

ROADSIDE RESERVES GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT



RANDWICK  CITY COUNCIL

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

Dear Readers,

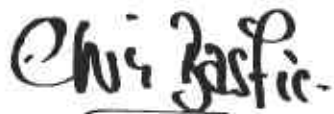
In June 1994, Randwick City Council began a major program developing open space Plans of Management for all parks, beaches and reserves under its management.

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.

Roadside reserves within the City of Randwick have a very important role to play. They offer 'linkages' to other open space areas by acting as wildlife and vegetation corridors, or pedestrian and cycling links. Many roadside reserves are located over old tram lines and have become areas of green space which improve the appearance of our streets and the quality of the air we breathe.

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 Bastie

MAYOR

If you do not understand this letter please contact the Council on 9399 0999 and interpreting assistance will be arranged. English

Αν δεν καταλαβαίνεις το γράμμα αυτό τηλεφώνησε στη Δημαρχεία, αριθμός τηλεφώνου 9399 0999 για να σου κανονίσει διερμηνέα. Greek

Se non capisci questa lettera, per favore metti in contatto col Council al 9399 0999 per ottenere l'assistenza di un interprete. Italian

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Jeżeli Pan/Pani nie rozumie tego listu, proszę zadzwonić do Rady Miejskiej na numer tel. 9399 0999 w celu uzyskania pomocy tłumacza. Polish

Jika tak paham akanmaksud surat ini hubungilah Kotapraja ini lewa 9399 0999 agar bantuan juru bahasa dapat diusahakan. Indonesian

Bu mektubu anlayamazsaniz, lutfen 9399 0999 'dan Belediye ile iliskiye geciniz; tercümanlik hizmeti ayarlanacaktır. Turkish

Ha nem érti, ami ebben a levélben áll és felhívja a Tanácsot a 9399 0999 számon, tolmácsolási segítséget fogunk szerezni. Hungarian

Když nerozumíte tomuto dopisu tak prosím zavolejte na Council na číslo 9399 0999 my Vám zařídíme pomoc tlumočnicka. Czech

إذا لم تفهم هذا الخطاب ، نرجوك الاتصال بالمجلس على هاتف ٩٣٩٩٠٩٩٩ وسيتم ترتيب مساعده للترجمة. Arabic

如果你看不懂這封信，請與市政廳聯繫。電話是 9399 0999 我們會安排翻譯。 Chinese

Если Вам непонятно содержание этого письма, свяжитесь пожалуйста с Муниципалитетом по телефону 9399 0999 и Вам обеспечат помощь переводчика. Russian

Ако не разумете ово писмо, молим назовите Општину на 9399 0999 која ће вам средити помоћ тумача. Serbian

ROADSIDE RESERVES 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 roadside reserves plan addresses issues raised by community representatives, local experts, government authorities and Council's internal steering committee for the COSRPOM.

The plan covers all median and nature strip open space areas 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 roadside reserves'

Roadside reserves are a sub-category under the 'General Use' category as defined within the LG Act. They predominantly serve as areas that people use as a through route, walk their dogs or simply acknowledge as green roadside spaces. The large area of roadside reserves within the City of Randwick presently lack any particular recreation identity resulting in them often being seen as the wastelands of Randwick. This plan proposes a clear identity and purpose for roadside reserves and aims to transform them into dynamic recreation spaces for activities such as cycling and walking, bird watching and nature appreciation. The provision of linkages between open space, residential and commercial areas is also investigated.

Occasional events and carnivals/processions, etc. will be permitted within roadside reserves and will, in most cases require a permit, as set out within the COSRPOM Strategic Plan.

The major recommendations of this plan are as follows:

- * Maintenance practices to be reviewed and have regard to the location and profile of each particular roadside reserve.
- * Community assistance in the maintenance of roadside reserves is encouraged with the continuation of and improvements to the successful Community Street Tree Planting Program.
- * Link vegetation along and between roadside reserves and other open space areas to create wildlife corridors and green spaces throughout the City.
- * The Draft Street Tree Masterplan and the Draft Urban Design Guidelines should be adhered to when implementing vegetation planting and other improvements within roadside reserves.
- * Increase recreational opportunities within roadside reserves particularly for cyclists and walkers through the creation of safe and creative routes.

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, were invited to comment upon the draft version of this generic plan of management. This plan affects the management of roadside reserves over the next two decades and it was important that members of the community were aware of, and had the opportunity to express their opinion on the strategies recommended.

Following the public exhibition period of 42 days, a number of submissions were received in relation to this and the other seven generic plans within the 'COSRPOM' set. These were then incorporated where appropriate. This plan is the final adopted plan under the Local Government Act 1993.

Any further comments that you would like to make in assisting Council's monitoring and updating of the 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

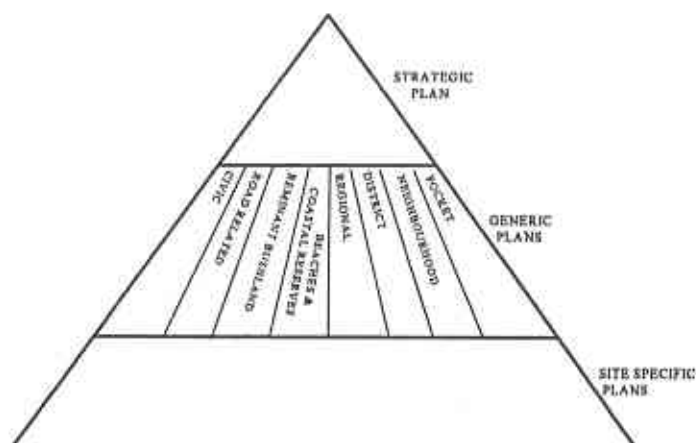
1.1 Aim and Background

Aim of the Roadside Reserves 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 roadside reserves within the City of Randwick.'

This generic plan of management for roadside reserves 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 'General Use' type of community land under the LG Act and sub-categorised into the 'Roadside Reserves 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 civic 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 site specific plans of management, concept plans or maintenance programs. 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



Roadside reserves offer a break from the urban environment through the use of grass, trees and other vegetation. They provide a sense of what was, prior to roads and building development and offer a brief psychological return to nature. As such the type of recreation promoted within these areas is non-organised and may involve walking the dog, sitting and viewing the surrounding activity or simply having it as a focus of attention - an area to be looked at rather than used. Roadside reserves are often located on disused tram routes and form a useful and safe link away from main roads. A number of roadside reserves also play an important role as vegetation and potential wildlife corridors, eg. Anzac Parade median strip and Fitzgerald Avenue.

Roadside reserves may have another role and that is of a 'green link' for pedestrians and for cyclists. Again, Anzac Parade is a good example of where these ideas may be developed. Popularity for cycling and walking has increased over the last decade and the use of the motor vehicle has become more of an issue. Median strips and other roadside reserves as pedestrian and cycle links are likely to be a greater focus for planning in these open space areas.

Facilities within roadside reserves presently include a number of seating areas, occasional toilet blocks, pathways, bubblers and vegetation. Roundabouts are included as roadside reserves and roadside reserves must cater for these informal recreational activities and include seating, landscape works, paving, monuments in some civic parks and artworks such as statues in others. The role of art works and monuments is integral in portraying the localised history of the area and the status of the City of Randwick within its broader state and national setting. Over the years a number of roadside reserves have been enveloped by the roads themselves and parking areas for cars. Where their status has been changed to 'operational land', they have not been addressed in this plan of management.

