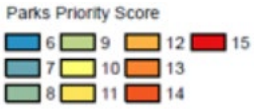
Appendix A

Greening Opportunities in Alexandrina Townships

Introduction

Public parks are shared community places where residents, schools, community groups, volunteers and Council can work together to create greener, cooler and more welcoming townships. Through local knowledge, planting, biodiversity enhancement and ongoing care, communities can help shape shaded spaces where people gather, connect with nature, support local wildlife and strengthen neighbourhood wellbeing. With public parks located across Alexandrina's townships, this appendix helps identify where community priorities and Council investment can come together to deliver the greatest local benefit.

The 'Greenprint for Success' report **identified priority parks for each township** based on socio economic and canopy cover inequities, accessibility, urban heat island exposure, existing canopy cover, and planting potential, expressed as 'heat style' maps. For example, lower priority parks have lower numbers and are shown in cool colours (blue, green) while high priority parks have higher numbers and are shown in warm colours (red and orange),



The priority parks identified for each township are provided below, starting with the township with the lowest through to the highest canopy cover, as identified in Council's 2022 'Tree Canopy Benchmarking Study'.

Milang

In 2022, Milang had the lowest of all township canopies, with a tree canopy cover of 11.7%. Most of the land is privately owned and 46.88% of the total canopy cover is found on private land.

Targeted street tree plantings

Street tree planting offers an important opportunity to create cooler, more comfortable streets and is particularly important for areas that are not close to parks or reserves. While roadside planting is managed by Council because of safety requirements, local knowledge can help identify where shade is most needed. Due to Milang having the lowest canopy cover of Alexandrina's townships, it was prioritised for this analysis.

The 'Greenprint for Success' study (2026) recommends 575 priority street planting sites in Milang, including 345 street locations and 230 locations within or next to parks (refer Page 4, Figure 1).

Several key road corridors have been identified where additional trees will provide the greatest community benefit by improving shade, reducing heat and making streets more pleasant for residents and visitors. Some of the key streets include:

- **Daranda Terrace**: As the main road through Milang, this high use corridor would benefit from coordinated roadside and park edge planting to cool the street, improve visual amenity and make walking more comfortable.
- **Woodrow Drive**: Additional street trees would help cool this local route and create a more attractive, shaded streetscape for nearby residents.
- **Macdonald Street**: Targeted planting would address limited shade and high heat exposure, improving day to day comfort for people walking, cycling or living nearby.
- **Jupiter and Lyon streets**: The Jupiter Lyon Reserve is located within a high heat exposure zone. Enhancing canopy cover along the road corridors either side of the reserve will provide shaded pathways but also contribute to the planting potential of the reserve itself.

Planting in these streets would help reduce surface temperatures and improve pedestrian comfort. Powerline compatible species must be used where overhead infrastructure limits planting options.

Greening opportunities in public parks and reserves

In Milang, greening priorities for parks and reserves focus on increasing canopy cover along road corridors and in busy pedestrian areas. These locations will provide the greatest benefits for reducing urban heat, cooling road surfaces and improving community wellbeing. Park selections were guided by heat mapping, park hierarchy, community use and biodiversity outcomes (refer Page 4, Figure 2).

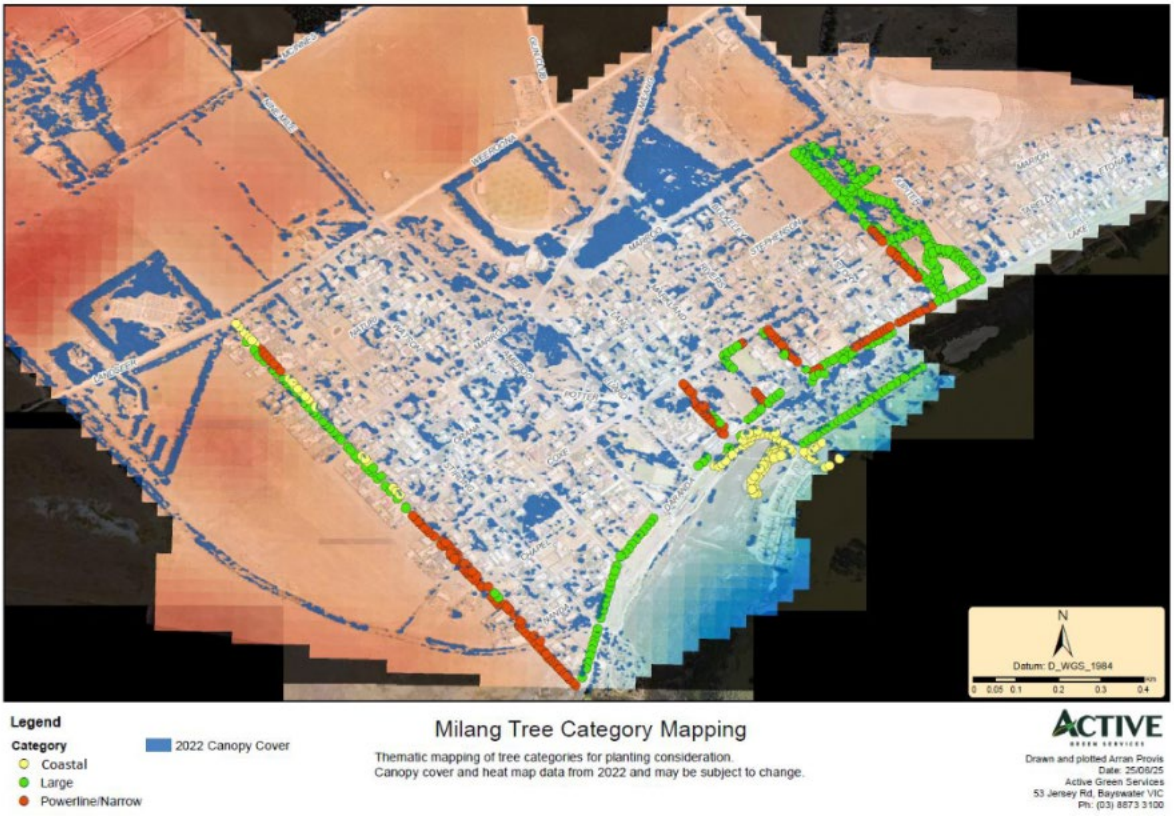


Figure 1: Map showing preferred street planting locations with three tree types suitable for Milang, large, coastal, and powerline friendly tree species. © Active Green Services, 2026

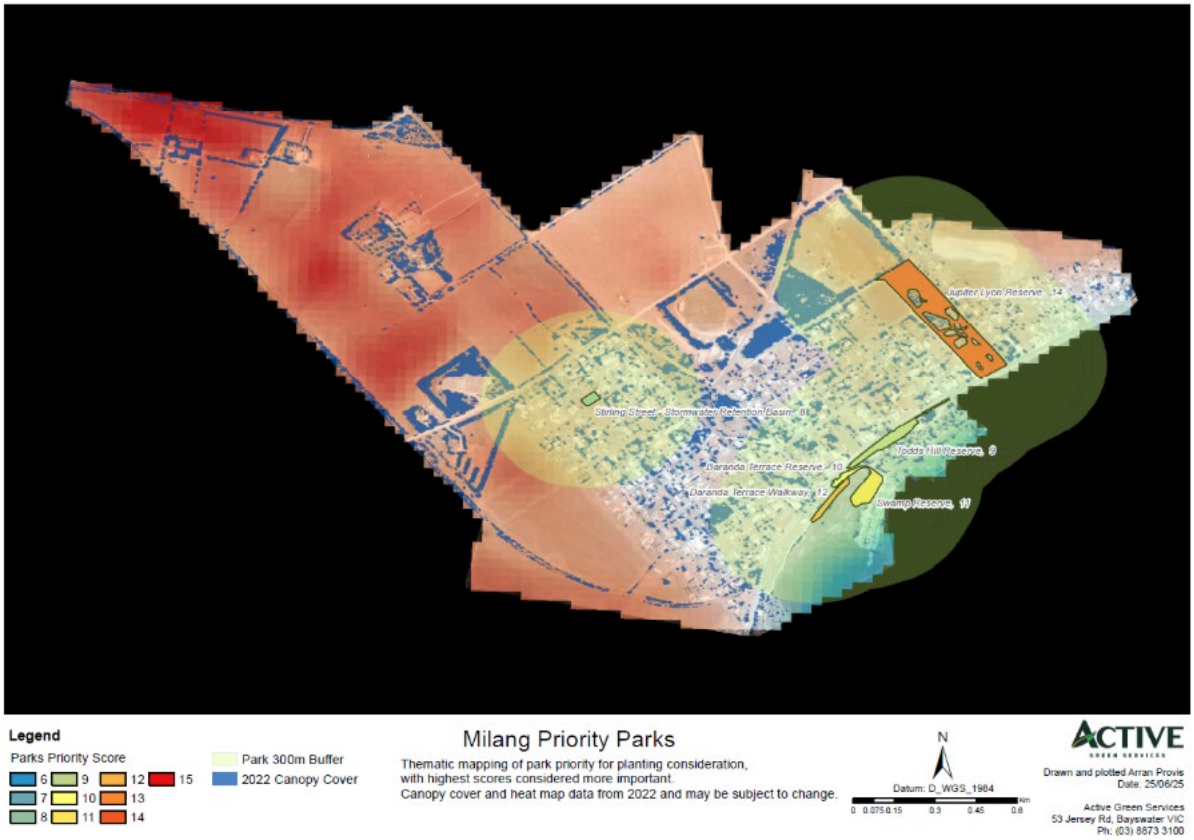


Figure 2: Map showing preferred public park locations in Milang.
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The following priority parks and reserves were identified for Milang:

Daranda Terrace Reserve

This reserve, which serves as a connector to the Swamp Reserve, is a key focus area due to its strategic location and linkage function. While not requiring heavy internal planting, the reserve's Daranda Terrace frontage will be enhanced with canopy trees that contribute to roadside cooling in conjunction with the broader street planting program.

