

OPEN SPACE STRATEGY



City of
Norwood
Payneham
& St Peters



Open Space Strategy



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Payneham
& St Peters**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Vision for Open Space

A comprehensive and sustainable network of quality open space facilities to serve the needs of the community by ensuring:

- equity of access;
- equity of maintenance;
- balance between organised and informal recreation opportunities;
- environmental conservation and enhancement; and
- responsiveness to changing community needs.

2. Open Space Principles

Underpinning the “vision”, as well as the approach to policy, planning, design and development of open space within the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, are a number of broad open space principles as follows.

Quality and Diversity of Open Space Areas

Planning and management practice has moved away from the quantity of open space to the quality of provision. Issues such as biodiversity and water conservation and safety are examples of important issues linked to the quality of open space. Given the relatively limited amount of open space in many parts of the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, it is important that Council ‘makes the most’ of its open space network by striving to achieve high quality standards.

The community has a diverse range of needs for informal recreation, as well as structured sporting activities. The open space needs of the community will be best served by providing a range of different types of open space and developing parks and reserves to complement each other, rather than duplicating the experiences provided by each.

Equity of Distribution and Access.

The community has a right to equal access to open space. A range of open space facilities should be located within appropriate distances from residents and be readily available and easily accessed. People within the community who are “mobility disadvantaged”, namely children, older people, people with disabilities and those without private vehicles must appropriately be catered for. Adequate facilities and good street connections for walking and cycling with appropriate linkages to open spaces, need to be provided. The affordability of recreation opportunities is

also an important consideration in the development of open space facilities. The focus should be on retaining and in some cases acquiring open space, to improve equity of access.

Efficient and Effective Resource Management.

Local and State Government bodies have a responsibility to ensure that open space facilities, as an important community resource, are developed in a sustainable manner and are managed as efficiently as possible. The community is placing greater emphasis on biodiversity and water conservation so that decisions regarding management of Council's open space resources need to focus on sustainable outcomes. A cross-sector approach with integrated planning at all levels across Council will also facilitate efficient management.

Flexibility to Respond to Changing Needs.

The needs of the community will change over time, and Council should be flexible and responsive to the changing needs of the community they serve. Open space facilities also need to be flexible, balancing the needs of the community for informal and unstructured recreation areas against more traditional formal sporting activities.

3. Council-Wide Strategies for Open Space

Strategy 1 – The Amount

Making the most of existing open space in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters by:

- Improving the recreation facilities available within open space;
- Improving access to open space (both in terms of getting there, linkages between facilities and using the facilities within reserves);
- Acknowledging and expanding the role of non-traditional forms of open space such as schools, malls and commercial centres; and
- Improving the biodiversity values within open space to contribute to nature conservation.

Strategy 2 – The Hierarchy

Increase the proportion of District level open space in 'gap areas' in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters by upgrading Local level parks with additional recreation facilities, at the same time

examining the potential for additional local pocket parks in higher density gap areas.

Strategy 3 – The Function

Maintain a diversity of functions of open space in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, with greater emphasis on biodiversity conservation and habitat creation.

Strategy 4 – The Quality

Strive to achieve the highest possible quality in appearance and function of open space in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters.

4. Precinct Strategies for Open Space

North Precinct Strategy – Felixstow, Marden.

Explore opportunities to develop additional local open space in the southern part of the Precinct and improve access to and local function of existing open spaces in the northern part of Precinct.

East Precinct Strategy – Glynde, Payneham, Payneham Sth, Firle, St Morris, Trinity Gardens.

Explore opportunities to develop additional local open space in the northern part of the Precinct and along the creekline, together with more 'natural' open space settings.

South Precinct Strategy – Kensington, Marryatville, Heathpool.

Negotiate shared-use agreements to use existing school facilities in the Precinct.

South West Precinct Strategy – Norwood, Kent Town.

Maximise the variety and quality of recreation facilities within existing areas of open space, as well as exploring opportunities for smaller pocket reserves throughout the Precinct and other public spaces in the vicinity of The Parade.

Central Precinct Strategy – Evandale, Maylands, Stepney.

Explore opportunities to develop additional local open space in the northern part of the Precinct and maximise the variety and quality of recreation facilities within existing areas of open space.

**North West Precinct Strategy – Royston Park, St Peters,
Joslin, College Park, Hackney.**

Maximise the variety and quality of recreation facilities within existing areas of open space, as well as negotiating shared-use agreements to use existing school facilities in the Precinct.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Purpose of This Project

The overall purpose of this project is to develop an Open Space Strategy which ensures that there is adequate and appropriate open space provision at all times in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters.

The Strategy will provide a clear framework by which the Council can confidently and effectively manage, maintain, enhance and further develop its open space network for the benefit of a wide variety of stakeholders.

In summary, there are four major goals of the strategy:

1. to establish a clear understanding of the type of open space which exists at present;
2. to establish a clear understanding of the community's needs in relation to open space;
3. to establish principles and policies for the future use and development of open space; and
4. to establish recommended priorities for action.

1.2 The Project Process

The project has been undertaken in five interrelated phases. The elements of each phase are described below:

1. Review of Existing Information – a summary of all relevant background information.
2. Inventory of Existing Open Space – the aim of the inventory process is to develop a detailed data base of the existing open space within the Council area, focussing on the issues of amount, hierarchy, function and quality of existing open space.
3. Open Space Needs Analysis – determination of socio-demographic and general recreation trends, together with consideration of expressed community need for open space.
4. Strategies for Action - the culmination of supply analysis, demand analysis and the consultation tasks will be the development of draft strategies for the planning and management of open space.

5. Implementation - accompanying the strategies will be recommendations regarding implementation, including priorities for action, acquisition and/or disposal and funding options.

1.3 Setting the Context

1.3.1 Defining Open Space

The types of open space considered in this strategy include those generally recognised as 'public open space' – parks, reserves, playgrounds and sport playing fields. The strategy also considers creek corridors, large areas of privately owned or institutional open space, civic spaces/malls and vacant public land.

1.3.2 The Role of Open Space

Open space plays an important role in meeting people's recreational needs, both structured and unstructured, and in providing opportunities for relaxation, community interaction, health and fitness, creating a 'sense of place', children's play and social development. In recent years there has been a growing recognition of the benefits of recreation to people's well being and 'quality of life'. In this sense, open space plays more than just a recreation and sport function. It also provides for:

- *Conservation and Biodiversity* - protection of natural features and cultural sites, and development of natural habitats;
- *Amenity* - greening the urban environment and providing increased aesthetic value and a balanced mix of land uses;
- *Utility* - total stormwater management;
- *Transport and Access* - pedestrian and cycle linkages and networks; and
- *Tourism* - tourist destinations and attractions and off-road routes/linkages between attractions.

The quality and 'useability' of open space are becoming important planning considerations, and there is an increasing recognition of the need to provide a range and mix of recreational opportunities / settings / experiences to cater for a variety of community needs.

1.3.3 Open Space in Norwood, Payneham & St Peters

The Norwood, Payneham & St Peters Draft Strategic Plan 2006 recently endorsed by Council recognises the importance of open space in enhancing the lifestyle and well being of the community. The provision of open space is therefore a key focus of the Council's activities. Council's stated position on open space emphasises the importance of this project as a means of establishing a strategically planned management approach to Council's open space assets.

There are number of interrelated issues which Council anticipates will be highlighted in this project. For example, it is anticipated that there are significant differences in the provision of open space between the various suburbs in the Council area. In particular, there is likely a lack of public open space in the suburbs with higher residential densities such as Norwood. At the same time, residential redevelopment within these sought after areas is reducing the amount of private open space available to residents.

Furthermore, it is understood that the demographic 'make-up' of the Norwood, Payneham and St Peters area is evolving and open space needs and demands are likely to be evolving with it. A predicted increase in demand for unstructured recreational activity will likely require a flexible approach to the management of open space facilities.

It is also anticipated that opportunities to restore wildlife habitats, revegetate watercourses, reinforce pedestrian and cycle access, and promote physical activity in general throughout the City, require further exploration.

This strategy will seek to promote open space not as separate parcels of land but as a network that contributes significantly towards the aim of integrating the Norwood, Payneham & St Peters community into a cohesive social and geographical entity.

Regardless of the state of Council's existing open space assets, this strategic approach to open space planning in the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters will ensure that relevant Council initiatives are better integrated in relation to open space goals. This will, in turn, mean that funds are spent wisely and in a manner that achieves the greatest value for money.

The existing open space network in the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters is shown on the Locality Map on the following page.

EXISTING DOCUMENTATION REVIEW

2.1 Implications for the Open Space Strategy

A detailed review of existing relevant documentation is contained in Appendix A. This section of the report summarises the implications of this review for this project.

The Development Plan encourages the establishment of a hierarchy of open space across the metropolitan area, including local, minor district, major district and regional level parks and reserves. It also emphasises the importance of children's playgrounds in older suburbs, as well as parks and gardens for older people.

Emphasis is also placed upon the Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS) for the provision of scenic contrast to the built urban environment, the conservation of natural habitats and corridors for wildlife, the accommodation of active and passive recreation facilities, and the integration of stormwater management. The Torrens Linear Park is the only MOSS land in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters. However, the Development Plan also states that every opportunity should be taken to increase the extent of MOSS land.

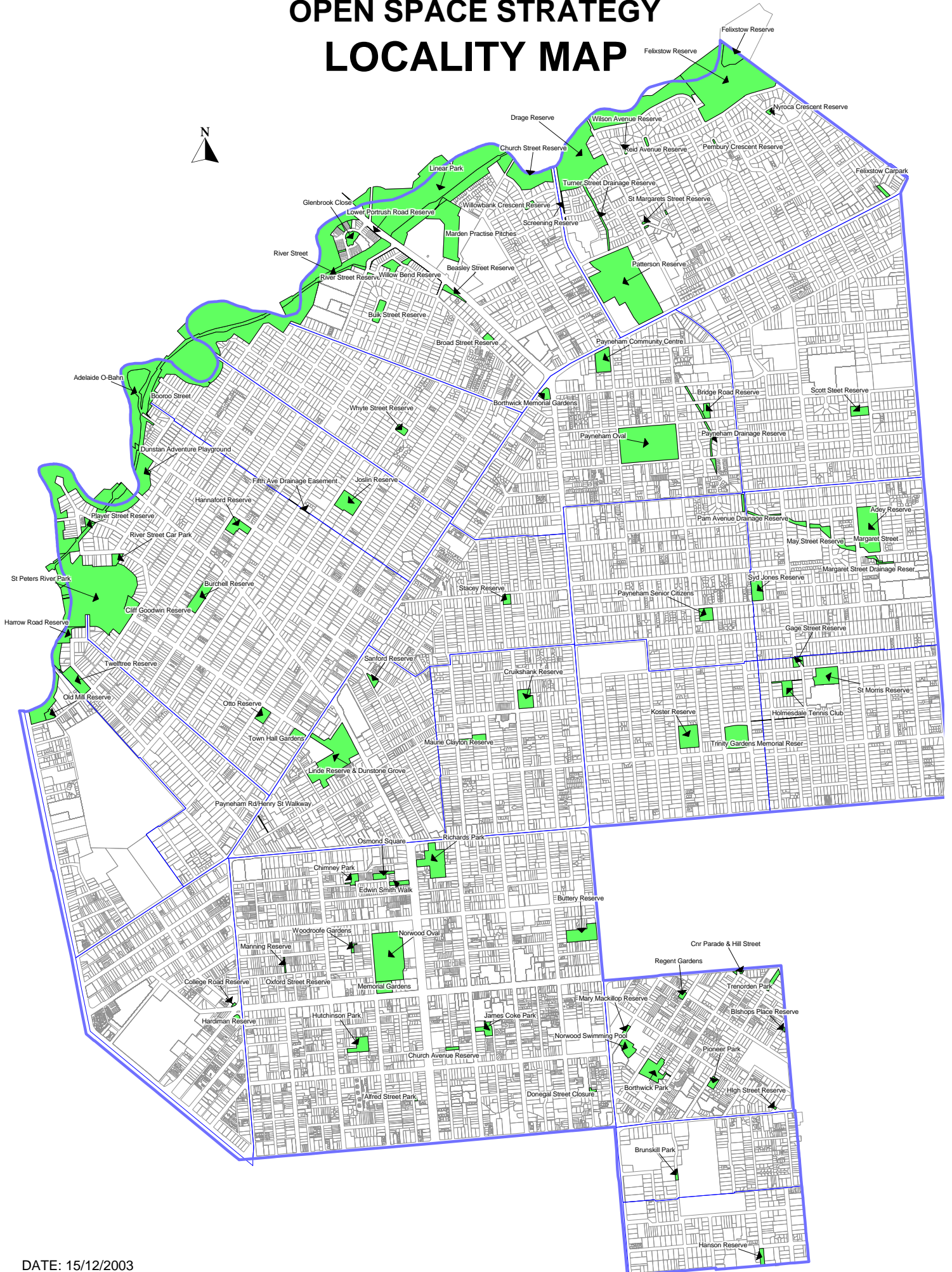
The Parklands 21 Strategy emphasises the importance of improving existing open space and adding to the open space system in order to compliment the trend to smaller housing blocks and urban regeneration projects. Local open space strategies are important in complementing the direction of the Parklands 21 Strategy by:

- defining in detail existing open space area (inventory);
- identifying potential for open space linkages and networks;
- determining future requirements (distribution, access and use); and
- setting management and priority issues.

Council's Strategic Plan and Development Plan Review Process includes some key strategies which have significant influence over this project, such as:

- To prepare a plan that ensures equitable distribution of open space.

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY LOCALITY MAP



- To investigate linking the City's open space network with water management initiatives and the protection of landscape character.
- To work with neighbouring Councils to provide a linked network of open space in the region.
- To identify open space opportunities providing pedestrian and cycle access throughout the City.
- To investigate how our open spaces can encourage tourism.
- To ensure that planning provides for enough open public spaces.
- To further incorporate the natural environment and its values. In particular, rehabilitated creek networks and other public spaces can become walkways to provide a linked network of civic open space and nature corridors.
- The River Torrens Linear Park is to remain the most important accessible natural environment. The park will promote environmental awareness and provide opportunities for recreation and biodiversity conservation.

The Central Sector Regional Recreation Sport & Open Space Plan 2000 includes a number of recommended actions for the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters. These include the following:

- Develop opportunities for linear parks along watercourses.
- Develop the facilities of River Torrens Linear Park, clarify responsibilities and increase co-ordination.
- Review use of Norwood Oval for multi-use purposes.
- Explore economic & tourist opportunities eg. a food outlet linked to Linear Park, and a café on Magill Road opening onto Richards Park.

The State of the Environment (SOE) Report prepared in 2002 identified biodiversity and water management as two of the five key sustainability issues for the Council area. Key pressures on urban character include the trend towards increased housing density, reduced private open space, loss of amenity and trees and a lack of linkages to cater for walking and cycling.

A number of key targets to be achieved by 2010 have been identified to reduce water use, to increase the natural sections of waterways, to increase native vegetation and to increase public artwork. Minimum requirements for private open space in

accordance with the Planning SA guidelines - Good Residential Design SA (GRDSA) have also been identified. Relevant strategies in the SOE Report included the preparation of an Open Space Strategy as well as the following:

- Master Plan for upgrading streetscapes, incorporating a Street Tree Strategy.
- Addressing water use in streetscapes and open space areas including plants requiring reduced watering and the use of automatic watering systems to control watering times and watering at night.
- Biodiversity and revegetation programs in partnership with the community.
- Expanding programs that support walking and cycling (such as those identified in the **Regional Bike Plan 1999** that covers the Council area).

Supportive Environments For Physical Activity (SEPA) is a Heart Foundation project aimed at assisting Local Government with integrated planning and decision-making to ensure the development of environments that promote passive and active recreational use. A range of issues need to be addressed to ensure integrated planning including the connectivity of the street network, safe environments including injury prevention, crime prevention and sharing the road with motorised traffic, promoting the use of local destinations and community capacity issues such as social acceptance and social interaction. It is now widely recognised that a cross-sector approach is essential for effective local open space planning.

The City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters is also a member of the Local Government **Active Australia** Network and is committed to the promotion of increased physical activity in the community.

THE EXISTING SUPPLY OF OPEN SPACE

3.1 The Open Space Inventory Process

The aim of the inventory process was to develop a detailed data base of the existing open space within the Council area. To do this, all of the parks and reserves within the Council area were inspected by members of the Consultant Team and Council Officers together over the course of 1 week in early July, 2002.

The inventory exercise focussed on the following main issues:

- The overall amount of open space (as percentage of the Council area and as per capita rate);
- The hierarchy of open space (whether it serves a local, district, regional, state, national or international function);
- The function of open space (the type of use of each parcel of open space);
- The quality of open space (whether it is 'fit for its intended use'); and
- Identifying non-Council owned areas of open space (eg. schools) that are/could be available for public use.

The assistance of the following Council staff is acknowledged in the collation of inventory data for all Council owned or controlled open space:

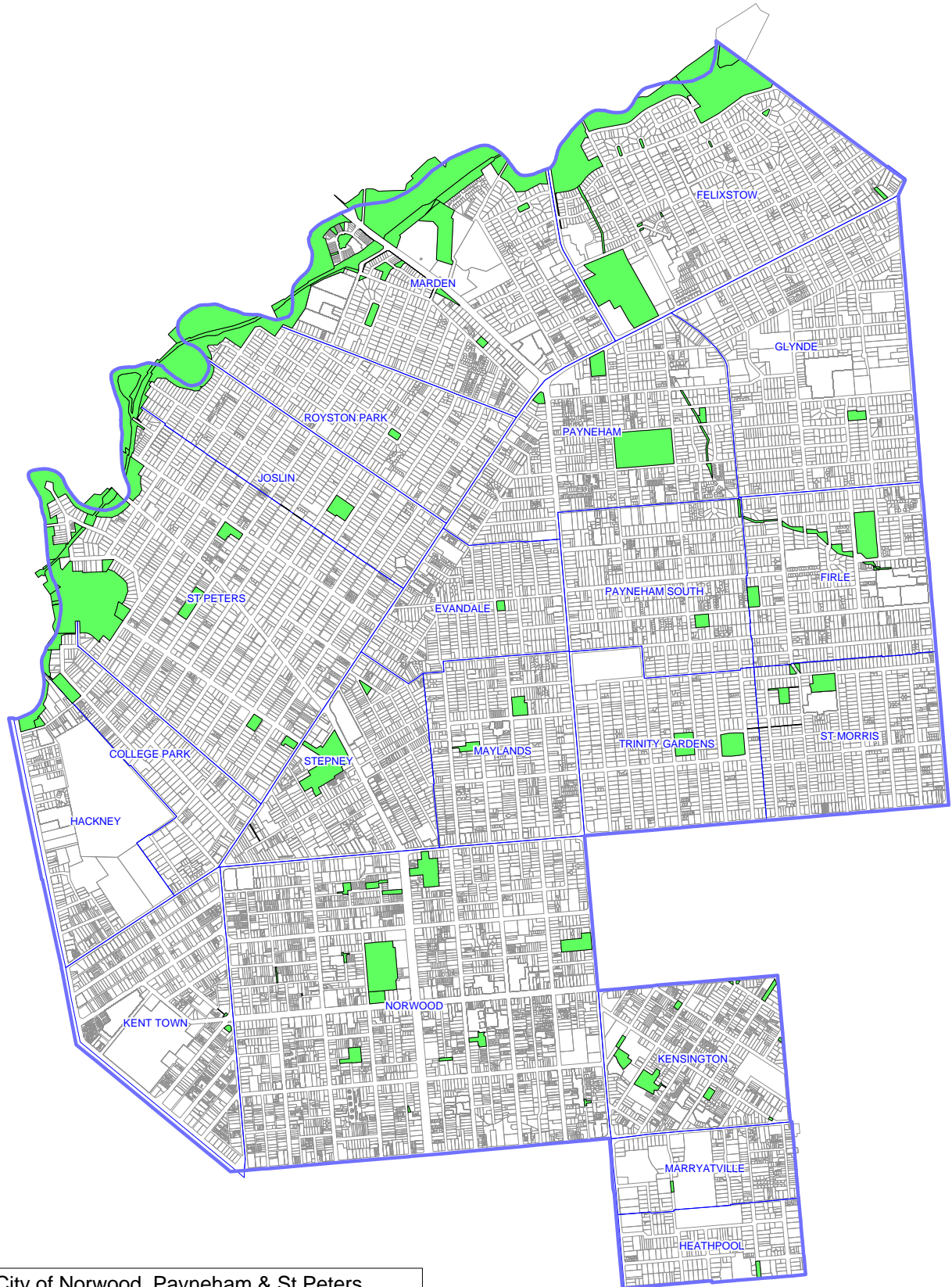
Karen Moyle - Urban Planner
Doug Jewell - Team Leader, Parks & Gardens (North East)
Tony Geerts - Team Leader, Parks & Gardens (North West)
Mick Fitzgerald - Team Leader, Parks & Gardens (Central)
Graeme Daniels - Team Leader, Parks & Gardens (South Area)
Dennis Carapetis - Information Technology/GIS Manager

3.2 The Amount of Open Space

The consideration of open space as a percentage of the total council area is a relatively simple measure of the amount of open space currently available. However, it does not account for the density of development, which heavily influences the pressure upon existing areas of open space. This is why the consideration of the amount of open space is best calculated at a per capita rate (refer to Map 1 showing the existing amount of open space in the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters).

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

AMOUNT OF OPEN SPACE



City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters
Map 1: Amount of Open Space

 Open Space

Additionally, If Council wishes to make a comparison between the amount of open space provided within the Norwood, Payneham and St Peters area and the rest of Metropolitan Adelaide (to determine if sufficient open space is being developed), then a more realistic approach is to calculate open space at a per capita rate. This approach provides the most appropriate basis for comparison as it is not influenced by areas of land devoted to different land uses.

It is emphasised that the assessment of quantity of open space should be undertaken with caution. Open space planning must seek to respond to recreation needs. The fact that an area has a large quantity of open space may have little to do with the recreation needs of the community and whether the existing open space is satisfying these needs.

The City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters has approximately 5.3ha per 1000 people (Total Area of Open Space 180ha including non-Council owned open space, Total Population 34,000). The 'urban' area of Metropolitan Adelaide has approximately 15.7 hectares of open space per 1000 people.

From this comparison it would appear that the amount of open space within the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters is far below that for the rest of Metropolitan Adelaide. However the figure for Metropolitan Adelaide includes expansive facilities that are used by residents from all areas such as coastal parks, National Parks and the Adelaide Parklands. Care therefore needs to be taken in interpreting the figures.

The preciousness of the open space resource within the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters however, is at the very least emphasised, when one considers that the total amount of public open space in the Council area is only 100 hectares (2.9ha per 1000 people. Further, this figure includes dedicated outdoor sporting facilities such as Buttery Reserve and Trinity Gardens Memorial Reserve that have little open space as such, for general public use.

