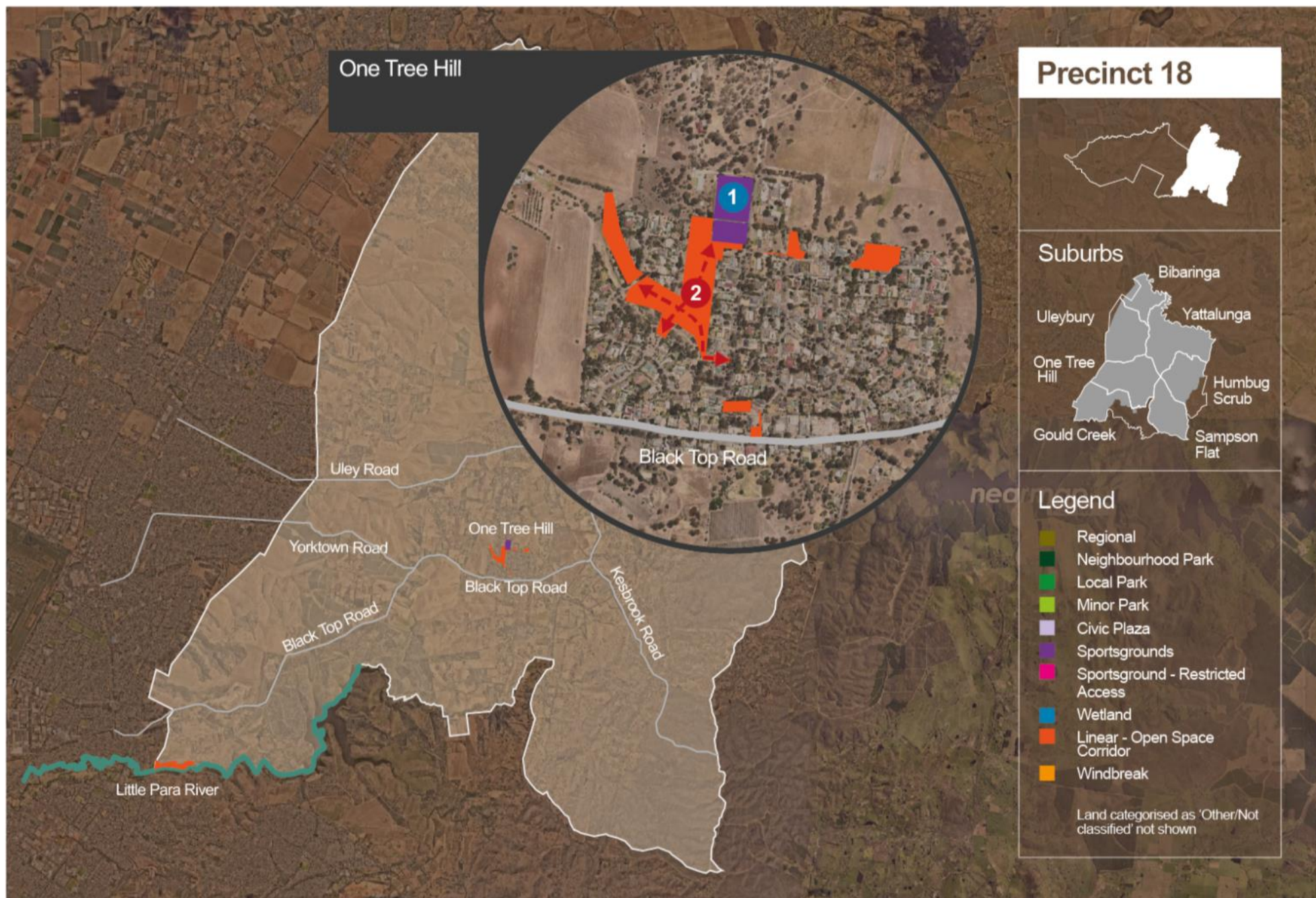
Improve un-structured recreation opportunities such as implementation of a BBQ, basketball hoop and enhancement of the playspace. Formalise and potentially increase car parking. Improve onsite stormwater management.

2

LINEAR LINKAGE CONNECTING TO MCGILP SPORTSGROUND, ONE TREE HILL Establish an off-road linear connection between the township and the McGilp oval to help provide safe access to the oval (and adjacent school) for the community. Incorporate a defined path, signage and consider the need for lighting. Note that the proposed linkage is within an overland flow path and is likely to be subject to inundation — potential safety implications must be factored into the planning of this initiative.

*More useable = Local, Neighbourhood , District and Regional Parks, Sportsgrounds, Linear Open Space Corridors, Wetlands, Civic Plaza

****BLUE TEXT** = Priority Initiative. Otherwise initiatives are not in priority order



9.0 IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

9.1 Determining the Priorities

Eighty-two initiatives are identified across the 18 precincts within the previous chapter (Section 8). Of these, 22 are identified as 'priority initiatives'.

The priority initiatives were identified in consideration of the below Open Space Principles and by utilising a method of 'paired analysis' (also known as 'pairwise comparison'):

1. A good **provision** of open space to meet community needs.
2. **Diverse and quality** open spaces.
3. **Accessible** recreation and sport opportunities.
4. Quality open space **destinations** at key locations.
5. **Sustainable** open spaces.
6. Open spaces that are **safe, activated** and create a **sense of place**.

In order to better focus Council's open space investment, of the 22 'priority initiatives' eight have been identified as being the 'highest' priorities.

Decisions to undertake new open space projects will need to consider available funding and service requirements across all aspects of Council's business.

Note that priorities relating to organised sporting infrastructure are provided in the City of Playford Sportsground Directions Study.



Virginia War memorial, Institute Park

9.2 City Wide Priority Open Space Initiatives

The 'eight Highest Priority Initiatives' are listed first. Otherwise, the initiatives are not listed in order.

Highest Priority Initiatives	Map Ref	Location	Precinct	Initiative
	1	Institute Park, Virginia	Precinct 2	Create a neighbourhood park in accordance with the Virginia Mainstreet Masterplan.
	2	Munno Para West	Precinct 5	Consider opportunities for acquiring land for the purposes of open space provision.
	3	City Wide	Various	Implement way finding signage for key open space destinations across the City, including Stebonheath Regional Park and Jo Gapper Regional Park..
	4	Kalara Sportsground, Davoren Park	Precinct 8	Develop as a destination. Implement unstructured recreation facilities (e.g. picnic seating, improved playspace, running track).
	5	Willison /Goodman Roads Reserve, Elizabeth South	Precinct 10	Upgrade the function and amenity of this local reserve (irrigation, picnic areas etc).
	6	Mofflin Neighbourhood Reserve, Elizabeth Grove	Precinct 12	Develop as a neighbourhood reserve reflecting the objectives of the Health Precinct.
	7	Smith Creek Trail	Precinct 15 & 16	Improve trail with signage, seating, vegetation lighting etc to encourage use. Focus on section between Main North Road and Uley Road in first instance.
	8	Fremont Park, Elizabeth Park	Precinct 16	Continue a staged upgrade in accordance with the masterplan.
	9	Sheedy Road, Virginia	Precinct 2	Improve the footpath and pedestrian amenity between Coratina Road and linear open space with Old Port Wakefield Road to create a safe and connected linear link into the town centre.
	10	Angle Vale Sports Centre	Precinct 4	Continue to develop in accordance with the masterplan. Stage 2 involves an upgrade of the playspace, installation of a basketball hoop and implementation of a pedestrian linkage to Kent Avenue.

