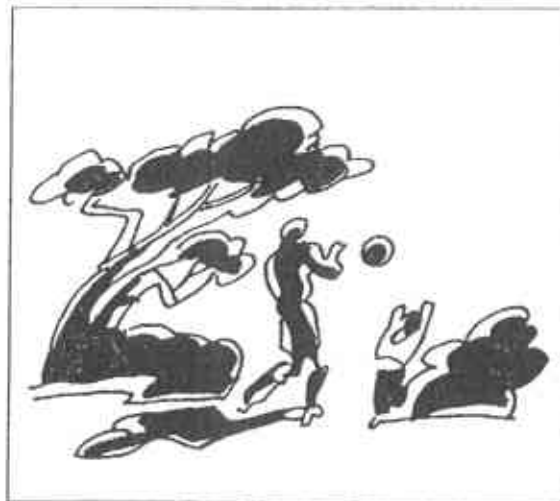


**NEIGHBOURHOOD  
PARKS  
GENERIC PLAN OF  
MANAGEMENT**



RANDWICK **R** CITY COUNCIL

## MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

Dear Readers,

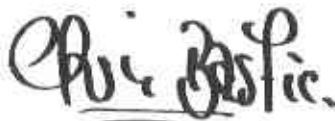
In June 1994, Randwick City Council began a major program developing open space Plans of Management for all parks, beaches and reserves under its management.

Open space comprises the second largest land use in the City of Randwick and is a public area for which Council has an important responsibility. Our parks and other recreation areas include some of the most valuable assets we have to offer, including large areas of natural vegetation and coastal reserves, a number of sports orientated parks and ovals, informal roadside reserves, pocket and neighbourhood parks. Within these areas you may find rare native vegetation species and even some wildlife.

Neighbourhood Parks are scattered throughout the City of Randwick and are generally used by people who live within walking distance of the parks. This plan emphasises that neighbourhood parks should offer a broad range of recreational pursuits that are not common to the larger and more structured 'district' and 'regional' parks. Particular attention is given to the needs of our young people and community groups in recommending appropriate facilities for these parks.

Public participation featured strongly in the development of this and other generic plans within the COSRPOM due to the public ownership of these areas. This communication and input has enabled meaningful strategies and actions to be developed with the collaborative support of the community and Council. It is hoped that such collaboration will continue in the future.

Thanks go to all those who were involved in the development of this plan. I commend it to you.



Councillor Chris Bastic

**MAYOR**

# NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

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## GLOSSARY

CR Act	Crown Lands Act, 1989
DLWC	Department of Land and Water Conservation
DUAP	Department of Urban Affairs and Planning
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979
LG Act	Local Government Act (NSW), 1993



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This plan of management is one in a set of eight *generic* plans of management which, along with a City-wide *Strategic* Plan for open space and recreation, comprise the City Open Space and Recreation Plan of Management (COSRPOM). The neighbourhood parks plan addresses issues raised by community representatives, local experts, government authorities and Council's internal steering committee for the COSRPOM.

The plan covers all parks that provide 'neighbourhood scale' recreation facilities within the City of Randwick. This includes both Council owned 'community land' under the Local Government Act (1993) (LG Act) and Crown Land. The principal goal of the plan is stated below:

*'The provision of safe, diverse and quality recreational opportunities for the residents of and visitors to Randwick City's neighbourhood parks'*

Neighbourhood parks are a sub-category under the 'Park' category as defined within the LG Act, 1993. They predominantly serve the informal recreational needs of the local residential areas, in particular the young people who live in the local neighbourhoods and others who may casually use the parks. Playgrounds, hard court and grassed surfaces, available buildings and landscaped areas which provide shade and help to define the various settings in which different activities take place, are particular features of this plan. Licensing facilities under the LG Act and the provision of permits for regular and occasional activities are described and recommended where appropriate.

The size, proximity to residential areas and the presently unclear identity that neighbourhood parks experience, all point to this park type being able to serve the diverse and changing recreational needs of the community. The major recommendations of this plan are as follows:

- \* Increase recreational opportunities for young people within neighbourhood parks
- \* Provide a diverse range of recreational opportunities and settings such as hard court areas, grassed areas, shaded areas and where possible indoor areas, for community individuals and groups
- \* Draw up licence and permit agreements for community recreational groups depending on their ability to maintain or improve neighbourhood park facilities and recreational opportunities
- \* Improve communication and co-operation with local schools in the aim of increasing the diversity of recreational opportunities available at the neighbourhood recreation level
- \* Utilise buildings, where available, for alternative recreation activities such as arts and crafts, creative themes and school holiday activities

A twenty year time frame is recommended for this plan with annual reviews for recommendations that have cost implications and five year reviews of the entire plan.



## COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

The community of the City of Randwick and others who have an interest in Council's future plans for its open space and recreation opportunities throughout the City, are invited to comment upon this draft generic plan of management. This plan will affect the management of district parks over the next two decades and it is important that members of the community are aware of, and have the opportunity to express their opinion on the strategies recommended.

Any comments that you would like to make in relation to this plan should be put in writing, referring where appropriate, to the specific section concerned, and addressed to:

**The General Manager  
Randwick City Council  
Administrative Centre  
30 Frances Street  
RANDWICK NSW 2031**

*marking it to the attention of: Ms Adrienne Jeuda  
Strategic Planner - Works Division*



# 1. INTRODUCTION

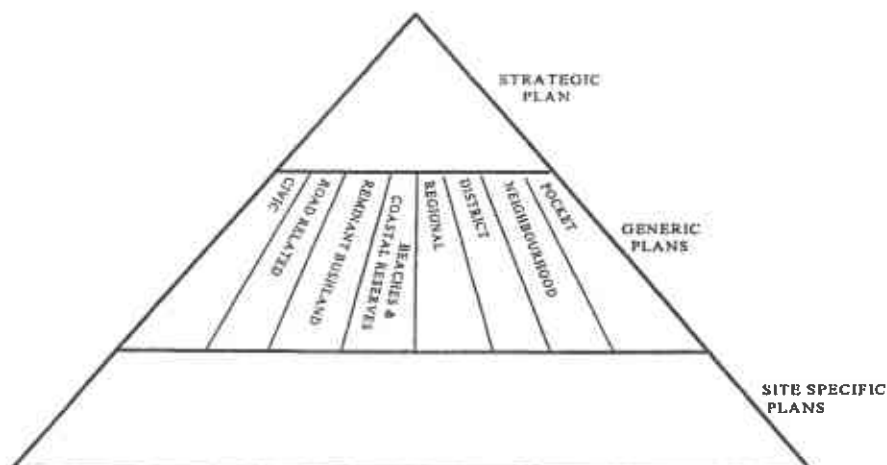
## 1.1 Aims and Background

### *Aim of the Neighbourhood Park Generic Plan of Management*

'To provide a practical framework and timetable for achieving short, medium and long term management objectives in accordance with the guiding principles for the neighbourhood parks within the City of Randwick.'

This generic plan of management for district parks is one in a series of eight, twenty year generic plans that comprise the Randwick City Open Space and Recreation Plan of Management (COSRPOM). It has been prepared in compliance with the LG Act (1993) and is categorised a 'Sports Ground' under the LG Act and sub-categorised into the 'District Park Generic Plan of Management for the COSRPOM'. 'Generic' plans are those that incorporate the management of a number of areas comprising the same values and characteristics, in this case district parks. A Strategic Plan for all open space and recreation opportunities within the City of Randwick links with, and provides direction to the Generic Plans which then feed directly into the site specific plans of management. Together, these provide a comprehensive management approach for open space and recreation in the City of Randwick for the next two decades. Figure 1 demonstrates how the generic plans of management relate to the overall structure of the COSRPOM.

*Figure 1: The COSRPOM Plans of Management*





Neighbourhood parks provide a mix of recreation opportunities, relying less on the formal sporting activities that are promoted in district and regional parks and more on alternative recreation activities. The concept of a neighbourhood park relates to the size of a local neighbourhood, it is the main area of open space that serves a number of streets surrounding the park up to a radius of approximately three kilometres. A typical size of a neighbourhood park is the area of two football fields (approximately 400 metres square) although this area may not be on a flat gradient or have a square shape they are therefore generally unsuitable for use as sports fields.

Neighbourhood parks within the City of Randwick are not evenly distributed and are generally found around the north eastern and south eastern parts of the local government area. Uses of neighbourhood parks include casual ball games, jogging, picnicking, exercising the dog, utilising a playground area, or simply enjoying the green space. Facilities for local young people, such as basketball courts, skateboard areas and baseball diamonds are increasingly appropriate alternatives within a number of neighbourhood parks. Another area that distinguishes neighbourhood parks from other open space types is their use as *community* recreation areas. A number of community recreation activities are therefore more common such as creative arts, after schools clubs and youth clubs within this open space type. Such uses may utilise existing buildings and are one of the few park types where one building for community indoor recreation purposes is appropriate. This community focus enables neighbourhood parks to provide opportunities for innovative recreation activities and community events.