Swamp Reserve and Daranda Terrace Walkway

These connected reserves serve as high use pedestrian corridors with currently limited canopy cover. Enhancing shade along the walkway network will improve comfort for walkers and cyclists, encourage increased recreational use, and support active transport within the township.

Stirling Street Stormwater Retention Basin

Stirling Street Stormwater Retention Basin was selected because it can help improve access to green space for residents in the Macdonald Street area while continuing to support stormwater management. If suitable, planting here would transform the basin into a multi functional green space, providing shade, improving local amenity and creating recreational value for nearby residents.

Jupiter Lyon Reserve / Milang Commonage

These sites are situated within identified heat hotspot zones in Milang. This reserve currently includes some biodiversity focused plantings, which will be enhanced by additional canopy trees, particularly adjacent to pathway networks. This will improve shade for users, increase the appeal of the reserves for walking and passive recreation, and strengthen biodiversity outcomes through habitat connectivity.

Woodchester

In 2022, Woodchester had a tree canopy cover of 13.1%. Most of the land is privately owned. This means that 94.43% of the total canopy cover is found on private land.

Greening opportunities

There are no Council managed parks or reserves currently located within the township of Woodchester (Figure 3). Similarly to Ashbourne, this presents a significant challenge for ensuring equitable access to green space.

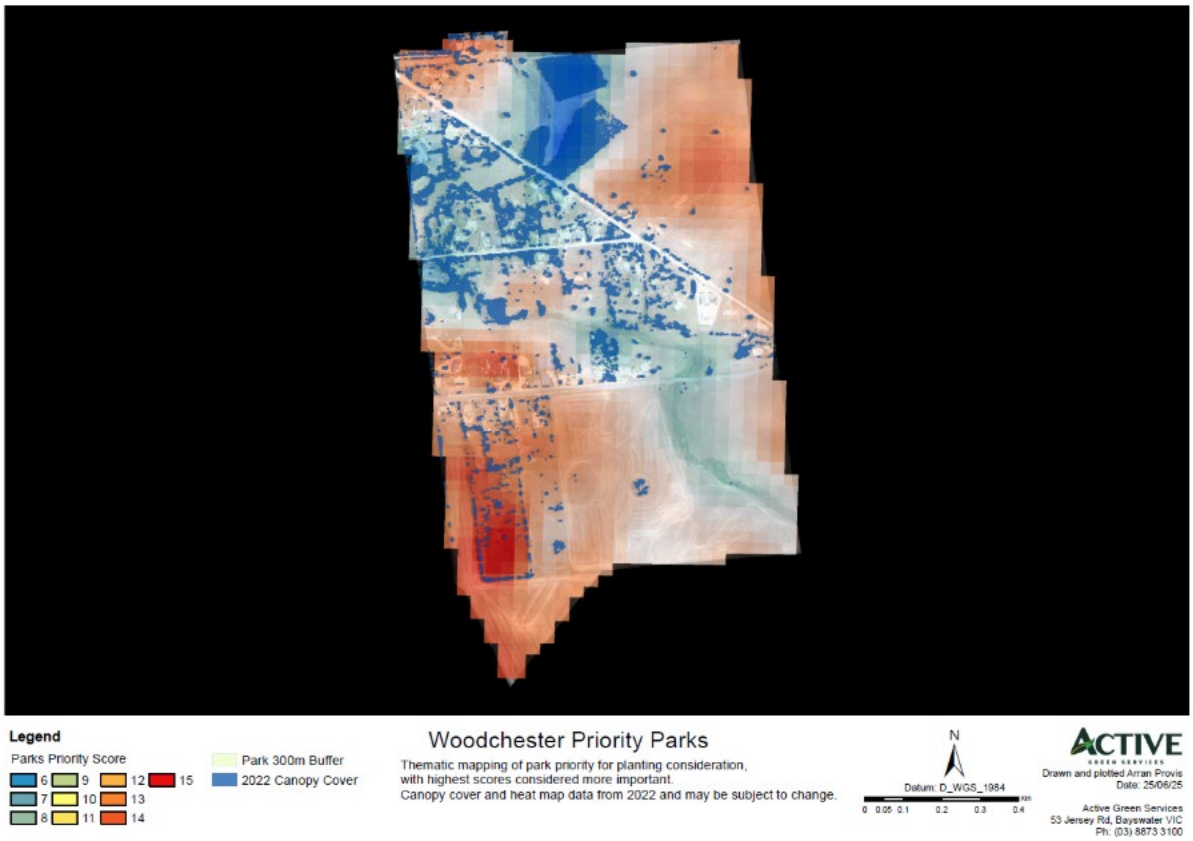


Figure 3: Map showing lack of public park locations in Woodchester while showing areas that would benefit from tree planting (red coloured). © Active Green Services, 2026

Woodchester has low canopy cover, mainly due to past and ongoing land clearing for agriculture. The lack of trees is made worse by the absence of formal public open space. This limits opportunities for recreation, informal gathering, nature play and community wellbeing.

This may be particularly impactful for vulnerable community members, such as children, older adults, and those with mobility constraints, who have limited ability to access green spaces outside the township. There is a clear opportunity to address this gap through the strategic identification, acquisition, or co-management of land suitable for the creation of public green spaces within Woodchester.

Additionally, there is scope to explore partnership models involving private landowners interested in stewardship or shared use arrangements. State government agencies may hold underutilised land suitable for conversion to community open space, while landcare groups or community associations may be able to support revegetation and maintenance programs.

Addressing the green space deficit in Woodchester is seen as a priority for enhancing community wellbeing, improving climate resilience, and supporting biodiversity outcomes. Even modest investments in strategically located green spaces can deliver measurable benefits to the health, liveability, and environmental performance of the township.

Port Elliot

In 2022, Port Elliot had a tree canopy cover of 13.9%. Most of the land is privately owned. This means that 66.93% of the total canopy cover is found on private land.

Greening opportunities in public parks and reserves

Port Elliot shares similarities with Middleton in its coastal township setting but is differentiated by a larger commercial footprint, more extensive agricultural hinterland, and higher concentrations of urban heat hotspots, as indicated by heat mapping analysis. The combination of limited canopy cover, larger areas of sealed surfaces, and increased community vulnerability underlines the urgency to expand the tree canopy within both public open spaces and streetscapes across Port Elliot (Figure 4).