Map Ref	Location	Precinct	Initiative
11	Mandeville Street Reserve, Davoren Park	Precinct 8	Upgrade, including improved playspace and irrigation.
12	Elizabeth South Railway Station Reserve	Precinct 10	Develop reserve to neighbourhood level. Include covered seating areas where people can wait for the train.
13	Playford Gardens Reserve, Goodman Road, Elizabeth	Precinct 10	Implement infrastructure that will encourage visitation. Consider implementation of interpretative signage that promotes the City's heritage.
14	Regional Sports Precinct, Elizabeth	Precinct 11	Install playspace, fitness equipment, seating and complete running tracks, in accordance with the Regional Sports Masterplan.
15	Boundary Park Linear Reserve, Elizabeth Vale	Precinct 13	Upgrade the trail to encourage use e.g. fitness equipment, benches, drink fountain etc. Potential for skate park facilities. Upgrade wayfinding signage and entry statements.
16	Blakes Crossing Oval, Blakeview	Precinct 14	Implement public toilets.
17	California Avenue Reserve, Craigmore	Precinct 15	Develop as Neighbourhood "destination" reserve.
18	Gloucester Drive Reserve, Craigmore	Precinct 15	Develop as an end destination along the Smith Creek Trail. Requires upgrade of linear connection to this reserve.
19	Currawong Crescent Reserve, Craigmore	Precinct 16	Upgrade to Neighbourhood standard. Potential to dispose (full/partial) of nearby reserve(s) to fund upgrade.
20	Uley Road Sportsground, Elizabeth Downs	Precinct 16	Integrate passive recreation facilities such as playspace, picnic areas, skate/BMX facility and create as destination along Smith Creek Linear Trail.
21	Jo Gapper Regional Reserve, Hillbank	Precinct 17	Expand the recreation function by installing lighting in the dog park and improving the network of trails.
22	One Tree Hill	Precinct 18	Improve un-structured recreation opportunities at McGilp Sportsground.

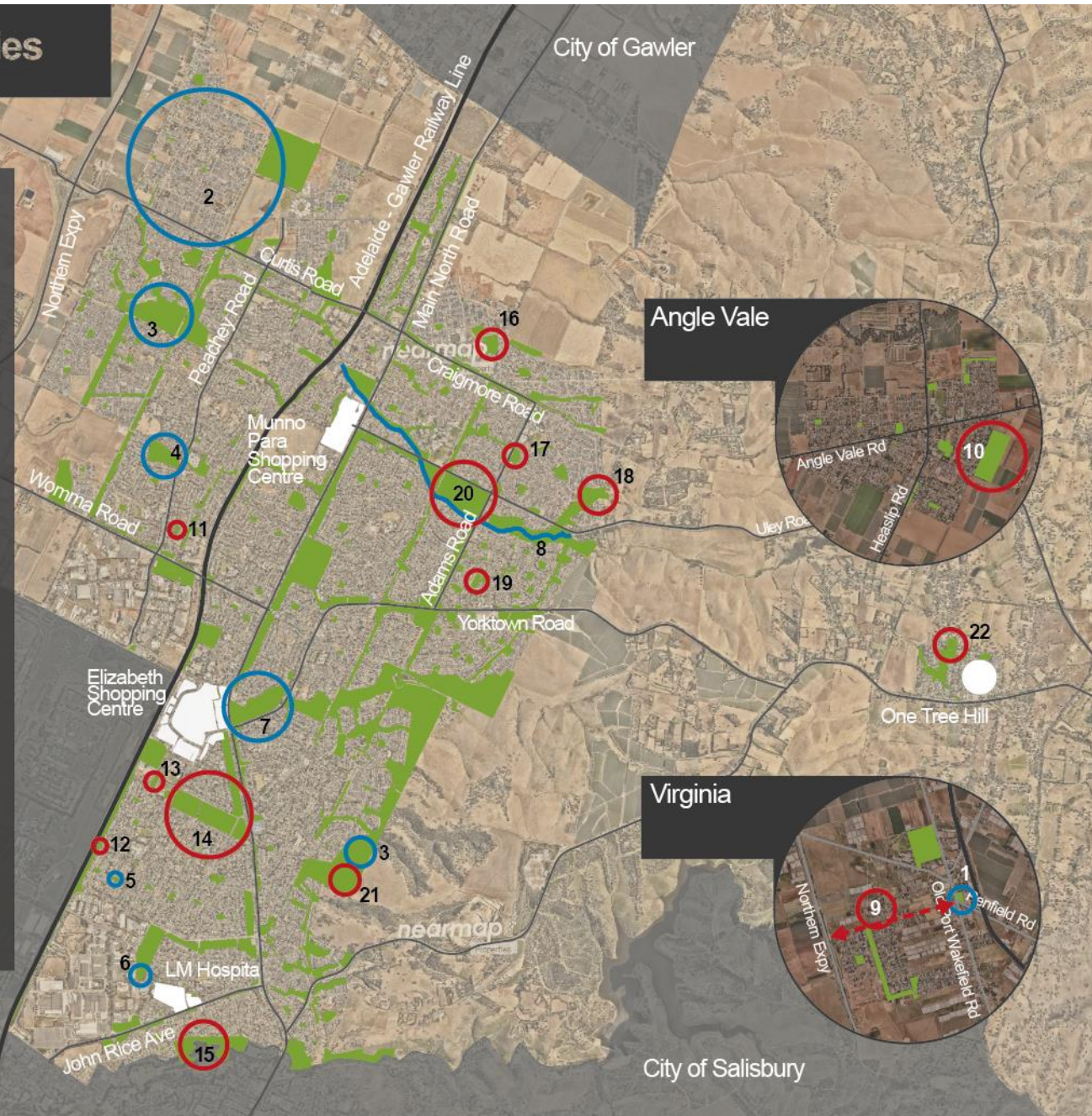
Open Space Upgrade Priorities

OPEN SPACE HIGHEST PRIORITY INITIATIVES

1. Virginia Institute Park
2. Munno Para West
3. City-wide Wayfinding Signage Including Stebonheath and Jo Gapper Regional Parks
4. Kalara Sportsground, Davoren Park
5. Willison/ Goodman Roads Reserve, Elizabeth South
6. Mofflin Neighbourhood Reserve, Elizabeth Grove
7. Fremont Park, Elizabeth Park
8. Smith Creek Trail

ALL OTHER PRIORITY INITIATIVES

9. Sheedy Road, Virginia
10. Angle Vale Sports Centre
11. Mandeville Street Reserve, Davoren Park
12. Elizabeth South Railway Station Reserve
13. Playford Gardens Reserve, Elizabeth
14. Regional Sports Precinct, Elizabeth
15. Boundary Park Linear Reserve, Elizabeth Vale
16. Blakes Crossing Oval, Blakeview
17. California Avenue Reserve, Craigmore
18. Gloucester Drive Reserve, Craigmore
19. Currawong Crescent Reserve, Craigmore
20. Uley Road Sportsground, Elizabeth Downs
21. Jo Gapper Regional Reserve, Hillbank
22. McGilp Sportsground, One Tree Hill



9.3. Initiatives for improving efficiency and future planning

The following initiatives will assist Council to plan for open spaces, better service visitors, inform future open space investment decisions and improve the social return on investment.