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 Roadside Reserves within the City of Randwick

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

Table 1: Roadside Reserves Under Randwick City Council's Management

Parcel of Land	*Recreation Inventory No.	Ownership	Management Body	Reference No. on Fig.2
Malabar Road #3	A/4-495-03	Council	Council	1
Malabar Road #4	A/4-495-04	Council	Council	2
Malabar Road #5	A/4-495-05	Council	Council	3
Malabar Road #8	A/4-495-08	Council	Council	4
Clovelly Road #3	A/5-191-03	Council	Council	5
Figtree Avenue Closure	B/7-289-01	Crown	Council	6
Market Street	B/7-502-01	Crown	Council	7
Palm Reserve	B/6-673-01	Crown	Council	8
Alison Road # 6	B/6-020-06	Crown	Council	9
Anzac Parade # 7	B/6-031-07	Crown	Council	10
Anzac Parade # 8	B/4-031-08	Crown	Council	11
Anzac Parade # 10	B/3-031-10	Crown	Council	12
Anzac Parade # 11	B/3-031-11	Crown	Council	13
Anzac Parade # 12	B/3-031-12	Crown	Council	14
Anzac Parade # 13	B/3-031-13	Crown	Council	15
Anzac Parade #15	B/3-031-15	Crown	Council	16
Bunnerong Road	B/1-130-01	Crown	Council	17
Bunnerong Road # 3	B/3-130-03	Crown	Council	18
Bunnerong Road #4	B/1-130-04	Crown	Council	19
Bunnerong Road #5	B/1-130-05	Crown	Council	20
Bunnerong Road #7	B/3-130-07	Crown	Council	21
Caerleon Cres	B/5-144-01	Crown	Council	22

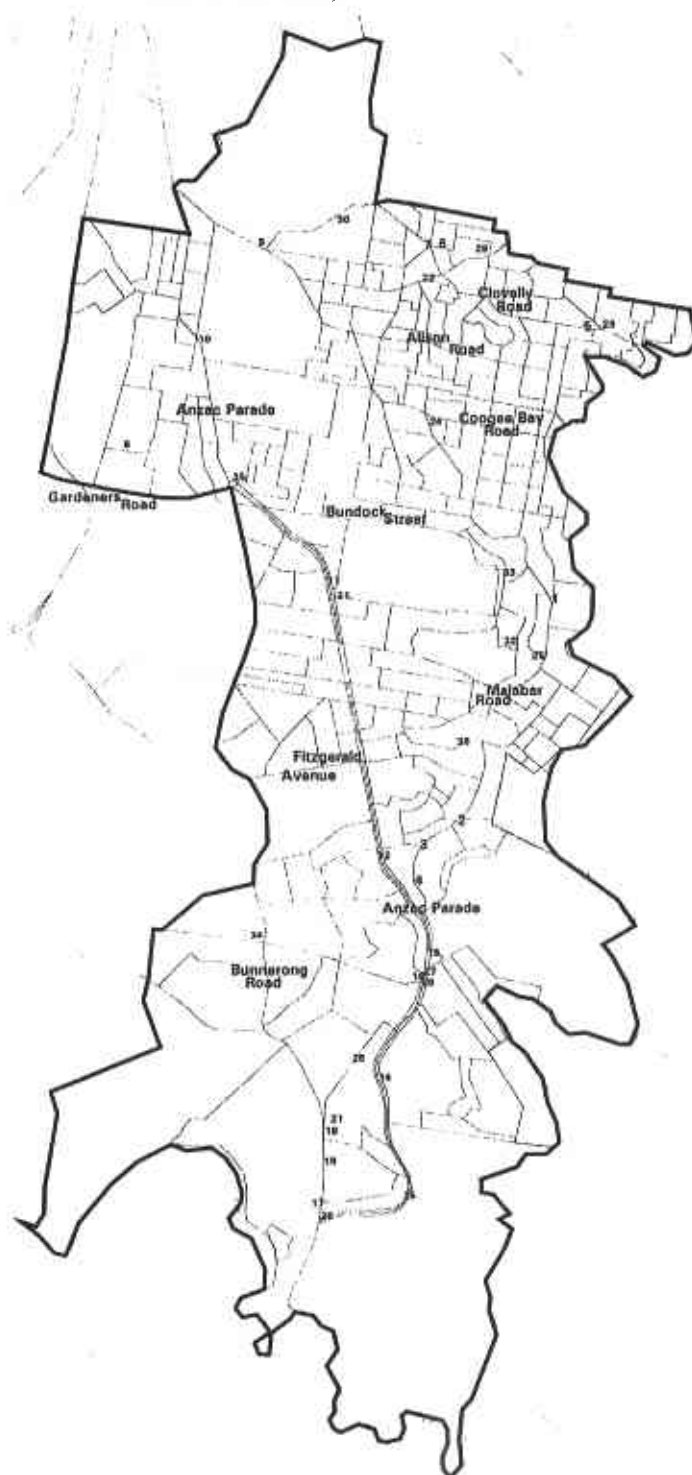


Parcel of Land	*Recreation Inventory No.	Ownership	Management Body	Reference No. on Fig.2
Clovelly Road	B/5-191-01	Crown	Council	23
Dudley Street	B/5-249-03	Crown	Council	24
Foots Place	B/4-300-01	Crown	Council	25
Forrest Street	B/3-302-01	Crown	Council	26
Franklin Street#1	B/3-308-01	Crown	Council	27
Franklin Street#3	B/3-308-03	Crown	Council	28
Frenchmans Road	B/7-313-01	Crown	Council	29
Govett Street	B/7-340-01	Crown	Council	30
Holmes Street	B/4-386-01	Crown	Council	31
Johnston Parade	B/4-421-01	Crown	Council	32
Moverly Road	B/4-548-01	Crown	Council	33
Perry Street	B/2-613-01	Crown	Council	34
Wilson Place	B/6-031-02	Crown	Council	35
Yandell Reserve	B/6-031-02	Crown	Council	36

Note: Where land that appears to function as a roadside reserve, but has not been identified within the above list due to unavailable information that is later found after the finalisation of this plan, it should be treated in the same way as all other open space land in its category as set out within this plan of management. (See Issue 5, page 18 where roadside reserves are not functioning as such and may be put to alternative uses)



Figure 2: Distribution of Roadside Reserves within the City of Randwick (including Community and Crown land)



LEGEND	
PARK NAME	PARK LOCATION
Malabar Road #3	1
Malabar Road #4	2
Malabar Road #5	3
Malabar Road #8	4
Clovelly Road #3	5
Figtree Avenue Closure	6
Market Street	7
Palm Reserve	8
Alison Road # 6	9
Anzac Parade # 7	10
Anzac Parade # 8	11
Anzac Parade # 10	12
Anzac Parade # 11	13
Anzac Parade # 12	14
Anzac Parade # 13	15
Anzac Parade # 15	16
Dunnetong Road	17
Bunnerong Road # 3	18
Bunnerong Road #4	19
Bunnerong Road #5	20
Bunnerong Road #7	21
Caerleon Cres	22
Clovelly Road	23
Dudley Street	24
Foots Place	25
Forrest Street	26
Franklin Street#1	27
Franklin Street#3	28
Frenchmans Road	29
Govett Street	30
Holmes Street	31
Johnston Parade	32
Moverly Road	33
Perry Street	34
Wilson Place	35
Yandell Reserve	36



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 roadside reserves 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:*

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 roadside reserves in the City of Randwick, the aim of the plan and its relationship with other relevant Council documents.

