## Appendix 1

### Park hierarchy (passive open space)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local park (passive open space)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Function</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Area and shape** | Minimum area 0.25 hectare or 2,500m\(^2\) |
| - | Minimum dimensions of 40m in any direction to achieve a reasonably proportioned park and to allow for residential and hazard buffers |
| - | Local parks below the recommended size may be considered where the benefit can be demonstrated such as for civic open space, to improve linkages, or as passive open space nodes along waterways and beach foreshores |

| **Activities** | Includes informal recreation areas, a kick-about-space and opportunities for picnicking, relaxation and natural appreciation. May provide opportunities for dog walking (minimum area 0.3 hectares or 3,000m\(^2\) required) |

| **Access** | The number and distribution of local parks should be determined by the spatial distribution of other open space including drainage reserves and natural areas |
| - | At least 50% of the park perimeter to have direct road frontage |
| - | Access to be provided via the transport and movement networks |
| - | Vehicle access required for maintenance, for garbage collection and for access to services e.g. water, electricity |

| **Embellishment** | Seating, at least 50% with back and arm rests |
| - | Sheltered picnic table |
| - | Drinking water fountain |
| - | Landscaping |
| - | Natural shade (tree planting) |
| - | Internal pathways connecting park facilities and the movement network |
| - | On-street car parking |
| - | Lighting in the shelter only |
| - | Incorporate universal design and environmental sustainability design principles |
| - | No irrigation beyond the establishment and maintenance period |

| **Drainage** | The site should be well drained |

| **Buffers** | For key activity areas (e.g. playgrounds, shelters) provide a minimum 15m buffer to residential boundaries, and for playgrounds provide a 30m buffer to roads, waterways, other water bodies or hazards. |

| **Usage** | Relatively low levels of use. Local parks located in prominent locations such as foreshores and activity centres may experience greater usage |

| **Maintenance levels** | Mowed fortnightly with regular weed management |
## Neighbourhood park (passive open space)

### Function
- Serve the neighbourhood and are provided within walking distance to residents
- Are larger than local parks and caters to a range of age groups, including families, children and older people
- Encourage physical activity and opportunities for social interaction
- Enhance local character, attractiveness and amenity of a neighbourhood or rural village
- In urban area, offers residents an open space to complement diminishing backyards

### Area and shape
- Minimum 0.5 hectares or 5,000m²
- Minimum dimensions of 60m in any direction to achieve a reasonably proportioned park and to allow for residential and hazard buffers
- Length/width ratio shall not exceed 4:1. The preferred shape of the park is square to rectangular to allow for residential and hazard buffers
- Neighbourhood parks below the recommended size may be considered where the benefit can be demonstrated such as parks located adjacent to waterways and beach foreshores

### Activities
Includes informal recreation areas, a kick-about-space, child’s play, youth recreation, social spaces and opportunities for picnicking, relaxation and nature appreciation. Where neighbourhood parks are provided, a neighbourhood level playground should be provided. May also provide for community gardening

### Access
- Locate centrally within the neighbourhood catchment and provide within 500m of all residents (a walkable distance) without having to cross a major road or other physical barrier
- Provide within 400m of all residents living in medium and high density housing (a walkable distance) without having to cross a major road or other physical barrier
- In rural subdivisions, locate centrally within a village
- At least 50% of the park perimeter to have direct road frontage
- Access to be provided via the transport and movement network
- Vehicle access required for maintenance, for garbage collection and to provide access to services e.g. water, electricity
- Not located on encumbered land but can be co-located with encumbered open spaces such as waterways, drainage reserves and bushland areas to provide complimentary amenity and where safety and environmental values are not compromised

### Embellishment
- Children’s play equipment for ages 2–12 years, including natural play and inclusive play elements
- May provide for youth recreation e.g. multi-court, skate elements
- Seating, at least 50% with back and arm rests
- Sheltered picnic table(s)
- Drinking water fountain
- Landscaping
- Natural shade (tree planting)
- Built shade to be provided over the play equipment (in new residential subdivisions)
- Internal pathways connecting park facilities and the movement network and including a circular path for bikes and scooters
- Bike parking facilities
- On-street car parking
- Lighting in shelters only
- Incorporate universal design and environmental sustainability design principles
- No barbeques, rubbish bins or public toilets unless the park forms part of a rest area or is located on a foreshore, beach or waterway, or is adjacent to other key attractions
- No irrigation beyond the establishment and maintenance period

### Drainage
The site should be well drained

### Buffers
For key activity areas (e.g. playgrounds, shelters) provide a minimum 15m buffer to residential boundaries, and for playgrounds provide a 30m buffer to roads, waterways, other water bodies or other hazards

