LAKE MACQUARIE CITY COUNCIL PARKS AND PLAY STRATEGY 2021

ANALYSIS REPORT

FINAL

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Lake Macquarie City Council

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Otium Planning Group acknowledges the Australian Aboriginal, Torres Strait and South Sea Islander peoples of this nation. We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the lands on which our company is located and where we conduct our business. We pay our respects to ancestors and to Elders, past, present and emerging. Otium is committed to national reconciliation and respect for indigenous peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to the land, waters and seas, and their rich contribution to society.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Parks & Play Strategy

The purpose of the Parks and Play Strategy is to:

"Create a Strategy that will plan for and enhance the park and play experience of Lake Macquarie residents and visitors."

The study will result in the development of a strategic framework for Lake Macquarie City Council that will:

- Establish a vision and guiding principles for Lake Macquarie's park and play network
- Measure the adequacy of parkland and playground provision and identify future need
- Categorise parks and playgrounds into a classification hierarchy
- Provide a clear framework, based on hierarchy classification, to guide levels of infrastructure development and service level provision for parks and playgrounds
- Provide an assessment tool that supports a strategic approach to land acquisition and informs decisions as to whether a site should be acquired for parkland purposes, and the prioritisation of any action
- Identify where community land is unable to provide parkland or broader open space functions and where playgrounds are not required under the service level provision framework. This will include an assessment tool to identify opportunities for divestment and help to ensure that evaluations are conducted fairly, transparently and consistently
- Identify priorities for the development, management and use of parks and playgrounds which will support a range of experiences, can respond to constraints, opportunities and the changing needs of the community over time
- Identify strategic partnerships to leverage opportunities to support the planning, delivery, management and use of the parks and playground network.

1.2 Purpose of this Document

This report has been prepared based on background research, analysis of current park and playspace provision and engagement with the community, council staff and stakeholder groups. It provides a recommended vision, guiding principles and a provision framework for Lake Macquarie's park and playspace network and provides a high-level summary of the provision analysis, adequacy assessment and future need.

The Analysis Report, details the planning framework for parks and play. It details the analysis of provision and potential opportunities for each catchment.

This report is part of a suite of documents that comprise the overall Parks and Play Strategy, including:

- Lake Macquarie Parks and Play Strategy
- Background Report
- Community Engagement Report
- Analysis Report
- Planning Framework and Assessment Tools

2. Glossary

Park: in this strategy means a ***Recreation Park*** - parcels of community land that Council manages and maintains as parkland. These spaces are accessible to the public to enjoy active and passive recreation, outdoor activities, nature appreciation, social gathering and physical activity. Parks are usually grassed areas embellished with trees and/ or landscaping and often include facilities, such as barbeques, picnic facilities, play equipment, exercise equipment and/ or special features.

Playspace: a defined space purposely developed for children's play. Playspaces are most often located within community parkland and include the area and facilities surrounding the play equipment. Playspaces can range in size from small, local level playspaces that include one small piece of play equipment and surrounding softfall, to larger, regional scale playspaces that may include a diversity of play equipment for different ages, grassed areas, sensory and nature-play spaces, shade and seating.

All Abilities playspaces– provide spaces and equipment for people living with a disability, including physical and intellectual disabilities. They cater for children with a variety of abilities and special needs and can include accessible carousels, sand diggers, sand pits, wheelchair friendly rockers, sensory panels and other elements.

Inclusive playspace: a play area that is for everyone, people of all ages, abilities and cultures. Inclusive playspaces are more than just playground equipment. They are the whole setting that can be enjoyed and used as part of the play experience. An inclusive playspace has varied play options and has supporting facilities that make the environment comfortable for children, young people, parents, grandparents, carers and anyone who wishes to enjoy the space.

3. Summary of Provision

The current supply of parks and playspaces in Lake Macquarie is summarised below. In total, Lake Macquarie has 158 parks, comprising 133 local parks, 22 district parks and 3 major destination parks.

3.1 Parks

Table 1: Current Parks Provision in Lake Macquarie

Catchment	Population (ABS, 2016)	Total Parks	Total Ha	Total Ha/1000	Pop'n per park	% Pop with 400m Park Access	No. Parks <0.5 Ha
Belmont	25,893	32	62.51	2.41	809	65%	8
Charlestown	61,530	40	49.05	0.80	1,538	50%	22
Glendale	55,506	39	47.33	0.85	1,423	53%	23
Morisset	23,672	20	31.17	1.32	1,184	38%	7
Toronto	30,796	27	83.88	2.72	1,141	44%	4
Total LGA	**197,397**	**158**	**273.93**	**1.39**	**1,249**	**50%**	**64**

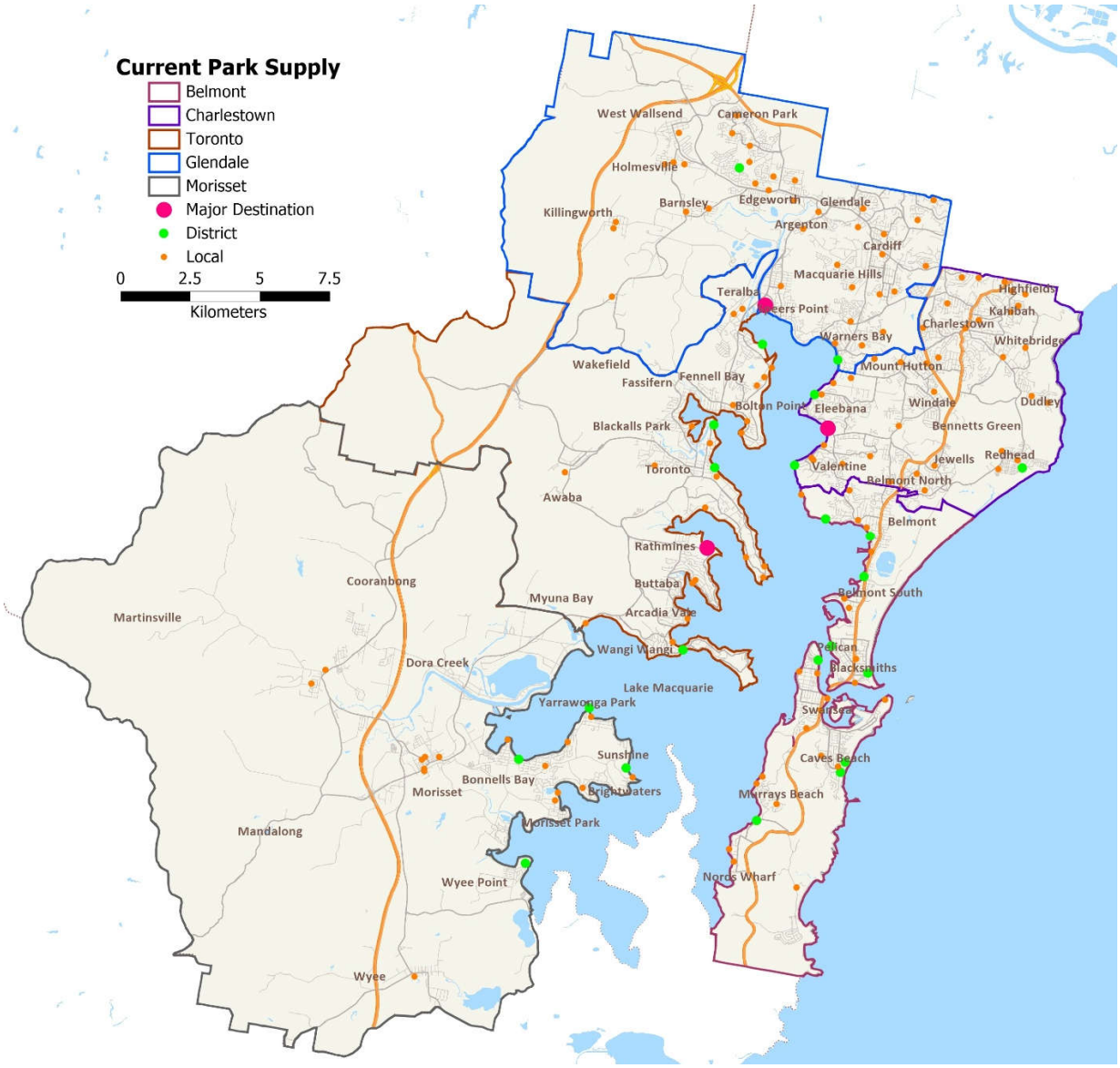


Figure 1:Lake Macquarie Current Park Supply by Hierarchy

3.2 Playspaces

Table 2: Current Playspace Provision in Lake Macquarie

Catchment	Population (ABS, 2016)	No. Playspaces	Playspaces/ 1000	Playspaces / 1000 children (0-14 yrs)	Pop'n per Playspace	Pop'n per Playspace (0-14 yrs)
Belmont	25,893	16	0.62	3.93	1,618	255
Charlestown	61,530	34	0.55	2.83	1,810	354
Glendale	55,506	32	0.58	2.88	1,735	348
Morisset	23,672	14	0.59	3.50	1,691	286
Toronto	30,796	18	0.58	3.59	1,711	279
Total LGA	**197,397**	**114**	**0.58**	**3.15**	**1,732**	**318**

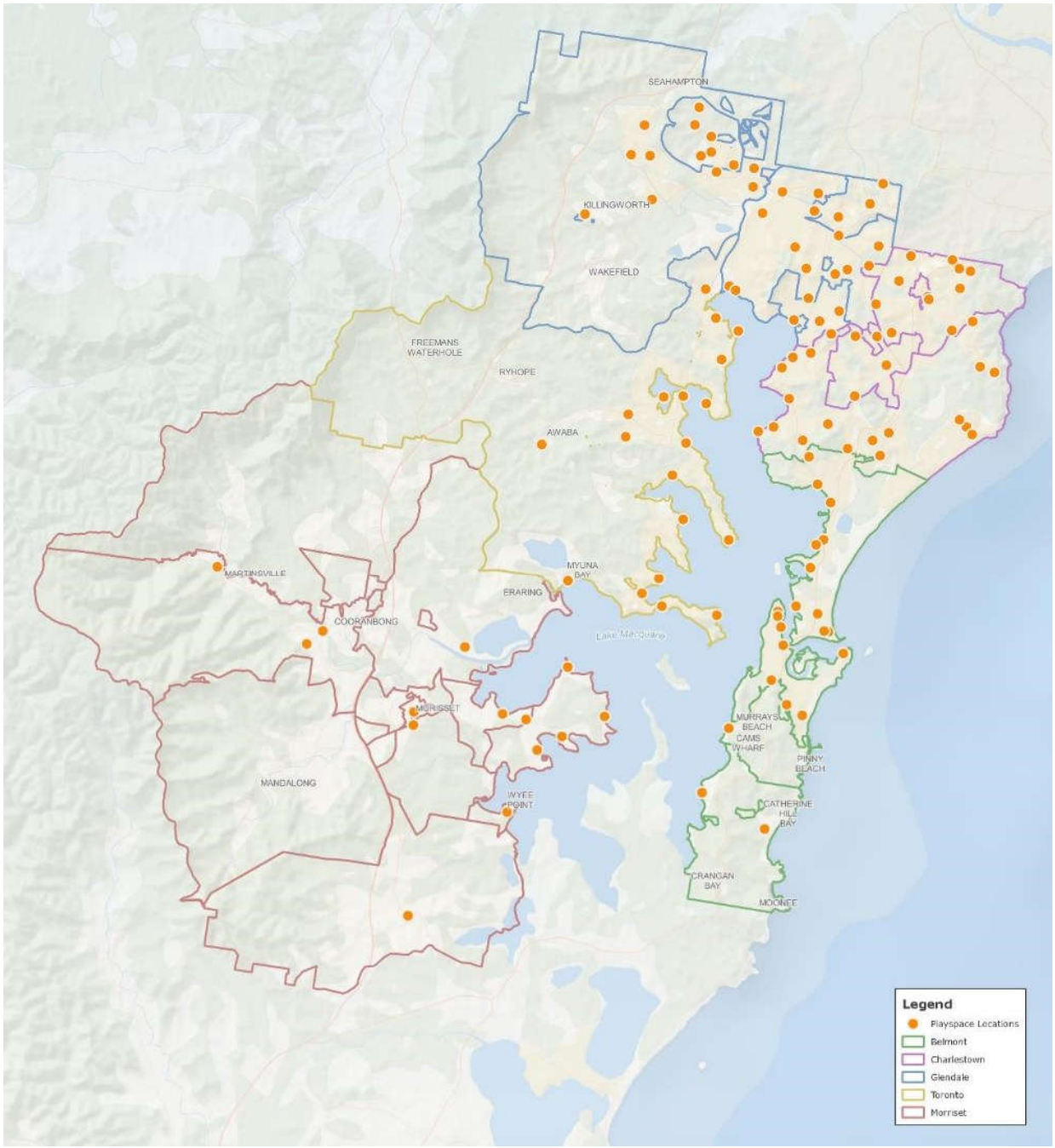


Figure 2: Lake Macquarie Current Playspace Locations

4. Provision Framework

Contemporary planning for parks and play has evolved substantially from past approaches focused on population standards. Good planning and fit for purpose provision mean that a performance-based approach can define the outcomes desired and provide the key measures to ensure that a parks and play network meets current and future needs.

The *Draft Greener Places Design Guide* (GANSW) proposes a performance-based approach. The guide acknowledges the main objective is to provide opportunities for recreation and that multiple strategies to use different spaces and places can be implemented to meet these needs.

"The aim of the performance-based approach is to allow innovation in planning, more efficient use of land for recreation, and a focus on the quality of the outcomes rather than just the quantity."

The Parks and Play Strategy has reviewed the current levels of supply, analysed the existing outcomes in urban areas, listened to community feedback and benchmarked other approaches.

The new planning framework is based around performance measures and identifying failsafe provisions to ensure that planning for greenfield urban areas will be guided with early advice as to the overall quantum of land likely to be needed for a future population. The performance-based planning measures will ensure a fit for purpose parks and play network with sufficient capacity to provide a diverse range of opportunities for the future population.

4.1 Parks Performance Criteria

The Draft Greener Places Design Guide outlines the following critical criteria for planning and providing a parks and play network that meets community needs and is efficient to develop and maintain.

Table 3 – Key Performance Criteria for Parks Planning

Core Criteria	Description
Accessibility and connectivity	Ease of access is critical for the community to use and enjoy public open space and recreation facilities. Local (walk to) access is essential, and this means that green space connectors and active transport corridors can play a critical role in provision. The design of spaces should be inclusive and ensure that users of different mobilities are not excluded due to location and design issues. A significant performance measure is the amount of road frontage a park has. Parks should have high levels of road frontage, which welcomes use, increases visibility and the sense of safety and contributes to a greener and more aesthetic urban environment.
Distribution	Geographic distribution is a crucial access and equity issue for the community. Access to local public open space and play opportunities within an easy walk from home, workplaces, and schools is essential for quality of life and community health. A hierarchy of provision reflects the need for higher-order opportunities and larger service catchments.
Size and Shape	Size and shape have a direct bearing on the capacity of parks to accommodate recreation activities and needs. Parks that are too small or poorly shaped will provide little opportunity for recreation and can quickly reach capacity. Specifying minimum areas and minimum boundary lengths can be a useful way to ensure parks are fit for purpose
Quantity	Providing a sufficient number of Local parks supports active living and contributes to a more liveable neighbourhood. In medium and high-density

Core Criteria	Description
	areas, the provision of public open space is essential to compensate for the lack of private open space. The area of a park does need to be sufficient for the anticipated use, and each park has a finite capacity. Developing a measure of capacity helps understand when new land is needed and when existing parks may or may not have any capacity for future populations.
Quality	Land quality is critical to the successful provision of parks and play opportunities. Land which is constrained by hazards (such as flooding, steep slopes or contamination) or is serving a primary function other than recreation may not be fit for purpose. If Council accepts poor quality land for a future park it will cost more to develop and maintain while delivering a diminished outcome for the community. Similarly, the design and level of embellishment should be appropriate for the type of park and playspace. Quality of park development and the standard of ongoing maintenance is critical to attracting use and activating the open space network. Community expectations regarding embellishments often change, and this shift in demand should be considered and the provision framework updated over time.
Diversity	The diversity of landscape settings and park embellishments creates a richer environment for recreation and encourages use. Diversity in play supports different ages and abilities and assists parks to become unique destinations. The diversity of the community should also be considered as parks should consider different age, cultural and ability needs of the community.

4.2 Proposed Parks Provision Framework

Based on review of the current parks supply, Council's current framework and considering industry trends such as the Greener Places Design Guide, a revised hierarchy and provision framework has been developed. This is based on a combination of hierarchy and functional categories.

For Council, planning and managing public recreation parks and play spaces requires two perspectives:

1. Provision planning – ensuring that sufficient land of suitable quality is provided and developed to meet current and emerging community outdoor recreation needs.
2. Asset management - maintaining park landscapes and assets to an acceptable standard and allowing for replacement and refurbishment as needed.

The main focus of this section is Provision Planning.

4.2.1 Hierarchy of Supply

For the community, distinctions between *Local or Neighbourhood*, or between *District or Major Destination (sometimes referred to as city wide or regional)* are often not relevant. Residents will see parks and outdoor recreation opportunities as those they can walk to and those they need to drive to. Or they may see them as parks that you visit for a short while or parks you visit for an extended stay. The community will often recognise parks for the range of activities provided or special features (such as lookouts or bushland).

A "local park", is one close to your residence and can generally be accessed within walking distance. From a user perspective this could be a large or a small park. Other parks are "drive to", more extensive and requiring a drive or longer walk or cycle ride (this can be termed a district level of access). City-wide or metropolitan level access is usually perceived as a "major destination" somewhere where you go for the day or a space that hosts outdoor events and

programs. This can include a conception of "regional" as well, often being those places with unique features (but sometimes managed/owned by other government levels).

So to some extent the use of a hierarchy in a planning framework is an attempt to capture these user views and define the need to have a range of provision that provides for increasing diversity of activity and increasing lengths of stay.

Asset management is complex, as service and maintenance standards can differ within the same provision category due to external factors (e.g., a small but high-profile park that receives higher than normal use and needs additional cleans). In addition to the site and landscape characteristics, the surrounding use patterns and the type of infrastructure within a park, can also change maintenance service levels. Community expectations for the level of cleanliness and quality of managed landscape are often reflected in service standards. However, this also needs to be balanced against financial resources and the standard the community is willing to fund.

The development of maintenance service standards should be linked to both the type and hierarchy of the park as well as the level or intensity of use and, in some cases, the park's visible profile. This allows for more effective programming of asset management and maintenance according to operational needs, available resources and community use.

For provision planning**,** a simplified hierarchy reflecting the community catchment serviced and the scale of the opportunities provided is more effective. It allows for a more informed development of performance criteria that recognise community perspectives and allows council to define different levels of service.

The proposed hierarchy has three levels of provision: Local; District, and Major Destination (city wide or regional).

Table 4: Proposed Hierarchy of Provision for Recreation Parks

Classification	Description
Local	Predominantly urban Parks and other public open spaces which are locally accessible (within safe walking distance). These spaces are designed/ developed for mostly walk/ride to access and provide for local outdoor recreation, play, socialising, urban greening, and connectivity. Local parks can also be provided as "local recreation nodes" within larger open space areas such as sporting fields, foreshore reserves or environmental open space. Where standalone local parks are planned, large centrally located parks with at least 50% road frontage is highly desirable. The preference is for them to be greater than 0.5 Ha.
District	District level spaces service multiple neighbourhoods or suburbs. They provide destination play spaces; longer stay picnic areas; active recreation such as trails, outdoor fitness, youth spaces, informal fields, public sport courts; and nature-based recreation opportunities. These are designed for ride to and drive to, access and are provided as larger standalone parks or large developed recreation areas located in other open space areas such as larger sports Precincts, larger environmental reserves, or Foreshore areas. District level parks also supply local needs for the surrounding community. The desired area for a District park is 2 Ha or greater.
Regional / Major Destination	These high-level opportunities service multiple districts and the wider Lake Macquarie community. They are often destinations for visitors to the council area and accommodate long stays requiring substantial supportive infrastructure. Regional Parks include major recreation destinations, major event spaces, and significant nature-based or heritage destinations. Regional parks are planned on a site-by-site basis, and no minimum size is defined. However, they need to accommodate multiple activities and large numbers of people over extended stays and therefore often need to be 10 Ha or larger.

Public open space is a networked asset and often supports multiple functions. Any level of provision hierarchy also meets the needs for the level below. In other words, a "District Park" also provides for the surrounding "local" service catchment, and a regional park provides district and local opportunities.

4.2.2 Functional Categories of Open Space

Functional categories of open space help us to understand the primary function or *main use* of a public open space area. Defining the desired functional outcome helps ensure that land is *fit for purpose* and that embellishment or investment strategies reflect the proposed primary purpose.

Functional categories assist in developing a diversity of settings and inform the characteristics required for specific recreation outcomes. Most public open spaces will have a primary function (such as recreation, conservation or drainage) and support secondary functions. This approach can help deliver multiple-use open space that meets several objectives, including environment, recreation, urban greening and water cycle management. With appropriate planning and development, multiple-use frameworks can deliver a more sustainable and land efficient open space network.

The Lake Macquarie Parks and Play Strategy is primarily concerned with recreation parkland. Functional categories are recommended to assist in overall planning and preferred site/ land identification. It offers a framework that recognises providing general recreation opportunities can be via a standalone park or as part of other open space (e.g., small play and park nodes in the corner of a sports field complex).

The review of public open space in Lake Macquarie has suggested the following functional categories of open space in Lake Macquarie. These are indicated to define the ***primary*** function, but it is acknowledged that most sites will support secondary functions or multiple uses such as riparian corridors, conservation, active transport connections, habitat connections etc.

The Parks and Play Strategy focuses primarily on the planning and provision of 'Community Parkland/ General Recreation'.

Table 5: Functional Categories of Public Open Space

Functional Category	Description
Community Parkland/ General recreation	Community parks provide for general recreation. Depending on the size, they offer a range of recreation activities for various age groups, abilities and needs. Typical uses include play, picnics, informal active recreation, relaxation, dog walking, contemplation, events and social gatherings. These are spaces for social engagement connecting with your neighbourhood or community. They enhance a sense of place and provide relief from the built environment. Community parkland is provided at Local, District and Regional hierarchies.
Sport and Active Recreation	Typically, these are sporting grounds with sports fields, outdoor courts and built facilities supporting formal and organised use. Often these spaces are coupled with an area of public open space that provides for general recreation. Sport and active recreation spaces generally service District and City-Wide catchments and are developed to accommodate these uses with parking, toilets, water and club amenities. Larger sport and active recreation spaces can also serve as major event and community function spaces. Sporting spaces can be public land but may not be available for general public use due to long term leases to clubs or other operators with restricted access due to risk or management constraints.

Functional Category	Description
Civic Spaces	Formal spaces in urban settings such as squares, malls and plazas. These are developed and formalised spaces associated with the adjacent community or commercial centres and places. They are popular for events, community celebrations or civic gatherings and experience high visitation levels by residents, workers and visitors. Civic spaces are not provided according to specific hierarchies but tend to service district and city-wide commercial and community or retail centres. Civic spaces can also overlap with cultural and heritage spaces such as memorial parks.
Environmental Open Space -Natural Areas/ Nature-based recreation	Predominantly natural (including forests, water bodies and wetlands) that support conservation and habitat values. Spaces included in this classification will also have elements that enable nature-based recreation as a secondary function. This could include walking and riding trails, picnic facilities, interpretive features, viewpoints and developed access points or parking. Environmental Open Space can be riparian, discrete areas or comprise portions of larger open space areas that may support several functions. This is not provided according to a hierarchy but may have different levels of significance, such as being important for local habitat or regionally significant conservation areas.
Heritage and Cultural Spaces	These are public spaces with high cultural and heritage interest or significance (such as the location of historically significant events or an area of cultural importance for traditional owner groups). They generally support public access in a controlled way. They can offer secondary recreation opportunities from very low-level walking and information provision to higher-level picnic and longer stay facilities. Heritage and Culture Spaces can celebrate local culture and history. They can protect features, structures, locations and stories that are important to the significant groups, the city or the region. Heritage spaces often include some form of interpretation or storytelling. They may be developed spaces such as memorial parks and squares, remnants of built features, or undeveloped/natural open space areas with cultural significance. Heritage spaces are not provided according to any hierarchy, but they can have different significance levels – meaning they could be locally important up to nationally significant.
Foreshores and Linear Public Open Space	These linear open space areas can be associated with more developed urban settings, and their primary function is the protection or definition of a linear open space area. These can include waterways, disused transport corridors (such as old rail lines), extended foreshore areas and green links. They are often multiple use, providing a number of functions, including active transport, recreation, habitat protection and stormwater management. Linear Open Space can assist urban greening and connectivity while also supporting increased amenity, feeling of openness, reduced heat island effects, views to other public and open space, walkways, trails and cycleways. Linear open space is not provided according to a hierarchy, and mostly they are opportunistic and defined by geography, natural features and past planning decisions. However, they can provide local recreation opportunities or have city-wide or regional significance, such as a river being part of a city's blue and green grids. They can be essential to provide urban greening and habitat connectivity while also supporting increased amenity, reduced heat island effects, views to other public and open space, thoroughfares, walkways, trails and cycleways.

Other Open Space:
Besides the six functional categories of Public Open Space, there are other open spaces that generally do not provide any public community recreation or secondary recreation function. These lands can include:

- **Controlled/ Private open space –** includes land within complexes and private facilities, owned by clubs, group title housing, or other government agencies, where no public access is provided as part of general management. This could include private golf courses, aquatic centres or private sports clubs.
- **Institutional Open Space** – land at schools, hospitals and other campuses part of a public institution but not generally managed for public access. This is now an evolving category with several schools partnering with councils to develop shared sporting areas or community access to play and recreation nodes. Where institutional open space is converted to public sporting facilities via a formal agreement, it would be included in Sport and Active Recreation Open Space.
- **Constrained land -**land which prohibits public access due to hazards or other risks. This could include contaminated land, land subject to frequent inundation, isolated land (inaccessible) and high-value conservation land which cannot allow public use. This could also include land being held for future transport or civic infrastructure (such as road and rail reserves) and open space buffers to developed transport infrastructure (such as along railways).
- **Unallocated Open Space and Operational Land –** Public land that is undeveloped and yet to have a purpose allocated or is being used for operational purposes that do not support public access for recreation.

4.2.3 Developing a Provision Framework for Recreation Parks

A new provision framework and standard of service for recreation parks is proposed. This new framework offers a combination of provision standards and performance criteria. These are based on a review of existing supply, consideration of emerging state planning guidance such as the Draft Greener Places Design Guide, analysis of community views and assessments of capacity and population demand.

When planning within existing urban areas which are expanding or intensifying, the provision standards provide planning guidance through performance criteria to plan the location, type and embellishments needed for new parks or the capacity upgrades of existing parks that will meet current and future needs.

Early Guidance for Greenfield Urban Areas

When planning greenfield areas, it is critical to provide early guidance on the quantum and distribution of open space that is likely to be required to meet future recreation needs. In other words, it is essential that sufficient useable land is allocated at an early stage when master planning begins. As planning for greenfield areas progresses, critical performance outcomes such as location, shape, land suitability, accessibility and road frontage can be addressed.

Providing early guidance is difficult as every site is different and different opportunities may exist (such as beaches and foreshore reserves) to provide open space. An analysis of past planning outcomes has highlighted that:

- A population to area standard alone is ineffective unless supported by performance criteria to make sure land is fit for purpose and accessible.
- Parks are often provided on marginal land that has other constraints such as flooding, stormwater management, bushland, wetlands, steep slopes, or poor access.
- No site is perfect and very few parks are 100% useable. For local parks, the efficiency ratio (functional area divided by the total area) is often below 75%. In some areas of Lake Macquarie the average performance is less than 50%.
- Provision of small and very small local parks can exacerbate land quality issues. Around 47% of local parks are less than 0.5 Ha and 20% are less than 0.2 Ha. Within the catchments, Charlestown has more than 61% smaller than 0.5 Ha and 17% less than 0.2 Ha. Glendale is worse, with 65% of local parks less than 0.5 Ha and 38% less than 0.2 Ha.

To illustrate: *Morisset has a similar rate of people per local park to Glendale (1480 and 1500 respectively). Yet the average size of parks differs considerably with Morisset at 1.16 Ha and Glendale 0.67 Ha. Around 65% of local parks in Glendale are less than 0.5 Ha and 38% are less than 0.2 Ha. The rate of supply is only 0.44 Ha/1000 as compared to 0.78 Ha/1000 in Morisset. So, to rely on a "people per park" measure alone will not deliver an equitable level of service and does not ensure adequate supply.*

Efficiency Ratio for Parks
The above demonstrates it is essential not to rely on a "number" of parks required to meet needs and that the quantum of land is also essential to ensure a functional outcome. However, the functionality of a site is also critical to providing equitable outcomes.

It would be problematic to assume that providing to an absolute minimum level would meet needs. It is more realistic to account for the *reduced efficiency and mixed quality of land* available for parks and to ensure that the inefficiencies associated with poorer quality land are accounted for. This can be addressed in two ways:

- Applying an efficiency ratio to projected land needs. Based on Lake Macquarie's current outcomes, **an efficiency rate of 70% for local parks and 80% for district parks** is recommended (this is considered an optimistic approach given that only 56% of local parks met minimum size provisions and there are multiple other issues reducing functionality of parks). This means that the "raw" supply of land should be 30% higher for local parks and 20% higher for district.
- Implementing performance criteria to ensure suitable land is acquired/ dedicated so that the majority of a park is fit for purpose.

Simplified Modelling of Demand and Efficiency
Modelling of demand within a greenfield site based on 1 local park (of 0.5 Ha) per 1500, 1 district park (of 2 ha) per 7500 and assuming the above efficiency rates of 70% for local parks and 80% for district, indicates:

- Around 0.57 Ha/1000 is required for local parks
- Around 0.48 Ha /1000 is needed for district parks
- A general minimum rate of **1.05 Ha/1000 for local and district parks**

Local Park Use and Demand Modelling
An alternative approach could look at local parks alone and the area needed by considering what space a user requires and how many users would represent peak demand.

- If demand is modelled using an average density of 60pp/ha and 400m access radius then around 3000 people could be serviced within the 400m walking distance.
- If peak demand is assumed to be 50% of the population (in other words the number of people likely to use a park at the same time) then around 1500 people would need to be accommodated during a peak use period.
- If we assume each person needs a minimum free space of 7 m^2 (a 1.5 m radius of space = 7m^2 which would be an absolute minimum, a higher preferred rate would be a 2 m radius =12m2[1]).
- In addition, an allowance of 400m^2 for a play space and 1000m^2 for picnic and other facilities requires about 1.3m^2 per person (if divided by the peak demand of 1500).
- In total, a minimum 8.3m^2 per person is needed or **0.83 Ha per 1000 for local parks only**. If the higher rate is applied, then **13.3 m^2 per person or 1.33 Ha per 1000 is needed for local parks.**

If there are multiple local parks in a development, the peak demand can be distributed across several parks but the fact remains, that a minimum area of functional park must be provided to meet needs. Further, that local access is desirable within 400m safe walking and adequate provision relies on both distribution and minimum size.

Benchmarking Existing Provision
If we consider the adequacy of the current rate of provision, this provides an additional perspective.

- The city-wide rate of provision for local and district parks is around 1.08 Ha/1000
- The average[2] rate of provision across the 5 catchments is 0.81 Ha/1000 for local park and 0.52 Ha/1000 for district. **A combined average of 1.33 Ha/1000**.
- Including the 3 major destination parks the average rate of provision across the 5 catchments is 1.62 Ha/1000.
- Some areas have very poor rates of provision of local and district parks if the 3 Major Destination Parks are excluded, (Charlestown 0.48 Ha/1000, Glendale 0.58 Ha/1000). Even if we include the Major Destination Parks, supply is 0.8 Ha/1000 and 0.85 Ha/1000 respectively. Still a poor rate of provision.
- A lack of parks, small parks, and parks that are not functional all contribute to poor supply outcomes.

[1] During Covid-19 control measures the requirement for a 1.5 metre buffer around each person was frequently referenced. For public spaces 2m either side of a group was often identified as a buffer)
[2] The average of the rates of provision for each catchment as opposed to the total supply / the total population.

The catchment-by-catchment analysis indicates that in some areas there is poor provision in terms of total quantum and quality. In other words**, the current city-wide average for local and district parks should not form a benchmark for new provision as it cannot represent adequate supply if at least two catchments are demonstrably under provided for**.

Therefore there is a strong argument to aim higher than the current city wide rate of provision and preferably higher than the average across the 5 catchments as this average still reflects inadequate supply in two catchments.

Concluding a Quantum for Guidance in Greenfields Planning
In consideration of all of the above approaches:

- Planning against an absolute minimum will fail due to land inefficiency and non-functional and undersized land parcels proposed for parks
- Using an "efficiency ratio" with a minimum provision "Ha/1000" rate suggests that around 1.05 Ha /1000 is the minimum for local and district parks
- Modelling spatial demand with a peak use scenario for local parks suggests between 0.83 and 1.33 Ha/ 1000 is required for *local parks* alone
- Benchmarking against existing provision and comparing outcomes demonstrates that an average across the catchments for local and district parks is a supply rate of 1.33 Ha /1000, and that this has not delivered adequate or equitable supply.

Therefore, it is recommended that **a *minimum* rate of 1.5 Ha per 1000 residents for local and district park provision is adopted as a "failsafe" guide for greenfield sites**.
It is not intended this figure be used in the absence of the other planning and performance criteria, rather that it provides early guidance as to the amount of fit for purpose land needed to meet local and district recreation park needs.

The Challenge of Infill and High-Density Growth

Growth that occurs in "infill" areas is a mix of increasing density and redevelopment of industrial or commercial land for residential. It often represents a significant increase in density and therefore demand on the existing social infrastructure such as parks for recreation.