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 roadside reserves 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.

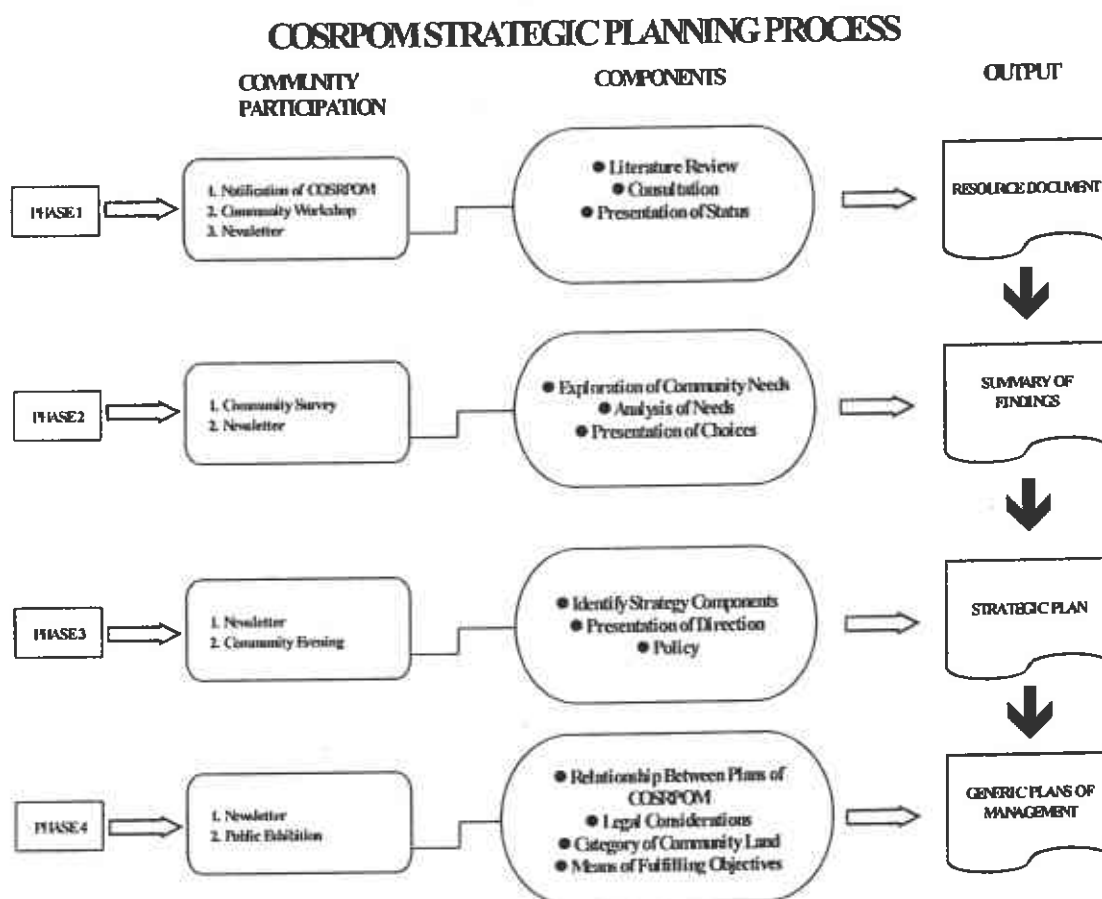


1.5 Community Participation

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

To enhance the quality of life of those residents and visitors who engage in recreation within the roadside reserves of the City of Randwick

2.2 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 create, with the involvement of the community, accessible and aesthetically pleasing corridors of greenspace providing a distinctive character and high quality maintenance

2.3 Guiding Principles

1. Informal and formal settings created predominantly through the use of vegetation
2. Green links created through tree planting and footpaths with an emphasis on indigenous vegetation
3. Easily accessed, non-alienating reserve areas for all members of the community regardless of disability
4. Visual character to be of a high standard and reflect the local natural and cultural heritage
5. High maintenance and safety standards

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 pocket parks 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. A recommendation within the Strategic Plan that relates to this generic plan includes increasing the number of civic parks throughout the City of Randwick which will make use of current open space areas that are categorised as either roadside reserves or pocket parks but are more suited to civic park functions and use.

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/departamental 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: Maintenance

The maintenance of roadside reserves is generally the issue of greatest concern that has been strongly expressed by residents. Maintenance along roadside reserves is a relentless task as litter is constantly being blown onto median and nature strips causing these generally exposed sites to appear unkempt and forgotten. Maintaining safety site lines for the road traffic is usually the highest priority for Council's maintenance staff. Roadside reserves are also generally open space areas that are not immediately adjacent to residential areas and therefore are not directly cared for by residents.

Maintenance practices are dependent on the ease of access to the reserves for machinery and the ratio of trees and shrubs to grass areas. Where there is a number of tree and shrub species and low fencing, maintenance is generally more difficult than where there is just grass coverage. For cost and other resource reasons, it is important to create a balance between the provision of grass areas and those that have more interesting vegetation and setting types. Junction areas in particular lend themselves to more interesting vegetation and settings while those reserves that run alongside roads for some distance should be maintained as cost effectively as possible. Roadside reserves that are managed by other authorities such as the Centennial and Moore Park Trust's Tay Park which forms a significant gateway to the City and the Road and Traffic Authority roadside reserves, should be discussed with the appropriate authority in relation to planting, maintenance and responsibilities.

Where roadside reserves are immediately adjacent to people's houses, it is expected that residents maintain the grassed areas. Residents may also group together within specific streets and apply for trees that they will plant and maintain under the advice and guidance of Council's Community Nursery Street Tree Planting Program. This allows residents to choose trees from an appropriate palette of species and care for the trees and their surrounding reserve area indefinitely. Residents may also wish to undertake further work within roadside reserves that abut their property and others may be encouraged by Council to do so. If this option is generally favoured, Council must arrange formal community open space maintenance training sessions and appropriate tools as necessary.

Table 3: Roadside Reserves Generic Characteristics as Determined by Community Representatives

Setting	Vegetation	Furniture	Size	Buildings	No. of People	User type	Distance to travel
roadside	varied	seating	linear	bus shelters	transient use	local people in general	on foot
varied	native where appropriate	bicycle racks	fragmented		low to heavy flow		bicycle
minimum traffic impact	well maintained	bus shelters					(Local use or use as a bike or footway)
		sculptures					
		street cafe's					



Issue 2: Design

Draft Urban Design Guidelines have been developed for public areas within the City of Randwick. These are appropriate to furniture and finishes that may be incorporated into roadside reserve landscape designs. As previously described, particular maintenance attention will be given to reserves that are located at junction areas and these will incorporate landscape finishes and furnishings. *Gateway* reserves such as Tay Park which is managed by the Centennial and Moore Park Trust (as mentioned above) is a gateway to Randwick City Council and should have particular attention given to design detail and portray an appropriate image for visitors' and residents' entry into the City of Randwick.

Within locations such as Anzac Parade, along which a lengthy medium strip is located, a series of furniture and finishes is to be incorporated over a medium term period. Monitoring the use of these facilities is important in gauging their appropriateness within designated locations. Additionally, assessment and monitoring of the use of the furniture and appropriateness of finishes is necessary due to the changing function of roadside reserves towards places that are used as walking routes and cycle tracks. Advertising signs are not appropriate within public open space area and any sign other than a temporary sign that shows a relationship with the reserve eg. promoting an event, shall not be approved.