### Usage
Low to moderate levels of usage. Parks located in prominent locations such as foreshores may experience greater usage

### Maintenance levels
Mowed fortnightly, with regular weed management, formal playground and park furniture inspections monthly
## District park (passive open space)

### Function
- Serve a district catchment, attracting visitors from neighbouring suburbs, visitors and tourists
- Are significant recreation and social hubs for the community and are destination parks for all ages and abilities
- Are higher-level multi-functional parks and provide a range of facilities and infrastructure
- Enhance local character, attractiveness and amenity of a suburb or town
- Are designed to minimise conflict between different user groups
- May assist in establishing and protecting ecological corridors and increasing biodiversity
- Provide the opportunity to diversify open space functions or settings
- Allow for pedestrian and cycle movement within the park

### Area and shape
- Minimum 2 hectares or 20,000m²
- Minimum dimensions of 110m in any direction to achieve a reasonably proportioned park and to allow for residential and hazard buffers
- Length/width ratio shall not exceed 4:1. However, it is accepted that the shape and features may be topographically dependent
- District parks below the recommended size may be considered where the benefit can be demonstrated such as parks located adjacent to waterways and beach foreshores

### Activities
Includes informal passive and active recreation areas, a kick-about-space, child’s play, youth recreation facilities, social spaces, walking, cycling or fitness loops, outdoor fitness equipment, areas for picnicking, relaxation, an area with supporting facilities for community events and festivals and opportunities for nature appreciation. Where district parks are provided, a district level playground is to be provided. May also provide for community gardening and dog walking. May include natural and cultural heritage (these spaces will not be credited as unencumbered open space)

### Access
- Located centrally within a residential development greater than 3,500 people and within 3kms of all residents
- Aim to co-locate with activity centres, active open space, community facilities, schools or other attractors such as waterways and beach foreshores
- At least 50% of the park perimeter to have direct road frontage
- Access to be provided via the transport and movement networks and serviced by public transport
- Generally located on collector/arterial roads. There is an expectation that the community will travel by car to these parks from neighbouring suburbs for a unique recreational experience
- Vehicle access required for maintenance, garbage collection and access to services e.g. water, electricity
- Not located on encumbered land but can be co-located with encumbered spaces such as waterways, drainage reserves and bushland areas to provide complimentary amenity and where safety and environmental values are not compromised

### Embellishment
- Children’s play equipment for ages 2–12 years, including natural play and inclusive play elements for all abilities
- Youth recreation facilities including skate, bicycle facilities and/or multi-court
- Various seating options, at least 50% with back and arm rests
- Sheltered picnic table(s)
- Drinking water fountain(s)
- Sheltered barbeque(s)
- Landscaping
- Significant natural shade (tree planting)
- Built shade to be provided over the play equipment
- Rubbish bins
- Public toilets
- Internal pathways connecting park facilities and the movement network. Include a circular shared-user path for fitness, bikes and scooters
- Bike parking facilities
- On-street car parking and off street car parking
- Public art may be included
- Incorporate universal design and environmental sustainability design principles

### Drainage
The site should be well drained
### District park (passive open space) (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>For key activity areas (e.g. playgrounds, shelters) provide a minimum 50m buffer to residential boundaries and for playgrounds provide a 30m buffer to roads, waterways or other water bodies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>No irrigation beyond the establishment and maintenance period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>Lighting to be provided in picnic and barbeque shelters. Additional lighting will be considered where the park is intended to be used for passive night time recreation, where the park is used as an access from one road to another, or to improve public safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage</td>
<td>Moderate to high levels of use by all ages and abilities and for longer periods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance levels</td>
<td>Mowed fortnightly, formal playground and park furniture inspections monthly, barbeques cleaned daily, rubbish removed at each service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Regional park (passive open space)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Regional parks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Serve a wider catchment including people within and outside Tweed Shire, including visitors and tourists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Are major recreation and social hubs for the community and are destination parks for all ages and abilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• May be of unique historical or cultural significance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Are higher-level multi-functional parks and provide the opportunity to diversify open space functions or settings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enhance local character, attractiveness and amenity of a suburb or town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide a wide range of facilities and infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Allow for pedestrian and cycle movement through the park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Are designed to minimise conflict between different user groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• May assist in establishing and protecting core ecological areas and increasing biodiversity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• May include commercial facilities such as cafes, commercial recreation activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area and shape</th>
<th>Area not specified. Must be a size and shape suitable to support multiple recreation and social functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum dimensions of 150m in any direction to achieve a reasonably proportioned park and to allow for residential and hazard buffers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Activities | Includes informal passive and active recreation areas, kick-about-spaces, child’s play, youth recreation facilities, social spaces for everyone, walking, cycling or fitness loops, outdoor fitness equipment, areas for picnicking, relaxation, a large grass area with supporting facilities for community events and festivals and opportunities for nature appreciation. Where regional parks are provided, a regional level playground is to be provided. May also provide for community gardening and dog walking. May include natural and cultural heritage (these spaces will not be credited as unencumbered open space) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Located centrally within the Shire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Aim to locate adjacent to an activity centre, active open space, community facilities, schools or other key attractors such as waterways and beach foreshores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• At least 50% of the park perimeter to have direct road frontage for passive surveillance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Access to be provided via the transport and movement network and serviced by public transport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Generally located on collector/arterial roads. There is an expectation that the community would be prepared to travel by car to these parks from across the Shire for a unique recreational experience</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vehicle access required for maintenance, garbage collection and access to services e.g. water, electricity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional park (passive open space) (continued)