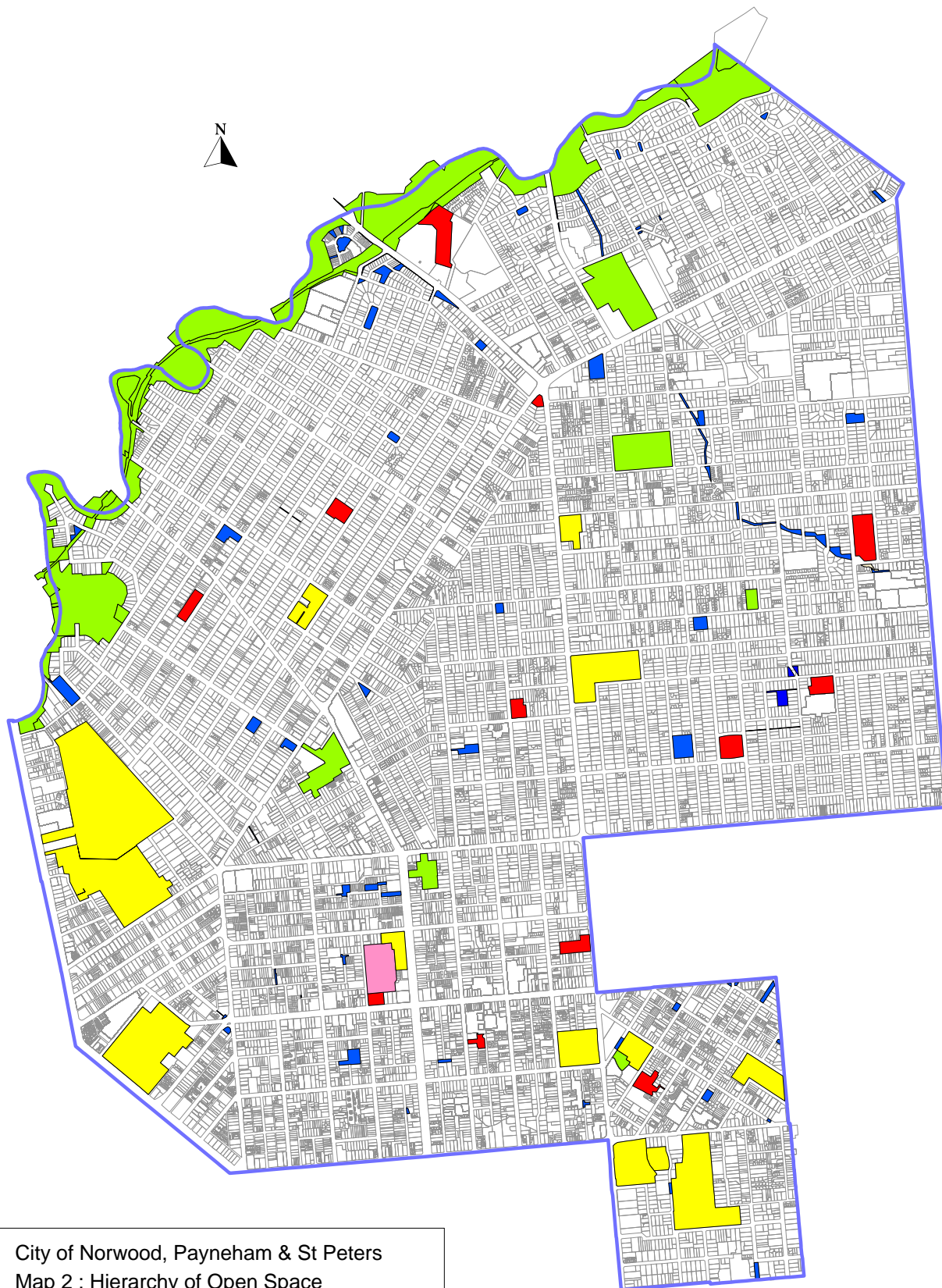
3.3 The Hierarchy of Open Space

Determining a hierarchy of open space is a means of categorising open space according to the range and level of use by communities. The following hierarchy of open space was used for this open space inventory (shown in Map 2 on the following page):

Local Open Space – Small, local reserves which cater to people in the local area and are intended to be close to home, within 300 metres safe walking distance. They play an important role in

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

HIERARCHY OF OPEN SPACE



City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters
Map 2 : Hierarchy of Open Space

- District Open Space
- State Open Space
- Local Open Space
- Regional Open Space
- Schools

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providing frequently used play and recreation opportunities for residents. Examples of local open space in Norwood, Payneham & St Peters include Stacey Reserve.

District Open Space – Larger areas of open space which offer a range of activities and facilities that attract people from across the Council area who generally drive or ride to get there. Examples of district open space in Norwood, Payneham & St Peters include Borthwick Park and Joslin Reserve.

Regional Open Space – Areas of open space which attract people from outside the Council area and appeal to a wide cross-section of the community. Their attraction may be size (likely to be larger than local or district reserves), a special natural feature or other unique design element, and/or a wide range of activities offered. An example of Regional Open Space in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters is Payneham Oval.

State Open Space – Conservation and recreation areas as defined by NPWS Act (eg Conservation Park, Recreation Park, Game Reserve). State sporting facilities must meet the requirements of nominated State sporting association to conduct State level training, competition or an event. Examples of State Open Space in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters are Norwood Oval and the River Torrens Linear Park (it should be noted that the River Torrens Linear Park also serves local, district, and regional open space functions).

It is considered that, in general terms, the hierarchy of open space is relatively evenly spread across the Council area. The River Torrens forms the major regional open space resource. Payneham Oval, Patterson Reserve and Trinity Gardens Memorial Reserve perform an important regional function in terms of organised sport, while reserves such as Linde Reserve and Richards Park provide important informal recreation opportunities.

Given the relatively limited amount of open space across the Council area some reserves that would otherwise perform a local function have taken on more of a district role and often include a wide range of recreation facilities. Joslin Reserve and Cruickshank Reserve are good examples of this. Perhaps most notable is the relatively limited number of local reserves scattered throughout the Council area.

In terms of accessibility, each resident should be within approximately 300-500m of a Local Park. It should be noted that many district and regional level reserves also perform a local reserve function for those residents who live nearby. These reserves may offer a greater variety of recreation facilities and,

therefore, attract people from a wider area (ie. 500m rather than 300m). The identification of a 300-500m radii around each of the 'useable' reserves, as shown in Map 3, reveals that some parts of the Council area do not have good accessibility to public open space ('useable' refers to open space that is of a reasonable size and may include recreation facilities typical of a local park such as children's play equipment). Key areas of under provision include:

- Northern Glynde and southern Felixstow;
- Payneham South;
- Northern Evandale; and
- Kent Town and western Norwood.

Some of these areas are served by open space facilities in adjoining Council areas (eg. Kent Town is adjoined by the Adelaide Park Lands to the West). However, many major arterial roads on the Council boundaries restrict access to the reserves.

The accessibility of public open space also needs to be considered against demographic trends and the density of development, which are discussed later in this report.

3.4 The Function of Open Space

Ideally, a Council area should contain a range and balance of different types of open space. The function, or classification, of open space involves identifying the intended use or function of each parcel of open space, thereby helping us to understand the role that different open spaces play within the community and assisting with the open space planning process. The following functions of open space have been adopted for this project (each shown separately on Maps 4-12 in Appendix H):

Natural/Conservation Area – Predominance of native species/remnant vegetation with minimal human modification, as well as areas of land revegetated with native species to reflect a pre-development landscape.

Outdoor Sporting Facilities – Ovals, courts, cricket pitches etc.

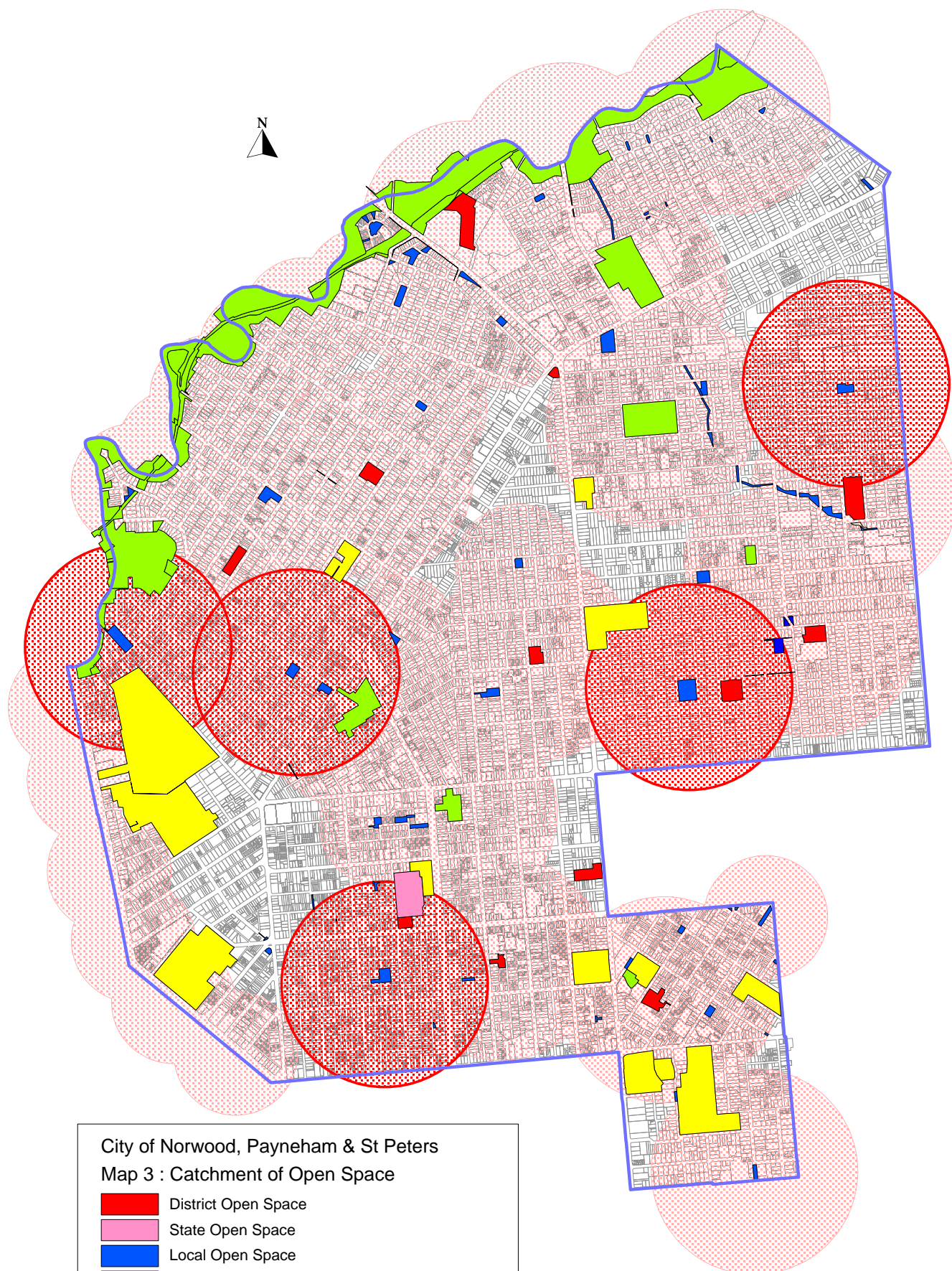
Indoor Sporting Facilities (within reserves) – Indoor courts and activity space.

Civic Spaces/Malls – Areas used for gathering, socialising, eating etc. generally in close association with retail activities.

Stormwater Management Area – Land/creeks which form part of the stormwater management system and acts to manage

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

CATCHMENT OF OPEN SPACE



City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters
Map 3 : Catchment of Open Space

	District Open Space
	State Open Space
	Local Open Space
	Regional Open Space
	Schools
	300-500 Metre Radius Catchment

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stormwater flows during storm events, but is used for recreational purposes at other times.

Formal Gardens – Formally designed open space incorporating elements such as flower beds, pathways, water features and civic monuments etc.

General Park/Active Informal Recreation – Open areas, some with recreation facilities such as seating, children’s play equipment, toilets & pathways etc.

Linkage – Pedestrian and cycle paths within open space corridors linking open space facilities and ‘nodes’/areas of interest.

There has also been an analysis of those reserves which contain key recreation facilities including BBQs, tennis courts and playground equipment. It should be noted that areas of open space can perform more than one of the above functions.

An analysis of the function of open space reveals that:

- There are approximately 14 formal gardens in the Council area. The concentration of these formal gardens is the Kensington and Norwood area.
- The only natural/conservation area in Norwood, Payneham & St Peters is considered to be the River Torrens Linear Park, including St Peters River Park and the Billabong.
- There are approximately 18 reserves which contain outdoor sporting facilities, spread relatively evenly, but perhaps more limited on the western side of the Council area. Eight of these reserves contain tennis courts, also spread evenly across the Council area.
- Other than the River Torrens Linear Park, there are relatively few reserves which form linear networks (May Street Reserve in Firle is perhaps the exception).
- Relatively few reserves appear to form part of the stormwater management network through the Council area. Those reserves that do contain open drainage lines do not appear to perform a detention role in terms of stormwater management.

The spread of reserves containing playground equipment is relatively even throughout the Council area, although somewhat limited by the relatively small number of reserves overall. Similarly, the spread of BBQ facilities in reserves is relatively even across the Council area.

- A number of attractive streetscapes eg the Avenues in St Peters, Joslin and Royston Park provide alternative open space corridors and linkages between reserves and other destinations.

3.5 The Quality of Open Space

For the purposes of this inventory process, the quality of open space has been identified as being 'fit' or 'unfit' for its intended use or "function".

All of the open space assessed as part of the inventory process was considered to be generally fit for its intended use.

THE EXISTING AND PROJECTED NEED FOR OPEN SPACE

4.1 Determining the Need for Open Space

The aim of this section of the project is to qualitatively assess the need for different recreation and leisure opportunities in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters. The two main analytical tools used to assist this process are a socio-demographic profile and discussion of recreation trends in general. Feedback from the community resulting from the community consultation undertaken as part of the project is also critical in determining the need for open space in the Council area.

4.2 The Implications of the Socio-Demographic Profile

The detailed socio-demographic profile is contained in Appendix B. This section of the report summarises the implications of this profile for open space provision.

- Children aged 0-14 represent 14% of the population in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, significantly less than the proportion of children in the rest of Adelaide. Approximately 20% of the population are aged 65 or more, which is significantly more than the proportion of elderly in the rest of Adelaide. While public open space for children will remain important, open space provision should also be carefully targeted to the over 65s in Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, and particularly women.
- The number of townhouses, semi-detached dwellings and flats has increased by more than 10% between 1986 and 1996. In parallel with this, there has been a slight reduction in the overall number of detached dwellings. These types of new dwellings generally provide less private open space than more traditional detached dwellings. This increases pressure for public open space to satisfy the recreation functions previously satisfied by larger areas of private open space eg. children's play.
- There is a relatively large number of Italian born residents in the central and north-eastern suburbs within City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters. There is also a relatively large number of residents who were born in the UK/Ireland.
- 24% of the overseas born people in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters are not able to speak English well, and a further 4% report that they are not able to speak English at all.

This has implications for signage and other methods of communication related to the open space network.

- The City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters has a low concentration of couple families with children, and a high concentration of persons living alone when compared to the rest of Adelaide. The average occupancy of each dwelling has steadily decreased from 2.2 to 2.1 between 1986 and 1996. Therefore, it is important that open space facilities cater for childless couples, single males under 45, single females over 55 and female single parents.
- The City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters has a relatively high proportion of households without motor vehicles or only one car. This means that the accessibility of public open space for pedestrians and cyclists is particularly important.

4.3 The Implications of General Recreation Trends

Discussion of the broad recreation trends is contained in Appendix C. This section of the report summarises the implications of these trends for open space provision in Norwood, Payneham and St Peters.

- Many people enjoy getting out of their homes into the wider community and socialising in cafes, walking for pleasure or sitting to watch people as 'part of a crowd'. The Parade Shopping Centre is one of the more significant precincts in Adelaide for this form of socialising. Expansion and improvement of green and other open space in and around The Parade would add significantly to the attraction of this precinct. There also appears to be a trend however, to more home-based activities. This emphasises the need for vibrant centres that encourage people to get out and about and to be physically active.
- As people come to have smaller private back yards, they will be looking to the local park as their "back yard". This means that the parks need to be 'user friendly' and should reflect some of the features of the typical private back yard (shade, plentiful seating, barbecues, paving, play equipment, toilets, an area for ball games, and night lighting).
- People are increasingly looking to use alternative travel corridors away from roads, and preferably in 'green' and attractive surroundings. In the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters creek lines such as First, Second, Third and Fourth Creek are often concreted and fenced. The transformation of these creeklines should be considered, converting the waterways into

attractive green areas for pedestrians and cyclists incorporating additional biodiversity and habitat values. Links to, and within, public reserves and other destinations such as commercial precincts and schools are very important.

- The popularity of parks for people to exercise their dogs is generally increasing the use of reserves, helping to make them less isolated and less threatening. This, in turn, makes parks more popular as places for other forms of socialising. Therefore, dog exercise facilities need careful consideration in combination with issues of appropriate dog management within public reserves.
- The home is generally the most popular leisure facility, with television/video watching, reading, listening to music, computers/computer games, gardening and entertaining friends being among the most popular interests. Popular 'away from home' activities include attending cinema, theatre, galleries, libraries and other cultural activities, walking for pleasure, visiting the beach, hills or other natural areas, bicycle riding and driving for pleasure. This emphasises the significance of public open space as an extension of private open space providing opportunities for informal recreation activities.
- The most popular sports are those that do not necessarily involve belonging to a club, such as golf, tennis and fishing. Participation in organised sport generally is diminishing, with participation in most individual sports being less than 5% of the population (ABS & Confederation of Australian Sport). Where adults do play a sport, they prefer "fast food sports" where you can "pay, play and go", rather than joining a club (eg. golf, tennis and squash). At the same time, Councils are increasingly being pressed by clubs and their governing bodies to provide high quality sporting facilities (eg. synthetic surfaces for senior-level hockey). Again, Council should be providing sporting facilities which accommodate non-club based activities (eg. free tennis courts). The provision of high quality sporting facilities may be best addressed at a regional level given the cost implications.
- Young people in the 14-25 age bracket are increasingly turning away from organised sport. Associated with this trend is often concern regarding the perceived (not necessarily actual) levels of safety related to young people 'hanging out' in public open space areas. The current trend towards the provision of skate parks should be explored further in terms of developing larger 'Youth Parks'. These can include a range of outdoor and indoor facilities in which young people can socialise and participate (eg. skate park, BMX mounding, drop-in centre and a youth information

centre). While the focus has traditionally been on young men, there is also a need for research into identifying the recreation needs of young women and their needs for public open space.

- The population of the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters is ageing rapidly. The "baby boomers" about to retire represent a significant "bubble" in population demographics. These people will want to retain health and fitness, and will continue being active and involved. However, based on current trends, it is likely that health and fitness will continue to be pursued 'informally' outside of club structures.
- The "haves" are prepared to pay for quality leisure experiences, looking to private sector leisure providers, while the "have-nots" will have increasing dependence on inexpensive public sector recreation facilities.
- Society will continue to be concerned about the conservation of 'green space', not just for recreational needs but also as part of the program of environmental sustainability. This has significant implications for the ongoing development of Council's open space resources.
- There is growing flexibility in the working arrangements of many people, including working on any of the seven days of the week. This means that public open space needs to be available at all times of the week (including evenings) for recreation and leisure. Associated with this are safety and maintenance issues, including adequate lighting and accessibility.

4.4 Key Stakeholder Needs & Preferences

Government Stakeholders

A workshop with key Government stakeholders was conducted to appropriately inform the early stages of the Open Space Strategy. Some of the key issues to come out of this workshop include:

City of Adelaide:

- Significant arterial roads act as a barrier for Norwood, Payneham & St Peters residents wanting to access the City Parklands
- The Linear Park is the most important link between NPSP and Adelaide in a recreational sense.

Adelaide looking at developing a BMX track on South Parklands. There may be some opportunities for joint funding.

Police

- There are car and office thefts in Kent Town area, possibly linked to presence of pubs? Service lanes exist in the Kent Town area that are often havens for anti-social activities.
- Crime prevention work can be helped by focus on the design of parks and open space. The presence of Safety Houses adjacent to parks is important, enabling people to reach quickly to report anti-social activities in parks. Also Neighbourhood Watch (Parkwatch?) programs needed to encourage people to report suspicious events occurring in parks.
- There have also been some robberies and indecent exposures, etc along River Torrens Linear Park.
- Young people looking to behave in an anti-social manner prefer darker areas. More floodlighting can help overcome this. However, there is often public concern that lighting would attract more use (need to overcome public perception that *any* night use of a park by young people is anti-social).
- Under age drinking does tend to occur in parks because young people not allowed to drink in pubs.
- Problem of identifying acceptable site within NPSP for a skatepark because it seems that there are no suitable sites remote from housing.

Water Catchment Management Board

- 1st and 3rd Creeks Design issues need addressing. There is less likelihood of anti-social activities if houses faced the creeks, were better lit, more open and more responsible night-time use was encouraged.
- Need to take a long-term planning view when considering creeklines. Even where creeks go underground now, there may be long term potential to "claw back" some parcels of land under which the creeks presently pass as public open space thoroughfares.

Transport SA (Bike South)

- Better lit bikeways would provide for safer night-time use, but adjacent residents may need convincing of the benefits of the greater public night-time activity that this may encourage.
- Need to identify significant destinations outside of NPSP by users of public open space.

- The River Torrens Linear Park is a regional, district and local open space for the residents of NPSP. Signage along the river needs to be improved and coordinated.
- Support facilities are needed for users of the RTLP - eg coffee/tea/snacks/toilets. This may be a question of balancing the needs of users of the greater River Torrens Linear Park, against the needs of its own residents.

Schools

- There is considerable potential for the joint use of School facilities by the community.
- Edwardstown High School has a legal agreement with Council for community use of school property in return for Council upgrading and maintaining recreation facilities on the school site (eg installing irrigation on school oval). It is understood that Henley High (multi-funding example) and Black Forest Primary School may have similar arrangements.
- This example emphasises the concept (among other things) that greater use of school outside hours can reduce graffiti and anti-social activities on school land.
- Can't guarantee that Schools will not be closed at some stage in the future and this investment by Council may be lost.
- Re school use of community land - remember that school students always need ready access to toilets.
- Potential for skateparks on school land? Encourages greater use of schools out of hours and away from housing. Problems may relate to lack of access to public during school hours, and school acceptance of public liability.

Land Management Corporation

- Councils should maintain regular contact with the asset management staff of government landholding agencies at the officer level to keep abreast of planning for the continued use or possible disposal of land. Should also ensure that those asset managers are fully aware at all times of community use and demand for that land, on a proactive basis rather than suddenly announce the demand when advised that the land is deemed surplus to requirements by the Government.
- Councils should make the most of the fact that Planning SA now has a central role and that LMC must now first present a case to Planning SA before declaring land to be surplus.
- "Commercial reality" that Councils must buy disposed Government land at commercial prices.

Office for Recreation and Sport

- Ensure that significant open spaces are appropriately zoned for any future public development
- SA Youth Recreation Strategy is in its final stages. This project will significantly target Local Government, because much of the funding comes from the Local Government Research and Development Fund.
- Consideration should be given to greater programmed use of public open space, including special events.