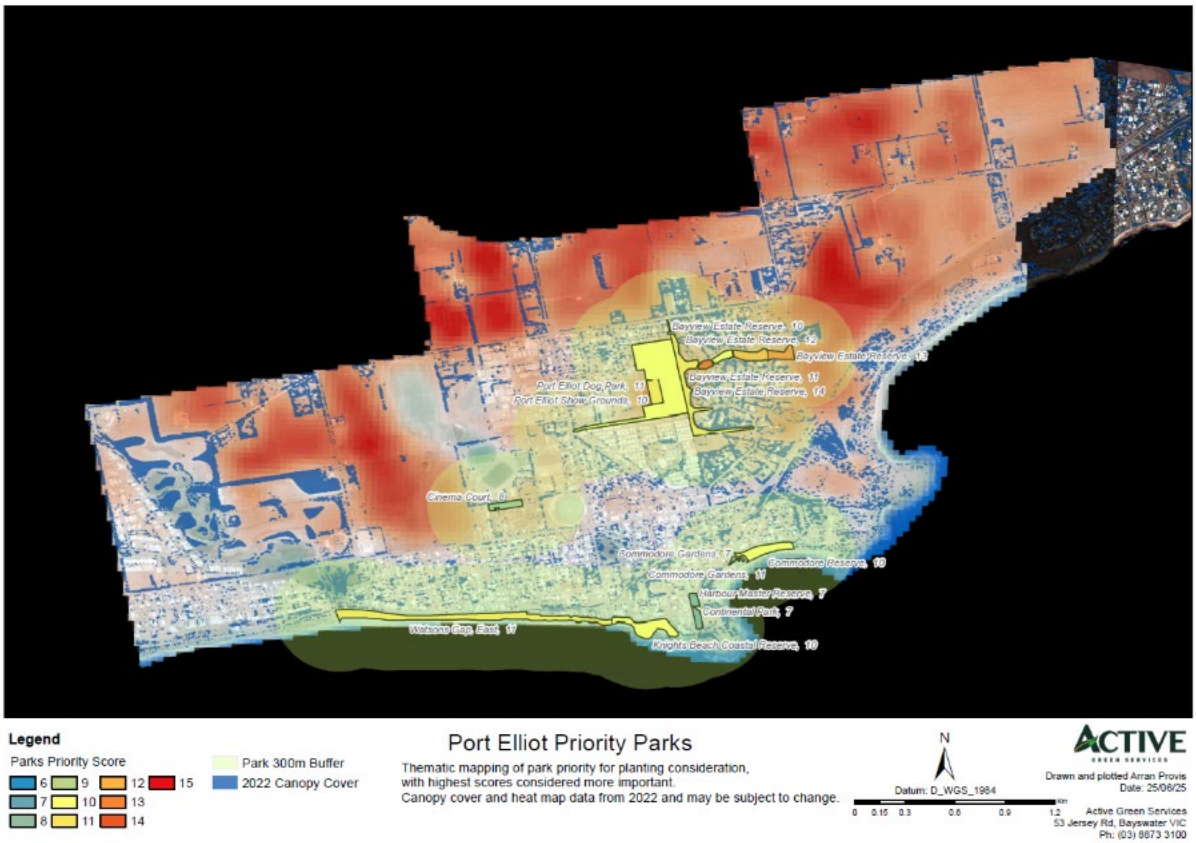


Figure 4: Map showing preferred public park locations in Port Elliot.
© Active Green Services, 2026

The following priority parks have been identified in Port Elliot:

Port Elliot Show Grounds and Port Elliot Primary School Precinct

This precinct represents a high priority location, situated within a notable urban heat hotspot. While the Show Grounds are heavily utilised during major events, the area remains underutilised and sparsely vegetated for the majority of the year. There is significant opportunity to introduce strategically placed canopy trees that provide shade and cooling while respecting event space requirements and infrastructure clearances.

This would deliver dual benefits of improved amenity for the local community year round and enhanced comfort during event periods.

Bayview Estate Reserves

A network of small to medium neighbourhood reserves adjacent to the Show Grounds. These spaces are currently underutilised for canopy planting, despite being situated in a confirmed heat hotspot. Focused planting, particularly along road frontages and within passive recreation areas, will significantly contribute to heat mitigation and improved neighbourhood amenity.

Cinema Court Reserve

A neighbourhood level reserve adjacent to community gardens within a residential area it provides an excellent opportunity for extensive tree planting, as current canopy cover is negligible. This reserve functions as a buffer to nearby heat hotspots and would benefit from shade trees.

Commodore Reserve and Commodore Gardens

Commodore Reserve is a premier open space under Alexandrina's park hierarchy, serving both residents and visitors. It forms a key connection between the Port Elliot Caravan Park and the foreshore, offering a refuge for those seeking open green space and ocean views, without accessing the beach directly. The north side contains Araucaria plantings, but the central reserve offers scope for diversified canopy expansion, particularly with coastal tolerant species.

Commodore Gardens, which adjoins the reserve, is largely devoid of planting and presents a valuable opportunity to introduce shade trees for the adjacent car park and Port Elliot Bowls Club. Car park design adjustments would be needed to allow for adequate soil preparation, root space and long term tree health.

Harbour Master Reserve and Continental Park

Both are designated as premier parks but are currently lacking significant vegetation coverage. As such there is substantial scope for introducing canopy cover along walking paths, road frontages and passive recreation nodes.

Additionally, the nearby Freemans Knob Reserve could benefit from supplementary coastal tree planting, where appropriate, to reinforce shade and habitat values.

Clayton Bay

In 2022, Clayton Bay had a tree canopy cover of 14.3%. Most of the land is privately owned. This means that 80.71% of the total canopy cover is found on private land.

Greening opportunities in public parks and reserves

Several key sites have been identified in Clayton Bay for targeted greening based on a combination of urban heat mapping, existing canopy cover, anticipated public use, and landscape prominence (Figure 5). These sites represent important opportunities to enhance the township's resilience to heat, improve liveability and support biodiversity outcomes.

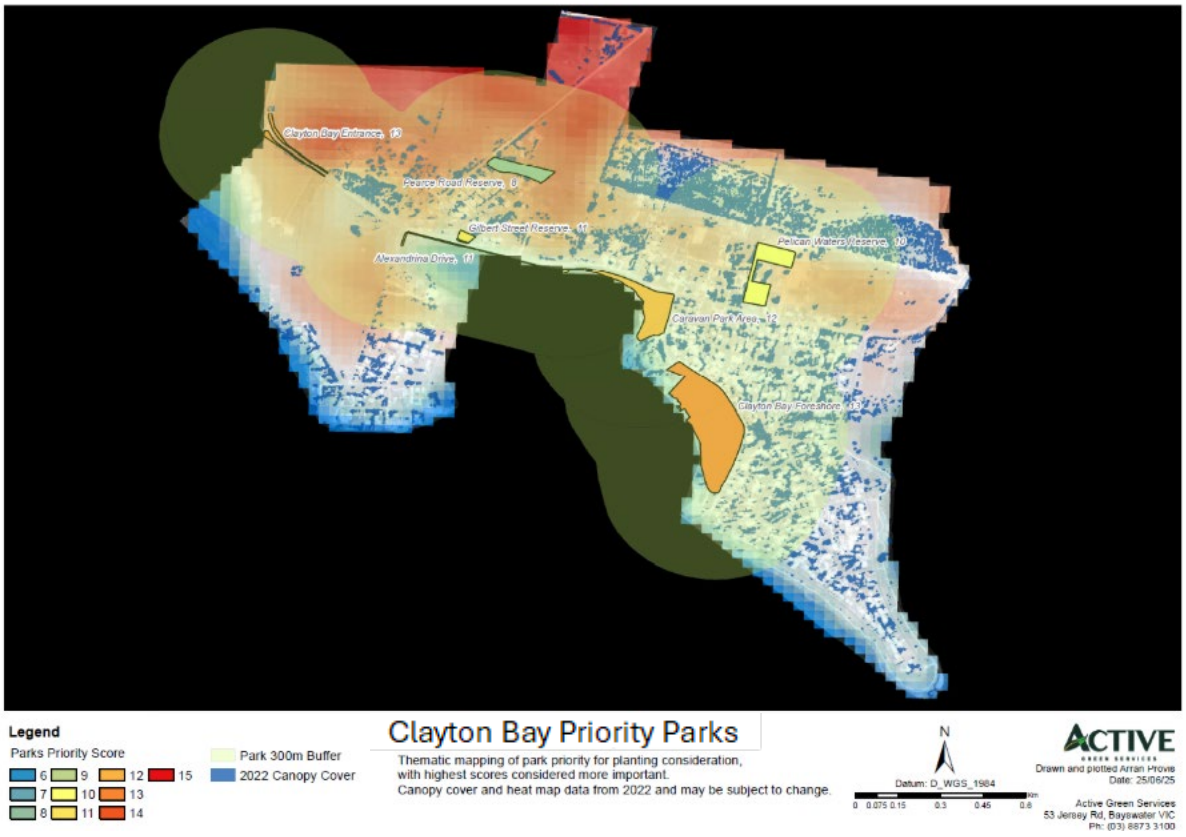


Figure 5: Map showing preferred public park locations in Clayton Bay.
© Active Green Services, 2026

The following priority parks have been identified in Clayton Bay:

Gilbert Street Reserve and Pearce Road Reserve

Both of these reserves are located within the residential heart of Clayton Bay and are characterised by very high urban heat levels and low canopy coverage. Their proximity to housing and high pedestrian activity makes them strong candidates for intensive shade planting and greening treatments. Enhancements to these parks would provide direct health and wellbeing benefits to local residents, while also supporting cooler, more comfortable neighbourhood environments.

Alexandrina Drive Reserve

Situated on the southern side of the township, this reserve includes a walking track that serves as a key link between the Clayton Bay Foreshore Reserve and the Caravan Park area. Although not identified as an extreme heat hotspot, the existing canopy cover along this corridor is limited. Given the pathway's high potential for community use and active transport, targeted shade tree planting would significantly enhance user comfort, promote walking and cycling, and support ecological connectivity. Opportunities for community led biodiversity planting could also be explored to strengthen local stewardship and engagement.

