



# OPEN SPACE AND PUBLIC REALM STRATEGY

2018–2030



The City of Holdfast Bay acknowledges the Kurna People as the traditional owners and custodians of the land. We respect the spiritual relationship with Country that has developed over thousands of years, and the cultural heritage and beliefs that remain important to the Kurna people today.





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# ACTING MAYOR'S MESSAGE

The City of Holdfast Bay has a fantastic network of quality public realm and open spaces that are highly valued within the community. We are lucky enough to have nine kilometres of safe and beautiful beaches with the soon to be completed Coast Park pathway to provide an uninterrupted walking and cycling route along our iconic coastline. The parks and reserves within our council area provide excellent facilities for recreation with several outstanding sporting grounds and play spaces for all ages. Council's open space is also treasured for its natural beauty, amenity and in supporting biodiversity.

Our open spaces play an important role in preserving and celebrating our local history. Examples include the preservation of the Old Gum Tree in Glenelg North and Kingston House at Kingston Park, and the protection of the sacred Tjilbruke Springs Site at Kingston Park that forms a significant part of Kaurna Dreaming and culture.

The *Open Space and Public Realm Strategy* clearly articulates the role, value and ongoing management of our public spaces. The strategy will enable prioritisation of open space and public realm improvements and ensure adequate protection and standard of maintenance for the enjoyment of our community into the future.



**Amanda Wilson**

Acting Mayor  
City of Holdfast Bay





## CEO MESSAGE

Management and maintenance of the public realm is one of the primary functions of local government.

The City of Holdfast Bay invests a significant proportion of its annual budget in providing attractive, well-maintained open spaces that balance the needs of the community, the environment and contribute to the City's character.

Our open spaces are highly prized and well-used. We are home to iconic spaces that are an integral part of the South Australian identity, including Glenelg and Brighton beaches, Moseley Square, Colley Reserve and Wigley Reserve.

Our natural, historic and urban public open spaces provide lifestyle amenity, aid the environment, help to create a sense of community, and support our local economy by attracting local, domestic and international visitors.

As our population increases, housing and lifestyles trends change, and we begin to experience the effects of climate change, it is increasingly important that we take a long-term view about the management of public open space.

This Strategy builds on the *2012 Open Space and Public Realm Strategy* to guide our approach to public open space over the next decade and aligns it with our Strategic Plan, *Our Place 2030*.

It provides a methodology and a roadmap to ensure that vital open spaces assets are maintained and enhanced for the ongoing benefit of the community.



**Justin Lynch**

Chief Executive Officer  
City of Holdfast Bay

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Holdfast Bay 2018 Open Space and Public Realm Strategy is an important strategic document that articulates a long-term vision for the provision of high quality, distinctive and vibrant open spaces and public realms across the City that support active and connected communities and visitors.

The Strategy recognises the important role that open space plays in the health and wellbeing of residents, the environment and the economy.

It future-proofs the City in response to a changing housing mix, population profile and lifestyles.

## OPEN SPACE STRATEGIES

1. An equitable spread of good quality, functional open space across the city.
2. Enhanced character and vibrancy through innovation and distinctive public realm and placemaking.
3. Enhanced natural environment.
4. Better connected communities and facilities.
5. Responsive management.

The purpose of the Strategy is to ensure that council has a holistic view and definition of open space that reflects the wide range of community uses and environmental imperatives. It provides a clear hierarchy for management purposes and guides a recognisable aesthetic, achieved through consistent use of construction materials and techniques.

Largely consistent with the findings and recommendations of the of the *2012 Open Space and Public Realm Strategy*, the 2018 Strategy builds on the extensive work undertaken over the past five years. It notes that the greatest challenge continuing to face the City of Holdfast Bay is the provision of more open space, with a finite public land supply that has many competing demands.





A growing population and increased housing density will lead to a gradual loss of private green-space. This, combined with increased tourism and a greater proportion of families moving to the area, will place more demand on open space assets, requiring innovative new responses.

The Strategy also addresses the need to provide equitable distribution of quality open space across the City to ensure that growth areas are adequately catered for.

Sports and recreation data suggest that the City of Holdfast Bay enjoys high levels of active public realm use and that the demand for places to undertake physical activity is likely to remain strong.

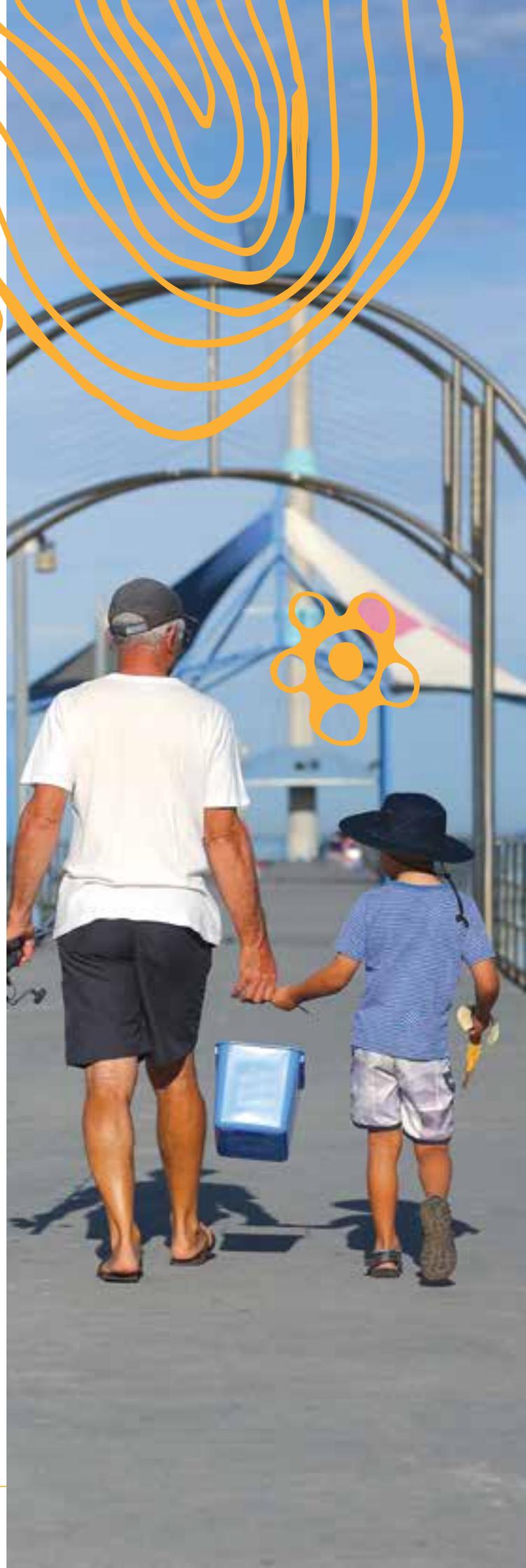
The *2018 Open Space and Public Realm Strategy* places an increased emphasis on coastal areas and streets as important aspects of open space. It applies a simplified hierarchy and new design and management overlay to guide the development and maintenance of these (and other) spaces.

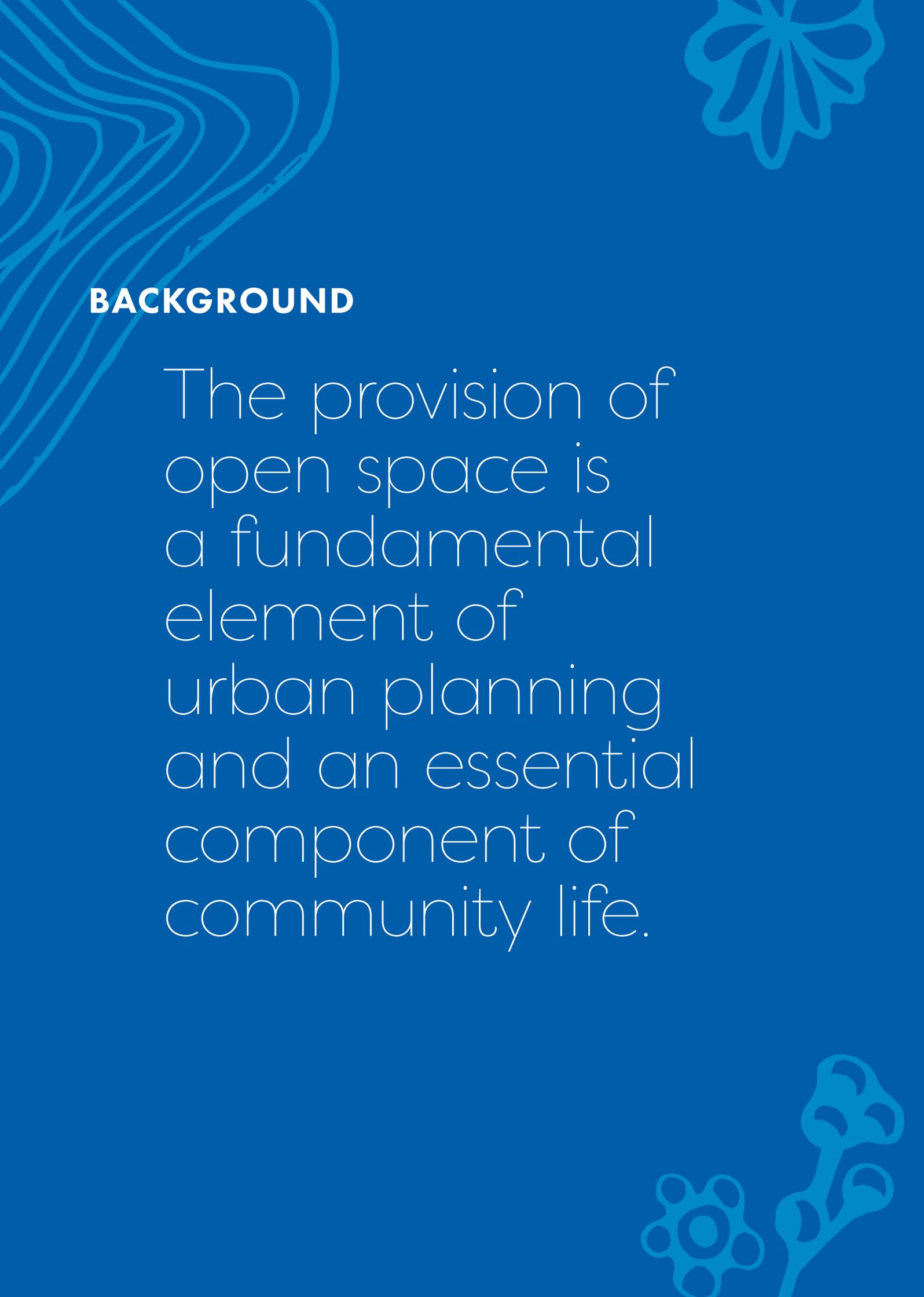
The need to protect natural areas for biodiversity and habitat value, increase environmental resilience and support water management are also key considerations.

The five open space strategies will be implemented through a series of discrete public realm and open space improvement and infrastructure projects.

The Strategy will be used by council staff to inform capital works budgets, staging, funding opportunities and implementation plans. This integrated approach aims to embed open space strategies within existing processes to deliver on the City's vision and five pillars.

A Public Realm Style Guide will influence the design and materials used in projects to create a level of consistency reflecting the style of City of Holdfast Bay.





## **BACKGROUND**

The provision of open space is a fundamental element of urban planning and an essential component of community life.



## The Open Space and Public Realm Strategy 2018–2030 builds on the 2012 Strategy and brings it into alignment with Council’s current Strategic Plan, *Our Place 2030*.

The 2012 Strategy was reviewed as planned at its midpoint in 2018 and updated, simplified and its priorities re-focussed for the period to 2030.

It provides direction for the continued development of high quality open spaces that balance the needs of the community, the environment and contribute to the City’s public realm.

The Strategy responds to changing demographics, lifestyles and contemporary views about the definition, role and importance of open space. It guides the adequate and appropriate distribution of open space that benefits the wellbeing of residents and visitors. It supports the environment by addressing the issues of climate change adaptation, biodiversity and water sensitive urban design.

Accompanying the Strategy will be the Public Realm Style Guide – a set of guidelines that will influence the design and materials used in projects to create a level of consistency reflecting the style of the City of Holdfast Bay.

## DEFINITION OF OPEN SPACE

Open space is land that is commonly open to public access and provided for community and recreation activity. Open space could include a recreation park, sportsground, natural area, greenway, public plaza or other land that is freely available for community activity. Our open space includes the beach and foreshore areas. Open space in urban areas is often the land that is not developed for housing or commercial activities. Open space is generally allocated as Community Land by local government in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1999* and includes the majority of open space in our City.

The public realm is a subset of open space; our areas are recognised as the city’s urban squares, public plazas, walkways, bikeways, bridges, waterfronts, jetties and building edges. Open space could also include land traditionally used for infrastructure such as roads, verges, car parks and rooftops.

Recognising a relatively low provision of traditional forms of open space in the City of Holdfast Bay, the 2018 Strategy emphasises the beach and foreshore as open space that is highly valued by residents, and the importance of street space to contribute to residential open space amenity.

Broadening the focus of open space to include places of practical and functional use by the community provides a more holistic understanding that will better guide the direction and management of high quality public spaces and consideration of additional less traditional forms of open space to augment supply across the City.



### Enhancing Health + Wellbeing

Adults with a wide range of open space around their home report 37% lower hospitalisation rates and lower rates of heart disease or stroke.



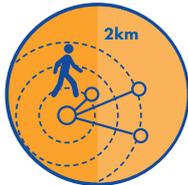
### Active living + Lifestyle

Walkers exercising in urban parks report greater happiness and lower anger and depression scores.



### Enhancing Economic Vitality

Large trees can add 5 – 15% to property values, 7% to rental prices and increase shopper spending by 9 – 12%.



### Proximity

Residents with larger neighbourhood parks within 1.6km engage in 150 minutes more recreational walking per week than those with smaller parks.



### Environment + Trees

Two medium-sized trees can supply the oxygen required for a single person for a year. The more street trees along the footpath network, the more likely residents are to walk.



### Reducing effects of urban heat island

Tree cover can reduce surface temperatures by as much as 10 – 25 degrees.

## WHY IS OPEN SPACE IMPORTANT?

The provision of open space is a fundamental element of urban planning and an essential component of community life.

International research identifies multiple benefits of open space and identifies key considerations for best practice planning to maintain urban liveability and the health and wellbeing of residents. Open space contributes to mental and physical health, economic vitality, biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Population growth, changing demographics and rising housing density levels are increasing the demand for open space to support the community's social and recreational needs.