Council Staff

A workshop was held with approximately twenty Council staff to canvass open space issues and discuss potential strategies. A summary is included in Appendix E. Priority issues included the following:

- Adequate lighting to help overcome mixed use problems (careful planning required).
- Open space planning – need for integrated thinking and needs to reflect cross-Council response as open space impacts on all areas of Council responsibility.
- Co-ordinate any purchase or sale of land with other management responsibilities.
- Look at opportunities for public access to Norwood Oval.
- Intergenerational use of space – develop uses that bring different generations together rather than alienate them.
- Young peoples needs – skate facility, youth hub, multi-functional, recreation and service provision.
- Develop creek thoroughfares (eg Third Creek) with lighting, linear park etc (Firle/Glynde).

Recreation and Special Interest Groups

A questionnaire was sent to a wide range of recreation and special interest groups. A table summarising the approximately 50 questionnaire responses received is provided at Appendix D.

Some of the key issues raised include:

- Some improvement/upgrading needed in:
 - Cruickshank Reserve (eg. shelter, club house, courts, lighting)
 - Richards Park (shelter, visibility of entrances)
 - Felixstow Reserve (shelter)
 - River Torrens Linear Park (lighting, toilets, BBQs, environmental management work similar to St Peters Billabong)
 - Manning Park (removing animal faeces and needles)
 - Buttery Reserve (clubrooms, toilets, pathways, storage sheds)
 - Payneham Oval (tennis court surfaces, pergola area, venue not advertised enough)
 - Syd Jones Reserve (drainage area between Table Tennis Club and the Tennis Courts, Tennis Court surfaces, additional parking).
 - Dunstone Grove/Linde Reserve (public toilets, BBQs, seating, greater visibility from Payneham Road).
 - Burchell Reserve (toilet facilities and electricity).
 - Twelftree Reserve (toilets)
 - St Morris Reserve (shade over play equipment, BBQ, toilets)
- Improved information regarding open space facilities available in the Council area (also providing detail on access for people with disabilities).
- Electricity is necessary in reserves used for organisational parties and social gatherings.
- More seating in streets as well as parks.
- Youth specific recreation venues for skating etc.
- Drinking water near recreation facilities in reserves.
- Some of the schools are concerned about fees associated with hiring public ovals.
- Increase levies on infill urban development to cover the cost of reserve acquisition and upgrading.
- Payneham Bowling club is looking to move to a larger (12,000m²) facility on public land.
- Unleashed dogs can be a problem in various parks – dog run area necessary.

- Potential for the development of a community garden (eg Wynn Vale).
- More casual use sporting facilities such as tennis and basketball courts.
- More water features and water related recreation facilities.
- Open air concert venue for bands and community expression areas (with shelter and power).
- Greater public access to Norwood Oval and Buttery Reserve.
- Shortage of parks in Evandale & Maylands.
- More BBQs needed, including undercover facilities suitable for groups and with access for people with disabilities.
- More linear parks along creeklines, including rehabilitation of creeklines with native vegetation etc.
- Need more shade over playground facilities.
- Some Council fees difficult for minor sports to afford (eg Lacrosse)
- Eager to see no reduction in open space but an increase in line with the growing population.
- Safety concerns regarding golfers practicing on River Park.
- Availability of tennis courts for hire on weekends.
- Toilet facilities for people with disabilities.

4.5 Community Needs & Preferences

A public workshop was held to gauge the needs and desires of the local community in relation to open space in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters. Some of the key issues / recommendations to come out of this workshop attended by approximately 25 people include:

- Use of school facilities outside school hours.
- Youth hub associated with youth oriented recreation facilities eg. a skate park.
- More State Government funding for the Development of Open Space.
- More public art in open space reserves.
- Efficient watering of open space.

- Improved toilet facilities, incorporating solar lighting, dual flush systems and recycled water.
- Development of Community Gardens.
- Reclamation of creek lines.
- Improved promotion and information regarding open space.
- More open space as part of new housing developments.
- Improved hard court sporting facilities eg. basketball rings.
- More bike lanes and walking tracks.
- Improve attractiveness of streetscapes for use as alternative travel corridors.

4.6 Community Consultation – Draft Open Space Strategy

In November 2002 Council approved the release of the Draft Open Space Strategy for community consultation over a period of approximately two months. Twenty-one submissions were received. The comments received and the Council response to each issue, are summarised in Appendix F. The Draft Open Space Strategy as amended, was endorsed by Council on 3 March 2003.

5 THE STRATEGY FOR OPEN SPACE

5.1 Introduction

Analysis of the existing supply of open space against the existing and projected community need for open space establishes a number of key issues for resolution, as well as gaps in provision. These issues and gaps then become the focus of strategy development.

This section of the Open Space Strategy establishes the important vision and supporting principles for the development and management of open space in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters. The key issues which arise from the analysis of supply and community need are then grouped and explored according to the following areas:

- the amount of open space
- the hierarchy of open space
- the function of open space
- the quality of open space

This assists in establishing a series of key strategies that are unique to the future direction of open space in the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters.

5.2 A Vision for Open Space

Establishing a “vision” for open space in the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters is considered to be an important initial step in managing and developing open space in the area. In this way, the goals, strategies and actions devised can be continually measured against the broader vision to ensure that the strategic direction of Council remains focussed. The vision for open space is also an important translation of Council's broader Strategic Plan.

The vision for open space is as follows:

“A comprehensive and sustainable network of quality open space facilities to serve the needs of the community by ensuring:

- *equity of access;*
- *equity of maintenance;*
- *balance between organised and informal recreation opportunities;*
- *environmental conservation and enhancement; and*
- *responsiveness to changing community needs.”*

5.3 Open Space Principles

Underpinning the “vision”, as well as the approach to policy, planning, design and development of open space within the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, are a number of broad open space principles.

Quality and Diversity of Open Space Areas

In recent years the focus has moved away from the quantity of open space to the quality of provision in terms of the planning and management of open space. Issues such as biodiversity and water conservation and safety are examples of important issues linked to the quality of open space which should be considered in the management of facilities. Given the relatively limited amount of open space in many parts of the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, it is important that Council ‘makes the most’ of its open space network by striving to achieve high quality standards.

The community has a diverse range of needs for informal recreation, as well as structured sporting activities. The open space needs of the community will be best served by providing a range of different types of open space and developing parks and reserves to complement each other, rather than duplicating the experiences provided by each.

Equity of Distribution and Access.

The community has a right to equal access to open space. A range of open space facilities should be located within appropriate distances from residents and be readily available and easily accessed. People within the community who are “mobility disadvantaged”, namely children, older people, people with disabilities and those without private vehicles must appropriately be catered for. Adequate facilities and good street connections for walking and cycling with appropriate linkages to open spaces, need to be provided. The affordability of recreation opportunities is also an important consideration in the development of open space facilities. The focus should be on retaining and in some cases acquiring open space, to improve equity of access.

Efficient and Effective Resource Management.

Local and State Government bodies are responsible for the planning, development and management of most of the open space facilities in the community. Hence, they have a responsibility to ensure that this important community resource is developed in a sustainable manner and managed as efficiently as possible. The community is placing greater emphasis on

biodiversity and water conservation so that decisions regarding management of Council's open space resources need to focus on sustainable outcomes. A cross-sector approach with integrated planning at all levels across Council will also facilitate efficient management.

Flexibility to Respond to Changing Needs.

The needs of the community will change over time, and those responsible for the provision and management of open space should be flexible and responsive to the changing needs of the community they serve. Open space facilities also need to be flexible, balancing the needs of the community for informal and unstructured recreation areas against more traditional formal sporting activities.

5.4 The Amount of Open Space

The consideration of the amount of open space should be undertaken with caution. Planning "standards" applied to the appropriate amount of open space have been subject to frequent criticism by planners. There has often been a tendency to apply them too strictly, without due regard to the needs of a particular community.

The fact that an area has a large quantity of open space may have little to do with the needs of the community or whether the existing supply of open space is satisfying these needs. Community needs should drive the process, not the supply of open space through the implementation of strict standards.

Available figures indicate that the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters has less public open space per head of population than the rest of Metropolitan Adelaide. While there will always be the desire for more open space in some parts of the community, the key stakeholder consultation work undertaken as part of this project has not revealed significant concerns regarding the amount of open space in Norwood, Payneham and St Peters. Rather, the consultation process has emphasised the relevance of contemporary open space planning whereby the provision of open space is closely linked to community need.

Community needs in relation to open space are many and varied. However, there is a clear trend away from structured recreation activities in open space (eg. sporting clubs). The open space needs and preferences of the community are increasingly focussed toward:

- socialisation
- relaxation
- community interaction
- sense of place
- quality of life
- tourism
- natural areas and conservation

What is also clear in inner urban areas such as the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters is that urban regeneration is providing people with smaller areas of private open space. This means that they are increasingly relying on public spaces to fulfil outdoor recreation needs eg. for exercising dogs.

In this context, the key direction regarding the amount of open space focuses on the maximisation of outdoor space in satisfying key community needs.

STRATEGY:

Making the most of existing open space in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters by:

- *Improving the recreation facilities available within open space;*
- *Improving access to open space (both in terms of getting there, linkages between facilities and using the facilities within reserves);*
- *Acknowledging and expanding the role of non-traditional forms of open space such as schools, malls and commercial centres; and*
- *Improving the biodiversity values within open space to contribute to nature conservation.*

5.5 The Hierarchy of Open Space

A hierarchy is a means of categorising open space according to the range and level of use by the community. It has been previously stated in this report that, in general terms, the hierarchy of open space is relatively evenly spread across the Council area. However, it is considered that there are some gaps in provision when it comes to local open space, on the basis that all residents should be within approximately 300m of useable public open space. The gap areas include:

- Northern Glynde and southern Felixstow;
- Western Payneham and Payneham south;

- Southern St Morris;
- Various parts of Norwood;
- Southern College Park; and
- Central St Peters.

One response to this apparent shortfall in local open space is to acquire additional land for the development of local open space.

However, this approach is limited by the following factors:

- The lack of availability of land in the Norwood, Payneham & St Peters area;
- The high price of land within the Norwood, Payneham & St Peters area; and
- The lack of Council funds to purchase expensive land for open space in the Norwood, Payneham & St Peters area.

An alternative and more practical approach to addressing this issue is to upgrade many of the existing reserves with multiple recreation facilities to form more of a district function and attract residents from a wider catchment. This approach is underpinned by the assumption that people will be prepared to travel further to a better equipped and maintained park. Map 13 on the following page identifies some of the existing local reserves that could be upgraded to increase their catchment areas.

This strategic approach will translate to an increase in the number of District level open spaces and a proportional decrease in the amount of local open spaces. It is emphasised that the overall amount of open space will not reduce as part of this strategy.

Another approach to altering the hierarchy of open space is to consider the development of additional pocket parks and street closures in some areas of under provision and higher residential densities. These new areas of open space are likely to be relatively small and will enhance general amenity by providing areas for respite within the built environment. Their value will be measured in the perception of amenity improvements rather than in a marked increase in the overall amount of open space.

Regional open space facilities require associated infrastructure such as car parking and traffic management as, by definition, many people drive to regional facilities. Given that the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters is an established inner-urban area, creating new regional-level open space facilities with the associated infrastructure is considered to be largely impractical.

General recreation trends and the needs expressed by the community emphasise the popularity of unstructured recreation opportunities in open space areas that are:

- in natural open space settings;
- free and open to all age groups;
- offer alternative travel corridors;
- provide for conservation and biodiversity; and
- provide for flexibility around varying work commitments.

In this context, it is considered appropriate to reinforce the River Torrens Linear Park as the key regional open space facility in the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters (as already identified in Council's Strategic Plan).

Given the large size and function of the River Torrens Linear Park, it is considered that the proportion of unstructured regional level open space in the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters is quite high, matching the community preferences identified above. There are also a number of high quality regional sporting facilities (eg. Payneham Oval) and more general reserves (eg. Linde Reserve/Dunstone Grove). At the same time, there are a number of key regional open space facilities located just outside the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters, including the Adelaide Park Lands, Tusmore Park and Hazelwood Park.

Therefore, it is considered that the Norwood, Payneham and St Peters community is very well serviced in terms of Regional Open Space. In this context, there is considered to be no need for change to the amount and function of regional open space in the Council area.

STRATEGY:

Increase the proportion of District level open space in 'gap areas' in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters by upgrading Local level parks with additional recreation facilities, at the same time examining the potential for additional local pocket parks in higher density gap areas.

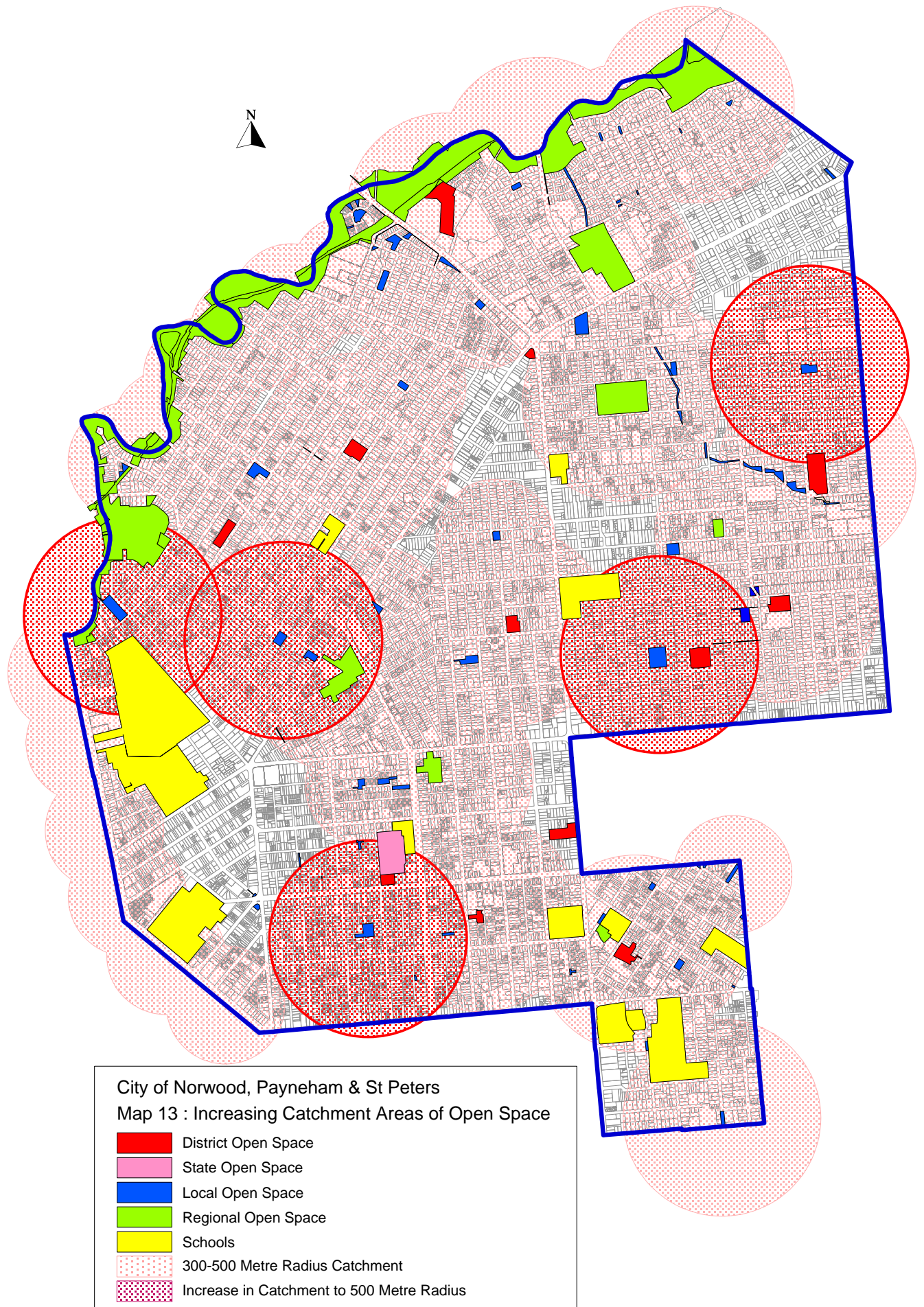
5.6 The Function of Open Space

The function, or classification, of open space is a means of identifying the intended use of each parcel of open space, thereby helping to understand the role that different open spaces play, particularly in relation to recreation.

Planning practice dictates that a council area should contain a range and balance of different types of open space which respond

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

INCREASING THE CATCHMENT OF OPEN SPACE



to the varying needs of the community. The open space network in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters provides a reasonable balance of different types of open space. This is reflected in the generally positive response from the key community and sporting groups, as well as the wider community, consulted as part of this project. Any change in the function of open space should therefore be reasonably subtle. A Recreation Strategy however, would assist Council in determining future needs concerning the recreational functions of Council's open spaces.

One apparent gap in the function of open space at present relates to natural / conservation areas. Given the highly developed nature of this inner urban area, there are few sites of environmental significance that are not currently part of the open space network. Therefore, while the key direction regarding the classification of open space focuses on maintaining the diversity of functions within the open space network, the desire for building on a conservation and biodiversity theme within the existing open space network is also emphasised. A key local opportunity is the provision of travel corridors and linkages along watercourses.

STRATEGY:

Maintain a diversity of functions of open space in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, with greater emphasis on biodiversity conservation and habitat creation.

5.7 The Quality of Open Space

It has been stated earlier in this report that all of the open space assessed as part of the inventory process, with some minor exceptions (eg. individual facilities such as the tennis courts in Burchell Reserve), was considered to be generally fit for its intended use.

It is also the observation of the consultant team that the open space network within the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters appears to be particularly well maintained to a similar high standard across the Council area when compared to many other local government areas in metropolitan Adelaide. This is reinforced by the general lack of concern regarding maintenance of open space expressed during the consultation phases of this project.

Some comment has been received during the consultation phases of the project that while the open space in the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters is well maintained, it is not maintained to the same exemplary standard achieved some years ago.

The quality of open space is an important consideration in developing an open space strategy. While it has been acknowledged that there is a smaller amount of open space per capita in the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters than the rest of Metropolitan Adelaide, it is considered that the community is at least partly compensated by the high quality of open space facilities and their maintenance.

There is concern that if Council's budget is stretched to provide significant funds for the acquisition of additional land for open space development, then the overall standard of facilities and maintenance may be further compromised. This would be at odds with the earlier key direction of "making the most of existing open space...".

Therefore, the key direction relating to the quality of open space seeks to strive to achieve the highest possible standard of facilities and maintenance.

STRATEGY:

Strive to achieve the highest possible quality in appearance and function of open space in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters.

5.8 Precinct Analysis & Strategies

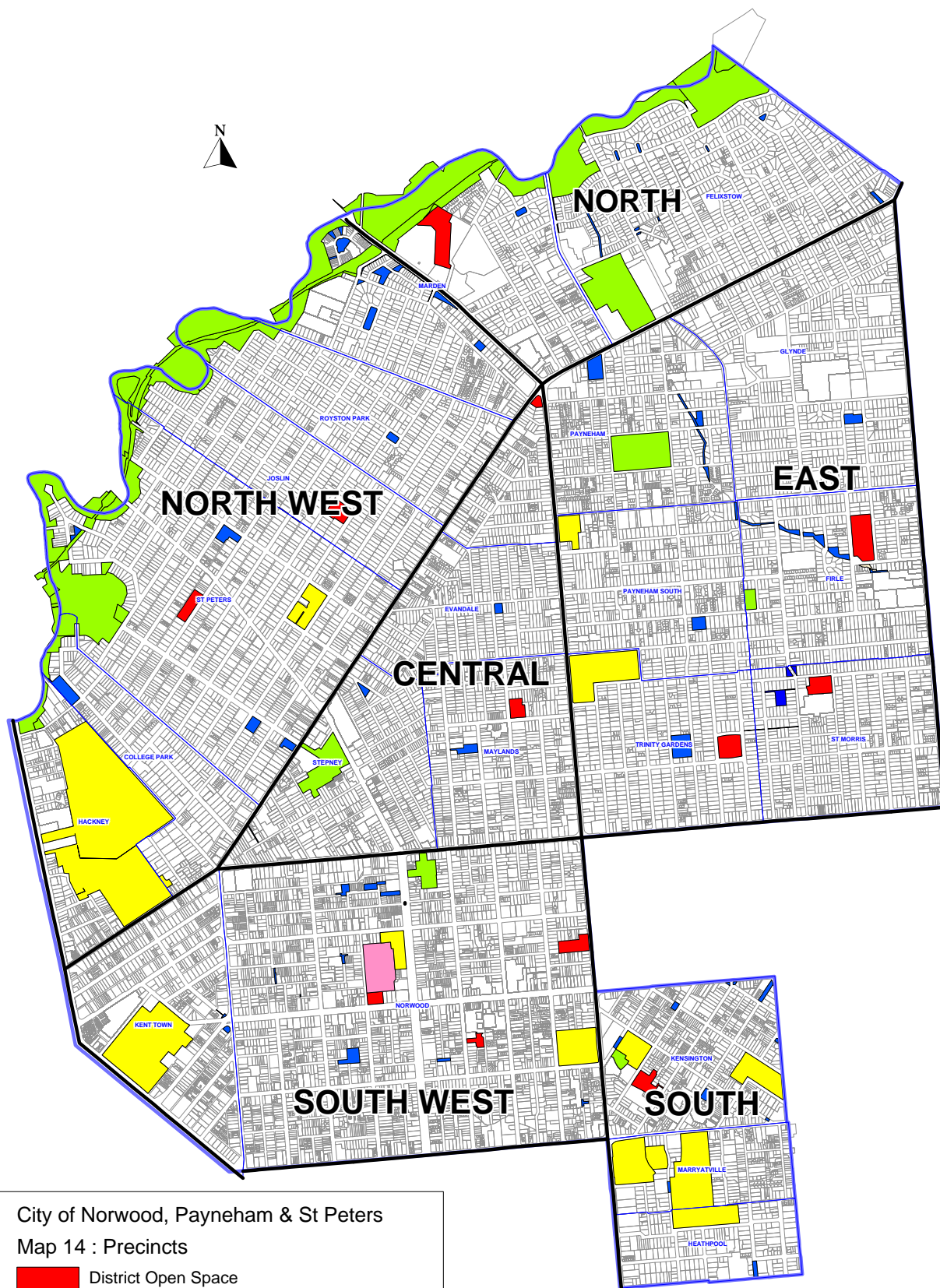
Having established the vision, supporting principles and strategies for the development and management of open space throughout the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, this section of the report seeks to analyse the detailed open space planning issues on a precinct by precinct basis.