## 1.2 Requirements of the Local Government Act 1993 (the Act)

The Act sets out Council's duty in respect to preparing plans of management for 'community land'. By July 1993 Council had undertaken an extensive assessment of its public land (land vested in or owned by Council) and classified such land as either 'community' or 'operational'.

The following definition of 'community land' has been summarised from clause 6 (2) of schedule 7 of the Act:

*Community Land is land that is owned by Council, and all land, other than Crown and commons, which has been placed, or falls under its care and control (vested in) and may comprise: a public reserve; land subject to a trust for a public reserve; land dedicated as a condition of development consent under Section 94 of the EP & A Act 1979; land reserved, zoned or dedicated for use as open space under a planning instrument; or land that is owned by the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning.*

All land that Council resolved to be 'community' must, by July 1st 1996, be used and managed in accordance with plans of management (PoM's). It is intended that these PoM's will aid the effective co-ordination and management of community land within the Council area. Where Council holds a number of community land areas that have similar values and characteristics, 'generic' PoM's may be adopted to provide one comprehensive plan of management. Generic plans must contain a schedule (list) of those areas included.



The Act requires the following information to be contained within each plan of management:

1. the category or categories of land;
2. objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land;
3. the means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives;
4. the manner in which Council proposed to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets;
5. for land categorised as natural area, further categorisation;
6. express authorisation for leasing or licensing (specifying whether or not limited to public purposes), and any other provisions; and
7. provisions applying to the grant of a lease or license or other estate in land.

Community land cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of by councils and there are restrictions on community land use and on the granting of leases and licenses. Where appropriate, Environmental Planning Instruments under the EP&A Act (1979) may impose additional restrictions. There are also additional matters that are required to be addressed where the land is not owned by Council.

### 1.3 Neighbourhood Parks within the City of Randwick

The following lists all open space land within the neighbourhood park category and sub-categorises it into the various ownership groups: (see Figure 2)

**Table 1: Regional Parks under Randwick City Council's Management**

Parcel of Land	*Recreation Inventory No.	Ownership	Management Body	Reference No. on Fig.2
Paine Reserve	A/7-635-01	Council	Council	1
Botany Road	A/2-100-01	Council	Council	2
Burnie Park	A/5-134-01	Council	Council	3
Dr. Walters Park	B/3-508-01	Crown	Council	4
Emily Mc Carthy Park	B/4-270-02	Crown	Council	5
Gollan Park	B/4-490-01	Crown	Council	6
J V Dick Reserve	B/5-113-0	Crown	Council	7
Popplewell Park	B/4-345-01	Crown	Council	8
Quarry Reserve	B/4-154-04	Crown	Council	9
Ella Reserve	C/3-085-01	Dept. of Housing	Council	10