This growth presents the following challenges:

- There is often limited land available to provide new parks
- The provision of parks is arguably very important in infill areas as the dominant residential model is medium and high density with little or no private open space provided
- Existing parks may already be at capacity and can not provide for growth without expansion or considerable investment to increase capacity
- Infill development places more pressure on local open space and increases the need for green space and urban cooling as well as visual relief from buildings and roads
- Infill development is popular with housing planners as it provides higher residential yields and can help with diversity of housing stock and provision of affordable housing
- High and medium density resident often have a higher reliance on locally accessible opportunities.

Areas such as Charlestown and Glendale, where infill development is likely, already suffer from poor levels of provision. Innovative solutions and flexibility in the provision framework will be required to meet future needs. Key strategies will include:

- Use of other public spaces such as plazas to help provide outdoor recreation and playspaces
- Focusing on smaller higher quality spaces that are 100% functional and highly accessible
- Ensuring high levels of active transport provision and connectivity to recreational path networks

- Development of smaller "recreation nodes" on other open space such as the margins of sports grounds and linear open space
- Shared space strategies with other community infrastructure such as schools where community access to play grounds and open space is facilitated outside of institutional use hours
- Adaptive use strategies such as converting streets or carparks to public parkland or converting streets to public space and active transport corridors
- Increasing the amount of podium or street level open space associated with high rise development.

4.2.4 A Provision Framework and Performance Criteria for Recreation Parks in Lake Macquarie

Table 6: Draft Provision Framework for General Recreation Parks

Function	Local	District	Major Destination Parks
Provision Summary	One park for every 1,500 persons (current supply of 1: 1390)	One park for every 5,000-10,000 persons (current supply of 1: 9870)	No provision standard recommended but new populations require improved capacity at existing Major Destination Parks. (Current supply 1: 65,799)
	Minimum size of 0.5Ha	Minimum size of 2Ha	Larger than 10 Ha
	Access within 400m safe walking.	Access within 2km (25 minute walk) Also serves local catchment.	Access within 5-10km (up to 30 mins travel time) Also serves local and district catchment
Greenfields Early Guidance **<u>1.5 Ha/1000 total for local and district recreation parks</u>** **(excludes sport, greengrid, environment, drainage and other open space requirements)** 1 local park per 1500 1 district park per 7500			Contribution to upgrading existing Major Destination Parks.
Size Distribution & Accessibility			
Size and shape **Note:** minimum sizes are not the "*preferred size*", it is a minimum. It is recommended that park sizes are larger where possible and a diversity of sizes 0.5 Ha and above is the target.	More regular shapes preferred over linear open space. No boundary to be less than 20 m.	Shape can be variable but no boundary to be less than 30 m.	Shape can be variable, but in general boundaries should be greater than 50m.
	<u>High Density</u>[3]: Preferred size of 0.5 Ha or larger but parks of a	Greater than 2 Ha with a minimum Size of 2 Ha	Should be a large area able to accommodate a wide range of activities

[3] High Density areas are those with >60 to 100 dwellings per hectare

[3] Medium to low density areas are those with <60 dwellings per hectare

Function	Local	District	Major Destination Parks
	minimum Size of 0.3Ha may be acceptable if there are increased numbers of parks in accessible locations to meet demand. Smaller spaces (0.15Ha – 0.3Ha) may be provided in high density areas as public spaces that offer small social or play areas but are not considered functional as community parkland (e.g. civic spaces) and must be supported by larger "walk to" local park opportunities.		and high numbers of people for extended stays. Greater than 10 Ha
	<u>Medium and lower Density</u> Minimum size of 0.5 Ha		
Minimum width for access points	Greater than 15m wide (excluding the width of creeks or waterways measured from the top of bank). If part of a pathway or linear access connection or providing a minor entry point, then 10m minimum width.		
Useable Area –*The "functional" area of the park- the amount of space fit for recreation use and public activity. (refer to Quality Criteria)*	Minimum useable area 70% of total site. For parks proposed to be less than 0.5 Ha an absolute minimum useable area of 3000m^2.	Must have at least 75% flood free and useable land to support recreation activity, facilities and access	Must have at least 50% flood free and level land to support recreation activity, facilities and access
Proximity- Distance from Residential Dwellings	**High density** - 2-3 minutes safe (barrier free) walk/ access within 200m for 80% of dwellings. **Med-Low Density -** 5 minutes safe (barrier-free) walk/ access within 400m for 80% of dwellings. **All Residential** - 100% of dwellings to have access within 800m safe walking.	80% of all residents to have access within 25 minutes walk/ 2km. 100% of dwellings to have access within 5 km. District parks also provide local access.	All dwellings to have access within 5-10km/ Or up to 30 minutes travel time on public transport or by vehicle. Major destination parks also provide local and district access.
Proximity for Commercial and Retail areas	Provision of civic spaces, local parks or district parks to provide access within 5-10 minutes walk.		N/A

Function	Local	District	Major Destination Parks
Road frontage	Minimum 50% road frontage or combined road and public use area (e.g. major foreshore and multi-use pathway). Linear systems should have at least 25% road frontage with no section of road frontage less than 50m		
Capacity Assessment for Existing Parkland[4]	Deemed to be exceeding capacity if the population within 500 m of a park exceeds a user ratio of 1500 per 5000m2 (3.3 m2 per person) of parkland.[5]	Deemed to be exceeding capacity if more than 5000 residents per 1 ha (2 m2 per person) of district parkland, are within 5 km.[6]	No fixed measure but multiple sites should be provided to ensure appropriate capacity.
Diversity of Opportunity			
Provision for Group Use	Individuals, carers with children, family groups	Family and social groups. Small to medium sized groups	All group sizes up to large groups, festivals and events
Number of activations[7] - Uses/ activities	5 or more activations including: • Local Play • General recreation • Active spaces • Pathways	10 or more activations including: • Play for young children, play for older children (e.g., nature play and adventure play) • Inclusive design for parks and play spaces • Exercise and active recreation • Informal field ½ or full size • Youth recreation • Paths and trails • General picnic and recreation • Interaction with nature • Areas for relaxation and contemplation • Public art/ cultural spaces/ history interpretation	Multiple use nodes and more than 20 activations: • Multiple users and activities • Long stay sites • All elements of a District park plus additional features such as kiosks, cafes, built sport or community facilities • Can be combined sport and recreation
Duration- average Length of Stay	Less than 2 hours	Up to ½ a day	Extended stays more than 2 hours- up to a day.

[4] Assessing the capacity of an existing park identifies if it has any capacity to accommodate additional demand.

[5] Based on 50 % of population represent peak use (750 people) times the minimum area needed (8.3 m2). This means that a minimum of 6225 m^2 is needed for the peak demand. This has been discounted to 5000m2 as a conservative measure.

[6] Assumes 25% of catchment = peak demand. At minimum sizes this is 2.7 m2 per person. This has been further discounted to 2m^2 per person.

[7] An activation is an element, piece of equipment or feature that encourages use and activity within the park.

Function	Local	District	Major Destination Parks
Access and equity	Access by path to perimeter- footpaths and kerb ramps. If larger playgrounds, picnic shelters and BBQs are provided then pathways are required where possible, to allow for people with mobility challenges. All new playspaces to consider Everyone Can Play Guidelines.	Access by path into park and connecting to picnic and play facilities and toilets. Off-street accessible parking to be provided. Fitness and exercise nodes to be accessible.	Highly accessible. Minimal mobility challenges. All abilities access to key activity areas, play spaces, picnic areas and toilets. Off street parking. Wayfinding to support all abilities.
Site Quality/ Land Suitability Performance Criteria			
Hazards and Constraints	Free of hazards and constraints to community use such as contaminated land, High voltage transmission lines and adjacent noxious industry.		
Safety and Design	Consider CPTED principles Good road frontage and visible access.		
Buffers and Adjacent Land Use	Consider adjacent uses and be adequately buffered from incompatible uses. Solutions may include vegetation corridors, planted mounds and fencing		
Flooding and other hazards	• Main use area free of regular flooding (i.e. above 10% AEP[8]) with at least 10% of total area above 2% AEP levels. • No more than 10 % of site to be impacted by Constructed drains or stormwater treatment mechanisms. • Detention and retention basins generally not suitable for parkland. Multiple Use open space solutions may be considered in some circumstances (e.g. infill development) providing all other performance criteria concerning safe and functional space can be met.	• Main use area free of regular flooding (i.e. above 10% AEP) with at least 10% of total area above 2% AEP levels. • Constructed drains or detention basins not suitable for parkland.	• All use areas above 10% AEP. • Free of other physical hazards. • Constructed drains or detention basins not suitable for parkland.
	All built amenities and visitor facilities above 1% AEP levels.		

[8] AEP- Annual exceedance probability. A 1% AEP is a 1 in 100 year chance of flooding and 10% is a 1 in 10 year chance.

Function	Local	District	Major Destination Parks
Slope and Topography	1:20 for main use area 1:6 for remainder	1:20 for main use area 1:50 for kick about areas Variable topography for remainder	Varies Use areas (e.g. picnic facilities) 1:20
Visibility	Good visibility from surrounding residents. Narrow linear shapes not preferred	Should have good visibility from surrounding residents and traffic	Should have good visibility from surrounding residents and traffic
Embellishments			
Public Toilet	Not normally provided. May be provided if required under the Public Amenities Strategy or if the local park is the only park servicing a community and/ or has extended stays	Yes	Yes – may need more than 1
Seating	Yes. Number of seats assessed on a case-by-case basis	Several park bench seats	Park bench seats throughout the park
BBQ	Not normally provided. May be required where a local park is servicing a small community or has higher use	Several, some covered	Numerous, some covered
Rubbish Bin	Yes	Several	Numerous
Picnic Table	0-1	Several	Numerous
Covered Picnic Table	No, not normally provided unless insufficient natural shade	Several	Numerous and covered group area
Shade Structure	No, not normally provided unless insufficient natural shade. Shade structures may be required as a temporary or permanent measure for larger play spaces, until tree plantings reach maturity.	Yes. Over play spaces, youth space, picnic areas. Preference is for natural shade, however can be supplemented with built shade where natural shade is insufficient.	Yes multiple locations and purposes. Preference is for natural shade, however can be supplemented with built shade where natural shade is insufficient.
Natural Shade	Preferred for all use areas and to help shade playgrounds and activations. Overall parks should have 40% natural shade coverage of main use areas between 9am and 3pm in summer. For sites that provide open, active spaces such as an informal field or general open space, 40% shading of the perimeter of the active space.		
Pathways	Pathways to play equipment. Pathways to toilets or BBQ areas if present.	Shared pathways provide circulation and connection with active transport networks.	Numerous and shared pathways linking activity nodes

Function	Local	District	Major Destination Parks
		Paths provided to play and picnic facilities.	
Parking	On street parking	On street and some off-street parking including accessible parking bays.	Internal roads and parking areas. Includes accessible parking providing access to facilities.
Signage	• Park location and identity signs. • Wayfinding signage if part of open space network or linked to active transport network.	• Park location and identity sign • Directional and wayfinding signs internal to park. • Information and interpretive signage where appropriate.	• Park location and identity sign • Directional and wayfinding signs internal to park. • Information and interpretive signage.
	All signage to be in accordance with Council's Design Guidelines.		
Lighting	• No internal lighting. • Streetlights adjacent to entry points.	• Lighting for carpark, toilets, picnic areas, internal pathways. • Other lighting assessed on case by case basis.	• Lighting for carpark, toilets, youth space, active recreation spaces, picnic areas, internal pathways.
Power, Technology and CCTV	Not required	• Power may be provided to activity spaces where deemed necessary. • CCTV assessed on a case-by-case basis. • Wi-fi may be provided at youth spaces and picnic areas.	
Other/ Special features	Interpretive or other information features if special values exist (e.g. cultural, environmental or heritage)	Special features may be associated with key activations such as youth spaces or destination play spaces.	Sculptural art, fountains/ water features
Landscaping	Generally, a mix of open and shaded areas with trees and plantings designed not to impede visibility. Planted beds and formal gardens not usually provided.	Numerous trees and landscaped areas. Formal gardens and planted beds may be included to define spaces or create settings.	Significant trees in expansive grassed park area with multiple formal and natural landscape features.
Play equipment	May provide local play for children up to 6 years old or children 6-12 years old in accordance with Playspace Strategy. Inclusive play space design.	May provide a diversity of play opportunities for children up to 6 years old, children 6-12 years, or youth recreation space (13+ years old) in accordance with Playspace Strategy. Inclusive play space design.	Should provide a diversity of play opportunities in accordance with the Playspace Strategy. Inclusive play space design.

Function	Local	District	Major Destination Parks
Bubbler/ tap	One bubbler/ tap	Several bubblers	Numerous bubblers
Playground seating	1 bench seat in shade	Seats and tables overlooking play spaces	Numerous table or seat options associated with different play areas and nodes.
Fencing	• Perimeter bollards to prevent vehicle access into park. • • Fencing of play areas only provided where essential for safety, providing an accessible playspace or where buffering from neighbouring land use is required.	• Fencing of activities nodes such as play spaces if required for safety, providing an accessible playspace or where buffering from neighbouring land use is required. • Perimeter bollards to prevent vehicle access into park. • Fenced dog off leash area may be provided according to a city-wide strategy for dog exercise areas. • Fencing may be used for event spaces.	
Other facilities (bicycle circuit, pump track, outdoor gym, skate park, BMX track)	Not standard	Yes	Yes

4.3 Playspace Provision Framework

4.3.1 Playspace Hierarchy

Playspaces generally have a classification which aligns with national approaches to open space to include:

- **Local:** Normally small in size (approx 0.1 – 0.2ha) and offering passive and low-key recreation opportunities such as seating and landscaping, local playspaces would be small in nature and would **target infants and toddlers (0-6-year olds).** Equipment would normally include basic swing, slide, rockers etc., and minor landscaping.
- **Neighbourhood:** Targeting a broader demographic catchment and therefore (normally) located on larger parcels of land, neighbourhood playspaces would include equipment **for toddlers to juniors** and may include assets such as seating, shade bins and picnic tables and be targeted at 0-9 year olds.
- **District:** Usually attracting a wider catchment and located on larger parcels of land also used for other activities such as sport or other forms of recreation, these playgrounds offer a **wider variety of play 'choice' from toddler to teen and in some instance's youth**. District level facilities normally include seating, shading, shelter and end of trip facilities such as water fountains and bicycle racks for example. Accessible playgrounds and playspaces are often considered in District level classifications or higher.
- **Regional:** These types of facilities attract visitation from outside of a councils' boundary and are generally those places where people tend to stay longer and would therefore require facilities and services such as toilets, water, shelter and shade. The playgrounds themselves often offer a unique aspect or feature which encourages use, whether this be a special feature, larger open spaces, or just the range of play opportunities.

4.3.2 Playspace Development Model

To better understand the hierarchy of playspaces, a 'playspace development model' (PDM) has been developed that can be adopted as a guide for councils when planning and developing playspaces. The concept (Figure 3) is widely recognised as a model to illustrate the elementary factors required to establish an area specifically for play and includes five aspects of:

1. **Play Equipment:** Play equipment has historically been the dominant factor in playground provision. However, play equipment should complement rather than replace the 'playspace' and should align with the intended user and classification of the park. Equipment suitable and interesting to a toddler will be vastly different from equipment for a 'senior' child and generally speaking the more opportunities provided tends to increase the 'classification' of the playspace itself.

2. **Imaginative and Creative Area:** This is often the most neglected aspect of play provision and it requires sensitivity to develop possibilities. Some areas however, simply need to be left in their natural state whereby others can be designed using the natural environment to encourage exploration and imagination.

   Nature play is becoming popular across Australia. Many councils now understand the importance of investing in 'nature play' initiatives, branding and programming. In turn this encourages more children into the outdoors and away from some forms of technology that has negative impact on a child's physical development. As such, many local authorities are designing playspaces to encourage the use and exploration of the natural environment and promoting nature play to enhance cognitive, social and physical development.

3. **Unstructured Area:** This is an open space area that should not be confused with formal sport requirements and in essence will encourage and allow activities to develop spontaneously among children present at the time. Traditionally these areas appeal to older children and are often used as a meeting place/socialising area or for informal ball games such as kick to kick, basketball, netball rings etc.

4. **Adult/ Family Area:** Adults accompanying children to play areas require a comfortable area where they can passively monitor children whilst socialising with other carers or parents. The inclusion of items such as seating, shading, BBQ's, shelters, water etc., all of which may result in longer periods of use by families and increased presence increasing passive surveillance and safety.

5. **Special Feature:** This is an optional component which may be included in the playspace and although these are not essential, could include open air theatres, rotundas, water features, artwork or other natural or built features which would attract greater use, visitation and general interest.

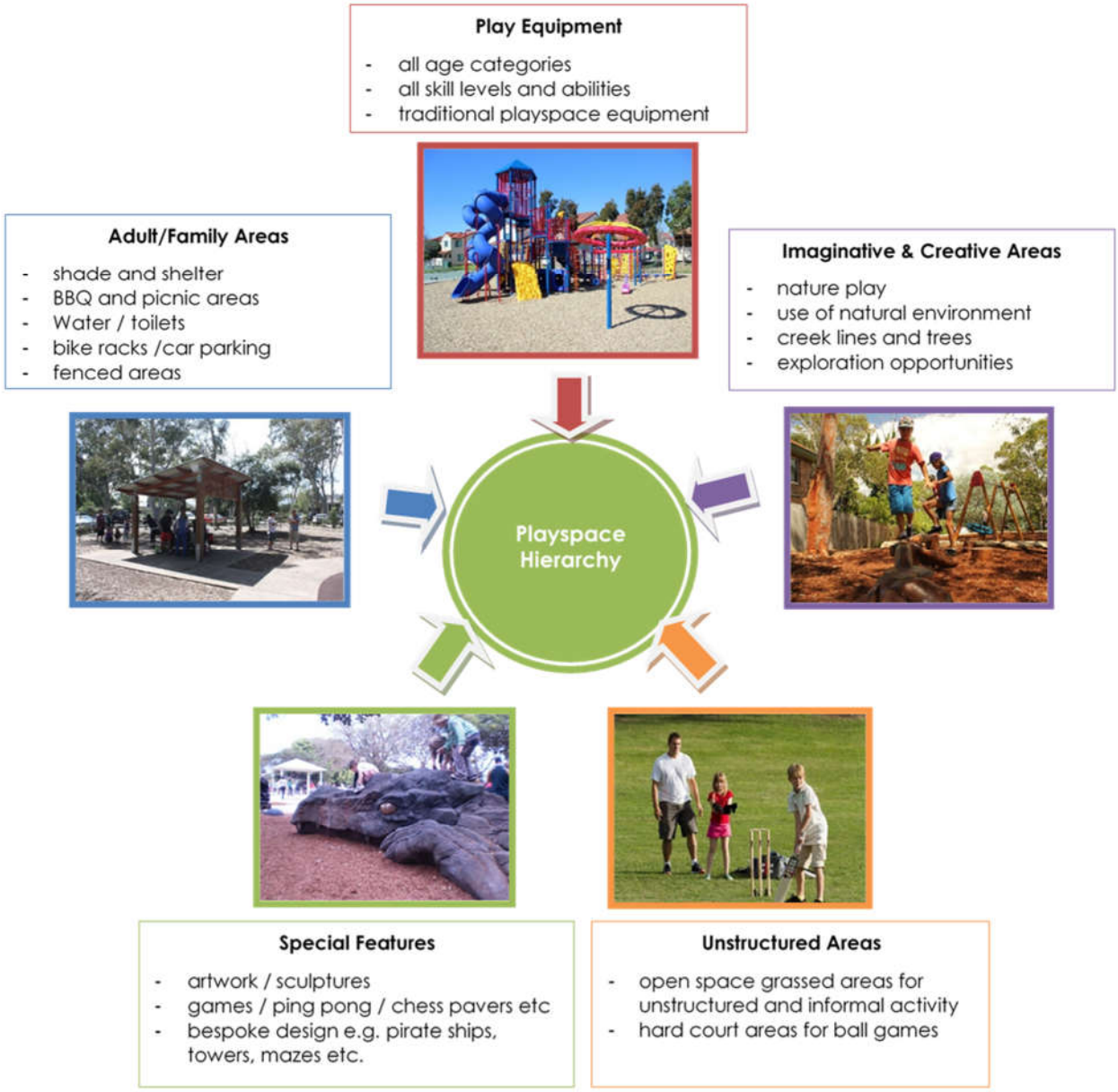


Figure 3: Playspace Development Model

4.4 Playspace Design

Playspace design is largely reflected in their hierarchy, in that the higher the level the more components a space would have by way of equipment and complementary design elements. Whilst not prescriptive, the following provides an overview, the anticipated access proximity and the common elements within each.

4.4.1 Local Playspaces

This level of playspace is ideally located within a collector district area whereby walking to a destination up to 500 metres would be acceptable for most if not all ages and abilities. Local playspace boundaries are within physical barriers (such as busy roads, railway lines etc) which can prevent easy access to parks and reserves outside of this area for carers and their children. Therefore, such parks should primarily cater for younger children's needs (toddlers and juniors) and may also be used incidentally i.e. en-route to or from a destination such as shops, schools, or from public transport and in some instances as physical links to other open space systems. Alternatively, such playspaces may be

used deliberately as a need for low impact play and exploration for young children under the guidance of adult supervision.

Local Playspace Components
While playspaces in a local setting will primarily be targeted at younger children (1-6) due to the proximity to the home and the understanding that older children (6-12) can and may travel greater distances either on foot or bike with their parents or carers; play opportunities should include aspects of cognitive, social and physical play and include approximately 3-5 pieces of play equipment as a suggestion. However not all local playspaces need to comprise formal play equipment areas and could include an imaginative (natural) play area to ensure provision is complemented and not duplicated within short distances of each playspace i.e. each should (where possible) offer its own setting with a different set of opportunities from the parks nearby. It is such that local playspaces include complementary components of:

- Play Equipment Area (3-5 pieces)
- Imaginative Creative Area (natural settings)

It must be noted that not all Local play spaces would include both of the above, but these elements developed in conjunction with similar parks nearby, i.e. planning should ensure playspaces are complemented and not duplicated within a close proximity to each other. Specific areas set aside for adults are not necessarily developed in local playspaces due to the age of the child requiring constant surveillance by the carer. However, playspaces and seating should have natural or formalised shading with the latter situated to ensure both active and passive surveillance by carers.

Figure 4: A good and bad example of a local playspace

4.4.2 Neighbourhood Playspace

Neighbourhood playspaces consider broader 'suburbs' and thus the need to provide for a more diverse range of opportunities and offer a wider range of opportunity for children primarily in the 4-12 age groups (infants and juniors) but should also include equipment for toddlers. When discussing neighbourhood playspaces, it is assumed that:

- People will travel further to use the park and therefore tend to do so deliberately rather than incidentally.
- Generally located within each suburb and therefore facilities such as toilets may not be required.
- Would be no more than approximately 1-2 kilometres from homes.

Neighbourhood Playspace Components
Neighbourhood playspaces are designed to cater for the needs of more than one user group, and for more than one type of activity. Toddler, junior and senior play areas will be provided and sited around a picnic areas/shelters and tables. Neighbourhood playspaces might be set along an urban waterway or natural settings and key components can therefore include:

- Play Equipment Area (5 pieces +) for age groups 1-12 in secured areas and where possible away from main roads and
- Imaginative Creative Area (natural settings)
- Non-Structured Play Area

- Adult / Carer Area
- Bins

Figure 5: Marks Oval is a good example of a neighbourhood playspace offering a variety of play opportunities for 0-9 year olds

4.4.3 District Playspace

The third level in the hierarchy is the District Playspace. District Parks tend to serve wider catchments and sited where special features (natural or manmade) such as a water body, a cluster of sporting facilities, civic areas, or historic site are located. In discussing this classification, it is assumed that visitors are offered greater recreation opportunities and therefore stay longer at the 'park'. As such, amenities such as water, car parking, toilets, barbecues and rubbish bins etc may all be warranted.

Other key aspects of District playspaces include a safe (normally fenced) play area for young children and areas where parents and carers can meet and socialise in a safe environment. Children's birthday parties are common occurrences in such parks and parents can prepare barbecues in areas with good surveillance of play equipment which has an additional safeguard of fencing to prevent children from leaving the playspace.

District level open space can also be used for specific activities such as youth recreation, sporting facilities, dog parks or adult exercise areas whereby the land parcel is designed to be used for a number of 'specific' activities normally identified in a separate recreation, leisure or open space strategy.

District Playspace Components
When discussing the playspace component of District level parks, it is assumed that the following components would be provided:

- Play Equipment Area for all age groups (often fenced or secured in areas of high safety concern such as main roads)
- Imaginative Creative Area (natural settings)
- Non-Structured Play Area
- Adult / Carer Area

Bernie Goodwin is a good example of a district playspace offering opportunities for social, physical, and cognitive play for the age ranges 0-12. It also should have ancillary facilities such as adult carer areas, picnic / BBQ areas, toilets, water and ample carparking to cater for visitors purposely visiting the park for play. These types of playspaces may also be fenced due to long periods of visitation and all age groups.

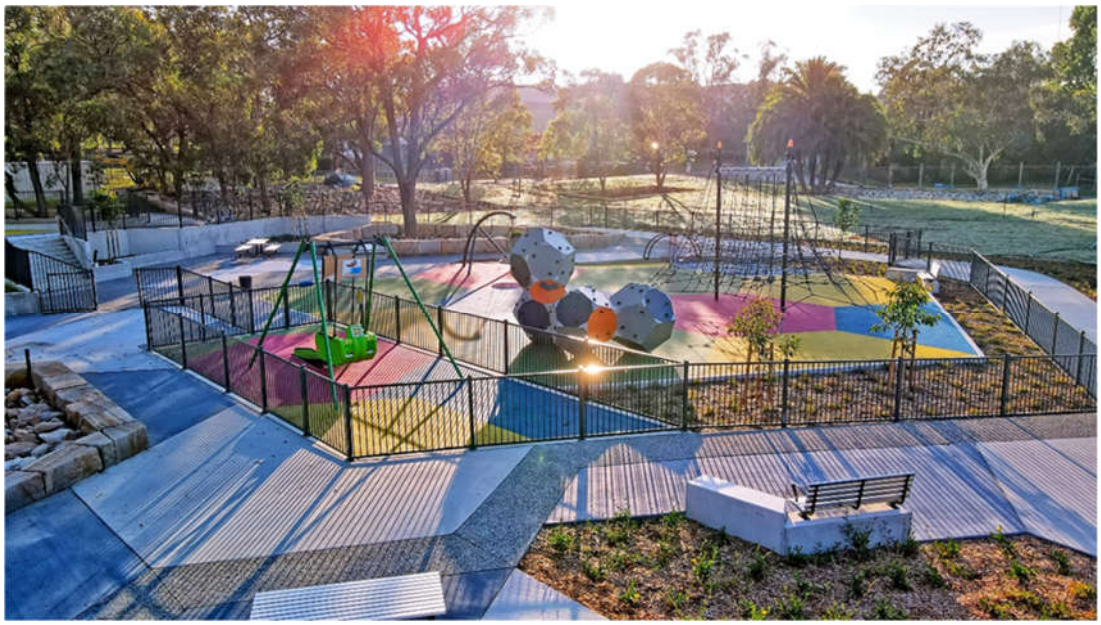


Figure 6: Bernie Goodwin Playground

4.4.4 Regional Playspaces

Regional playspaces are similar to the District classification but with additional components that would attract both local and regional visitors. This may be in the form of an adventure playground, water park, or unique aspect such as additional space for larger community events such as carnivals and concerts.

Regional playspaces are often well landscaped and/or use the natural landscape to offer a unique experience and are often bespoke in design and aligned with a theme or an array of experiences and opportunities for the whole family.

Regional playspaces offer play opportunities for all age ranges and include space for passive and active recreation, special features that align with a parks theme or location, plenty of opportunities for social gatherings, and nodes of play within a specific area. Speers Point is an excellent example of such as space, as it offers splay opportunities for all age ranges and its bespoke theming aligns with the culture an identity of Lake Macquarie. This provides not only a wonderful experience for residents, but also a visitor destination for tourists to the City

Figure 7: Speers Point Playground

4.4.5 Additional Design Elements

While the highlighted playspace classifications align themselves with the Playspace Development Model, this does not consider other design concepts which should and could be included within all playspaces and parks. These will obviously vary from classification to classification and in some instances park to park but could include some or all of the following additional design elements which have been referenced from a number of industry sources.

Shade

Shade, particularly during the hotter summer months is vital. Natural shade through trees is highly desirable but due to the time it takes for growth in 'new' playspaces, built shade in the form of pergolas or shelters may be appropriate. Should natural shading be available, tree management and maintenance need to be well considered due to the potential for falling limbs and branches and in some instances-built structures may be favourable.

Fencing

Fencing is often highly desirable in areas where adults use open space with children especially for children's parties, barbecues and social gatherings. While fencing should not be a complete safeguard to children's safety and the ultimate onus on the parent or carer to ensure the safety of the child, fences do provide an additional safeguard in relation to forming a major barrier between the child and physical dangers such as main roads, major waterways or steep embankments in natural settings. However, it is not recommended that all playspaces be fenced but rather those which are used for larger social gatherings such as District level facilities, or those that have obvious physical dangers to children or other park users.

Paths

Paths within playspaces and parks should be sited carefully to minimise their impact upon other uses of a park. For example, two paths criss-crossing a reserve will break it into four small spaces which may each be too small to be useful.

Busy paths, especially cycle paths, may intrude upon quiet spaces and disturb users. Paths open up otherwise inaccessible places, and the desirability of a path cutting through an area must first be carefully assessed. All path surfaces should be selected to blend visually into the surrounds. Path systems need to be considered for at least two purposes:

- **'Functional' paths:** These have a main purpose of efficient circulation of people between two or more points. Such paths may have 'functional' convenience as their primary purpose, but the pleasure of users and the visual and functional impact on the landscape is important. Paths also need to be well sited to ensure users are not forced out of their way and sometimes it may be valuable for Council to monitor patterns of use ('desire lines') before constructing a 'formal' route.
- **Recreational paths:** These are not necessarily the quickest way between points but may be sited to pass through attractive or interesting areas, simply for the pleasure of the journey. They may be intended for walking or cycling, and the surfaces should be considered for their contribution to the recreation experiences of users. For example, rough or bumpy dirt paths are increasingly rare in the suburban landscape, but children derive great pleasure from walking or riding along such paths, especially if they pass through varied terrain, over puddles, bridges and other features, and at times pass through overhanging vegetation or long grass. These opportunities are important as part of the recreation spectrum but should not be confused with the need to provide convenient access ways through the neighbourhoods.

Softfall

Kidsafe NSW has developed a series of information sheets pertaining to play design and management one of which pertains specifically to softfall. All playground equipment with a fall height 600mm or more must have an 'impact attenuating' surface beneath to minimise serious head or other injuries in the event of falls.
Whilst no one material has proven to be the best product for impact attenuating surfacing, consideration of factors such as environmental conditions, cost and personal preference may be applied when selecting a material. The two main types of playground surfacing products are loose fill and solid materials:

- **Loose Fill:** Loose fill includes products such as bark mulch, wood chips, wood fibre, rubber mulch, grape seed and sand and these products are generally less expensive than solid materials upon installation but

require regular maintenance and top ups. Considering the cost of ongoing maintenance, solid materials may compare favourably over the lifespan of the surfacing.

- **Solid Fill**: Solid Materials include products such as synthetic grass, rubber tiles and wet pour rubber. The impact attenuating qualities of solid materials varies according to the thickness of the layer and the composition of the material. Solid materials can work well in combination with loose fill products providing a fixed surface beneath heavy traffic areas such as under swings and at the run-out (base) of slides. This reduces both the ongoing costs and labour to replenish the loose fill, as required.

Whilst some studies support loose fill over solid with regards to safety when falling from height, the aesthetics of solid over loose combined with a perception of foreign objects finding their way into loose fill softfall, has led to an increased demand from the community to construct more playspaces with solid fill.

As stated however, there is no one answer for this and each playspace must be considered in isolation, but the more natural areas such as local playspaces and potentially components of nature play in larger developments may not warrant the cost or design impact of solid fill. Each will be unique and ultimately the choice of Council must be put down to a number of factors to include budget, aesthetics, playspaces type and ultimately and foremost, safety and adhering to national standards.

Nature Play

Nature play is making a resurgence as local authorities are recognising the importance of promoting play and offering children an opportunity to learn and grow through interaction with their natural environments. Traditionally this has been difficult for some councils to embrace given the 'lack of standards for 'nature', but increasingly many are now introducing natural areas into playground designs to encourage cognitive, social and physical development of the child.

Many good examples are now emerging across Australia whereby the use of the landscape is enhanced to create natural areas such as creek beds, sand pits, tree logs and areas for exploration. Normally these are included in higher level playspace developments, but consideration should be given to lower, less well developed areas and the notion that a child will play where equipment is not present and therefore a local open space that is well designed and managed, can in itself be an excellent opportunity to promote and develop nature play.

Barbeques

Generally, barbeques are not considered appropriate for local playspaces, but they may be considered for higher levels if warranted through demand and certainly regional parks if the conditions are suitable. However, the installation of barbeques often requires an associated level of facility provision (tables, toilets, water, shelter, lighting, electricity supply, car parking etc.) and a commitment to maintenance and therefore it is recommended that these be kept to a minimum and supplied only in District or higher level parks.

Seating and Tables

Seating is an important way of encouraging adults to accompany their children to play, as well as providing for the elderly and others. Seating should be available in winter sun and under summer shade. More than one configuration of seating is valuable, to cater for more than one group at a time and to facilitate either solitude or interaction, depending upon the users wishes.
A variety of styles of seating is important:

- Formal seats with back and arm rests are valued by many older people;
- Caregivers need to be able to sit close to playing children and
- Edges to 'perch' on and to adapt to more than one purpose (such as walking and balancing on, as a table for sand play, as a marker or boundary in games etc) will be valued by both children and teenagers.