For the purpose of this report, the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters has been split into six precincts, each separated by major arterial roads which act as barriers to pedestrian and bicycle access between precincts. The nominated precincts are as follows (also shown on Map No.14 on the following page):

Precinct Name	Suburbs
North Precinct	Felixstow Marden
South Precinct	Kensington Marryatville Heathpool

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

PRECINCTS



Central Precinct	Evandale Maylands Stepney
East Precinct	Glynde Payneham Firle St Morris Payneham South Trinity Gardens
South West Precinct	Norwood Kent Town
North West Precinct	Royston Park Joslin St Peters College Park Hackney

The range of open space planning issues drawn from the earlier sections of this report are summarised under each precinct heading as follows:

5.8.1 North Precinct

Analysis

Measure	Comment
Amount	Lack of open space in southern part of Felixstow (largely residential) and Marden (more commercial).
Hierarchy	Regional facilities (River Torrens Linear Park & Patterson Reserve) also perform as local open space.
Function	Reasonable mix of natural, children's play and formal sporting facilities including Payneham Swimming Centre. Limited public access to practice ovals adjacent to Azzuri Soccer Club.
Quality	Generally high standard. Some vandalism issues around Felixstow Reserve.
Demographics	Relatively large population of approx. 2100.

Land Use	Predominantly residential with commercial and institutional uses along southern and western boundaries (including Marden Shopping Centre). Potential to develop public spaces in vicinity of Marden Shopping Centre. Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS) land along River Torrens Linear Park.
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Strategy

Explore opportunities to develop additional local open space in the southern part of the Precinct and improve access to and local function of existing open spaces in northern part of Precinct.

5.8.2 East Precinct

Analysis

Measure	Comment
Amount	Lack of open space in northern part of Glynde, north-western and south-eastern Firle, southern and eastern St Morris, and most of Payneham South.
Hierarchy	Good mix of local, district and regional facilities.
Function	Reasonable mix of children's play and formal sporting facilities. Limited natural areas of open space. Linkage potential along open channel of creek. Adey Reserve being redeveloped as an urban forest with opportunities for informal recreation.
Quality	Generally high standard.
Demographics	Relatively large number and proportion of older people in Glynde (approx. 800), with greater proportion of children in Trinity Gardens.
Land Use	Predominantly residential with some commercial along arterial road boundaries and some industry through Glynde. Large aged care facility in Glynde.

Strategy

Explore opportunities to develop additional local open space in the northern part of the Precinct and along the creekline together with more 'natural' open space settings.

5.8.3 South Precinct

Analysis

Measure	Comment
Amount	Reasonable amount of open space, with some under provision in Marryatville and western Heathpool.
Hierarchy	Good mix of local, district and regional facilities (including Tusmore Park in the adjoining City of Burnside).
Function	Reasonable mix of “pocket parks”, children’s play and formal sporting facilities, including Norwood Swimming Centre. Limited ‘natural’ areas of open space.
Quality	Generally high standard.
Demographics	Relatively small precinct with a small proportion of children/higher proportion of young people in Kensington and vice versa in Heathpool/Marryatville.
Land Use	Mixture of residential and institutional (including a number of public and private schools), with some scattered commercial.

Strategy

Negotiate shared-use agreements to use existing school facilities in the Precinct.

5.8.4 South West Precinct

Analysis

Measure	Comment
Amount	Lack of open space at eastern and western ends of Norwood, along The Parade and throughout Kent Town.
Hierarchy	Good mix of local, district, regional and state facilities (including the reserve adjacent Burnside Hospital in the City of Burnside).

Function	Reasonable mix of “pocket parks”, children’s play and formal sporting facilities, including Buttery Reserve and Norwood Oval. Limited ‘natural’ areas of open space. Potential in vicinity of The Parade to develop other public space apart from ‘green’ open space.
Quality	Generally high standard, but room for improvements to Buttery Reserve and Richards Park.
Demographics	Relatively large precinct population of approx. 5400, with smaller proportion of children and higher proportions of young people.
Land Use	Mixture of commercial, higher density residential, industrial and institutional.

Strategy

Maximise the variety and quality of recreation facilities within existing areas of open space, as well as exploring opportunities for smaller pocket reserves throughout the Precinct and other public spaces in the vicinity of The Parade.

5.8.5 Central Precinct

Analysis

Measure	Comment
Amount	Significant lack of open space in northern Evandale.
Hierarchy	Reasonable mix of local, district and regional facilities, but linkage with and access to Linde Reserve/Dunstone Grove and other local facilities could be improved.
Function	Reasonable mix of children’s play and formal sporting facilities in context of limited amount of open space overall. Limited ‘natural’ areas.
Quality	Generally high standard, but room for improvements to Cruickshank Reserve (since upgraded) and Linde Reserve/Dunstone Grove.
Demographics	Representative of the Council area as a whole.

Land Use	Predominantly low density residential development, with some commercial along arterial road boundaries and industrial activities and aged care housing in Stepney. Strong community precinct adjacent Dunstone Grove.
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Strategy

Explore opportunities to develop additional local open space in the northern part of the Precinct and maximise the variety and quality of recreation facilities within existing areas of open space.

5.8.6 North West Precinct

Analysis

Measure	Comment
Amount	Lack of open space in Hackney and southern end of College Park, central St Peters, central Joslin and central Royston Park.
Hierarchy	Good mix of local, district and regional facilities.
Function	Reasonable mix of children's play, formal sporting facilities and multi-use reserves, including Adventure Playground. Attractive streetscapes used as corridors eg the Avenues.
Quality	Generally high standard but room for improvement to Burchell Reserve facilities including courts and toilets.
Demographics	Relatively large precinct with high proportion and number of children (approx. 1200), as well as a high proportion of older people.
Land Use	Predominantly residential with some commercial land use along arterial roads. Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS) land along River Torrens Linear Park.

Strategy

Maximise the variety and quality of recreation facilities within existing areas of open space, as well as negotiating shared-use agreements to use existing school facilities in the Precinct.

5.9 Key Opportunities

The key opportunities are a series of 'actions' which seek to realise the vision and strategies for open space in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters identified in the previous sections of this report. The key opportunities cover a variety of important aspects of open space planning, including:

- Recreational functions of open space;
- Special needs groups including:
 - children
 - young people
 - older people
 - dog-owners;
- Biodiversity and water conservation functions of open space;
- Linkages and networks;
- Information and promotion; and
- Infrastructure and public facilities eg lighting, toilets etc.

The key opportunities for each Precinct are listed in Appendix G.

6 IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Prioritising the Opportunities

It is important to recognise that the key opportunities identified for each Precinct in Appendix G are ‘food for thought’. In order to establish priorities for action (eg. high, medium and low), as well as staging plans, Council will need to undertake further detailed analysis of the recommended opportunities. This analysis relies on valuable ‘local knowledge’ and will need to consider the opportunities in relation to a number of often competing factors, including:

- Community need;
- Funding realities;
- Biodiversity conservation and habitat values;
- Ease of implementation; and
- Political considerations.

6.2 Funding Options

Funding is a major issue for all Councils when reviewing open space. This relates, in part, to the inability to measure the direct economic benefit of providing an effective open space network. The goal of Council should be to ensure that limited resources are allocated efficiently and equitably in relation to the maintenance and development of open space.

Options for increasing funding of open space development are summarised below:

- increase rates to provide a greater revenue source (special ratings can be considered in particular areas of Council that may cover particular and special projects related to open space provision);
- redirect resources from other areas of Council;
- seek grants;
- corporate funding through advertising associated with open space facilities; and / or
- user pays policies related to different open space facilities.

Increasing rates revenue is usually politically unpopular, and redirecting resources from other parts of Council is an issue that requires substantial debate within the management structure of

Council. Therefore, discussion of funding in this report focuses on other opportunities.

The Planning & Development Fund is a trust fund which operates under the Development Act 1993. Money is paid into the Planning and Development Fund by developers according to a prescribed formula in lieu of their provision of a 12.5% open space component in land divisions of less than 20 allotments, or when strata or community titles are created. The Planning and Development Fund remains the major source of funding for the purchase and development of regional open space throughout South Australia, particularly within the Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS).

Planning SA's "Open Space Subsidy Scheme – Guidelines for Application, Planning and Development Fund 2001" document states that funding will only be available for projects that are included in MOSS or are clearly of regional significance. However, it is understood that Planning SA will give consideration to grants for significant, non-regional open space development initiatives where these are supported by a robust and accountable strategic plan, such as this report.

The Guidelines for Applications also advise that:

- preference for funding will be given to projects which assist in the preservation, enhancement and enjoyment of features containing natural beauty, conservation significance and/or cultural and amenity values;
- funding will only be given for projects where public benefit is not impaired by entrance charges or where use is not restricted to a particular group or organisation;
- preference will be given to projects where public benefit and use becomes readily available rather than land acquisition for future open space development; and
- preference will be given to councils that have prepared either a relevant Plan Amendment Report that rezones their MOSS or Open Space boundaries, or a concept plan that details an acquisition and/or improvement strategy for MOSS/Open Space within Council's boundary.
- priority will be given to the purchase and/or improvement of strategically located areas that are of particular value in achieving the objectives of MOSS.
- it is a requirement that councils contribute towards the cost of the project on a dollar for dollar basis.

It has been previously stated in this report that the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters is very well serviced in terms of Regional Open Space. In this context, there is considered to be no need for change to the amount and function of regional open space in the Council area. While there may be opportunities to upgrade some of the facilities within some of the regional open space reserves (eg. lighting in the River Torrens Linear Park), the focus of this strategy report tends to be on other opportunities for open space improvement.

The generally high standard of existing regional open space facilities within the City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters is reflective of Council's ongoing commitment to achieving high standards of maintenance. This should not act to limit Council's ability to access State Government funding for continuing open space development. Despite the apparent emphasis on funding for MOSS and regional level projects, it is considered that Council should seek to obtain grants from the Planning and Development Fund for key projects that seek to raise the overall standard of open space throughout the Council area.

Other sources for grants worth considering include:

- Arts for Public Places (Arts SA)
- Office for Recreation and Sport
- SA Urban Forest Biodiversity Program
- State Bicycle Fund (Transport SA)
- State Government Catchment Management Subsidy Scheme

Council should also explore opportunities for corporate funding of open space facilities (eg. some appropriate advertising signs on a tennis court where the resurfacing was paid for privately). This must be balanced with a reasoned and accountable approach to the management of open space.

Review of the leasing arrangements for various open space facilities may also be appropriate to ensure that maintenance costs are adequately covered and with a view to possibly attracting additional lessees/encouraging multiple users.

6.3 Continuing Community Involvement

The community places a high value on its open space – perhaps more than any other Council asset. Therefore, the community expects to be consulted and involved in decisions about how open space is to be managed and maintained. This requires Council to develop an ongoing commitment to consultation with the community and a culture of listening and responding to resident

concerns, particularly in relation to upgrading facilities within parks.

Increased community interest in conserving the natural environment, particularly amongst young people, as well as the trend towards increased participation in informal recreational pursuits, suggests that there is potential to harness the energies of residents in caring for and enhancing open space within the Council area.

A number of residents already assist with watering some of the smaller reserves and vegetated streetscapes. However, there are variety of other activities relating to the care and maintenance of parks which the community can become involved in, including:

- taking part in tree planting and weed eradication;
- seed collection and propagation;
- flora and fauna surveys
- interpretational activities;
- reporting damage and painting over graffiti; and
- cleaning up debris.

A number of revegetation projects are being undertaken in the Council area through the Our Patch Program. The expansion of regional programs of this nature would have positive water catchment and biodiversity benefits for the area.

Given the amount of effort involved in these activities it is important that community involvement extends beyond those already involved in greening programs. This will require positive marketing by Council together with a commitment to support community groups with sufficient resources to undertake the activities nominated above. Council will also need to investigate liability issues associated with community involvement in maintenance (this may mean working with formalised groups is easier).

In a broader sense, 'the community' also includes businesses and schools which operate in the area. There is significant potential to capitalise upon the activities of these organisations in relation to programs such as "adopt a park".

In addition to community involvement in environmental and maintenance activities, it is important that Council continues to involve the community at the planning and design stages of park, reserve and playground development and/or upgrading. This

fosters a sense of ownership from the outset and helps to maintain community enthusiasm.

6.4 Ongoing Monitoring and Review

Ideally, a recreation needs study and a biodiversity study should precede an open space study. Given that this was not the case for this project, this emphasises the importance of review of the strategy over the next few years, to take into account the outcomes of further studies. It is understood that both a recreation study and biodiversity study for the Council area are proposed. A major update of this Strategy Plan is recommended every five years in light of changing population characteristics and emerging recreation trends.

It is important that progress in implementing the Strategy Plan is monitored over this time to ensure that the goals, strategies and actions remain relevant and are able to be effectively implemented. It is recommended that this monitoring occur on an annual basis. The inclusion of the Open Space Strategy as an agenda item for discussion before Council at this time will also assist in informing the budgetary process for the next financial year.

One of the key components in the implementation of the Open Space Strategy is the need for Council to take a more coordinated approach to planning for the provision and maintenance of open space. Council should establish a mechanism for managing open space issues which crosses organisational boundaries. One such mechanism would be the continued involvement of members of this Steering Committee who have overseen this project in progressing and monitoring its implementation. The involvement of the Elected Members in this arena is also considered to be important.

Effective coordination of effort which saves staff time and direct Council's resources to the highest priority areas will ultimately save money. A concentrated focus on open space planning may increase revenues raised through Government grants, business sponsorship and realistic rents for the use of Council-owned facilities.

APPENDIX A

EXISTING DOCUMENTATION REVIEW

A.1 The Development Plan

Development Plans provide the detailed policy to guide development within a Council area. The basic structure of Development Plans is relatively consistent for all Council areas in South Australia. They contain City-wide provisions (including metropolitan-wide provisions), Zone-specific provisions, Zoning maps and Tables.

A consolidated Norwood, Payneham & St Peters (City) Development Plan relates to the three former Council areas that amalgamated in November 1999. The City-wide section of the Development Plan contains objectives which specifically relate to open space. These objectives apply at the metropolitan level and are detailed below:

Open Space

Objective 73: *Adequate public parks and recreation areas conveniently located.*

Open spaces are needed in a city for outdoor recreation, and all age groups must be catered for. The size of the open spaces must be adequate, and they must be located conveniently for the people who use them. Suitable land must be acquired or reserved long before the need becomes evident and long before funds for development are available. If such action is not taken, then the cost involved will be prohibitive as values rise, or the land will have been used for other purposes. Consequently, land acquisition should be programmed for a considerable number of years ahead.

Open spaces can be classified into four main groups in order to clarify requirements:

- (a) Regional parks, of at least 200 hectares, situated within a reasonable driving distance of the built-up area.*
- (b) Major district open spaces, of at least 20 hectares, providing for all forms of recreation and within five kilometres of every home.*
- (c) Minor district open spaces, preferably of about ten hectares, serving the people living within about one kilometre radius of the site.*
- (d) Small local open spaces within short and safe walking distance of every home.*

The function of regional parks is to provide the opportunity for active and passive recreation beyond the limits of the built-up area, and at the same time to preserve the natural character of the landscape and the flora and fauna. Parks of this kind are at Belair and Morialta Falls. The standard of provision should be at least four hectares per 1000 population.

The Mount Lofty Ranges provide ideal sites for regional parks within reasonable driving distance of the metropolitan area. The acquisition of the most attractive parts of the ranges for the public will also help to preserve the natural character of Adelaide's finest asset.

A major feature of the proposed open space system is a continuous scenic road from Gawler to Sellicks Beach through the Mount Lofty Ranges.

The road would offer commanding views across the plains and ranges, and it would serve as a link between the various regional parks. A number of small reserves could be provided at vantage points for enjoyment of the views, with facilities for picnicking.

The function of major district open spaces is to provide for active and passive recreation for large numbers of people. Each major district open space should be large enough to provide a full range of sports grounds, children's playgrounds, gardens and preferably a golf course. The size of minor district open spaces allows room for two full-sized ovals, facilities for tennis, bowls and other games, a children's playground, formal gardens and space for car parking.

Local open spaces should have facilities for some organised sport and children's play activities, in a park-like setting. The size of local open spaces can vary, but in practice many will be small, probably little more than half a hectare. The smaller areas can accommodate tennis courts or children's playgrounds while the large areas can provide for team games of a junior standard and practice pitches.

Children's playgrounds should be available within half a kilometre of every home, and situated so that children do not have to cross a busy road. Playgrounds should be about one half to one hectare in extent, and can be irregular in shape, although the whole of the playground should be visible from a public road. Sites should be attractive, and where possible should be incorporated with a larger park.

The need for children's playgrounds is usually greater in new suburbs with a high proportion of newly married people. However, constant attempts should be made in the older suburbs to provide children's playgrounds, because of the number of children who could be living in flats.

Parks and gardens are required particularly for older people who desire a more passive form of recreation. Some form of local park or garden should be available within reasonable walking distance of every home. Parks spaced at approximately one kilometre intervals would mean a maximum walking distance of half a kilometre, but it may be difficult to obtain this distribution and at the same time provide reasonably sized areas. The site area should be not less than about one hectare, and maintenance problems can be reduced if parks are combined with areas for more active recreation.

Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS)

Objective 76: *A clearly defined and linked Metropolitan Open Space System of public and privately owned land of an open or natural character in and around metropolitan Adelaide which will:*

- (a) provide a visual and scenic contrast to the built urban environment;*
- (b) separate different parts of the metropolitan area;*
- (c) assist in the conservation of natural or semi-natural habitats and sites of scientific or heritage interest and re-vegetation;*
- (d) provide corridors for movement of wildlife;*
- (e) accommodate a range of active recreation and sporting facilities of regional or State significance, including facilities which may be used for national and international events;*
- (f) accommodate a range of passive recreation and leisure areas; and*
- (g) provide for the integration of stormwater management in association with recreation, aquifer recharge and water quality management.*

Objective 77: *The use of private land within the Metropolitan Open Space System for low-scale uses such as non-intensive agriculture, rural living or low-impact tourist facilities where the emphasis is on retaining or developing the open, natural or rural character and buildings are located and designed in such a way as to blend into the open character of the area.*

Objective 78: *The development of public land within the Metropolitan Open Space System for active and passive recreation, sporting facilities and conservation with emphasis on retaining the open, natural or rural character with wide landscaped buffers around the perimeter of areas where appropriate, areas of conservation significance retained in their natural state and buildings located and designed in such a way as to minimise their impact.*

Objective 79: *The development of open space recreation reserves through land purchases, contributions of open space, and exchanges of land.*

Every opportunity should be taken to increase the extent of public open space within strategic locations of the Metropolitan Open Space System. Means of encouraging this include:

- (a) purchase of land by councils, other public authorities and community groups;*
- (b) encouraging developers who are obliged to provide public open space when land is divided, to fulfil that obligation by purchasing an equivalent area of land within the Metropolitan Open Space System in lieu of providing a public reserve within the land being divided;*
- (c) agreements with land holders regarding valuation of land; and*
- (d) land management agreements.*

A.2 The Parklands 21 Strategy

The Parklands 21 Strategy sets the blueprint for open space in South Australia for the next 10 years. It provides guidance for the implementation of key elements of the Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS), as well as providing synergy with other parklands initiatives and allied programs. The focus of this document is on the planning and management for major regional open space networks, such as the River Torrens Linear Park. Some of the key components of the Parklands 21 Strategy that are relevant to this project include:

The Parklands 21 Strategy states that the River Torrens Linear Park is an icon of linear park development and attracts a wide cross section of the metropolitan community for various recreation and leisure based activities. The park is one of Adelaide's most highly regarded and utilised regional open spaces. It has been an outstanding success and is one of the fundamental ingredients to establishing green belt parklands throughout the metropolitan area as part of MOSS. The linear park clearly shows the benefits of urban regeneration and how an area can be transformed into quality open space for use by all South Australians and an attraction for tourists.

It is also critical that we improve existing open space and add to the open space system where required in order to compliment the trend to smaller housing blocks and urban regeneration projects. By providing quality, useable open space, the social, environmental and economic value of urban development increases and adds to the character of metropolitan Adelaide. Open space enhances lifestyle in a more densely inhabited environment and provides passive, unstructured leisure and amenity benefits to the community.

Open space will continue to shape the future identity of Adelaide as an integral component in developing infrastructure. Open space serves a multitude of urban functions through the Parklands 21 Strategy will complement urban regeneration projects and continue to provide the base for:

- *urban diversity programs;*
- *greenways development;*
- *stormwater management;*
- *wetland development;*
- *passive recreation provision; and*
- *landscape provision through protection of agricultural areas.*

The State Government will continue to actively encourage local councils to prepare and update open space strategies which will be further refined by:

- *defining in detail existing open space area (inventory);*
- *identifying potential for open space linkages and networks;*
- *determining future requirements (distribution, access and use); and*
- *setting management and priority issues.*

A.3 The City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters Strategic Plan 2006

Council's Strategic Plan 2006 establishes a number of goals and proposed strategies which relate to the provision and management of open space. These Include:

Goal

G.1.10 To provide recreation and sporting facilities for the community.

Proposed Strategies

- *Prepare a recreation and sport plan.*
- *Ensure equitable access to recreation and sporting facilities.*
- *Promote increased participation in recreation and sport.*
- *Implement programs and policies such as Active Australia.*
- *Work with the Central Region of Councils to implement the regional recreation and open space plan.*
- *Provide more cycle and pedestrian access.*
- *Promote cycling and walking as alternative forms of transportation.*
- *Identify tourism opportunities associated with open space areas and recreation facilities in the City.*

Goal

G.3.12 *To provide open and public spaces for all members of the community.*

Proposed Strategies

- *Prepare a plan that ensures equitable distribution of open space.*
- *Investigate the inclusion of public art in open space areas.*
- *Investigate linking the City's open space network with water management initiatives and the protection of landscape character.*
- *Work with neighbouring Councils to provide a linked network of open space in the region.*
- *Work with the Central Region of Councils to develop a regional recreation and open space plan.*
- *Identify open space opportunities providing pedestrian and cycle access throughout the City.*
- *Investigate how our open spaces can encourage tourism.*
- *Ensure that planning provides for enough open public spaces.*

Access

G.5.1 *To develop a transportation and access network that provides good access to services & facilities.*

G.5.2 *To provide a range of convenient and safe transport networks.*

G.5.3 *To develop and promote services which maximise environmental sustainability.*

G.5.4 *To provide equity of access for all members of the community.*

Proposed Strategies

- *Promote cycling and walking by providing a linked network of cycling and walking tracks to key destinations.*

Opportunities – Open Space & Recreation

Through the strategic development of open space our City has the opportunity to build on the natural environment theme. In particular, rehabilitated creek networks and other public spaces can become walkways to provide a linked network of civic open space and nature corridors.

What the Future will Look Like

The River Torrens Linear Park will remain our most important accessible natural environment. The park will promote environmental awareness and provide opportunities for recreation and bio-diversity conservation.

The Linear Park will be made more user friendly by developing a network of links and interpretive signage along watercourses. The Park will be safe and accessible to people of all ages and mobility levels. Any development will be low-key and respect the natural character of the park. Development will enhance the visitor's experience, comfort and will be coordinated along the length of the Park.

A.4 Strategic Plan & Development Plan Review (S.30)

Council's Strategic Plan and Development Plan Review process revealed that parks are seen by the community as positive attributes within the City and there is general support for the equitable provision of quality open space. However, only 22% of respondents to this issue felt that there are enough sporting and recreation facilities within the area.

Coke Park is a gathering place for some students, particularly on Friday afternoons. There is a need for the Moreton Bay Fig Tree recently removed from this reserve to be replaced as it provided shade (a tree is better than a formal shade structure). It is understood that Council has recently planted a replacement Fig Tree in this reserve.