Buildings are not generally encouraged within these open space areas, other than for service facilities such as local telephone exchange boxes. Community representatives have determined that kiosks may not be entirely inappropriate within roadside reserves. This plan however, does not recommend that type of development within roadside reserves.

Table 1 shows those uses and activities that were acceptable within roadside reserves for community representatives attending a COSRPOM community evening - most of the opinions have been reflected within this generic plan of management.

Table 4: Suitable and Unsuitable Activities and Facilities within Roadside Reserves

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



Activity/Facility	Score	Assessment
parking	3	borderline
kiosks	4	unsuitable
basketball/court games	6	unsuitable
walking tracks	1	suitable
roller/skateboard area	4	unsuitable
picnic/BBQ facilities	6	unsuitable
outdoor performance	5	unsuitable
toilets	4	unsuitable
special events	5	unsuitable
markets	2	suitable
guided tours	5	unsuitable
signage	1	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: Vegetation

A Draft Street Tree Masterplan has been developed for areas such as roadside reserves and is to be utilised for species choice throughout the City of Randwick. A palette of trees for each section of the City has been developed and may be chosen from to create both conformity and localised character based on original species to the locale, or those that have other significance to the area. Wherever appropriate indigenous species will be used and species associated with the coast are to be planted on roadside reserves that lead to beaches or are in close proximity to the beach.

Vegetation species used in this way help to create a *sense of place* and identity. They may also be used to link or *connect* various open spaces and other roadside reserve areas as well as providing a degree of consistency throughout parts of the City. These reserves, through their planted and existing vegetation may then become habitats, food sources and linkages for wildlife and encourage a wider variety of insects, birds and other animals. Corridors for wildlife such as these may be easily created and even within urban areas, can be the home of a number of species. Roadside reserves may also become areas of native bush regeneration which, when appropriately managed can create colour, aromas and a variety of enchanted settings.

Alternative species such as low maintenance native grasses that flower and can be left to grow without being mown, should be investigated and trialed within roadside reserves. In this regard it is also important to change people's attitudes towards what is an acceptable appearance for roadside reserves. Whenever new species are introduced for trial periods, suitable interpretive signage must be placed



adjacent to the trial area to explain why the particular species is being used and what Council is trying to achieve by it. The use of indigenous species is appropriate more predominantly in the southern part of the City of Randwick. Further north, a European heritage that is reflected by the urban fabric and settlement pattern requires appropriate species that are not necessarily indigenous to the area to complement it along the roadside reserves. The wealth of heritage and settlement patterns within Randwick City can be particularly well reflected by careful species choice among its roadside reserves.

Issue 4: Recreation

Walking and cycling within the roadside reserve of Anzac Parade is informally undertaken at present without the existence of any structured paths or defined routes. The opportunity for movement along this particular reserve is clearly available and requires investigation with regard to shared use walk/cycle ways, road crossings and entry points, surface treatment, lighting and signage. Other forms of recreation include viewing from strategically located seats within roadside reserves, dog walking, using the reserves as alternative access routes and experiencing nature. The presence of roadside reserves within the built up environment and their associated green and semi-natural settings promotes recreation at its most passive by simply offering an alternative to the hard surfaces and buildings.

Occasional recreational events and carnivals/processions, markets, etc. will be permitted within roadside reserves and will, in most cases require a permit, as set out within the COSRPOM Strategic Plan.

Issue 5: Alternative Uses for Roadside Reserves

A number of roadside reserves are not used as places that fit into the values identified by the community, or are not located in areas that lend themselves to those identified functions. There are also likely to be a number of reserves that have not been identified through Council's records and have therefore not been identified within this plan. Where these scenarios are the case, alternative uses for the reserves may be appropriate and may include the option for adjoining residents to purchase the land, subject to approval from the Department of Land and Water Conservation's approval, or may be joined to other park types that adjoin the roadside reserves. Each case must be judged on its merits and this plan should be used to determine if the site has the potential to be fully used as a roadside reserve as set out within this document.



3.2 Action Plan

The key issues that have been presented in Section 3.1 act as an introduction and background to the objectives that have been set out in the following tables and their associated means of achievement, priority level, target implementation date, Council section responsibilities and finally, the means of assessment.

The objectives and related information is presented in a series of tables which are placed under the same headings as those presented in Section 3.1. The table columns are explained as follows:

Table 5: Explanation of Objectives, Priorities and Performance Tables

OBJECTIVE	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET PERIOD	RESPONSIBILITY	MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
A specific aim that Council will strive towards in order to address each area of the key issue identified in Section 3.1	<p>The way or ways in which the objective may be achieved.</p> <p>Each method will have a separate performance target</p>	<p>the financial year period in which this method is to be completed.</p> <p><i>Short term</i> = 1996-2000 <i>Medium term</i> = 2000-2006 and <i>Long Term</i> = 2006-2015 <i>Ongoing</i> = action being carried out throughout the life of this plan of management <i>Undertaken</i> = action already undertaken</p> <p>If funds become available at a time earlier than anticipated eg. through specific grants, performance target dates may be altered via annual budget reviews</p>	<p>The section or department within Council that has the final responsibility for the achievement of this objective by the target dates</p>	<p>The measure by which Council may be accountable to the community - a list of achievements that are ticked as each is fulfilled by its target date.</p> <p>Where targets are not achieved, an explanation should be provided within this column</p>



Action Plan

OBJECTIVE	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET PERIOD	RESPONSIBILITY	MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
A) To maintain roadside reserves to a suitable standard according to funding resources and community satisfaction	1. Develop and implement a comprehensive maintenance program for all roadside reserves	short term	Works-Division Recreation Assets Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * maintenance program developed and implemented * reduced maintenance costs * new species trialed * continuing success of the Community Street Tree Planting Scheme * improved appearance of roadside reserves particularly at junctions and 'gateway' locations
	2. Maintain reserves with mechanised equipment wherever appropriate	ongoing	Manager - Community Services	
	3. Continue to promote and improve the Community Street Tree Planting Scheme	ongoing	Nursery Manager	
	4. Trial new species of grass and trees that reduces maintenance and litter	ongoing		
	5. Concentrate high intensity maintenance at busy road junctions and 'gateway' roadside reserves	ongoing		



OBJECTIVE	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET PERIOD	RESPONSIBILITY	MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
B) To encourage local residents to participate in the upkeep of roadside reserves	1. Notify residents of Council policy to reduce maintenance at Roadside Reserves	medium term	Manager - Parks and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased residents satisfaction as measured by community feedback increase in residential participation recognition of community efforts shown by Council
	2. Provide training and loan of equipment for residents wishing to aid maintenance of these reserves	ongoing	Recreation Assets Manager	
	3. Provide incentives for residents who maintain sections of these open space areas	medium term		
C) To alter common perceptions of the acceptable appearance of roadside reserves	1. Introduce indigenous grass and plants which are attractive and grow with little maintenance eg. tall and flowering grasses	medium term	Manager - Parks and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase in indigenous species signage installed
	2. Provide signage when introducing new methods so that residents can see there is reason behind the changed practices	medium term	Manager - Community Services Nursery Manager	