A diverse range of seating is thus more likely to satisfy the needs of a diverse range of users and should be available in all parks and playspaces (natural or manmade).

Picnic tables are not always necessary in a reserve and are recommended to be developed only in Neighbourhood playgrounds or higher classifications. They may however be useful if sited so adults can supervise children while

seated and the shape and orientation considered both for the comfort of users and for ease of supervision. Hexagonal or octagonal shaped tables allow parents to change their position and to monitor children in any direction.

Ancillary Services

As with toilets, ancillary services such as, water, bike racks and formalised car parking for example may all be considered important in destinations where people travel further to and therefore tend to stay longer.

Figure 8 – Playspaces bring happiness

5. Assessment of Supply & Demand

An assessment of the existing supply of parks and playspaces has been undertaken using quantitative assessment against the proposed provision standards and qualitative assessment considering the quality of provision issues highlighted in the performance criteria.

The following section provides a summary of the analysis. More detail is contained within the Catchment Summaries.

5.1 Assessment Summary

5.1.1 Major Destination Parks

Lake Macquarie currently has three (3) parks classified as Major Destination Parks.

Table 7: Areas and Catchments of Major Destination Parks

Catchment	Major Destination Park	Area (Ha)
Glendale	Speers Point Park	15.03
Charlestown	Thomas H Halton	19.30
Toronto	Rathmines Park	27.25

These provide numerous activations offering diverse opportunities including passive recreation, family-based recreation, picnicking, BBQs, playspaces, youth recreation and arts, and cultural and event spaces. Major Destination Parks generally offer high levels of opportunity, are embellished with high quality infrastructure, and require high service and maintenance standards. All three of Council's Major Destination parks have detailed master plans that will ensure they achieve the desired service standards and performance outcomes of Major Destination Parks.

The current supply of Major Destination Parks (regional parks) is 1 per 65,799 (2016 ABS population of 197,397).

By 2036 an additional 33,801 people are projected to be living in the LGA. The three existing parks are large and considered to have the capacity to accommodate demand associated with this projected growth.

5.1.2 District Parks

Lake Macquarie currently has 22 parks that have been classified as District Parks. These parks provide 76.96Ha across the LGA at a rate of 1 park per 8,973 people.

A provision standard of one district park for every 5,000 to 10,000 persons has been recommended. Analysis by planning area has identified that:

- There is significant undersupply of district parks in the Glendale and Charlestown catchments (1 park per 27,753 people in Glendale and 1 park per 20,510 people in Charlestown)
- The supply of district parks in the Toronto catchment is adequate to service the current population (1 park per 7,699 people) and the spatial provision of 0.53 Ha/1000 is on par with the average for the five catchments. Demand from growth (4336) suggests that an additional district park may be required.
- The city-wide average for district park provision is 0.39 Ha/1000 and the average across the five catchments is 0.52 Ha/1000. Compared with this average Charlestown (0.11 Ha/1000) and Glendale (0.14 Ha/1000) are significantly below the average.
- The Belmont and Morisset catchments are well supplied in terms of district parks, with the current and planned supply in both catchments expected to be sufficient to accommodate future demand (1 park per 5,918 people in Morisset and 1 park per 2,877 in Belmont).

In Glendale and Charlestown, a combination of new provision in development areas, identifying suitable, available land for future district park development in infill areas, and identifying opportunities to expand and upgrade suitable local parks (or potentially sports parks) to district levels will be needed to service future demand.

To provide a diversity of opportunity and adequately service a catchment of 5,000 to 10,000 people, district parks should be at least 2Ha in size with at least 80% of the park being useable functional space. District parks vary in size throughout Lake Macquarie, with the average district park size being 3.5Ha. Across the LGA three parks (14% of district parks) are less than 2.0Ha in size. Two of these (Eleebana Lions Park and Caves Beach Road Reserve) adjoin existing or future parkland, creating further expansion opportunities. The other, Belmont Lions Park/ Foreshore Reserve serves distinct higher use/ destination/ drive to functions.

The number of activations at district parks and the quality of embellishments contribute to the park's functionality. For district parks, this means providing a diversity of active and passive opportunities. These could include:

- destination play spaces to suit multiple age ranges,
- youth spaces,
- informal kick-about space,
- picnic and BBQ facilities,
- paths and trails,
- outdoor fitness spaces and courts,
- nature-based play and recreation, and
- public art opportunities.

Embellishment and activation of district parks throughout Lake Macquarie varies. Picnic tables, BBQs, seating, shelters, toilets, parking and playgrounds are standard provision at many district parks. However, the diversity of activations and quality of embellishments is mixed, with older/ outdated and basic/'standard' items commonplace in many district parks. Over half of the district parks have boat ramps, indicating a trend for district parks to be located along foreshores and recognising that the access to lake or foreshore provides additional activation.

District parks present an opportunity to build a diverse network of quality, creative and appealing park opportunities that accommodate the diverse needs of the population. To achieve this, a number of district parks will require future master planning and upgrades to ensure their activation and embellishment is relevant, adequate and achieves district park functionality.

Table 8: Area of District Parks Provision by Catchment

Catchment	Area (Ha)	No of Parks	People/ Park	Ha/ 1000	Average Size (Ha)	Parks Less than 2.0 Ha
Belmont	33.48	9	2,877	1.29	3.72	22%
Charlestown	7.00	3	20,510	0.11	2.33	33%
Glendale	7.61	2	27,753	0.14	3.80	0%
Morisset	12.60	4	5,918	0.53	3.15	0%
Toronto	16.28	4	7,699	0.53	4.07	0%
City Wide	76.96	22	8,973	0.39	3.50	14%
Average of Catchments	15.39	4	12,951	0.52	3.41	NA (av of 3 catchments 23%)

5.1.3 Local Parks

Lake Macquarie has 133 local parks amounting to 135.4Ha at a provision rate of 1 park for every 1,484people across the LGA. Using a hectare per thousand head of population (Ha/1000) measure, across the LGA local park provision is 0.69Ha/1000. There is wide variation across the LGA with high provision in the Toronto (1.31Ha/1000) and Belmont (1.12Ha/1000) catchments and poor provision in Glendale (0.44Ha/1000) and Charlestown (0.37Ha/1000) catchments, while the Morisset catchment (0.78Ha/1000) is slightly above the city-wide average.

Comparing local park supply with a preferred provision rate of 1 park for every 1,500 people, local park provision is seemingly adequate across Lake Macquarie, with the exception of Charlestown. **However, as detailed in the provision framework, relying on a "people per park" measure to determine adequacy of provision will not deliver an equitable level of service and does not ensure adequate supply.**

The average size of local parks at a city-wide level is 1.02Ha, however size varies significantly at a catchment-by-catchment level with the average size of local parks in Toronto (1.83Ha), Belmont (1.26Ha) and Morisset (1.16Ha) being markedly larger than Glendale (0.69Ha) and Charlestown (0.63Ha).

When assessing local parks' size and their adequacy in providing local recreation opportunities for residents, parks under 0.5Ha are generally considered inadequate. Within Lake Macquarie, a concerning 48% of local parks are under 0.5Ha and 19% are under 2.0 Ha. Some catchments perform worse than the average. Glendale scores the worst with 64% of parks under 0.5 Ha and 36% under 0.2 Ha followed by Charlestown with 61% and 17%, respectively.

Local park provision is very inconsistent across the LGA, with supply more adequate around foreshore and lakeside areas and through core residential areas. Significant gaps in provision are evident, particularly through the north-eastern areas of the LGA where access to local park opportunities is limited, or where local parks are of insufficient size and limited functionality. This is explored further in the Catchment Summaries.

To achieve adequate local park provision, residents should have access to a local park opportunity within a 400m, barrier-free, safe walking distance. This is a planning target that has been promoted consistently within contemporary open space planning frameworks and is included in the draft Greener Places Design Guide.

Walking catchment analysis of Lake Macquarie's parks indicates that only 50% of the population has access to a park within 400m walking distance. None of the catchments met the standards for walkable access. Belmont scored the highest, with 65% of the population having access within a 400m walk, followed by Glendale (43%), Charlestown (50%), Toronto (44%) and Morisset (38%).

Table 9: Area of Local Park Provision by Catchment

Catchment	Area (Ha)	No of parks	People/ Park	Ha/1000	Average Size (Ha)	Parks Less than 0.5Ha	Parks Less than 0.2Ha
Belmont	29.03	23	1,126	1.12	1.26	35%	13%
Charlestown	22.76	36	1,709	0.37	0.63	61%	17%
Glendale	24.69	36	1,542	0.44	0.69	**64%**	**36%**
Morisset	18.57	16	1,480	0.78	1.16	44%	6%
Toronto	40.35	22	1,400	1.31	1.83	18%	9%
City Wide	135.40	133	1,484	0.69	1.02	48%	19%
Average of Catchments	27.08	26.6	1,451	0.81	1.11	44%	16%

5.1.4 Demand

Based on the projected population growth to 2036 and supply standards identified in the Provision Framework, the number of local and district parks required for each catchment to meet demand has been calculated (refer Table 10). There is no population provision standard proposed for Major Destination Parks given that they should service a whole-of-city or wider catchment, and therefore they have not been included in the calculations.

Table 10: Supply and Demand for Local and District Parks by Catchment

Catchment	Population			Local Parks			District Parks		
	2016	2036	Change	No. of exist parks	2036 No. Req'd (1,500 people per park)	2036 Surplus/ Deficit	No. of exist parks	2036 No. Req'd (5,000 to 10,000 people per park)	2036 Surplus/ Deficit
Belmont	25,893	29,234	+3,341	23	19	+4	9	3-6	+3 to +6
Charlestown	61,530	62,939	+1,409	36	42	-6	3	6-13	-3 to -10
Glendale	55,506	68,807	+13,301	36	46	-10	2	7-14	-5 to -12
Morisset	23,672	35,086	+11,414	16	23	-7	4	4-7	0 to -3
Toronto	30,796	35,132	+4,336	22	23	-1	4	4-7	-0 to -3
Total – City Wide	197,397	231,198	+33,801	133	154	-21	22	23-47	-1 to -24

5.2 Qualitative Assessment, Functional Assessment and Supply of Fit-For-Purpose Parkland

The quality of provision varies throughout the LGA. The qualitative and functional assessment determines the adequacy of parkland to meet the residents' needs, that is, whether the parkland is *fit for purpose*. Key observations and findings related to quality and functionality of provision include:

- Whilst the supply metrics indicate a reasonable supply of parkland on a "population per park" provision basis across the LGA, there are substantial limitations in terms of quality and functionality that mean many parks are not fit for purpose. A combination of solutions will be required to improve the quality and functionality of existing parks, improve supply through areas of significant concern, and improve access and connectivity to fit-for-purpose parkland.
- Quality and functionality issues include:
  - Across the LGA, 48% of local parks are less than 0.5Ha and 19% of local parks are less than 0.2Ha.
  - Across the LGA, only 50% of residents have access to a park within 400m walking distance.
  - There are multiple instances of internal, land-locked reserves, parks with limited/ no road frontage, irregular shaped parcels, and parks on land constrained by flooding, drainage, slope and topography (e.g. bushland hills etc.) In some areas this is the dominant form of provision meaning there is very little accessible or functional parkland to meet local walk to needs.

Park Efficiency

As part of the supply analysis, the "efficiency" of parks is reviewed. Efficiency is the area considered functional for recreation use divided by the park's total area (expressed as a percentage). For example, a 5000m^2 park where 1500m^2 is useable would have an efficiency of 30%.

Issues such as the inclusion of drains and stormwater treatment devices, steep slopes, thick vegetation, wetlands and retention ponds, within a park area reduce useable space for recreation. While not every park was analysed for efficiency, a sample of parks in each catchment were reviewed to gain an insight. In some locations, local park efficiency was further compromised by a lack of road frontage and access to the park making it difficult for users to access the areas that are functional.

Poor efficiency is particularly evident where urban developments have relied heavily on co-locating parkland with waterway corridors and drainage.

Road Frontage and Access

The amount of road frontage a park has is often a good measure of how accessible and useable it is. Parks that are hidden behind residential areas with only a few narrow entry lanes will generally be poorly used and have limited value for the community. These "internal reserves" are problematic as activation can also have impacts on the adjacent residential areas. They lack good casual surveillance and can feel unsafe and can become convenient locations for garden waste for the properties bordering the park. In lake Macquarie, there is a correlation with the land needed for drainage and waterway management being left over after subdivision planning and then being allocated as internal reserve parks.

Figure 9: Examples of land-locked parkland: Fern Valley Reserve, Glendale catchment (Left) and Luskin Way Playground, Charlestown catchment (right)

Embellishment outcomes

Like all councils, Lake Macquarie has decades of changing standards and approaches to developing parks. Parks are embellished according to adopted standards and to community demands and councillor requests. There is understandably significant variation across the parks network.

The intent of the Parks and Play Strategy will be to ensure that a base level or minimum standard of embellishment is defined for different categories of parks. This will allow for a works program to upgrade parks to a minimum standard and guide the planning and development of new parks.

There are inequities and basic or outdated embellishment remain in a number of areas. Council has been working to address these. Key observations include:

- Council has made some positive progress towards improving park functionality and embellishment, with a number of recent or planned upgrades and master plan developments.
- Improvements in diversity of opportunity are evident with parks in newer developments and council's planned upgrades or park development using Developer Contribution Plans.
- There is limited diversity overall, with many similarly developed spaces catering for a narrow demographic, typically young children.
- Land suitability varies and while there are many highly suitable parks, some suburbs appear to have a legacy of designating less functional, less desirable land as parkland (for example sloping land, land functioning as drainage, land and land-locked parcels with limited road frontage and/ or poor visibility).
- Poor quality and inefficient parkland is expensive for the community as it increases the cost for council to try and make some of this space functional and provide facilities and often means increased maintenance costs due to the site's difficulties.

A summary of supply and demand by catchment is provided in the Catchment Summaries in Section 5.3

5.3 Playspaces

5.3.1 Benchmarking Playspace Supply

Whilst there is no one universally agreed standard for the provision of playspaces, a ratio of approximately 1 per 1500 residents is suggested and used in similar studies and within the recreation and leisure industry in Australia[9].

For this report, an assessment of the neighbouring Councils was undertaken to understand a mean across the region. The same principle was then applied to the 0-14 age cohort as this group is the primary target users of playspaces (Table 11).

As can be seen, the mean in the region is 1 playspace for 1311 people or 1 playspace for every 333 children aged between 0 and 14. For this study therefore, a rounded provision of 1:1500 and 1:400 has been applied which is in keeping with similar studies across the country.

Table 11: Comparison of Playspace Provision in Neighbouring LGAs

Council	Estimated Residential Population	Play spaces	Population per Playspace	Total Population of Children 0-14	Population per Playspace Children 0-14
Cessnock	55,560	46	1208	11,376	247
Central Coast	327,736	263	1246	60,430	230
Newcastle	152,948	117	1307	86,637	740
Maitland	78,015	75	1040	16,954	226
Port Stephens	69,556	57	1220	12,516	220
Lake Macquarie	197,397	114	1732	36,246	318
Mean	146,869	112	**1311**	37,337	**333**
			1500		**400**

From the benchmarking exercise, it shows that Lake Macquarie is the least supplied by way of overall playspaces for 1000 people at 1 for every 1732 people compared with the best, Maitland, which has a supply ratio of 1 playspace for every 1040 people.

Comparing the overall provision of playspaces for children aged 0-14 however, shows that Newcastle is the least supplied with 1 playspace for every 740 children compared with Port Stephen which has 1 playspace for every 220 children aged 0-14. Lake Macquarie fairs well and is under the benchmark with 1 playspace for every 318 children aged 0-14.

When we break this down further into the five catchments in Lake Macquarie for both the current and projected populations, we see that the gap for overall provision is a gap of 17 and 37 playspaces for current and projected population numbers respectively, but an oversupply of playspaces of 20 and 26 for 0–14- year-olds. This highlights a growing but ageing community and an overall assumption that no further playspaces are warranted based on population numbers of children. This does not however consider gaps in provision, which will be assessed during the detailed auditing assessment phase of the study.

[9] Parks and Leisure Australia (WA Region) Community Facility Guidelines (Draft 2019)

Table 12: Current Playspace Provision by Catchment in Lake Macquarie (2016 ABS Population)

Current Catchment Provision				1500				400			
Catchment	Playspaces	Total Pop'n (2016)	Pop'n per Playspace	Required P'spaces per 000	Gap per 000	Pop'n per Playspace	0-14 Pop'n (2016)	Pop'n per Playspace Children 0-14	Required p'spaces	Gap	Pop'n per Playspace Children 0-14
Belmont	16	25,893	1,618	17	-1	1,523	4,076	255	10	6	408
Charlestown	34	61,530	1,810	41	-7	1,501	12,022	354	30	4	401
Glendale	32	55,506	1,735	37	-5	1,500	11,130	348	28	4	398
Morisset	14	23,672	1,691	16	-2	1,480	3,999	286	10	4	400
Toronto	18	30,796	1,711	20	-2	1,540	5,019	279	12	6	418
Total	**114**	**197,397**	**1,732**	**131**	**-17**	**1,509**	**36,246**	**318**	**90**	**20**	**405**

Table 13: Future Playspace Provision Needed by Catchment (2036 Population, RemPlan)

Future Catchment Provision				1500				400			
Catchment	Playspaces	Total Pop'n (2036)	Pop'n per Playspace	Required P'spaces per 000	Gap per 000	Pop'n per Playspace	0-14 Pop'n (2036)	Pop'n per Playspace Children 0-14	Required p'spaces	Gap	Pop'n per Playspace Children 0-14
Belmont	16	29,234	1,827	19	-3	1,539	4,443	278	11	5	404
Charlestown	34	62,939	1,851	42	-8	1,499	10,573	311	26	8	407
Glendale	32	68,807	2,150	46	-12	1,496	12,133	379	30	2	404
Morisset	14	35,086	2,506	23	-9	1,525	6,490	216	16	-2	406
Toronto	18	35,132	1,952	23	-5	1,527	5,678	315	14	4	406
Total	**114**	231,198	2,028	**153**	**-37**	**1,517**	39,317	407	**88**	**26**	**410**

5.3.2 Play Opportunity

An assessment of playgrounds highlights a traditional approach to provision with the majority of playspaces (78%) being local in classification. This is supported by the high presence of traditional equipment such as swings, single slides, toddler swings, rockers and forts which are common in local and neighbourhood playspaces.

The existing provision highlights that 61% are over 10 years in age, although during the compilation of this report, some have been replaced. Play equipment will normally have an asset shelf life of approximately 20 years and therefore playspaces over the age of 15 years will need to be assessed for replacement or removal in the coming 3-5 years.

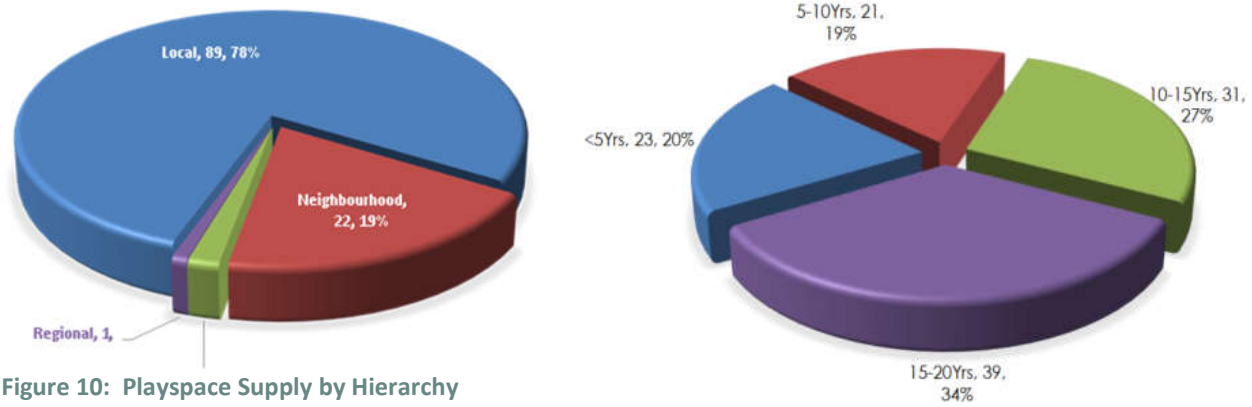


Figure 10: Playspace Supply by Hierarchy

Figure 11: Age of Playspace Breakdown

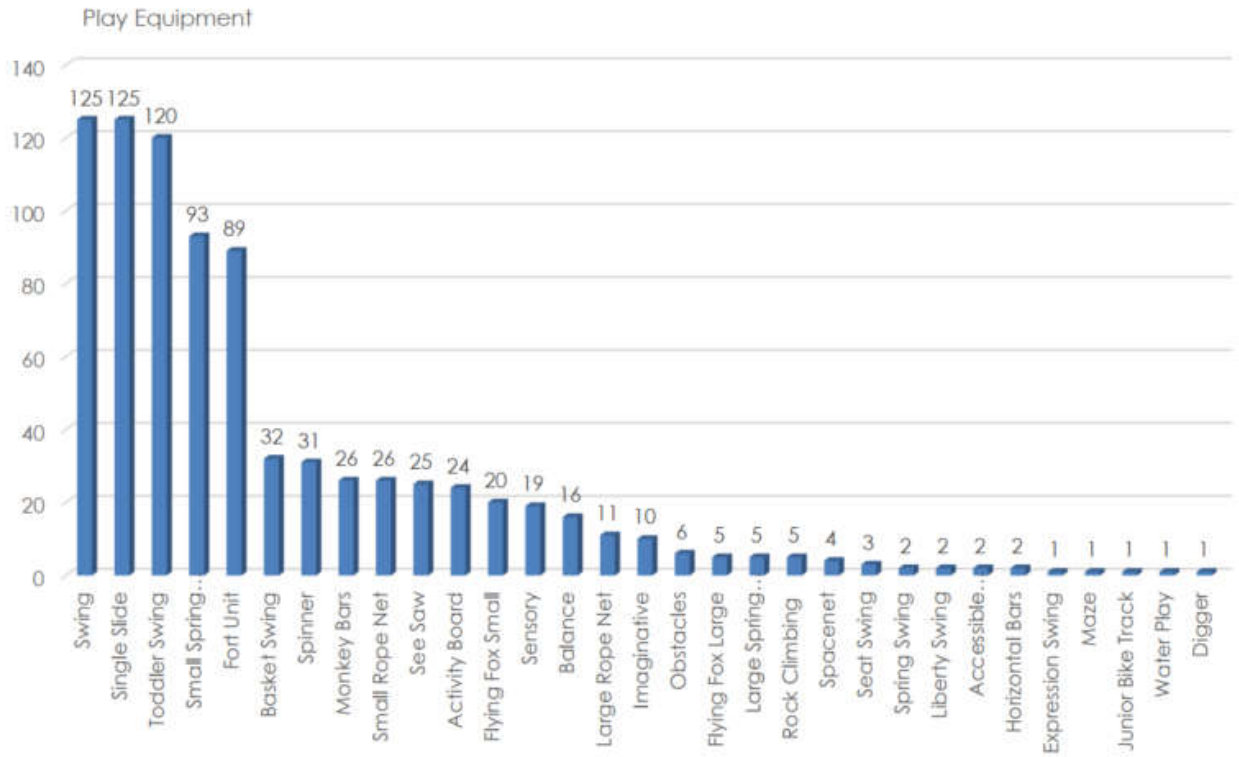


Figure 12: Types of Play Equipment in Lake Macquarie

6. Catchment Summaries

The following catchment summaries provide the key outcomes of a catchment-by-catchment assessment of population and growth, current parks and playspace supply and demand and preliminary opportunities to address future need.

6.1 Belmont

Population	
2016 Population (ABS, 2016)	25,893
Predicted 2036 Population (Remplan, 2021)	29,234
Change	3,341 (12.9%)
Annual Growth Rate	0.65%
Largest growth expected in Swansea-Caves Beach SA2	Growth expected at Catherine Hill Bay & Nords Wharf Urban Release Areas and North Wallarah Catchment

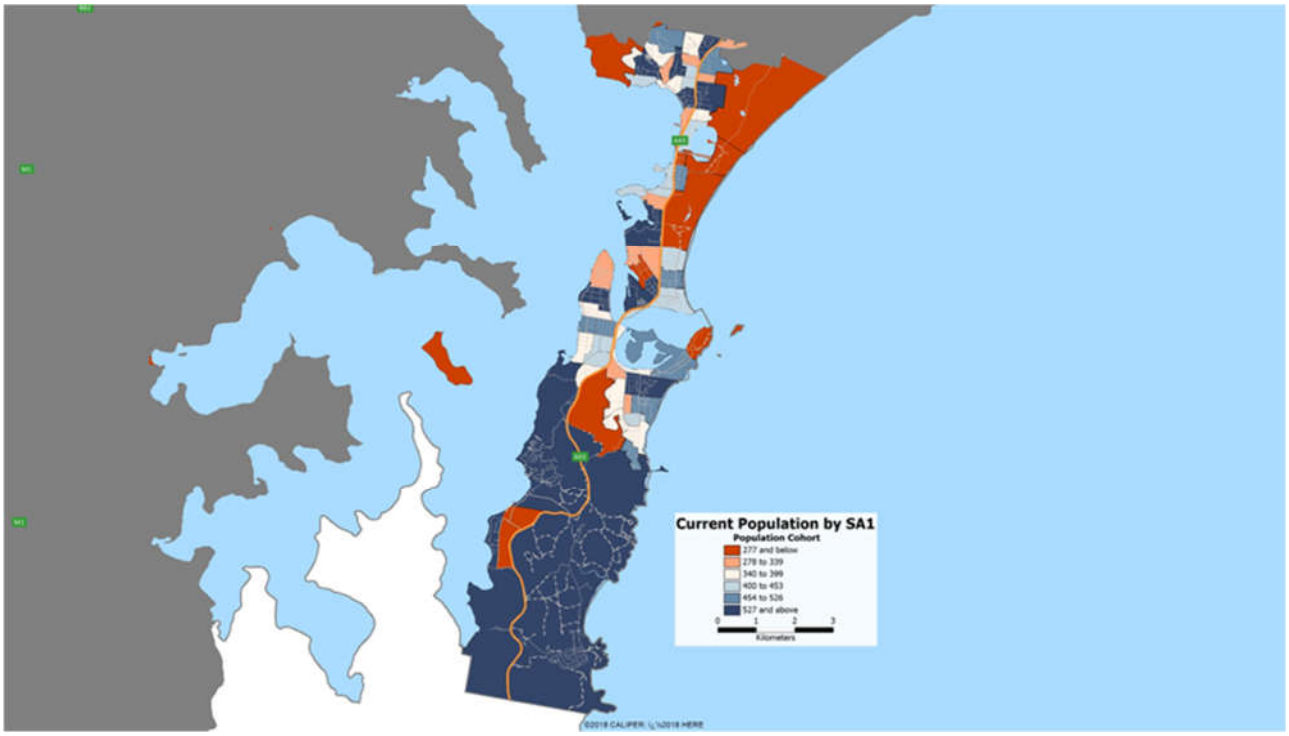
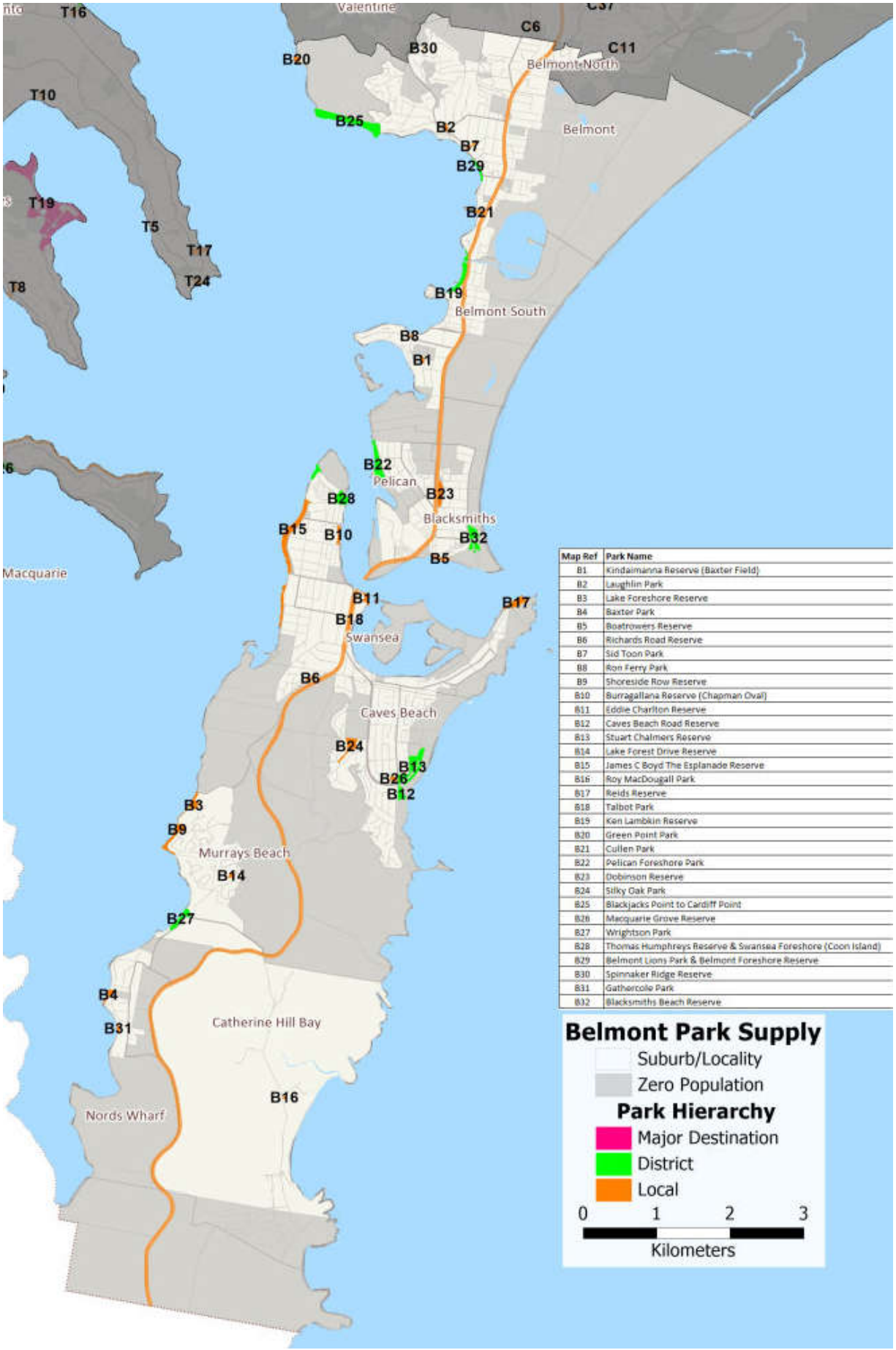


Figure 13: Belmont Catchment Population Distribution

Park Supply					
Park Type	**Number**	**Area (ha)**	**Ha/ 1000**	**People per Park**	**Average Size (Ha)**
Local Parks	23	29.03	1.12	1,126	1.26
District Parks	9	33.48	1.29	2,877	3.72
Major Destination Parks	0	0	0	0	-
Total Catchment	32	62.51	2.41	809	1.95



Map Ref	Park Name
B1	Kindaimarina Reserve (Baxter Field)
B2	Laughlin Park
B3	Lake Foreshore Reserve
B4	Baxter Park
B5	Boatrowers Reserve
B6	Richards Road Reserve
B7	Sid Toon Park
B8	Ron Ferry Park
B9	Shoreside Row Reserve
B10	Burragallana Reserve (Chapman Oval)
B11	Eddie Charlton Reserve
B12	Caves Beach Road Reserve
B13	Stuart Chalmers Reserve
B14	Lake Forest Drive Reserve
B15	James C Boyd The Esplanade Reserve
B16	Roy MacDougall Park
B17	Reids Reserve
B18	Talbot Park
B19	Ken Lambkin Reserve
B20	Green Point Park
B21	Cullen Park
B22	Pelican Foreshore Park
B23	Dobinson Reserve
B24	Silky Oak Park
B25	Blackjacks Point to Cardiff Point
B26	Macquarie Grove Reserve
B27	Wrightson Park
B28	Thomas Humphreys Reserve & Swansea Foreshore (Coon Island)
B29	Belmont Lions Park & Belmont Foreshore Reserve
B30	Spinnaker Ridge Reserve
B31	Gathercole Park
B32	Blacksmiths Beach Reserve

Figure 14: Belmont Catchment Current Parks Supply by Hierarchy

Playspace Supply		
No. Playspaces	**Pop'n per Playspace**	**Pop'n per Playspace (0-14 yrs)**
16	1,618	255