The Strategic Plan and Development Plan Review also provides a number of goals and proposed strategies and actions which relate to open space.

Open Space Goal

The provision of comprehensive and equitable open space that provides for the needs of the community.

Proposed Strategies & Actions

- *Prepare an open space management plan for the City to ensure that there is a framework within which to provide for an equitable distribution of open space within the City (this may include a program of land sales and acquisition).*
- *Investigate options for including public art into open space areas.*
- *Identify opportunities for linking the City's open space network with water management initiatives and the protection of landscape character.*
- *Work with neighbouring Council's to provide a linked network of open space within the region.*
- *Continue to work the Central Region of Councils to develop a regional recreation and open space plan.*
- *Identify opportunities for open space to provide pedestrian and cycle access throughout the City.*
- *Identify tourism opportunities associated with open space areas within the City.*
- *Ensure that public open space is accessible to the community that it serves.*
- *Review Development Plan policy to ensure that it adequately provides for appropriate amounts of public and private open space*

A5 Central Sector Regional Recreation Sport & Open Space Plan 2000

The Central Sector Plan provides the most recent regional planning framework for recreation and open space provision in the Norwood Payneham & St Peters area. The Plan covers the City of Adelaide and all adjoining Council areas and was developed in conjunction with the Office for Recreation and Sport and Planning SA.

The City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters Council resolved in August 2000 that the strategies and actions contained in the report be taken into consideration in determining the strategic direction for recreational facilities in the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters.

The majority of the key strategies identified in the Plan are relevant to the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters, including the following:-

- *Linear Park Development*
- *Informal Youth Provision*
- *River Torrens Linear Park*
- *Aquatic Provision*
- *Demand for Outdoor Sporting Facilities*
- *Viability of Local Clubs*
- *Informal Recreation Provision*
- *Indoor Recreation & Sport Provision*
- *Lack of Public Transport*
- *Major Event Car Parking*
- *Economic & Tourism Opportunities*

Key recommended actions of relevance to open space planning in the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters include:

- *develop opportunities for linear parks along watercourses;*
- *develop the facilities of River Torrens Linear Park, clarify responsibilities and increase co-ordination (working groups have been established and proposals have been drafted for consideration);*
- *Use of Patterson Sportsground for the further development of lacrosse;*
- *Review use of Norwood Oval for multi-use purposes; and*
- *Explore economic & tourist opportunities eg. a food outlet linked to Linear Park, and a café on Magill Road opening onto Richards Park.*

A.6 State of the Environment Report

The State of the Environment (SOE) Report prepared for the City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters in 2002 establishes an information baseline against which future environmental improvements can be measured. Biodiversity and Water Management are identified as key sustainability areas in the SOE Report. Key pressures on urban character include the trend towards increased housing density, reduced private open space, loss of amenity and trees and a lack of linkages to cater for walking and cycling.

Key targets to be achieved by 2010, recommended in the SOE Report include:

- 10% reduction in water use;
- 2% increase in natural sections of waterways;
- 5% increase in native vegetation; and
- 10% increase in public artwork, as well as minimum requirements for private open space in accordance with the Planning SA guidelines - Good Residential Design SA (GRDSA).

Key strategies include the preparation of an Open Space Strategy as well as the following:

- Master Plan for upgrading streetscapes, incorporating a Street Tree Strategy;
- Addressing water use in streetscapes and open space areas including plants requiring reduced watering and the use of automatic watering systems to control watering times and watering at night; and
- Biodiversity and revegetation programs in partnership with the community.

A7 Supportive Environments For Physical Activity (SEPA)

This is a Heart Foundation project involving the preparation of guidelines to assist Local Government with integrated planning and decision-making to ensure that the design and function of local areas encourage people to be physically active.

The guidelines recognise that Local Government is a key partner and that a range of issues need to be addressed to develop environments that promote passive and active recreational use. These issues include the connectivity of the street network, open space, land uses, safe environments including injury prevention, crime prevention and sharing the road with motorised traffic, promoting the use of local destinations and community capacity issues such as social acceptance and social interaction. A cross-sector approach to ensure supportive environments is therefore needed. The guidelines and the principles they embody offer a useful tool for local open space planning.

APPENDIX B

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

B.1 Introduction

The characteristics of the population in the Norwood, Payneham & St Peters area have a significant effect on levels of participation and the general use of open space, as well as the type of open space that is required by the community.

For the purpose of this project, the demographic data derived for the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters has been compared to the greater Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD), or the rest of Adelaide. The data has been sourced from the Norwood, Payneham & St Peters Community Profile (2000), produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and focuses largely on 1996 census data and change in demographics between 1986-96.

It is important to recognise that the socio-demographic trends illustrated by this data simply provide a 'snap-shot' of the population at a particular point in time. Trends change, thus emphasising the need for this strategy document to be regularly reviewed to ensure that supply is satisfying projected needs.

B.2 Age Distribution

<i>Age Distribution</i>	0-14 Years	15-24 Years	25-64 Years	65+ Years
<i>College Park</i>	173 = 23%	124 = 16%	399 = 53%	59 = 8%
<i>Evandale</i>	166 = 14%	173 = 15%	695 = 56%	187 = 15%
<i>Felixstow</i>	250 = 12%	295 = 14%	1026 = 49%	513 = 25%
<i>Firle</i>	141 = 13%	185 = 16%	550 = 49%	251 = 22%
<i>Glynde</i>	199 = 10%	189 = 10%	743 = 38%	805 = 42%
<i>Hackney</i>	8 = 12%	18 = 27%	30 = 45%	11 = 16%
<i>Heathpool</i>	119 = 24%	66 = 13%	247 = 50%	64 = 13%
<i>Joslin</i>	233 = 19%	144 = 12%	565 = 46%	284 = 23%
<i>Kensington</i>	140 = 9%	300 = 20%	813 = 53%	279 = 18%
<i>Kent Town</i>	66 = 7%	265 = 28%	473 = 51%	128 = 14%
<i>Marden</i>	208 = 11%	316 = 16%	1029 = 54%	374 = 19%
<i>Marryatville</i>	89 = 15%	156 = 25%	241 = 40%	123 = 20%
<i>Maylands</i>	214 = 16%	226 = 16%	760 = 55%	178 = 13%
<i>Norwood</i>	521 = 10%	997 = 18%	2852 = 53%	1023 = 19%
<i>Payneham</i>	213 = 11%	334 = 18%	1000 = 52%	352 = 19%
<i>Payneham South</i>	243 = 16%	170 = 11%	729 = 49%	359 = 24%
<i>Royston Park</i>	214 = 19%	150 = 13%	552 = 49%	212 = 19%
<i>St Morris</i>	196 = 15%	199 = 15%	676 = 52%	229 = 18%
<i>St Peters</i>	578 = 18%	495 = 15%	1611 = 50%	559 = 17%
<i>Stepney</i>	114 = 13%	117 = 13%	499 = 57%	152 = 17%
<i>Trinity Gardens</i>	223 = 20%	156 = 14%	585 = 53%	142 = 13%
<i>Overall</i>	4308 = 14%	5075 = 16%	16075 = 50%	6284 = 20%
<i>ASD</i>	20%	15%	51%	14%

Children aged 0-14 represent 14% of the population in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters. This is significantly less than the proportion of children in the rest of Adelaide (20%). 16% are aged between 15-24 (teenagers and young adults), while 50% are aged between 15-64 (a likely indicator of the workforce). Approximately 20% of the population are aged 65 or more, which is significantly more than in the rest of Adelaide (14%).

There are more females than males in all age groups over 15-19. This difference is greatest in the older age groups. Of the total population of the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters 54% are female.

B.3 Population Projections

Postal Area 5067 (Kent Town – Norwood)

Pop. Projections	0-14 Years	15-24 Years	25-64 Years	65+ Years
2001	1038 = 11%	1771 = 18%	5137 = 54%	1641 = 17%
2007 - 5 Years	1012 = 10%	1838 = 19%	5385 = 55%	1641 = 16%
2012 - 10 Years	996 = 10%	1870 = 18%	5335 = 53%	1981 = 19%
2017 – 15 Years	989 = 9%	1875 = 18%	5636 = 54%	1981 = 19%
Total Predicted Change from 2001	2997 = 10%	5583 = 18%	16356 = 54%	5603 = 18%

Postal Area 5068 (Heathpool - Kensington - Marryatville - St Morris - Trinity Gdns)

Pop. Projections	0-14 Years	15-24 Years	25-64 Years	65+ Years
2001	1788 = 15%	1935 = 16%	6039 = 51%	2150 = 18%
2007 - 5 Years	1759 = 14%	2037 = 17%	6320 = 51%	2186 = 18%
2012 - 10 Years	1666 = 13%	2062 = 16%	6523 = 52%	2372 = 19%
2017 – 15 Years	1116 = 9%	2035 = 16%	7131 = 55%	2638 = 20%
Total Predicted Change from 2001	4541 = 12%	6134 = 16%	19974 = 53%	7196 = 19%

Postal Area 5069 (College Pk - Evandale - Hackney - Maylands - St Peters - Stepney)

Pop. Projections	0-14 Years	15-24 Years	25-64 Years	65+ Years
2001	1372 = 16%	1401 = 16%	4719 = 53%	1299 = 15%
2007 - 5 Years	1326 = 15%	1458 = 16%	4975 = 54%	1359 = 15%
2012 - 10 Years	1278 = 14%	1481 = 16%	5130 = 54%	1482 = 16%
2017 – 15 Years	1257 = 13%	1472 = 15%	5198 = 55%	1680 = 17%
Total Predicted Change from 2001	3861 = 14%	4411 = 16%	15303 = 54%	4521 = 16%

Postal Area 5070 (Felixstow - Firle - Glynde - Joslin - Marden -
Payneham - Payneham South - Royston Park)

Pop. Projections	0-14 Years	15-24 Years	25-64 Years	65+ Years
2001	1666 = 12%	1881 = 14%	6690 = 49%	3441 = 25%
2007 - 5 Years	1545 = 11%	1909 = 14%	6828 = 49%	3556 = 26%
2012 - 10 Years	1440 = 10%	1847 = 13%	6894 = 50%	3714 = 27%
2017 - 15 Years	1362 = 10%	1763 = 12%	6801 = 49%	3959 = 29%
Total Predicted Change from 2001	4347 = 10%	5519 = 13%	20523 = 49%	11229 = 27%

Overall, the City of Norwood Payneham and St Peters is expected to increase its population by approximately 8% between 1997 and 2017. The increase is expected to be largely in the population aged 40 and over.

B.4 Dwelling Type & Occupancy

Dwelling Type & Occupancy	Detached Dwellings	Semi-Detached & Row Dwellings	Apartments	Total
College Park	206 = 74%	36 = 13%	28 = 10%	279
Evandale	342 = 59%	93 = 16%	122 = 21%	578
Felixstow	520 = 59%	196 = 22%	117 = 13%	879
Firle	377 = 73%	77 = 15%	58 = 11%	515
Glynde	467 = 52%	50 = 6%	304 = 34%	894
Hackney	67 = 24%	96 = 34%	73 = 26%	282
Heathpool	139 = 74%	21 = 11%	27 = 14%	187
Joslin	341 = 78%	45 = 10%	43 = 10%	438
Kensington	249 = 30%	300 = 36%	278 = 33%	841
Kent Town	64 = 14%	115 = 25%	270 = 60%	452
Marden	395 = 38%	164 = 16%	464 = 45%	1038
Marryatville	106 = 40%	106 = 40%	48 = 18%	263
Maylands	389 = 59%	151 = 23%	113 = 17%	656
Norwood	1026 = 40%	918 = 36%	574 = 22%	2551
Payneham	457 = 47%	183 = 19%	308 = 32%	973
Payneham South	394 = 59%	82 = 12%	188 = 28%	667
Royston Park	361 = 77%	11 = 2%	70 = 15%	467
St Morris	398 = 66%	148 = 25%	55 = 9%	604
St Peters	898 = 72%	75 = 6%	245 = 20%	1250
Stepney	265 = 63%	130 = 31%	18 = 4%	419
Trinity Gardens	353 = 80%	32 = 7%	54 = 12%	442
Overall	7819 = 55%	3029 = 21%	3457 = 24%	14292

Between 1986-96 the number of townhouses, semi-detached dwellings and flats has increased by more than 10%. In parallel

with this, there has been a slight reduction in the overall number of detached dwellings.

Over the same 10 year period the average occupancy of each dwelling has steadily decreased from 2.2 to 2.1. In 1996, the average number of people in each detached dwelling was 2.5 (down from 2.7 in 1986), while the average occupancy for semi-detached dwellings, row dwellings and units was 1.6.

B.5 Ethnicity

Country of Birth	NPStP	ASD
<i>Australia</i>	70%	72%
<i>Italy</i>	8%	2.4%
<i>UK & Ireland</i>	7%	11%
<i>Asia</i>	3%	3.4%

70% of persons in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters were born in Australia. The second-largest ethnic group represented is persons born in Italy, comprising nearly 8% of the population, compared with 2.4% across Adelaide generally. More than 12% of residents speak Italian. Suburbs with a high proportion of residents born in Italy include Payneham, Felixstow, Firle, Glynde and Marden, as well as Maylands, Evandale, Trinity Gardens and St Morris.

There is also a relatively large number of residents who were born in the UK/Ireland (7%). Suburbs with a high proportion of residents born in the UK/Ireland include Hackney, Heathpool, Joslin, Kensington, Kent Town, Stepney, St Peters, Royston Park, Norwood and Marryatville. The Asian born population within the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters (3%) is scattered across the Council area.

Over 70% of the overseas born people in the City are able to speak English well or very well. 24% are not able to speak English well, and a further 4% report that they are not able to speak English at all.

B.6 Family & Household Types

Family/Household Types	NPStP	ASD
<i>Couples with Children</i>	35%	49%
<i>Couples without children</i>	19%	20%
<i>Single Parents</i>	9%	11%
<i>Group households</i>	8%	3%
<i>Lone Persons</i>	17%	10%

The City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters has a low concentration of couple families with children, and a high concentration of persons living alone when compared to the rest of Adelaide.

13.8% of the total male population in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters live alone, most of whom are under the age of 45. Almost 50% of the females aged 55 and over live alone, compared to 9% of males in the same age group. Of the single parents in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters, 198 are male and 993 are female.

B.7 Car Ownership

No. of Cars Per Dwelling	NPStP	ASD
0	19%	12%
1	43%	38%
2	26%	30%
3 or more	7%	11%

The City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters has a relatively high proportion of households without motor vehicles or only one car, in comparison to the rest of Adelaide.

B.8 Migration

Age Distribution	0-14 Years	15-24 Years	25-64 Years	65+ Years
<i>Migration In</i>	2152 = 18%	4135 = 35%	4603 = 39%	1036 = 9%
<i>Migration Out</i>	1381 = 14%	2837 = 29%	4969 = 51%	633 = 6%

Dwelling Type & Occupancy	Detached Dwellings	Semi-Detached & Row Dwellings	Apartments
<i>Migration In</i>	47%	23%	21%
<i>Migration Out</i>	68%	14%	11%

Family/Household Types	Migration In	Migration Out
<i>Couples with Children</i>	22%	33%
<i>Couples without children</i>	19%	24%
<i>Single Parents</i>	9%	8%
<i>Group households</i>	17%	9%
<i>Lone Persons</i>	17%	14%

The migration flows indicate that teenagers and young adults are moving in and out of the Norwood, Payneham & St Peters area at

a greater rate than any other age group. Childless couples are also moving in and out of the area, as well as people in group households. However, fewer couples with children are moving into the area. At the same time, many middle-aged residents are choosing to remain in the area as they grow old.

People leaving the area tend to be moving out of detached dwellings, while there is an increase in the number of people moving into the area living in semi-detached and row dwellings.

APPENDIX C

GENERAL RECREATION TRENDS

C.1 Introduction

Set out below are some of the more significant trends affecting the recreational use of public open space. They are not discrete, often impacting on or generating each other. For example, there are important links between an ageing society and the trend away from structured sports towards 'impulse activities'.

C.2 People Enjoying Getting Away From Home to Socialise

Many people enjoy getting out of their homes and mixing with the wider community. This occurs for a variety of reasons, including the need and desire to socialise, for casual play, to 'escape for a while', and to see or be seen by other people. Issues influencing this interest include:

- some 25% of the population live alone;
- the ageing population is resulting in more households where the children have moved out; and
- more people are living in medium and high density housing.

These people are relaxing in pleasant outdoor surroundings, such as bistros, cafes, coffee shops, shopping centres, hotels, and restaurants on weekends and on warm evenings, any day of the week. They are often out walking for pleasure, walking the dog (including chatting with other dog owners), sitting to watch people, meeting people and often just wanting to be 'part of a crowd'. The Parade Shopping Centre is one of the more significant precincts in Adelaide for this form of socialising.

However there also appears to be a trend to more home – based activities. Vibrant centres and precincts are needed to encourage people to get out and about and to be physically active.

Traditionally, private front gardens have been designed to be looked at, while private back yards have been designed to be used. However, as people come to have smaller private back yards, they will be looking to the local park as their "back yard". Public open space areas are becoming increasingly popular for recreation pastimes previously undertaken in backyards, with the added opportunities for informal social ball games and family play.

This means that the parks need to be 'user friendly' and should reflect the features of the typical private back yard (shade, plentiful seating, barbecues, paving, play equipment, toilets, an area for ball games, and night lighting), rather than the private front garden (a flat turf area bordered by trees and garden).

C.3 Open Space as Travel Corridors

The mobility of society is reflected in a variety of increasingly sophisticated ways. Millions of dollars are spent on the provision of 'open space', in the form of public roads for motor vehicles (and to a lesser extent for bicycles and pedestrians) and footpaths. In various areas (eg St Peters), streetscape designs soften the harshness of the road system and make this public space more attractive.

People are increasingly looking to use alternative travel corridors away from roads as much as possible, and preferably in 'green' and attractive surroundings. These alternative corridors offer safety from road traffic, reduced noise and stress, access to a variety of recreational experiences and opportunities for awareness of the natural environment along the way. The River Torrens Linear Park is the most significant example of this in the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters. Other uncovered creek lines in this City also offer scope for the development of linear parks.

In the case of the City of Norwood Payneham and St Peters, where creeklines such as First, Second, Third and Fourth Creek are not covered, they are often concreted and fenced.

Walking is an aid to community development, since people walking in pleasant natural public surroundings are more likely to greet a passing stranger than might normally be the case. This is becoming increasingly evident among dog owners exercising their dogs in parks (a common feature of most parks). While there are issues of concern regarding dog management in public places, the popularity of parks for people to exercise their dogs is also helping to make parks less isolated and therefore less threatening, and more conducive to parks becoming popular as places for other forms of socialising.

C.4 Informal Leisure vs Structured Sport

Various ABS statistical surveys on recreation, sport and leisure interests have consistently shown that the most popular leisure interests are those undertaken outside formal organisational structures.

Key features of community leisure patterns that are pertinent to open space planning (other than those already mentioned above) are:

- The home is generally the most popular leisure facility, with television/video watching, reading, listening to music, computers/computer games, gardening, entertaining friends or going to other homes for entertainment, being among the most popular interests.
- Popular 'away from home' activities include attending cinema, theatre, galleries, libraries and other cultural activities, walking for pleasure, visiting the beach, hills or other natural areas, bicycle riding and driving for pleasure. The most popular sports are those that do not necessarily involve belonging to a club, such as golf, tennis and fishing.
- Participation in organised sport is diminishing. In 1980 the Confederation of Australian Sport (CAS) represented 40% of Australia's population yet by 1999 that figure had dropped to under 25% - a fall of almost half in a twenty year period. Participation in most individual sports is less than 5% of the population (ABS 4177.0; 1999-2000).

C.5 Ageing Population

The above mentioned leisure patterns - indeed all of the trends outlined here - are likely to be exacerbated by the fact that the population of the City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters is ageing rapidly. This is a trend common to most parts of the Western world.

The "baby boomers" represent a significant "bubble" in population demographics. These people are now close to retiring age. It is considered that these people will rarely regard themselves as "old", will want to retain health and fitness, and will continue being active and involved. However, unless sporting and similar clubs dramatically change their appeal for older people, it is likely that health and fitness will continue to be pursued outside of club structures. Neighbourhood walks, local nature study, bird watching and the like are likely to be a significant feature of the life of this group.

Other issues relating to the influence of the ageing population on parks, reserves and other public open space have been covered in the other trends. It is very likely that the baby boomers will become a significant part of the people wanting to get out into the community to socialise.

C.6 The Changing Nature of Sport

Much of the modern emphasis on sport, particularly by governments, is towards encouraging elite sports participation.

Councils are increasingly being pressed by clubs and their governing bodies to provide high quality sporting facilities. They are spurred on by the professional standard sporting facilities seen on television, to which local young talent aspires. A clear local example is the fact that a synthetic surface is now virtually mandatory for playing senior-level hockey. At the same time, the involvement of the general population in sport as spectators is increasing, especially through television.

Where adults wish to play a sport, providers are increasingly using the term "fast food sports". This refers to a preference to "pay, play and go", rather than join a club. Obvious examples are sports like golf, tennis and squash. In the case of team sports, providers seek only seasonal membership of teams that are informally brought together for the period of the season.

C.7 Non-Sporting Needs of Young People

As with the rest of the population aged over 14 years, young people in the 14-25 age bracket are increasingly turning away from organised sport. Some reasons for this include the onset of puberty and the change of life that this entails, the growing strength of peer group pressure and the fear of being perceived by peers as "no good" at sport, and the increasing cost of sports participation.

This issue has significant implications for open space planning. There is often concern regarding the perceived (not necessarily actual) levels of safety of public open space related to young people 'hanging out' in public areas. The provision of appropriate open space areas for young people also requires a specific approach. The current trend towards the provision of skate parks should be explored further in terms of developing more multi-purpose 'Youth Parks'. These can include a range of outdoor and indoor facilities in which young people can socialise and participate (eg. skate park, BMX mounding, drop-in centre and a youth information centre). The focus has traditionally been on young men, but there is also a need for research into identifying the recreation needs of young women and their needs for public open space.

C.8 Increasing Gap Between "Haves" and "Have Nots"

In general terms, the "haves" are prepared to pay for quality leisure experiences and tend to 'do their own thing', or look to private sector leisure providers. The "have-nots" will have increasing dependence on the availability of inexpensive public sector recreation opportunities. It is anticipated that the gap between the "haves" and the "have nots" will continue to grow.

C.9 Increased Interest in the Environment

Society will continue to be concerned about the conservation of 'green space', not just for recreational needs but also as part of the program of environmental sustainability. The presence of trees and green areas as the "lungs of the City" is assuming greater scientific significance and social importance. The preservation of natural vegetation, revegetation and habitat creation forms part of this scenario.

C.10 Changing Work and Leisure Patterns

There is growing flexibility in the working arrangements of many people, including working on any of the seven days of the week. As stated earlier, an increasing proportion of the community is retired from full time work. This means that governments will increasingly need to provide for the use of public open space at all times of the week (including evenings) for recreation and leisure.