Promotion of open spaces	Improve information about Playford's key open spaces via Council's website and social media outlets to encourage visitation. Explore opportunities to link or subscribe to external online platforms such as Playground Finder.
Understanding open space visitation patterns	Implement pilot project(s) that utilise technology to measure visitation and usage patterns within open spaces.
Efficient open space management	Undertake an open space review using the Open Space Guidelines as a basis and identify land parcels that have low recreation, environmental and aesthetic value for potential rationalisation.
Irrigation strategy	Undertake a review of irrigated reserves in conjunction with an analysis of ASR capabilities and develop a strategy that identifies which reserves should be (fully or partially) irrigated.
Playground audit	Undertake an audit of playspaces to identify those which are outdated or poorly located to inform a strategic approach to playspace renewal and maintenance.
Future dog park(s)	Undertake an audit of open spaces that could be considered for a dog park, with a focus on areas that are currently lacking such spaces (refer Appendix I).

9.4. Approach to Implementation

All initiatives are un-funded. The funds required to implement upgrades of open space will come from the following main sources:

1. Council funded: a project is identified for funding as part of Council's Annual Business Planning process.
2. Externally funded: this will usually be in the form of a competitive grant application process led by State Government e.g. as part of the Open Space Fund (Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure). Often Council will be required to provide 50% matching funding.

3. Rationalisation of Council land: this is where land that is identified as being surplus to requirements is sold and the proceeds re-invested into upgrading open space. The revocation of the Community Land classification may be required before the land can be sold, which will be undertaken on a case-by-case basis and requires both Council and State Government approval.
4. Partnerships: involves Council working with other organisations to deliver open space infrastructure and/or activation. Council's partnership with the Roger Rasheed Sports Foundation in relation to the Secombe Street Reserve (Elizabeth Grove) upgrade and sports clinics is an example of such partnerships.

All options will require endorsement from the elected body of Council.

The ongoing maintenance, asset renewal and depreciation of infrastructure in new or upgraded open spaces will need to be funded through the Annual Business Planning process.

The identified initiatives have not been costed as these will vary considerably depending on the timing of the initiative, design, materials etc. However an indicative cost range for parks and reserves linked to the open space hierarchy is provided in the following table:

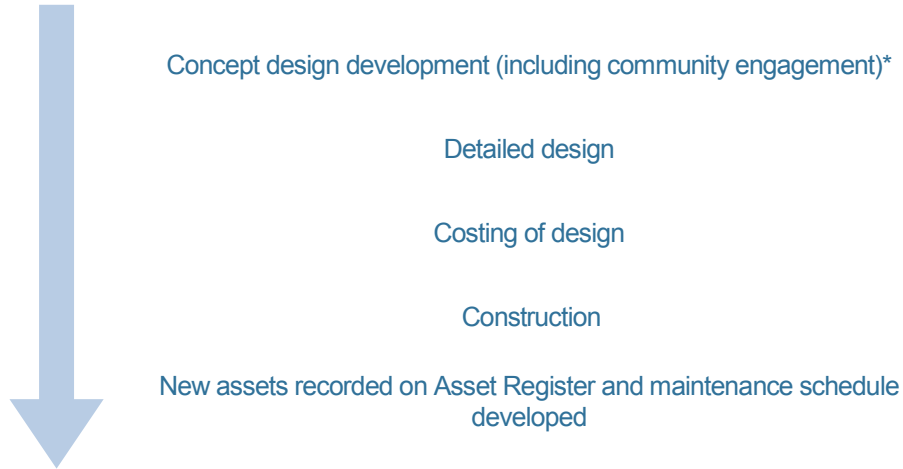
Parks and Reserves		
Hierarchy	Upgrade	New
Local	\$150,000	\$300,000
Neighbourhood	\$300,000	\$500,000
District	\$1,400,000	\$2,000,000
Regional	\$2,700,000	\$6,000,000+

These indicative cost ranges are based on Council's experience with past open space projects. Ongoing annual costs for maintenance, renewal and depreciation are calculated at around 13% of the capital costs.

Open Space Development Processes

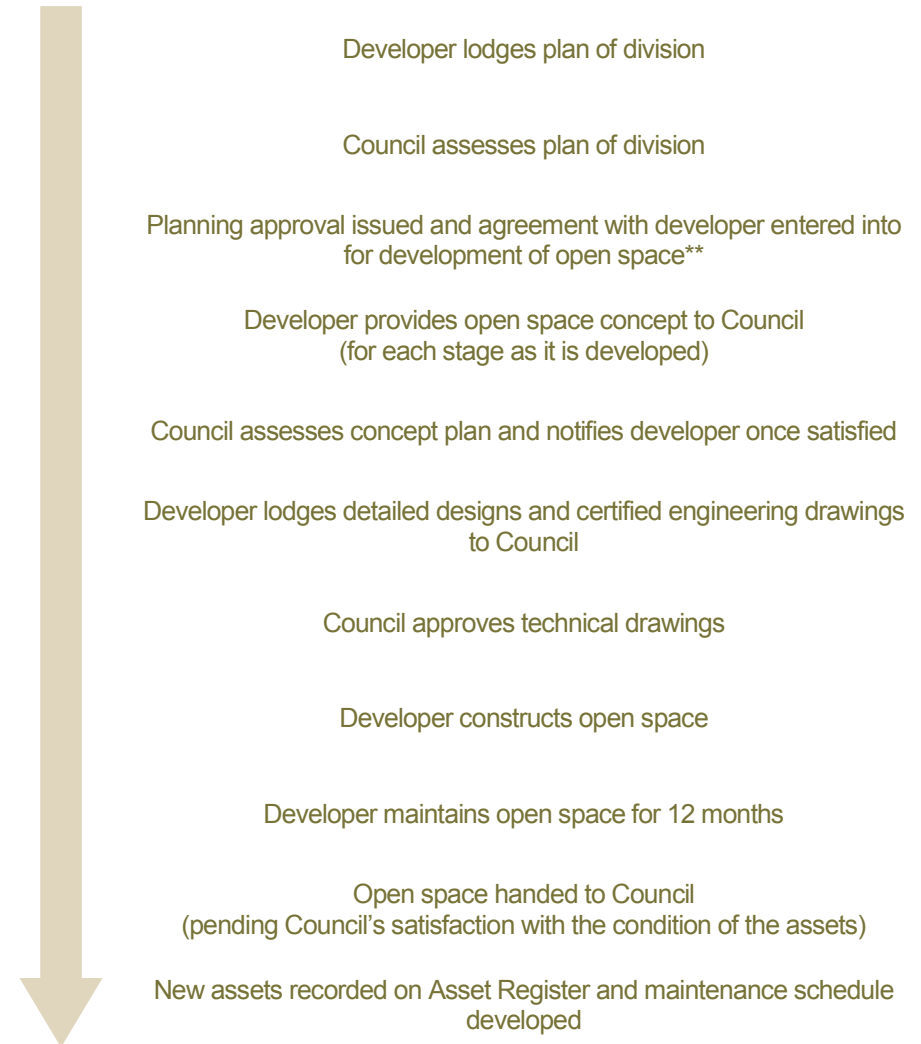
The following flow charts outline the processes involved in developing or upgrading existing and new open space:

Upgrade of existing open space (Council led)