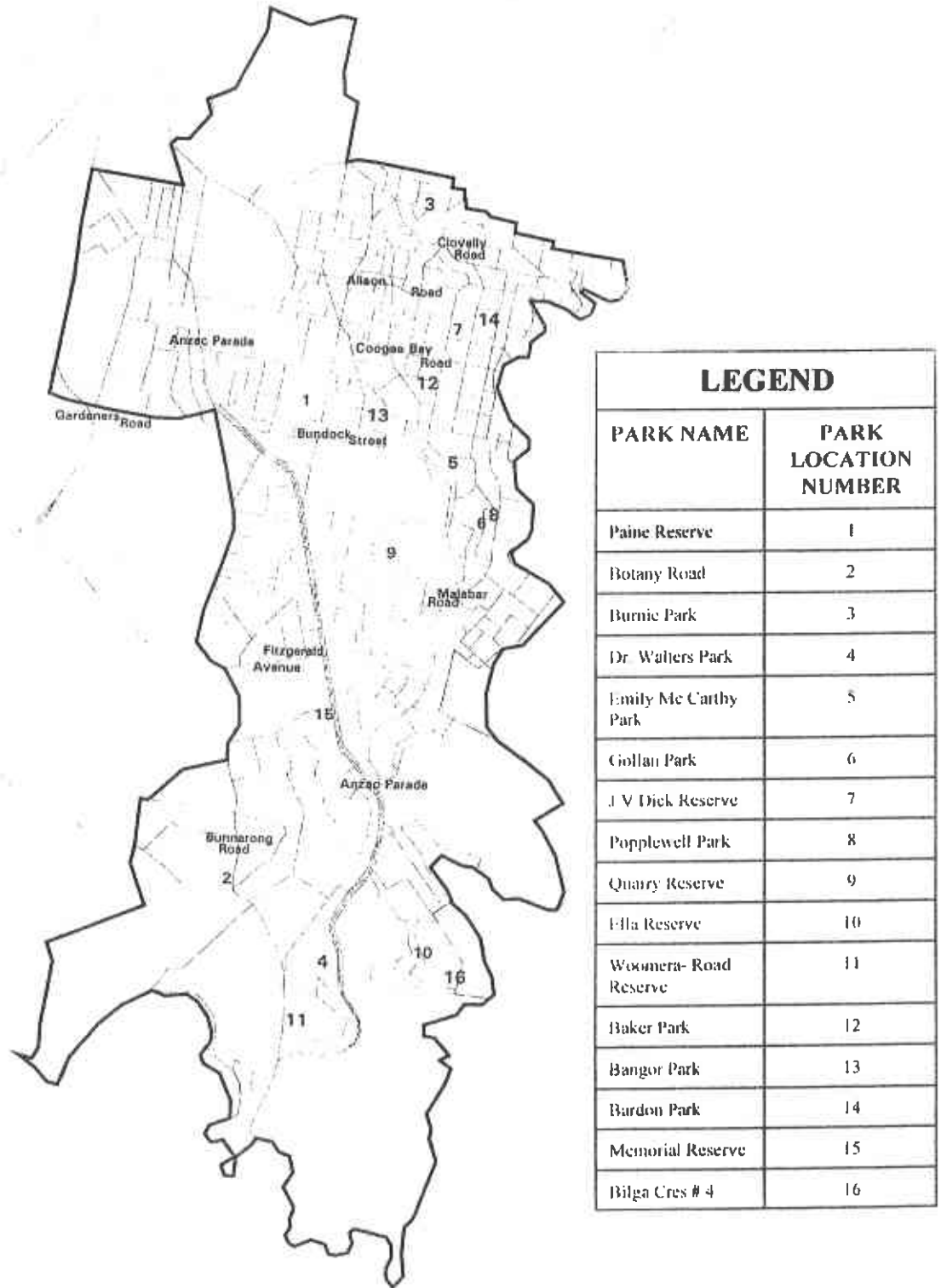
Parcel of Land	*Recreation Inventory No.	Ownership	Management Body	Reference No. on Fig.2
Woomera- Road Reserve	B/1-130-02	Crown	Council	11
Baker Park	B/5-249-02	Crown	Council	12
Bangor Park	B/4-269-01	Crown	Council	13
Bardon Park	B/5-113-02	Crown	Council	14
**Memorial Reserve	C/3-071-01	Dept. of Housing	Council	15
Bilga Cres # 4	B/3-085-04	Crown	Council	16

\* The recreation inventory is a data base of parks and reserves information and lists all parks and reserves within the City of Randwick using reference numbers such as those shown

\*\* Memorial Reserve has important heritage significance and is also known as the 'Soldiers Settlement Reserve'. Its management should include recommendations found within the Civic Parks generic plan of management which aims to retain and improve open space areas that are of a commemorative community and historic focus.



**Figure 2:** *Distribution of District Parks within the City of Randwick (including Commuinity and Crown land)*



## 1.4 Using this Plan of Management

As described in Section 1.1, this generic plan is one of a series of eight. All generic plans follow the same format which is derived from the strategic plan. This plan comprises the following sections:

1. *Introduction:*

This component explains the background to the development of the plan of management, the history and function of neighbourhood parks in the City of Randwick, how the plan works, community participation and the distribution of this open space type throughout the City.

2. *Management Philosophy and Context:*

This component provides the foundation of management within the plan and its recommendations, including the vision and mission statements, the guiding principles for the management of neighbourhood parks in the City of Randwick, the aim of the plan and its relationship with other relevant Council documents.

3. *Issues, Priorities and Implementation:*

The objectives are derived from major issues identified via the management philosophy section and a range of internal and external information sources. The means of implementing the objectives include: statements on priority; proposed year of completion; the department or division within Council that is responsible for implementation; and the performance measures. These are presented in a tabular format. This section also addresses *how* the objectives and performance targets will be achieved and assessed. This is the main way by which the implementation of the plan may be monitored.