OBJECTIVE	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET PERIOD	RESPONSIBILITY	MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
D) To utilise the Draft Urban Design Guidelines where appropriate for roadside reserves	1. Identify areas where the furniture and style guidelines should be utilised	short term	Recreation Assets Manager Manager - Parks and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * locations identified for necessary furniture * installation/works undertaken * monitoring system for use of furniture and reserves set up
	2. Place appropriate furniture within the reserves and maintain as necessary	medium term		
	3. Monitor the use of these items and ensure they are compatible with any changes that take place within the reserves	ongoing		
E) To utilise the Draft Street Tree Masterplan species for relevant areas of roadside reserves	1. Identify species that are appropriate to reserve location	medium term	Manager - Parks and Recreation Works- Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * species identified as appropriate * guidelines complied with * monitoring of planting and implementation of plan recommendations undertaken
	2. Follow guidelines of Draft Street Tree Masterplan	ongoing		
	3. Follow up progress - success of species selection and planting	medium term		



OBJECTIVE	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET PERIOD	RESPONSIBILITY	MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
F) To utilise indigenous vegetation wherever appropriate along roadside reserves	1. Continue to trial indigenous species	ongoing	Manager - Parks and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * trials undertaken * examples from other locations considered * increased ratio of indigenous to non-indigenous species
	2. Draw on successes from elsewhere within the City of Randwick	ongoing	Community Nursery Manager	
G) To link roadside reserves with other open space areas through appropriate planting and surface finishes to encourage the movement of wildlife and the success of indigenous vegetation	1. Utilise Street Tree Masterplan to link vegetation types with other open space areas	short term	Recreation Assets Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * linkages identified * appropriate linking species used * continuity between roadside and other reserves evolves
	2. Identify those roadside reserves that can be formally linked with adjacent open space areas	medium term	Manager Parks and Recreation	
	3. Investigate materials for paving and edging finishes that will associate the roadside reserve with other adjacent reserves	long term	Community Nursery	



OBJECTIVE	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET PERIOD	RESPONSIBILITY	MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
H) To provide suitable 'gateway' features within appropriate roadside reserves	1. Determine the type of design and associated features appropriate to the particular roadside reserve that serves as a 'gateway' to the City of Randwick	short term	Manager - Parks and Recreation	* type of appropriate design and implementation program undertaken
	2. Implement a program of improvements according to identified design requirements for each 'gateway' roadside reserve	medium		
I) To investigate the feasibility of introducing walking routes along roadside reserves	1. Draw up potential routes and their linkages with existing routes and open space	medium term	manager - Parks and Recreation	* potential walking routes identified * applications made for funding
	2. Explore funding opportunities for an integrated walking track along Anzac Pde	medium term	Manager - Strategic Planning	



OBJECTIVE	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET PERIOD	RESPONSIBILITY	MEANS OF ASSESSMENT
J) To investigate the feasibility of introducing cycle routes along roadside reserves	1. Re-investigate and draw up potential routes and their linkages with existing routes throughout the City	medium term	Manager - Parks and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * potential cycle routes identified * applications made for funding * design options identified
	2. Explore funding opportunities for an integrated cycle/walking track along Anzac Pde	medium term	Manager - Strategic Planning	
	3. Investigate design options for a joint cycle/walking track	medium term		
K) To allow carnivals, processions and other cultural recreational events to take place in and along roadside reserves	1. Promote roadside reserves as locations where such events are appropriate within the City of Randwick	ongoing	Recreation Assets Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * positive feedback from community groups and organisations for the opportunity to use roadside reserves * positive community feedback
	2. Ensure permit holders comply with any costs and conditions associated with this type of use of roadside reserves	ongoing		



3.3 Indicative Time Frame

WORKS	COMMENTS	FINANCIAL YEAR		
		SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
		1996-2000	2000-2006	2006-20
A1	Develop and implement a comprehensive maintenance program for all roadside reserves			
A2	Maintain reserves with mechanised equipment wherever appropriate			
A3	Maintain reserves with mechanised equipment wherever appropriate			
A4	Trial new species of grass and trees that reduces maintenance and litter			
A5	Concentrate high intensity maintenance at busy road junctions and 'gateway' roadside reserves			
B1	Notify residents of Council policy to reduce maintenance of Roadside Reserves			
B2	Provide training and loan of equipment for residents wishing to aid maintenance of these reserves			
B3	Provide incentives for residents who maintain sections of these open space areas			
C1	Introduce indigenous grass and plants which are attractive and grow with little maintenance eg. tall and flowering grasses			
C2	Provide signage when introducing new methods so that residents can see there is reason behind the changed practices			
D1	Identify areas where the furniture and style guidelines should be utilised			
				ONGOING (ANNUAL REVIEW)



WORKS	COMMENTS	FINANCIAL YEAR			ONGOING (ANNUAL REVIEW)
		SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM	
		1996-2000	2000-2006	2006-20	
D2		Place appropriate furniture within the reserves and maintain as necessary			
D3		Monitor the use of these items and ensure they are compatible with any changes that take place within the reserves			
E1		Identify species that are appropriate to reserve location			
E2		Follow guidelines of Draft Street Tree Masterplan			
E3		Follow up progress - success of species selection and planting			
F1		Continue to trial indigenous species			
F2		Draw on successes from elsewhere within the City of Randwick			
G1		Utilise Street Tree Masterplan to link vegetation types with other open space areas			
G2		Identify those roadside reserves that can be formally linked with adjacent open space areas			
G3		Investigate materials for paving and edging finishes that will associate the roadside reserve with other adjacent reserves			
H1		Determine the type of design and associated features appropriate to the particular roadside reserve that serves as a 'gateway' to the City of Randwick			
H2		Implement a program of improvements according to identified design requirements for each 'gateway' roadside reserve			



WORKS	COMMENTS	FINANCIAL YEAR			ONGOING (ANNUAL REVIEW)
		SHORT TERM 1996-2000	MEDIUM TERM 2000-2006	LONG TERM 2006-20	
I1		Draw up potential routes and their linkages with existing routes and open space			
I2		Explore funding opportunities for an integrated walking track along Anzac Pde			
J1		Re-investigate and draw up potential routes and their linkages with existing routes throughout the City			
J2		Explore funding opportunities for an integrated cycle/walking track along Anzac Pde			
J3		Investigate design options for a joint cycle/walking track			
K1		Promote roadside reserves as locations where such events are appropriate within the City of Randwick			
K2		Ensure permit holders comply with any costs and conditions associated with this type of use of roadside reserves			



4. REFERENCES

Manidis Roberts Consultants and Department of Conservation and Land Management *Local Governemtn Act 1993 - Land Management Manual* (1993)

McNair and Anderson *Randwick Community Needs Survey* (1986)

RCC *COSRPOM Community Survey* (1995)

Veal, AJ, *Leisure Research Case Studies* (1990)



5. APPENDICES

Appendix A

Schedule of Roadside Reserves Under Randwick Council's Ownership

NAME	REFERENCE No.	LOCATION	DEDICATION	COMMENTS
Clovelly Road #3	A/5-191-03	Clovelly Rd. Coogee	G.G. notices: Acquired for tramway purposes	Grass area, located between pathway and housing frontage.
Malabar Rd.#3	A/4-495-03	Malabar Rd. Maroubra	G.G.notices:28/9/ 66 Reserve notified 21/12/10	DEED No.64&65
Malabar Rd. #4	A/4-495-04	Malabar Rd. Maroubra	G.G. notified 21/12/10	Road reservation on Malabar Rd; irregular shaped line ar reserves- South of Beauchamp Road



Appendix B

Results of the COSRPOM Community Survey

A total of 8,000 surveys were distributed throughout the Randwick City LGA. The delivery team used the census collector district boundaries (CCD's) within which there are an average of 200 dwellings. By delivering an average of 37 survey forms within each of the 216 collector districts, the 8,000 household deliveries were achieved. For the survey results to be significant, a return of 600 was required although 800, or 10% was aimed for. In the event, the return used in the calculations below was from 640 people, although surveys were still being returned almost a month after the close date.