Embellishment
- Children’s play space for ages 2–12 years, including natural play and inclusive play elements
- Youth recreation facilities including skate, bicycle facilities and/or multi-court
- Various seating options, at least 50% with back and arm rests
- Sheltered picnic tables
- Drinking water with capacity to refill bottles
- Sheltered barbeques
- Rubbish bins
- Public toilets
- Staging and access to power
- Internal pathways connecting park facilities and the movement network. Include a circular shared-user path for fitness, bikes and scooters
- Bike parking facilities
- Landscaping
- Significant natural shade (tree planting)
- Built shade to be provided over the play equipment
- Public art
- Fencing
- Boardwalk and viewing platforms where applicable
- Lighting
- Irrigation
- On and off street parking required

Incorporate universal design and environmental sustainability design principles

Drainage
The site should be well drained

Buffers
For key activity areas (e.g. playgrounds, shelters) provide a minimum 50m buffer to residential boundaries, and for playgrounds provide a 30m buffer to roads, waterways or other water bodies

Irrigation
Irrigation may be installed for use beyond the establishment and maintenance period

Lighting
Lighting to be provided in picnic and barbeque shelters. Additional lighting will be considered where the park is used for passive night time recreation and/or the park is used as an access from one road to another or to improve public safety

Usage
High levels of use by all ages and abilities and for longer periods

Maintenance levels
Mowed fortnightly, formal playground and park furniture inspections monthly, barbeques cleaned daily, rubbish removed at each service

Sports field/court hierarchy (active open space)

Local sports fields and courts (active open space)

Function
- Serve the local catchment and are provided within walking distance to residents.
- Provide for structured sport, training and competition, social sport and active recreation
- Provide for winter and summer sports
- Are smaller in size and have fewer facilities
- Encourage physical activity and socialisation
- Generally provide for one or two sports

Area and orientation
Minimum area 4 hectare or 4,000m²
Generally north-south orientation. Specific details vary between sports

Activities
Primarily caters for senior training, junior training and competition. Clubhouse facilities provide for sports clubs, and for community uses such as meetings and events. Depending on size, local sports fields may provide for informal recreation such as fitness loops, areas for picnicking, relaxation and dog walking (around the periphery)
Local sports fields and courts (active open space) (continued)

Access
- Located centrally in the local catchment, within 5kms of residents in developments between 2,000 and 3,500 people
- Encourage the co-location of sports fields with activity centres, community and education facilities
- At least 50% of the sports field perimeter to have direct road frontage for passive surveillance
- Access to be provided via the transport and movement network and serviced by public transport
- Vehicle access required for maintenance, garbage collection and access to services e.g. irrigation, water, sewerage, electricity

Embellishment
- Turf surfacing
- May include courts
- Seating
- Sheltered picnic table(s)
- Drinking water refill station
- Spectator seating and areas (e.g. mounds)
- A clubhouse with change rooms, showers and public toilets, canteen/kitchen and storage area
- Field lighting to Australian Standard and the specific requirements for field lighting for different sports
- Fencing to Australian Standard and the specific requirements for fencing for different sports
- Landscaping
- Natural shade (tree planting)
- Internal pathways connecting the clubhouse, auxiliary facilities to the movement network
- Off street car parking
- Irrigation
- Signage
- Incorporate universal design and environmental sustainability design principles
- Buildings must be sited, designed and constructed to comply with the Building Code of Australia and Australian Standards