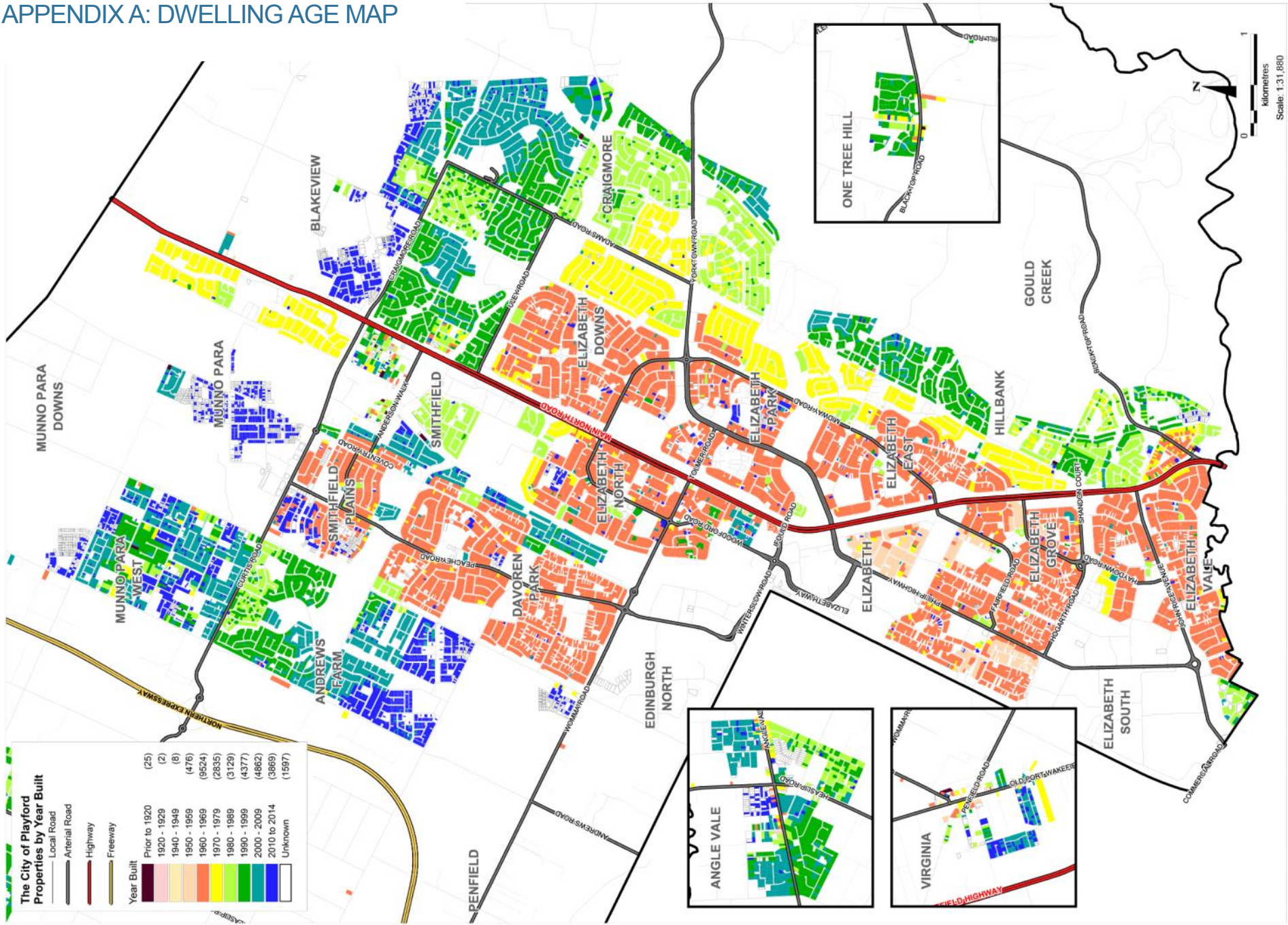
* Funding will typically be secured before or after the concept design is prepared.

Development of new open space (Developer initiated)



** If there is already an adequate supply of open space in the area, Council may elect to receive a monetary contribution in lieu of open space provision. This money can only be used by Council for the purposes of improving open space within the City of Playford.