(Respondents were required to respond to three of up to eleven statements within each of questions 1-8. If, for example, 640 people addressed a question, the statistics will show the percentage of that total number of people who responded positively to each of the three most popular statements.)

Question 1:

When asked *which facilities or amenities did people require more of*, 282 people out of 611 who responded to the question, (46.2%) indicated that shade structures were necessary, followed by the provision of coastal walking trails at 44.6% and bike lanes at 37% of respondents

Question 2:

The 1986 recreation needs study indicated that 70% of the 600 respondents were in favour of additional landscaped parklands being provided. In 1995 we asked the question slightly differently: *'If Council were to buy more land for open space purposes, what type of open space should it be for?'* A significant 71.7% of respondents indicated that land to extend the coastal walkway was necessary and 51.9% of respondents indicated that land containing threatened plants and/or wildlife should be purchased.

Question 3:

When asked *which three options will best improve the general appearance of the City's open space area*, of the 622 people that answered this question, the highest response was to provide native plants (53.3%), followed closely by demolishing/refurbishing unsightly buildings and designing new buildings to be in keeping with the open space location (54.2%) and providing attractive park furniture (49.2%) indicating that a reasonably equal aesthetic emphasis should be placed on all elements: the natural; built; and 'comfort' values of the City's open spaces.

Question 4:

When asked what people consider to be *the most effective ways that Council can raise people's awareness of the natural environment* a significant 57% of the 622 respondents saw interpretive signage as the best way, followed by the provision of school kits (54.5%) and the provision of an environment centre (41.6%). Clearly, the most favoured method is not necessarily the most expensive method of raising environmental awareness.

Question 5:

The most favoured areas of open space where maintenance practices seen as necessary to be increased include beach areas where a tremendous 90.7% of the 623 respondents for the question saw this area as important for maintenance, followed by playgrounds indicated by 51.0% and sports parks at 37%.



Question 6:

When asked *which type of maintenance required more attention within open space areas* the removal of litter was the most popular at 66.3%, followed by the removal of graffiti (56.5%) and the maintenance of amenities buildings (44.0%) of the 623 respondents.

Question 7:

A health and safety question requiring people to indicate *which areas of health and safety should have the highest priority* found that out of the 612 respondents, 70.9% saw glass and needles removal as a priority, 61.6% saw rubbish removal as a priority and 49.2% saw policing of open space areas against anti-social activity as a priority.

Question 8:

Addressed the question of *how Council may best inform residents of improvements or plans to improve open space areas*. Of the 626 respondents, 74.6% considered notifications in newspapers was one of the best ways, the next popular being notification through a newsletter delivered to people's homes (51.0%), followed by display of posters and brochures in public areas at 43.1%.

(Questions 9-11 use the Likert Scale technique whereby respondents grade their answers according to whether they agree or disagree, with 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = not sure, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree.)

Question 9:

This question asked whether *respondents agreed that a joint venture between Randwick City Council and its neighbouring councils to provide a multi-recreational indoor facility*- from the total 617 people who responded to this question 45.2% strongly agreed, while 5.0% disagreed indicating fairly strong support for this concept although further investigation as to community perceptions will be necessary.

Question 10:

The statement offered in this question was *Council should look at re-designing road space in low volume traffic areas to provide safer play areas for local children* both the 'strongly disagree' result (9.5%) and the 'disagree' result (9.4%) showed quite a high resistance to this idea, while the 'strongly agree' result of 42.6% also means there is reasonable community support for this concept. Again, this will need to be researched further on an specific basis.

Question 11:

The question of whether *park users should share buildings in order to minimise the loss of open space* (by not needing to provide more buildings) was strongly agreed with by 44.1% of the total 610 respondents while only 3.6% strongly disagreed with the statement.

Question 12:

When asked *which one group of people required more open space facilities suitable to their needs*, out of the 10 choices respondents were offered, the most popular response at 24.5% was for 'families' to be provided with more facilities followed by 'young people' at 23.3% and people with disabilities at 20.0%.

Question 13:

This provides Council and the community with interesting results of the *appropriate (non traditional) facilities in well used parks*. People were able to tick any activity they wanted and therefore were not restricted to any number of answers. Responses offered showed the following to be appropriate from a total of 623 respondents:

Occasional concerts	62.0%	of people responded positively to this option
Outdoor plays/cinema	47.5%	
Coffee Shops	44.5%	



Kiosks	43.2%
Arts & Crafts fairs	41.4%

Question 14:

Respondents were asked *which one area aimed at protecting the environment of the City of Randwick, should be given the highest priority* - pollution control was a convincing first place at 62.4% of the 604 respondents for this question. Further assessment and information derived from other community consultative methods has shown that the community considers stormwater pollution control should feature heavily in the area of Council's pollution control efforts.

Question 15:

Of the 352 people who said they *would like to be involved in helping to improve parks, beaches and recreation in the City of Randwick*, an encouraging 51.7% responded that they would get involved in the 'Community Street Tree Planting Project', 50% said they would notify Council of any problems or necessary maintenance and 31.4% said they would join a consultative group that would recommend improvements to a specific open space area close to their home.

Question 16:

This was an open ended question that asked *which presently unavailable leisure/sporting activities and/or open space facilities would you like to see provided in the City of Randwick* - 29 different categories were derived from the many responses with the most popular being bike lanes and a cycleway at 21.5% of respondents, the coastal walk link and walking tracks associated with it at 14.2%, basketball facilities and an indoor pool each representing 12.4% of respondents and an indoor sports centre that was identified as necessary by 10.7% of respondents.

Question 17:

In terms of who actually responded to the survey, not all people filled in the five elements of this question, but for those who did; 55.2% were female, reflecting reasonably balanced gender mix (Randwick LGA comprises 50.2% female and 49.8% males).

The age of respondents was dominated by young to middle aged adults; 41.1% and 30.7% respectively (actual Randwick total of these age groups; 52.5%), *full-time employed and retired people made up a total of 65.4%* of respondents with representation from the unemployed being the lowest at 2.5%.

The \$20,000 - \$40,000 income bracket was most highly represented at 33% followed by those earning \$40,000 - \$70,000 at 21.7% and a reasonably even representation from all income earners in the brackets below these, while full time workers dominated the occupation type at 44.9% of the 602 respondents.

The highest response rate was from those who reside in the Coogee postcode area 28.5% followed closely by the Randwick/Clovelly and Maroubra postcode areas respectively at 24.8% and 20.4% which can be said to reflect the population densities within the City of Randwick.



Appendix C

User Pays

Parks, ovals and reserves, medium strips and beaches are high maintenance areas that cost Council in the order of \$5 million per annum. These costs are to a small extent offset by groups and individuals paying for the use of some facilities eg., playing fields, pools, beach hire for commercial gain etc. to the order of \$300,000 (1994/95 cost estimates). In addition to maintenance costs, grants and developer contributions provide funding for new facilities for the 'embellishment' of existing facilities. Open space funding is however one of many other services provided by Council and one which must be looked at in priority terms along with community centres, garbage collection, local enforcement, upkeep of roads, etc.