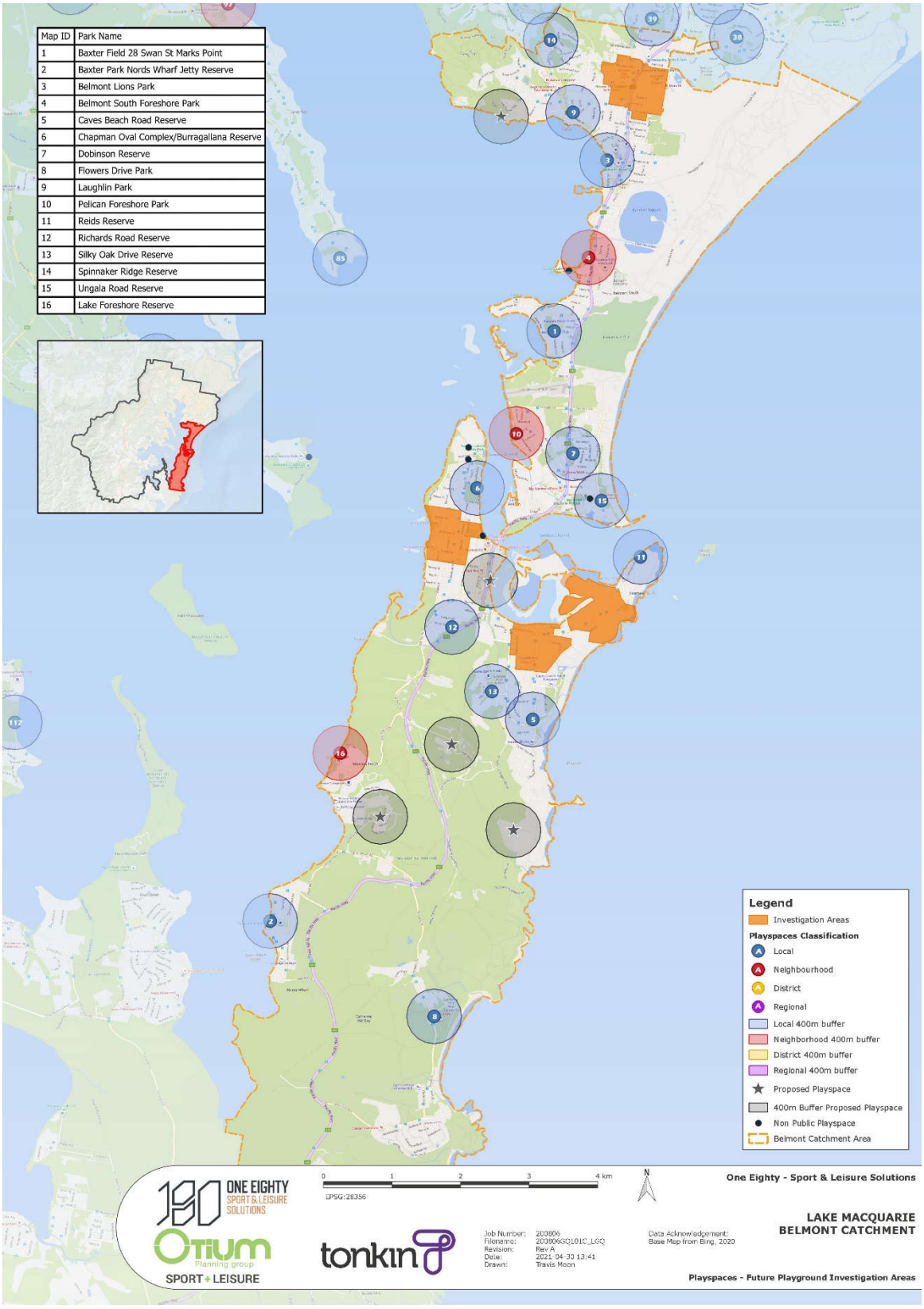


Figure 15: Belmont Catchment Playspace Supply and Future Investigation Areas

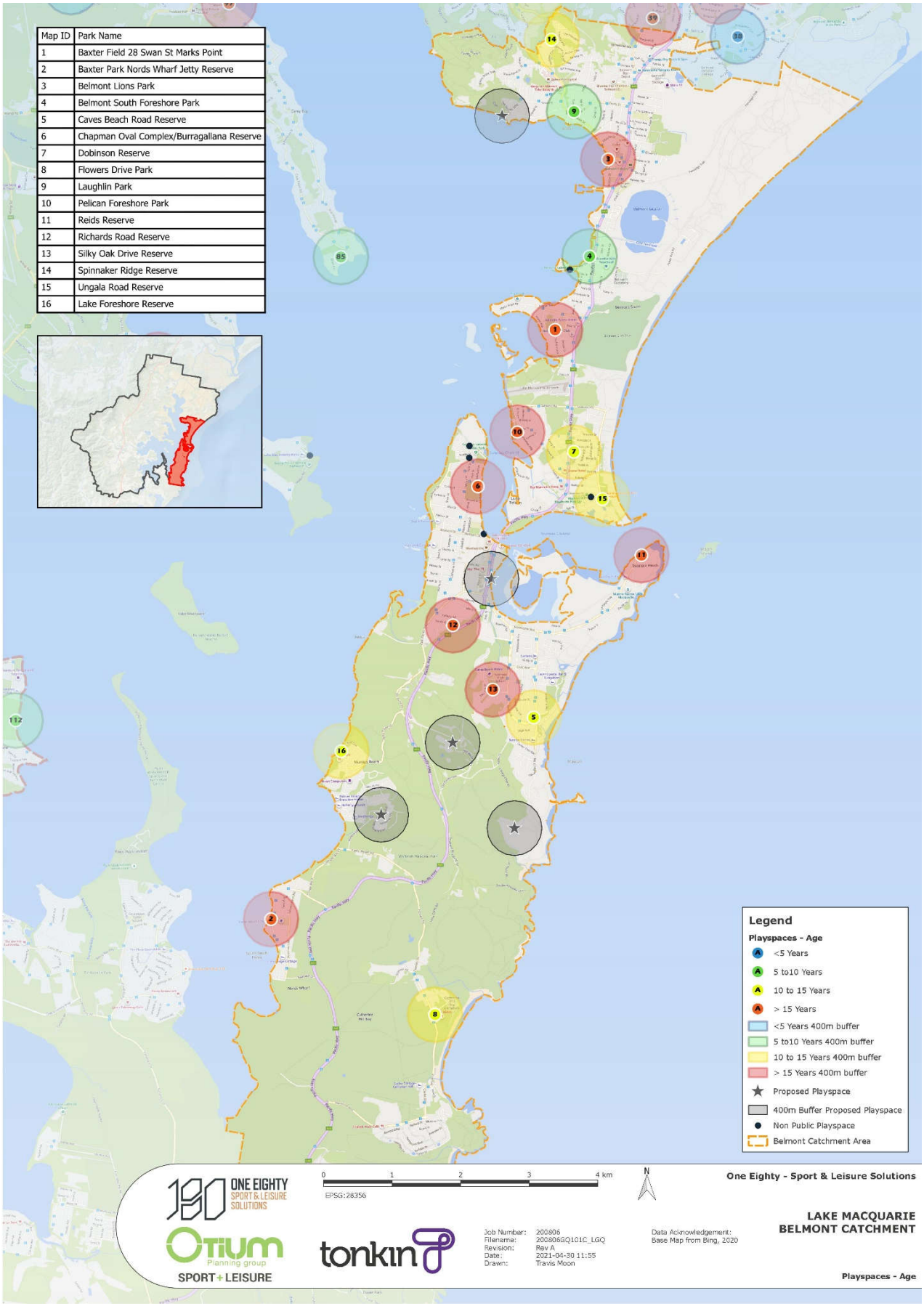


Figure 16: Age of Playspaces in the Belmont Catchment

Supply Assessment	
Provision	Good supply of parkland, particularly along the lake foreshore areas. Good district park supply. Whilst the supply for the catchment overall is good, there are gaps in provision that limit access for residents in certain areas, particularly the northern parts of Belmont, the northern area of Caves Beach and southern area of Swansea. Includes Green Point Foreshore, which currently functions as local park with plans for future development of additional park area.
Access/ Walkability	65% of the population have access to a park within 400m walking distance. Suburbs where access is limited and strategies are needed to enhance access include: • Belmont • Swansea • Caves Beach • Marks Point Figure 17 illustrates the 400m walkability within the Belmont catchment.
Park Size	The average size of local parks in the Belmont catchment is 1.26Ha The average size of district parks in the Belmont catchment is 3.72Ha 8 local parks (35%) are less than 0.5Ha and 3 (13%) are less than 0.2Ha. 2 district parks (22%) are less than 2Ha.
Recent Developments/ Upgrades	Some new park/ playground developments or upgrades have recently been undertaken, including: • Baxter Park, Nords Wharf – Playground replacement • Belmont Lions Park, Belmont – Playground replacement
Playspaces	With 16 playspaces or a supply ratio of 1: 1618 population and 1: 255 0-14, the catchment is well supplied. Belmont has: • No new playspaces under the age of 5yrs although 2 were replaced during the course of the report. • 14 of its 16 play spaces over 10 years of which 8 are over 15yrs • No district or regional playspaces • Council has classified the majority (13 of 16) as local, although 6 of these are neighbourhood making a total of 7 local and 9 neighbourhood. • Some playspaces with very little equipment are fenced and should be reconsidered regarding their intended classification and location. • Further consideration is required for older children aged 9 + • Catchment gaps are indicated on the map and are evident in: o Swansea o Caves Beach North o Belmont • 1 new playspace being planned for Lake Forest Drive Reserve Murrays Beach

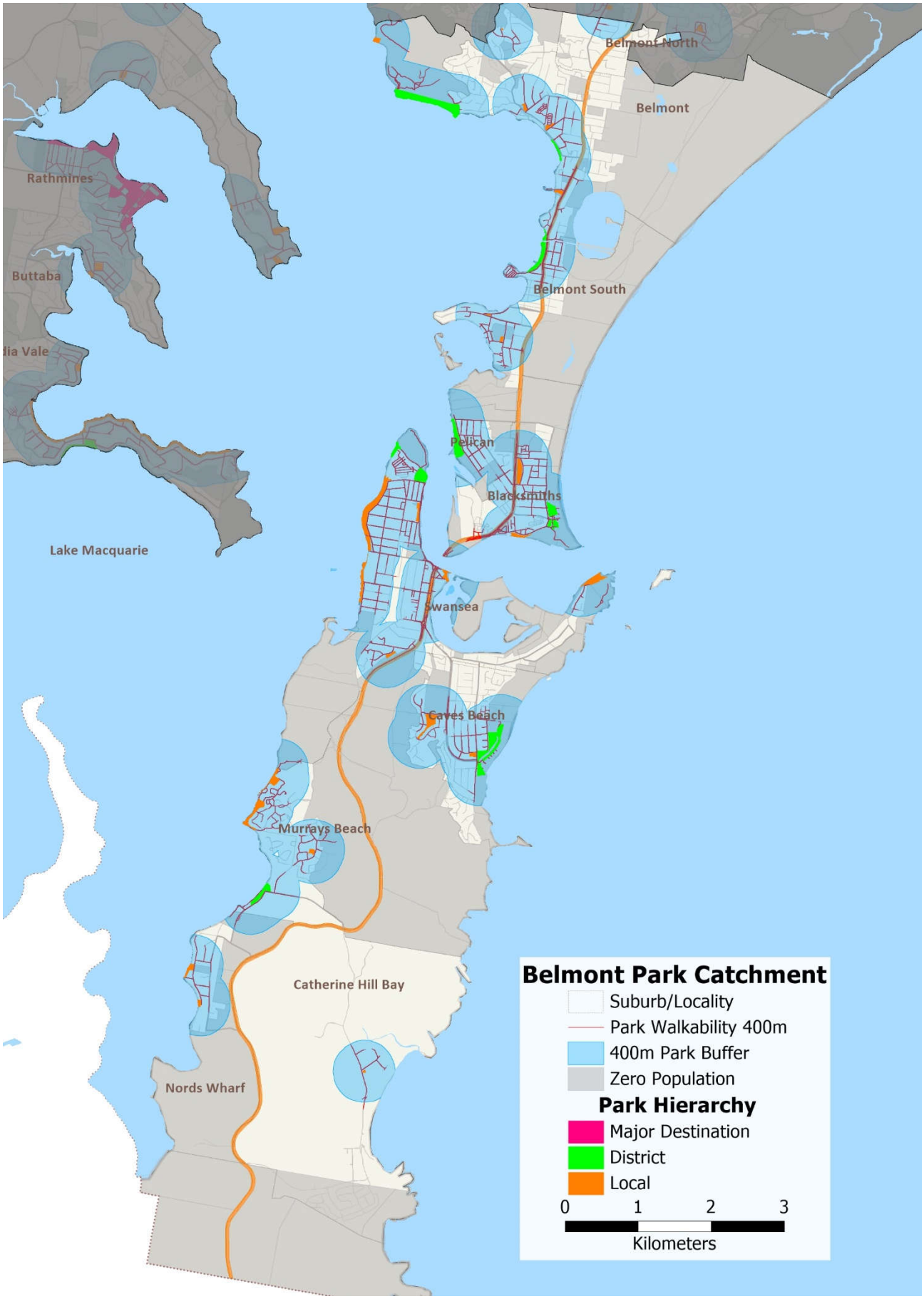


Figure 17: Belmont Catchment 400m Walkability

Planned Future Provision

By 2036 the Belmont catchment will need 19 local parks and 3-6 district parks.

Several of these have already been planned in the Development Contributions Plans for the Belmont catchment and North Wallarah and will address future park provision in growth areas to accommodate the increased population.

Figure 18 shows locations for new parks identified in Development Contributions Plans (purple pin).

Park Name/ Location	New/ Upgrade	Potential Hierarchy	Size (Ha) (New Parks Only If Known)	Timing	Comment
Bowman St Reserve, Swansea	New	Local	0.4	2023-2028	New park area opposite Talbot Park on waterfront – one more acquisition required and then demolition of three houses.
Green Point Foreshore Reserve Park	New	District		Masterplan 2022/23 Design 2023/24 Implement 2024/25	New park and playground development to provide additional District/ Major Destination parkland opportunities including district playspace and BMX pump track or MTB trails, walking track upgrade.
Pat Slaven Reserve CHB SLSC Area	New	Local	0.3	Feasibility 2020/21 Masterplan 2021/22 Design 2022/23 & 2023/24	Includes LMCC land and land identified for acquisition by Dept. of Planning
Flowers Drive Park - Catherine Hill Bay Sportsground Site	Playground Upgrade	Local		Feasibility 2020/21 Masterplan 2021/22 Design 2022/23 & 2023/24	Upgrade local playground to Neighbourhood
Lake Forest Drive Reserve, Murrays Beach (North Wallarah)	New	Local		Complete 2021/22	New local park, neighbourhood playspace and court facilities
Lake Foreshore Park	New/ Upgrade/Stage 2	District		High priority	New park with neighbourhood playspace, amenities, accessible BBQ, shelter and picnic table, BBQs.
Pinny Beach, North Wallarah Northern Sector	New	Local	0.78	Low priority	New local park. A new local park is supported in this area given the isolated location of this new community.

Pinny Beach, North Wallarah Coastal Sector	New	Local	0.5	Low priority	New local park. A new local park is supported in this location given there seems to be insufficient new parks planned for this area.

Opportunities to Address Current and Future Provision Needs

Key issues in the Belmont catchment are poor walkable access to local park opportunities in the northern part of the catchment and Caves Beach/ Swansea that are fit for purpose. Remplan forecasts indicate the Belmont catchment is expected to grow by 3,341 by 2036 with the majority of this growth expected in the Belmont South – Blacksmiths SA2, which includes future development at Catherine Hill Bay and North Wallarah. It will be essential for these developments to provide adequate local park provision.

The following opportunities have been identified as potential solutions for improving park provision and functionality in Belmont:

- Upgrade 6 local parks to better serve existing communities
- Master plan for 2 district park upgrades
- 6 new local parks/ local park nodes to improve provision in areas of deficiency
- 1 new district park to service new communities
- 5 new local parks to service new communities when developed
- 1 new district park to service new communities when developed
- Upgrade 2 existing sports park to provide a local recreation park
- Acquire land to extend 1 local park to develop a higher level local park
- Convert existing Council land to future local park at 1 site

The following have been identified as solutions to enhance playspaces in Belmont:

- Upgrade 2 local playspaces to neighbourhood
- Upgrade Pelican Park Foreshore playspace to district level
- Replace equipment at playspaces at end of life
- Develop new playspaces as per Development Contributions Plan
- Investigate opportunities to develop 5 new playspaces in gap areas.

Figure 18 illustrates potential future park investigation areas and includes:

- Existing parks
- Planned parks identified in the Development Contributions Plans (purple pin)
- Provision gaps/ investigation areas for future park provision (red shading).

Suburb	Upgrade/ New/ Rationalise	Hierarchy	Opportunities
Belmont North	New	Local	3 new local parks/ local park nodes to improve access to local parks in deficient areas
Belmont North	Upgrade	Local	2 upgrades to local parks to improve functionality of local parks.
Blacksmith's Beach	Upgrade	District	Master planning and future upgrade of 1 district park
Catherine Hill Bay	New	Local	2 new local parks to service new communities
Catherine Hill Bay	Upgrade	Local	2 upgrades to local parks to improve functionality and opportunity
Caves Beach	Upgrade	Local	1 upgrade to a sporting facility to provide a local park node
Caves Beach	Upgrade	District	Master planning and future upgrade of 1 district park
Marks Point	Upgrade	Local	1 upgrade to a local park to improve functionality and local opportunity
Marks Point	Retain	Local	1 potential new local park to service local community
Nords Wharf	Upgrade	Local	1 extension to a local park to develop to higher local park levels

Nords Wharf	Upgrade	Local	1 local park upgrade to improve functionality and local opportunity
North Wallarah	New	Local	3 new local parks to service new communities
North Wallarah	New	District	1 new district park to service new communities
Pelican	New	Local	1 new local park to service local community
Swansea	New	Local	1 new local park to service local community
Swansea	Upgrade	Local	1 upgrade to a local park to improve functionality and local opportunity
Swansea Heads	New	Local	1 new local park to service local community

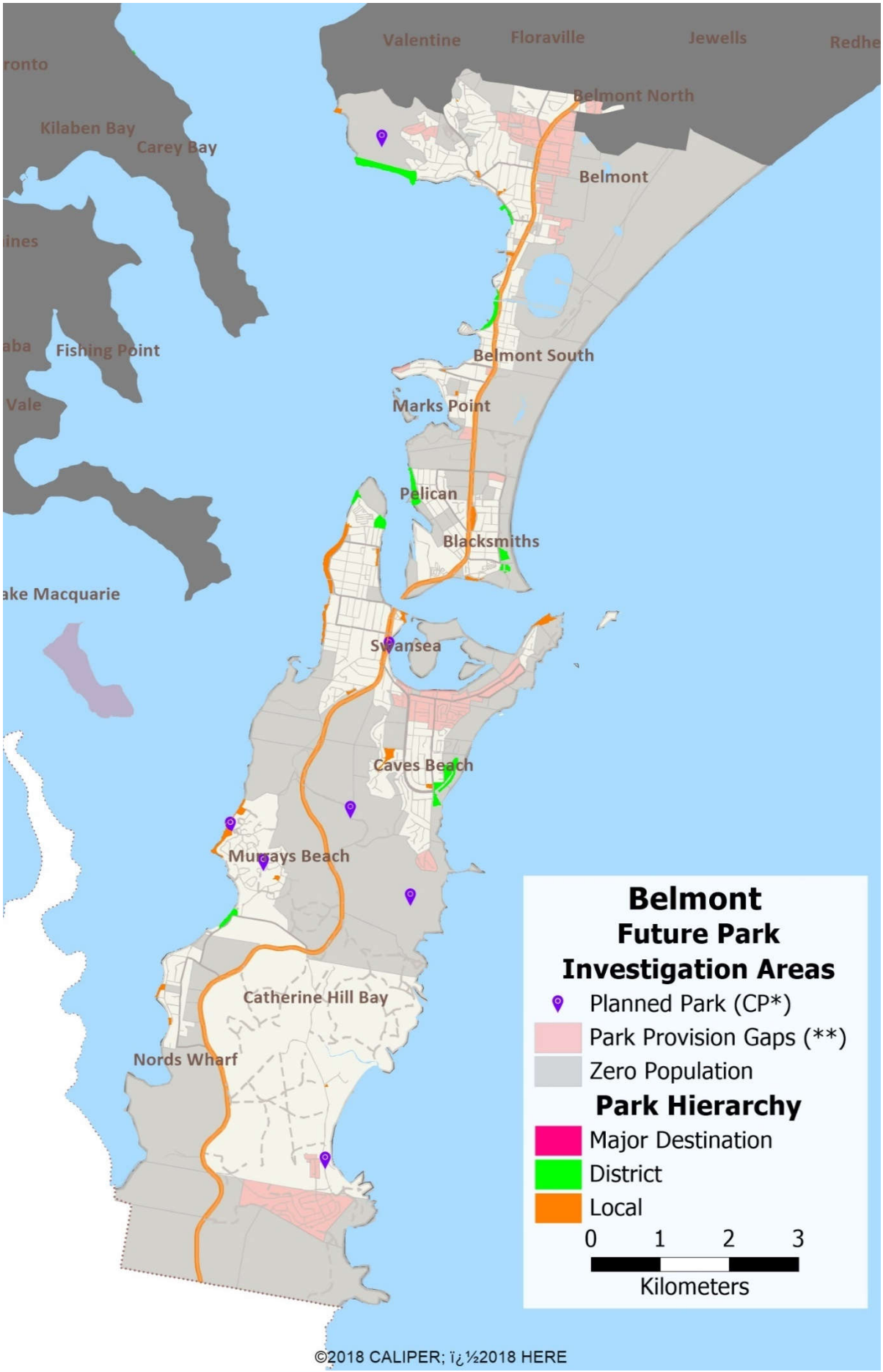


Figure 18: Belmont Catchment Future Investigation Areas

6.2 Charlestown

Population	
2016 Population (ABS, 2016)	61,530
Predicted 2036 Population (Remplan, 2021)	62,939
Change	1,409 (2.29%)
Annual Growth Rate	0.11%
Highest growth in Charlestown-Dudley	Decline in Valentine-Eleebana

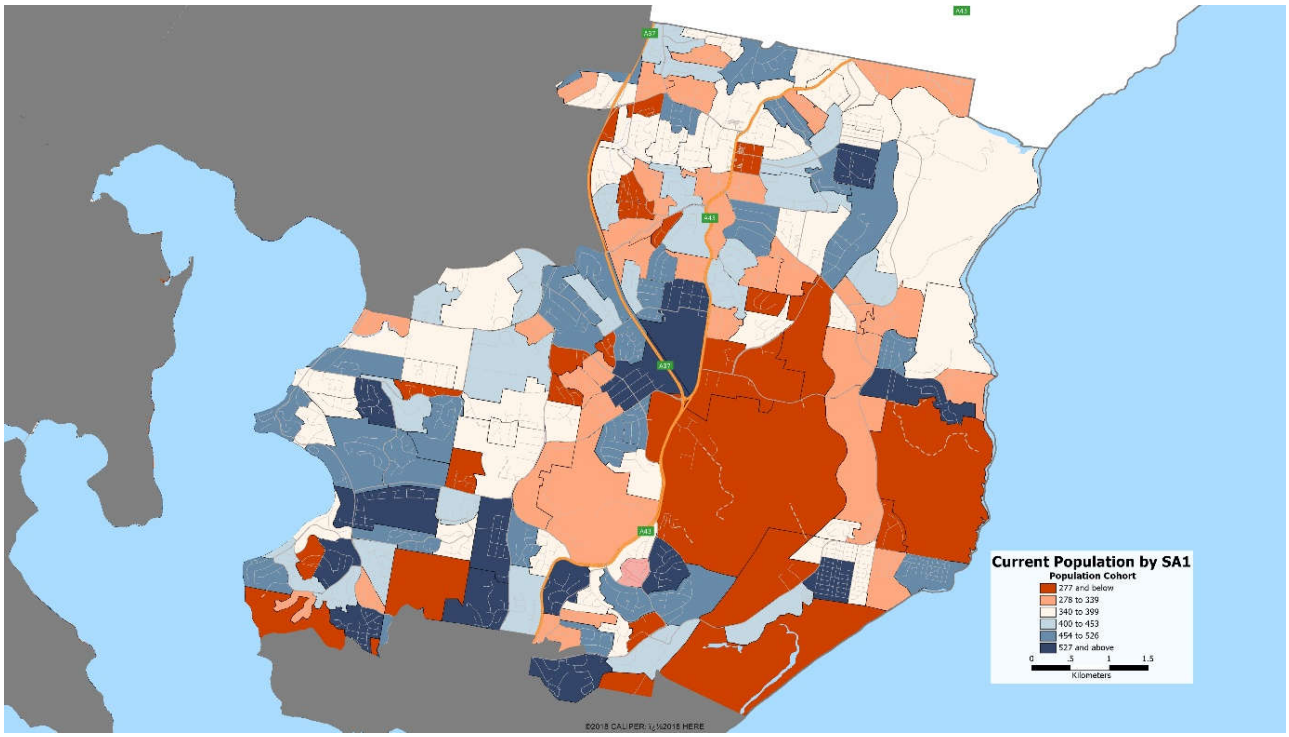
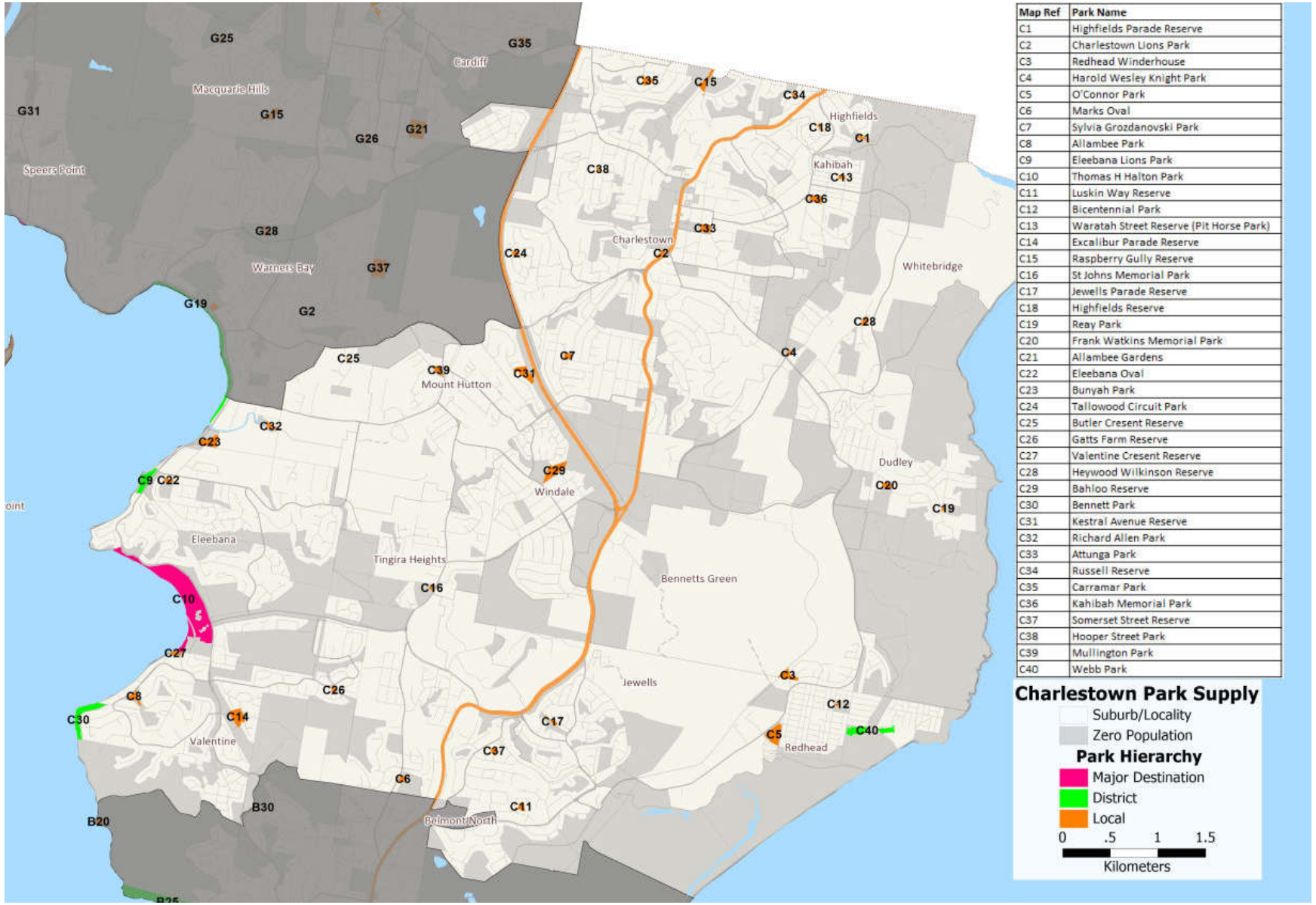


Figure 19: Charlestown Catchment Population Distribution

Park Supply					
Park Type	**Number**	**Area (ha)**	**Ha/ 1000**	**People per Park**	**Average Size (Ha)**
Local Parks	36	22.76	0.37	1,709	1.26
District Parks	3	7.00	0.11	20,510	2.33
Major Destination Parks	1	19.3	0.27	61,530	-
Total Catchment	40	49.05	0.80	1,538	1.23



Map Ref	Park Name
C1	Highfields Parade Reserve
C2	Charlestown Lions Park
C3	Redhead Winderhouse
C4	Harold Wesley Knight Park
C5	O'Connor Park
C6	Marks Oval
C7	Sylvia Grozdanovski Park
C8	Allambee Park
C9	Eleebana Lions Park
C10	Thomas H Halton Park
C11	Luskin Way Reserve
C12	Bicentennial Park
C13	Waratah Street Reserve (Pit Horse Park)
C14	Excalibur Parade Reserve
C15	Raspberry Gully Reserve
C16	St Johns Memorial Park
C17	Jewells Parade Reserve
C18	Highfields Reserve
C19	Reay Park
C20	Frank Watkins Memorial Park
C21	Allambee Gardens
C22	Eleebana Oval
C23	Bunyah Park
C24	Tallowood Circuit Park
C25	Butler Cresent Reserve
C26	Gatts Farm Reserve
C27	Valentine Cresent Reserve
C28	Heywood Wilkinson Reserve
C29	Bahloo Reserve
C30	Bennett Park
C31	Kestral Avenue Reserve
C32	Richard Allen Park
C33	Attunga Park
C34	Russell Reserve
C35	Carramar Park
C36	Kahibah Memorial Park
C37	Somerset Street Reserve
C38	Hooper Street Park
C39	Mullington Park
C40	Webb Park

Figure 20: Charlestown Catchment Current Parks Supply by Hierarchy

Playspace Supply		
No. Playspaces	**Pop'n per Playspace**	**Pop'n per Playspace (0-14 yrs)**
34	1,810	354