Island View Drive

Strategic verge planting along Island View Drive has been identified as a means to reduce heat absorption on road surfaces and mitigate localised heat island effects. However, the success of this intervention will depend on community consultation and support, particularly due to potential concerns over obstructing scenic views along the "Island View" corridor. A sensitive planting design that balances shade provision with view preservation is recommended.

Pelican Waters Reserve

This reserve is located within a high heat area where significant clearing has occurred in recent years to accommodate new development. As such, it presents a critical site for canopy restoration, biodiversity enhancement, and future open space provision. Establishing a well shaded, multi-functional park in this area will not only help offset the impacts of recent vegetation loss but also provide long term amenity for the growing residential population.

Goolwa

In 2022, Goolwa had a tree canopy cover of 14.3%. Most of the land is privately owned. This means that 70.09% of the total canopy cover is found on private land.

Greening opportunities in public parks and reserves

The township of Goolwa presents multiple opportunities for targeted canopy enhancement to improve community wellbeing, address urban heat hotspots and support biodiversity. Priority reserves have been identified based on a combination of factors including socio-economic need, current canopy gaps, heat mapping, recreational demand and access to green spaces (Figure 6).

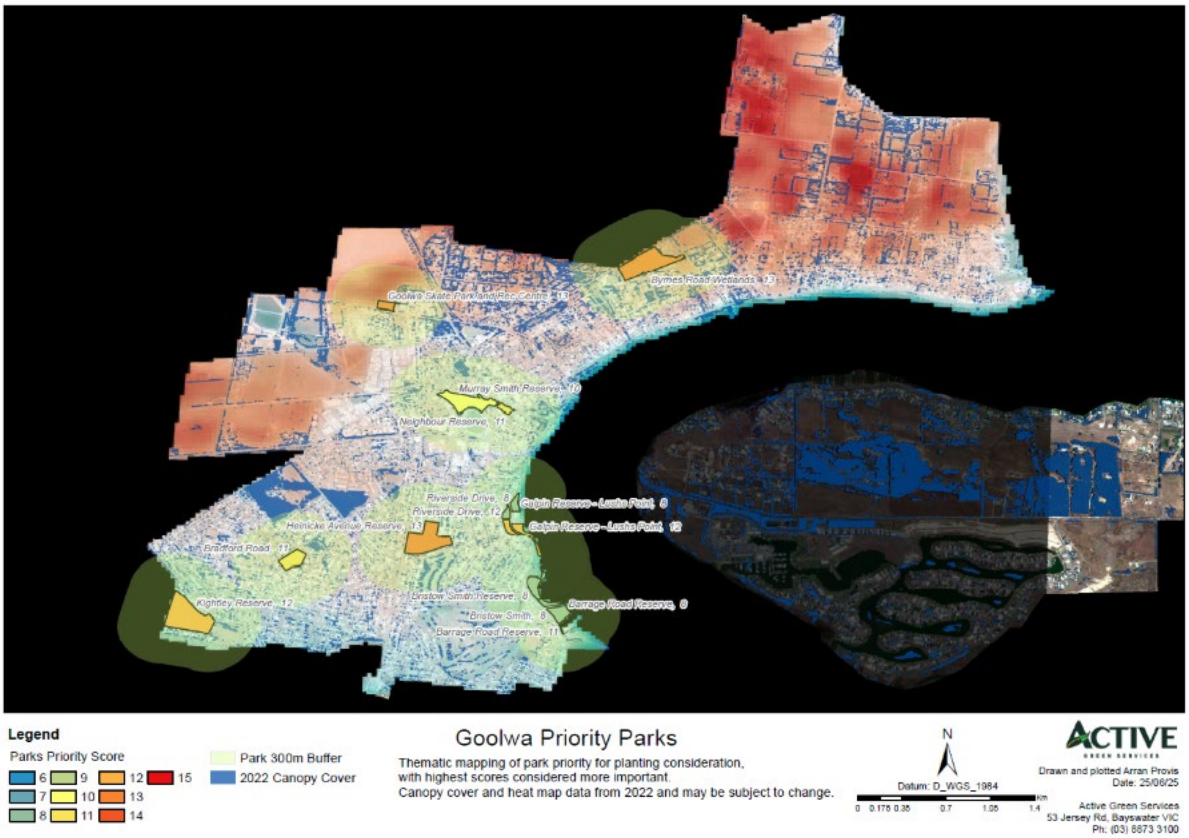


Figure 6: Map showing preferred public park locations in Goolwa.
© Active Green Services, 2026

The following priority parks have been identified in Goolwa:

Heinicke Avenue Reserve

Heinicke Avenue Reserve has benefited from the ongoing greening from our community groups. But due to the size, limited canopy cover and exposed street frontages, this park has been identified as a priority park
that will benefit from continued increase shade to help cool a significant local heat hotspot, create a more comfortable place for nearby residents and visitors.

Bradford Road Reserve

Bradford Road Reserve is a sizeable park with existing recreational use and moderate canopy cover. There is considerable scope to further increase shade, particularly over play areas and high use spaces. In addition, roadside plantings can help to mitigate adjacent road surface heat hotspots. The reserve's 300 metre catchment area complements that of Heinicke Avenue Reserve, providing strategic connectivity in green infrastructure across Goolwa's residential areas.

Kightley Reserve

Kightley Reserve is one of the last major reserves before the beachfront, currently featuring minimal vegetation cover. While the coastal location benefits from natural sea breezes that moderate temperatures, the reserve plays a vital role in delivering accessible public open space for equity, accessibility, urban heat island exposure; existing canopy cover and planting potential. Due to its size, Kightley Reserve offers an opportunity to contribute significantly to local canopy targets and provides a valuable site for community driven biodiversity planting.

Murray Smith Reserve and Neighbour Reserve (Goolwa Oval Precinct)

Surrounding the Goolwa Oval sporting complex, these reserves are located within an important active transport corridor in the town centre. Current vegetation levels appear limited, offering substantial opportunity for increased canopy cover. Enhancing shade in this precinct will not only support sporting and recreation activities but also improve comfort and usability for pedestrians and cyclists moving through the area.

Goolwa Skate Park and Recreation Centre

Both facilities are situated within identified heat hotspots. In particular, the Goolwa Skate Park, would greatly benefit from the introduction of large canopy trees to provide shade for users, who are often exposed to prolonged periods of sun on hard concrete surfaces. Tree planting here will directly support youth wellbeing and active recreation while contributing to broader urban cooling outcomes.

Byrnes Road Wetlands

Byrnes Road Wetlands represents one of the last remaining large reserves leading towards North Goolwa, an area characterised by significant heat hotspots and limited council managed open space. The reserve offers excellent potential for canopy enhancement combined with biodiversity restoration, capitalising on its natural wetland features. Given the scarcity of formal parkland in North Goolwa, consideration should also be given to strategic land acquisition and intensive street tree planting to address the growing demand for green space.

Riverside Corridor – Key Future Focus Area

Through analysis the riverfront reserves from Riverside Drive Reserve to Barrage Road Reserve has been identified as high priority zones for future greening. Despite their prominent location along the river, these reserves currently exhibit very low canopy cover. Given the increasing importance of this corridor as an active transport route for pedestrians and cyclists, enhancing shade provision is critical. Tree planting with large canopy or coastal appropriate species will help reduce heat exposure, improve user comfort, and contribute to the scenic and ecological value of the riverfront.

Middleton

In 2022, Middleton had a tree canopy cover of 14.1%. Most of the land is privately owned. This means that 66.79% of the total canopy cover is found on private land.

Greening opportunities in public parks and reserves

Middleton presents a range of opportunities for targeted canopy enhancement that balances the needs of climate resilience, active transport support, and public amenity with the unique sensitivities of coastal landscapes (refer Page 16, Figure 7).

The township's exposure to urban heat hotspots, particularly along road corridors and high use recreation areas, highlights the need for strategic tree planting despite potential community concerns views preservation.

- Focus on foreshore and road adjacent reserves to maximise cooling and shade outcomes.
- Balance community concerns around views preservation with the need for urban heat mitigation and active transport support.
- Prioritise linear reserves such as Padman Crescent, Offshore Drive, and Surfers Parade Reserves for immediate canopy expansion.
- Leverage existing vegetation in reserves like Middleton Shores, Abbotts Reserve, and Middleton Creek Reserve with complementary planting strategies.
- Use resilient, coastal tolerant species that provide effective canopy without compromising long term maintenance or survival.