Open space planning draws together the disciplines of strategic planning, urban planning and design, underpinned by an understanding of the environment, demographics and lifestyle trends, to meet this evolving demand.

“Open space is not only for recreation and conservation of environmental and cultural values – it is the foundation of urban liveability. It underpins many social, ecological and economic benefits that are essential to the healthy functioning of the urban environment”

Source: Linking People and Spaces, Parks Victoria (2002)



## WHAT'S THE PURPOSE OF THE OPEN SPACE STRATEGY?

The purpose of the Open Space and Public Realm Strategy is to:

- 1.** Reinforce a vision for the City's open spaces that balances the needs of the community and the environment, while accommodating the functional requirements of residents and visitors.
- 2.** Provide a holistic and encompassing definition of open space that reflects the wide range of community uses and needs.
- 3.** Develop a clear hierarchy of the City's open spaces and what functions they serve.
- 4.** Define a consistent and recognisable aesthetic that is reflected in functional, attractive and sustainable open spaces.



## ACHIEVEMENTS TO 2018

The City of Holdfast Bay has significantly advanced in its position in relation open space since the publication of the 2012 *Open Space and Public Realm Strategy*, most notably through:

- › The establishment of a third regional sporting hub in the Kauri Parade Community Sporting Precinct at John Mathwin Reserve, and adoption of master plans for upgrades to the sporting hubs at Glenelg and Brighton Oval.
- › The approval and implementation of master plans for Jetty Road Glenelg, Glenelg Foreshore and Kingston Park Foreshore which are guiding investment in open space and public realm improvement.
- › An increase in the quality of spaces as a result of programs for community facility improvements being progressively implemented.

The actions that were commenced and/or completed between 2012 and 2018 also included: a number of playground upgrades; toilet upgrades; tennis court upgrades; Jetty Road Masterplan adopted; Kingston Park Masterplan adopted; Kingston Park section of the Coast Park path completed; significant progress to completion of the path along the Minda Dunes; Angus Neill Reserve concept plan completed; John Miller Reserve upgraded; reserves shade sails installed; nature play and seating installed at Tarniwarra.

Almost 3,000 trees were planted and a number of water sensitive design installations completed including: rain gardens; water catchment; tree pit; TreeNet inlets; and residential stormwater retention.

An analysis of playspace facilities and demand produced Playspace Research and Guidelines to guide future playspace upgrades.

Further open space improvements since 2012 are listed in Appendix B.





## OUR VISION

Council's Strategic Plan, *Our Place 2030* articulates a vision for the City and sets out 5 key pillars to map our direction.



## VISION

Balancing our progress with our heritage, we lead in coastal management to deliver high-quality public spaces and services to build a welcoming, safe and active community where resident, visitor and business prosperity meet.

## PILLARS



### COMMUNITY

A healthy, creative, connected community

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### ENVIRONMENT

A community connected to our natural environment

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### ECONOMY

A diverse and resilient local economy

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### PLACEMAKING

An accessible, lively and safe coastal city that celebrates our past to build for our future

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### CULTURE

An effective customer-centred organisation

## OPEN SPACE VISION

A diversity of high quality open and natural spaces complemented by a vibrant public realm that supports active and connected communities and visitors.



## OPEN SPACE STRATEGIES

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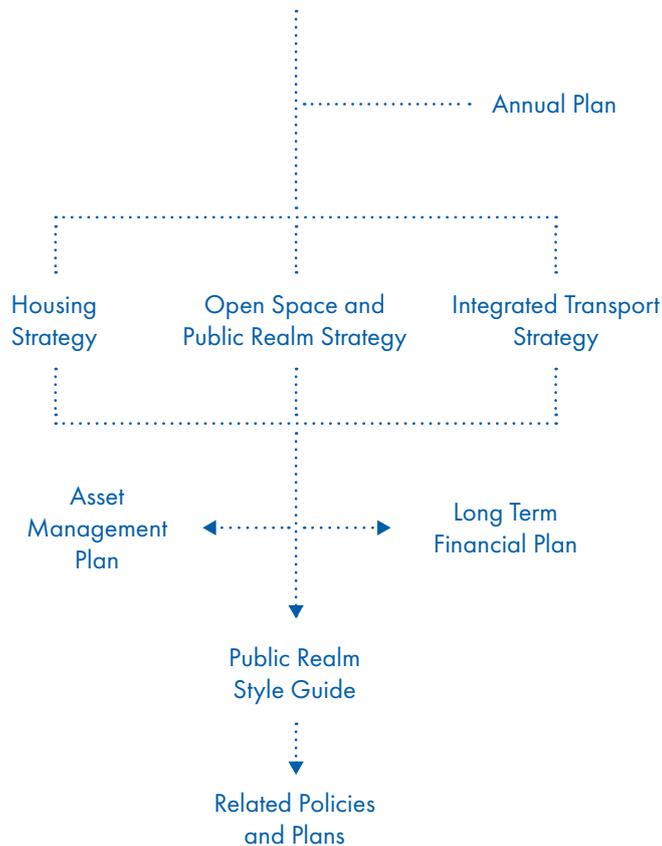
The Open Space Strategy supports the Placemaking pillar of the City of Holdfast Bay's Strategic Plan and works with other strategic and statutory documents that guide urban planning and design within the council area.

While supporting the Placemaking and Community pillars, the Open Space Strategy is also intrinsically related to the Economic, Environment and Culture pillars of the City's Strategic Plan.



## STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

### OUR PLACE 2030



To achieve high quality open space and public realms that support the community wellbeing, economic development and natural environment requires coordination and integration through a range of strategies and plans that shape the physical environment and the services delivered. A list of some of the related strategies, plans and programs can be found in Appendix A.

Housing and transport close to open spaces, community facilities, jobs and services are keys to liveable communities. More walkable, rideable, street –activated community owned spaces with trees, wider footpaths, murals, meeting spots, dynamic traders and well maintained spaces can activate life in public spaces, and foster community wellbeing and visitor experience.







## CONTEXT

# About the City of Holdfast Bay

### History

The coastal plains of Pathawilyangga (Glenelg), Wituwaringga (Brighton), Tulukutangga (Kingston Park) and Witawaringga (Seacliff Park) provided a hospitable environment and meeting place for the Kurna people, whose country stretches from Crystal Brook in the north to Cape Jervis in the south. (Source: City of Holdfast Bay yarta-ana Cultural Map.)

While the City and the coastline have a strong sense of history for the Kurna people, it is also closely connected to the state's European settlement with Glenelg North being the place where the Colony of South Australia was proclaimed in 1836.

It is important that the City's open space recognises sites of cultural significance and acknowledges Kurna people as the traditional owners and custodians of this land. Opportunities to include cultural artworks, interpretive signage, bush tucker/food production, cultural education and sharing opportunities should be considered. Public open space should provide a range of things to do for all age groups and capabilities that foster local meeting places and allow people to recreate comfortably.

### Evolution

Settled by European colonists as a rural farming area, the area quickly developed into a popular place for day trips due to its long sandy beaches. With the introduction of railway and car, Holdfast Bay rapidly grew into South Australia's premier seaside location. Both Brighton and Glenelg became important hubs with their main streets and iconic jetties.



### City of Holdfast Bay Now

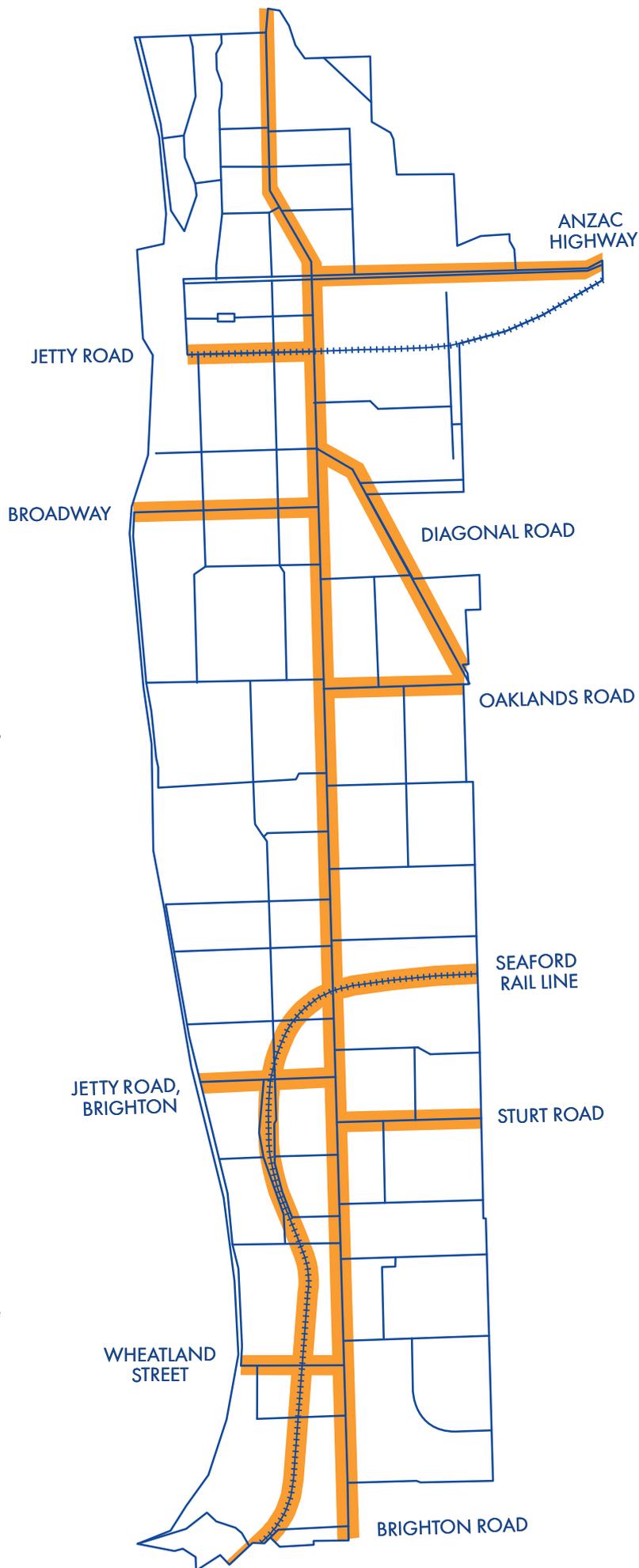
The urban structure of the City of Holdfast Bay is formed by its nine-kilometre coastline, the main arterial roads of Brighton Road, Tapley's Hill Road and Anzac Highway and the Seaford rail line and Glenelg tram line. This forms the basis of the City's structure and heavily influences access to and provision of open space.

At just under 14 square kilometres in size the City is relatively small. However, it is a highly sought-after place to live. Residents enjoy a relaxed beach lifestyle, with access to exceptional, village-style shopping and world class services, all within an easy 20-minute commute of the CBD.

Each of the suburbs has a distinct character, with several areas enjoying protection of historic character.

The City is a popular visitor destination with its beaches and foreshore precincts attracting thousands of local, domestic and international visitors.

There is a relatively low provision of open space in the City of Holdfast Bay, with few large parcels of land and virtually no undeveloped land in this older established area.





# INFORMING OUR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Population, Demand and Supply

Since 2011 population has grown by 400 people (average 50–100 pa).

Forecasts suggest the population will continue to grow, reaching 40,000 by 2031 (Government of SA Population projections for SA LGAs, 2016). This represents around 250 additional people per annum, which is about two to three times the recent rates of growth, but still relatively low in comparison to Greater Adelaide.

The occupancy rate of dwellings has increased from 2.1 to 2.2 persons per household 2011–2016—the first increase in decades.

While one and two-person households comprise 70 per cent of City of Holdfast Bay households, the proportion of four-person households has increased slightly and the percentage of family households is projected to grow over the next 20 years (AECOM 2017).

Suburbs with greatest proportion of family households include Brighton, Glenelg East, Glenelg North, Seacliff, Somerton Park and South Brighton (AECOM 2017).

Generally the demographic profile of the City of Holdfast Bay resident population has changed relatively little since 2011.

### Lifestyle Trends

As the population continues to grow, and we shift towards denser urban environments, the City will continue to lose private green space and become more reliant on public open space, including, beaches, parks, streetscapes, land and water corridors.

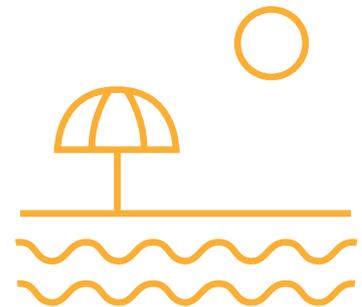


City of Holdfast Bay comprises of **1,375ha**

Density **25** person/ha



70ha is community open space or **5%** excluding coastal areas



Open Space **7.7%** if coastal areas are included

Approximately **39ha** of coastal areas



Current population of **36,500** (2017) and is predicted to be over **40,000** by 2031

Source: 2016 Census data



## WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID

During a four week period in March/April 2018 the City of Holdfast Bay sought people's views on the importance of open space, likes and dislikes in relation to current open space provision, and how open space is most commonly used.

A total of 228 surveys were completed and 91 people, mostly local residents, attended six 'travelling conversations' and drop-ins to talk with Council staff at various open space locations, and a further 72 comments were made on the online mapping tool, by email and by phone.

A draft of this Strategy was provided in July 2018 for 3 weeks for feedback on whether the strategy met the objectives, identified the gaps and addressed the priorities. Fifteen responses were received with over 50 suggestions and questions.

### Feedback revealed that open space is particularly important for relaxation and general enjoyment, and for exercise and fitness.

Parks and reserves throughout the city are highly valued for a range of passive and active recreational pursuits. The reserves and facilities in Glenelg and Kingston Park/Seacliff were particularly popular. Of the 75+ parks and reserves, 50 were mentioned at least once by respondents.

The beach and foreshore areas are also highly valued, well used and continue to be considered as significant open space assets by those who participated in consultation process.

The important supporting role that the beach and coastal areas perform is clear and it is acknowledged that these areas should not replace 'green' open spaces. This in turn reinforces the importance of protecting existing open spaces provision and seeking to reinforce spatial distribution of open space throughout the city.

Spaces were generally considered to be well maintained with a good range of facilities.