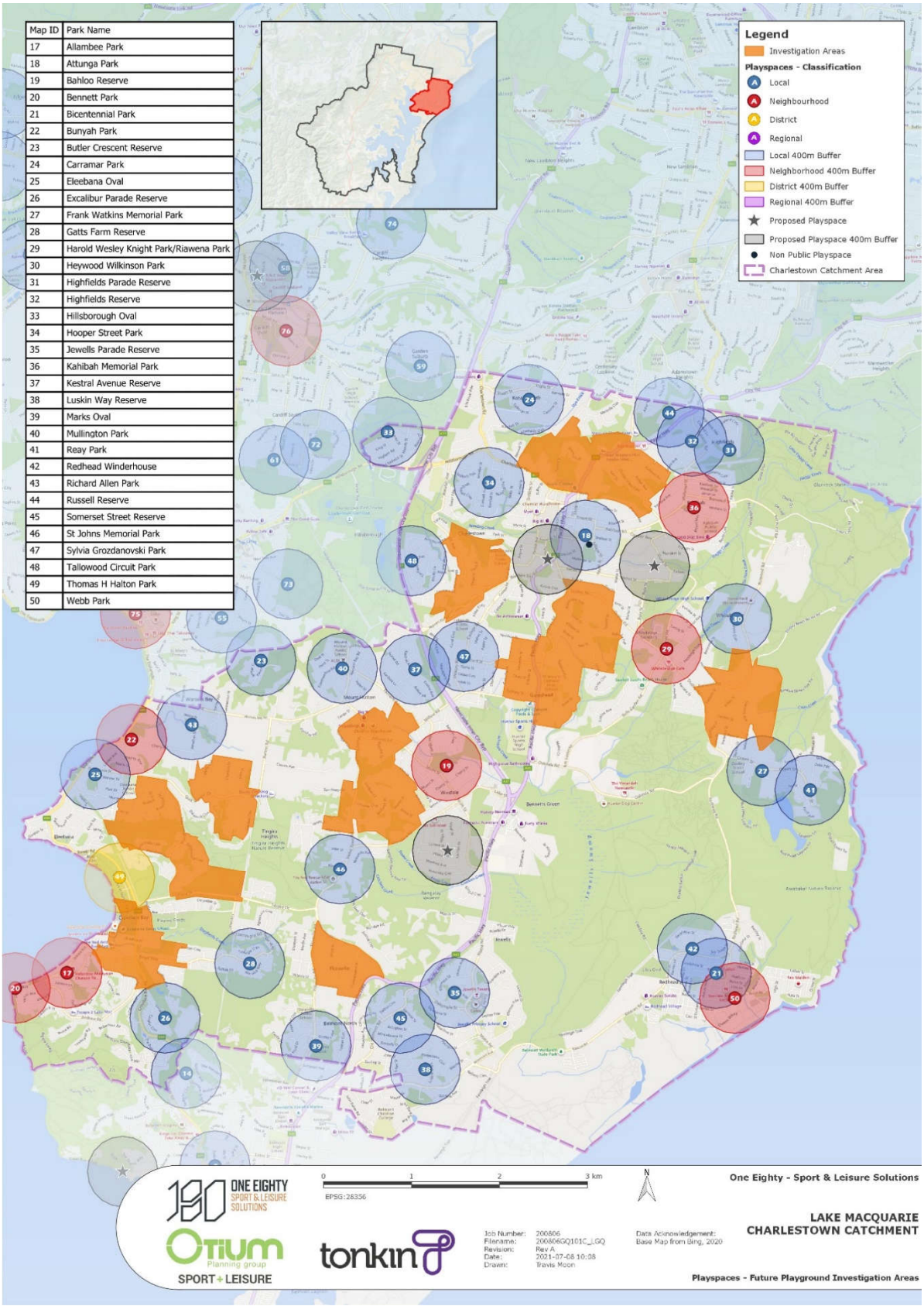


Figure 21: Charlestown Catchment Playspace Supply and Future Investigation Areas

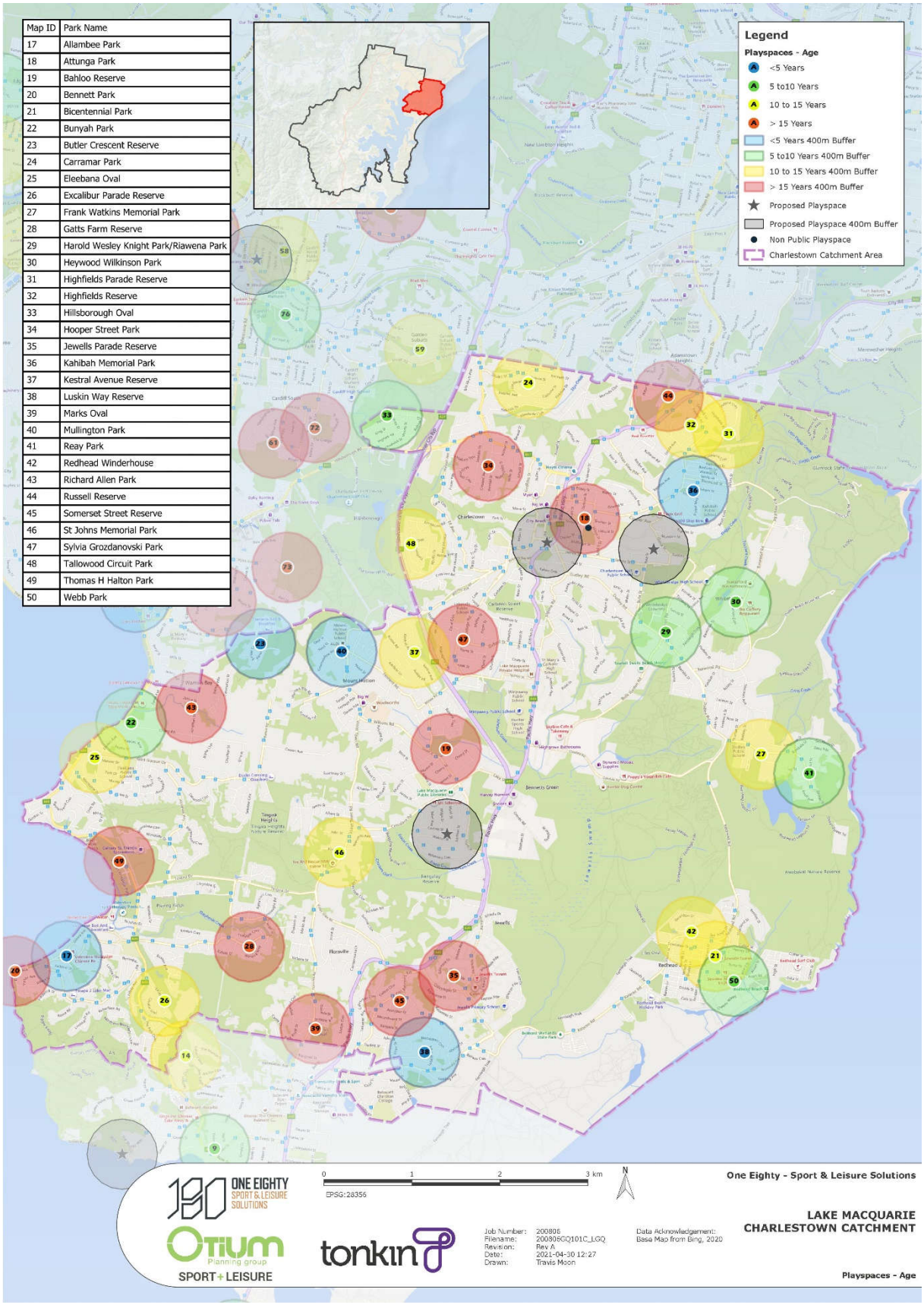


Figure 22: Age of Playspaces in the Charlestown Catchment

Supply Assessment	
Provision	Poor local and district park provision. Large numbers of very small parks and limited larger, functional local and district parks particularly in areas away from the foreshore. Significant areas of residential development that lack access. Includes Thomas H Halton Park (Major destination park).
Access/ Walkability	50% of the population have access to a park within 400m walking distance. Suburbs where access is limited and strategies are needed to enhance access include: • Floraville • Croudace Bay • Tingira Heights • Bennetts Green • Gateshead • Charlestown • Windale • Whitebridge Figure 23 illustrates the 400m walkability within the Charlestown catchment.
Park Size	The average size of local parks in the Charlestown catchment is 0.63Ha The average size of district parks in the Charlestown catchment is 2.33Ha 22 (61%) parks are less than 0.5Ha and 6 (17%) are less than 0.2Ha. 1 district park (33%) is less than 2 Ha.
Recent Developments/ Upgrades	Some new park/ playground developments or upgrades have recently been undertaken or are soon to be completed, including: • Russell Reserve, Adamstown Heights - Playground Replacement • Bunyah Park, Eleebana - Upgrade • St John's Memorial Park, Tingira Heights - Playground Upgrade • Riawena Park, Whitebridge - Playground Upgrade • Marks Oval, Floraville - Playground Upgrade • Attunga Park, Charlestown - Playground Upgrade • Bennett Park, Valentine - Playground Upgrade
Playspaces	With 34 playspaces or a supply ratio of 1: 1810 population and 1: 354 0-14, the catchment is well supplied. However, and as with Belmont, this does not reflect catchment provision nor the quality and diversity of experience and Charlestown also has: • Only 1 playspace classified as District • Playspaces located on some ovals such as Hillsborough and Reay Park are required to be fenced due to their location adjacent to roads. Better placement within reserves may alleviate this need • Two new playspaces are being proposed at Kaleen Street Reserve and Charlestown Lions Park. • Catchment gaps are evident in many residential areas including: o Charlestown o Gateshead o Floraville o Whitebridge/ Dudley o Kahibah and o Eleebana South and East • Three new playspaces are being planned for at: o Kaleen St Reserve Charlestown o Charlestown Lions Park and o Wakool Reserve Windale

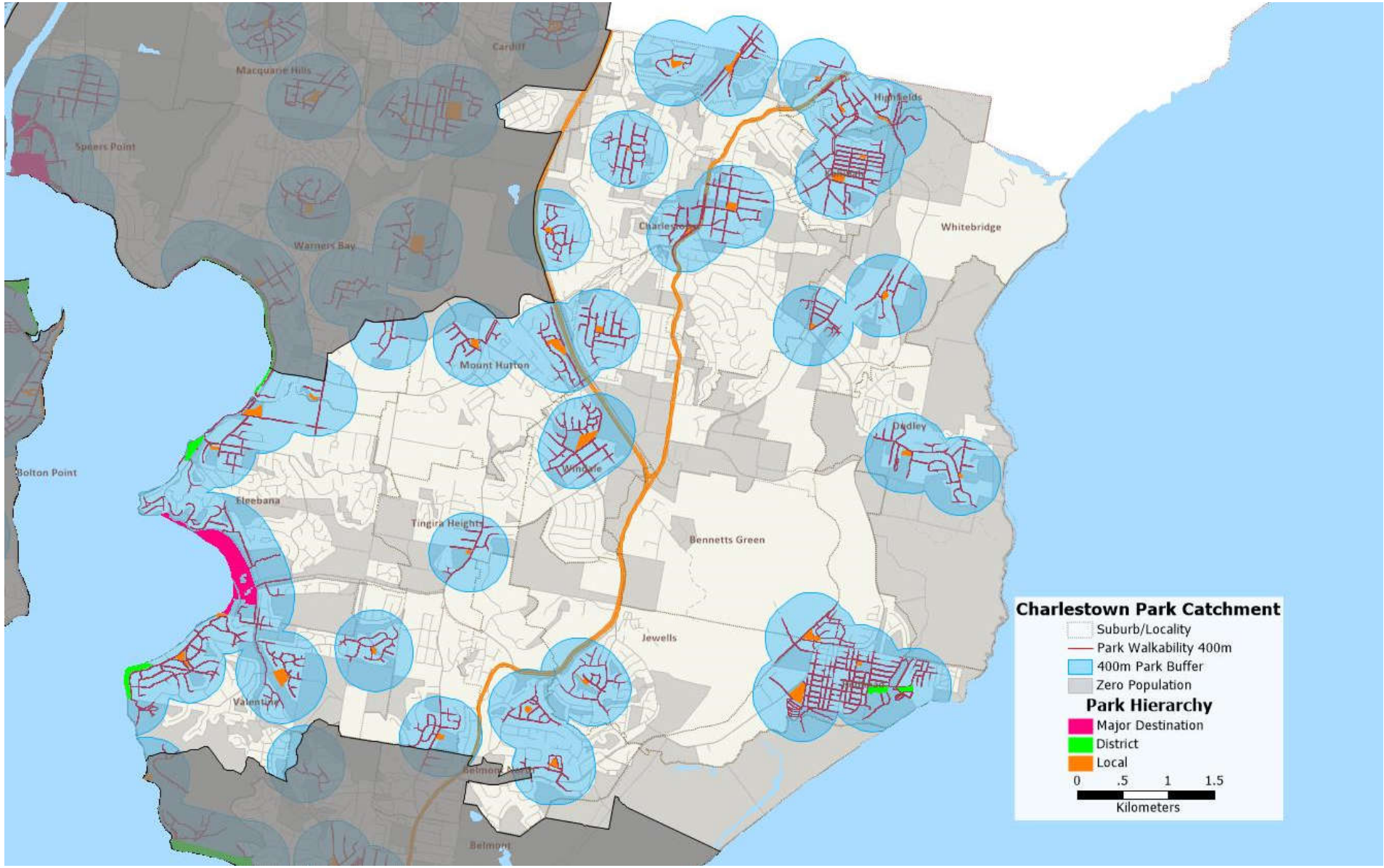


Figure 23: Charlestown Catchment 400m Walkability

Planned Future Provision

By 2036 the Charlestown catchment will need 42 local parks and 6-13 district parks.

Three new parks have been planned in the Development Contributions Plan and Forward Works Program for the Charlestown catchment. In addition several upgrades to existing parks have been identified that will improve quality and functionality.

Figure 24 shows locations for new parks identified in Development Contributions Plans (purple pin).

Park Name/ Location	New/ Upgrade	Potential Hierarchy	Size (Ha) (New Parks Only If Known)	Timing	Comment
150 Ocean Street Dudley	New	Local	0.5	2020-2025	If residential development is approved within the development site.
Kaleen Street Reserve, Charlestown	New	District	5.56Ha	Master plan 2022/23 Design 2023/24 Complete 2024/25	Land acquisitions still required (0.86Ha). Requires feasibility.
Wakool Street Reserve, Windale	New	Local	1.65Ha	2021/22	Playground, fenced dog exercise area, community garden proposed.
Thomas H Halton Park, Eleebana	Upgrade	Major Destination		2020/21 Complete 2022/23	Fenced playground, new public amenities, skate park replacement, new enclosed dog off leash are, new outdoor gym equipment, new half court, car park improvements in accordance with master plan
Bahloo Reserve, Windale	Upgrade	Local		2021/22	Playground replacement, new skate park, half court upgrade, new public amenities
Charlestown Lions Park, Charlestown	Upgrade	District		2022/23	Involves closure of Carl Close and demolition of houses to extend park and develop new park, playground, half courts, public amenities and car park
Kahibah Memorial Park, Kahibah	Upgrade	Local		2021/22	Park and playground upgrade

Opportunities to Address Current and Future Provision Needs

Key issues in Charlestown are poor walkable access to local park opportunities that are fit for purpose, inadequate street frontage at several existing parks and undersized parks.

The following opportunities have been identified as potential solutions to improve park provision and functionality in Charlestown:

- 13 new local parks/ park nodes on existing Council land to improve provision in areas of deficiency
- 1 new district park on existing Council land
- 1 new higher level local/ district park on existing Council land
- Upgrade 6 existing spaces to provide local park opportunities
- Upgrade one local park to high level local function
- Upgrade 3 existing district parks
- Upgrade 4 existing local parks to district level
- Acquire land to expand and improve visibility to two local parks
- Upgrade 4 existing sports parks to provide recreation opportunities
- Retain 2 existing Council owned spaces for future embellishment as parkland
- 1 rationalisation of land to fund future park provision

The following have been identified as solutions to enhance playspaces in Charlestown:

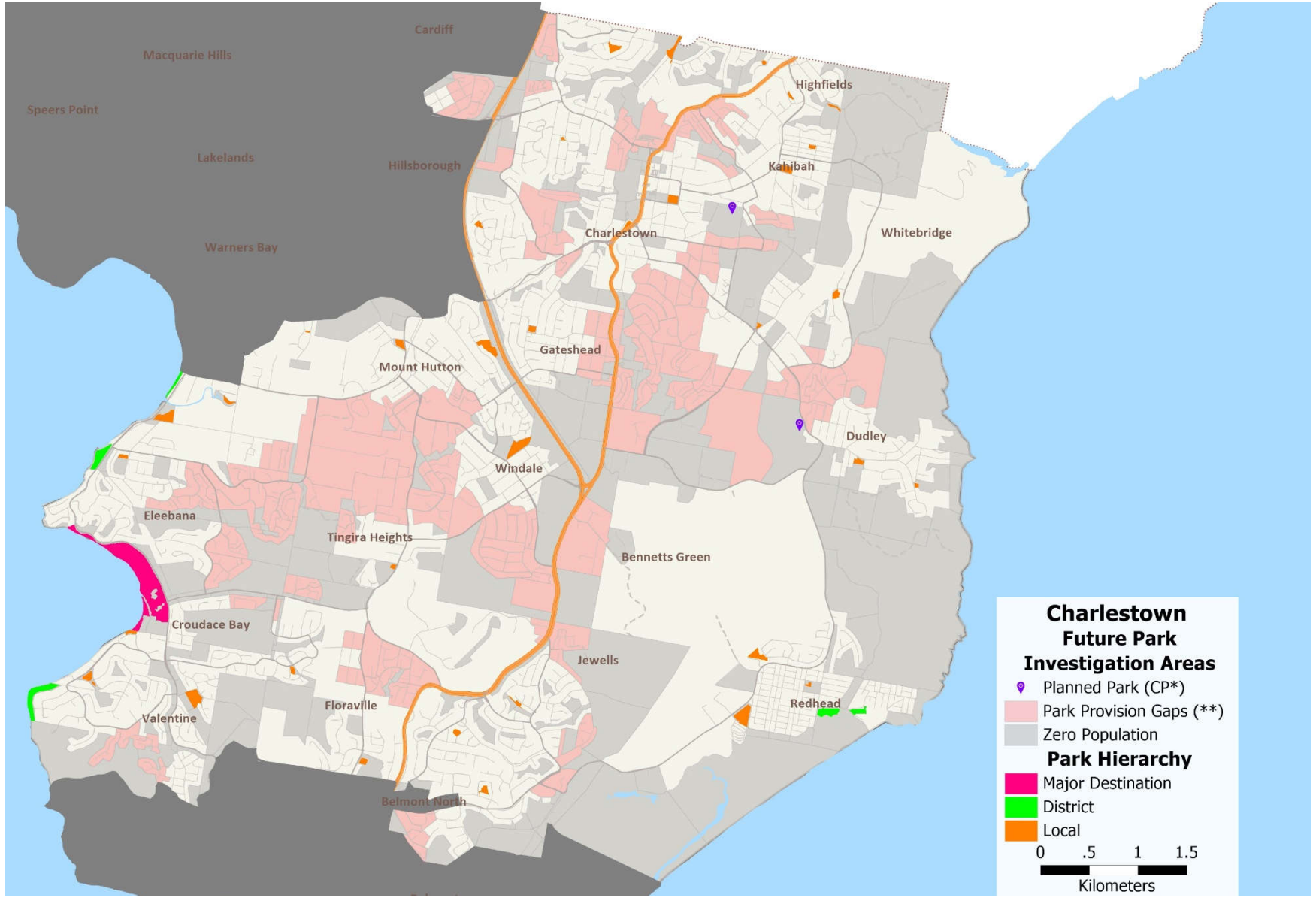
- Upgrade 6 local playspaces to neighbourhood
- Upgrade Thomas H Halton and Webb Park playspaces to district
- Replace equipment at playspaces at end of life
- Develop new playspaces as per Development Contributions Plan
- Investigate opportunities to develop 13 new playspaces in gap areas.

Figure 24 illustrates potential future park investigation areas and includes:

- Existing parks
- Planned parks identified in the Development Contributions Plans (purple pin)
- Provision gaps/ investigation areas for future park provision (red shading).

Suburb	Upgrade/ New/ Rationalise	Proposed Hierarchy	Opportunities
Belmont North	Upgrade	Local	2 local park upgrades to improve functionality and opportunity
Cardiff	Upgrade	Local	1 local park upgrade to provide local park node
Charlestown	Upgrade	Local	2 upgrades of existing spaces to create local parks
Charlestown	New	Local	3 new local parks to improve provision for local residents
Charlestown	Upgrade	District	1 upgrade of a local park to district levels
Charlestown	New	District	1 new district park
Croudace Bay	Rationalise	N/A	Rationalise and direct proceeds to future park provision
Croudace Bay	Upgrade	District	Investigate potential development of 1 district park
Dudley	Upgrade	Local to District	1 upgrade of local park and potential development to district
Gateshead	New	Local	1 new local park to improve provision for local residents
Eleebana	New	Local	2 new local park
Gateshead	Upgrade	Local	2 upgrades to existing spaces to provide local park opportunities
Eleebana	New	Local/District	1 new higher level local/ district park development
Jewells	Upgrade	Local	1 upgrade of linear open space to include local park node
Jewells	New	Local	1 new local park to improve provision
Mount Hutton	Upgrade	Local	1 upgrade of local park to improve functionality and local opportunity
Tingira Heights	New	Local	2 new local parks to improve provision
Valentine	New	Local	3 potential new local parks to improve provision
Valentine	Upgrade	Local	1 local park upgrade

Valentine	Upgrade	District	1 upgrade to improve functionality as a district park
Whitebridge	New	Local	1 new local park with trail opportunities
Whitebridge	New	Local	1 new local park to improve provision
Whitebridge	Upgrade	Local to District	1 upgrade of a local park to district
Windale	New	Local	1 new high level local/ district park
Windale	Upgrade	Local to District	1 park upgrade to high level local



*CP – Planned parks identified in Development Contributions Plans

Figure 24: Charlestown Catchment Future Investigation Areas

6.3 Glendale

Population	
2016 Population (ABS, 2016)	55,506
Predicted 2036 Population (Remplan, 2021)	68,807
Change	13,301 (13.0%)
Annual Growth Rate	1.20%
The highest growth is expected in Edgeworth – Cameron Park	

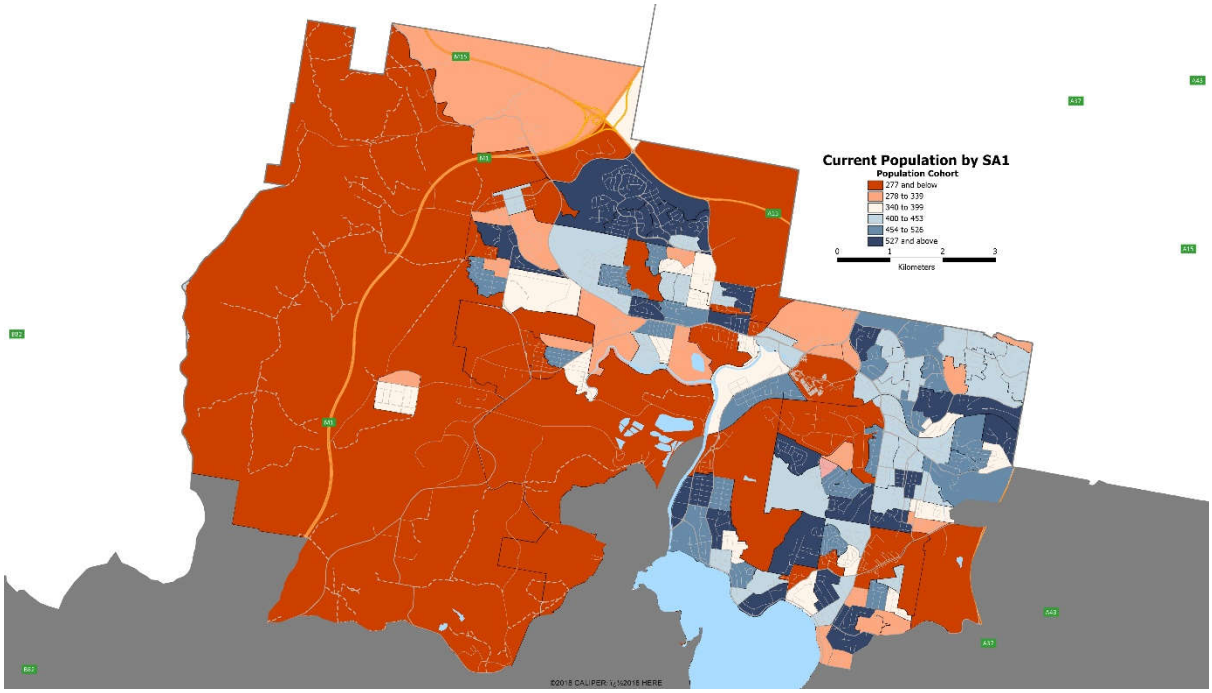
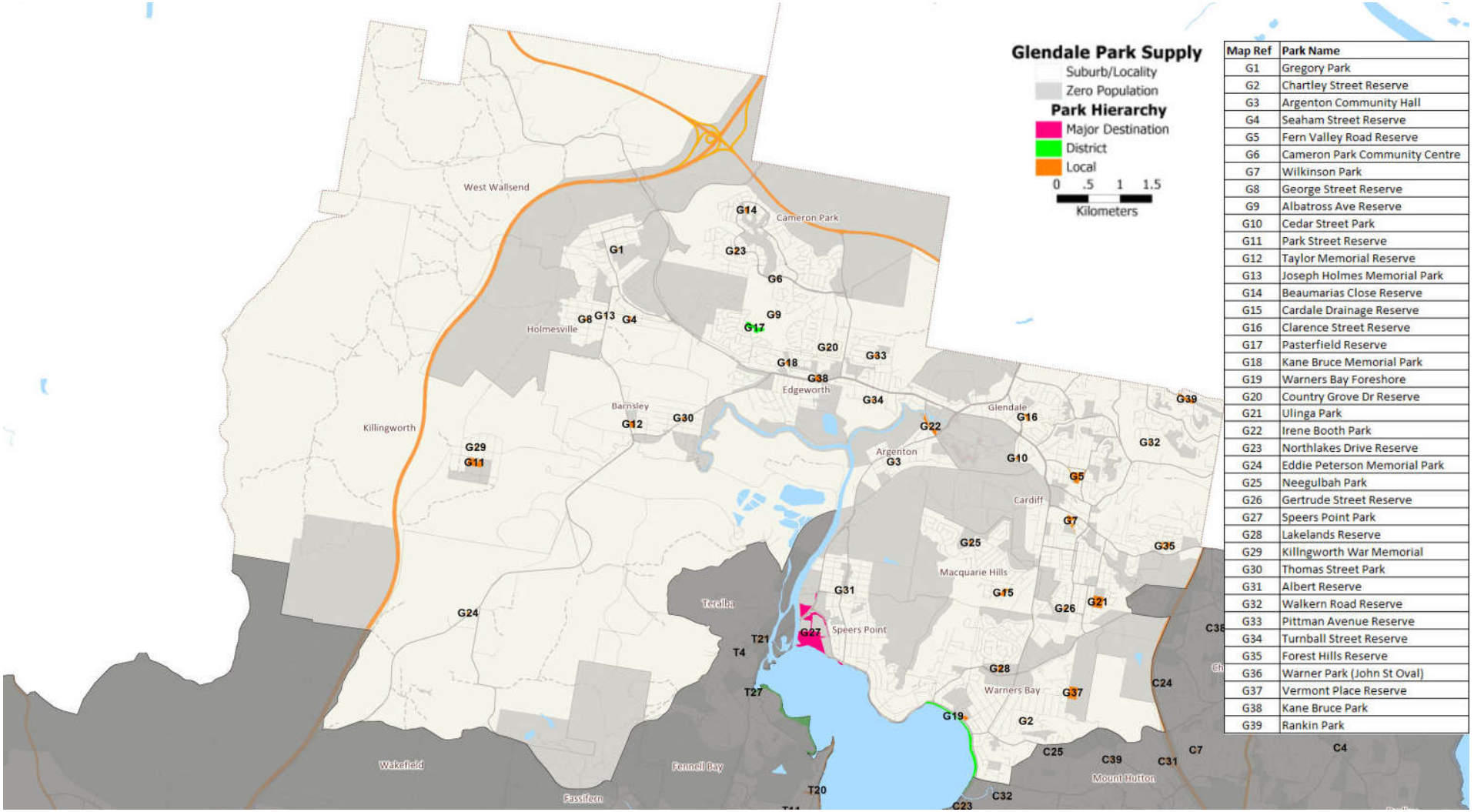


Figure 25: Glendale Catchment Population Distribution

Park Supply					
Park Type	**Number**	**Area (ha)**	**Ha/ 1000**	**People per Park**	**Average Size (Ha)**
Local Parks	36	24.69	0.44	1,542	0.69
District Parks	2	7.61	0.14	27,753	3.80
Major Destination Parks	1	15.03	0.27	55,506	1
Total Catchment	39	47.33	0.85	1,423	1.21



Map Ref	Park Name
G1	Gregory Park
G2	Chartley Street Reserve
G3	Argenton Community Hall
G4	Seaham Street Reserve
G5	Fern Valley Road Reserve
G6	Cameron Park Community Centre
G7	Wilkinson Park
G8	George Street Reserve
G9	Albatross Ave Reserve
G10	Cedar Street Park
G11	Park Street Reserve
G12	Taylor Memorial Reserve
G13	Joseph Holmes Memorial Park
G14	Beaumarias Close Reserve
G15	Cardale Drainage Reserve
G16	Clarence Street Reserve
G17	Pasterfield Reserve
G18	Kane Bruce Memorial Park
G19	Warners Bay Foreshore
G20	Country Grove Dr Reserve
G21	Ulinga Park
G22	Irene Booth Park
G23	Northlakes Drive Reserve
G24	Eddie Peterson Memorial Park
G25	Neegulbah Park
G26	Gertrude Street Reserve
G27	Speers Point Park
G28	Lakelands Reserve
G29	Killngworth War Memorial
G30	Thomas Street Park
G31	Albert Reserve
G32	Walkern Road Reserve
G33	Pittman Avenue Reserve
G34	Turnball Street Reserve
G35	Forest Hills Reserve
G36	Warner Park (John St Oval)
G37	Vermont Place Reserve
G38	Kane Bruce Park
G39	Rankin Park

Figure 26: Glendale Catchment Current Parks Supply by Hierarchy

Playspace Supply		
No. Playspaces	**Pop'n per Playspace**	**Pop'n per Playspace (0-14 yrs)**
32	1,735	348

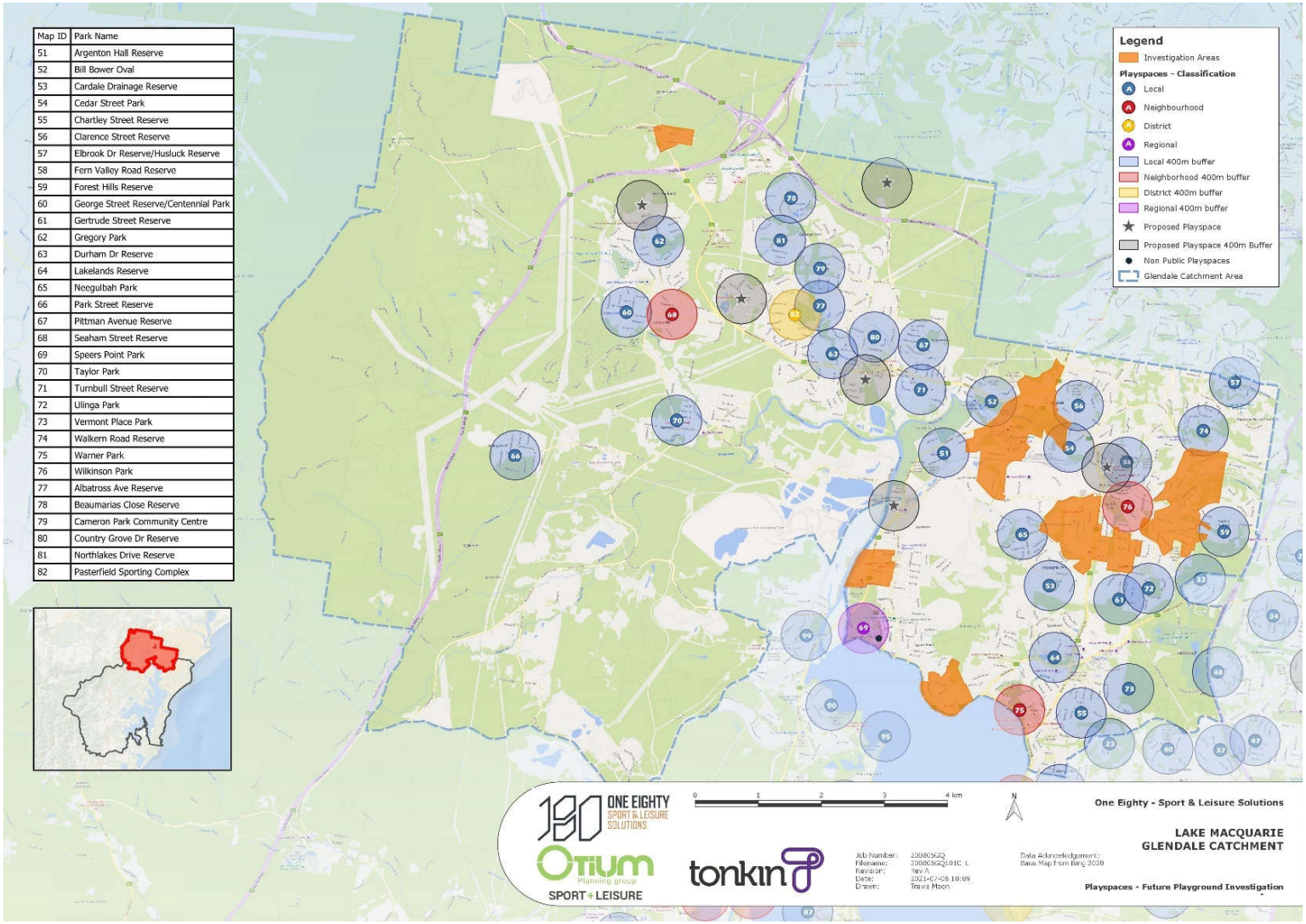
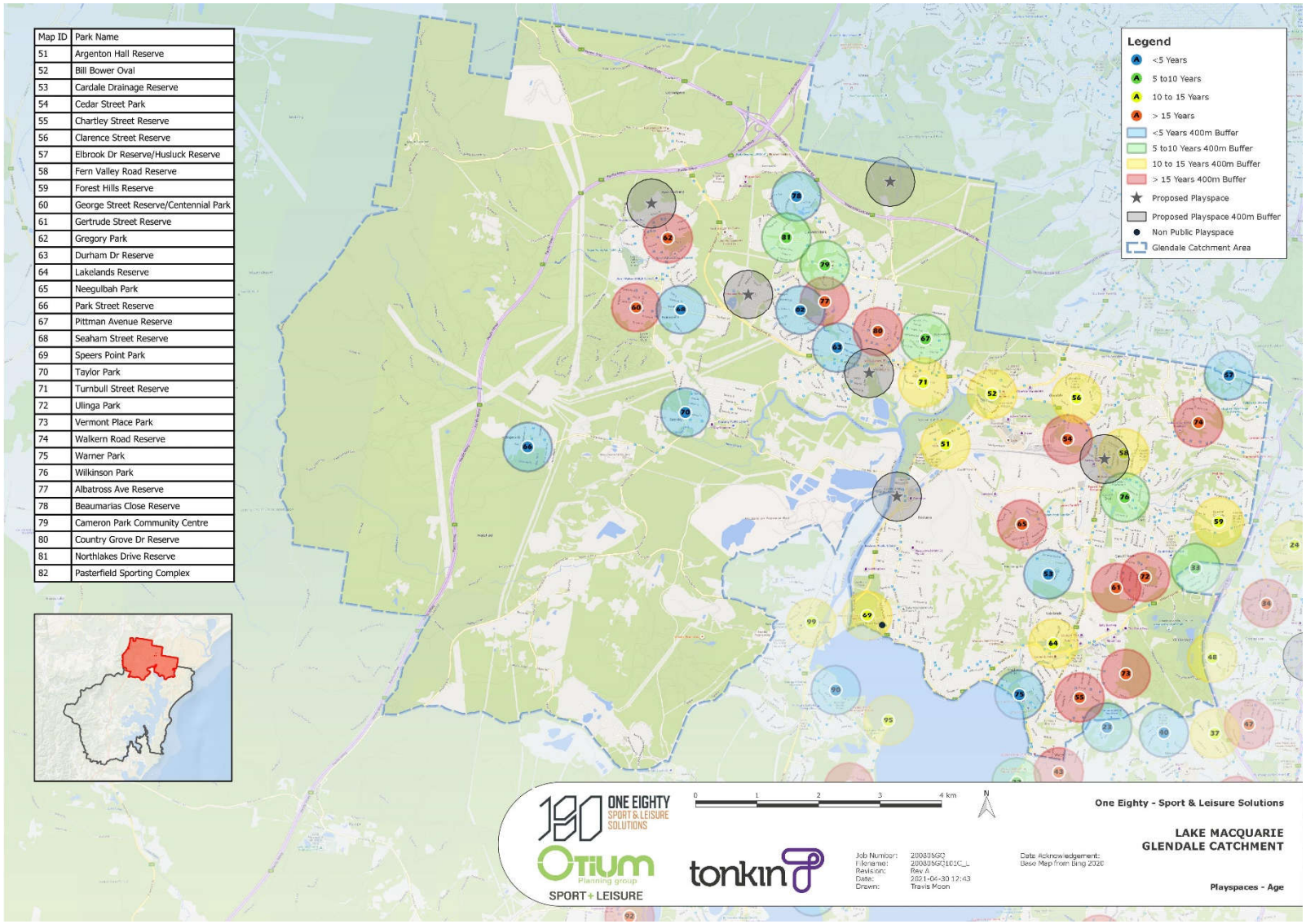


Figure 27: Glendale Catchment Playspace Supply and Future Investigation Areas



Map ID	Park Name
51	Argenton Hall Reserve
52	Bill Bower Oval
53	Cardale Drainage Reserve
54	Cedar Street Park
55	Chartley Street Reserve
56	Clarence Street Reserve
57	Elbrook Dr Reserve/Husluck Reserve
58	Fern Valley Road Reserve
59	Forest Hills Reserve
60	George Street Reserve/Centennial Park
61	Gertrude Street Reserve
62	Gregory Park
63	Durham Dr Reserve
64	Lakelands Reserve
65	Neegulbah Park
66	Park Street Reserve
67	Pittman Avenue Reserve
68	Seaham Street Reserve
69	Speers Point Park
70	Taylor Park
71	Turnbull Street Reserve
72	Ulinga Park
73	Vermont Place Park
74	Walkern Road Reserve
75	Warner Park
76	Wilkinson Park
77	Albatross Ave Reserve
78	Beaumarias Close Reserve
79	Cameron Park Community Centre
80	Country Grove Dr Reserve
81	Northlakes Drive Reserve
82	Pasterfield Sporting Complex

Figure 28: Age of Playspaces in the Glendale Catchment

Supply Assessment	
Provision	Reasonably good supply of parkland through the core residential areas, however a large number of parks are of insufficient size and quality. Some significant supply gaps, particularly in the east of the catchment and on the fringes of residential areas. Growth through the western area of the catchment will increase demand.
Access/ Walkability	53% of the population have access to a park within 400m walking distance. Suburbs where access is limited and strategies are needed to enhance access include: • Cardiff Heights • Garden Suburb • Lakelands • Cardiff • Glendale • Cameron Park • Edgeworth • Seahampton Figure 29 illustrates the 400m walkability within the Glendale catchment.
Park Size	The average size of local parks in the Glendale catchment is 0.69Ha The average size of district parks in the Glendale catchment is 3.8Ha 23 parks (64%) are less than 0.5Ha and 13 (36%) are less than 0.2Ha. Both district parks are greater than 2Ha
Recent Developments/ Upgrades	Some new park/ playground developments or upgrades have recently been undertaken, or are soon to be completed, including: • Ambleside Reserve, Lakelands – playground replacement • Speers Point Variety Playground – playground replacement • Neegulbah Park, Macquarie Hills – playground upgrade • Taylor Park, Barnsley – playground upgrade
Playspaces	With 32 playspaces or a supply ratio of 1: 735 population and 1: 348 0-14, the catchment is well supplied. Of the 32 playspaces in Glendale: • 27, or 84% are classified local • There is the only regional playspace located in the Catchment at Speers Point, which is by far the largest playspace within the Council area. • There is also 1 district playspace at the Pasterfield Sporting Complex, which is under the age of 5 years • 19 of the 32 playspaces (60%) are over 15yrs in age with 9 (28%) being under the age of five years, although 2 new playspaces were constructed during the report development phase. • Catchment gaps are evident in many areas including: o Boolaroo o Cardiff o Speers Point South o Glendale o New Lambton Heights and o Speers Point, although given the location of the regional park, it is suggested that this is not considered a gap area. o Seahampton • 1 new neighbourhood playspace is being planned for at McKendry Dr Reserve.