4. *Indicative Time Frame for Implementation:*

This determines when the required development works should take place and therefore when funds are required. It is based on the information contained in Section 3 'Management Objectives and Priorities' and will help to link this plan with Council's Management Plan and Section 94 Contributions Plan.

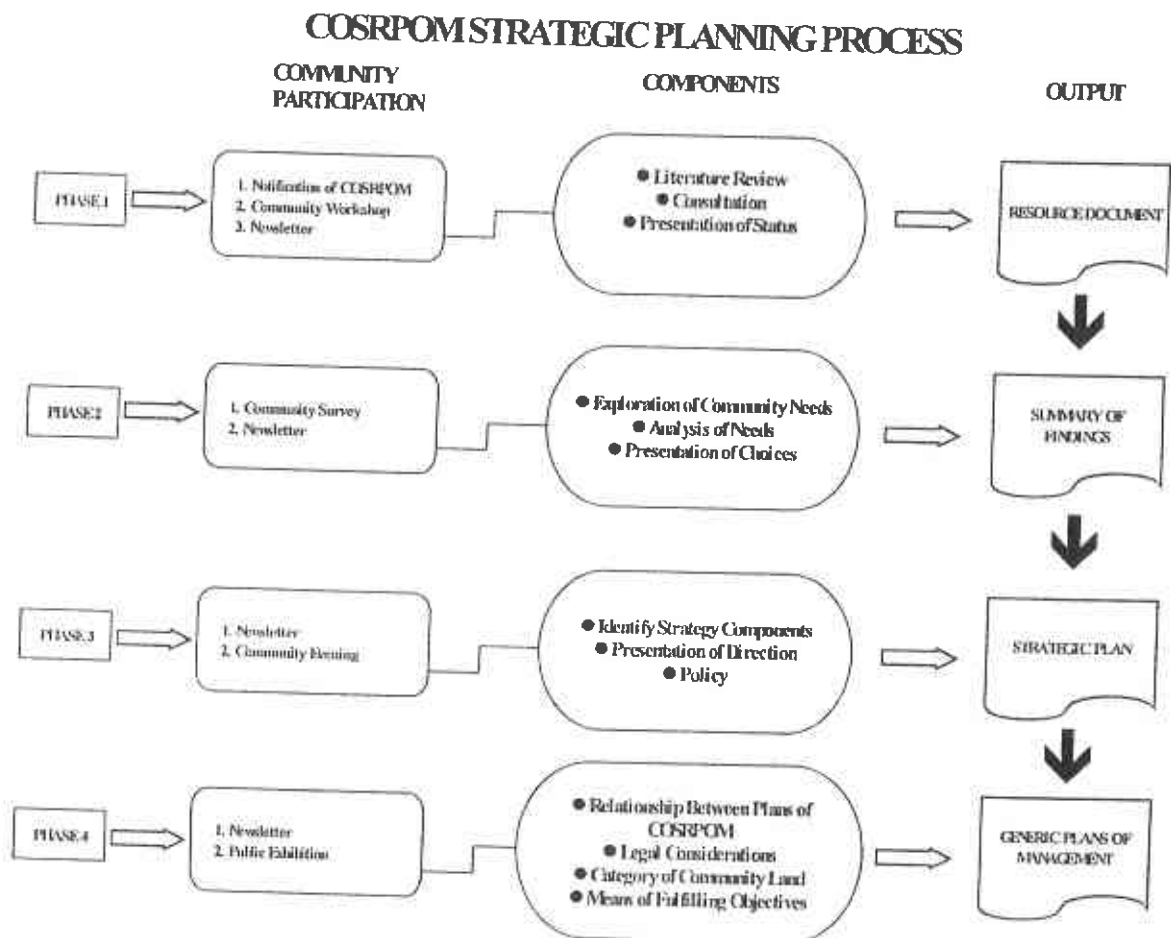


### 1.5 Community Participation

#### *Community Participation Process*

A comprehensive consultative process was undertaken throughout the preparation of the City Open Space and Recreation Plan of Management (COSRPOM). Figure 3 outlines the components of the community participation and consultation process and how it relates to the production of the plans that comprise the COSRPOM.

*Figure 3: Community Participation and the COSRPOM Planning Process*



### ***Community Participation Components***

The COSRPOM *Guiding Principles* which are set out in Section 2 have been derived primarily from the community consultative and participative process. In addition to a survey questionnaire which was completed by over seven hundred residents throughout the City of Randwick. Two rounds of evening participative meetings were held between Council and community members.