A number of suggestions were made to improve quality and use of open spaces, ranging from:

- › more shade and sheltered seating
- › drinking fountains and taps for people and pets
- › more kiosks and cafes
- › additional or upgraded toilets
- › improved paths and walkways
- › more indigenous and natural plantings
- › better management of users of shared spaces e.g. bike/walking paths

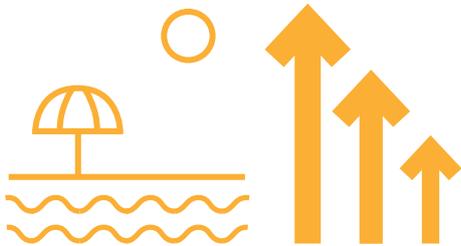
There were mixed views about off-leash dogs, fitness groups and others using open space for commercial activities. The predominant opinion was that open space should be accessible to all at no cost.

The importance of parks and reserves and natural habitats and the importance of provision of trees of any size and the retention and designing-in of mature trees, sooner rather than the medium term was reiterated, along with protection and enhancement of the natural characteristics of Gilbertson Gully.

Respondents were asked to review the draft Strategy and whether it met the concerns raised by earlier engagement in 2018, and identify any gaps that still needed addressing. The key points raised by the 13 survey respondents and 2 emails were about retaining all open space, avoiding displacing community use and enjoyment through commercial uses of open space, greening and naturalizing spaces including Gilbertson Gully, improving access across major transport corridors, management of shared use and multi activity spaces, and a desire for more detailed information about open space.

Most changes to open space are the subject of specific engagement. Appendix C lists engagement on open space 2012–2018.

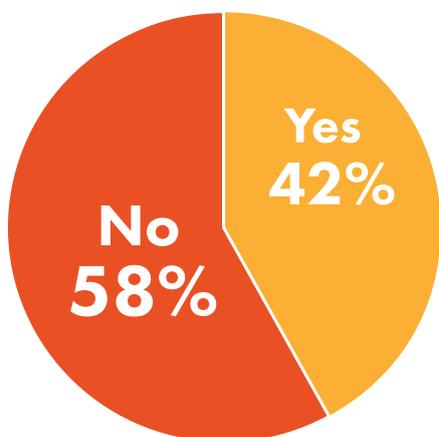




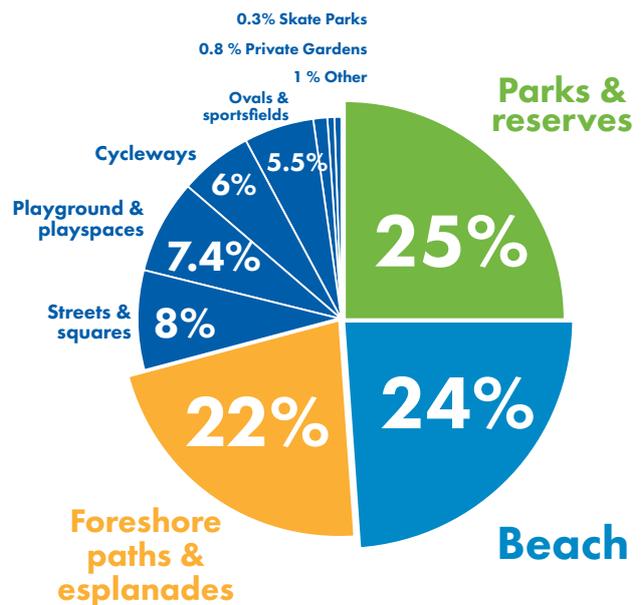
**46%** of the community rate the coast as the most frequently used open space



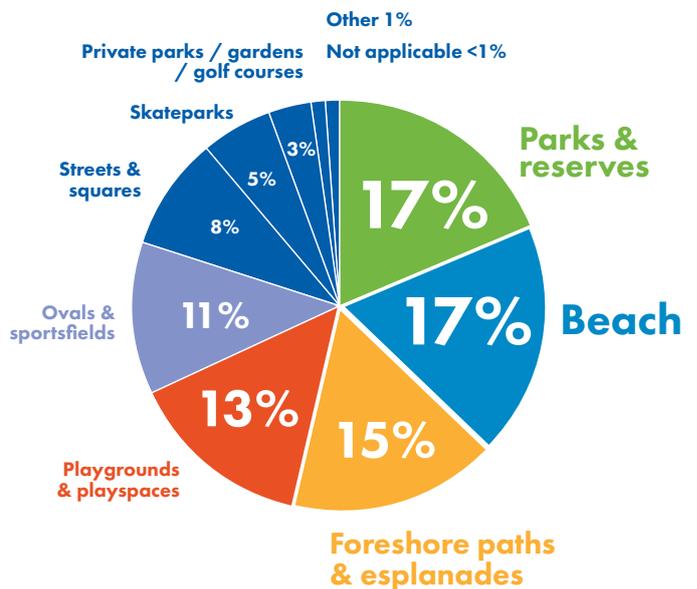
Would you pay an increase in your rates to have additional parks and open spaces?



What open space do you most frequently use?



What type of open space do you think is most important within the City of Holdfast Bay?



## OPEN SPACE ANALYSIS

### Locations for Future Development

The *30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide 2017* calls for increased population density in locations near jobs and services. It promotes walkable neighbourhoods that provide close access by foot, bike or public transport to local services, shops, primary schools and public open space.

The *2017 City of Holdfast Bay Housing Strategy: Proposed Directions* recommended that to meet future population growth, low-density areas should be maintained and medium density locations be expanded.

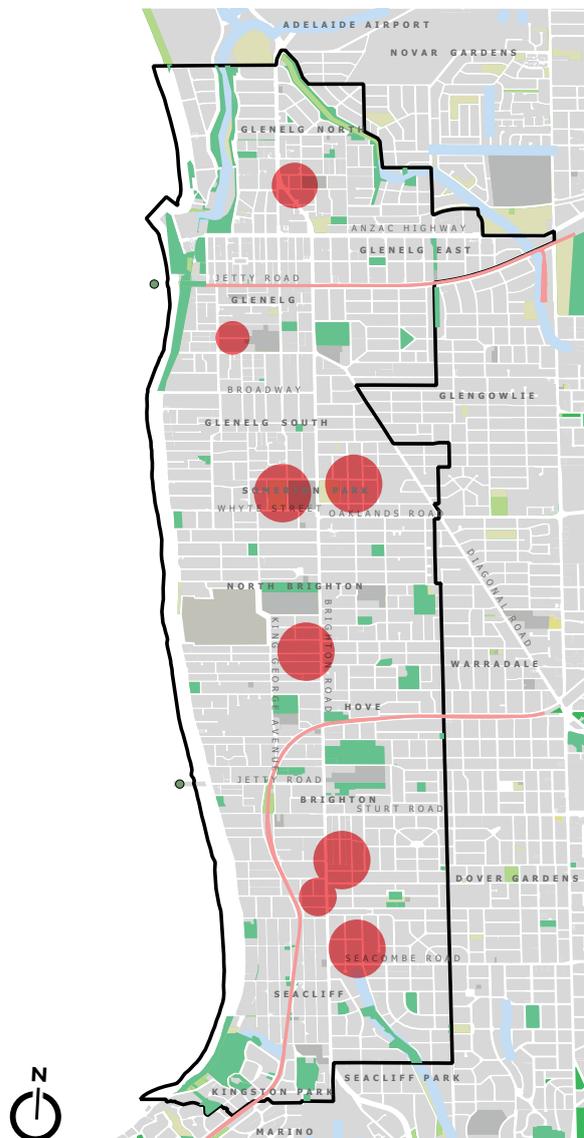
The Directions Paper took into account a range of factors including:

- › housing stock age
- › allotment sizes
- › activity centres
- › movement networks
- › low supply of non-beach open space
- › stormwater constraints

It recommended that any additional medium density and high density residential development be aligned with public transport, infrastructure and open space. Policies should encourage more 'missing-middle' forms of housing in medium density policy areas, as well as encouraging a greater range of housing forms in other residential zones.

### Map 1. Walkability to Open Space – locations further than 400m from larger open space (indicative)

(BASED ON 400M WALKING DISTANCE  
FROM SPACES 0.4HA OR LARGER)





## Existing Open Space Use and Locations

The State Government has a target of people living within a walkable distance of 400m of open spaces of at least 0.4 hectares.

Open space in the City is currently very diverse with a 9 km foreshore area, larger open space areas in key nodes and a variety of open spaces smaller than 0.4 hectares spread throughout long established residential areas. There are gaps requiring consideration for future provision.

Map 1 identifies key areas to investigate how to provide improved open space. Strategic property reviews and consideration of emerging forms of open space may help bridge the gaps.

All residents in the City of Holdfast Bay are within 2.5 km of the coast and those to the west of Brighton Road have even higher accessibility to coastal open spaces.

Strava, the social network for athletes, provides a global heatmap visualising 'heat' made by aggregated public activities such as walking and cycling, running and swimming (by Strava users).

Strava and other technological tools will enable a better understanding of how facilities and places are being used and support more responsive planning in the future.

The Strava Heatmap (Map 2) shows that the existing public realm network west of Brighton Road receives good use and is well connected, however active use diminishes in areas further away from the coast. This is identified as an issue in terms of providing adequate distribution of quality open space across the City. In addition, strengthening connectivity between the eastern side of the City and the coast will mitigate any barrier effects of Brighton Road.

## Map 2. Consolidated Strava Heatmap, 2018 WALKING / CYCLING / RUNNING / SWIMMING

### STRAVA USERS

WALKING / CYCLING /  
RUNNING HEATMAP

SWIMMING HEATMAP



STRAVA



LEVELS OF ACTIVITY /  
RECREATIONAL USE

**HIGH**      **MEDIUM**      **LOW**

Coast  
Beach  
Esplanade  
Coastal neighbourhood  
Brighton Rd  
City neighbourhood

## Sport and Recreation Trends

Participation in physical activity increased between 2001 and 2010 (SA Office for Recreation and Sport, Trends in Recreation and Sport 2001–2010).

In 2012 sports participation statistics identified the need to accommodate additional participants in both organised and non-organised sport. Activities including skateboarding, rollerblading and scooter riding were on the rise in 2009 and cycling participation has increased significantly since that time. Walking and cycling tracks and flexible hard surface areas are required to meet the growing need.

Whilst the national sports participation data to 2013–14 indicated a decrease in participation in sport and recreation in the 12 months prior (ABS 4177, 18/02/15), the body of research correlating increased regular physical activity with improved health outcomes continues to grow. As a result, the demand for places in which to undertake physical activity is anticipated to remain strong and should be monitored.

Despite low population growth in recent years, there is anecdotal evidence that sporting clubs are turning away new players. The regional and district level facilities may be attracting new players from further afield, combined with a projected increase in the number of families with children, there is a need to monitor sporting facility use and trends in recreation and sport and plan for future facilities.

## Aligned Strategic Drivers

The City of Holdfast Bay is committed to maintaining three hubs that provide for a range of structured, unstructured, passive and active pursuits for a wide range of users, including visitors. The City's *Tourism Plan 2020* has a goal to increase visitation by 25 per cent with visitor experience being a key focus. Visitor numbers, behaviour and experience will be monitored to ensure that open space strategies respond to changing requirements.

As part of an investment growth and attraction strategy, the City's *Economic Activation Plan 2018–2023* proposes an open space and sporting grounds study to uncover potential opportunities for innovation, investment and growth. The Economic Activation Plan also recommends initiatives designed to encourage businesses to leverage opportunities, including utilising open space for events and temporary/casual lease activity.

A Housing Strategy is being prepared to guide housing types, densities and locations aligned with access to services and facilities that support economic and social wellbeing and opportunities to grow tourism, employment and the local economy. Open space and public realm facilities further support healthy and active living.





## **CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

The greatest challenge facing the City of Holdfast Bay is the provision of more open space to meet the needs of a growing community, with a finite land supply that has many competing demands.



## CHALLENGES

- › Difficulty of providing additional open space in a highly built-up council area with few surplus land assets.
- › Projected 25% increase in visitation placing potential strain on existing open space assets.
- › Loss of privately owned green space as a result of increasing housing density.
- › Providing adequate distribution of quality open space across the City, particularly east of Brighton Road.
- › Maximising access to open space resources across fixed infrastructure lines and major road corridors.
- › Increasing more active modes of use (walking and cycling) that enable access to neighbourhood open space and facilities with minimal car use.
- › Impact of climate change on both coastal areas and management of green spaces and reserves.

## STRENGTHS

- › 9km of coastline with shared coast path and parks which are highly regarded and well used by the community.
- › Over 75 parks of varying classifications.
- › Predominantly positive community perceptions in relation to the care and maintenance of open space assets.
- › Three well-patronised recreational hubs at Glenelg Oval, Brighton Oval and Kauri Sporting and Community Precinct.
- › Well-connected, open space network west of Brighton Road.
- › An established, attractive street network throughout the City.
- › Natural reserve areas that protect historic associations.



**Map 3.**  
**Opportunities in Corridors**

## OPPORTUNITIES

- › Greater integration of the coastline into open space plans as major asset (noting that the City of Holdfast Bay has care and control of beach/foreshore areas in its boundary).
- › Improve the quality of experience in existing spaces.
- › Use the hierarchy of open space for management purposes (with greater recognition of the differing treatments for coastal assets and streets as part of the City's open space).
- › Achieve a consistent style and a recognisable aesthetic that is functional, attractive, sustainable and considers lifecycle costs.
- › Use Strava and other technologies to augment community engagement and better understand and cater for open space usage patterns.
- › Apply innovative approaches to the provision of public open space as the population increases – (e.g. roof top gardens, re-purposed car parks, verge community food gardens).
- › Explore accessing land outside Council ownership and opportunities to provide for additional recreational facilities.
- › Improve access to existing open space assets, specifically through better use of corridors and streets.
- › Use larger areas of corridors safely for a range of recreational opportunities e.g. Brighton Pump Track.