Council's goal is to fund the improved provision of open space and its associated facilities. Innovative methods require investigation and piloting eg., selling advertising within a Recreation Directory; charging for social gatherings/events such as weddings and parties and investigating further income producing activities associated with the Community Nursery. Lease and licence agreements and associated charges must be based on the user pays principles set out below. However, regular booking of facilities for the exclusive use of playing fields may incur an increased cost and conversely, clubs involved in a lease agreement whereby improve of facilities at their own cost is necessary, will see reduced user charges than those identified within the user pays formula.

Sports ovals (District and Regional parks) take up a substantial proportion of the maintenance budget for open space. Some of these costs should be offset by users paying for their exclusive use of these areas. As well as grants, developer contributions and a maintenance fund, 'user pays' charges are levied to regular users of sports fields, commercial photographers and filming crews at the beaches and license and lease fees are charged to those with a stronger commitment to the consistent use for club purposes of open space facilities. This plan provides methods of measuring user pays that are based on maintenance, administrative and on site staff costs for the following:

- * *Public sporting uses* such as football, netball, cricket, basketball whereby a percentage of the upkeep and maintenance of the area will be charged to the hiring club/organisation in relation to their time using the defined area (see formula below);
- * *Public Cultural uses* such as carnivals, theatre, film shows and community performance will incur a flat rate as follows which is based on current charges:

Cultural and Social Events Proposed Charges

Location	Day(\$)	Half Day(\$)	Hour Rate(\$)
Coogee Beach (and Grant Reserve)	160.00	90.00	30.00
Maroubra Beach (and Byrne Reserve)	140.00	70.00	23.00



Location	Day(\$)	Half Day(\$)	Hour Rate(\$)
Yarra Bay Beach (and Bicentennial Park)	140.00	70.00	23.00
Clovelly Beach (and Bundock Park)	110.00	55.00	17.00
Malabar Beach (and Cromwell Park)	110.00	55.00	17.00
Frenchmans Beach (and reserve)	110.00	55.00	17.00

- * *Private Social uses* such as weddings, parties and gatherings which are not profit oriented will be charged the full cost of upkeep and maintenance of the area used in relation to the pre-arranged time spent using the area.
- * *Commercial uses* such as filming, photography and promotions which are profit oriented to be charged the full rate of upkeep and maintenance of the area in relation to the pre-arranged period of use. The following revised charges are recommended:

Filming - Proposed Charges

Filming Type (per day)	Charge (\$)
Feature film	600.00
Commercials and non- Feature films	450.00
Still photography	160.00

For the sporting fields charges, four different classes of fields will be used, standardising user pays fees among those within each classification. The premiere class, Coogee Oval, is the top venue for sport within the City of Randwick, Class A comprises excellent quality playing fields, Class B include those that are in good quality and Class C are those that are in need of repair, are not full size or are in areas where use is low because of low population numbers or an inconvenient location.

Currently hired playing fields by their Class grouping are as follows:

Class **Park/Reserve**

Premiere Class: Coogee Oval

Coogee Oval has a maintenance cost of \$172,800 per annum

Class A: Snape Main Ground
Kensington Oval



Class A playing fields are averaged to cost Council \$109,100 per annum

Class B:

- Snape Outer Ground
- Burrows Park
- Paine Reserve
- Latham Park
- Coral Sea Park
- Nagle Park
- Pioneers Park
- Heffron Park #1
- Heffron Park Hockey Field #1
- Heffron Park Hockey Field #2
- Heffron Park Hockey Field #3
- Heffron Park Hockey Field #4
- Heffron Park #3
- Heffron Park #4
- Heffron Park Mini Soccer Fields

Class B playing fields are averaged to cost Council \$18,871 per annum

Class C:

- Bardon Park
- Broadarrow Reserve
- Trenerry Reserve
- Byrne Reserve
- Woomera Reserve
- Heffron Park #2

Class C playing fields are averaged to cost Council \$8,800 per annum

The following formula has been developed for determining the cost of maintaining playing fields within each class type per hour:

(The premiere class (Coogee Oval) is used within this example)

- a) cost of annual maintenance of playing field (\$172,800)
 - b) divided by 48 - the number of potential playing weeks (\$3600 per week)
 - c) multiplied by eg., 26 - the summer season weeks (\$93600)
 - d) divided by 424 - the number of hours used in the summer season (\$220)
 - e) add the total season hours across the periods and divide by the number of periods within the year to reach cost per hour (\$135) (see Table 5)
- (a / b x c / d / e = N)

NOTE:

* Weeks Per Season			
	Winter Season	=	22 (April through to August)
	Summer Season	=	26 (October through to March)



Maintenance Costs, Hours of Use and Recouping Charges for Sporting Venue Classes within the City of Randwick

Park/Reserve classification	hours of use				sum hours of use	maintenanc e cost (\$)	user charge per hour (\$) (maint cost / 48 playing weeks x weeks in season / user hours)				average users charge per hour (\$)
	wint w/e	wint w/d	sum w/e	sum w/d			wint w/e	wint w/d	sum w/e	sum w/d	
Premiere Class	747.0	97.0	424.0	-	1,268	172,800	106.0	81.0	220.0	-	135.6
Class A	998.0	2260.5	1057.0	834.0	5,149	109,100	50.0	22.0	55.0	70.0	49.1
Class B	3064.5	8967.0	696.5	3316.0	16,043	18,871	2.8	0.9	14.6	3.0	5.3
Class C	157.5	760.5	314.0	453.0	1,685	8,800	25.6	5.3	15.0	10.5	14.1
TOTAL	4,966.5	12,085	2,491.5	4,603		338,300	170.5	106.1	101.0	77.7	

If the costs of maintenance for each classification are incurred in full by the user, those costs for users of the Premiere and the Class A sports fields would be significantly greater than those set out in the current Management Plan for Randwick City Council (1994/97). The class B fields on the other hand show a significantly reduced user fee from that within the Management Plan.



Class B fields are used far more intensively than the other classes. This additional use brings the user price down according to the above equation. However, both as a benefit to the higher grade fields and to those who enjoy watching sport at this premiere level, a subsidy towards these classes will be partly provided from the B Class field players and largely from Council's funds. Additionally, all B Class fields and/or associated facilities will be experiencing capital improvements within the life of this plan and funds from users will help to contribute towards this.

It is also expected that for the A Class and Premiere Class fields, leases will be taken out with Council and all lessees are expected to undertake capital works as part of the agreement (see Leases and Licenses) therefore reducing further cost to Council.

The following increases are proposed in order to bring user charges more closely in line with maintenance costs:

Current and Proposed User Charges for Sports Venues

Class	Current Charge (adult weekday) (\$/ hour)	Charge to re-coup costs (\$/ hour)	Proposed charge (\$/ hour)	% increase (\$/ hour)
Premiere Class	25.00 (presently Class A)	135.60	40.00	62.5%
Class A	25.00	49.10	32.50	50.0%
Class B	17.00	5.30	25.50	50.0%
Class C	10.50	14.10	14.25	37.5%

NOTES:

1. All proposed increases are to be introduced within a five year period with 20% annual increments until then.
2. Lease and license tender documents to be based on these costs but will incur appropriate deductions or increases as determined by Council
3. Fees to vary from those above for turf wicket use, public holidays, Sundays and Weekends at the same percentage difference as those currently set out within the Management Plan.
4. Schools use after school hours and certain community events to be charged at 20% of the above rates.
5. Night lighting is in addition to the charges identified above.
6. Any additional services required, including maintenance, will incur additional costs.