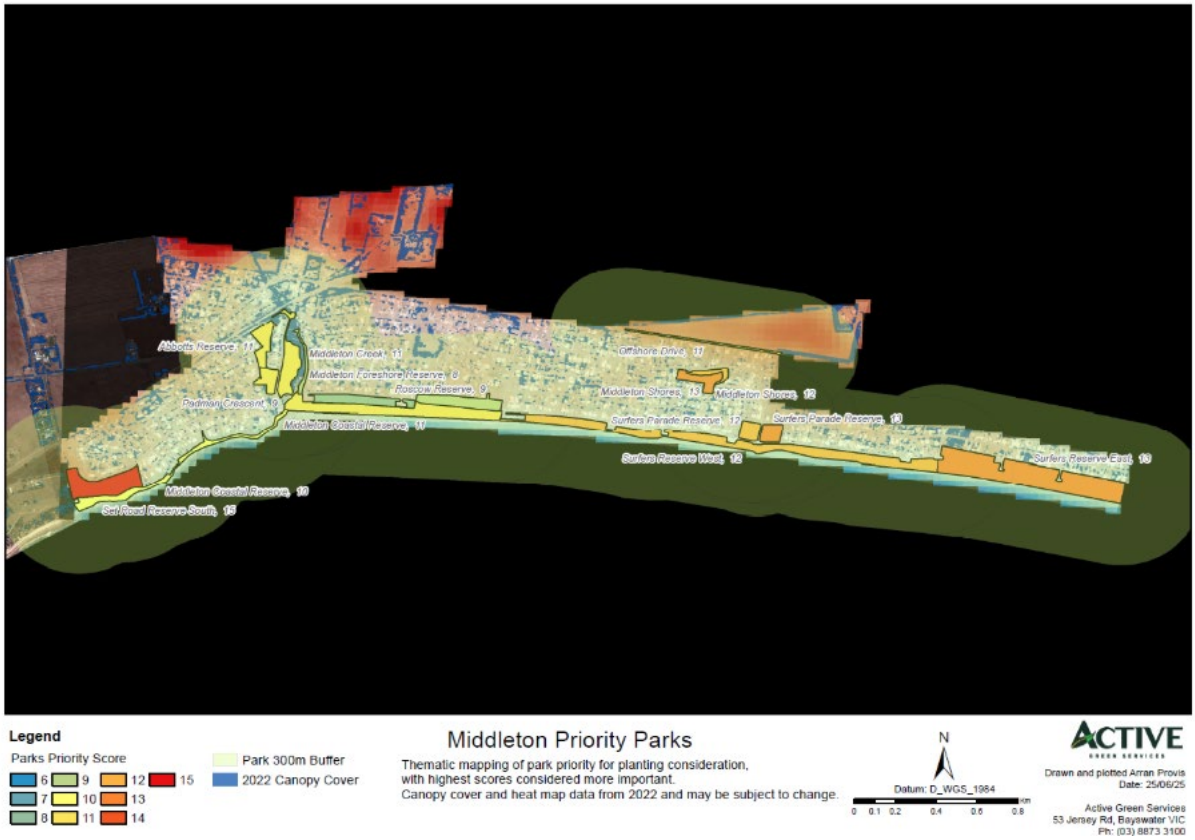


Figure 7: Map showing preferred public park locations in Middleton.
© Active Green Services, 2026

The following priority parks have been identified in Middleton:

Foreshore Reserves

The primary opportunity for significant canopy enhancement lies along the Middleton foreshore, stretching from Surfers Reserve East to Set Road Reserve South. These reserves currently feature scattered, low density vegetation, particularly where they interface with roads and footpaths. Increased planting along these corridors would serve a dual purpose of mitigating roadside heat hotspots by shading road surfaces and enhancing the amenity and comfort of the foreshore's walking paths and recreation areas.

While the introduction of large canopy trees offers substantial benefits in terms of cooling and urban greening, it is acknowledged that this may be contentious due to concerns over obstructed coastal views. Additionally, coastal soil conditions and salt exposure will limit the planting palette to robust, salt tolerant species. Nonetheless, from an environmental, recreational, and liveability perspective, the foreshore remains the highest priority for tree planting in Middleton, subject to careful community engagement and sensitive design solutions that balance shade provision with view corridors.

Offshore Drive Reserve

This long, linear reserve has a north facing orientation and is located within a significant heat hotspot. The reserve features minimal existing canopy cover, particularly over the adjacent road surface, which contributes to heat retention. This location is highly suitable for tree planting aimed at reducing road surface temperatures, improving comfort along the roadside for both pedestrians and cyclist and contributing to township wide canopy targets. Given its linear form and exposure, planting design here should focus on consistent spacing and species that are resilient to local coastal conditions.

Middleton Shores Reserve

Middleton Shores is a neighbourhood scale reserve that accommodates walking tracks and exercise equipment. While parts of the reserve are densely vegetated, the primary high use activity zones are poorly shaded, primarily due to the prevalence of dispersed Araucaria plantings, which offer a strong architectural character but limited canopy coverage. Strategic infill planting with broad canopy species could significantly improve shade provision for users, enhancing the comfort and functionality of this popular community space.

Surfers Parade Reserves (Twin Reserves)

Located slightly inland from the foreshore, these twin reserves along Surfers Parade are currently underutilised in terms of canopy cover, presenting clear opportunities for planting. Their positioning away from direct foreshore view corridors makes them well suited for large canopy trees, providing shade for recreational users and mitigating nearby heat hotspots without the view constraints associated with beachfront reserves.

Padman Crescent Reserve – High Priority for Active Transport Shading

Padman Crescent Reserve is a long, linear reserve adjacent to a heavily exposed roadside and shared user path. This corridor experiences extensive sun exposure that likely create uncomfortable conditions for pedestrians and cyclists.
It represents a high priority site for canopy planting, particularly in providing shade for the footpath, cool the adjacent road surface and improve overall streetscape amenity for local residents. Given alignment with sustainable transport goals, this reserve should be a focal point for the next phase of Middleton's urban greening program.

Abbotts Reserve and Middleton Creek Reserve

These reserves share similar characteristics to Padman Crescent, featuring elongated forms adjacent to key road corridors. While both have a greater degree of existing vegetation, opportunities remain for supplementary planting, especially along road edges to reduce surface heat, over hardstand areas within the reserves to increase shaded recreation spaces and for biodiversity outcomes through species diversity and habitat creation.

Strathalbyn

In 2022, Strathalbyn had a tree canopy cover of 19.4%. Most of the land is privately owned. This means that 74.34% of the total canopy cover is found on private land.

Greening opportunities in public parks and reserves

Heat mapping for Strathalbyn demonstrates a distinct pattern of cooler areas aligned with river corridors and creek lines, particularly around the town centre where dense vegetation is already present. Conversely, areas dominated by agricultural land, large lot rural subdivisions, and the racecourse exhibit significant urban heat island effects (refer Page 19, Figure 8).

The limited distribution of neighbourhood scale parkland outside the township core is a challenge, with larger reserves or open spaces often serving broader landscape functions but providing less direct community access for daily recreation.

Many parcels captured in the supplied reserve dataset contain easements, drainage corridors, and roadside landscapes which may not meet the usable open space for recreation intent locally accessible public parks. This has implications for how canopy targets are applied spatially within Strathalbyn.

There is a critical need to balance biodiversity planting with user amenity, and it is recommended that tree placement prioritises:

- Playgrounds
- Seating areas
- Walking and cycling paths
- Gathering spaces
- As well as habitat corridors where appropriate.

Areas to the south of the cemetery and racecourse demonstrate significant canopy deficits. Given the absence of conventional reserves in these rural fringe zones, a focus on road corridor greening becomes the primary mechanism for delivering shade, cooling and visual amenity.