The first round of community participation was held between September and October 1994. It addressed open space and recreation provision on a City wide basis via a series of eight workshops which were attended by a total of sixty people. Within these workshops the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities were determined by community representatives. The second round of participation was held in July 1995 and attended by nearly seventy people. It comprised both a community forum and small group discussion evening, whereby community representatives addressed the goals for various open space areas.

Many of the *objectives* that are presented within Section 3 are derived from both the first round of community participation and the *COSRPOM Community Survey*. The survey was distributed to 8,000 residents throughout the City. Refer to Appendix B for the questions and results of the survey.



## 2. MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY AND CONTEXT

### 2.1 Vision Statement

***Vision:***

*To enhance the quality of life of those residents and visitors who engage in recreation within the district parks of the City of Randwick*

### 2.2 Corporate and Community Goals

***Corporate Goals:***

1. To provide appropriate and equitable recreational and open space opportunities as identified through community needs.
2. To provide safe, diverse and quality recreation opportunities for Randwick residents.
3. To ensure access for all including actual and perceived access to recreational resources.

***Community Goal:***

*'To provide a safe, attractive venue for multi-purpose, informal recreation which may be easily accessible by local residents including those with a physical disability.'*

### 2.3 Guiding Principles

1. A focus for neighbourhood recreational activity, particularly for young people
2. Equal focus on grass, landscape and hard surface settings
3. Opportunities for non traditional recreation activities to be available within this park type
4. Offers a medium between passive pocket parks and structured sporting parks
5. A community focus for a number of local recreation activities such as social gatherings and continuing education activities

### 2.4 Management Context

A number of plans form the context for this generic plan of management. These plans are in addition to the statutory Acts described in Section 1 and include Council and other relevant documents.

***COSRPOM Strategic Plan***

This document was compiled to provide a 'Strategic Direction' for the open space available for public





recreational use throughout the City of Randwick. It therefore covers all different open space types such as the district parks, remnant bushland and civic open space. The strategic plan also addresses the need for rationalisation of open space in certain areas and the acquisition of open space in others and addresses the methods by which this may be undertaken. Recommendations outlined in the Strategic Plan that relate specifically to this plan of management include the requirement for both sporting and informal recreational opportunities to be provided throughout the City and details of a revised 'user pays' pricing strategy.

The generic plans of management address specific management objectives only and not those issues that are of a strategic nature. As described in section 1, the Strategic Plan policy recommendations and individual strategies direct the objectives that have been provided within this generic plan of management.

#### ***Randwick City Council Management Plan***

The Local Government Act, 1993 requires that each council must prepare a Management Plan for at least a three year period, in Randwick City Council's case it is from 1994 to 1997 and aims to make Council more accountable to its residents and sets out how it will achieve a high level of service. Council's Management Plan also contains information of a similar nature so that the community is able to identify what, how and when changes and undertakings will take occur. This generic plan of management is an important component in the overall land management undertakings of Council. It provides clear objectives and means of achieving those objectives over a twenty year period and also includes decisions on priority and costing implications.

Objectives and priorities that are presented in Section 3 of this plan must be reflected in the Management Plan so that funds can be allocated and the recommended works can be implemented. Each relevant department must therefore address the areas of responsibility that are allocated to them within Section 3.2 and convey these responsibilities into the overall management plan beginning in the 1996/97 financial year. It is the Management Plan that will effectively give force to the recommendations and actions within this plan as it is the principle mechanism by which Council priorities are set and resources allocated.

Works programs will be particularly influenced by this and other generic plans of management whereby relevant Council officers will incorporate recommended actions into the financial planning section of the report on an annual basis - this will also provide Council with the opportunity to review targets as time goes on. Council departments and divisions other than the Works - Recreation and Parks and Recreation divisions that have responsibility for particular aspects of the COSRPOM such as Council's Planning Department, Corporate Services, the Plant Nursery, Works Department and Community Services, must incorporate within their divisional/departmental budgets and works programs, the necessary undertakings.