## BETTER USE OF OPEN SPACE IN CORRIDORS AND STREETS

ITEM	OPPORTUNITY	ACTION
<b>Designated Pathways (pedestrian + cycle)</b>	Improve identity and understanding of designated pathways and important links to open space.	Develop an integrated transport strategy to increase permeability and access to existing open space.
<b>Pedestrian Accessibility</b>	Unlocking and utilisation of existing open space that is currently not easily accessed by all members of the community, depending on proximity and connections.	Develop an integrated transport strategy to identify how to improve ability to access open space within a close proximity to users.
<b>Shade + Protection</b>	Improved utilisation and higher quality of open space provided through greater provision of shade and shelter in strategic locations. E.g. A tree lined shady path can provide both open space and better access to other open space.	Continue to add shade and protection in key locations.
<b>1 Brighton Road</b>	Easier crossing of high traffic volume arterial road with minimal pedestrian crossing points.	Identify and strengthen existing pedestrian crossings. Investigate solutions to improve pedestrian accessibility and safety whilst minimising traffic disruption.
<b>2 ANZAC Highway</b>	Wide, open arterial road lacking pedestrian scale being made more pedestrian friendly.	Identify additional pedestrian crossings in strategic movement corridors. Seek improved tree planting to improve pedestrian scale and amenity.
<b>3 Diagonal Road</b>	Improve the buffering to pedestrian footpaths and pedestrian connections on this high traffic corridor.	Work with State Government to improve verge treatments with additional street trees and pedestrian crossings.
<b>4 Seaford Rail Line</b>	Improved access over the rail line.	Strengthened existing cross overs, with improved wayfinding. Investigate and identify future pedestrian and cycle cross over locations.
<b>5 Glenelg Tram Line</b>	Improved access points over the tram line.	Inclusion of cycle greenway adjacent the rail line, including clear wayfinding.
<b>6 Sturt Creek Corridor</b>	Improve pedestrian interface and accessibility. Improve legibility of cross over locations.	Utilise open spaces alongside the corridor. Improve pedestrian and cycle pathways and connections.
<b>7 Patawalonga</b>	Increase water recreational activities.	Improve safety and water quality for recreational use and environmental benefits. Provide improved access to around the water.



## HIERARCHY OF OPEN SPACE AND PUBLIC REALM

A hierarchy of open space enables more focussed consideration of facilities, development and management appropriate to achieve the diversity of experiences in distributed locations.

### HIERARCHY

The 2018–2030 *Open Space and Public Realm Strategy* uses a consolidated categorisation and hierarchy.

This hierarchy is consistent with that used in related council documents for asset management, community facility planning, play space planning and other purposes, and will enable greater alignment. It also provides a clearer spatial link with the *Public Realm Style Guide* which will describe the materials and techniques relating to physical design and construction.

The hierarchy is used to indicate the significance of a given open space, based on three key factors:

- › Open space type
- › User catchment area
- › Primary nature of use.

Other factors used to order the consideration of open space are:

- › Character
- › Size
- › Location
- › Management
- › Maintenance treatment(s).





The open space types continue as the following:

<b>OPEN SPACE TYPES</b>	<b>KEY</b>
Parks and reserves	P+R
Sporting	S
Natural	N
Community facilities	C
Linear open space	L
Landscape	La
Public Realm	PR

The hierarchy categories have been reduced from six levels in the previous Strategy to four. This is compatible with open space hierarchy structures used in other jurisdictions.

<b>2018 HIERARCHY CATEGORIES</b>	<b>2012 HIERARCHY CATEGORIES</b>
State/regional	State
	Regional
District	District
Neighbourhood	High level neighbourhood
	Neighbourhood
Local	Local

The hierarchy will enable the coordinated development of open space and public realm projects, in line with community expectations. By linking to the rest of the City's strategic management framework, the remaining key actions will be delivered in a well-planned manner, with the aim to achieving a high level of community satisfaction of our open spaces and places.

The definitions adopted to guide categorisation of the intended function of spaces are:

## HIERARCHY

## DEFINITION

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### State/regional

Open space with a State importance serves an intra or interstate catchment and attracts people from beyond the capital city.

Regional open space has the capacity to attract or benefit people from and beyond the council area. This could be due to various factors, including large size, high quality, uniqueness, visitor appeal, cultural significance, natural value, high profile location or the type or level of activity.

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### District

District open space has the capacity to attract or benefit people from more than nearby suburbs. This could be due to various factors including size, quality, environmental value, visitor appeal or level of activity.

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### Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood open space could cater for people across a number of suburbs. It could be small in size, lower profile or less developed compared to district or regional open spaces.

Some neighbourhood open space could be higher level to provide a destination for neighbourhoods.

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### Local

Local open space will generally cater for a local area (one or two suburbs). The open space is likely to be small in size and/or low profile, less developed and basic quality, but still appealing and safe.

Should be within 400m or 5 mins walk from surrounding residences.

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## ACTIVITY

- › Attracts interstate or international visitors.
  - › Capacity for high grade sports teams and State or national competitions as well as other levels.
  - › Potential focus on spectator sports and activities.
  - › Potential major recreation or visitor focus including through community events.
- 
- › May have the potential to cater for regional competitions and events.
  - › Potential to cater for a number of users and activities (shared use or multi-use).
  - › Key recreation or visitor focus.
- 
- › Provides recreation and social opportunities for suburbs and neighbourhoods.
- 
- › Likely to cater for local needs and activities such as play, walking and rest/relaxation.

## CHARACTERISTICS

- › A regional sports facility or recreation park could be large and good quality or unique and have the potential to cater for a number of sports or activities.
  - › A regional beach/waterfront park will usually have high recreation value.
  - › A regional natural area will have high environmental value and normally incorporate a large area, e.g. along parts of the coastline.
- 
- › A district sports facility is likely to be a good size and cater for a number of sports.
  - › A district recreation park may be large and good quality.
  - › A district beach/waterfront park could have high recreation value but be smaller or less developed than a regional beach/waterfront park.
  - › A district natural area could be a smaller land area.
- 
- › A neighbourhood recreation park could be smaller in size but still good quality (although some could have minimal development).
  - › Sportsgrounds, beach/waterfront parks and natural areas are unlikely to be neighbourhood level (they will generally have regional or district value).
  - › Landscape parks that have a neighbourhood value will generally be larger and include some infrastructure to support usage, e.g. paths, seating.
- 
- › Usually only small recreation parks, landscape parks and streetscapes will be local level.
  - › Beach/water front parks, sportsgrounds and larger natural areas will not be local level.

**Note:** A playspace may be classified as a different level within the playspace hierarchy than the open space in which it sits. The criteria for defining the level of a playspace can differ from the primary purpose of the open space and the range of uses it may encompass.

# DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT OVERLAY

An additional categorisation has been introduced to identify differing design treatments, management and maintenance requirements.

CATEGORY	DESIGN, MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
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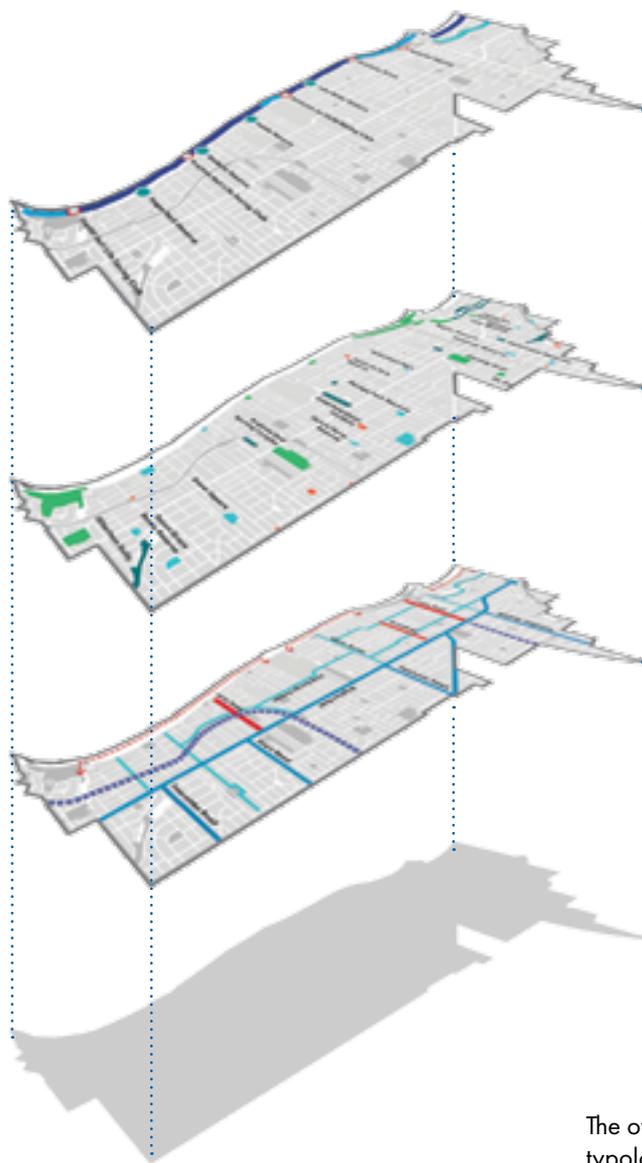
<b>Coastal facilities</b>	Coastal facilities, from the sea inland to the north-south extent defined by Brighton Road and Tapley's Hill Road, require robust materials with a specific emphasis on resilience in the salty environment, and finishes that develop a patina over time to enhance the desired aesthetic.
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<b>Parks and recreation</b>	Parks and reserves not in coastal areas will use different materials according to the desired style and the nature of the facilities and equipment.
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<b>Streets, corridors and civic spaces</b>	Streets, corridors and civic spaces will have differing design treatments according to the distinctive style or character that defines the place.
--	---

A Public Realm Style Guide, an internal staff document, will provide a palette of materials and elements that reflect the hierarchy of open spaces and create a level of consistency reflecting the style of City of Holdfast Bay. The choice of materials will relate to the design and management overlay and the type of open space.





### Coast (C)

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- › Jetties
- › Coast Park
- › Nodes

### Parks & Recreation (PRec)

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- › State / Regional
- › District
- › Neighbourhood
- › Local

### Public Realm & Streets (PRS)

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- › Civic Spaces
- › Arterial
- › Connector
- › Main Streets
- › Esplanades
- › Local Roads

The overlay also provides guidance in the form of typologies for the design intent and nature of the spaces, the existing and desired character, and cross sections of the spaces that illustrate how the intent and desired character may be achieved.



The intention for each category is:

### **Coast**

- › Provide a series of typologies that define the different types of spaces that make up the Council coast line.
- › Provide a level of consistency and continuity that recognises the character of City of Holdfast Bay, whilst at the same time provide flexibility to the different precincts along the coast.
- › Achieve spaces that are high quality and robust in enduring the coastal conditions.
- › Provide an overarching coastal precinct that is highly valued by its community and a destination for tourism in South Australia.

### **Parks & Recreation:**

- › Provide a hierarchy of parks, reserves, ovals and other recreational spaces, and smaller open spaces throughout the city.
- › Provide a variety of types of open spaces and uses integrated within the formal structure of the city, comprising movement corridors, built form and open space.
- › Achieve spaces that improve with time as plants grow and the landscape matures.
- › Fulfil multiple objectives that include active recreation, social interaction and environmental biodiversity.

### **Public Realm & Streets:**

- › Provide a network hierarchy that has a clear character for each roadway.
- › Provide a vibrant and comfortable public realm, supported with furniture, lighting, wayfinding and public art.
- › Provide places for social interaction and activity.
- › Encourage active frontages that engage with the streetscape.
- › Reinforce district character and sense of place.
- › Consider power under-grounding and common service trenching.

The following typology example is for a main street within the Public Realm & Streets category. More information on the various draft typologies can be found in Appendices.



## MAIN STREETS

### Overview

- › Main Streets are destination streets that provide a public realm that is focused towards pedestrians and creating an inviting street to be within.
- › Carry a mid volume of traffic, but in a slow speed environment.
- › A prioritisation to pedestrians over traffic.
- › Single running traffic lanes, with extended footpaths and minimal on-street carparking.

### Existing Character

Main Streets cater for large volumes of pedestrians rather than vehicles. They are vital in offering a meeting hub to the community and key tourist destinations. These streets play an important role in the identity of and place recognition of the city.

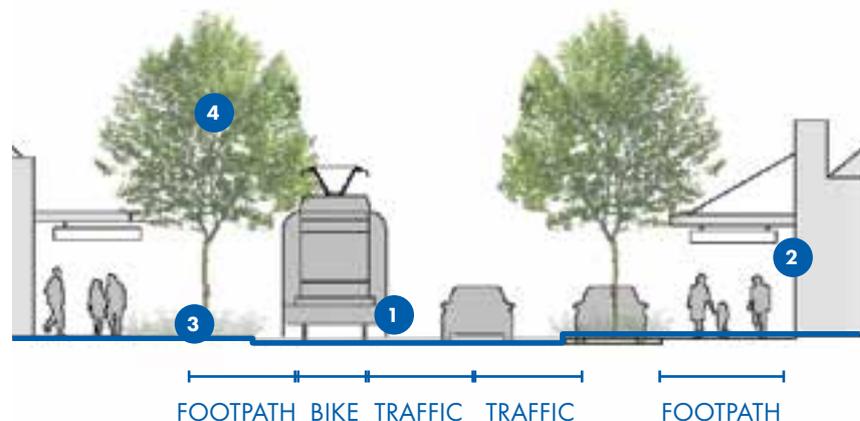
### Desired future character

Main Streets play an important role in providing places for activity and a public realm that is desirable to stay with in. A high quality standard and a high level of maintenance, provides a street that is valuable to the City of Holdfast Bay and its community.

- › Incorporate tree planting to provide amenity, visual scale and a sense of arrival.
- › Function as a retail, cafe, dining and tourist strip.
- › Provide a vibrant and comfortable public realm, supported with high quality furniture, lighting, wayfinding and public art.
- › Provide places for social interaction and activity.
- › Encourage active frontages that engage with the streetscape.
- › Reinforce district character and sense of place.