APPENDIX D

KEY STAKEHOLDER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

Organisation	Comments
St Peters Residents Association	Concern about shortage of parks in Evandale & Maylands – would like Council to purchase additional land for open space. Focus on creek restoration and revegetation.
Payneham Amateur Swimming Club	Use Payneham Pool – generally satisfied with facilities, although some upgrading necessary. Would prefer to have covered pool.
Margaret Ives Childrens Centre	Use Richards Park for children's exercise – generally satisfied with facilities, would like some shade over playground equipment.
Rotary Club of St Peters	Rotary shed at Linde Reserve, which is used annually for the Rotary Jumble Sale. Generally satisfied.
Payneham Table Tennis Academy	Use Syd Jones Reserve – generally satisfied with facilities, would like additional parking and under cover BBQ facilities.
Trinity Gardens Bowling Club	Use Trinity Gardens Reserve – however, general lack of use given lack of exposure.
Norwood Basketball Club	No Comment.
Volleyball SA	Use Payneham Pool – would like beach volleyball facility.
Coordinating Italian Committee	Use Linde Reserve – enjoy natural setting, would like more seats and BBQ facilities for groups of people.
St Morris RSL	Eager to ensure that open space areas do not decline but grow to match population increase.
Glynde Senior Citizen Club	Use Payneham Youth Centre, but no other open space.
Community Access Services, Stepney	Generally satisfied with the range of open space in the Council area.
East Torrens Payneham Lacrosse Club Inc	Use Patterson Reserve – great facilities but expensive given low membership rates for club.
Australasian Porcelain Art Teachers Inc	Use Buttery Reserve – generally satisfied.
Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation	Traditionally used Burchell Reserve for Xmas Party, but have moved given lack of toilets and electricity.
St Peters Child Care Centre	Use Dunstone Grove – generally satisfied with facilities (particularly the wading pool), but some problems with toilets.

Organisation	Comments
Firle Tennis Club	Use Syd Jones Reserve – generally satisfied, but some drainage problems and the tennis courts need resurfacing.
St Peters Sports and Community Centre	Use Cruickshank Reserve – generally satisfied, but would like more shelter, as well as upgraded club house and court facilities.
Walkerville Uniting Church	Use St Peters River Park for picnics – concerned about vandalism in toilet block and long distance to car parking. Eager to have access to electricity retained for functions.
Magill Road Development Group	Use Richards Park – generally satisfied, but concerned about lack of visibility from Magill Road and lack of shelter. Missed opportunity for 'complementary' activities (eg sculpture park).
Kensington Residents Association	Enjoy trees, creeklines, grassed areas and BBQ's. Concerned about vandalism and inappropriate behaviour of young people. Would like more seats in streets and parks.
Payneham Youth Centre Cooe Club	Not enough year round activities.
East Torrens Payneham Baseball Club	Use Patterson Reserve – generally satisfied, but some concern regarding drainage and some vandalism. Overflow area would be useful.
Active Ageing SA	Generally satisfied, but would like more toilets.
Payneham City Concert Band	Need a new area for outdoor performances.
Tennis Veterans Association of SA	Some problems with leaf litter on courts.
Norwood Residents Association	Need to reduce use of herbicides, improve toilets in Richards Park, improve access to Hutchinson Park, increase indigenous plantings and improve publicity. Need larger areas of open space (eg. Norwood Oval).
East Adelaide/Payneham Tennis Club	Use Payneham Oval tennis court – good courts and location, but not enough signs and some surface/seating maintenance necessary.
Preserve Kent Town Association	Excellent maintenance, cleanliness and tidiness.
Norwood Tennis Club	Use Buttery Reserve – accessible location and good co-tenants, but noisy (traffic), limited space for spectators, disabled access and children's play.

Organisation	Comments
St Morris CCCC	Use St Morris Reserve – enjoy fenced playground equipment and lawn areas, but some shade over play equipment necessary, and BBQ/toilet facilities.
Patawalonga & Torrens Catchment Water Management Board	Eager to explore potential linkages and corridors of open space, particularly along creek lines.
Gumnut Montessori School	Use walkway between Fisher and Gray St (Manning Park) – safe for children away from traffic but some problems with needles and pet droppings.
St Josephs Primary School, Payneham	Use Payneham Oval and Windsor Ave Oval (Campbelltown) – some concerns about Council fees for facilities.
Friends of Billabong Committee	Need to intensively use open space for greening, biodiversity, urban forests and recreation, as well as purchasing more open space. Some problems with safety related to golfers practicing on the Billabong oval.
Marryatville Primary School Out of Hours Care	Some concern about vandalism and drug use.
Norwood Croquet Club	Use Buttery Reserve – need increase clubrooms, separate toilets, replacement of unsightly galvanised iron shed and elimination of changes in levels.
Payneham Bowling Club	Desperate need for relocation as current facility is “stretched to the limit”.
Eastern Suburbs Permaculture Group	Enjoy large trees, water childrens play equipment and large areas of open space. Concerned about lack of toilets at Twelftree Reserve, unleashed dogs and dog droppings in the Linear Park, and pollution of waterways. Looking for Council to support urban forests and community gardens concepts.
Marryatville High School	Use Norwood tennis courts and swimming pool – enjoy well maintained trees and lawns, but would like access to another oval for weekend sporting program and a skate facility. Would like Council maintenance support given that the local community uses much of the school’s facilities. Need more casual sporting facilities such as tennis courts, basketball courts and community expression areas.

Organisation	Comments
Norwood Primary School	Use Norwood Oval and Richards Park – use of Norwood Oval limited given lunch time constraints and security arrangements.
Loreto College	Use Norwood Pool, Tusmore Park (Burnside) & tennis courts in Beulah Park (Burnside) – insufficient open space within the school means reliance on Council facilities. Some difficulty hiring tennis court on weekends and disadvantaged by the loss of the Olympic Sportsfield.
Council Youth Advisory Committee	Many good reserves with range of facilities, but need to improve security, lighting, bike paths, drinking facilities, toilets and ensure graffiti is removed. Need more BBQs, free use courts, a skate park, natural areas, water features, a youth centre, short courses, an amphitheatre and youth oriented areas. Norwood Pool needs upgrading. Greater promotion of parks and physical activity is needed.
Eldercare Inc	Use Martin Reserve (cnr Church Ave & William St Norwood) – no negative features – native trees appreciated.
St Joseph's Memorial School, Kensington	Use Norwood Pioneer Park, Norwood Swim Centre & Borthwick Park – larger size would be helpful. In view of lack of space within school, an indoor community/sports centre would be well used if available.
Council Community Programs	Use Payneham Community Centre Reserve and Felixstow Reserve – latter needs shelter. A Disability Access Map is needed (eg toilets, shelter). Need a park suitable for groups of people with disabilities (eg with adequate BBQ, seating/tables, shelter, drinking water and toilets nearby). Youth specific venues also needed eg skating, rollerblading, remote control cars/planes.
Anthony Bria (Youth Advisory Committee)	Skate park planning should provide for variety, street style options, inline skating & BMX as well as skateboarding and incorporation. Suggestions provided for fundraising & suitable locations. Need to ensure technical advice obtained.
East Adelaide School	Use Hannaford Reserve, River Park & Felixstow Reserve – well kept and always in good condition - Council representatives go out of their way to help the school, but would like disabled toilet facilities as well as 4-6 tennis courts within walking distance of the school.

APPENDIX E

STAFF WORKSHOP – STRATEGIES & IDEAS FOR CONSIDERATION

(Priorities identified during the workshop are shown as *)

E.1 Interaction Between Different User Groups

- Adequate lighting to help overcome mixed use problems (careful planning required). *
- Would also provide for greater safety in terms of inappropriate uses eg drug use & other anti-social activity.
- Proposed legislation requiring dogs to be on a leash except in nominated free-run areas, to be provided by Council.
- Tension between providing car parks at reserves and inappropriate car use and noise at night – lighting of these car parks may need review.

E.2 Roles & Responsibilities in Open Space Management

- Open space planning – need for integrated thinking and needs to reflect cross-Council response as open space impacts on all areas of Council responsibility. *
- Options based and longer term planning also needed.
- Are exclusive use leases the best way of allocating open space for club use?
- Enforcement & policing regulations – greater Council capacity needed to respond to complaints regarding park use and enforce policies.

E.3 Appropriate Management of Council Assets

- Co-ordinate any purchase or sale of land with other management responsibilities. *
- Ensure fair distribution in allocating funds for organised sport and passive recreational use of parks and reserves.
- Payneham/Evandale area (South of Portrush/Payneham Rd) lacks open space

E.4 Making the Most of Existing Open Space

- Look at opportunities for public access to Norwood Oval. *
- Consider needs and wants of all sectors of population not just needs of one or two demographic groups.

- Residents prefer a range of facilities in parks ie. rubbish bins, toilets, BBQ's, seats etc.
- Link different aspects of parks into themes eg, an adventure walk, heritage features of parks connected with heritage buildings etc.
- Need more innovative plantings.
- Need "chat" opportunities to provide vantage points where groups can gather.
- Trinity Gardens Primary School Oval & Norwood Memorial Gardens provide opportunities for other uses and a better link between latter & Norwood Oval is also needed.
- Signage is crucial for effective pathways and linkages – check use of symbols and make signs vandalproof.
- Promote access to parks in adjacent Council areas for those near Council boundaries.
- Rejuvenate Adey Reserve garden beds eg with native plantings, especially in view of linkage path.

E.5 Provision for Children & Young People

- Intergenerational use of space – develop uses that bring different generations together rather than alienate them. *
- Young peoples needs – skate facility, youth hub, multi-functional, recreation and service provision. *
- Safe spaces for young people are needed.
- Consult young people regarding the use of open space, and in resolving any issues about "hang-out" spaces at night.

E.6 Linking Open Space

- Develop creek thoroughfares (eg Third Creek) with lighting, linear park etc (Firle/Glynde). *
- Link walking from Third Creek to River Torrens Linear Park by using road - provide good streetscapes on road linkages where the creek area can't be used.

- Paths through the middle of parks aid access and linkages.
- Reinforce linkages with Adelaide Parklands to aid access eg. lighting, road crossings.
- Bike tracks on roads can link parks.

E.7 Co-operation with Schools

- Consider greater public access.
- Organise activities within schools outside school hours.

E.8 Provision for Older People

- Develop facilities in parks and reserves for older people caring for grandchildren.

(Priorities identified during workshop shown as *)

APPENDIX F

OPEN SPACE STRATEGY – DRAFT FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION - SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

Name	Summary of Submissions	Comments	Recommended Action
Annette Peters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agrees with the general directions of the Draft Strategy. 2. Importance of green spaces particularly in suburbs, for children's play. Large, safe areas are needed for them to run around. Separate play areas for toddlers are needed. Need to be located within walking distance and have trees for shade. Extra BBQ's and other facilities would be a bonus. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted 2. Noted. To be taken into account as part of future planning for playground facilities, beyond the current Open Space Strategy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No change 2. No change
St Peters College	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The school would be happy to discuss the strategy relating to consultation with schools to see what options and opportunities may be able to be negotiated for broader community use of school land. 2. Concern that Council is not adhering to the conditions of the lease relating to the use of Vest Pocket Park. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted. To be progressed as part of the implementation of the Strategy. 2. Noted. To be referred to General Manager, Urban Services for follow-up. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No change. 2. No change.
Bike South Transport SA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wording in pages 16 and 17 does not accurately reflect comments originally provided. 2. Minor change sought to acknowledge Transport SA (page 36). 3. Agrees with general directions of the Draft Strategy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreed. 2. Agreed. 3. Noted. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wording to be changed to clarify meaning. 2. Name of authority to be changed to Transport SA 3. No change.
East Adelaide School	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strongly in favour of investigating possibility of after hours community use in exchange for assistance with facilities up grade and maintenance. 2. Need continued access to local outdoor facilities already used. 3. The possibility of upgrading local tennis courts and other facilities could be useful. 4. Report is very supportive of local community and school's use of open space. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted. 2. Noted. 3. Noted. The need for upgrading of the Burchell Reserve courts and facilities is noted in the draft Strategy. 4. Noted. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No change. 2. No change. 3. No change. 4. No change.
Mr G Torr	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does not agree with the general directions as no new spaces are created and old spaces are not guaranteed. 2. More "pocket parks" are needed particularly in areas where residential density has increased and dwellings have little or no garden area. 3. Parks in Hackney and along Sixth Avenue are 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disagree. The Draft Strategy commits the Council to the provision of "a comprehensive & sustainable network of quality open space " and no reduction in the amount of existing open space. 2. Noted. The Strategy recommends examining the potential for additional pocket parks in higher density gap areas. 3. Noted. The report notes the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No change. 2. No change. 3. No change.

	<p>very crowded on a fine day.</p> <p>4. Open Space that is not easily accessible should not be included in calculations of amount of open space (eg. Schools, Linear Park shared use path, steep banks of River).</p>	<p>lack of open space in Hackney and other parts of the North West Precinct.</p> <p>4. Noted. Amount of open space is not the only factor considered. Calculations were in accordance with usual planning method of measurement, according to all the various functions of open space.</p>	<p>4. No change.</p>
St Peters Residents Association Inc.	<p>1. Need to provide greater amount of open space to redress the on-going reductions in private open space with dense infill developments.</p> <p>2. Greater emphasis on conservation and biodiversity is welcomed. More native trees and shrubs to provide food and habitat for urban wildlife, should be planted.</p> <p>3. Transforming creek lines into attractive green areas is supported. Accessible sections should be identified in a medium term strategy to rehabilitate them.</p> <p>4. Council should also strongly uphold flood protection provisions in flood-prone areas and resist continuing sub-division pressures in the vicinity of our creeks.</p> <p>5. Recommendation regarding highest quality is supported but gardening staff numbers should be increased to maintain high standards. (Gardening staff in the neighbourhoods of the former St Peters Council were reduced after amalgamation).</p>	<p>1. Noted. The Draft Strategy recommends examining the potential for additional local pocket parks in higher density gap areas.</p> <p>2. Noted. Accords with Draft Strategy.</p> <p>3. Noted. Accords with Draft Strategy.</p> <p>4. Noted. This matter is to be addressed in the Draft Residential Strategy.</p> <p>5. Noted. Resourcing will be commensurate with open space provision and management.</p>	<p>1. No change.</p> <p>2. No change.</p> <p>3. No change.</p> <p>4. No change.</p> <p>5. No change.</p>
Cathy Fowler and Evan Brown	<p>1. Agree with the general directions of the Draft Strategy.</p>	<p>1. Noted.</p>	<p>1. No change.</p>
Margaret Lynch	<p>1. Agrees with the general directions of the Draft Strategy.</p> <p>2. Implementations should focus primarily on conservation and biodiversity of the environment and community access and use needs to be secondary consideration.</p>	<p>1. Noted.</p> <p>2. Noted.</p>	<p>1. No change.</p> <p>2. No change.</p>
Doris Payne	<p>1. Agrees with the general directions of the Draft Strategy.</p> <p>2. Concern expressed over source of funding for the strategy and when improvements will begin.</p> <p>3. Query concerning location of Gage Street Reserve.</p>	<p>1. Noted.</p> <p>2. Noted. To be examined as part of budget planning process and through exploring possible funding sources.</p> <p>3. Noted. These are two small parks located between Seventh Avenue & Gwynne Street.</p>	<p>1. No change.</p> <p>2. No change.</p> <p>3. No change.</p>

Anonymous	1. Agrees with general directions of the Draft Strategy and supports provisions for open space in general.	1. Noted.	1. No change
Lesley Beasley	1. Report is very general and it is therefore difficult to assess Council strategies. 2. Need for more fully enclosed parks that are safe for small children and/or dogs. 3. Clearer guidelines for users of Linear Park to reduce confusion between cyclists and walkers. 4. Dogs should continue to roam free along the river.	1 Noted. It is appropriate that the report is strategic in nature and serves as a framework for more detailed flow-on plans. 2 Noted. The report identifies opportunities for additional play spaces for children and dog parks. 3 Noted. This has been identified in earlier studies. Issue to be referred to Bike South, Transport SA (need for working group to be reconvened). 4 Noted. This is outside the scope of the strategy.	1. No change. 2. No change. 3. No change. 4. No change.
D London	1. Agrees with general directions of the Draft Strategy. 2 Interested in outdoor theatre – awaits further information when the strategy is finalised.	1. Noted. 2. Noted.	1. No change. 2. No change.
C J Hood	1. Retain and provide more open space and do not remove it from the community register. Plant more trees.	1. Noted. Consistent with general directions of the Draft Strategy.	1. No change.
Margaret Mary Mann	1. Agrees with the general directions of the Draft Strategy.	1. Noted.	1. No change.
Anonymous	1. Difficult to comment as the strategy is general. 2. Concern over safety issues and inappropriate use of public toilets along Linear Park. 3. Rubbish bins needed near dog bag dispenser at corner of Sixth Avenue and Winchester Street, St Peters and more dispensers in general needed. 4. More sites for teenage boys are needed.	1. Noted. It is appropriate that the report is strategic in nature and serves as a framework for more detailed flow on plans. 2. Noted. Outside the scope of this study. To be further considered as a detailed planning and management issue. 3. Noted. To be considered as part of implementation of the Draft Strategy. 4. Noted. To be considered as part of implementation.	1. No change. 2. No change. 3. No change. 4. No change.
Alice Dodd	1. Agrees with the general directions of the Draft Strategy and supports vision statement. 2. Supports conservation of remnant native vegetation and water saving strategies (eg. Adelaide City Council).	1. Noted. 2. Noted. Already addressed in the draft Strategy.	1. No change. 2. No change.

Kevin Pearce	<p>1. Improvements are needed to attractiveness and safety of the viewing area above the Billabong, St Peters River Park, as well as the access area from Eighth Avenue. With the wetland development, the number of visitors has increased and interest particularly among school children will grow. Safety is a concern as the one rail is inadequate and seating is needed. The ground surface is uneven and should be levelled off and grassed similar to Cliff Goodwin Reserve.</p> <p>2. The sprinkler system is not working.</p>	<p>1. Noted. To be considered as part of the implementation of the draft Strategy.</p> <p>2. Noted. Has since been reconnected.</p>	<p>1. No change.</p> <p>2. No change.</p>
Trinity Gardens Primary School	<p>1. Very interested in investigating options for joint use agreement including community hall (needs work) and automatic watering system is also needed for one oval. Dog tides also needed. Opportunity is available for native plantings. Ovals are already well used by a number of community organisations.</p>	<p>1. Noted. To be progressed as part of the implementation of the Strategy.</p>	<p>1. No change.</p>
City of Port Adelaide Enfield	<p>1. Initiative commended.</p>	<p>1. Noted.</p>	<p>1. No change.</p>
Sandy Southwood	<p>1. Agrees with the general directions of the Draft Strategy.</p> <p>2. Contribution to open space of attractive streetscapes eg. Avenues as linkages to and between reserves should be acknowledged.</p> <p>3. Seating along Avenues could be investigated.</p> <p>4. Potential for Avenues to be linear parks eg Harrow Road, Third, Fourth, Fifth Avenue St Peters, where house gardens are visible from the street and verges are grassed.</p> <p>5. Agrees that more open space is needed in areas of higher density living as well as more attractive streetscapes eg. Behind Orange Lane Market to encourage pedestrian use as a linkage and to reduce bareness.</p> <p>6. Replace chain link fencing at Goss Court entrance to Linear Park with bollards.</p>	<p>1. Noted.</p> <p>2. Agreed.</p> <p>3. Noted. To be considered as part of implementation of the Strategy.</p> <p>4. Noted.</p> <p>5. Noted.</p> <p>6. Noted. To be considered as part of implementation.</p>	<p>1. No change.</p> <p>2. Clearer direction in Strategy is needed regarding linkages including streetscapes.</p> <p>3. No change.</p> <p>4. See 2 above.</p> <p>5. See 2 above.</p> <p>6. No change.</p>
Office for Recreation & Sport	<p>1. In the strategy relating to the amount of open space (ie making the most of existing open space page 23), Council should do more than simply 'acknowledge and enhance" the role of non-traditional forms of open space eg Council should secure access to it through school agreements or purchase land.</p>	<p>1. Noted. The report identifies a range of opportunities particularly with schools, for enhancing and expanding the role of non-traditional forms of open space. The purchase of land for this strategy is not specifically recommended although the wording does not preclude it. As a range of options to increase access are likely to be available it may not be</p>	<p>1 More appropriate wording to be incorporated.</p>

	<p>2. Concern over the use of 15.7 ha per 1000 people for Adelaide as a benchmark for comparison.</p> <p>3. A recent ORS report identifies those that are state level, regional level etc eg Payneham Bowling club is the only State Level facility.</p> <p>4. Concern over stated trend that people increasingly want to get out of their homes in view of the trend towards home based activities and therefore the need to create vibrant centres to encourage going out.</p> <p>5. The SA Youth Recreation Strategy is now in its final stages.</p>	<p>appropriate to specify one or two. However adding "expanding" the role of non-traditional forms may strengthen the strategy.</p> <p>2. Noted. The draft Strategy notes that standards alone can be misleading in open space planning. However information should be added on the basis for the figures used.</p> <p>3. Noted. For consistency, the Strategy should reflect the findings of the ORS audit.</p> <p>4. Agreed. Trend information should be altered.</p> <p>5. Noted. Needs updating.</p>	<p>2 The source and basis for the open space figures used will be added to provide a better context.</p> <p>3 To be incorporated.</p> <p>4 To be incorporated.</p> <p>5. To be updated.</p>
Our Patch/Urban Forests Biodiversity Program	<p>1. The use of more specific biodiversity terms would strengthen the Strategy eg "maintaining indigenous flora and fauna species", "habitat conservation" as would using the term "value" relating to biodiversity and the natural environment.</p> <p>2. River Park and Billabong are natural/conservation areas and should be identified in the Strategy particularly as some steep inaccessible areas have habitat value.</p> <p>3. Natural/conservation areas should also be listed as a factor when considering community preferences and setting priorities.</p> <p>4. Extending the Strategy -"Making the most of existing open space.." to incorporate biodiversity values.</p> <p>5. Incorporating the concept of working with regional programs such as Our Patch in the main section of the Strategy.</p> <p>6. Monitoring and review process should not only take into account the recommended recreation study and other further strategies as well including biodiversity strategy for the area.</p> <p>7. References in the draft Strategy to dense planting, landscaping and drought resistant vegetation should be substituted with local provenance indigenous species or vegetation.</p>	<p>1 Agreed.</p> <p>2 Agreed.</p> <p>3 Agreed.</p> <p>4 Agreed.</p> <p>5 Agreed.</p> <p>6 Agreed. The need for a Biodiversity Strategy is identified in the State of the Environment Report.</p> <p>7 Noted. Local species however, may not be appropriate in all situations.</p>	<p>1. To be incorporated.</p> <p>2. To be incorporated.</p> <p>3. To be incorporated.</p> <p>4. To be incorporated.</p> <p>5. To be incorporated.</p> <p>6. To be incorporated.</p> <p>7. The following wording to be added to planting and vegetation references: "and local provenance indigenous species to be used where appropriate."</p>

APPENDIX G

OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

G.1 Introduction

The key opportunities identified below are ‘food for thought’ and more detailed investigation and analysis is required to establish the priorities and staging plans. These opportunities have been established via the inventory process and the analysis of key stakeholder and community consultation. They also give expression to the strategies identified earlier in this report. It is emphasised that this is not an exhaustive list of opportunities, and that their detailed investigation may reveal preferred opportunities and actions.