It is recommended that the Management Plan is incorporated under the table; Principal Activity - 'Improvements Recreation Facilities' is as follows:

**Table 2: Management Plan Principle Activity 'Improvements - Recreation Facilities'**

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVING TARGETS	MEANS OF MEASURING PERFORMANCE
To provide and manage a system of safe, high quality parks and facilities offering a diversity of recreational opportunities suitable for and readily accessible to a wide range of users, in accordance with the City Open Space and Recreation Plan of Management.	Implementation of annual works programs for improvements recommended within the City Open Space and Recreation Generic Plans of Management and associated site specific plans of management	a) Council Staff to prepare and annually review improvements works and programs b) Council staff/consultants to prepare designs, documentation and estimates for the adopted programs	a) recommended works/improvements reviewed or completed by target dates and within budget b) designs prepared with adequate lead time for works to commence on target c) community satisfaction



### 3. ISSUES, PRIORITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

#### 3.1 Major Issues

**Issue 1: Management Planning**

Management planning systems that are required for this generic plan include the updating of and improvements to Council's Recreation Inventory which lists all neighbourhood and other open space areas, categorises their type and documents any other notable features for each site. It requires a comprehensive review in light of the recommendations within this and the other generic plans of management. The appropriateness of certain activities and facilities is also considered within this key area and is linked closely to recreation below.

The following table presents those characteristics that community representatives identify as common and specific to neighbourhood parks. These may also be interpreted as 'values' that this open space category possesses.

**Table 3: Neighbourhood Parks Generic Characteristics determined by Community Representatives**

Setting	Vegetation	Furniture	Size	Buildings	No. of People	User type	Distance to travel
mixed	perimeter - grass and trees  central area - grass  and an area for hard court games	playground  bench seating  basketball hoop  perimeter cycle track  bubbler	2 x football fields	none  (Where buildings already exist, ensure community access for recreation)	several family groups	families with children  dogs and their owners  young people  elderly	10 - 15 minutes walk

Permissible uses and activities within neighbourhood parks are set out in Table 4. Although playing fields were not found to be appropriate by the community representatives as represented by information provided in Table 4, informal sport is accepted as appropriate on neighbourhood parks - this usually means that playing fields do exist but are not of a standard size, nor would they have lighting, permanent posts or be used solely for the purpose of team sports. Dogs were also not seen as appropriate by the community members participating in the COSRPOM community evening. However, they will be allowed in certain locations within neighbourhood parks where specific facilities will eventually be provided for them - banning dogs totally from these local parks is not a viable option.

Unlike district, regional and beach/coastal open space areas, it is not necessarily appropriate for neighbourhood parks to have site specific plans of management covering their future management and purpose. The management issues within neighbourhood parks are less complex than the above open space types having less emphasis on leased or licensed facilities and more on the community role and



responsibility of *stewardship* of neighbourhood parks. The development of 'concept plans' is therefore recommended for all neighbourhood parks. These parks are for everyone to enjoy and *exclusive* activities or use is not appropriate. Therefore, any proposed improvements within these parks will be instigated directly by Council and referred to local residents for further ideas and information, rather than undergoing a lengthy plan of management consultative process.

**Issue 2: Recreation**

Within neighbourhood parks, a wide variety of informal recreational activities are encouraged. Structured sport may also take place although facilities and maintenance within these parks are more centred around the provision of a general mix of recreational activities rather than providing high grade sports fields as is the case for district and regional parks. Neighbourhood parks have been identified as open space areas where the needs of young people in particular should be met. This group generally has limited access to transport, are located in the residential areas where neighbourhood parks are usually sited and experience a considerable amount of unmet recreational needs.

Facilities identified as necessary by young people and others who recognise their needs include: basketball hoops and courts; rollerblading/skateboarding/stunt bike facilities; and baseball, mini soccer and five a side football facilities. Other activities such as creative arts, dancing, playgrounds and simply having a place to relax and socialise in were also high on the list of community recreation needs. Neighbourhood parks should help to create a 'sense of community' through the provision of recreational opportunities within walking distance from the residential areas.