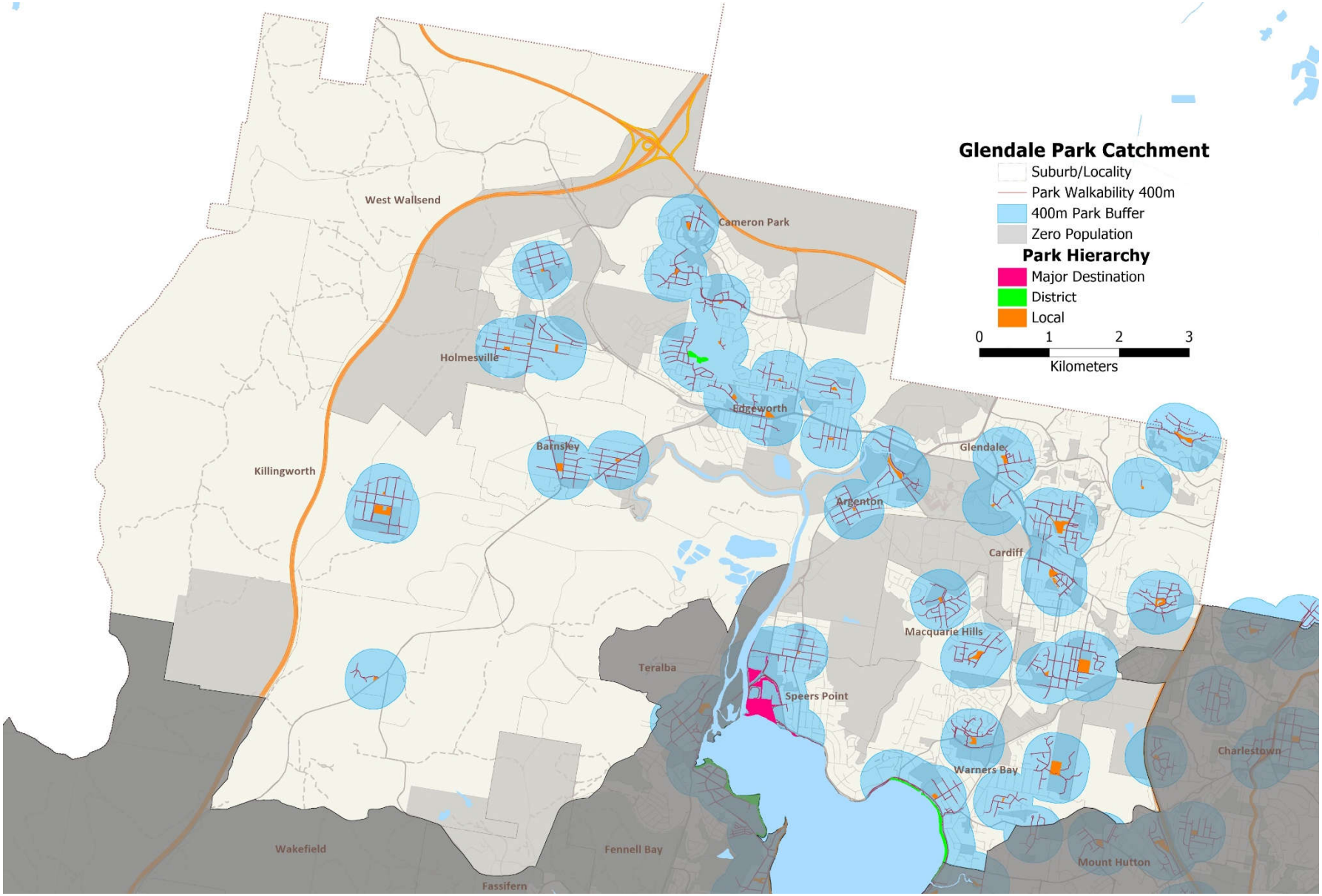


Figure 29: Glendale Catchment 400m Walkability

Planned Future Provision

By 2036 the Glendale catchment will need 46 local parks and 7-14 district parks.

The Glendale and Northlakes Contributions plans identify a number of park developments to address future growth. A number of the parks identified in the Northlakes Development Contributions Plan have already been developed. Much of the new parkland in Northlakes has already been developed. It will be important that planning continues to implement the remaining parks identified in Development Contributions Plans as these will be essential to addressing demand from future growth and will assist in easing some of the existing undersupply issues throughout Glendale.

Figure 30 shows locations for new parks identified in Development Contributions Plans (purple pin).

Park Name/ Location	New/ Upgrade	Potential Hierarchy	Size (Ha) (New Parks Only If Known)	Timing	Comment
Cockle Creek, Boolaroo	New	Local	-	2025-2028	New park and playground. Council forward works plan notes the location may no longer be available.
Coal and Allied Land, Cameron Park	New	Local	0.5	2020-2025	New local park
Edgeworth Park, Edgeworth	New	Local	-	2023-2028	New park and playground. Involves relocation of athletics field before planning can commence.
Harry Ford Park, Cardiff	New	Local (Town)	0.39	2020-2025	New park and playground. Requires acquisition of a number of houses prior to commencement of planning
East of Hunter Sports Stadium, Glendale	New	Local/Civic	0.4	2020-2025	New park and skatepark. Council forward works plan notes land acquisition and future feasibility is required.
Johnson Park, West Wallsend	New	District	2.8Ha	Design 2024/25	New park and playground
Hadlow Drive Northlakes	New	Local	0.75		New local park
Ulinga Park, Cardiff South	Upgrade	Local	-	Complete 2021/22	Relocate and upgrade playground
Park Street Reserve, Killingsworth	Upgrade	Local	-	Complete 2022/23	New multi-court to park area
30 McKendry Drive, Cameron Park	New	Local	1.5	Complete 2023/24	New park and playground adjacent to Northlakes activity centre and adjoining high density residential development

Opportunities to Address Current and Future Provision Needs

Key issues in the Glendale catchment are poor walkable access to local park opportunities that are fit for purpose, inadequate street frontage at several existing parks, and undersized parks. Remplan forecasts indicate the Glendale catchment is expected to grow by 13,301 by 2036 with the majority of this growth expected in the Edgeworth-Cameron Park SA2. With parks in the catchment already under strain and many below functional standards, it will be essential to provide adequate local park provision that meet performance guidelines throughout these growth areas.

The following opportunities have been identified as potential solutions to improve park provision and functionality in Glendale:

- 11 new local parks/ park nodes
- 8 new local parks to service future growth
- 1 upgrade to an existing district park
- 6 upgrades to existing local parks

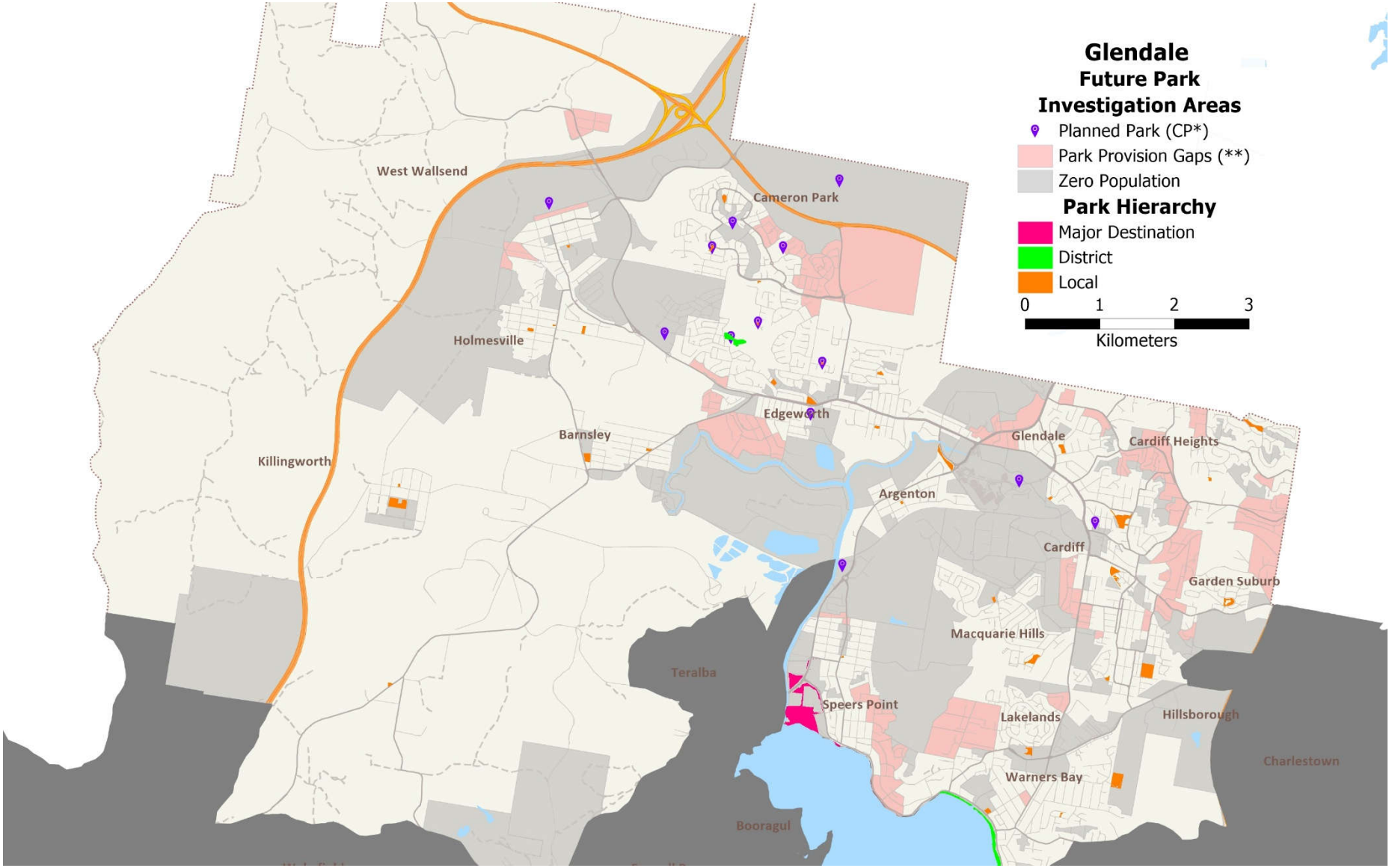
The following have been identified as solutions to enhance playspaces in Glendale:

- Upgrade 7 local playspaces to neighbourhood
- Investigate potential upgrade of Wilkinson Park playspace to district level
- Replace equipment at playspaces at end of life
- Develop new playspaces as per Development Contributions Plan
- Investigate opportunities to develop 9 new playspaces in gap areas.

Figure 30 illustrates potential future park investigation areas and includes:

- Existing parks
- Planned parks identified in the Development Contributions Plans (purple pin)
- Provision gaps/ investigation areas for future park provision (red shading).

Suburb	Upgrade/ New/ Rationalise	Proposed Hierarchy	Opportunities
Argenton	Upgrade	Local	1 local park upgrade to improve functionality and opportunity
Boolaroo	New	Local	1 new local park to service growth
Glendale	New	Local	1 new high level local park to improve provision and diversity
Cameron Park	New	Local	At least 5 new local parks to service new communities
Cardiff	New	Local	1 new local park to improve existing provision
Cardiff	Upgrade	Local-District	1 local/ district park upgrade
Cardiff South	New	Local	2 new local parks to service existing need and future growth
Edgeworth	New	Local	2 new local parks
Garden Suburbs	New	Local	1 new local park node
Glendale	New	Local	1 new local park node
Glendale	Upgrade	Local	1 local park upgrade to improve functionality and opportunity
Hillsborough	Upgrade	Local	1 local park upgrade to improve functionality and opportunity
Holmesville	New	Local	1 new local park
Lakelands	Upgrade	District	1 upgrade of existing sporting space to district recreation
Speers Point	New	Local	1 new local park node
Warners Bay	New	Local	3 new local parks to improve provision
Warners Bay	Upgrade	Local	1 upgrade existing space to provide a local park node
West Wallsend	Upgrade	Local	1 local park upgrade
Seahampton	New	Local	1 new local park to improve provision



*CP – Planned parks identified in Development Contributions Plans

Figure 30: Glendale Catchment Future Investigation Areas

6.4 Morisset

Population	
2016 Population (ABS, 2016)	23,672
Predicted 2036 Population (Remplan, 2021)	35,086
Change	11,414 (48.2%)
Annual Growth Rate	2.41%
High Growth in Morisset-Cooranbong due to North Cooranbong Residential Estate development	Growth in children and young people in Morisset-Coorangbong.

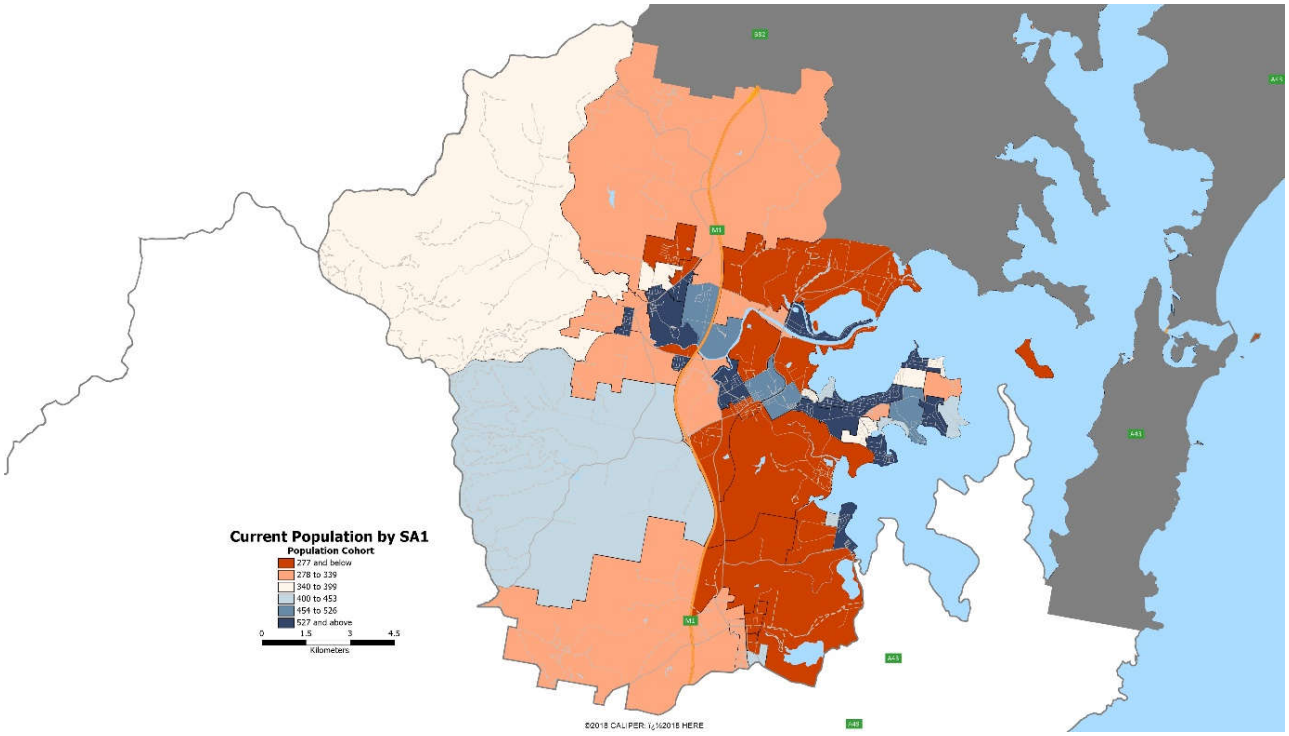


Figure 31: Morisset Catchment Population Distribution

Park Supply					
Park Type	**Number**	**Area (ha)**	**Ha/ 1000**	**People per Park**	**Average Size (Ha)**
Local Parks	16	18.57	0.78	1,480	1.16
District Parks	4	12.60	0.53	5,918	3.15
Major Destination Parks	0	0	0	0	-
Total Catchment	20	31.17	1.32	1,184	1.56

Map Ref	Park Name
M1	Sunshine Park
M2	Shingle Splitters Point Reserve
M3	Morisset Lions Park
M4	Cooranbong Park
M5	Bonnells Bay Skate Park
M6	Brightwater Park
M7	Pendlebury Park
M8	Morisset Rotary Park
M9	Bonnells Bay Park
M10	Pantowara Reserve
M11	Sunshine Baths Reserve
M12	Wyee Hall Reserve
M13	Wyee Point Reserve
M14	Lean Park
M15	Macquarie Street Reserve
M16	Bernie Goodwin Memorial Park
M17	Hall Street Reserve
M18	Cedar Cutters Reserve
M19	Irene Austin Reserve
M20	Bonnells Bay Foreshore

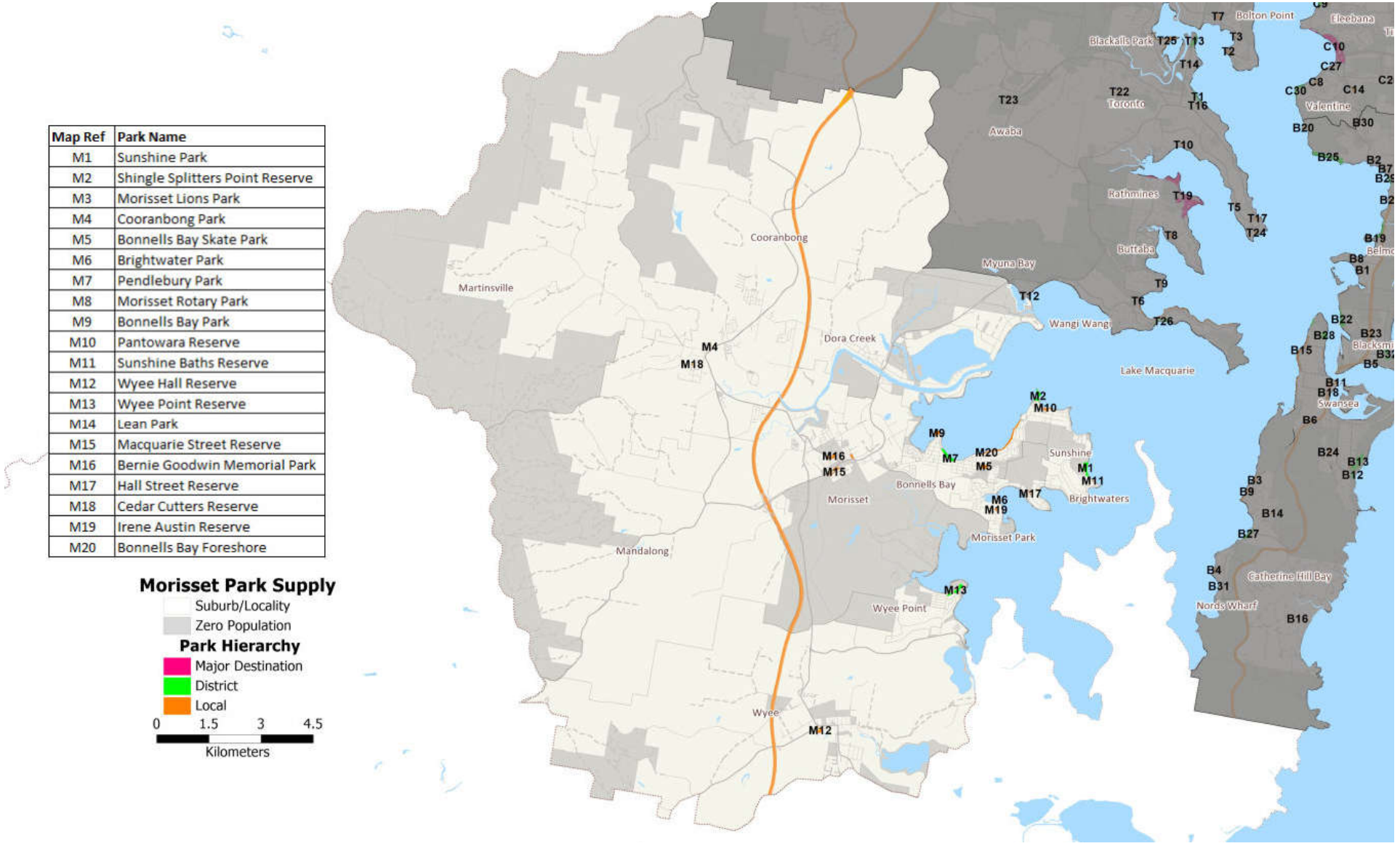


Figure 32: Morisset Catchment Current Parks Supply by Hierarchy

Playspace Supply		
No. Playspaces	**Pop'n per Playspace**	**Pop'n per Playspace (0-14 yrs)**
14	1,691	400

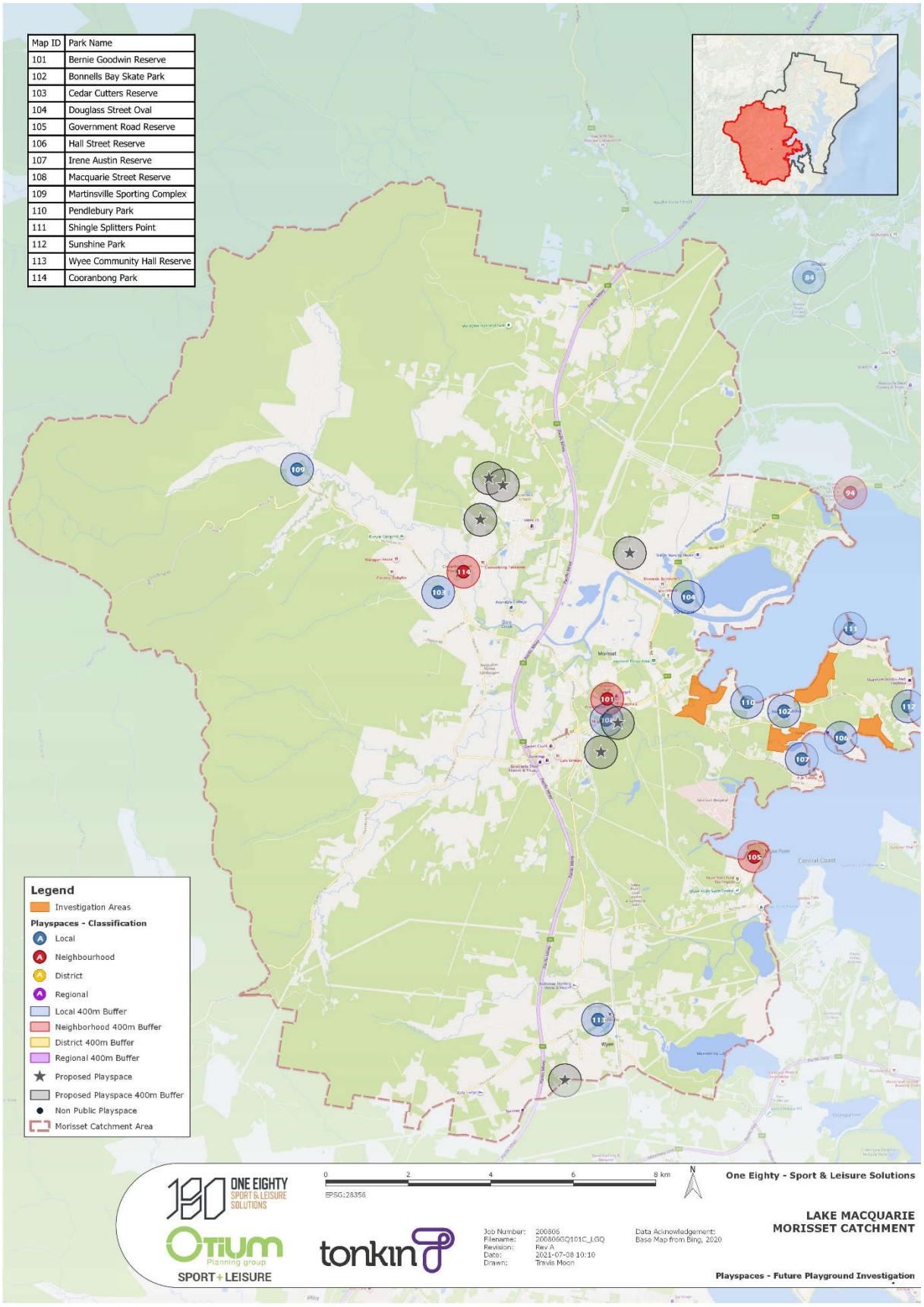


Figure 33: Morisset Catchment Playspace Supply and Future Investigation Areas

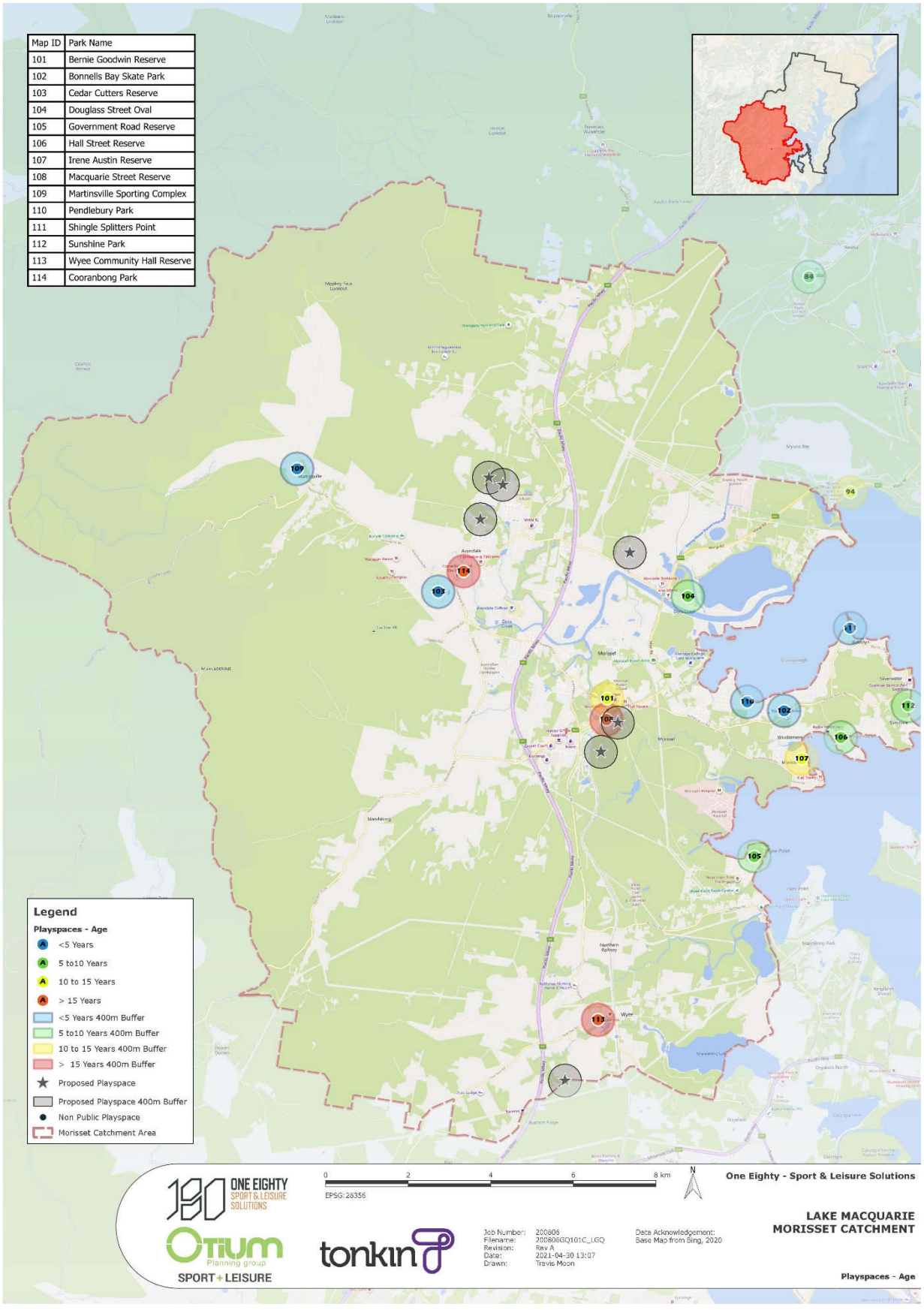


Figure 34: Age of Playspaces in the Morisset Catchment

Supply Assessment	
Provision	Supply linked to established communities of Morisset, Wyee and Cooranbong and foreshore areas of the Morisset Peninsula. Some areas of undersupply at Dora Creek and areas of the Morisset Peninsular. Future growth of North Cooranbong will increase demand.
Access/ Walkability	38% of the population have access to a park within 400m walking distance. Suburbs where access is limited and strategies are needed to enhance access include: • Windemere Park • Morisset Park • Mirrabooka, • Silverwater • Dora Creek Figure 35 illustrates the 400m walkability within the Morisset catchment.
Park Size	The average size of local parks in the Morisset catchment is 1.16Ha The average size of district parks in the Morisset catchment is 3.15Ha 7 parks (44%) are less than 0.5Ha and 1 (6%) are less than 0.2Ha. All district parks in Morisset are greater than 2Ha.
Recent Developments/ Upgrades	The following park/ playground development upgrade has recently been undertaken: • Bernie Goodwin Reserve, Morisset – park and playground upgrade including new outdoor gym equipment and new skate park
Playspaces	With 14 playspaces or a supply ratio of 1: 1691population and 1: 286 0-14, the catchment is well supplied. • Most of the playspaces are located along the lake frontage given the rural location of the catchment • Eleven playspaces are local and three neighbourhood although the recently developed Bernie Goodwin Reserve playspace is District classification • Morisset has a generally newer level of playspaces, with five being under 5 years, four 5-10, two 10-15 and three over 15 years • Catchment gaps are evident in many areas including: o Bonnells Bay o Mirrabooka o Windemere Park o Yarrawonga Park • 1 new local playspace is being investigated at the Saltro Development in Wyee

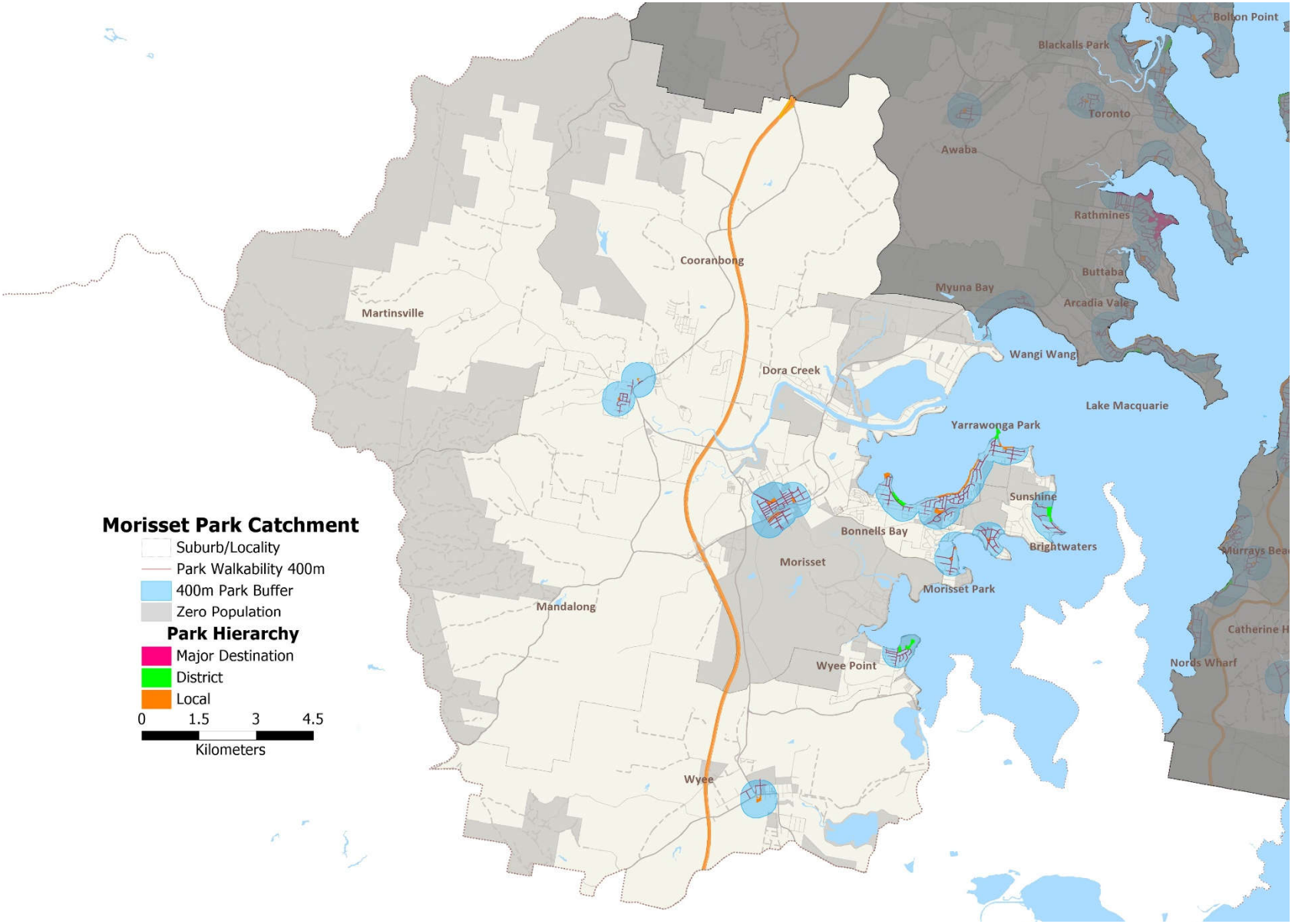


Figure 35: Morisset Catchment 400m Walkability

Planned Future Provision

By 2036 the Morisset catchment will need 23 local parks and 4-7 district parks.