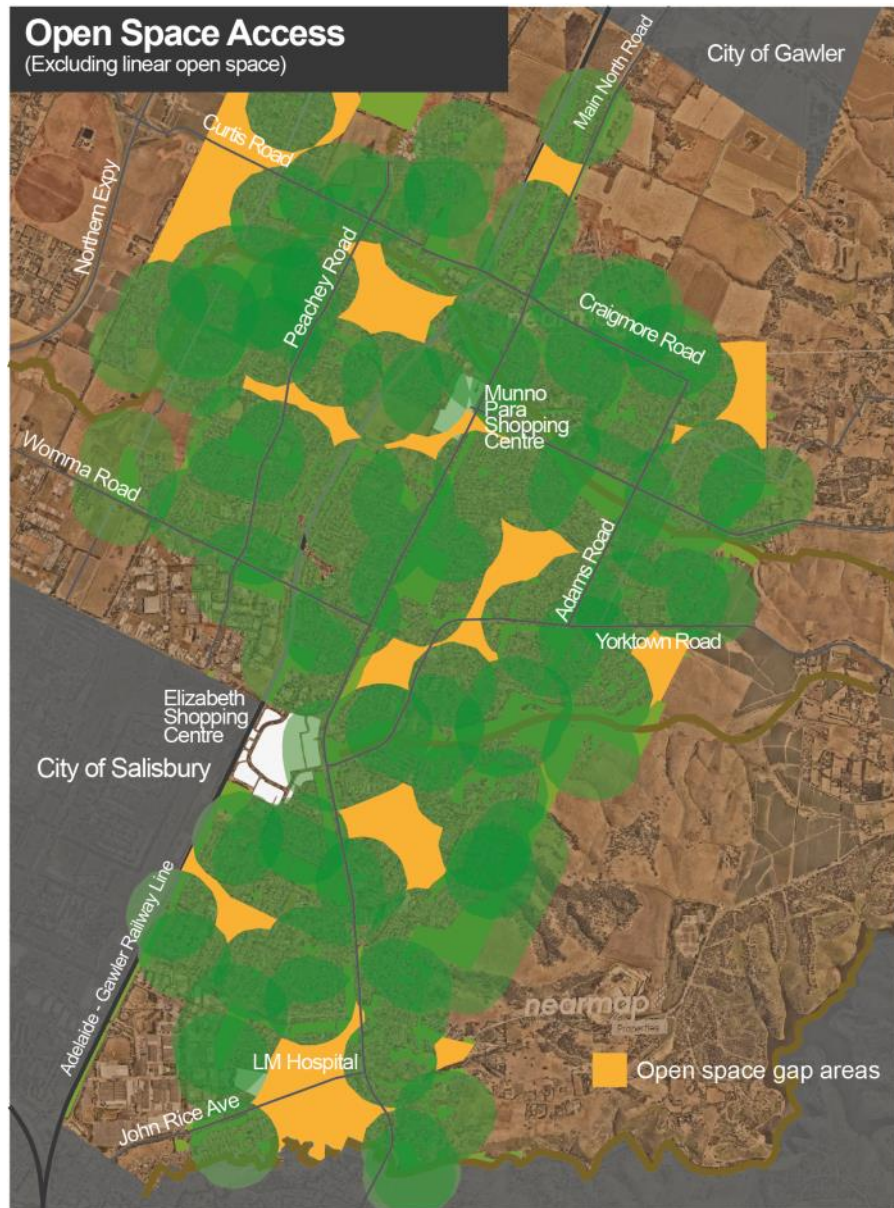
APPENDIX A: DWELLING AGE MAP



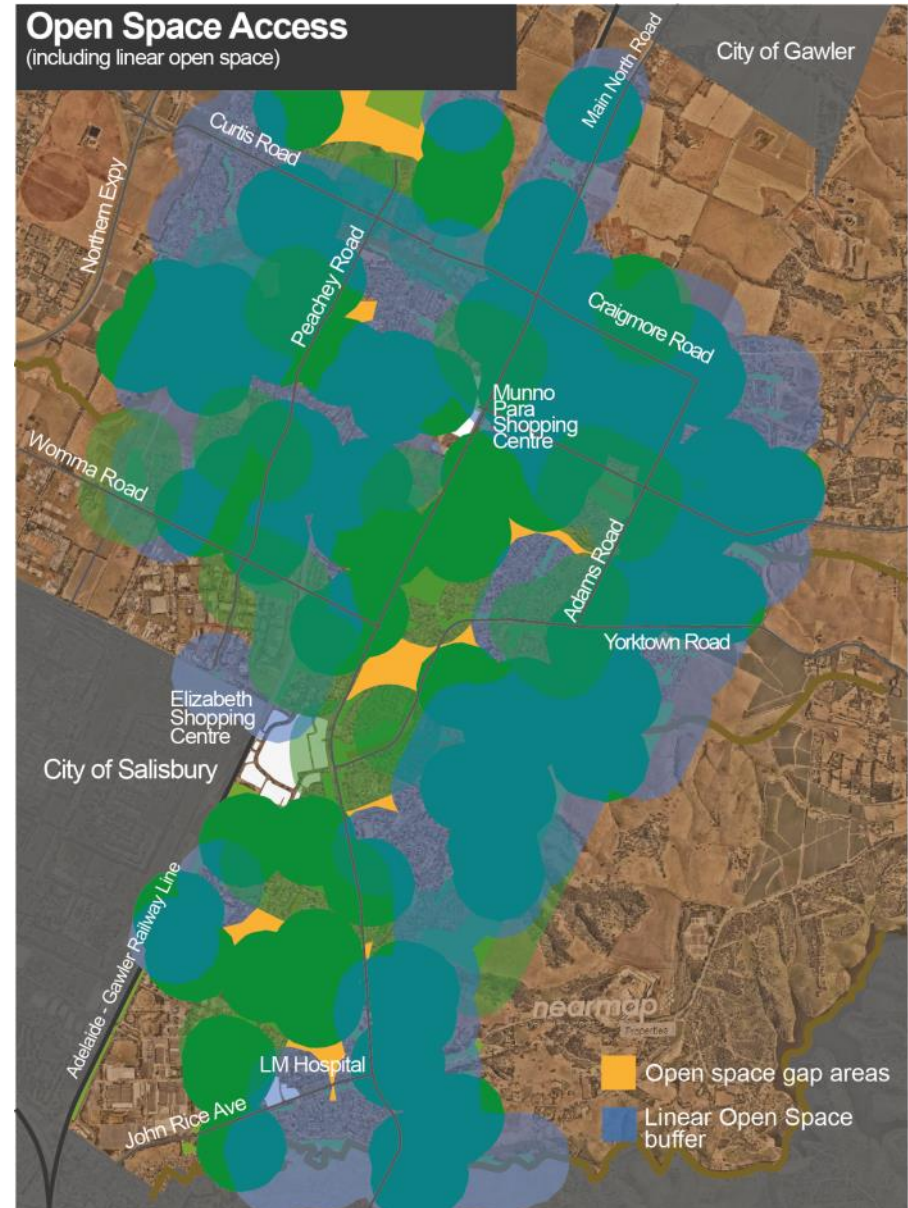
This map is a representation of the information currently held by The City of Playford. Cadastre, roads, suburbs, wards and local government areas are supplied by the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources. Aerial Photography is supplied by the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources. The City of Playford makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of the product. Council accepts no responsibility for any errors or omissions. Any feedback on omissions or errors would be appreciated. No part of this map may be copied or reproduced in any form.