## KEY ELEMENTS

1. Slow speed shared use corridor
2. Active frontages
3. Extended footpaths for shopfront activation
4. Iconic street tree planting



## PROPOSED LIST OF OPEN SPACES BY HIERARCHY AND TYPE

HIERARCHY - STATE/REGIONAL	TYPE	OVERLAY
Brian Nadilo Reserve	P+R	C
Brighton Oval	S	PRec
Colley Reserve	P+R	C
Glenelg Oval	S	PRec
Jimmy Melrose Park	P+R	C
John Mathwin Reserve/Kauri Community Sports Centre	S	C
Kingston Park Coastal Reserve	N	C
Kingston Park Coastal Reserve Park	P+R	C
Monument- Kingston Park	C	C
Northface Vantage, Marine Parade Lookout	C	C
Wigley Reserve	P+R	C
Moseley Square	PR	C
Glenelg foreshore	PR	C
Jetty Road Glenelg	PR	C
Jetty Road Brighton	PR	C



<b>HIERARCHY - DISTRICT</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>OVERLAY</b>
Angus Neill Reserve	P+R	C
Barton Gully Reserve	N	C
Bindarra Reserve	P+R	C
Bowker Street Oval	S	PRec
Brighton Community Tennis Courts	S	C
Gilbertson Gully Reserve	N	C
Jetty Road Brighton	PR	C
John Miller Reserve	P+R	C
Kingston Historic House Grounds	P+R	C
Kingston Park Cliff Face	N	C
Mawson Oval	S	C
North Brighton Cemetery	C	C
Old Gum Tree Reserve	P+R	PRec
Partridge House Grounds	P+R	C
Patawalonga Banks (East Side)	L	C
Patawalonga Banks (West Side)	L	C
Patawalonga Frontage	L	C
Pine Gully Reserve	N	C
St Jude's Cemetery	C	PRec
Wattle Reserve	P+R	C
Chapel Street Glenelg	PR	C
The Broadway, Glenelg South	PR	C



#### HIERARCHY - NEIGHBOURHOOD

HIERARCHY - NEIGHBOURHOOD	TYPE	OVERLAY
Alf Smedley and Mel Baker	P+R	PRec
Baddams Green	P+R	PRec
Blackburn Avenue	L	PRec
Cheater Garden	La	PRec
Da Costa Reserve	P+R	PRec
Dover Square Reserve	P+R	PRec
Dover Square Community Tennis Courts	S	PRec
Dulcie Perry Park	P+R	PRec
Fordham Reserve	L	PRec
Gemmell Green	P+R	PRec
Good Neighbour Gardens	P+R	PRec
Kibby Reserve	P+R	PRec
Paringa Park Reserve	P+R	PRec
Parkinson Reserve	P+R	PRec
Patawilya Reserve	P+R	C
Sandison Reserve	P+R	PRec
Seaforth Park	P+R	C
Shannon Avenue	L	PRec
Susan Grace Benny	P+R	PRec
Sutherland Reserve	P+R	C

#### HIERARCHY - LOCAL

HIERARCHY - LOCAL	TYPE	OVERLAY
Tarniwarra	P+R	C
Bob Lewis Reserve	P+R	PRec
Keelara Street Reserve	P+R	C
Brooklyn Ave	La	C
Council gardens	La	C
Fig Tree Park	La	PRec
Graymore Park	P+R	PRec
Gregory Reserve	P+R	PRec
Jack Chaston Park	P+R	PRec
Kiwanis Park	P+R	PRec
Les Macdonald Scott Reserve	P+R	PRec
Lions Park	P+R	PRec
Margaret Messenger Reserve	P+R	PRec
Ringwood House Garden	La	C
Rossall Road Reserve	La	C
Stewart Reserve	P+R	PRec
Wheatland/Kauri Parade grass area	La	C



## Map 4. Open Spaces and Public Realm locations





## **STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS**

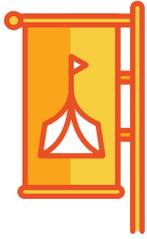
The City of Holdfast Bay has defined 5 key strategies to achieve its vision of providing ‘a diversity of high quality, distinctive and vibrant open spaces and public realms across the city that support active and connected communities and visitors.’



### **STRATEGY 1:**

**An equitable spread of good quality, functional open space across the city.**

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### **STRATEGY 2:**

**Enhanced character and vibrancy through innovation and distinctive public realm and place making.**

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### **STRATEGY 3:**

**Enhanced natural environments.**

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### **STRATEGY 4:**

**Better connected communities and facilities.**

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### **STRATEGY 5:**

**Responsive management.**

## **DELIVERY**

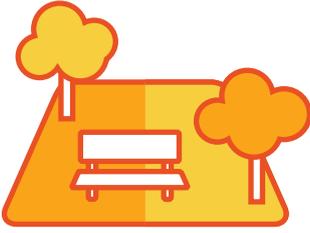
The five open space strategies will be implemented through a series of discrete open space and public realm improvement and infrastructure projects.

The following Key Actions implement the Strategies.

Further projects and enhancements for open spaces are listed in Appendix E.

The *2018–2030 Open Space and Public Realm Strategy* will be used by council staff to inform capital works budgets, staging, funding opportunities and implementation plans. This integrated approach aims to embed open space strategies within existing processes to deliver on the City's vision and five pillars.

A Public Realm Style Guide will influence the design and materials used in projects to create a level of consistency reflecting the style of City of Holdfast Bay.



## **STRATEGY 1.**

# **AN EQUITABLE SPREAD OF GOOD QUALITY AND FUNCTIONAL OPEN SPACE ACROSS THE CITY**

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### **OBJECTIVES:**

- 1A** Aim for all residents to be within 400 metres of accessible and usable open space that is at least 0.4 hectares in size.
- 1B** Provide diverse open space types with a focus on recreation, sport, events, physical activity, transport and nature.
- 1C** Provide activity opportunities that support physical activity, health and wellbeing, (mental and physical), fun, family unity and social connection for all age groups.
- 1D** Ensure sports hubs cater for the broader community and informal recreation as well as sport.



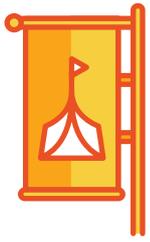
KEY ACTIONS	RELATES TO OBJECTIVE	MEASURES	INDICATIVE START DATE
<b>1.1</b> Investigate shared use options for school open space for areas deemed to have lower open space provision (particularly East of Brighton Road in areas of Seacliff/South Brighton/Brighton and North Brighton/Somerton Park).	1A	Additional open space access secured for residents not currently in proximity to adequate open space.	Short term
<b>1.2</b> Investigate establishing additional community gardens in key locations across the City linked to community facilities and higher density development areas.	1B	Community Garden Guidelines prepared and community engaged on concept.	Short term
<b>1.3</b> Review the adequacy, condition and provision of playspaces throughout the city.	1B, 1C	Playspace Action Plan adopted and improvements implemented accordingly.	Short term
<b>1.4</b> Investigate the role of streets as possible open space – consider partial closures, road narrowing and reduced on-street parking to provide greater verge widths and opportunities for greening, to promote use of streets as passive local open space.	1B	Criteria developed for identifying appropriate street types – with 3 pilot locations and community support.	Medium term
<b>1.5</b> Investigate the need for separate dog exercise/play areas.	1C	User groups conflicts reduced at popular open spaces.	Short term
<b>1.6</b> Upgrade sporting hubs at Brighton Oval, and Glenelg Oval in accordance with Master Plans.	1D	Master Plans progressively implemented.	Short term
<b>1.7</b> Conduct a Sports Participation analysis (e.g. update Sports in the Bay 2012) to adjust services to respond to demand.	1D	Current statistics on demand that are evaluated with supply.	Medium term
<b>1.8</b> Review policies for management of shared activities in open space – commercial, dogs/people, walking/cycling, large crowds.	1C	Policies amended and adopted.	Short term
<b>1.9</b> In liaison with other metropolitan coastal councils strategically increase access opportunities to the beach for mobility impaired people.	1C	Two locations along Holdfast Bay council coastline have good access to the ocean.	Medium term

### Indicative project start dates

Short term: 0–3 years

Medium term: 4–7 years

Longer term: 8–12 years



## **STRATEGY 2. ENHANCED CHARACTER AND VIBRANCY THROUGH INNOVATION AND DISTINCTIVE PUBLIC REALM AND PLACEMAKING**

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### **OBJECTIVES:**

- 2A** Ensure public realm is adaptive and responsive in order to meet the demands of the community now and in the future.
- 2B** Maintain the underlying character of the City of Holdfast Bay by providing urban design responses that reflect and build upon the distinctive character and context (historical, social, landscape) of the City.
- 2C** Provide safe, accessible and functional environments in high profile and highly used places such as the Jetty Road Glenelg Precinct, whilst incorporating innovation and vibrancy.
- 2D** Integrate commercial initiatives that support businesses and tourism and broaden recreation experiences as part of public realm where appropriate to contribute to active and vibrant places.



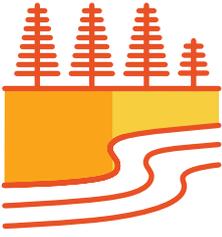
KEY ACTIONS	RELATES TO OBJECTIVE	MEASURES	INDICATIVE START DATE
<b>2.1</b> Adopt a distinctive and consistent approach to design using the design guidance in the Public Realm Style Guide and this Strategy.	2A	Coherent and consistent style/aesthetic recognisable as a Holdfast Bay.	Short term
<b>2.2</b> Design and manage public realm to complement and enhance the use and value of heritage buildings and cultural sites.  Include actions in tourism, cultural and economic plans.	2B	Identify and consider use, features and activities for heritage property and cultural sites in all placemaking and streetscape upgrade projects.	Short term
<b>2.3</b> Upgrade public realm in Jetty Road Glenelg.	2A/2C	Master Plan implemented.	Short term
<b>2.4</b> Determine future role of public realm/streetscapes functions of Jetty Road, Brighton (pedestrian/cyclist accessibility and connection to coastal area).	2C	Jetty Road Brighton Master Plan commenced.	Medium term
<b>2.5</b> Review Glenelg Foreshore Precinct Master Plan including Moseley Square, Colley Reserve and Wigley Reserve as a premier location for events, markets and other gatherings through improvements to event space amenities (including shade), support infrastructure and services.	2C	Master Plan reviewed in association with Jetty Road Glenelg Master Plan and Moseley Square upgrade.	Short term
<b>2.6</b> Develop Chapel Street Civic Plaza.	2D/2A	Increased placemaking opportunities, event programming, and better pedestrian link to Jetty Road east.	Short term
<b>2.7</b> Investigate opportunities to implement and support a range of programs and initiatives within the municipality where economic outcomes can occur from the utilising of open space for events and temporary/casual lease activity that build business capacity and sustainability without significant alienation of open space from ongoing public use.	2D	City open spaces assessed for event suitability and event program includes local traders.  Develop a policy for commercial use/leasing of open space.	Short term
<b>2.8</b> Identify and enhance key public lookouts, views and vistas for the benefit of community and visitors.	2B/2C	Lookouts, vistas and views identified with signage and supporting facilities.	Long Term

### Indicative project start dates

Short term: 0–3 years

Medium term: 4–7 years

Longer term: 8–12 years



## STRATEGY 3. ENHANCED NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS

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### OBJECTIVES:

- 3A** Protect and enhance existing natural areas for biodiversity and habitat value (such as remnant dunes and bush areas) including on private land where appropriate.
- 3B** Increase natural areas where there is potential to acquire land or create or expand natural elements and habitat corridors within existing open space.
- 3C** Integrate native vegetation that is consistent with the coastal environments within open space and streetscapes to increase habitat value, environmental resilience and biodiversity.
- 3D** Ensure landscapes are adaptive to climate change (drought tolerant, sustainable) and water sensitive urban design principles are adopted.



KEY ACTIONS	RELATES TO OBJECTIVE	MEASURES	INDICATIVE START DATE
<b>3.1</b> Implement the Gullies Master Plan – Rejuvenate and expand the natural features of Kingston Park Coastal Reserve through the integration of the Pine Gully land and regeneration of the site through indigenous plantings and weed management, and Enhance the natural value of Gilbertson Gully Reserve through indigenous tree planting and revegetation, removal of dead trees and debris, and the formation of walking tracks that enable people to experience and interact with nature.	3A	Gullies Master Plan progressively implemented.	Short term
<b>3.2</b> Naturalise and green corridors (increased flora and fauna) – Explore the potential to naturalise sections of the Patawalonga embankments and water edges to create an appealing setting, cultural interpretive importance, improve the various functions of the water body and increase biodiversity and habitat value within the urban setting.	3B	Options identified in conjunction with relevant authorities (SA Water etc), and in conjunction with planning for Sturt Creek Linear Trail.	Medium term
<b>3.3</b> Partner with Minda Inc to develop an approach for the retention and appropriate management of the remnant dunes on the Minda site.	3C	Develop Dune Revegetation and Management Plan.	Short term
<b>3.4</b> Review Tree Management and Implementation Plans to establish trees and landscapes across all types and hierarchy of open space, including streets, with a focus on indigenous and climate appropriate vegetation that is sustainable and adaptive to the coastal setting and climate change while providing a high degree of amenity.	3D	Plans updated and consistent with intent of other council plans.	Short–medium term

#### Indicative project start dates

Short term: 0–3 years

Medium term: 4–7 years

Longer term: 8–12 years



## **STRATEGY 4. BETTER CONNECTED COMMUNITIES AND FACILITIES**

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### **OBJECTIVES:**

- 4A** Define key locations such as entrances to the City, commercial precincts, foreshores, activity areas and public spaces through the use of design, public art and landscapes to create distinctive places.
- 4B** Connect adjoining open spaces through integrated design and complementary landscapes, pathways, activity opportunities, signage and other initiatives.
- 4C** Create walking and cycling opportunities wherever possible including through linear and connecting open spaces, public realm, streetscapes and establishment of greenways.
- 4D** Establish and maintain pathway networks that connect the City of Holdfast Bay to adjoining council areas.



KEY ACTIONS	RELATES TO OBJECTIVE	MEASURES	INDICATIVE START DATE
<b>4.1</b> Improve entrances to our city through public art, better signage and or planting.	4A/2A	Improvement works identified and implemented.	Short–medium term
<b>4.2</b> Coast Park Path Ongoing Improvements – including improved viewing platforms – Provide more shade spaces, monitor usage to identify priority locations.	4A, 4D	Priority areas identified and deliver first stage improvements.	Medium Term
<b>4.3</b> Connect Coast Park path through Minda Dunes section.	4B, 4C	Path construction completed.	Short term
<b>4.4</b> Widely promote linear connections and pathway networks through signage, maps, walking and cycling events and other promotional material.	4B	Paths and connections have 10 % increased usage.	Medium term
<b>4.5</b> Strengthen cycle/pedestrian connections that improve movement between activity precincts and enhance pathway networks, recreation nodes, landscapes and streetscapes.	4C	Include cycling and pedestrian movement connections in Transport, Movement and Access Strategy.	Short term
<b>4.6</b> Establish a high quality linear connection loop around the Patawalonga that includes rest and ‘stop off’ areas, shady pathways and connections to the Coast Park, West Beach Park and residential areas of Glenelg North.	4B	Improvement works identified and implemented.	Medium term
<b>4.7</b> Seaford Rail Line Green Corridor (with DPTI) – Unlock existing parcels of underutilised land for usable greenway and corridor open space.	4C	Identification and agreement from DPTI of key greenway corridors for public use.	Short term
		Completed rollout of greenway corridors.	Medium term
<b>4.8</b> North Brighton Cemetery walking/cycling improvements.	4C	Improved amenity and increased use as an open space resource.	Short term
<b>4.9</b> Strengthen linear connections along the Mike Turtur Bikeway and consider connection with Jetty Road Precinct (as identified in the Jetty Road Masterplan) and Coast Park.	4D	Concept Plan prepared for future strengthened connections.	Short term
<b>4.10</b> Establish shared use path along Sturt River Linear Park to connect to Reece Jennings Bikeway off Tapleys Hill Road and the completed section within West Torrens at Pine Avenue.	4D	Concept Plan prepared for shared path.	Medium term
<b>4.11</b> Undertake a Masterplan of Brighton Road to identify better connection between the east and west of the city.	4D	Master Plan prepared.	Medium term

### Indicative project start dates

Short term: 0–3 years

Medium term: 4–7 years

Longer term: 8–12 years



## **STRATEGY 5. RESPONSIVE MANAGEMENT**

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### **OBJECTIVES:**

- 5A** Develop and manage open space and public realm as well as sport and recreation facilities according to a hierarchy framework with regional and district facilities being a higher standard.
- 5B** Maintain amenities and infrastructure to a good quality standard, ensuring they are safe and functional as a minimum.
- 5C** Consolidate existing facilities where there is an oversupply or a need to improve the existing service levels. Where there is an under-supply but no land available, plan to acquire additional land when opportune, or provide higher quality spaces and facilities.
- 5D** Retain all existing open space unless the open space has limited social, aesthetic or environmental value, other open space is nearby, and disposal will enable other open space to be provided or improved.