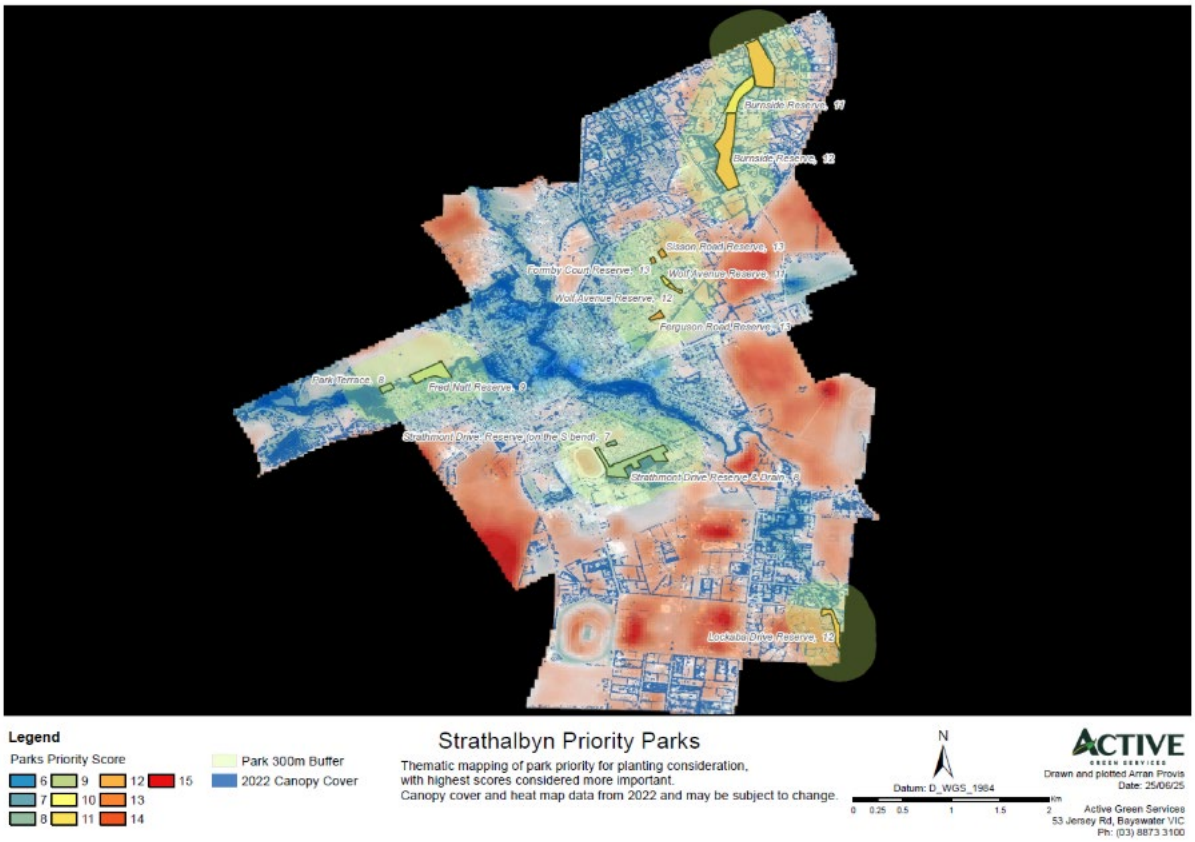


Figure 8: Map showing preferred public park locations in Strathalbyn.
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The following priority parks have been identified in Strathalbyn:

Strathmont Drive Reserve (S-Bend) and Strathmont Drain/Cemetery Precinct

Strathmont Drive Reserve has minimal existing vegetation but is well positioned to serve the surrounding residential catchment as a neighbourhood scale park.
The Strathmont Drain and Cemetery Precinct presents a unique opportunity for greening, albeit with considerations around burial space requirements. The lack of canopy cover around burial plots contributes to heat exposure, impacting visitors and staff.

A review of historical cemetery planting practices could introduce a more contemporary approach. For example, a “memorial tree” program akin to that used at Glenmorus Memorial Park in Albury, NSW, allows families to select memorial trees for departed ones, enhancing the site's amenity and providing shaded spaces for reflection.

The township areas south of the cemetery are characterised by significant heat hotspots and limited park infrastructure. These may want to be considered as part of prioritised roadside tree planting given the constraints around park establishment on large rural lots.

Ferguson Road Reserve and Wolf Avenue Reserve

Both are situated within residential neighbourhoods adjacent to confirmed heat hotspots with Ferguson Road Reserve having capacity for extensive tree planting to create a biodiverse, shaded parkland suitable for passive recreation. Wolf Avenue Reserve appears to function as a pedestrian thoroughfare, offers an excellent opportunity for linear canopy planting along pathways to improve thermal comfort for walkers and cyclists.

Sisson Road Reserve and Formby Court Reserve

These paired reserves serve the northern residential catchments, currently providing important, albeit underutilised, contributions to locally accessible parks. Both reserves lack significant canopy and would benefit from the introduction of large canopy trees, providing shade over open spaces and potential future amenities (playgrounds, seating, paths). A review of current and future recreation needs is recommended to determine whether infrastructure upgrades should accompany greening initiatives.

Fred Natt Reserve and Park Terrace Reserve

These reserves primarily function as bushland or biodiversity reserves, but there is clear potential for boundary edge planting, especially where neighbouring properties are cleared, to enhance canopy and buffer microclimates. Roadside planting around these reserves would further contribute to heat mitigation and urban amenity while supporting ecological connectivity.

Burnside Reserve (Linear Park)

Burnside Reserve benefits from existing canopy cover along its central spine; however, northern and southern sections are more open and exposed. There is scope for supplementary large tree planting to increase shade coverage, biodiversity focused planting, especially in under vegetated areas. Roadside planting along the reserve boundaries to mitigate road surface heat sinks and improve the reserve's microclimate for users.

Hindmarsh Island

In 2022, Hindmarsh Island had a tree canopy cover of 19.9% within the township boundaries. Most of the land is privately owned. This means that 90.66% of the total canopy cover is found on private land.

Greening opportunities in public parks and reserves

Hindmarsh Island exhibits a significant urban heat island profile. Residential development is predominantly clustered along the island's perimeter, particularly adjacent to riverfronts and within the Coorong Quays marina precinct. Notably, much of the island's residential area falls outside locally accessible parks, highlighting a clear gap in accessible public open space that should be addressed in future open space planning and policy (refer Page 22, Figure 9).

Constraints and Considerations:

- A significant proportion of Hindmarsh Island's open space consists of riparian zones, floodplains, or wetland ecosystems, which are either already vegetated or require species with tolerance to such coastal environments where broad scale canopy planting is considered.
- Community expectations, particularly regarding unobstructed waterfront views, may influence planting design in certain locations.
- Future urban development on the island presents an opportunity to integrate new open space provisions that align with the 300 metre proximity principle and support canopy expansion.

A targeted approach focused on infill planting within existing parks, succession planning for aging trees, and strategic open space acquisition in underserved areas will provide Hindmarsh Island with the greatest return on investment in terms of urban heat mitigation, amenity improvement, and biodiversity outcomes.

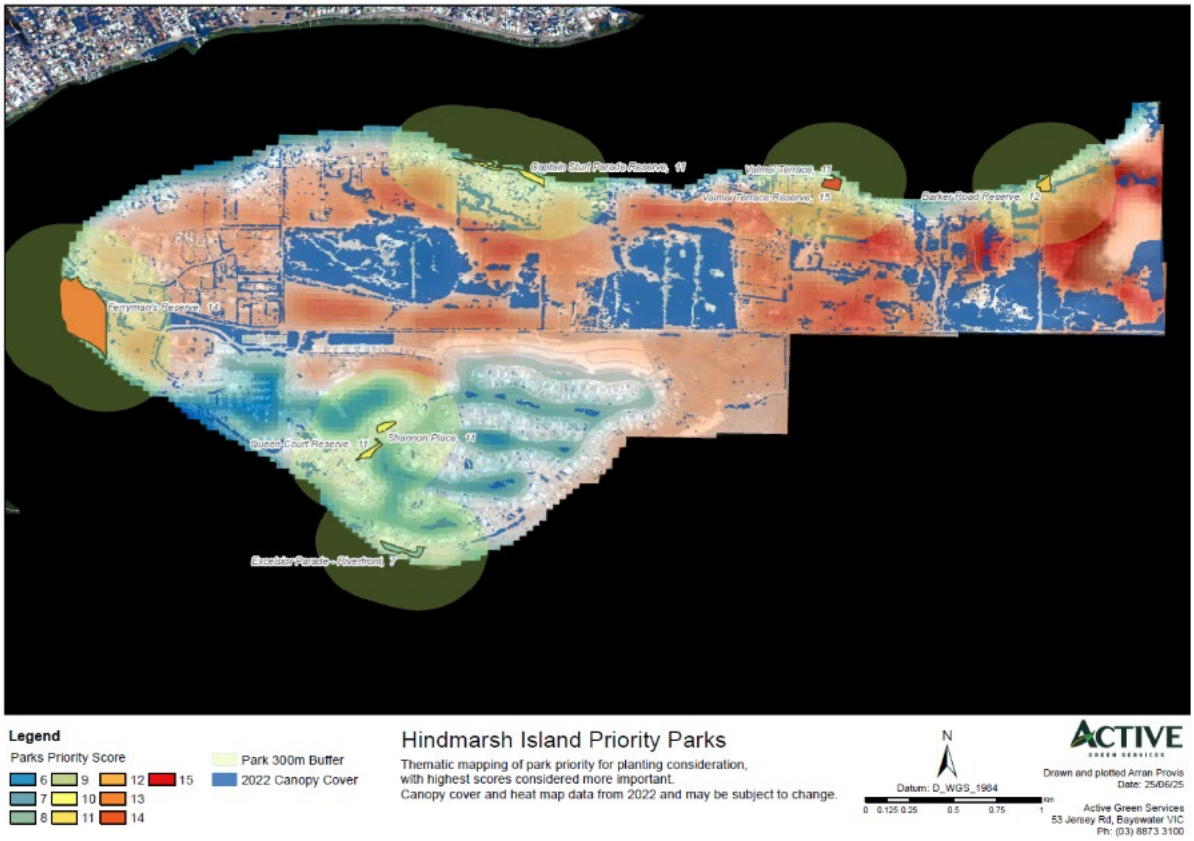


Figure 9: Map showing preferred public park locations within the Hindmarsh Island township boundary. © Active Green Services, 2026

The following priority parks have been identified in Hindmarsh Island:

The following reserves have been identified as priority locations for tree planting, primarily aimed at enhancing public amenity, shade provision, and microclimate cooling. While the primary focus is on community use and comfort, biodiversity outcomes can also be achieved through appropriate species selection and planting design.