G.2 Council Wide Opportunities

1. Investigate the development of a “Dog Run” facility which is a fenced, leash-free area for dogs and usually forms part of a larger multiple-use open space reserve. One or more of the following locations may be appropriate:
 - Felixstow Reserve, Felixstow
 - Adey Reserve, Firle
 - St Morris Reserve, St Morris
 - Twelftree Reserve, College Park
2. Upgrade the tennis courts throughout the Council area so as to provide opportunity for multiple use hard-court activities, adapting the “Rage Cage” concept eg. provision for netball, basketball, cricket and possibly skating. Reserves where this may occur include:
 - Burchell Reserve
 - Joslin Reserve
 - Syd Jones Reserve
3. Design and promote Linde Reserve / Dunstone Grove, Payneham Oval, Koster Reserve and the River Torrens Linear Park as reserves that offer some play opportunities for children with disabilities.
4. Create opportunities for children to be inventive by ensuring the retention and/or development of natural elements within the play environment, eg. creeks, trees, mounds. This strategy can be linked to the development/reinstatement of the natural environment in some reserves.
5. Review and develop Council policies regarding access and promotion eg functions, charges, insurance, electricity etc.
6. Convert creeklines into attractive green areas for pedestrians and cyclists with linkages to parks and other destinations.
7. Investigate the co-location of a skating/BMX facility in one or more of the following locations (close to commercial centres, good surveillance, good public transport, reasonable separation from residential development):
 - War Memorial Gardens in front of Norwood Oval, Norwood
 - Linde Reserve / Dunstone Grove, Stepney

- Patterson Reserve, Payneham
- 8. Further investigation of 'youth hub' concept (eg. drop in centre and associated recreation facilities), possibly in association with preferred location for skate/BMX facility.
- 9. Develop greater programmed use of existing open space facilities eg. "learn-to..." classes for young people.
- 10. Provide seating for pedestrians 'on the way' to parks and reserves (say, every 200m).
- 11. Develop a system of consistent, vandal proof signage for all reserves which welcomes public use and clearly identifies conditions of use etc, and provides a map or directional signage regarding nearby reserves to improve linkages between facilities.
- 12. Develop a set of maps which show all open space in the Council area and describes the types of activities that each can accommodate, which is readily available to residents and tourists in hard copy and via Council's web site (possibly in variety of languages).
- 13. Develop an events/activities calendar as a means of promoting open space for cultural events, targeted at specific groups within the community eg. young people, people from varying ethnic backgrounds.
- 14. Investigate opportunities for community gardens particularly in vicinity of community facilities.
- 15. Identify further sites for biodiversity conservation.
- 16. Enhance and promote the role of attractive streetscapes as travel corridors and linkages between parks and other destinations.
- 17. Review adequacy of lighting in reserves to improve safety and reduce inappropriate behaviour.

G.3 North Precinct Opportunities

1. Provide children's play facilities in Buik Crescent Reserve, Marden and upgrade children's play facilities within Church Street Reserve, Marden.
2. Re-landscape Beasley Street Reserve and River Street Reserve, Marden with low maintenance, drought resistant vegetation (similar to landscaping work at Stacey Reserve, Evandale), using local provenance indigenous vegetation where appropriate.
3. Improve linkages to the River Torrens Linear Park with signage and appropriate landscaping at the corner of Ninth Ave and Battams Road, Marden and opposite

the River Street Reserve, Marden, using local provenance indigenous vegetation where appropriate.

4. Develop dense planting along solid fence lines which adjoin reserves to reduce opportunities for vandalism, focussing on Felixstow Reserve.
5. Investigate improved public access to the playing fields between Azzuri Soccer Club and MARS.
6. Increase shelter in Felixstow Reserve.
7. Improve lighting along River Torrens Linear Park.
8. Investigate establishing a food outlet linked to the River Torrens Linear Park.
9. Investigate opportunities for developing public spaces for meeting places including older people and young people in vicinity of Marden Shopping Centre.

G.4 East Precinct Opportunities

1. Initiate negotiations with Devitt Avenue Primary School regarding after hours community use in return for facilities upgrade and maintenance by Council.
2. Investigate the purchase of the existing Payneham Bowling Club (based on Payneham Bowling Club's desire to relocate to public land), and its use as public open space to service the under resourced Glynde area. Further investigation is necessary regarding the amalgamation of bowling clubs within the area to a single regional facility.
3. Provide children's play facilities in Trinity Gardens Memorial Reserve.
4. Re-landscape Gage Street Reserve, St Morris with low maintenance, drought resistant vegetation (similar to landscaping work at Stacey Reserve, Evandale), using local provenance indigenous vegetation where appropriate.
5. Reinstate natural creeklines using local provenance indigenous vegetation where appropriate (eg. Hutchinson Reserve, Norwood), in Patterson Reserve - Felixstow, May Street Reserve - Firle, Bridge Road Reserve - Payneham and the drainage reserve at the intersection of Marian & Pam Streets, Payneham South
6. Develop May Street Reserve, Firle further as a linear reserve along the existing creek line, promoting a long term potential link between the Foothills and the River Torrens Linear Park. In the short term, key linkages can be made along this creek line between Adey Reserve (recommended for various recreational facilities), Firle Shopping Centre and the adjoining residential areas to the west. Council needs to remain vigilant for opportunities to acquire land along this creek line to complete the eventual link to the River Torrens.

7. Encourage pedestrian and bicycle use of rear laneways in Firle and St Morris by clearly signposting and ensuring that laneways are reasonably maintained, in view of potential to improve linkages in local area.
8. Develop dense planting along solid fence lines which adjoin reserves to reduce opportunities for vandalism, focussing on May Street Reserve, Firle, using local provenance indigenous vegetation where appropriate.
9. Investigate options to improve parking at Syd Jones Reserve.
10. Upgrade facilities at St Morris Reserve eg shade, BBQ and toilets.

Note: Council has already dedicated funding to the upgrade of the tennis courts at Holmesdale Tennis Club, St Morris and to Adey Reserve.

G.5 South Precinct Opportunities

1. Initiate negotiations with Marryatville Primary School, Mary MacKillop College, Marryatville High School and Loreto College regarding after hours community use in return for facilities upgrade and maintenance by Council.
2. Provide children's play facilities in Trenorden Park, Kensington.
3. Re-landscape High Street Reserve and Phillip Street Reserves, Kensington with low maintenance, drought resistant vegetation (similar to the landscaping used in the street closure at Alexander Street, Evandale), using local provenance indigenous vegetation where appropriate.

G.6 South West Precinct Opportunities

1. Initiate negotiations with Norwood Primary School, Prince Alfred College and St Ignatius Junior College regarding after hours community use in return for facilities upgrade and maintenance by Council.
2. Expand and improve the open space in and around The Parade, Norwood by considering design features associated with new commercial development such as under grounding/multi-level car parking.
3. Investigate opportunities particularly in the vicinity of The Parade for developing public spaces for meeting places including older people and young people.
4. Improve attractiveness of streetscapes in vicinity of Orange Lane eg more seating, to promote use as a linkage.
5. Provide children's play facilities in Buttery Reserve, Norwood (through rationalisation of club rooms & storage sheds) and Osmond Square, Appelbee Crescent, Norwood.

6. Develop dense planting along solid fence lines which adjoin reserves to reduce opportunities for vandalism, focussing on Coke Park, Norwood, using local provenance indigenous vegetation where appropriate.
7. Encourage the development of children's play facilities as part of commercial development, particularly around The Parade commercial precinct. This provides key interaction between children's play equipment and carer facilities (eg. coffee shops), with increased patronage for commercial uses. This will require the cooperation of Council's Development Assessment Officers.
8. Investigate the development of Community Gardens in reserves where private open space is limited eg. Norwood or Kent Town. The development of community gardens may be able to occur on smaller parcels of land than that required for other forms of open space.
9. Explore improvements to the visibility/legibility of Richards Park, Norwood from adjoining streets via:
 - improving entry signage, particularly to Magill Road;
 - pruning and replanting appropriate vegetation which 'opens up' the entrance when viewed from Magill Road;
 - enabling the redevelopment of retail outlets and cafes on Magill Road to open onto Richards Park with seating etc;
 - redesigning the fencing to Magill Road to encourage pedestrian access; and
 - possibly purchasing private properties adjacent fronting Magill Road for inclusion into the reserve (likely to be an expensive option given commercial use of land).
10. Explore opportunities for opening up Norwood Oval and increasing access.

G.7 Central Precinct Opportunities

1. Upgrade children's play facilities within Stacey Reserve, Evandale.
2. Reinstatement of natural creeklines (eg. Hutchinson Reserve, Norwood), in Linde Reserve/Dunstone Grove, Stepney.
3. Upgrade toilets in Linde Reserve/Dunstone Grove and enhance the adjacent community precinct.
4. Develop dense planting along solid fence lines which adjoin reserves to reduce opportunities for vandalism, focussing on Maurie Clayton Reserve - Maylands, Stacey Reserve - Evandale and Linde Reserve/Dunstone Grove - Stepney, using local provenance indigenous vegetation where appropriate.

Note: Council is upgrading the tennis courts and park facilities at Cruickshank Reserve, Maylands.

G.8 North West Precinct Opportunities

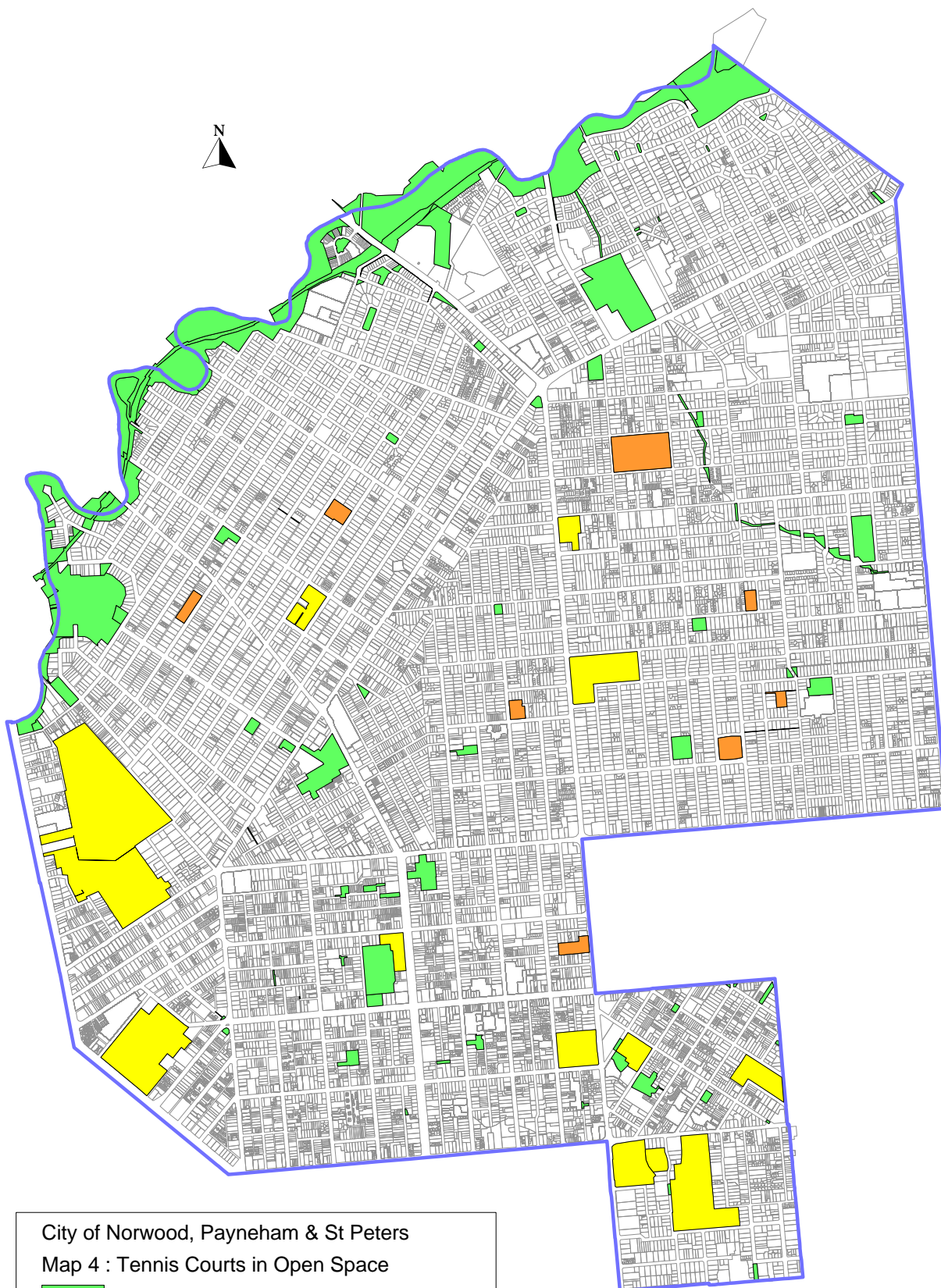
1. Initiate negotiations with East Adelaide Primary School and St Peters College regarding after hours community use in return for facilities upgrade and maintenance by Council.
2. Provide more seating along attractive streetscapes eg Avenues, in view of use as corridors.
3. Upgrade at least one of the tennis courts at Burchell Reserve for free public access.
4. Investigate reinstating access to electricity at Burchell Reserve.
5. Improve lighting along River Torrens Linear Park.
6. Discourage the use of St Peters River Park by golfers.
7. Establish a food outlet linked to the River Torrens Linear Park.
8. Provide children's play facilities in Otto Reserve, St Peters.
9. Improve linkages to the River Torrens Linear Park with signage and appropriate landscaping at Twelftree Reserve and Harrow Road Reserve, College Park, and opposite the Swinging Bridge, St Peters, using local provenance indigenous vegetation where appropriate.
10. Upgrade fencing at the entrance to Dunstan Adventure Playground so that pedestrian and bicycle access is further encouraged, but vehicle access remains restricted eg. bollards.
11. Provide toilets in association with Dunstan Adventure Playground and Twelftree Reserve.
12. Upgrade toilets in association with Joslin Reserve - Joslin, Burchell Reserve - St Peters and St Peters River Park, including provision for people with disabilities (funding approved for latter)
13. Extend Burchell Reserve over the existing laneway along its northern boundary.
14. Remove hard surfacing within and fencing surrounding, Otto Reserve, St Peters.

APPENDIX H

FUNCTION OF OPEN SPACE MAPS

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

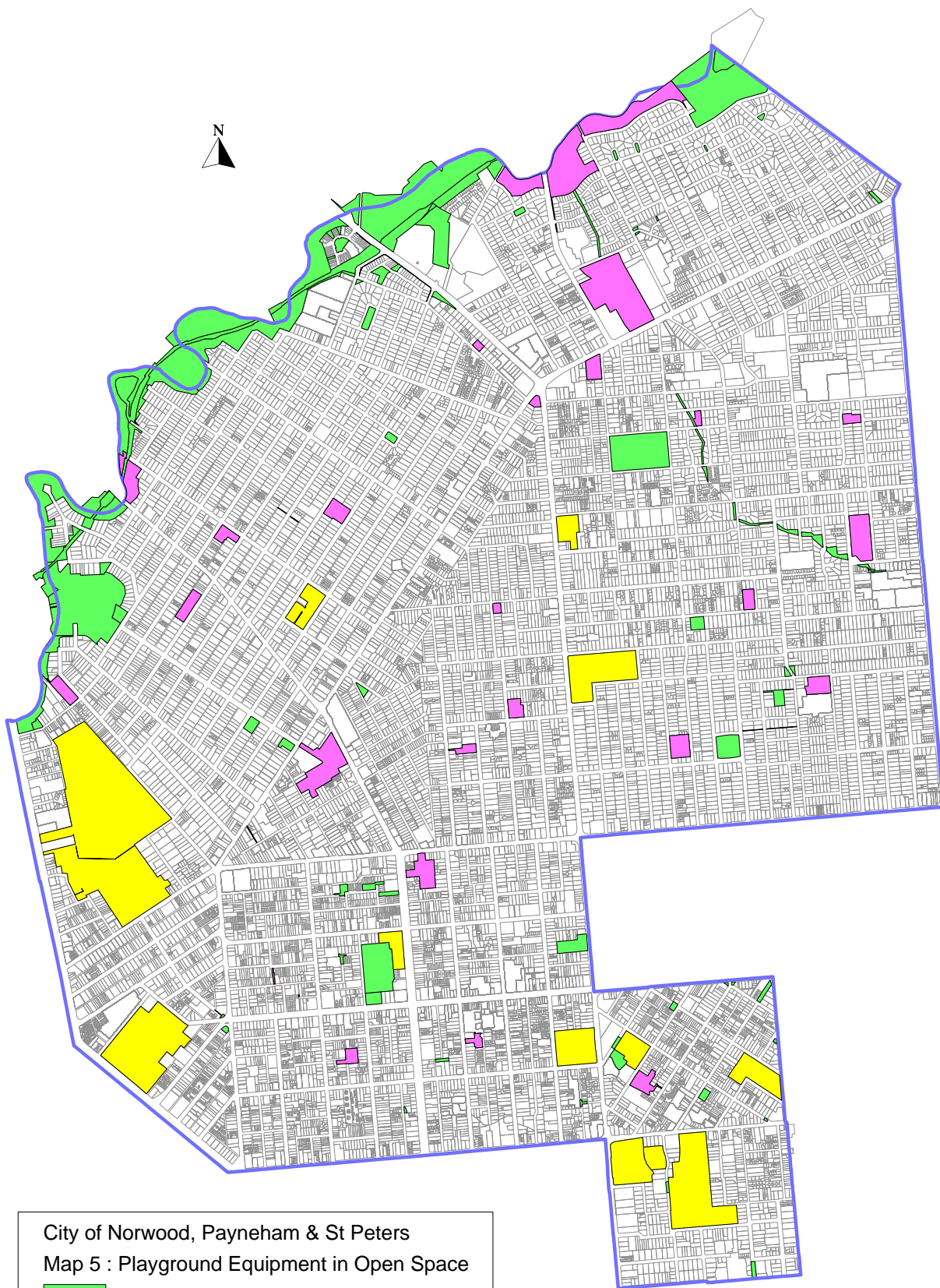
TENNIS COURTS IN OPEN SPACE






DATE: 15/12/2003

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT IN OPEN SPACE



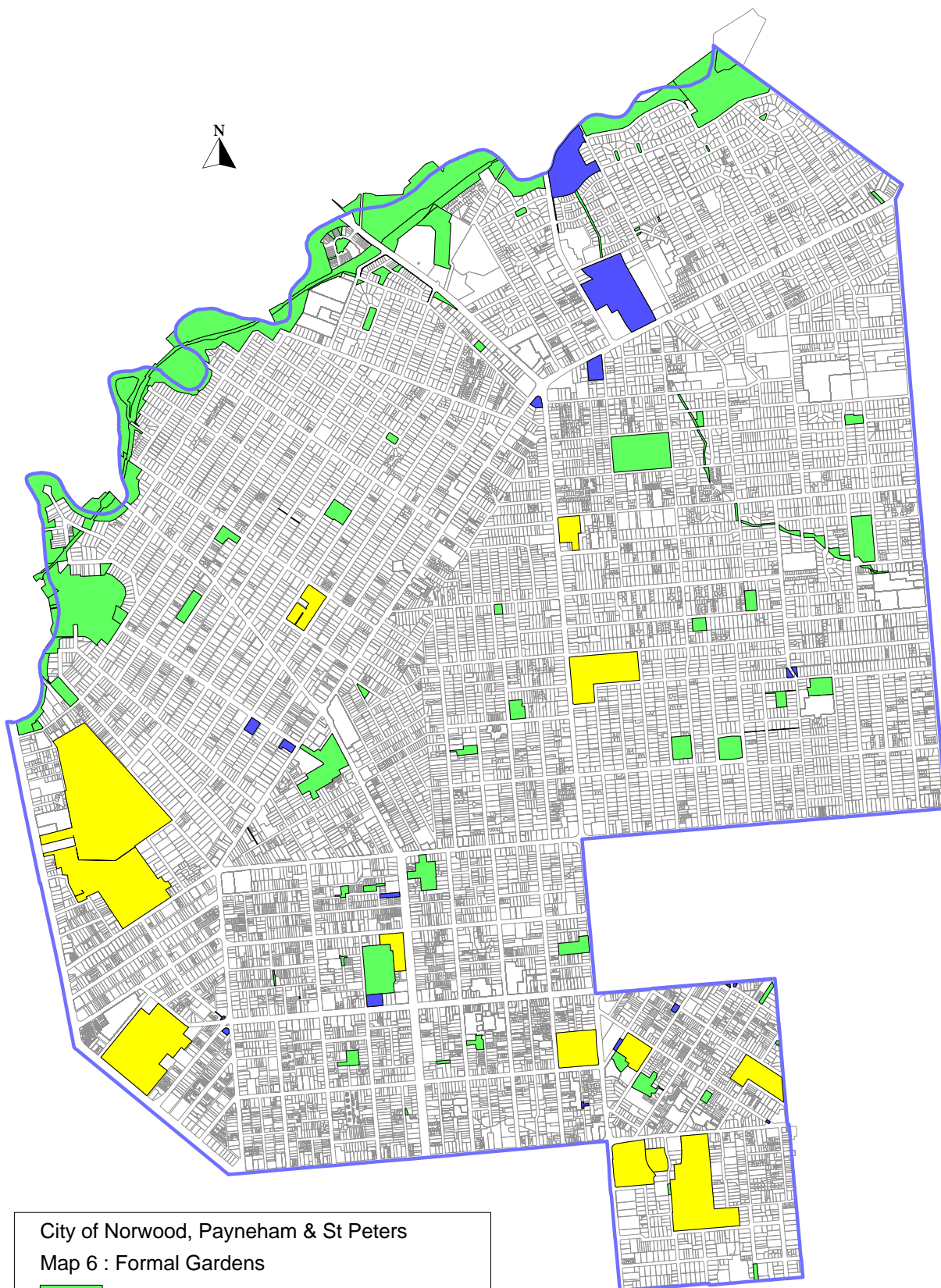
City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters
Map 5 : Playground Equipment in Open Space