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Date Created: 06/03/2015

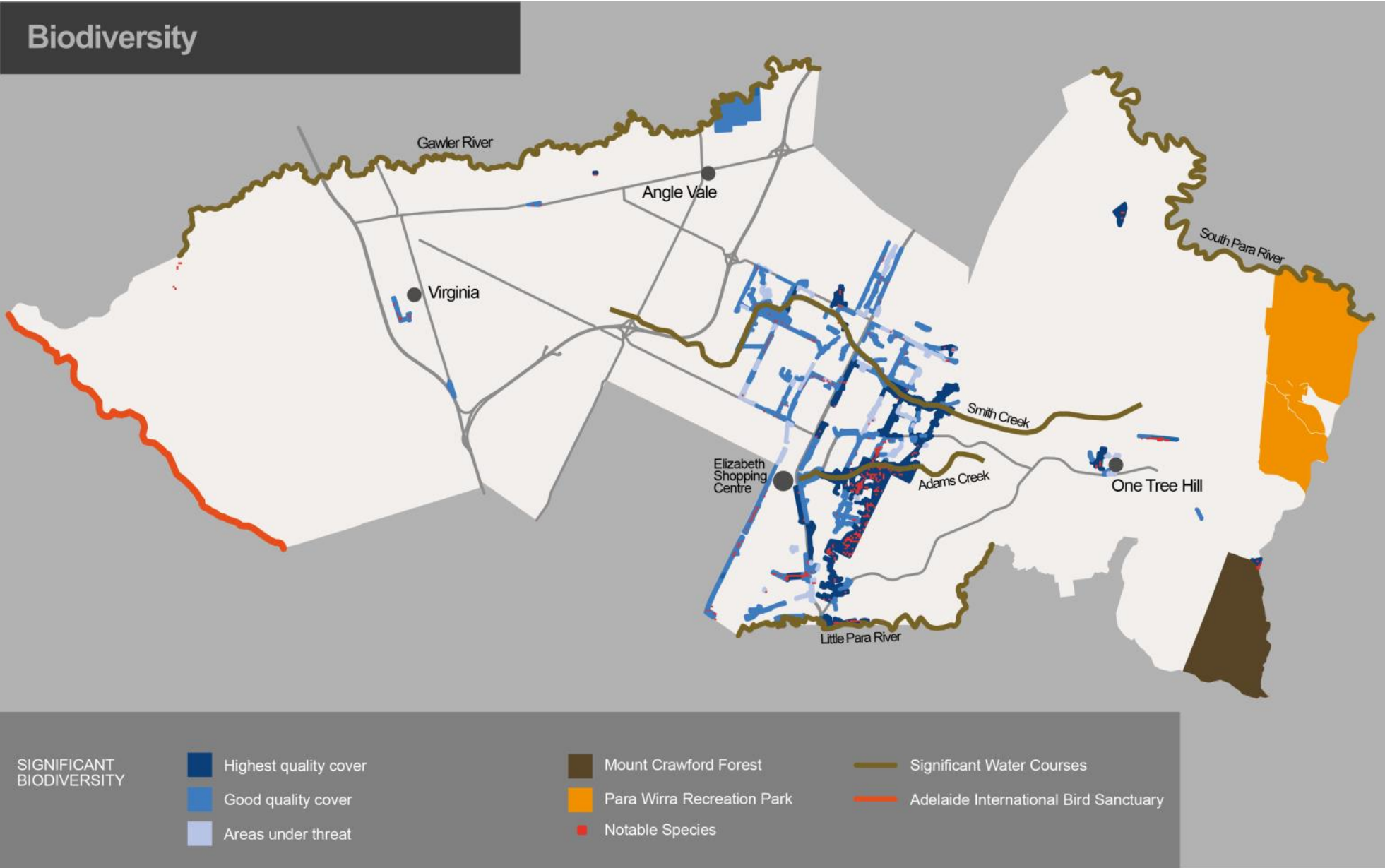
APPENDIX B: OPEN SPACE ACCESS MAP



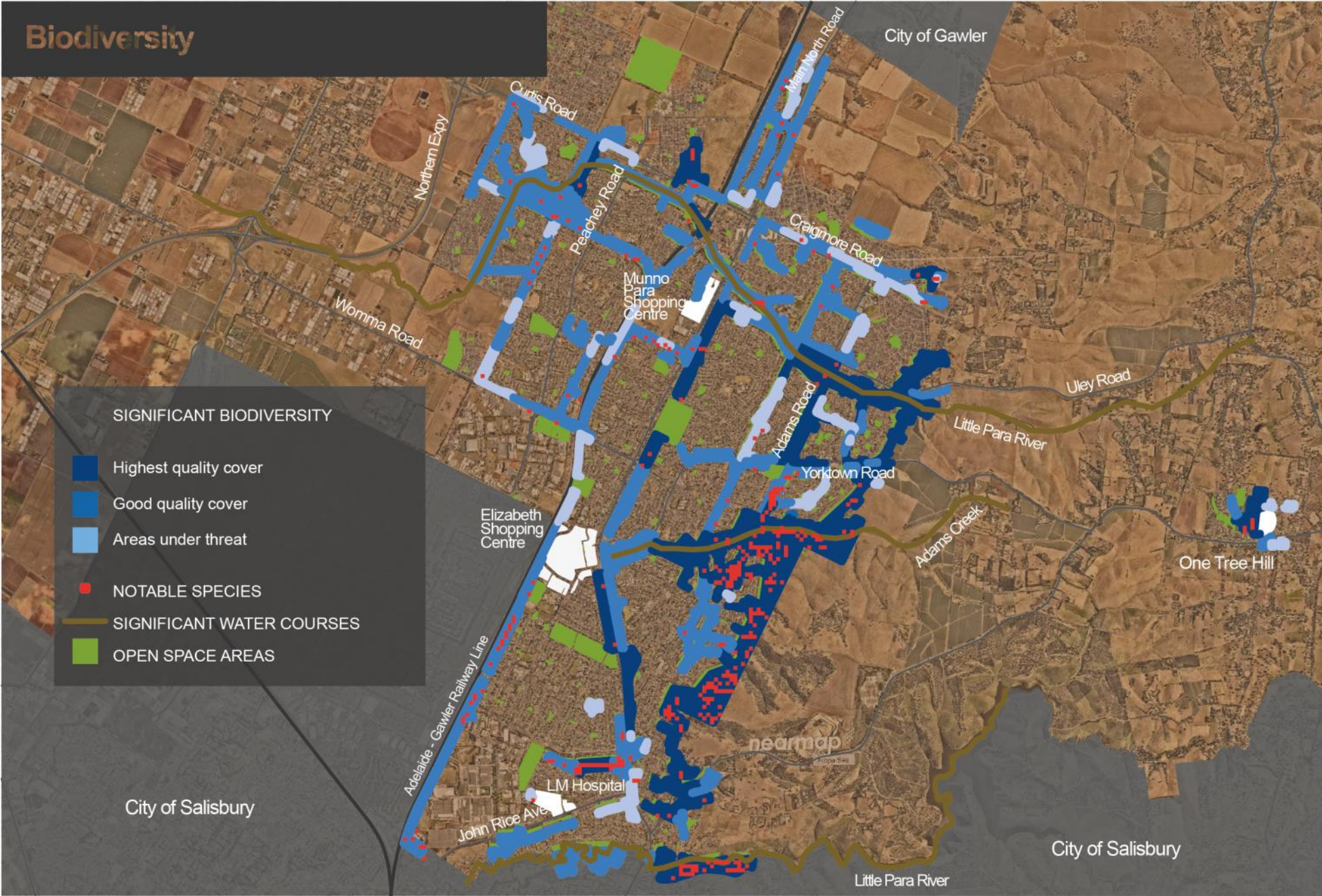
Map shows 400 metre catchments for 'more useable' open spaces excluding linear open space. Most households should be within 400 metres of open space, which is considered a comfortable walking distance. Some gaps in access are evident.



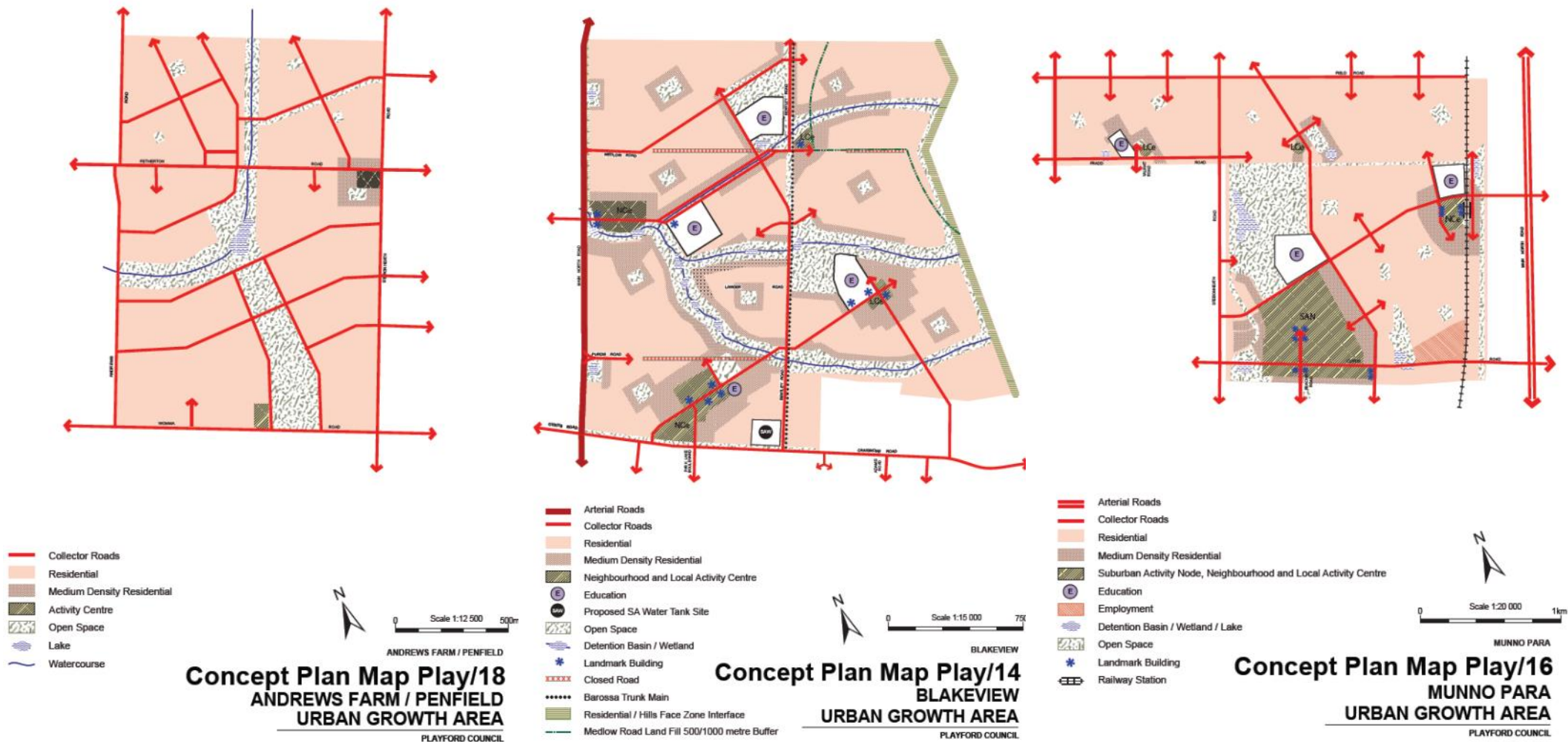
Map shows 400 metre catchments for 'more useable' open spaces including linear open space. The addition of the linear open space catchments closes most gaps in access, highlighting the importance of having quality linear open space corridors.