Contributions Plans for Morisset and North Cooranbong identify a number of park developments that will address demand arising from future growth.

Figure 36 shows new parks identified in Development Contributions Plans (purple pin).

Park Name/ Location	New/ Upgrade	Potential Hierarchy	Size (Ha) (New Parks Only If Known)	Timing
95 Gradwells Rd Dora Creek	New	Local	0.5	
Koompahtoo, Morisset	New	Local	0.5	2025
Morisset (south of railway)	New	Local	-	2025
1499 Hue Rd, Wyee	New	Local-District	-	2020-25
Saltro Development, Wyee	New	Local	-	Feasibility 2020/21 Complete 2021/22
Local Park North, North Cooranbong	New	Local	0.5Ha	
Local Park South, North Cooranbong	New	Local	0.5Ha	
Neighbourhood Park (3b), North Cooranbong	New	Local/District	1.3Ha	
Cooranbong Park, North Cooranbong	New	District	7.6Ha	

Opportunities to Address Current and Future Provision Needs

The following opportunities/ preliminary directions have been identified as potential solutions to address the provision and access deficiencies within existing residential areas of the Morisset catchment.

Key issues in the Morisset catchment are poor walkable access to local park opportunities that are fit for purpose, and undersized parks. Remplan forecasts indicate the Morisset catchment is expected to grow by 11,414 by 2036 with the majority of this growth being due to the North Cooranbong Residential Estate development. It will be essential to provide adequate local park provision that meet performance guidelines throughout the North Cooranbong Estate.

The following opportunities have been identified as potential solutions to improve park provision and functionality in Morisset:

- 6 new local parks/ local park nodes to service existing communities
- 1 new high level local/ district park to service existing communities
- 1 upgrade to existing local park
- 1 upgrade to existing district park
- Up to 4 new local parks to service new communities
- 1 new district park to service new communities

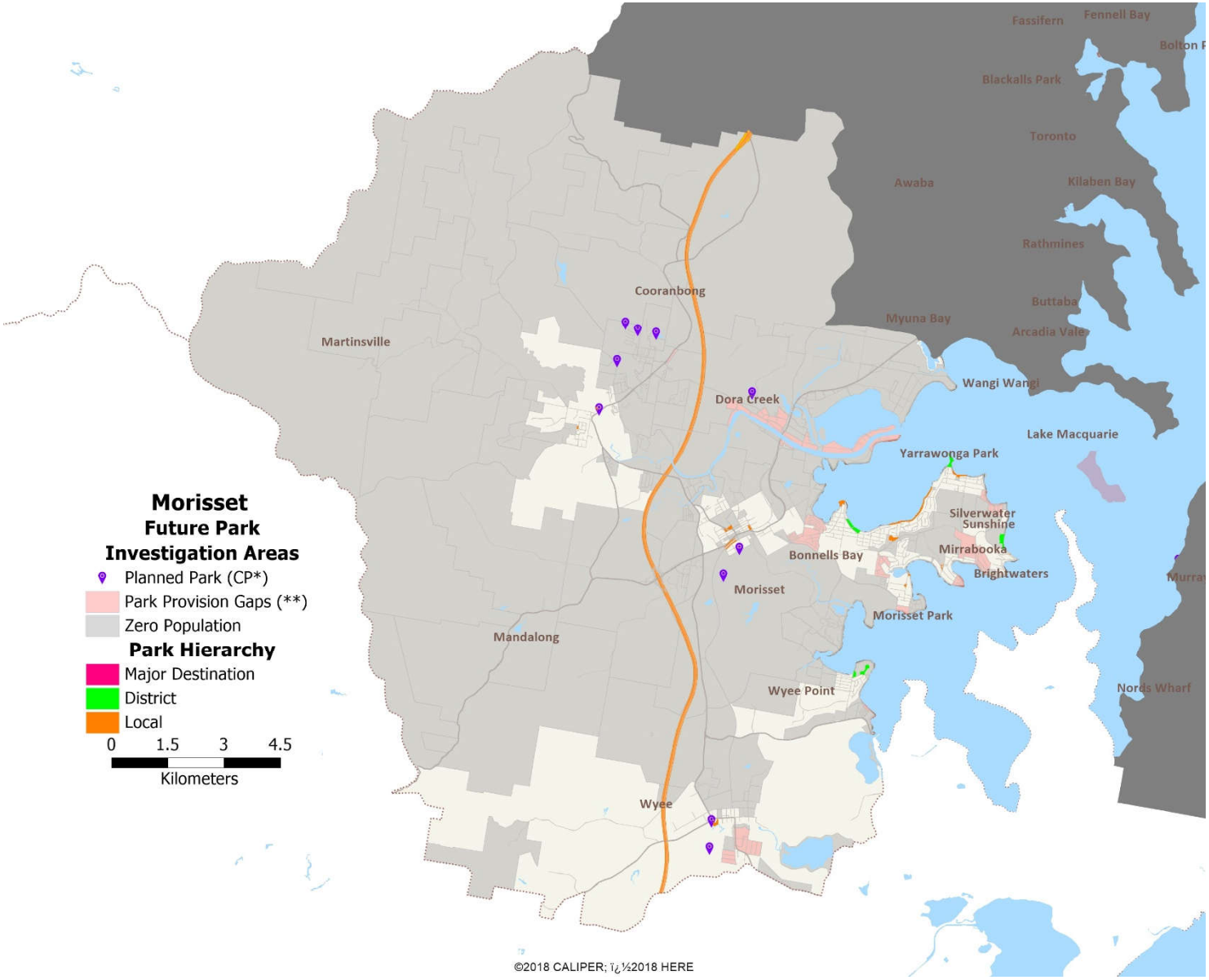
The following have been identified as solutions to enhance playspaces in Morisset:

- Upgrade 2 local playspaces to neighbourhood
- Upgrade Cooranbong Park playspace to district level
- Replace equipment at existing playspaces at end of life
- Develop new playspaces identified in Development Contributions Plans
- Investigate opportunities to develop 5 new playspaces in gap areas.

Figure 36 illustrates potential future park investigation areas and includes:

- Existing parks
- Planned parks identified in the Development Contributions Plans (purple pin)
- Provision gaps/ investigation areas for future park provision (red shading).

Park/ Location	**Upgrade/ New/ Rationalise**	**Proposed Hierarchy**	**Action/ Comment**
Balcolyn	Upgrade	District	1 district park upgrade to improve functionality and opportunity
Cooranbong	Upgrade	Local	1 upgrade to existing space to provide local park node
Dora Creek	New	Local	2 new local parks
Morisset	New	Local	2 new local parks/ local park nodes
North Cooranbong	New	Local	Up to 4 new local parks to service new communities
North Cooranbong	New	District	1 new district park to service new communities
Wyee	New	Local-District	1 new high level local/ district park
Wyee Point	New	Local	2 new local foreshore parks



*CP – Planned parks identified in Development Contributions Plans

Figure 36: Morisset Catchment Future Investigation Areas

6.5 Toronto

Population	
2016 Population (ABS, 2016)	30,796
Predicted 2036 Population (Remplan, 2021)	35,132
Change	4,336 (14.1%)
Annual Growth Rate	0.70%
Highest Growth in Bolton Point - Teralba	

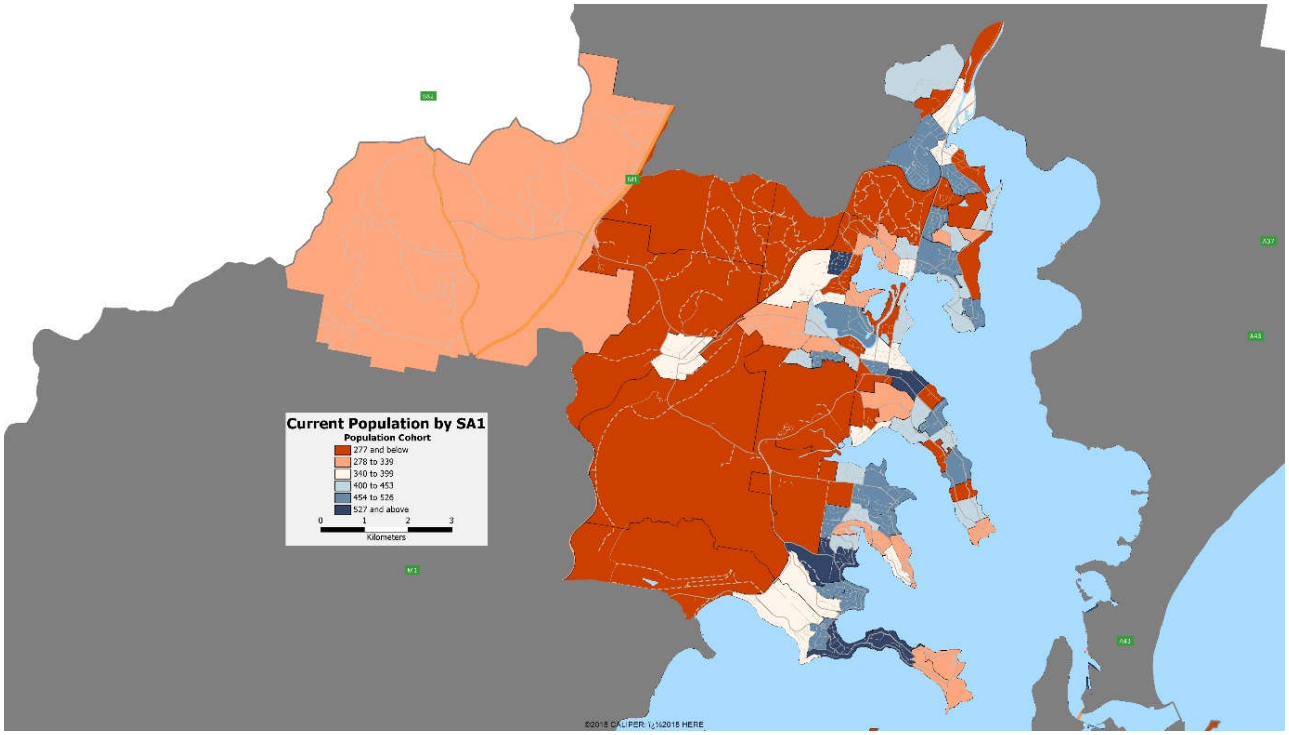


Figure 37: Toronto Catchment Population Distribution

Park Supply					
Park Type	**Number**	**Area (ha)**	**Ha/ 1000**	**People per Park**	**Average Size (Ha)**
Local Parks	22	40.35	1.31	1,400	1.83
District Parks	4	16.28	0.53	7,699	4.07
Major Destination Parks	1	27.25	0.88	30,796	-
Total Catchment	27	83.88	2.72	1,141	3.11

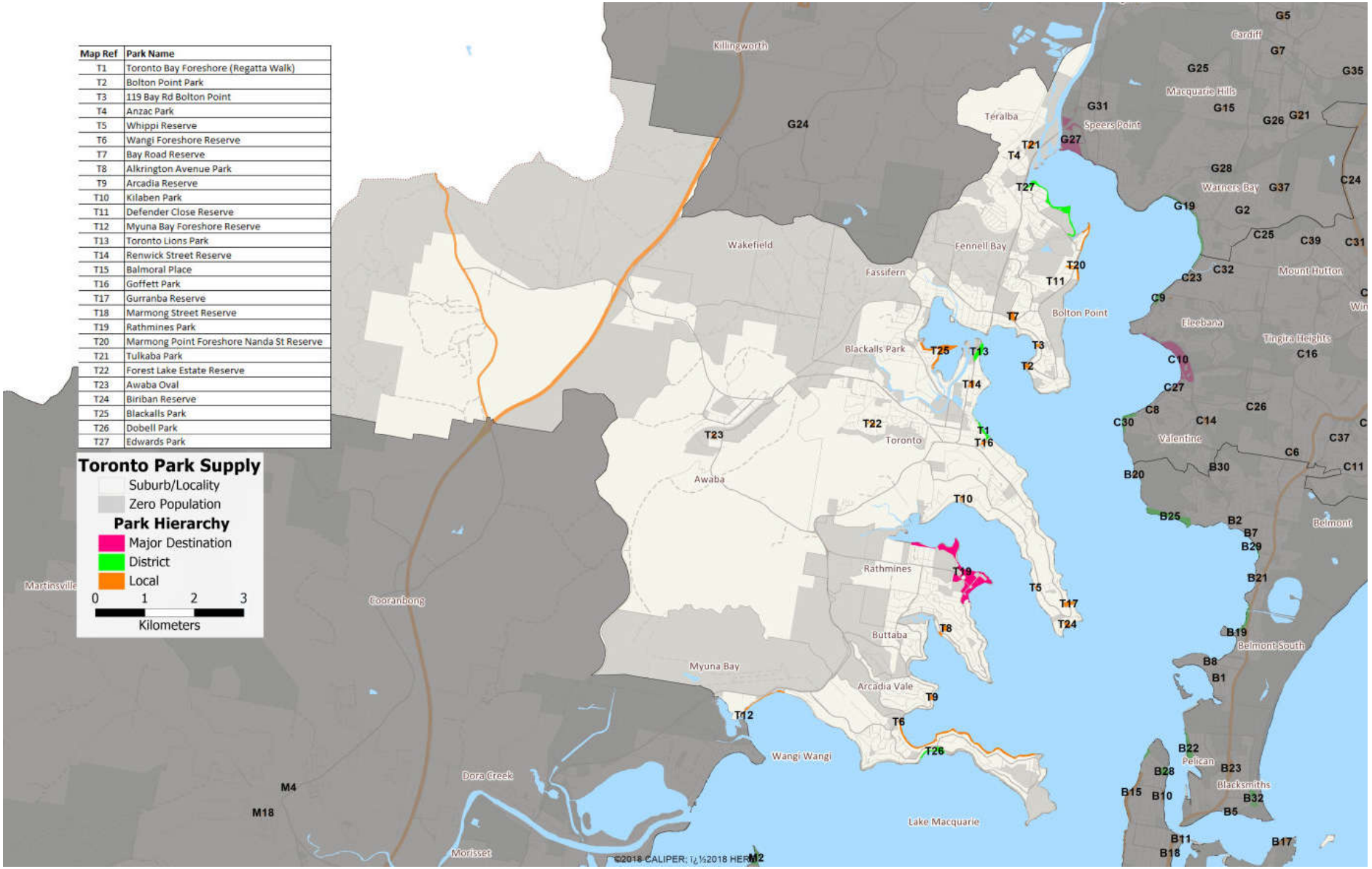


Figure 38: Toronto Catchment Current Parks Supply by Hierarchy

Playspace Supply		
No. Playspaces	**Pop'n per Playspace**	**Pop'n per Playspace (0-14 yrs)**
18	1,711	279

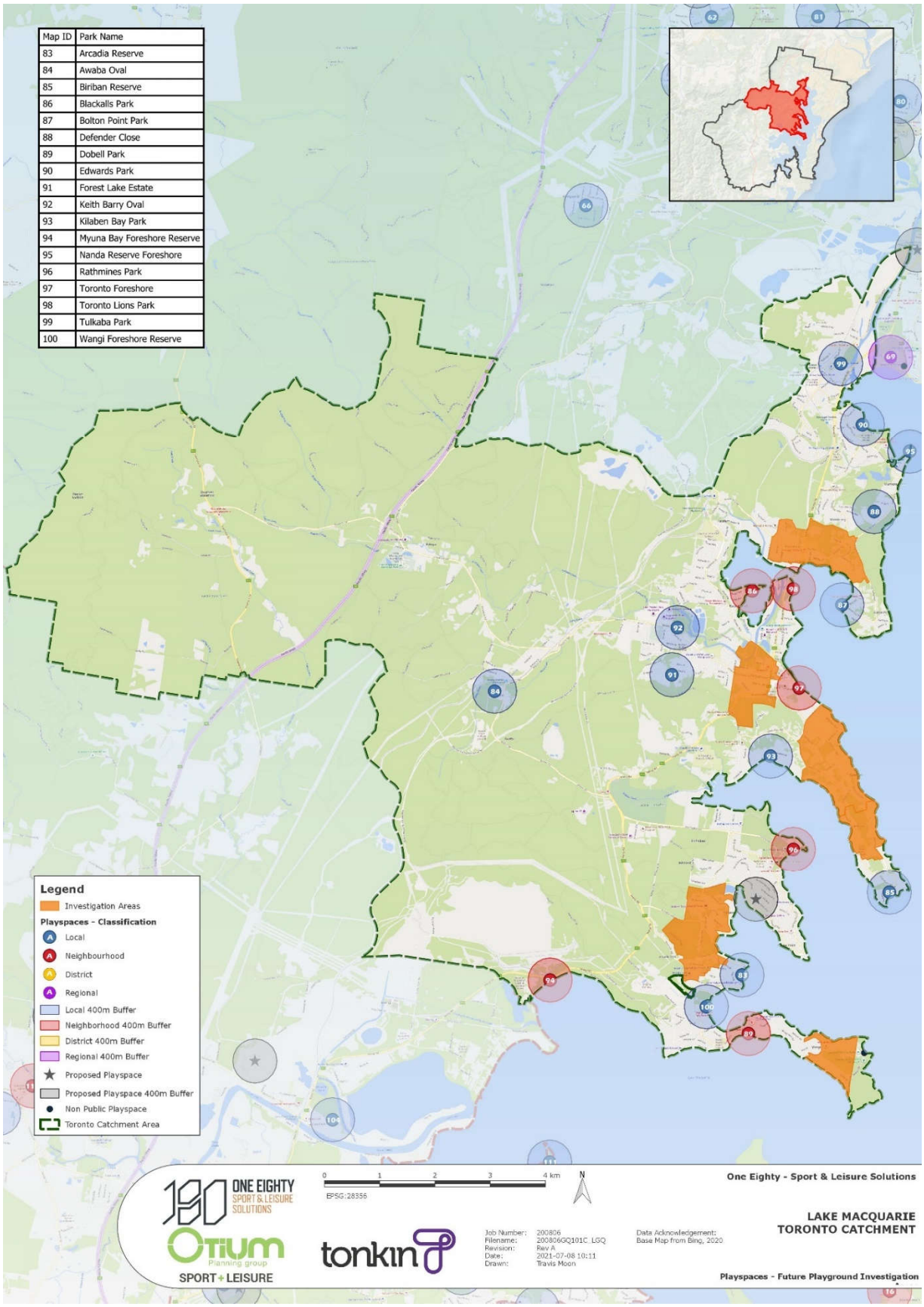


Figure 39: Toronto Catchment Playspace Supply and Future Investigation Areas

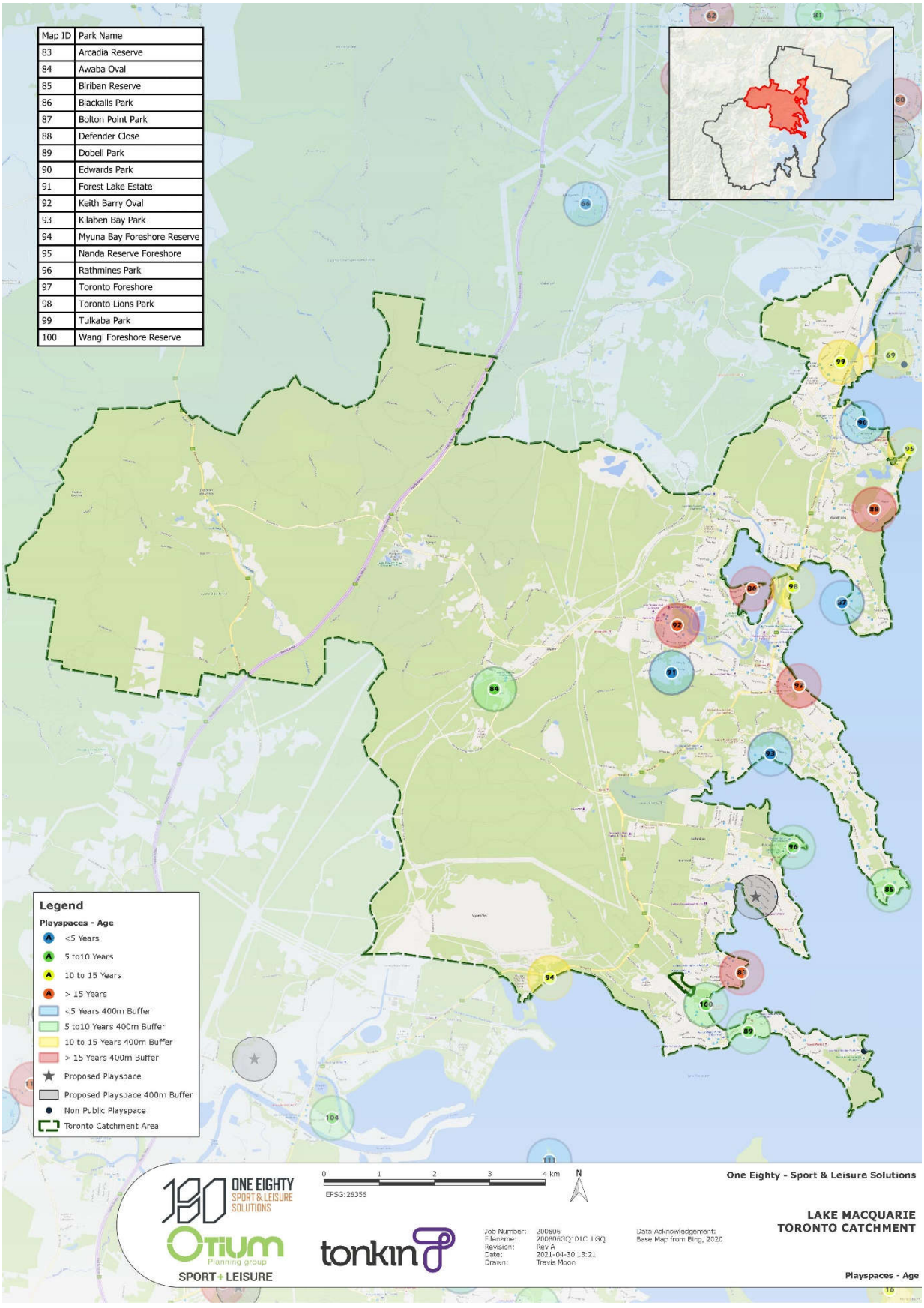


Figure 40: Age of Playspaces in the Toronto Catchment

Supply Assessment	
Provision	Good supply of parkland, with the majority of supply linked to foreshore communities. Significant supply gaps existing in areas back from the foreshores and along Coal Point, Fishing Point and Arcadia Vale. Includes Major Destination Park, Rathmines Park, which is currently undergoing upgrade in line with Master Plan.
Access/ Walkability	44% of the population have access to a park within 400m walking distance. Suburbs where access is limited and strategies are needed to enhance access include: • Wangi Wangi (Pearl Beach end) • Arcadia Vale • Buttaba • Balmoral • Fishing Point • Carey Bay • Toronto • Fennell Bay • Woodrising • Booragul • Blackalls Park Figure 41 illustrates the 400m walkability within the Toronto catchment.
Park Size	The average size of local parks in the Toronto catchment is 1.83Ha The average size of district parks in the Toronto catchment is 4.07Ha 4 parks (18%) are less than 0.5Ha and 2 (9%) are less than 0.2Ha. All three of Toronto's district parks are above 2Ha.
Recent Developments/ Upgrades	Some new park/ playground developments or upgrades have recently been undertaken or are soon to be completed, including: • Alkrington Rd Reserve, Fishing Point – new park and playground • Blackalls Park – playground upgrade
Playspaces	With 18 playspaces or a supply ratio of 1: 1711 population and 1: 279 0-14, the catchment is well supplied. • Most of the playspaces are located along the lake frontage which is to be expected given the semi-rural nature of the catchment • There are no playspaces over neighbourhood classification with 12 being local and 6 neighbourhood • Toronto has an even distribution of playspace ages, with four being under 5 years, five 5-10, four 10-15 and five over 15 years. although One new playspace has been replaced at Blackhalls Park during the development of this report. • Catchment gaps have been identified in: o Toronto o Coal Point o Fennell Bay o Buttaba o Arcadia Vale o Wangi Wangi • 1 new local playspace proposed at Alkrington Rd Reserve, Fishing Point.

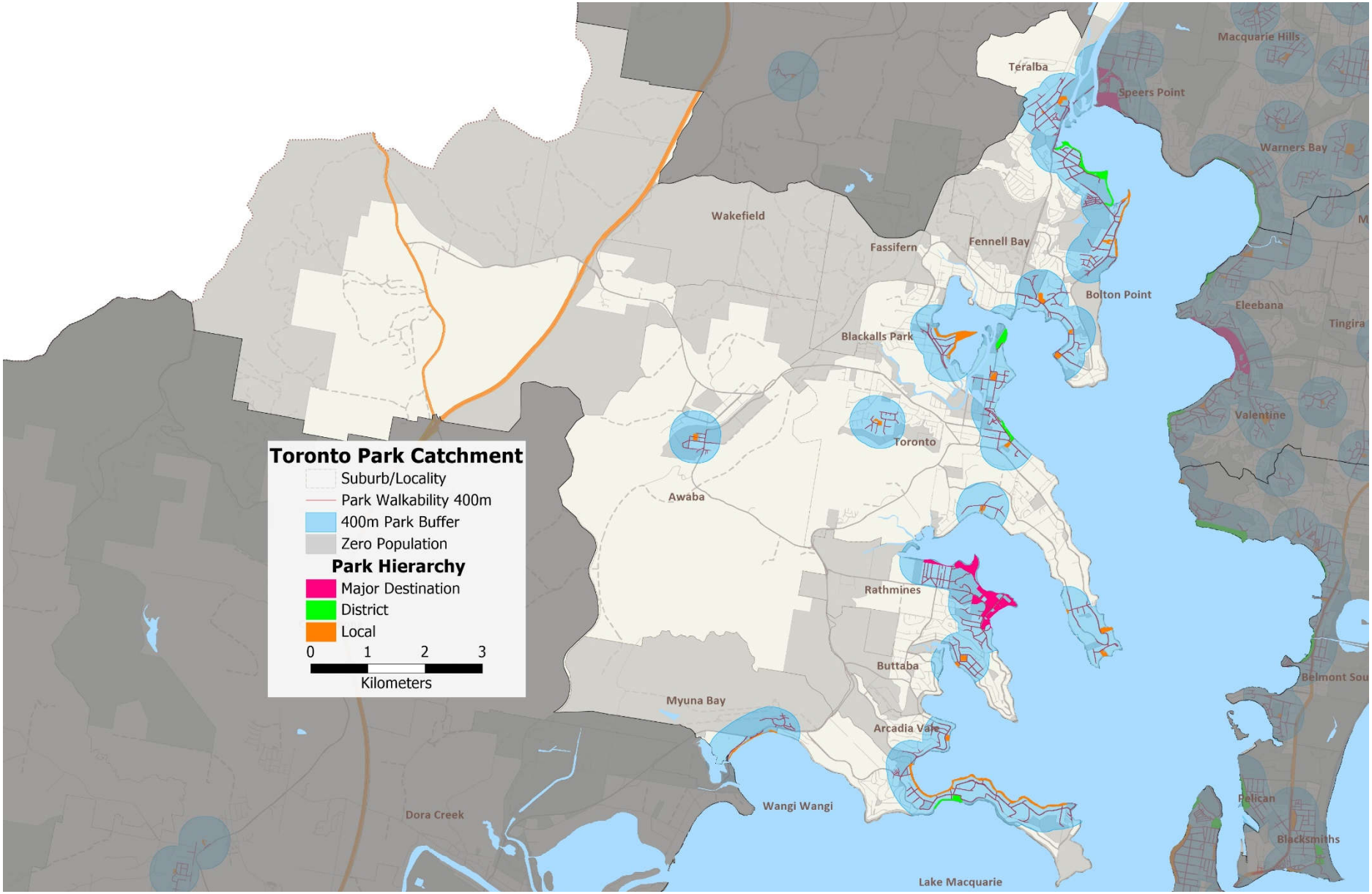


Figure 41: Toronto Catchment 400m Walkability

Planned Future Provision

By 2036 the Toronto catchment will need 23 local parks and 4-7 district parks.
The following future provision has been identified in Development Contributions Plans for the Toronto catchment to cater for future growth in the catchment.

Park Name/ Location	New/ Upgrade	Potential Hierarchy	Size (Ha) (New Parks Only If Known)	Timing	Comment
Rathmines Park, Rathmines	Upgrade	Major Destination Park	-	Complete 2022/23	Upgrades to Rathmines Park including playground upgrade, new outdoor gym equipment, replacement of amenities, new skate park, new BMX pump track, new half court, new parkour equipment. Grant funding confirmed.
Toronto Foreshore Upgrade	Upgrade	District	-	2022/23	Upgrade park, playground, new outdoor gym equipment, new shared pathway
Goffet Park Upgrade	Upgrade	Local	-	2022/23	Upgrade to Goffett Park
Toronto Lions Park Upgrade	Upgrade	District	-	2020-25	Upgrade to Toronto Lions Park
Hampton St Reserve, Carey Bay	New	Local	-	2024/25	New Multi-court, BMX Pump track, DEA, community garden

Opportunities to Address Current and Future Provision Needs

The major issue in Toronto is access to parks locally, with numerous suburbs experience an undersupply of local parks within walking distance, poorer park provision back from foreshores, and lower spatial provision of district parks.