Valmai Terrace Reserve

A largely open and minimally vegetated space with high potential for canopy enhancement. Despite its proximity to the waterfront, this reserve functions as the primary open space for both the immediate residential catchment and surrounding neighbourhoods, some of which are located up to 700 metres away. Increasing canopy cover here will provide essential shade, improve thermal comfort, and enhance recreational amenity.

Barker Road Reserve

This reserve shares similar characteristics with Valmai Terrace, with slightly higher existing vegetation cover. However, much of the tree stock appears to be mature and aging. A program of succession planting will support the long term sustainability

of this space, improve shade coverage and preserve its ecological and recreational functions.

Coorong Quays Reserves – Queen Court, Shannon Place, and Excelsior Parade (Riverfront)

Located within the Coorong Quays residential marina, these reserves are currently characterised by limited shade and minimal canopy cover. Targeted planting within these spaces will improve thermal comfort for users, enhance local amenity, and contribute to the island's broader canopy targets. However, given the riverfront orientation and premium on open water views, it will be essential to engage with the local community to address potential concerns regarding views preservation. Thoughtful species selection and strategic planting design can balance the need for shade with maintaining desirable sightlines.

Captain Sturt Parade Reserve

A linear reserve complex that separates residential properties from the river frontage, this contains vegetation where infill is appropriate to enhance canopy cover. The site appears to have frequent use for car parking and river access, with tree plantings on the southern side facilitating shade of the roadside and local hot spots. There are limited other reserves within the residential area, indicating that this may be opportunity for enhancement for use.

Ferryman's Reserve

Ferryman's reserve is adjacent to Kumerangk Hindmarsh Island Landcare Group Nursery and a site is continued to be restored by this Landcare Group following its historic use as a stock hold waiting for the ferry. The reserve is now a large public space. Although recent plantings have occurred within the reserve, there is a strong case for densifying the canopy. The site features walking tracks through the natural area that appear largely uncovered as the site contains minimal canopy cover, although current plantings will have already a positive impact in the near future.

This reserve provides a great opportunity to increase the overall canopy cover for Council managed land within the Hindmarsh Island township boundary, which is significantly lower than canopy cover from private land.

Langhorne Creek

In 2022, Langhorne Creek had a tree canopy cover of 19.9%. Most of the land is privately owned. This means that 78.09% of the total canopy cover is found on private land.

Greening opportunities in public parks and reserves

Langhorne Creek is a small township with comparatively high existing canopy cover relative to other settlements in the region. As such, the greening focus for Langhorne Creek is directed toward infill planting, aimed at enhancing shade over community facilities, pathways and adjacent roadsides, rather than large scale new canopy establishment (Figure 10).

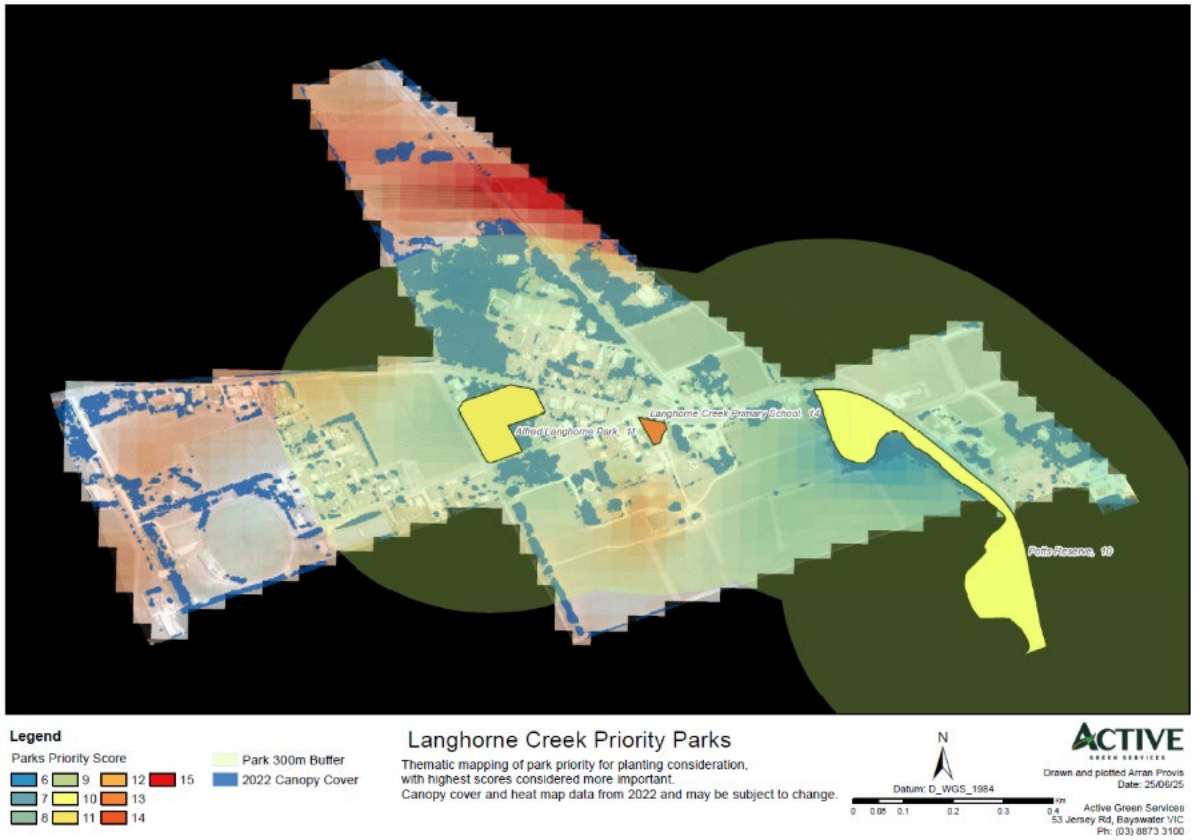


Figure 10: Map showing preferred public park locations in Langhorne Creek.
© Active Green Services, 2026

The following priority parks have been identified in Langhorne Creek:

Langhorne Creek Primary School Reserve

This smaller reserve, which includes play equipment and high use recreation areas, presents an opportunity for targeted planting to improve shade and comfort, particularly during the hotter months. Currently, the reserve contains several large ornamental trees concentrated along the southern boundary, which do not provide effective shade for the playground and key use areas.

- Planting along the northern boundary with larger, broad canopy trees would significantly improve sun protection for the play area.
- Selection of deciduous ornamental species would align with the existing landscape character, offering summer shade while allowing for winter sun, enhancing year round usability and comfort.

Alfred Langhorne Park

This park features moderate canopy cover, with potential for minor infill planting, particularly along road verges, pedestrian paths, and seating areas. Enhancing tree cover in these locations will improve both the amenity and microclimate of the park, benefiting regular users and contributing to town wide heat mitigation.

Potts Reserve

Potts Reserve is a mature, heavily treed park, offering significant shade and habitat benefits. However, there is potential for additional planting along the northern roadside boundary, where existing vegetation is sparse. This area is currently characterised by limited tall vegetation, likely influenced by powerline constraints.

Where feasible, planting with indigenous, powerline compatible species or the use of offset plantings (set back from the powerlines) could provide valuable roadside shade without conflicting with infrastructure. This approach may be coordinated with the broader roadside planting program, particularly where gaps exist in the township's canopy network adjacent to residential properties.

Mount Compass

In 2022, Mount Compass had a tree canopy cover of 23.4%. Most of the land in Mount Compass is privately owned. This means that 88.39% of the total canopy cover is found on private land.

Greening opportunities in public parks and reserves

Mount Compass displays a mosaic of heat and cool zones, as revealed by urban heat mapping in 2022. These patterns closely correlate with recent land clearing and development activities, contributing to heat hotspots, while areas with retained vegetation offer cooler microclimates.

The township's existing park network is primarily concentrated within the eastern portion of Mount Compass, servicing high use areas such as the retail precinct and school zones. In contrast, there are limited public open spaces within the rural living areas, industrial precinct, and mining zones, which impacts accessibility to green spaces (Figure 11).