<b>KEY ACTIONS</b>	<b>RELATES TO OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>MEASURES</b>	<b>INDICATIVE START DATE</b>
<b>5.1</b> Align with the policies, directions and targets of the Regional Plan for Greater Adelaide.	5A	Compatible policy directions at State and local level.	Short term
<b>5.2</b> Seek funding opportunities for open space partnerships from new sources (and maintain existing).	5A	Identify funding sources and program.	Ongoing
<b>5.3</b> Recognise key open spaces outside of the council area and work with adjacent councils to provide access and wider community benefit and utilisation.	5C	Council websites acknowledge and direct residents to spaces near them.	Medium term
<b>5.4</b> Investigate provision of open space in areas of low open space provision, and areas of increasing population growth (through urban renewal, higher density development).	5C	Finalisation of analysis and action plan.	Short term
<b>5.5</b> Identify additional types of usable open space in lieu of additional land (i.e. utilisation of vertical, rooftop or private spaces).	5C	Identified innovative options suitable for CHB.	Short term
<b>5.6</b> Improve the quality of small pocket park spaces and acknowledge them as significant contributors of open space for local residents with limited mobility especially in areas of low provision.	5C	Improved amenity and increased use as an open space resource.	Medium term
<b>5.7</b> Conduct Strategic Property Review to consolidate existing facilities where there is an oversupply or a need to improve the existing service levels.	5C/5D	Property Plan adopted for open space management.	Short term

### Indicative project start dates

Short term: 0–3 years

Medium term: 4–7 years

Longer term: 8–12 years



# **APPENDIX A RELATED STRATEGIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMS**



## RELATED STRATEGIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMS

This list is not exhaustive. It illustrates the range of plans (at 2018) that contribute to the development and management of quality open space in the metropolitan coastal council of Holdfast Bay.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

- › The 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide Update 2017, Government of South Australia
- › Integrated Transport and Land Use Plan 2015, Government of South Australia
- › Prospering in Changing Climate: A Climate Change Adaptation Framework for South Australia, Government of South Australia
- › Healthy Parks Healthy People South Australia 2016-2021 Action Plan 2 Quality Green Public Open Spaces, Government of South Australia
- › Healthy Parks Healthy People South Australia 2016-2021 Action Plan 1 Realising the Mental Health Benefits of Contact with Nature, Government of South Australia
- › Adelaide Living Beaches: A Strategy for 2005-2015, Department for the Environment and Heritage, Government of South Australia
- › Water sensitive urban design: Creating more liveable and water sensitive cities in South Australia, Government of South Australia
- › Guidelines For The Planning, Design, Construction And Maintenance Of Recreational Trails In South Australia (Revised 2016)
- › Public Realm Urban Design Guidelines, Local Government Association of South Australia

### CITY OF HOLDFAST BAY

#### Strategies

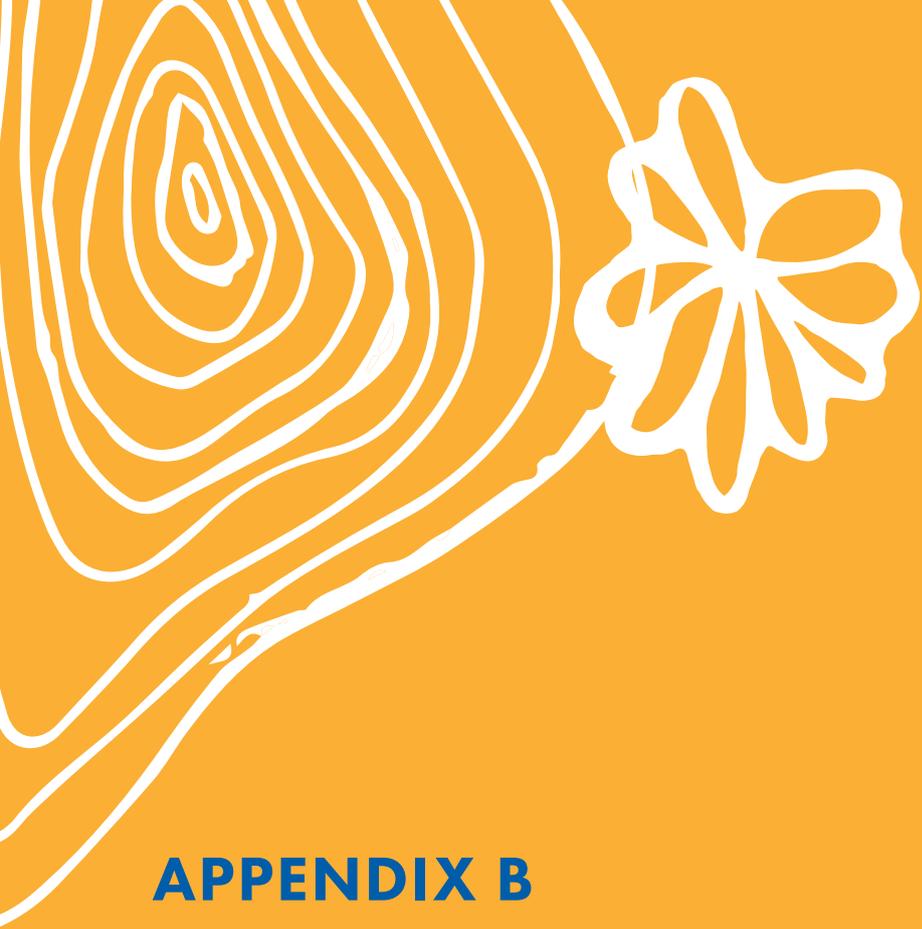
- › Our Place 2030 Strategic Plan, City of Holdfast Bay

#### Master Plans

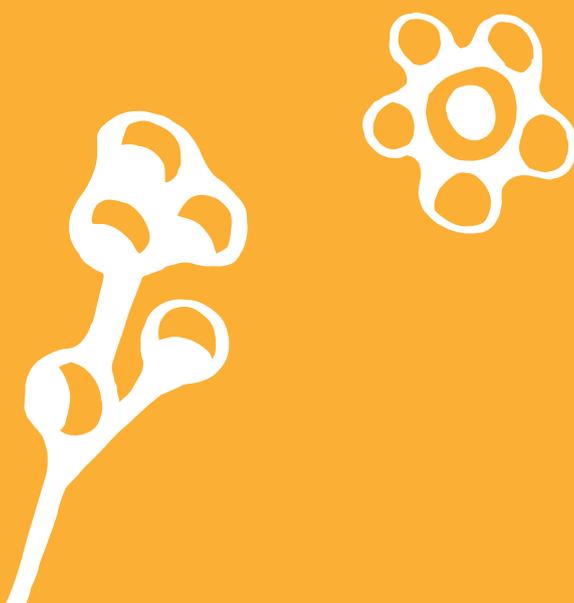
- › Gullies Master Plans (draft), City of Holdfast Bay
- › Glenelg Foreshore Master Plan 2014, City of Holdfast Bay
- › Kingston Park Master Plan 2015, City of Holdfast Bay
- › Jetty Road Glenelg Master Plan 2018, City of Holdfast Bay
- › Glenelg Oval Master Plan, City of Holdfast Bay
- › Kauri Parade Sporting and Community Precinct Master Plan

#### Plans and policies

- › Annual Business Plan, City of Holdfast Bay
- › Tourism Plan 2020, City of Holdfast Bay
- › City of Holdfast Bay, Economic Activation Plan 2018
- › Cities of Holdfast Bay and Marion Stormwater Management Plan 2013
- › Resilient South Regional Adaptation Plan
- › City of Holdfast Bay Resilient South Local Action Plan
- › City of Holdfast Bay Tree Management Policy 2015
- › Playspace Action Plan, City of Holdfast Bay (draft)
- › Playspace Research and Guidelines, City of Holdfast Bay
- › Sport in the Bay, City of Holdfast Bay 2012
- › Youth Action Plan 2018-2023, City of Holdfast Bay
- › City of Holdfast Bay Community Engagement Residents Quality of Life Survey Report
- › City of Holdfast Bay Community Land Management Plans and Registers Parts 1-3
- › City of Holdfast Bay Biodiversity Strategy
- › Asset Management Plans, City of Holdfast Bay



**APPENDIX B**  
**ACHIEVEMENTS**



## OPEN SPACE IMPROVEMENTS SINCE 2012

LOCATION	IMPROVEMENT
<b>John Miller Reserve</b>	› Playspace and amenities upgrades 2011. Shade sails installed late 2017.
<b>Kibby Reserve</b>	› Community garden successfully established 2013.
<b>Tarniwarra</b>	› Planting, nature-play and seating included in 2014.
<b>Sandison Reserve</b>	› New public toilet and drinking fountain installed 15/16. Community courts upgraded 13/14. Playspace upgraded 15/16. Two courts are community courts.
<b>Old Gum Tree Reserve</b>	› Playspace upgrade 2013. Improved the quality of infrastructure (fencing, seating, tables, shelters, BBQ, cover over the Old Gum Tree). Enhanced landscape - irrigate lawn and trees - completed 2015.
<b>Kingston Historic House</b>	› Courts (surface and fencing) upgraded 15/16. Additional shelter and seating to be considered.
<b>Jimmy Melrose</b>	› Public art integrated along foreshore. Increased seating and more accessible viewing areas to be considered and café area enhancements.
<b>Moseley Square</b>	› Additional up-lighting has been included in Moseley Square to illuminate the palm trees. Green Rooms completed on Chapel Street and in Moseley Square. Jetty Road Glenelg Masterplan detailed design will consider the interface and connection with Moseley Square and complement the Glenelg Foreshore Masterplan.
<b>Angus Neill</b>	› New toilet 14/15. Concept Plan created in 2017 to guide improvements. Seating, tables budgeted for 18/19. Landscaping and nature play elements scheduled 17/18 and 18/19. Other activity opportunities and strengthened linkages with beach to be considered.
<b>Glenelg Oval</b>	› Masterplan endorsed - Stage 1 implementation commencing with tennis clubhouse upgrade, court resurfacing and new lighting. Shade sails over former grandstand site to be constructed 18/19.
<b>Kauri Parade Community and Sporting Precinct</b>	› Tennis courts, hockey field, carpark and clubrooms upgrades completed as part of Masterplan. Reinstating playspace proposed in draft 18/19 budget
<b>Holdfast Bay Bowling Club</b>	› Works completed inside building.
<b>Da Costa Reserve</b>	› Public toilet facility installed 16/17. Playspace upgrade proposed 19/20 for remaining components.
<b>Dover Square Tennis Club</b>	› Tennis courts surface completed and fencing upgraded 16/17.

## LOCATION

## IMPROVEMENT

<b>Bowker Street Oval</b>	› Court upgrade completed, BBQ and seating installed 15/16.
<b>Jetty Road Glenelg</b>	› The Jetty Road Glenelg and Environs Masterplan is complete and detailed design commencing for construction.
<b>Glenelg foreshore</b>	› Glenelg Foreshore Master Plan created in 2014. Scampi's building removed and play space created 2015.
<b>Wattle Reserve</b>	› Hard surface area improvements partly completed. Shade sail installed.
<b>Bindarra</b>	› Shade sails in place. Playspace redevelopment scheduled in 18/19.
<b>Brighton Oval</b>	› Funding part allocated for new clubroom - work yet to commence.
<b>Paringa Park</b>	› Tennis courts resurfaced 16/17. All courts for community use.
<b>Gilbertson Gully Reserve</b>	› Stage 1 implementation of Gullies Master Plan including paths, walkways and signage upgrades proposed in 18/19.
<b>Barton Gully</b>	› Stage 1 implementation of Gullies Master Plan including paths, walkways and signage upgrades proposed in 18/19.
<b>Wigley Reserve</b>	› Community engagement and detailed designs for playspace redevelopment scheduled in 18/19.
<b>Alf Smedley and Mel Baker Reserve</b>	› Playspace redevelopment scheduled in 18/19.
<b>Coast Path Kingston Park</b>	› Coast Path completed linking Seacliff with Marino sections of path.
<b>Coast Path Minda</b>	› Coast Path completed linking Somerton Park with North Brighton sections of path scheduled in 18/19.





**APPENDIX C**  
**ENGAGEMENT 2012–2018**



## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

During the period 2012–2018 community engagement was undertaken for 19 projects and proposals involving open space:

- › 2012 Kibby Reserve Community Garden and Veteran’s Shed
- › 2012 Local Parks and Public Spaces
- › 2012 Mike Turtur Bikeway and Sturt River Shared Path
- › 2012 Proposal to include Patawalonga Waterway into Community Land Management
- › 2013 Redevelopment of the Old Gum Tree Reserve
- › 2013 Dune Vegetation Policy and Masterplan
- › 2013 Kauri Parade Sporting Precinct Master Plan
- › 2013 Outdoor Activity at the Bay
- › 2014 Glenelg Foreshore Masterplan
- › 2015 Minda Dunes Coast Park
- › 2016 Bike Pump Track
- › 2016 Local Playground upgrade – Sandison Reserve
- › 2016 Brighton Oval Complex
- › 2016 Patawalonga Community Activities
- › 2017 Kingston Park Foreshore Masterplan
- › 2017 Glenelg Oval Masterplan
- › 2017 Angus Neill Reserve Playspace
- › 2017 Jetty Road Glenelg Masterplan
- › 2018 Brighton Community Garden



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**APPENDIX D**  
**OPEN SPACE INDICATIVE TYPOLOGIES**

# OPEN SPACE HIERARCHY

## COAST TYPOLOGIES—INDICATIVE

A SERIES OF INDICATIVE TYPOLOGIES EXPLAINING THE OVERARCHING STRUCTURE AND CHARACTER OF COASTAL TYPOLOGIES.