**Table 4: Suitable and Unsuitable Activities and Facilities within Neighbourhood Parks**

Activity/Facility	Score	Assessment
telephones	2	suitable
dogs	1	suitable
leased sports fields	6	unsuitable
leased indoor sports	6	unsuitable
playing fields	5	unsuitable
cafe's	6	unsuitable
indoor public centre	5	unsuitable
playgrounds	0	suitable
bike tracks/lanes	0	suitable
parking	4	unsuitable
kiosks	6	unsuitable
basketball/court games	1	suitable
walking tracks	2	suitable



Activity/Facility	Score	Assessment
roller/skateboard area	1	suitable
picnic/BBQ facilities	1	suitable
outdoor performance	4	unsuitable
toilets	2	suitable
special events	3	borderline
markets	5	unsuitable
guided tours	5	unsuitable
signage	0	suitable

Legend: 0 = there were no objections to the facility within this open space typ. 6 = all six groups during the COSRPOM community evening (26/7/95) considered the facility to be inappropriate

### **Issue 3: Visitor Management**

Regular use of these parks for specific purposes must be carefully managed ensuring that no one group is allowed to feel they have any *ownership* of part of the park. User pays fees and charges will be used to ensure that groups taking over part of the park for a short period of time pay for the benefit of its guaranteed availability. An upgraded booking system will allow groups this privilege and will ensure that any necessary permits are provided and fees collected. School groups and low grade sports groups may wish to use the available facilities on a regular basis and will require a permit to do so. Theatre practising groups, creative writing or arts and crafts community groups may also take out permits at the appropriate cost and book facilities on a seasonal basis. This replaces the old 'seasonal licence' system.

Licenses on the other hand may be considered for groups who undertake to improve indoor or outdoor areas or help to maintain these areas. Their charges will be based on the 'user pays' fees but may be reduced according to the level of assistance to maintenance or according to the level of benefit to the community, ie. if it is the only recreational opportunity of its type in the City of Randwick. This matter will be carefully assessed when individual licence agreements are drawn up. Service providers themselves will be permitted to make nominal profits only from activities provided within neighbourhood parks and audited accounts will be required as a condition of the licence agreement.

### **Issue 4: Communication**

The involvement of the local community is important in ensuring that the correct provision of facilities is proposed. To date a significant number of community members have been involved in the parks improvement process and have helped to effect change in these areas. Neighbourhood parks, as the name suggests are parks that local people use and therefore parks that should primarily serve the local needs. Research has shown that young people are in particular need of increased recreational facilities and it is young people that are generally living in the residential suburbs where neighbourhood parks are located. Further consultation such as inviting comments from residents in the adjacent neighbourhoods should however be undertaken prior to finalising decisions on the facilities and



amenities that are to be provided within these parks.

Communication with local schools is also an important opportunity in heightening the recreational experience offered within neighbourhood parks. Arrangements to provide access to school classrooms and hard court facilities may make up for any shortfalls that the neighbourhood parks cannot provide for. In return, the school's use of the neighbourhood park may be provided cost free for example or other benefits such as exchanged maintenance works may be arranged.

***Issue 5: Design and Vegetation***

Design incorporates a large number of considerations including the design of landscape works, park furniture and fittings, other structures including art works, to name but a few. Neighbourhood parks will require a variety of settings to enable the required diverse recreational activities to take place. A combination of hard surfaces, grassed areas, shade and landscaped areas, playgrounds and, where available, buildings with suitable rooms, will enable a broad mix of community recreational activities to take place.

Any available buildings will require careful improvements in order to prevent aesthetic disharmony within the parks, although the issue of aesthetics in neighbourhood parks is less of a priority than the provision of a broad mix of recreational opportunities. Moreover, landscape finishes such as footpath delineation, planting edges and entry points should be thoughtfully designed to help the user determine the type of recreational settings and therefore opportunities that are available within neighbourhood parks.

***Issue 5: Maintenance, Safety and Risk Management***

Although maintenance and risk within neighbourhood parks is not as costly or intensive as it may be within district, regional or beach/coastal open space areas, it is still an important issue for both Council and the community alike. Maintenance practices should run hand in glove with safety and risk management and should incorporate measures which have respect for the protection of our environment as well as the community's wellbeing. The efficient use of water and appropriate use of chemicals are just two examples of responsible maintenance practice. Regular monitoring of revised maintenance and safety practices is necessary in order to check any unexpected occurrences that create potentially dangerous situations. The installation and use of signage is also beneficial in portraying information to users such as the appropriateness or otherwise of particular activities.

***Issue 6: Funding***

Recommendations contained within this generic plan of management must have regard to existing and estimated funding sources in order for the objectives to be fulfilled. There are a number of grants available each year. Careful planning for the use of the existing and potential funds is crucial in keeping the plan's performance targets on track and the priorities in the initially agreed order. However, grants are usually tied to specific projects which may from time to time necessitate the review of priorities and performance targets. A twenty year lifespan for this plan should aid the need for flexibility. Essentially, any recommendations that have cost implications may begin at the earliest convenience if funds do become available.