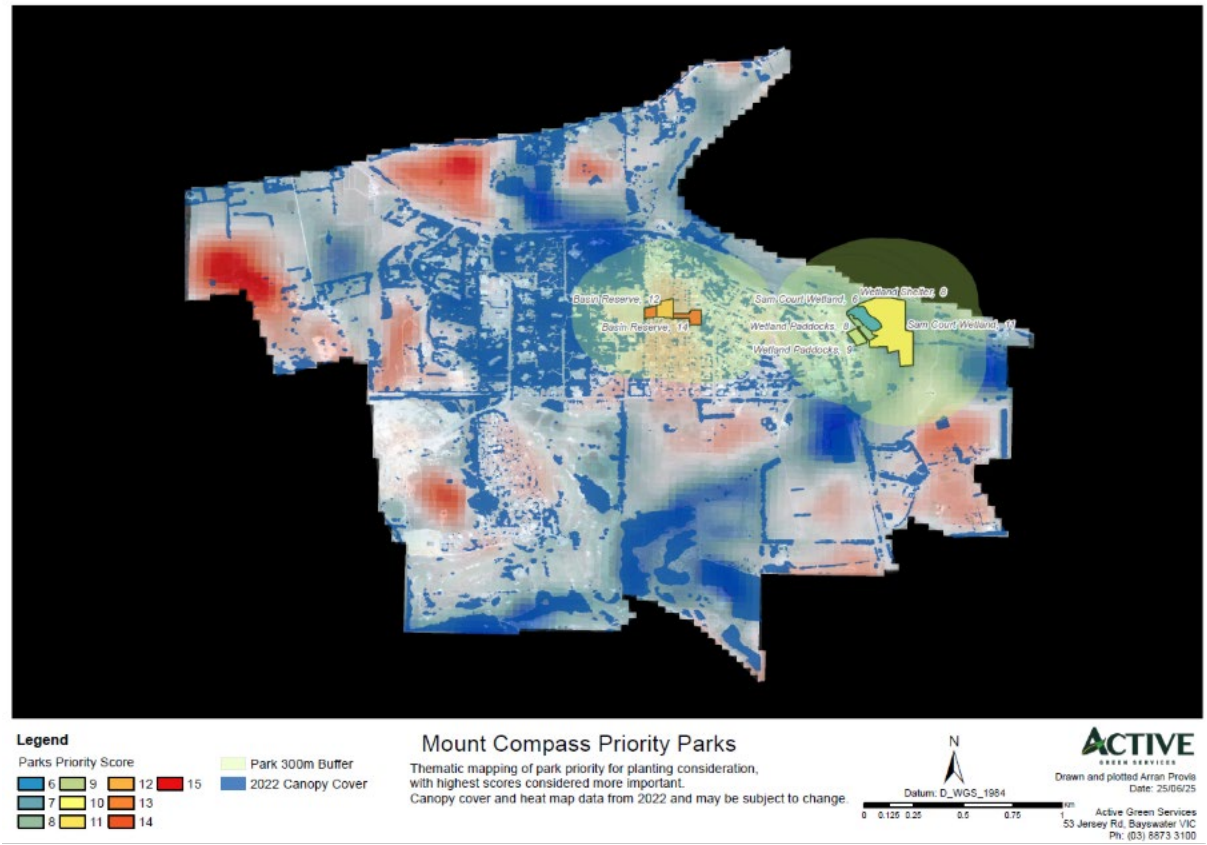


Figure 11: Map showing preferred public park locations in Mount Compass.
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The following priority parks have been identified in Mount Compass:

Basin Reserve

Basin Reserve is a three part, multifunctional park that includes Mount Compass Recreation Park and forms part of an active transport corridor linking residential areas with Burgess Oval and the broader school precinct around Mount Compass Oval.

Although recent plantings have occurred within the reserve, there is a strong case for densifying the canopy, particularly to offset ongoing vegetation loss from adjacent private development, including areas like Slater Avenue, which have recently experienced significant clearing. As a heat hotspot, Basin Reserve represents a high priority site where expanded planting will deliver immediate benefits for urban cooling, recreation amenity and biodiversity support.

George Francis Drive Precinct

This residential area has limited access to nearby formal parks or reserves. While golf course vegetation and quarry easement plantings provide some landscape value, they do not function as public open space. Targeted roadside planting would help reduce heat hotspots and improve shade along the rural residential edge.

Sand Mine Road – Industrial Estate

While the industrial estate sits within a relatively cool microclimate, the absence of formal green space remains notable. Although the immediate priority for this area is lower compared to residential zones, strategic streetscape planting should still be considered to support worker wellbeing, improve amenity, and contribute to the township's overall canopy targets.

Ashbourne

In 2022, Ashbourne had with 49.3% the highest canopy cover of all townships. Most of the land is privately owned. This means that 86.43% of the total canopy cover is found on private land. There are currently no Council managed parks or reserves in Ashbourne.

Greening opportunities

While the overall tree canopy cover in Ashbourne is comparatively high, reflecting the rural and vegetated character of the area, there remains a gap in formalised recreational open space. The absence of designated parks and reserves limits opportunities for structured recreation, passive use, and community gathering, particularly for vulnerable groups such as children and older adults who may have limited mobility (Figure 12).

Alexandrina Council will explore partnerships with private landholders, schools, or state agencies in the delivery of green infrastructure in the short to medium term. Establishing even small scale reserves or green corridors could provide measurable benefits to community wellbeing, climate resilience and biodiversity.

A tailored approach is required for Ashbourne, recognising both its high canopy baseline and the current lack of accessible public open space.

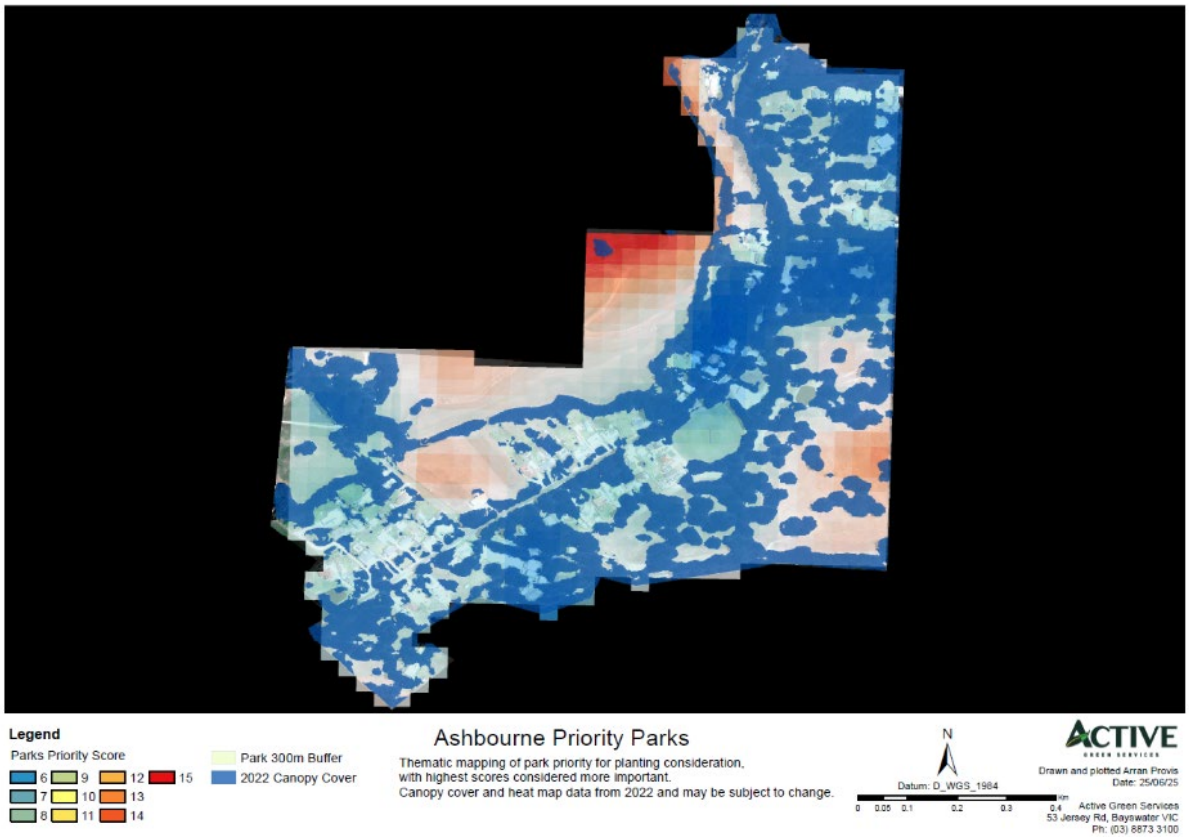


Figure 12: Map highlighting the lack of public park locations in Ashbourne.
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