### 01 URBAN MIXED USE

A foreshore environment that is a mixed-use area catering for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists. A slow-speed vehicle corridor with adjacent parking in select areas, varying with short to medium term parking. The foreshore frontage provides a mixture of uses including shelters, walkways + cycleways, bbq and beach facilities.

#### Future Desired Character

- › A consistent coastal identity to City of Holdfast Bay.
  - › Durable and robust materials + elements that tolerate coastal conditions.
  - › Separated pathways that caters for pedestrians + cyclists.
  - › Engaged building frontages, utilising footpaths for outdoor opportunities.
  - › Provide a mixture of shaded + sheltered areas.
  - › Readily accessible beachfronts (DDA compliant).
- 

### 02 PEDESTRIAN + CYCLE CORRIDORS

An extended foreshore frontage that extends from the building frontages to the shoreline. A larger open space that excludes vehicles and caters for pedestrians and leisure cyclists. A mixture of pathways that cater for different environments, varying from boardwalks, shared footpaths and cycle paths. There is emphasis to high quality green space, that is integrated and working with the adjacent foreshore.

#### Future Desired Character

- › A consistent coastal identity to City of Holdfast Bay.
  - › Durable and robust materials + elements that tolerate coastal condition.
  - › High quality green spaces.
  - › Environmental protection to natural systems.
  - › Selected areas for coastal tree planting.
  - › Multiple pathways catering for mixed uses.
- 

### 03 WATERWAYS (PATAWALONGA RIVER)

Water corridors that provide a level of open space that is a high quality and interactive along the water edge and the waterway itself. Riverbanks that cater for pedestrians, cyclists and provide space for recreational activities. Water bodies that are healthy, safe and functional to use for recreational purposes, including water sports, fishing and general recreation.

#### Future Desired Character

- › High quality river banks.
- › Pathways and connections to the water edge, including beach access to the water.
- › Safe and healthy waterways.
- › Select areas for tree planting and shelters.
- › Park facilities such as BBQs and play spaces.



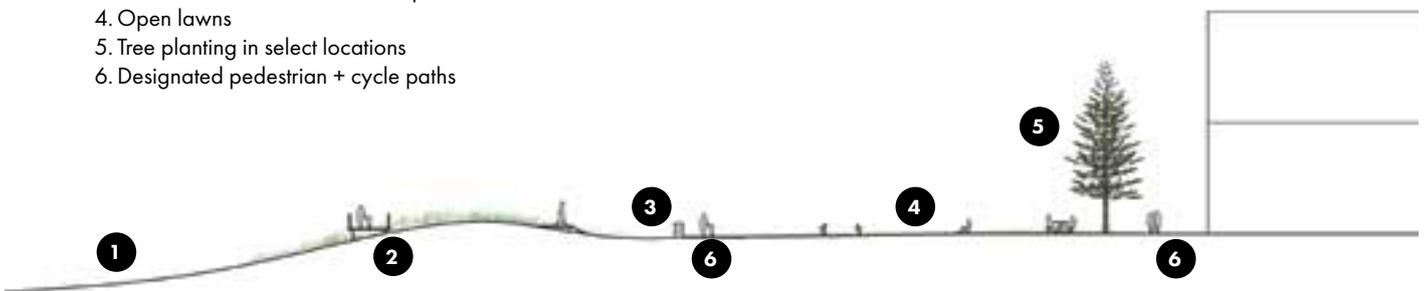
## 01 Urban mixed use

1. Iconic and robust jetties
2. Accessible beaches
3. Sheltered viewing spaces
4. Tree planting in select locations
5. Suite of coastal furniture elements e.g seating, showers
6. Slow speed vehicle + cycle corridor
7. Active frontages



## 02 Pedestrian + Cycle Corridors

1. Accessible beaches
2. Lightweight boardwalks through natural systems
3. Low level wall for enclosure to spaces
4. Open lawns
5. Tree planting in select locations
6. Designated pedestrian + cycle paths



## 03 Waterways (Patawalonga River)

1. Safe and sustainable waterway initiatives
2. Healthy waterways for recreation activities
3. Shade street for protection and comfort to edges
4. Walkway corridors



# OPEN SPACE HIERARCHY

## PARKS & RECREATION

### STATE / REGIONAL

#### Desired future character

Large scale facilities that offer a broad use of application. Capable of functioning for state level sports with appropriate amenities including public toilets and club rooms. To cater for high usage and have readily available off-street car parking.

Facilities can be either organised or natural and will vary in user groups. All facilities should be able to cater for different users and a wider geographical catchment.

State / Regional Parks should:

- › be large scale
- › have multiple concurrent uses
- › be organised + natural
- › be capable of catering for state level sports
- › have appropriate amenities dependent on the type of facility e.g. public toilets / club rooms
- › cater for a wide user group
- › have a sufficient amount of off-street parking
- › readily accessible public transport within close proximity.



# DISTRICT

## Desired future character

Mixed use facilities that are large in scale. They provide a mixture of facilities varying from play spaces to formal sports. Appropriate amenity facilities should be provided and off-street parking integrated dependent on the size of facility and use. Facilities are to function as 'destination parks' and cater for a wide geographical catchment.

District Parks should:

- › large Scale
- › provided within 2 kilometres of all households that they serve.
- › multi-generation play
- › public toilets / club rooms
- › off-street parking
- › junior and senior sport.

# OPEN SPACE HIERARCHY PARKS & RECREATION

## NEIGHBOURHOOD

### Desired future character

Medium to large facilities with a focus towards social and recreational spaces. Facilities should cater for the local community and residents. Emphasis towards natural and informal spaces, with local facilities such as bbqs, junior sports and local art.

Neighbourhood Parks should:

- > Ideally at least 0.4 hectares and generally closer to 1 hectare in size
- > be provided within 400m of households that they serve
- > have multiple concurrent uses
- > be organised + natural
- > junior level sports
- > public toilets
- > cater for the local community and residents
- > have sufficient on-street parking
- > a pathway network that considers connections into the surrounding neighbourhood.



# LOCAL

## Desired future character

Local parks cater for nearby and adjacent residents, small in scale they function as spaces for gathering, resting and relaxing by locals. Facilities can include single age playspaces and short term amenities. Emphasis is put towards natural spaces and a sense of community ownership.

Local Parks should:

- › be small in scale with a minimum of 0.2 hectares in size
- › be centrally located within a residential area, close to schools, shops and generally 400m of households that they serve.
- › be readily accessible by pedestrians
- › cater for a single age play space
- › provide a space that emphasises community ownership

# OPEN SPACE HIERARCHY PUBLIC REALM & STREETS TYPOLOGIES—INDICATIVE

## CIVIC SPACES

### Overview

- › A space of meeting and a destination.
- › Showcases local identity and is an iconic landmark for the area.
- › Pedestrianised space that is inviting and pleasant to be within.
- › Caters for community events and festivals

### Existing Character

Provide a space for users to interact, relax and escape busy vehicle environments. Draw-card spaces that attract tourists and visitors to particular areas.

### Desired future character

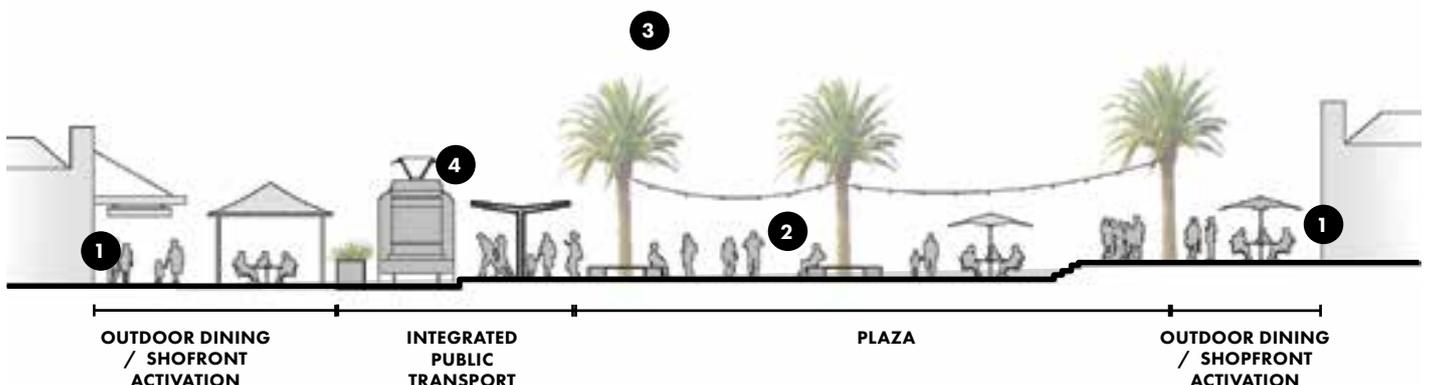
A destination space that is unique to the Council area and offers variety in activation and interaction. Building frontages utilise these spaces to further enhance the public realm and are supported through iconic and interactive public art, that also reflects the locations heritage.

- › An iconic destination space, for tourists and local users.
- › Strengthen the local identity of the area.
- › Showcase public art that reflects local heritage and culture.

---

## Civic Spaces - Key Elements

1. Active frontages
2. Open flexible space
3. Iconic planting
4. Integrated public transport



## STATE ROADS

### Overview

- › Carry through traffic that is then distributed to connector roads and local streets.
- › Carry high volumes of traffic at higher speeds.
- › Usually have wider traffic lanes to accommodate buses and heavy vehicles.
- › Often provide the route for high voltage power and other service infrastructure.

### Existing Character

State roads carry considerable amounts of traffic servicing regional and local centres as well as through-traffic. These roads are an important component of the metropolitan road network as well as playing an important role in the identity of and place recognition of the city.

### Desired future character

These roads play an important role in providing places for activity and increased density of development. Well designed and supported arterial roads contribute to urban uplift and enhance city character.

- › Incorporate tree planting to provide amenity, visual scale and a sense of arrival.
- › Function as transit corridors for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists.
- › Provide a vibrant and comfortable public realm, supported with furniture, lighting, wayfinding and public art.
- › Support destinations along streets by providing access to parking and services.
- › Provide places for social interaction and activity.
- › Encourage active frontages that engage with the streetscape.
- › Reinforce district character and sense of place.
- › Consider power under-grounding and common service trenching.

### State Roads - Key Elements

1. Median street trees
2. Comfortable pedestrian environment
3. Active frontages
4. Street trees for shade + impact
5. LED street lighting
6. Suitable cycle lanes



# OPEN SPACE HIERARCHY PUBLIC REALM & STREETS TYPOLOGIES—INDICATIVE

## LOCAL CONNECTOR

### Overview

- › Collect traffic exiting from arterial roads.
- › Carry medium volumes of traffic at suburban street speeds.
- › Predominantly single traffic lanes with bicycle lanes.

### Existing Character

Local connector roads fluctuate in carrying off and on peak traffic, providing connections from State Roadways, local centres and local roads. These roads contain an important visual amenity, functioning as preferred routes for pedestrians and cyclists while servicing traffic as well.

### Desired future character

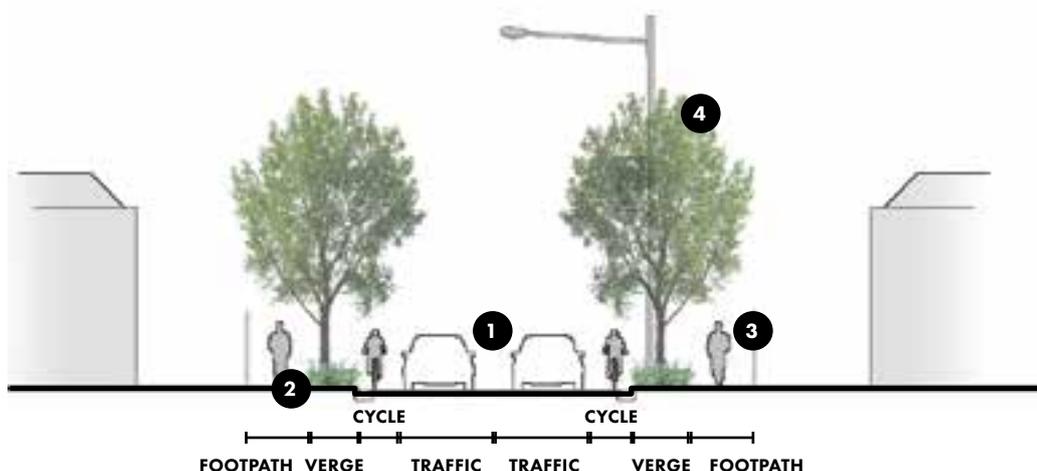
These roads will function as key suburban connectors reducing traffic to local roads and provide key connections off the arterial network. Good quality corridors with strong visual amenity will contribute to healthy communities and encourage them to be used by cyclists and pedestrians.

- › Reinforce a character that contrasts to arterial roads informing traffic they are in a suburban environment.
- › Incorporate tree planting to provide amenity, visual scale and a buffer for security to pedestrians.
- › Function as a suburban corridor for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists.
- › Provide an even balance of access to car parking, bicycle lanes and verge planting.
- › Reinforce district character and sense of place.
- › Consider protuberances to add character and provide greater space for tree planting and water sensitive landscaping.

---

## Connector Roads - Key Elements

1. Traffic corridor + cycle lanes
2. Buffer verge planting
3. Comfortable walking environment
4. Street tree for shade + buffering



## MAIN STREETS

### Overview

- › Main streets are destination streets that provide a public realm that is focused towards pedestrians and creating an inviting street to be within.
- › Carry a mid volume of traffic, but in a slow speed environment.
- › A prioritisation to pedestrians over traffic.
- › Single running traffic lanes, with extended footpaths and minimal on-street parking.

### Existing Character

High streets cater for large volumes of pedestrians rather than vehicles. They are vital in offering a meeting hub to the community and key tourist destinations. These streets play an important role in the identity of and place recognition of the city.