Note that Mount Crawford, Para Wirra Recreation Park and Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary are not in Council's ownership or care and control

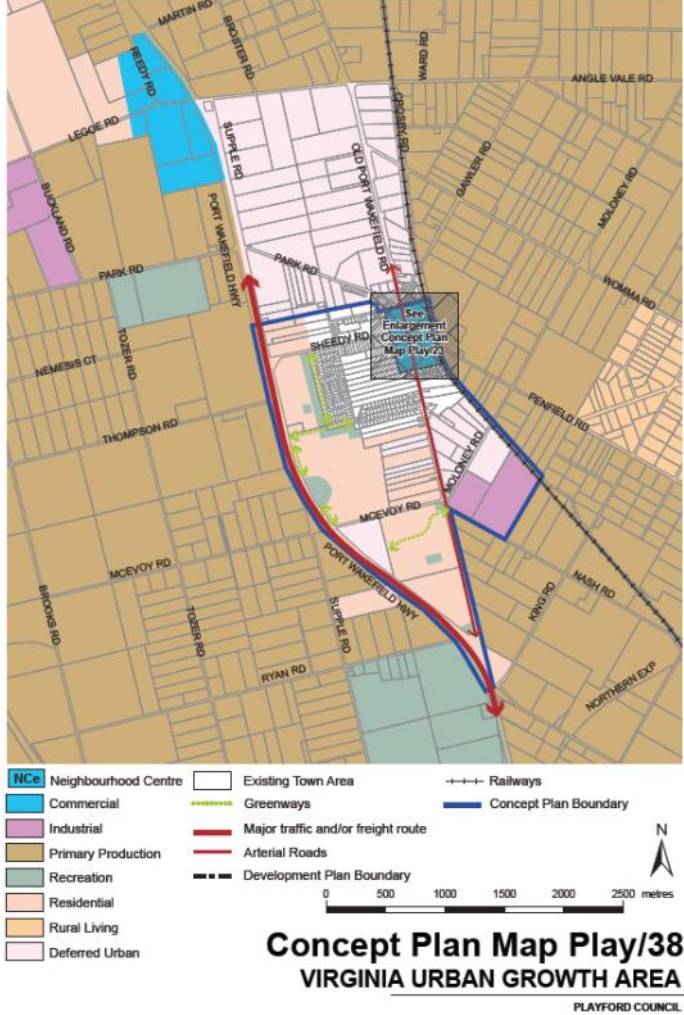
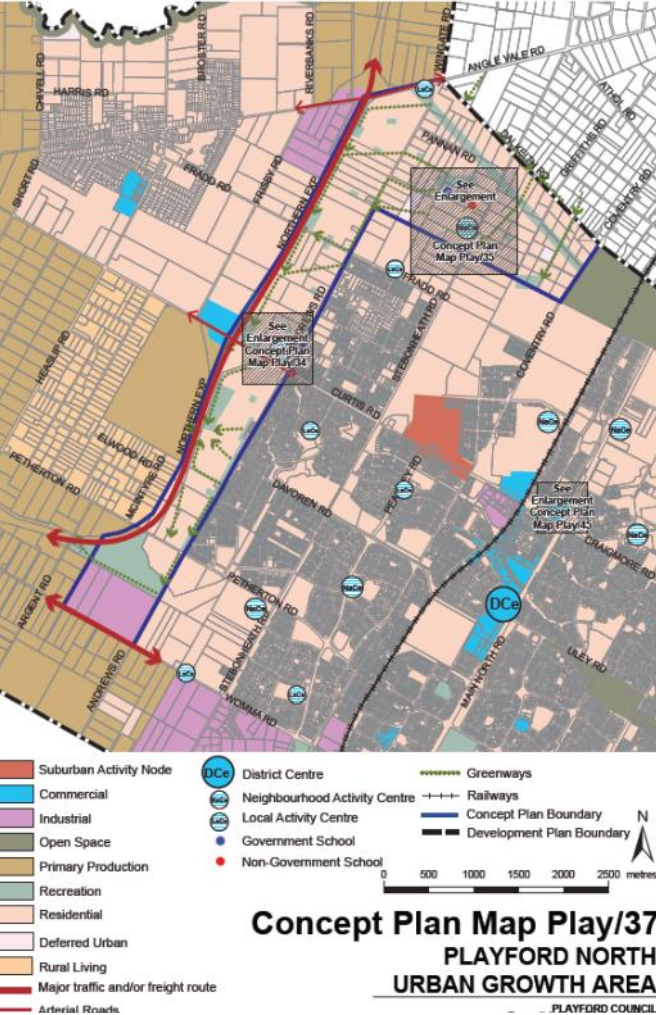
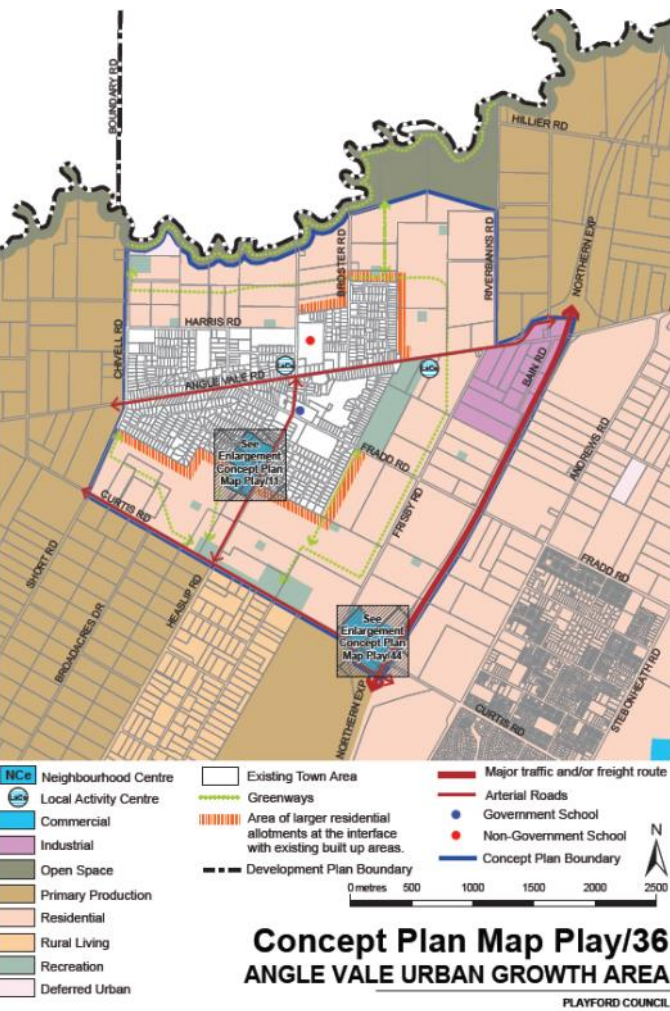


APPENDIX D: GROWTH AREA STRUCTURE PLANS—Andrews Farm/Penfield, Blakeview, Munno Para