The following opportunities have been identified as potential solutions to improve park provision and functionality in Toronto:

- 11 new local parks/ local park nodes to service existing communities
- 1 new district park to service existing communities
- 4 upgrades to existing local parks
- 1 upgrade of local park to district function
- 2 new local parks to service new communities
- 1 new high level local to district level park to service new communities
- 2 rationalisations to fund future park development

The following have been identified as solutions to enhance playspaces in Toronto:

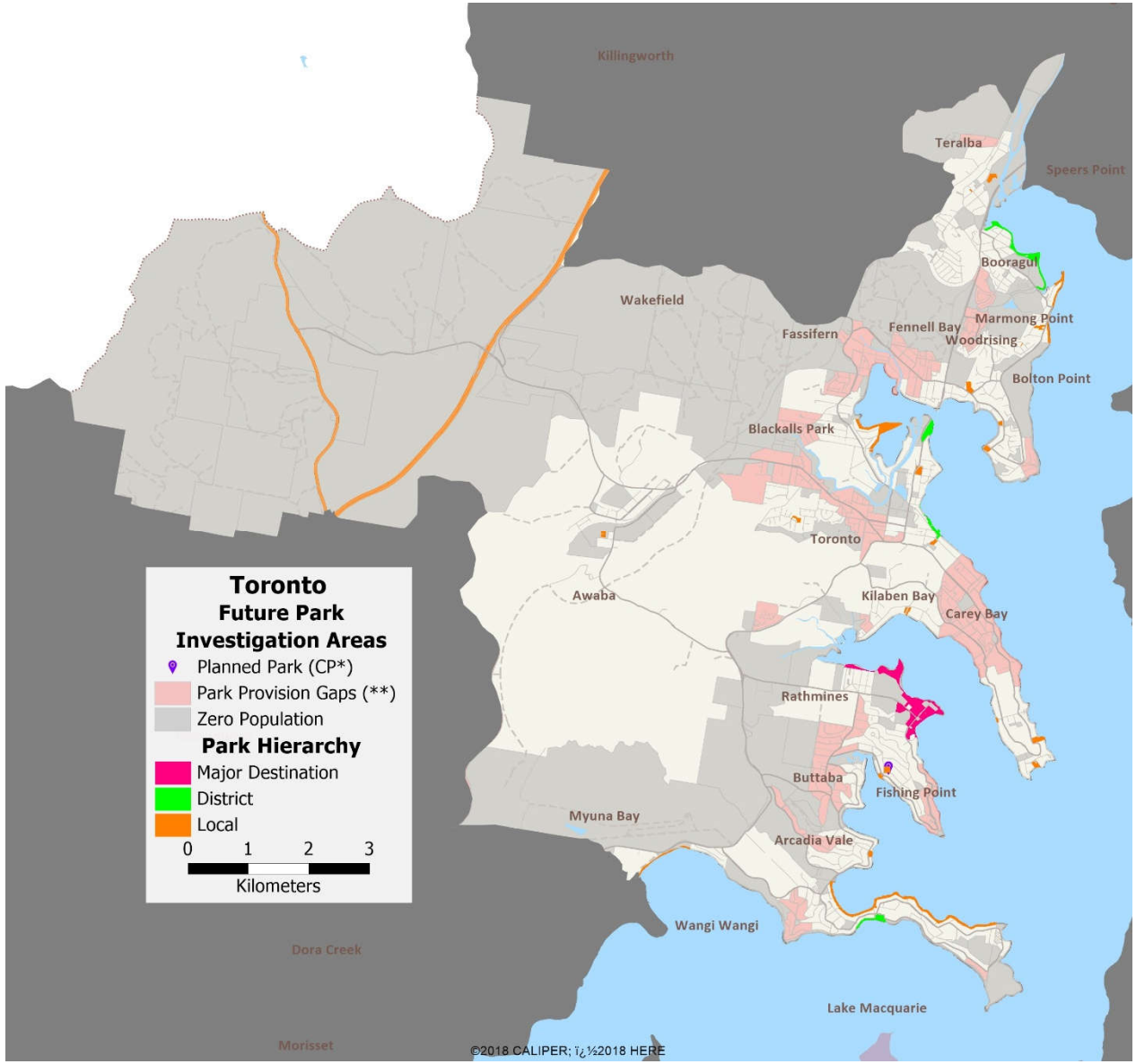
- Upgrade one local playspace to neighbourhood
- Complete planned upgrades to Rathmines Park playspace and Toronto Foreshore playspace to district level
- Replace equipment at existing playspaces at end of life
- Develop new playspaces as per Development Contributions Plan
- Develop 8 new playspaces to service gap areas

* CP – Planned park identified in Development Contributions Plans

Figure 42 illustrates potential future park investigation areas and includes:

- Existing parks
- Planned parks identified in the Development Contributions Plans (purple pin)
- Provision gaps/ investigation areas for future park provision (red shading).

Suburb	Upgrade/ New/ Rationalise	Proposed Hierarchy	Opportunities
Balmoral	Upgrade	Local	1 local park upgrade to improve functionality and local opportunity
Blackalls Park	New	Local	1 new local park/ local park node to improve local provision
Blackalls Park	Upgrade	District	1 upgrade of local park to district function
Bolton Point	Upgrade	Local	1 local park upgrade to improve functionality and local opportunity
Bolton Point/ Marmong Point	New	Local	1 new local foreshore park to improve existing provision
Booragul	New	Local	1 new local park to improve existing provision
Booragul	Upgrade	Local	1 upgrade of existing space to provide local recreation opportunities
Buttaba	New	District	1 new district park to improve existing provision
Buttaba	New	Local	1 new local park to improve existing provision
Carey Bay	New	Local/ District	1 new higher level local/ district park
Fassifern	New	Local	2 new local parks to improve existing provision
Fennell Bay	New	Local	1 new local park to improve existing provision
Fishing Point	New	Local	1 new local park to improve existing provision
Fishing Point	Rationalise		Rationalise land and direct proceeds to future park provision
Kilaben Bay	New	Local	1 new local park to improve existing provision
Teralba	New	Local	1 new local park to improve existing provision
Teralba	New	Local	2 new local parks to service new communities
Toronto	New	Local	1 new local park to improve existing provision
Wangi Wangi	New	Local	2 new local parks to improve existing provision
Wangi Wangi	Rationalise		Rationalise land and direct proceeds to future park provision



* CP – Planned park identified in Development Contributions Plans

Figure 42: Toronto Catchment Future Investigation Areas

Appendix One – Parks Supply Inventory

Park ID	CATCHMENT	PARK NAME	HIERARCHY	AREA (m^2)
B1	BEL	Kindaimanna Reserve (Baxter Field)	Local	3107.58
B10	BEL	Burragallana Reserve (Chapman Oval)	Local	8378.72
B11	BEL	Eddie Charlton Reserve	Local	9219.84
B12	BEL	Caves Beach Road Reserve	District	13687.52
B13	BEL	Stuart Chalmers Reserve	District	57315.89
B14	BEL	Lake Forest Drive Reserve	Local	5128.44
B15	BEL	James C Boyd The Esplanade Reserve	Local	87784.24
B16	BEL	Roy MacDougall Park	Local	1526.01
B17	BEL	Reids Reserve	Local	23741.92
B18	BEL	Talbot Park	Local	9000.10
B19	BEL	Ken Lambkin Reserve	District	28482.06
B2	BEL	Laughlin Park	Local	3930.46
B21	BEL	Cullen Park	Local	5088.00
B22	BEL	Pelican Foreshore Park	District	39355.87
B23	BEL	Dobinson Reserve	Local	19457.57
B24	BEL	Silky Oak Park	Local	25671.21
B26	BEL	Macquarie Grove Reserve	Local	5144.79
B27	BEL	Wrightson Park	District	21294.28
B28	BEL	Thomas Humphreys Reserve & Swansea Foreshore (Coon Island)	District	37706.10
B29	BEL	Belmont Lions Park & Belmont Foreshore Reserve	District	11965.62
B3	BEL	Lake Foreshore Reserve	Local	9796.66
B31	BEL	Gathercole Park	Local	3941.73
B32	BEL	Blacksmiths Beach Reserve	District	29059.87
B33	BEL	Spinnaker Ridge Way	Local	661.45
B34	BEL	Blackjacks Point to Cardiff Point	District	95907.39
B35	BEL	Green Point Park	Local	6489.06
B36	BEL	Swansea Park	Local	4663.65
B4	BEL	Baxter Park	Local	8787.07
B5	BEL	Boatrowers Reserve	Local	9411.10

Park ID	CATCHMENT	PARK NAME	HIERARCHY	AREA (m^2)
B7	BEL	Sid Toon Park	Local	4216.78
B8	BEL	Ron Ferry Park	Local	900.28
B9	BEL	Shoreside Row Reserve	Local	34254.35
C1	CHA	Highfields Parade Reserve	Local	2912.70
C10	CHA	Thomas H Halton Park	City Wide	192952.34
C11	CHA	Luskin Way Reserve	Local	5167.56
C12	CHA	Bicentennial Park	Local	1857.16
C13	CHA	Waratah Street Reserve (Pit Horse Park)	Local	2675.34
C14	CHA	Excalibur Parade Reserve	Local	19417.79
C15	CHA	Raspberry Gully Reserve	Local	10555.22
C16	CHA	St Johns Memorial Park	Local	2182.42
C17	CHA	Jewells Parade Reserve	Local	3697.59
C18	CHA	Highfields Reserve	Local	2276.04
C19	CHA	Reay Park	Local	1688.27
C2	CHA	Charlestown Lions Park	Local	2999.47
C20	CHA	Frank Watkins Memorial Park	Local	5144.51
C21	CHA	Allambee Gardens	Local	1026.31
C22	CHA	Eleebana Oval	Local	3221.43
C23	CHA	Bunyah Park	Local	15734.64
C24	CHA	Tallowood Circuit Park	Local	3636.20
C25	CHA	Butler Cresent Reserve	Local	763.02
C26	CHA	Gatts Farm Reserve	Local	3107.01
C27	CHA	Valentine Cresent Reserve	Local	3636.27
C28	CHA	Heywood Wilkinson Reserve	Local	4867.91
C29	CHA	Bahloo Reserve	Local	21367.24
C3	CHA	Redhead Windershouse	Local	11885.50
C30	CHA	Bennett Park	District	28598.01
C31	CHA	Kestral Avenue Reserve	Local	16831.02
C32	CHA	Richard Allen Park	Local	4032.51
C33	CHA	Attunga Park	Local	8155.67
C34	CHA	Russell Reserve	Local	1754.43
C35	CHA	Carramar Park	Local	7767.58
C36	CHA	Kahibah Memorial Park	Local	8281.36
C37	CHA	Somerset Street Reserve	Local	4203.68

Park ID	CATCHMENT	PARK NAME	HIERARCHY	AREA (m^2)
C38	CHA	Hooper Street Park	Local	1163.95
C39	CHA	Mullington Park	Local	6571.97
C4	CHA	Harold Wesley Knight Park	Local	2019.07
C40	CHA	Webb Park	District	23200.71
C5	CHA	O'Connor Park	Local	22027.48
C6	CHA	Marks Oval	Local	4338.02
C7	CHA	Sylvia Grozdanovski Park	Local	4391.45
C8	CHA	Allambee Park	Local	6220.24
C9	CHA	Eleebana Lions Park	District	18167.13
G1	GLE	Gregory Park	Local	1480.00
G10	GLE	Cedar Street Park	Local	1816.35
G11	GLE	Park Street Reserve	Local	25118.21
G12	GLE	Taylor Memorial Reserve	Local	8960.62
G13	GLE	Joseph Holmes Memorial Park	Local	880.70
G14	GLE	Beaumarias Close Reserve	Local	4696.78
G15	GLE	Cardale Drainage Reserve	Local	11469.82
G16	GLE	Clarence Street Reserve	Local	6694.06
G17	GLE	Pasterfield Reserve	District	20007.65
G18	GLE	Kane Bruce Memorial Park	Local	3681.72
G2	GLE	Chartley Street Reserve	Local	1434.46
G20	GLE	Country Grove Dr Reserve	Local	1193.57
G21	GLE	Ulinga Park	Local	28994.04
G22	GLE	Irene Booth Park	Local	13220.01
G23	GLE	Northlakes Drive Reserve	Local	3213.03
G24	GLE	Eddie Peterson Memorial Park	Local	2048.68
G25	GLE	Neegulbah Park	Local	2780.21
G26	GLE	Gertrude Street Reserve	Local	2489.51
G27	GLE	Speers Point Park	City Wide	150253.61
G28	GLE	Lakelands Reserve	Local	6803.46
G29	GLE	Killngworth War Memorial	Local	1009.11
G3	GLE	Argenton Community Hall	Local	1510.81
G30	GLE	Thomas Street Park	Local	1958.78
G31	GLE	Albert Reserve	Local	678.55
G32	GLE	Walkern Road Reserve	Local	1715.67

Park ID	CATCHMENT	PARK NAME	HIERARCHY	AREA (m^2)
G33	GLE	Pittman Avenue Reserve	Local	3074.39
G34	GLE	Turnball Street Reserve	Local	1991.61
G35	GLE	Forest Hills Reserve	Local	9787.02
G36	GLE	Warner Park (John St Oval)	Local	4361.68
G37	GLE	Vermont Place Reserve	Local	26302.45
G38	GLE	Kane Bruce Park	Local	8451.50
G39	GLE	Rankin Park	Local	12131.59
G4	GLE	Seaham Street Reserve	Local	4253.41
G40	GLE	Warners Bay Foreshore	District	56061.40
G5	GLE	Fern Valley Road Reserve	Local	23907.91
G6	GLE	Cameron Park Community Centre	Local	1122.01
G7	GLE	Wilkinson Park	Local	13217.30
G8	GLE	George Street Reserve	Local	3268.50
G9	GLE	Albatross Ave Reserve	Local	1210.71
M1	MOR	Sunshine Reserve	District	34536.12
M10	MOR	Pantowara Reserve	Local	18711.14
M11	MOR	Sunshine Baths Reserve	Local	1105.45
M12	MOR	Wyee Hall Reserve	Local	16701.59
M13	MOR	Wyee Point Reserve	District	36343.01
M14	MOR	Lean Park	Local	6585.79
M15	MOR	Macquarie Street Reserve	Local	8753.49
M16	MOR	Bernie Goodwin Memorial Park	Local	10072.71
M17	MOR	Hall Street Reserve	Local	3280.15
M18	MOR	Cedar Cutters Reserve	Local	3193.82
M19	MOR	Irene Austin Reserve	Local	3574.99
M2	MOR	Shingle Splitters Point Reserve	District	22857.63
M20	MOR	Bonnells Bay Foreshore	Local	57338.63
M3	MOR	Morisset Lions Park	Local	8458.00
M4	MOR	Cooranbong Park	Local	3892.69
M5	MOR	Bonnells Bay Skate Park	Local	20570.68
M6	MOR	Brightwater Park	Local	2673.26
M7	MOR	Pendlebury Park	District	32255.38
M8	MOR	Morisset Rotary Park	Local	4622.38
M9	MOR	Bonnells Bay Park	Local	16134.47

Park ID	CATCHMENT	PARK NAME	HIERARCHY	AREA (m^2)
T1	TOR	Toronto Bay Foreshore (Regatta Walk)	District	22041.95
T10	TOR	Kilaben Park	Local	6883.48
T11	TOR	Defender Close Reserve	Local	1059.35
T12	TOR	Myuna Bay Foreshore Reserve	Local	21392.64
T13	TOR	Toronto Lions Park	District	32405.44
T14	TOR	Renwick Street Reserve	Local	11410.80
T15	TOR	Balmoral Place	Local	5029.81
T16	TOR	Goffett Park	Local	6351.43
T17	TOR	Gurranba Reserve	Local	15490.13
T18	TOR	Marmong Street Reserve	Local	8652.46
T19	TOR	Rathmines Park	City Wide	272489.89
T2	TOR	Bolton Point Park	Local	7928.97
T20	TOR	Marmong Point Foreshore Nanda St Reserve	Local	38350.65
T21	TOR	Tulkaba Park	Local	13429.41
T22	TOR	Forest Lake Estate Reserve	Local	8603.34
T23	TOR	Awaba Oval	Local	8095.46
T24	TOR	Biriban Reserve	Local	9118.75
T25	TOR	Blackalls Park	Local	74689.01
T26	TOR	Dobell Park	District	25741.70
T27	TOR	Edwards Park	District	82603.34
T3	TOR	119 Bay Rd Bolton Point	Local	4117.49
T4	TOR	Anzac Park	Local	988.78
T5	TOR	Whippi Reserve	Local	2674.87
T6	TOR	Wangi Foreshore Reserve	Local	126069.27
T7	TOR	Bay Road Reserve	Local	16488.27
T8	TOR	Alkrington Avenue Park	Local	10116.55
T9	TOR	Arcadia Reserve	Local	6580.03
				2739287.36

Appendix Two - Playspaces Supply Inventory

The following provides an overview of supply, classification and assessment observations for each playspace.

Key	Description
Park #	Map Reference number.
Site	Name of park as identified by Council boundary and referring to map number
Age	Grouped according to when developed or last upgraded
Current Classification	L = Local (target 0-6) N = Neighbourhood (target 0-12 D = District (target all ages) R = Regional (target all ages) Where an additional shade is highlighted, this denotes the interpreted classification or age

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Photo	Comment
Belmont		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
1	Baxter Field 28 Swan St Marks Point										Located with a sporting reserve with 8 pieces of equipment, a half court, and fenced; the playspace meets the needs of 0-9 and is therefore a Neighbourhood and not local classification

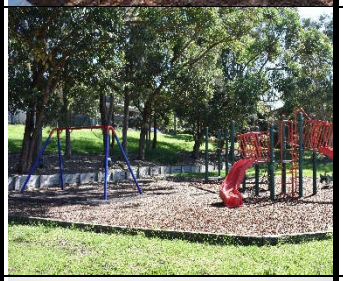
#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Photo	Comment
Belmont continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
2	Baxter Park Nords Wharf Jetty Reserve										Set on foreshore reserve, the playspace has recently been replaced
3	Belmont Lions Park										Located on the lake foreshore, the playspace is predominantly for younger children aged under 6 and is to be replaced in April 2021 with a new local classification
4	Belmont South Foreshore Park										A newer facility located on the like foreshore, the playspace has 8 pieces of equipment

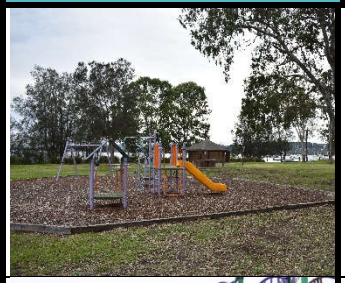
#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Photo	Comment
Belmont continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
5	Caves Beach Road Reserve										Large playspace with 10 pieces of equipment, the playspace caters for 0-9 and is therefore a NH classified playspace.
6	Chapman Oval Complex/Burragallana Reserve										Located on a foreshore sporting reserve, the playspace is a high local
7	Dobinson Reserve										Basic 3-piece local playspace
8	Flowers Drive Park (Roy McDougall)										Small local playspace with some new components added

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Photo	Comment
Belmont continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
9	Laughlin Park										Road reserve park with 7 pieces of equipment catering for 0-9 years olds and therefore NH classification
10	Pelican Foreshore Park										Fenced foreshore playspace with accessibility ramp onto the playground, Potential District classification with upgrades
11	Reids Reserve										Basic local playspace on a large reserve with boat ramp

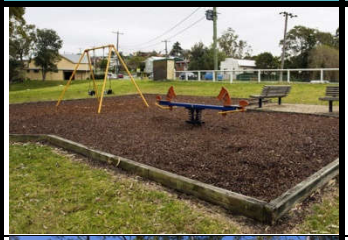
#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Belmont continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
12	Richards Road Reserve										Old local playspace
13	Silky Oak Drive Reserve										Very basic 2 swing set playspace along easement open space
14	Spinnaker Ridge Reserve										Fenced basic playspace with one swing set

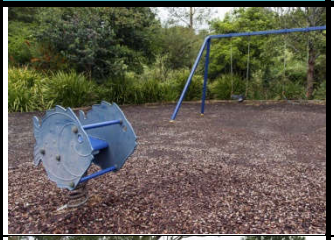
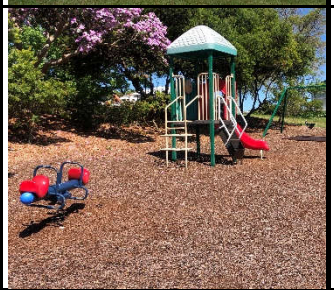
#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Belmont continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
15	Ungala Road Reserve										Good playspace. Meets NH Classification
16	Lake Foreshore Reserve										Land not in Council ownership. Will be dedicated to Council soon at which time Council will replace the playground to neighbourhood level using S7.11 Funds

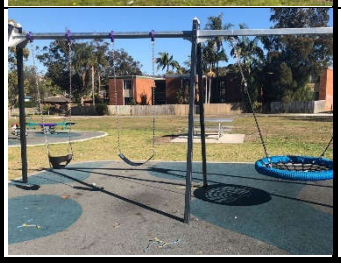
#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Charlestown		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
17	Allambee Park										New playspace with 17 pieces of equipment making it a high Neighbourhood/ low District playspace
18	Attunga Park										Playspace has recently been replaced
19	Bahloo Reserve										Old playspace with some newer components added. New playground (and skate park and toilet) to be completed construction in next 3-6 months

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Charlestown continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
20	Bennett Park										Large foreshore park with BBQ's toilets, and district level facilities. Opportunities to enhance if required. New playspace currently under construction
21	Bicentennial Park										Located adjacent to tennis courts and a childcare centre, the playspace is fenced by sports courts and linear aspect of the park
22	Bunyah Park										Low NH in a well shaded park / natural setting and nearby touilets

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Charlestown continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15 +	L	N	D	R		
23	Butler Crescent Reserve										Newly installed playspace on block between two houses, suggest that this is a neighbourhood playspace rather than a local
24	Carramar Park										Very small local playspace on large reserve
25	Eleebana Oval										Large drainage reserve with a local playspace
26	Excalibur Parade Reserve										Swing set only

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Charlestown continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
27	Frank Watkins Memorial Park										Old local playspace located adjacent to sporting reserve
28	Ga*tts Farm Reserv*e										Low neighbourhood playspace / climbing frame. No swings
29	Harold Wesley Knight Park/Riawena Park										Neighbourhood but no swings but has toilets nearby. Could be enhanced if required
30	Heywood Wilkinson Park										Large well landscaped reserve with high local / low neighbourhood playspace

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Charlestown continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
31	Highfields Parade Reserve										Old basic playspace with swing and rocker only. Possible oversupply area and potential for removal
32	Highfields Reserve										Basic local playspace
33	Hillsborough Oval										High neighbourhood fenced playspace within sports oval grounds and therefore has other facilities available such as toilets and carparking. Potential to enhance to district if required.
34	Hooper Street Park										Local playspace located on a hill with some new components

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Charlestown continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
35	Jewells Parade Reserve										Well shaded reserve with old local playspace
36	Kahibah Memorial Park										neighbourhood playspace located on large road reserve with toilets and amenities.
37	Kestral Avenue Reserve										Basic high local / low neighbourhood playspace in need of enhancing to meet true classification
38	Luskin Way Reserve										Large neighbourhood playspace surrounded by residential interface on all sides

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Charlestown continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
39	Marks Oval										Playground recently redeveloped to neighbourhood on district level open space / sports oval and therefore facilities such as toilets and picnic facilities nearby
40	Mullington Park										high neighbourhood playspace with potential for district
41	Reay Park										Fenced local playspace on large reserve with toilets nearby
42	Redhead Winderhouse										Fully fenced local playspace

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Charlestown continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
43	Richard Allen Park										Basic swing set playspace only with adjacent adult / area shelter
44	Russell Reserve										Old local playspace
45	Somerset Street Reserve										Old local playspace with adjacent half court
46	St Johns Memorial Park										Old local playspace on large parcel of land with adjacent toilet block. New playspace currently under construction

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Charlestown continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
47	Sylvia Grozdanovski Park										Surrounded by roads on three sides, this is a old neighbourhood playspace
48	Tallowood Circuit Park										Fully fenced low neighbourhood playspace
49	Thomas H Halton Park										District open space but high Neighbourhood / low district playspace. Would require upgrade and enhancement to meet true district. Good sized park / open space and includes skate park
50	Webb Park										High neighbourhood playspace located adjacent to beach front district area with associated amenities / car parking etc. Potential to enhance to District if required

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Glendale		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
51	Argenton Hall Reserve										Basic 3-piece playspace
52	Bill Bower Oval										7-piece local Playspace located adjacent to a sporting reserve
53	Cardale Drainage Reserve										New neighbourhood playspace located on corner drainage reserve
54	Cedar Street Park										Old 3-piece local playspace located on corner block

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Glendale		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
55	Chartley Street Reserve										Old playspace with some new components included. Located on steep embankment between houses
56	Clarence Street Reserve										High local, low neighbourhood playspace. Includes basketball / netball box
57	Elbrook Dr Reserve/Husluck Reserve										New high local playspace with neighbourhood potential. Creek to the rear with nature play opportunities
58	Fern Valley Road Reserve										Basic low level local playspace on thoroughfare reserve. Includes two sheltered seating tables

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Glendale		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
59	Forest Hills Reserve										Local fenced playspace on large reserve adjacent to water body. Potential for enhancement
60	George Street Reserve/Centennial Park										High local, low neighbourhood playspace. Mainly old but some new components
61	Gertrude Street Reserve										Old playspace, swing set and rockers only
62	Gregory Park										Local playspace located adjacent to sports fields and basketball courts. Open space has toilet facilities

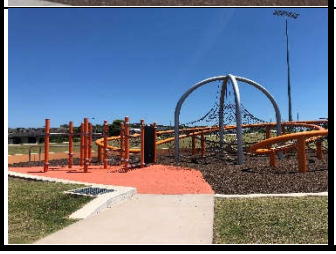
#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Glendale		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
63	Durham Dr Reserve (Kane Bruce)										New low neighbourhood playspace

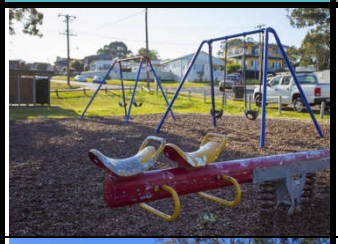
#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Glendale Continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
64	Lakelands Reserve (Ambleside)										New playspace recently completed
65	Neegulbah Park										Very old neighbourhood playspace with 7 pieces of equipment was recently replaced with new playground
66	Park Street Reserve										Large new, high neighbourhood, district potential
67	Pittman Avenue Reserve										Large reserve adjacent to houses, classification is a neighbourhood rather than local

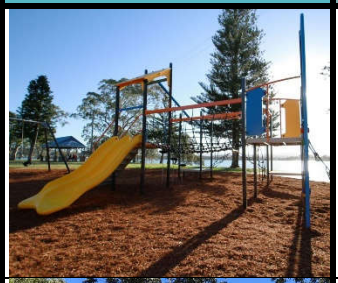
#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Glendale Continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
68	Seaham Street Reserve										Large NH, potential district playspace but no further enhancement is recommended due to residential interface
69	Speers Point Park										Largest playspace / area in the City. Bespoke design and opportunities for all ages.
70	Taylor Park										Incorrect classification. High Neighbourhood, low District Playspace
71	Turnbull Street Reserve										Open reserve local playspace with some new components added

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Glendale Continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
72	Ulinga Park										Local playspace located to the rear of a sporting oval. Toilets and associated facilities located nearby
73	Vermont Place Park										Standalone local playspace located adjacent to large oval and half-court basketball court
74	Walkern Road Reserve										Local playspace located adjacent to a residence in a cul de sac
75	Warner Park										Low district playspace located on the lake foreshore with toilets, shelters, and picnic facilities

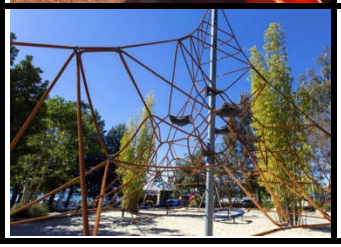
#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Glendale Continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
76	Wilkinson Park										Located on large sporting reserve with adjacent skate park and associated facilities including toilets. Could be enhanced to district if required
77	Albatross Ave Reserve										Old neighbourhood playspace located on a residential reserve
78	Beaumarias Close Reserve										New playspace enhanced to neighbourhood
79	Cameron Park Community Centre										Local playspace fenced within a community centre and therefore limited public access.

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Glendale Continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
80	Country Grove Dr Reserve										Old basic playspace (swing and rocker)
81	Northlakes Drive Reserve										Relatively new local playspace
82	Pasterfield Sporting Complex										Large regional playspace located on multi levels adjacent to a new porting reserve and community facilities

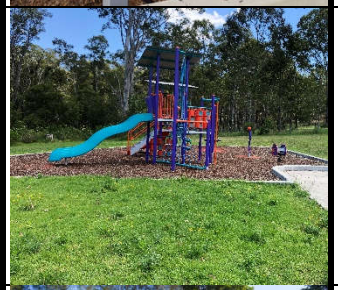
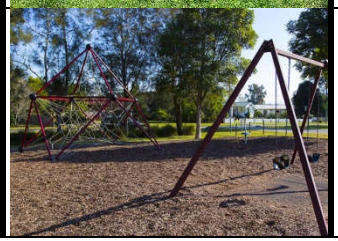
#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Toronto		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
83	Arcadia Reserve										Old local playspace located on a large waterfront reserve with associated picnic/BBQ and toilet facilities. Could be enhanced to neighbourhood if required
84	Awaba (Dutchy) Oval										Local playspace located adjacent to a sporting oval and therefore associated facilities such as toilets
85	Biriban Reserve										Foreshore local playspace with toilets located nearby
86	Blackalls Park										Woodland lakeside park with old local playspace. New playspace recently developed and opened

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Toronto		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
87	Bolton Point Park										High new neighbourhood park classified as local by Council. Located on lake foreshore with adjacent toilets and basketball courts
88	Defender Close										Very basic old local playspace (frame and slide) located on thoroughfare
89	Dobell Park										Large neighbourhood playspace located on lake foreshore reserve with toilets located nearby

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Toronto		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
90	Edwards Park										New good example local playspace
91	Forest Lake Estate										New good example neighbourhood playspace
92	Keith Barry Oval										Very old basic local playspace with swings and rocker
93	Kilaben Bay Park										High neighbourhood, potential district foreshore playspace with toilets and picnic facilities / shelters located within the reserve

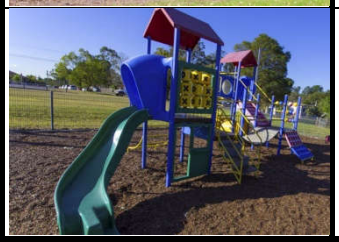
#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Toronto		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
94	Myuna Bay Foreshore Reserve										Neighbourhood foreshore playspace with some new components added
95	Nanda (James Brady) Reserve Foreshore										Basic local playspace in marina precinct of the lake foreshore
96	Rathmines Park										Large neighbourhood, potential district playspace located adjacent to scout hall and associated facilities such as toilets and picnic/BBQ
97	Toronto Foreshore										Large, fenced neighbourhood but more likely district playspace. Associated facilities include sand softfall, toilets, shelters, BBQ, water

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Toronto		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
98	Toronto Lions Park										Large foreshore neighbourhood playspace with adjacent toilet and picnic facilities
99	Tulkaba Park										Neighbourhood fenced playspace located adjacent to sports grounds and clubrooms
100	Wangi Foreshore Reserve										Foreshore local playspace with toilets located nearby

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Morisset		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
101	Bernie Goodwin Reserve										New district playspace recently developed
102	Bonnells Bay Skate Park										New neighbourhood playspace located on a large reserve adjacent to skatepark
103	Cedar Cutters Reserve										New local playspace located on a residential street
104	Douglass Street Oval										Old local / low neighbourhood playspace located on sporting oval

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Morisset		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
105	Government Road Reserve										Large neighbourhood, potential district playspace located in residential area but remote area of the catchment
106	Hall Street Reserve (Brightwaters)										Good example of a new local/ low neighbourhood playspace
107	Irene Austin Reserve										Old neighbourhood playspace
108	Macquarie Street Reserve										Old basic local playspace with only a swing and see saw

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Morisset Continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
109	Martinsville Sporting Complex										New neighbourhood playspace built within sporting complex. Toilets located nearby
110	Pendlebury Park										Old neighbourhood playspace which may have been replaced in recent months
111	Shingle Splitters Point										New neighbourhood playspace located on foreshore with toilets and picnic facilities attached. Potential district if required

#	Site	Age (Years)				Current Classification				Picture	Comment
Morisset Continued		<5	5-10	10-15	15+	L	N	D	R		
112	Sunshine Park										Relatively new local playspace located on foreshore with picnic and toilet facilities
113	Wyee Community Hall Reserve										Large local fenced playspace located adjacent to community hall, tennis courts, skate park, and associated including toilets and picnic facilities
114	Cooranbong Park										Large old high local / low neighbourhood playspace located in a woodland setting with toilets and associated facilities.

7. Warranties and Disclaimers

The information contained in this report is provided in good faith. While Otium Planning Group has applied their own experience to the task, they have relied upon information supplied to them by other persons and organisations.

We have not conducted an audit of the information provided by others but have accepted it in good faith. Some of the information may have been provided 'commercial in confidence' and as such these venues or sources of information are not specifically identified. Readers should be aware that the preparation of this report may have necessitated projections of the future that are inherently uncertain and that our opinion is based on the underlying representations, assumptions and projections detailed in this report.

There will be differences between projected and actual results, because events and circumstances frequently do not occur as expected and those differences may be material. We do not express an opinion as to whether actual results will approximate projected results, nor can we confirm, underwrite or guarantee the achievability of the projections as it is not possible to substantiate assumptions which are based on future events.

Accordingly, neither Otium Planning Group, nor any member or employee of Otium Planning Group, undertakes responsibility arising in any way whatsoever to any persons other than client in respect of this report, for any errors or omissions herein, arising through negligence or otherwise however caused.