### Desired future character

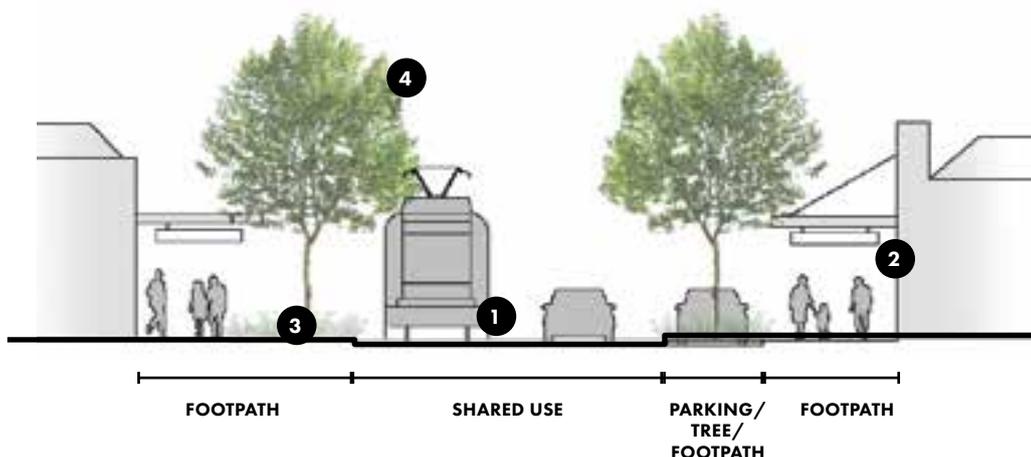
Main streets play an important role in providing places for activity and a public realm that is desirable to stay with in. A high quality standard and a high level of maintenance, provides a street that is valuable to the City of Holdfast Bay and its community.

- › Incorporate tree planting to provide amenity, visual scale and a sense of arrival.
- › Function as a retail, cafe, dining and tourist strip.
- › Provide a vibrant and comfortable public realm, supported with high quality furniture, lighting, wayfinding and public art.
- › Provide places for social interaction and activity.
- › Encourage active frontages that engage with the streetscape.
- › Reinforce district character and sense of place.

---

### Main Streets - Key Elements

1. Slow speed shared use corridor
2. Active frontages
3. Extended footpaths for shopfront activation
4. Iconic street tree planting



# OPEN SPACE HIERARCHY PUBLIC REALM & STREETS TYPOLOGIES—INDICATIVE

## LOCAL STREETS

### Overview

- › Local streets are largely the neighbourhood street system.
- › Free of through traffic and mostly handle local traffic.
- › Provide access to residential allotments.
- › Carry a low traffic volume.

### Existing Character

Local streets cater for regular daily traffic flow for residents and other local users. Utilised primarily by local residents they have a strong community value and ownership.

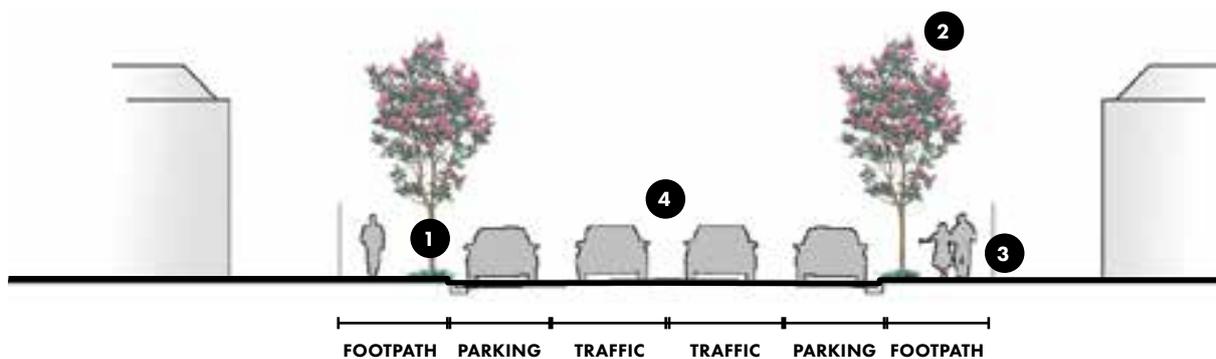
### Desired future character

- Local streets provide access to dwellings as vehicle speeds are lower than on other roads. Locals can become important places for communities to meet and interact on a daily basis.
- › Support walking and cycling through the provision of continuous and high quality footpaths.
  - › Accommodate street trees that contribute to character and provide shade for pedestrians.
  - › Support reduced traffic speeds and volumes through traffic calming.

---

### Local Streets - Key Elements

1. Verge gardens + water sensitive urban design
2. Shade trees + buffer
3. Comfortable footpaths
4. Slow speed traffic corridor



# CORRIDORS

## Overview

- › Based on local streets and integrated within neighbourhood street system - they are situated adjacent major rail corridors.
- › Predominantly handle local traffic, with a focus to providing a safe on-road corridor for cyclists.

## Existing Character

Corridors currently cater for local traffic, with an edge buffer to main rail line. The rail lines reduce traffic usage due to minimal cross over points.

## Desired future character

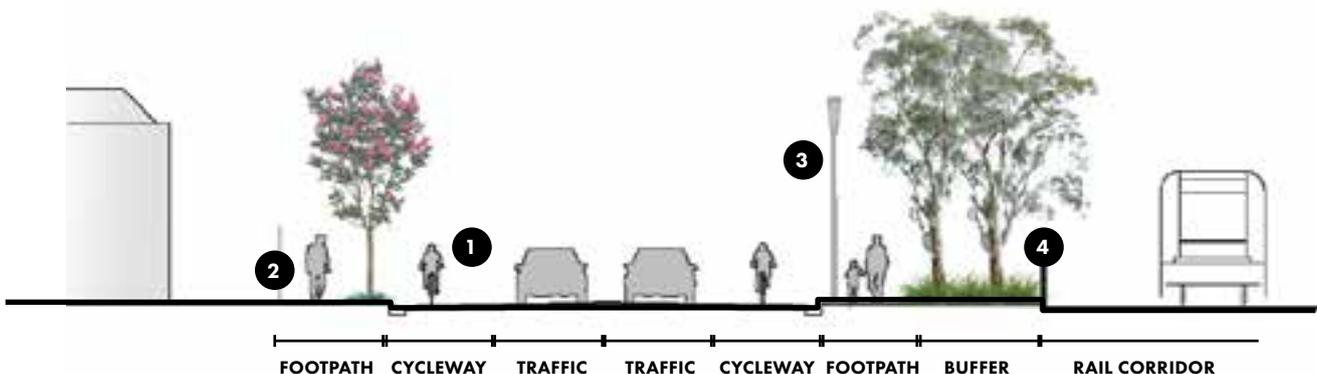
Corridors will provide a safe and accessible route for cyclists that is integrated with other cycling connections. These corridors will provide an improved walking environment for pedestrians along its edges.

- › On-road cycleway that acknowledge connections to other cycle networks.
- › Strengthened buffer planting to rail lines.
- › Support reduced traffic speeds and volumes through traffic calming and focus towards cyclist and pedestrian safety.

---

## Corridors - Key Elements

1. On-road cycleway
2. Comfortable footpaths
3. Pedestrian lighting
4. Buffer to rail corridor





**APPENDIX E**  
**OPEN SPACE PROJECT LIST**  
**2018–2030**



## OPEN SPACE PROJECT LIST 2018–2030

Proposed Projects and works will be considered for implementation during annual council business planning.

OPEN SPACE	POTENTIAL WORKS 2018–2030
Angus Neill Reserve	Include natural elements and creative features within the playspace and broaden the age group focus.
Angus Neill Reserve	Enhance infrastructure quality (seating, tables) and link with enhanced landscape and shady trees.
Angus Neill Reserve	Strengthen the visual and physical link to the beach.
Bindarra Reserve	Upgrade playspace equipment and matting and integrate creative elements within the playspace.
Bindarra Reserve	Increase trees and natural shade to mitigate the highly developed character of the site.
Bindarra Reserve	Consider lights for twilight use.
Bindarra Reserve	Strengthen the visual and physical link to the beach.
Bowker Street Oval	Enhance the landscape around the play and picnic area.
Bowker Street Oval	Increase passive and active recreation opportunities within existing playspace and courts area.
Bowker Street Oval	Establish a new playspace that caters for younger and older children with links to barbecue and shelter.
Bowker Street Oval	Use part of the remaining 2 courts to extend the recreation and play opportunities.
Brian Nadilo Reserve	Develop Master Plan as part of foreshore enhancement.
Brian Nadilo Reserve	Improve the quality and innovation of infrastructure (lights, seating).
Brian Nadilo Reserve	Improve pathway connections and shade.
Brighton Oval	Implement the Master Plan for Brighton Oval.
Brighton Tennis Club	Increase trees and shade around the site.
Colley Reserve	Establish and define pathway connections (including through signage and pathway patterns).
Colley Reserve	Create a flexible recreation activity and event area north of the Beach House.

## OPEN SPACE

## POTENTIAL WORKS 2018–2030

Colley Reserve	Increase landscape to reduce the impact of hard surfaces and create shady areas around the edges of the reserve.
Da Costa Reserve	Relocate and broaden the scope of the playspace (perhaps shifting closer to the shelter and picnic facilities and catering for a range of age groups through challenging and creative play elements).
Da Costa Reserve	Enhance landscape and increase shade particularly around playspace.
Da Costa Reserve	Upgrade half court and consider other youth components (BMX, ropes course).
Da Costa Reserve	Enhance pathways and seating.
Dover Square Reserve	Upgrade/replace playground at end of life.
Dover Square Tennis Club	Establish a new clubroom that potentially replaces the existing clubroom and Lou Kesting Hall.
Dover Square Tennis Club	Establishing court lighting (on all 4 courts).
Fordham Reserve	Upgrade/replace playground at end of life. Create other activity opportunities for ages 12+ years.
Gemmell Green Reserve	Upgrade/replace playground at end of life. Extend opportunities for ages 0-3 years (plus existing 3-6 years).
Glenelg Oval	Implement Master Plan in consultation with sports (various upgrades and modifications required).
Glenelg Oval	Enhance the tennis court facility as part of the upgrade including improved surface quality, lighting and new clubroom.
Good Neighbour Gardens	Upgrade/replace playspace at end of life. Toilets may be needed due to the high usage of the reserve.
Jimmy Melrose Park	Increase seating and improve the quality and accessibility of viewing areas.
Jimmy Melrose Park	Upgrade the café area through enhanced paving and landscape and building improvements.
John Mathwin Reserve/ Kauri Community & Sports Centre	Reinstate playspace for facility users and local residents.

**OPEN SPACE****POTENTIAL WORKS 2018–2030**

John Miller Reserve	Establish shady trees (whilst managing impacts on views) to enhance the grassed area, picnic area and play space.
John Miller Reserve	Upgrade/replace playground and fitness equipment at end of life.
John Miller Reserve	Strengthen the visual and physical link to the beach.
Kingston Historic House	Upgrade tennis courts including surface and court fencing and provide open shelter and seating linked to the courts.
Kingston Park Coastal Reserve	Enhance the facilities and landscape with additional trees and natural shade.
Margaret Messenger Reserve	Establish new playspace as part of Glenelg Oval Masterplan Stage 2, including outdoor gym equipment, new shelter and BBQ.
Marine Parade lookout	Maintain the site.
Mawson Oval Reserve (Mary Mount College)	Enhance surface quality of oval.
Mawson Oval Reserve (Mary Mount College)	Establish additional recreation activity opportunities such as bike area.
Mawson Oval Reserve (Mary Mount College)	Increase trees, shade and seating around the play area.
Monument Kingston Park	Ongoing maintenance of the site.
Moseley Square	Develop a Master Plan and undertake a redesign.
North Brighton Cemetery	Improve pathways and maintain.
Northface Vantage	Maintain the existing quality of the reserve.
Old Gum Tree Reserve	Review vision for the playspace closer to the end of life to take into considerations site usage, any changes to demographics and any changes to playspace trends.

## OPEN SPACE

## POTENTIAL WORKS 2018–2030

Paringa Park Reserve	Improve the quality and provision of infrastructure including the court surface quality and club facility enhancement.
Paringa Park Reserve	Enhance playspace and potentially relocate and broaden age focus.
Parkinson Reserve	Upgrade/replace playground at end of life of the modular equipment.
Partridge House	Sensitively integrate additional activity and community centre components as part of broader master planning for the site.
Partridge House	Create an appealing park setting along Penzance Street including review fencing, enhance and relocate play space within reserve, increase shady trees and seating.
Patawilya Reserve	Develop a Concept Plan and redesign the site to revitalize the character of the reserve and create a distinctive destination.
Patawilya Reserve	Relocate and enhance the play space, including the integration of creative and landscape play elements suitable for younger and older children. Maintain at current scale due to plans for higher level playspace at Wigley Reserve.
Patawilya Reserve	Create other activity opportunities for different age groups (exercise, bikes, half court).
Patawilya Reserve	Create gathering and rest area opportunities including picnic facilities and seating.
Patawilya Reserve	Increase trees, shade and landscape.
Patawilya Reserve	Consider lighting for twilight use.
Patawilya Reserve	Strengthen links to Patawalonga (including pathway connections).
Sandison Reserve	Upgrade tennis courts and club facility.
Sandison Reserve	Enhance pathway quality.
Seaforth Reserve	Upgrade play equipment at end of life of the modular equipment. Give priority to younger ages.
St Judes Cemetery	Enhance landscape and pathway.
Sutherland Reserve	Upgrade/replace playground at end of life. Raise profile of site.
Tarniwarra Park	Improve the pathway connection with the foreshore.



## OPEN SPACE

## POTENTIAL WORKS 2018–2030

Tarniwarra Park	Add a swing set to establish this site as a recognisable playspace servicing residents on the western side of the Patawalonga.
Wattle Reserve	Develop a Concept Plan to guide improvements.
Wattle Reserve	Review the hard surface areas and consider removing the basketball court and upgrading the tennis half court.
Wattle Reserve	Consider expanding the play and activity potential around the existing equipment. Design playspace that interconnects to recreation opportunities as an activity hub.
Wattle Reserve	Strengthen the visual and physical link to the beach.
Wattle Reserve	Increase shade and enhance landscape and consider lights for twilight use.
Wigley Reserve	Redevelop fitness hub and consider incorporating a structured water play element.
Wigley Reserve	In time remove or 'soften' the play space shade structure.
Wigley Reserve	Integrate creative elements within the play space to provide opportunities for a wider range of ages, interests and abilities and increase the capacity of the playspace.
Wigley Reserve	Increase seating with connections to play and picnic facilities.
Wigley Reserve	Integrate other activity opportunities such as bike and scooter tracks.
Wigley Reserve	Improve the quality and appeal of infrastructure, including potential innovative and functional art works.
Wigley Reserve	Consider lighting around the reserve for twilight use, including along the pathway.
Wigley Reserve	Increase shade around the site.



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