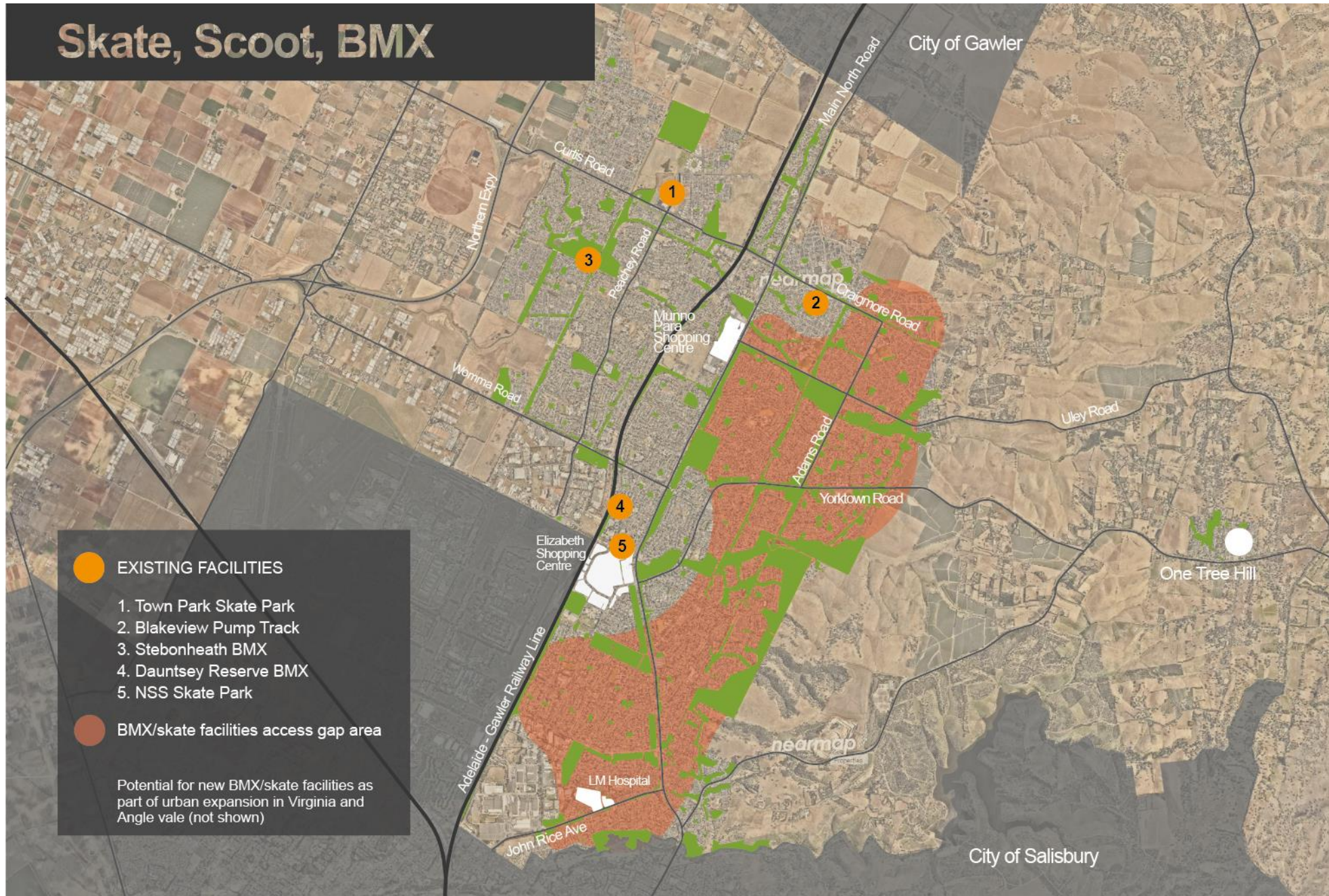
Structure plans are extracts from the Playford Development Plan

APPENDIX D: GROWTH AREA STRUCTURE PLANS— Angle Vale, Playford North, Virginia



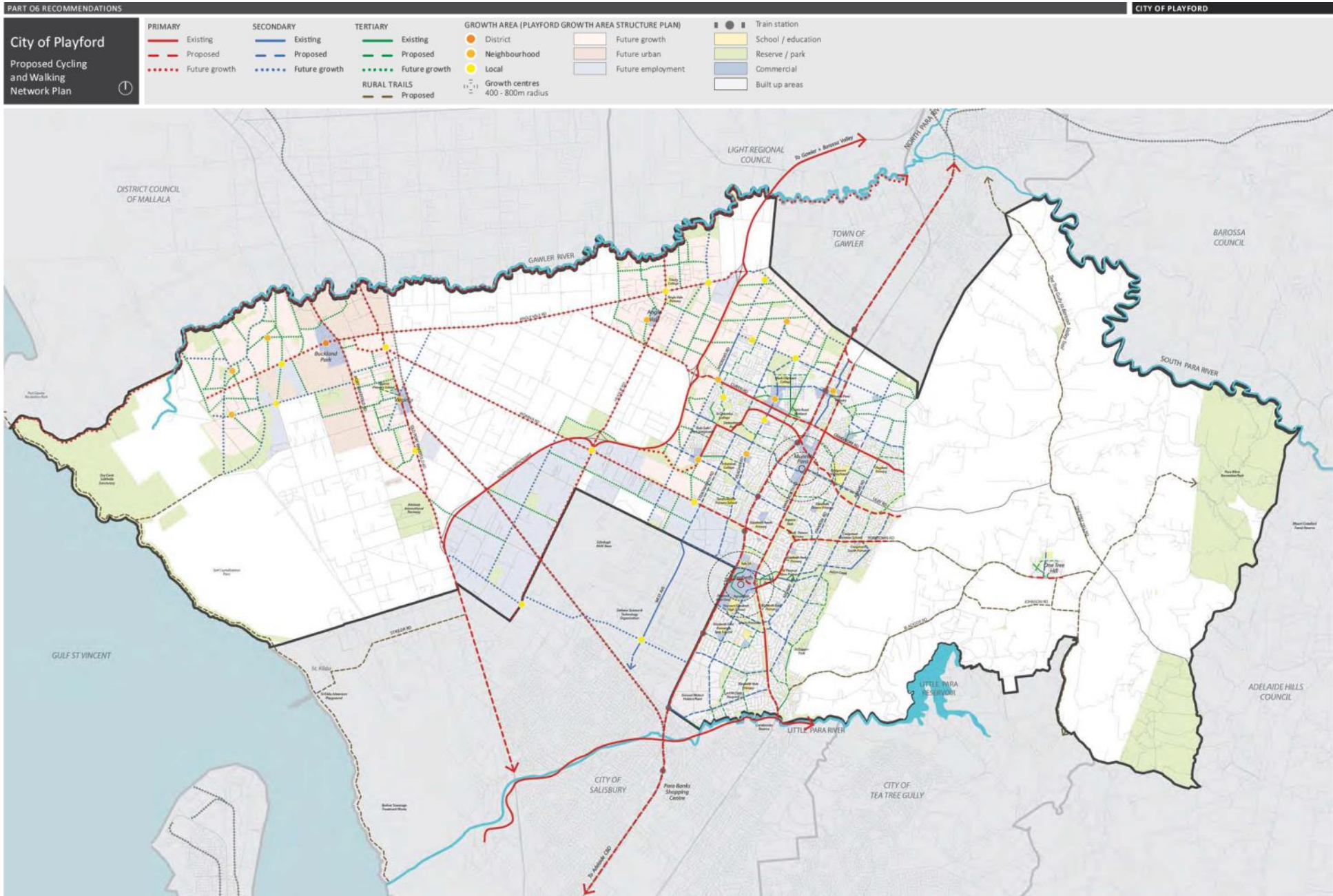
Structure plans are extracts from the Playford Development Plan







APPENDIX H: CYCLING AND WALKING NETWORK MAP— Citywide



APPENDIX H: CYCLING AND WALKING NETWORK MAP— Urban Area