Heffron Park netball courts will be considered in the C Class and therefore incur a 37.5% increase above current charges over a five year period.

All other charges set out in Council's Management Plan are recommended as continuing to increase at the CPI rate.



Appendix D

Lease, Licence and Permit Arrangements

The principle characteristics of licence or lease agreements include the following; a licensee should not have the legal right to exclusive possession of public land and conversely, a lease agreement provides exclusive or concurrent rights of possession, occupancy and access to the premises. Council is able to enter into either a licence or lease agreement with a third party for the use of public land either through the provisions of the Crown Land Act, 1989 or the Local Government Act, 1993. The former Act being applicable to Crown Reserves for which Council has been appointed Trustee. In either case, certain requirements and conditions peculiar to each Act are imposed on Council to ensure that the land being subject to a licence or lease agreement will be put to a use that is ancillary to the purpose for which the reserve or parkland has been set aside, that is, for the purpose of public recreation and enjoyment.

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 further ensure that any development proposal put forward by an existing or potential licensee or lessee wishing to develop public land, meets the criteria outlined within the planning instrument. Together these Acts effectively protect the land from inappropriate development or use such as excessive commercialisation and alienation of public land.

It is proposed that *permits* will be issued for activities such as: carnivals; festivals; busking and other similar events. Activities subject to a permit will be permissible in all but remnant bushland areas where such activities are deemed inappropriate. Permits will replace the current 'seasonal licence' agreement system. Permits, unlike the standard lease and licence agreements will not require the holders to undertake any maintenance or repair works on the area they have received permission for. Furthermore, applicants may be required to submit a Local Approvals Application unless for a standard sporting use.

The various activities deemed appropriate and inappropriate by Council and a significant number of the community representatives who were consulted in the preparation of the plan, are reflected in the generic park types, each of which have their own specific goals. In accordance with these goals and appropriate uses, the following table identifies the type of arrangement and permissive use that is suited to each park type. This distribution amongst the park types ensures an equitable balance of facilities and preserves the purpose for which the park was set aside.

Management by Legal Agreement of Open Space Facilities

PARK TYPE	LEGAL ARRANGEMENT TYPE	PERMISSIBLE USE
REGIONAL	LEASE	Major Sports Events
DISTRICT	LEASE, LICENCE, PERMIT	Regional and local sports, social and cultural events
NEIGHBOURHOOD	LICENCE, PERMIT	Local team sports, social and cultural events
BEACH/FORESHORE	LICENCE, PERMIT	Promotional, social and cultural events



REMNANT BUSHLAND	NONE	Low key passive use
POCKET	PERMIT	Social activities
CIVIC	PERMIT	Social and cultural events
ROADSIDE RESERVE	PERMIT	Promotional, social and cultural events

Leases and licenses also provide a source of income for Council. In the case of Crown land, income derived must be returned to the land and utilised for further improvements or maintenance works in the reserve. This should also be the case for Council freehold community land where substantial income can be attained through licensing or leasing agreements. Alternatively, these agreements should place the obligation of maintenance and improvements on the licensee or lessee. Permit holders will pay the full 'user pays' fees outlined in Appendix C, while lease and licence holders will be based on user pays charges and adjusted according to maintenance and/or capital works programs that the lessee/licensee has agreed to undertake.

Where licences and leases are to be considered, the following conditions, besides those standard conditions imposed by Council, should apply:

- (a) Licenses and leases should meet the requirements of the respective Act under which they are issued as well as Council's town planning controls.
- (b) The agreement should clearly define the rights to occupy and avoid rights to *exclusive* occupancy, access or concurrent posse.
- (c) New and renewable licence and lease agreements with a rental return value, or established potential commercial value as determined by an independent valuation of over \$10,000 pa (Consumer Price Indexed from 1995 onwards) are to be offered by public tender in accordance with the Local Government Act, 1993.
- (d) The alienation of extensive tracks of public land by commercially orientated development at a single site should be avoided where:
 - a development proposal displaces a high number of existing user groups
 - the total area of land to be alienated represents a substantial proportion of the sites available open space.
 - the proposal contravenes the outcomes of public consultation and the requirements of the respective governing Acts for that land.

In addition, where tenderers are the existing lease or holders, consideration should be given to that party's past contribution to the community through their previous improvements or services. However, this factor should not be the determining factor in assessing tender applications. Council should strive to achieve a reasonable return that reflects accountability in the management of recreational resources.



For lease agreements the following additional conditions should apply:

- (a) Lease agreements should only be entered into where the applicant proposes to expend \$ 1.2 million on new development works (CPI adjusted from 1995). These works should not include maintenance works. Other conditions relative to Development and Building Application submissions should also apply.
- (b) Lease agreements should not be extended by the provision of an option.
- (c) To preserve a diversity of recreational opportunities the proposed development must be ancillary to the purpose of the park and must not duplicate other nearby facilities such as golf driving ranges, gymnasiums etc. In addition, they must avoid duplicating facilities where there already exist a significant number of nearby similar facilities such as particular types of sports playing fields.

In addition, the following condition should be applicable to licence agreements:

- licence agreements should not exceed five (5) years with an option of an additional five years being offered only if Council agrees that the licensee's expenditure and the nature of the type of development warrants such a condition. Assessment of the development proposal should be as outlined in this plan and the relevant legislation.

Leasing and Licensing of Open Space Facilities

GOAL	STRATEGY	PRIORITY	RESPONSIBILITY
To ensure accountability in the management of legal agreements for the use of public land	1. Ensure compliance as per this plan. 2. Ensure terms and conditions are equitable and achievable for all parties 3. Ensure a reasonable or market return on all recreational assets subject to licence, lease or permit agreements	high	Corporate Services Engineering Services



GOAL	STRATEGY	PRIORITY	RESPONSIBILITY
To ensure that any lease, licence or permit arrangement benefits the community through the introduction of improved recreational opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that there is a demand for the lease/licence/permit activity as per this plan and associated generic plans of management. 2. Monitor the use and facility under the legal agreement 3. Ensure that all agreements result in fulfilling a range of identifiable benefits to the community 	high	
To control the amount of open space land that is leased or licensed to private and community organisations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wherever possible avoid the fencing of leased or licensed facilities 2. Provide licensees and permits where applicable that avoid the <i>exclusive</i> use of open space 3. Leases and licences to be entered into only in certain open space locations as per this plan 	high	
To decrease Councils day to day management and maintenance role within district and regional parks through the provision of lease/license agreements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lease arrangements to be made available for all district and regional parks 2. lessees must undertake capital improvements to a minimum sum of \$1.2 over a 20 year lease period 3. Ensure that maintenance and management matters set out in the license/lease agreements are being upheld through a consistent review process 	medium	



GOAL	STRATEGY	PRIORITY	RESPONSIBILITY
To provide a set of standard conditions for all lease and license agreements	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. all leases and licenses to comply with the Local Government Act (1993) and the Crown Lands Act (1989) as appropriate2. licenses to avoid any rights to exclusive occupancy3. Agreements to be unambiguous in their intent and purpose4. No licence agreement is to exceed a five year period, with an additional five year option being offered on the compliance of specific conditions5. All other conditions to be complied with as per this plan	high	