	Open Space
	Schools
	Playground Equipment in Open Space

DATE: 15/12/2003

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

FORMAL GARDENS



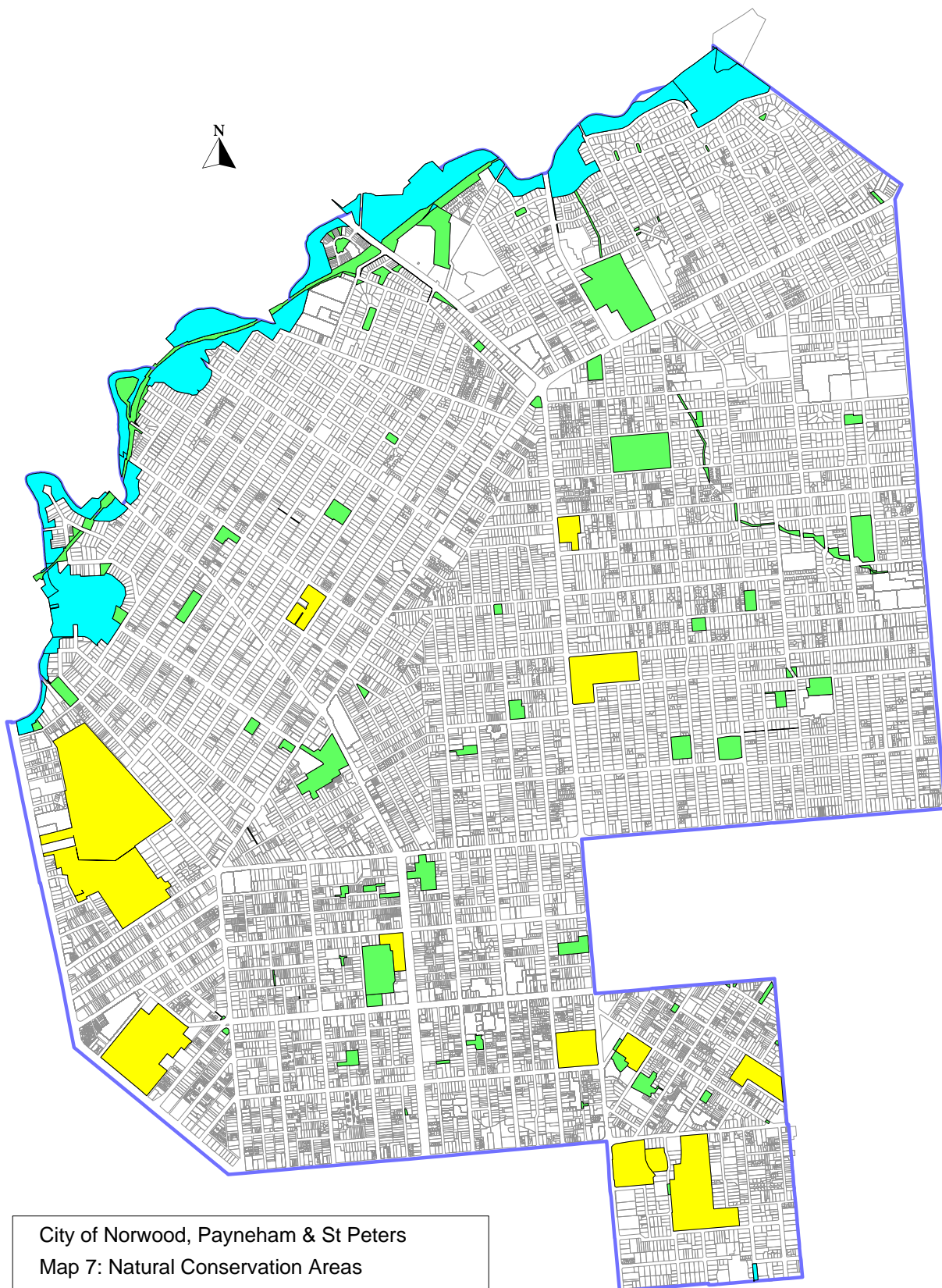
City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters
Map 6 : Formal Gardens

	Open Space
	Schools
	Formal Gardens

DATE: 15/12/2003

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

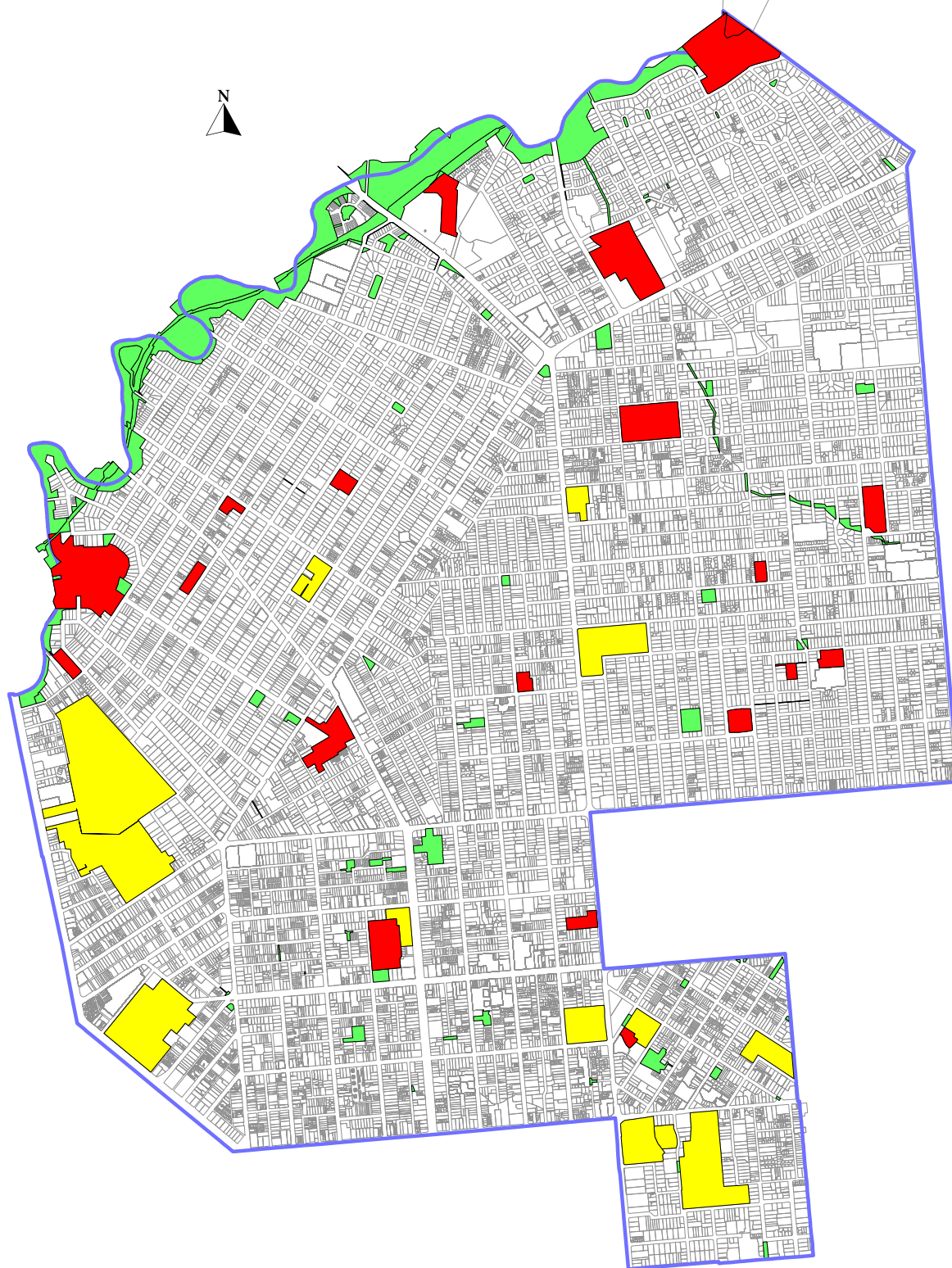
NATURAL / CONSERVATION AREAS






DATE: 15/12/2003

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

OUTDOOR SPORTING FACILITIES



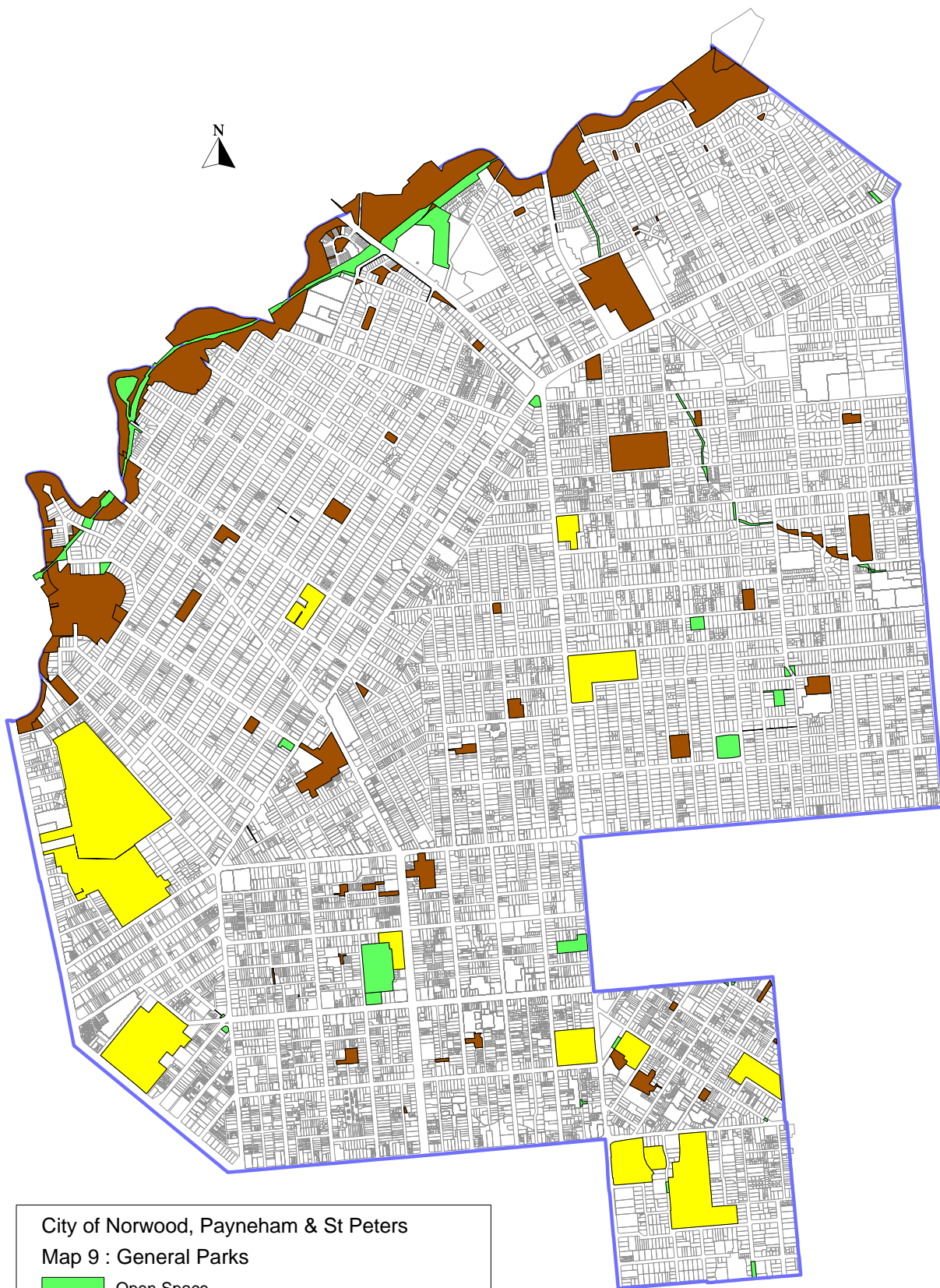
City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters
Map 8: Outdoor Sporting Facilities

	Open Space
	Schools
	Outdoor Sporting Facilities

DATE: 15/12/2003

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

GENERAL PARKS



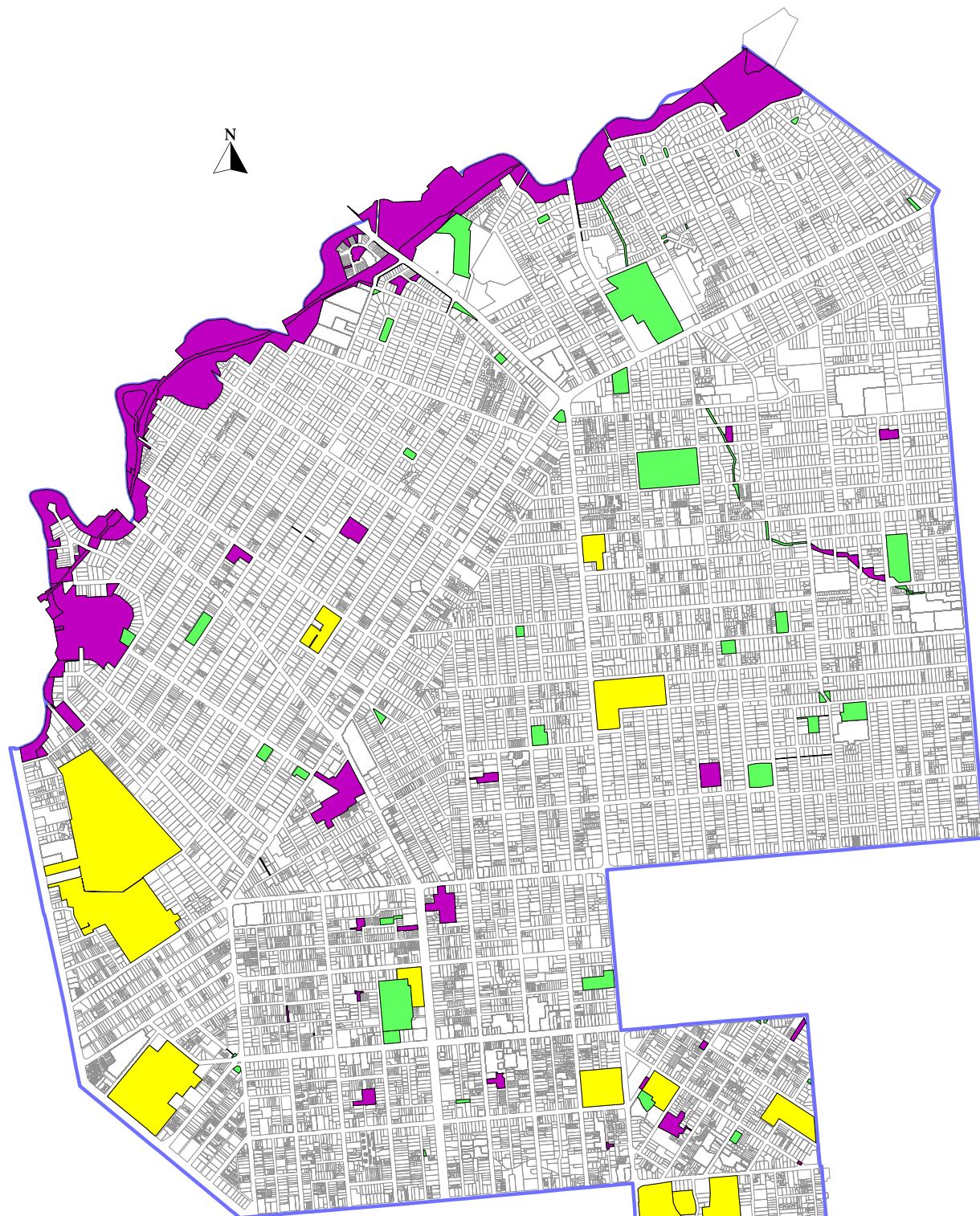
City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters
Map 9 : General Parks

	Open Space
	Schools
	General Parks

DATE: 15/12/2003

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

LINKAGES



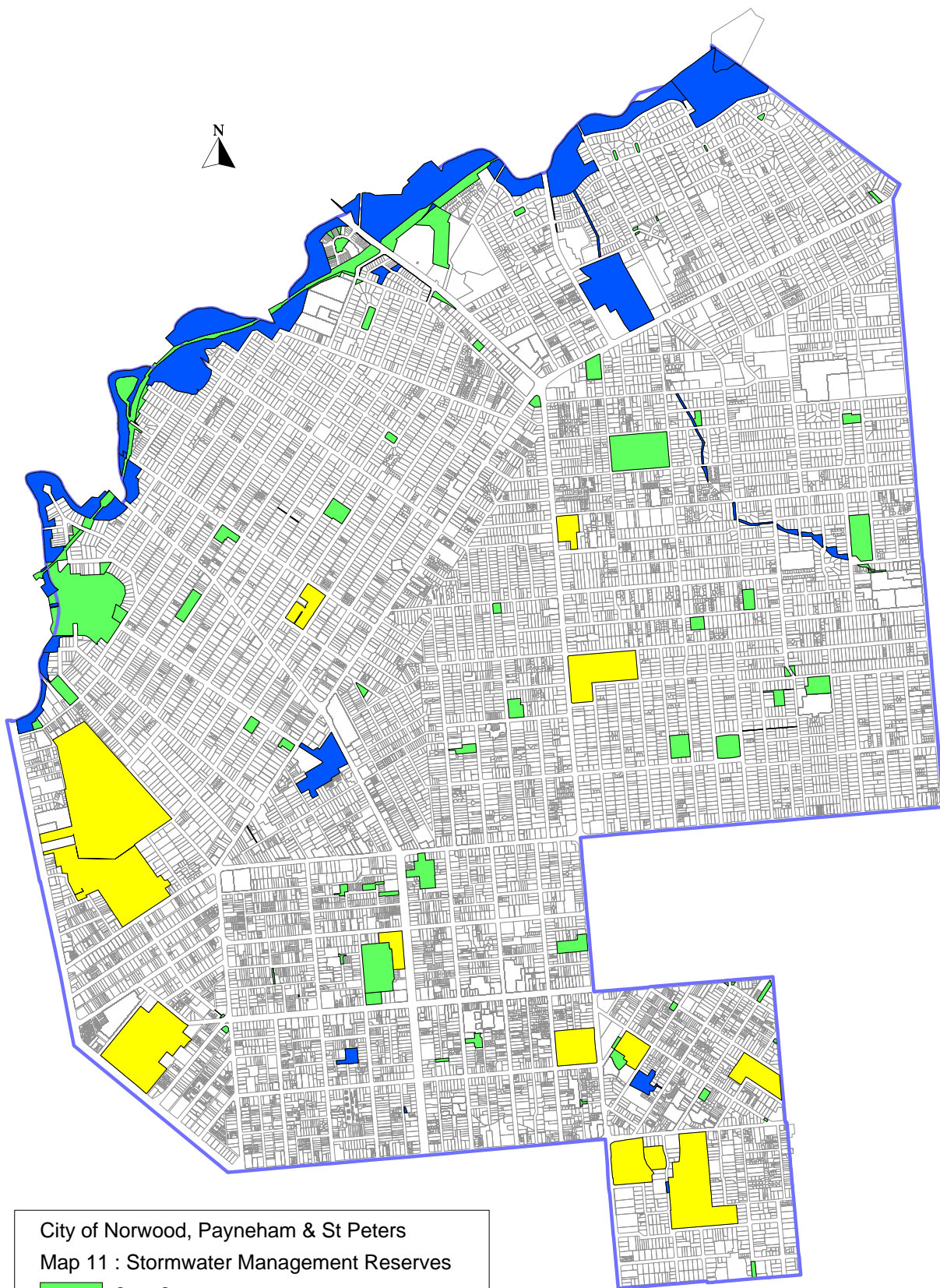
City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters
Map 10 : Linkages

	Open Space
	Schools
	Linkages




DATE: 15/12/2003

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT RESERVES



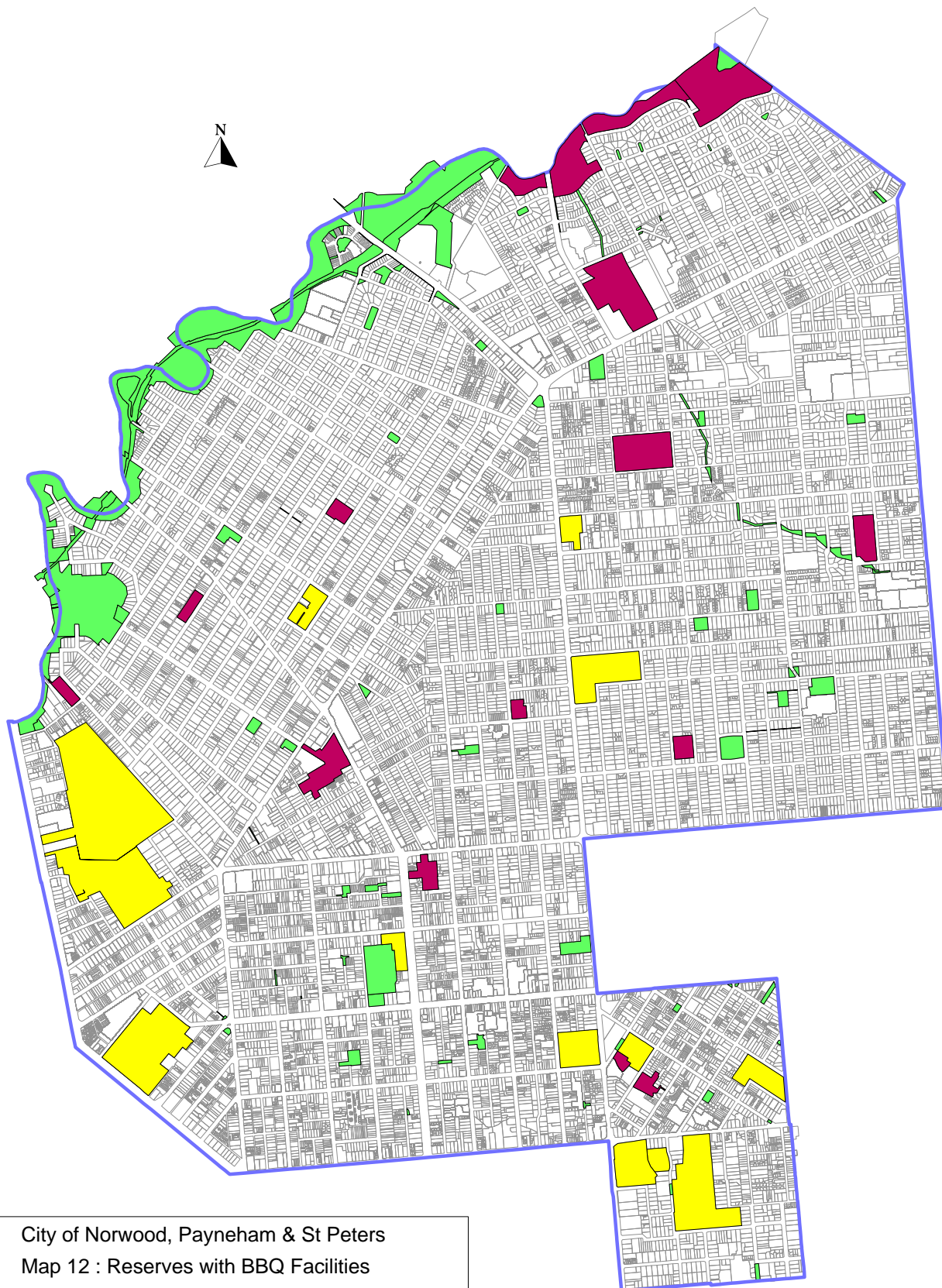
City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters
Map 11 : Stormwater Management Reserves

	Open Space
	Schools
	Stormwater Management Reserves


DATE: 15/12/2003

THE CITY OF NORWOOD, PAYNEHAM & ST PETERS OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

RESERVES WITH BBQ FACILITIES



City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters
Map 12 : Reserves with BBQ Facilities

	Open Space
	Schools
	Reserves with BBQ Facilities

DATE: 15/12/2003