Land and drainage
Sports fields should be flat and well drained

Buffers
From the boundary of the playing surface, provide a minimum 30m buffer to residential boundaries, roads, waterways, other waterbodies of hazards. The exception is behind the goals at each end where a minimum 40m buffer is required

Usage
Regularly mid-week use, evening use and extensive use on weekends

Maintenance levels
Generally mowed fortnightly. Maintenance to meet sport user groups and maintained to state regulations for sport codes. Rubbish removed at each service and quarterly inspections of park furniture. Irrigation program to ensure survival of turf and landscaping. Other hardscape elements including the car park and footpaths are inspected in accordance with the asset management plan for the relevant asset class. Public toilets inspected weekly. Annual weed and fertiliser program and other sport specific maintenance as required e.g. turf cricket wickets

Comments
Whilst Council makes provision for local sports fields, strong emphasis is placed on the provision of district level facilities to apply best practice principles of joint use and co-location of sport and active recreation opportunities. This approach is also more cost efficient for Council to maintain and manage active open space and related sport and recreation facilities over the long term.

District sports fields and courts (active open space)

Function
District sports fields
- Serve both a local and district catchment and attracts participants from neighbouring suburbs, towns, rural villages and visitors
- Provide for structured sport, training and competition, social sport and active recreation
- Provide for winter and summer sports
- Are higher-level multi-functional sports fields and provide the opportunity to diversify open space functions or settings providing an active and passive open space for everyone to enjoy
- Encourage physical activity and socialisation
- Generally provide for two to three sports
**District sports fields and courts (active open space)** (continued)

| Area and orientation | Minimum 6.5 hectare or 6,500m²
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Generally north-south orientation. Specific details vary between sports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Activities | Caters for senior training, junior training and competition at a local, district and regional level and possibly state level. Clubhouse facilities provide for sports clubs and as community spaces for community meetings and events. Multi-purpose sports field also provide for informal recreation such as fitness loops, fitness equipment, child’s play and other youth recreation facilities, areas for picnicking, relaxation and dog walking (around the periphery) |

| Access | • Located centrally, within 5kms of residents in developments over 3,500 people  
• Encourage the co-location of sports fields with activity centres, community and education facilities  
• At least 50% of the sports field perimeter to have direct road frontage for passive surveillance  
• Access to be provided via the transport and movement networks and serviced by public transport  
• Generally located on collector/arterial roads. There is an expectation that the community would travel by car to these parks from neighbouring suburbs for a unique recreational experience  
• Vehicle access required for maintenance, garbage collection and access to services e.g. irrigation, water, sewerage, electricity |

| Embellishment | • Turf surfacing  
• Courts  
• Practice facilities  
• Seating  
• Sheltered picnic table(s)  
• Drinking water refill station  
• Spectator seating and areas (e.g. mounds)  
• A clubhouse with change rooms, showers and public toilets, medical room, referees room, social area, administration area, canteen/kitchen and storage areas (internal and external)  
• Field lighting to Australian Standard and the specific requirements for field lighting for different sports  
• Fencing to Australian Standard and the specific requirements for fencing for different sports  
• Landscaping  
• Natural shade (tree planting)  
• Built shade structures for spectators  
• Internal pathways connecting the clubhouse, auxiliary facilities to the movement network  
• On and off street car parking  
• Irrigation  
• Signage  
• Incorporate universal design and environmental sustainability design principles  
• Buildings must be sited, designed and constructed to comply with the Building Code of Australia and Australian Standards |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land and drainage</th>
<th>Sports fields should be flat and well drained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Buffers | Include a 50m buffer to residential boundaries, 70m buffer to roads, waterways, other water bodies or hazards |

| Usage | Regularly mid-week use, evening use and extensive use on weekends |

| Maintenance levels | Generally mowed fortnightly. Maintenance to meet sport user groups and maintained to state regulations for sport codes. Rubbish removed at each service and quarterly inspections of park furniture. Irrigation program to ensure survival of turf and landscaping. Other hardscape elements including the car park and footpaths are inspected in accordance with the asset management plan for the relevant asset class. Public toilets inspected weekly. Annual weed and fertiliser program and other sport specific maintenance as required e.g. turf cricket wickets |
## Regional sports fields and courts (active open space)

### Function
- Serve a regional catchment and attracts participants from within and outside the Shire due to their standard of facilities, specialisation or multi-purpose function
- Provide for structured sport, training and competition, social sport and other active and passive recreation activities
- Provide for winter and summer sports
- Are higher-level multi-functional sports fields and provide the opportunity to diversify open space functions or settings providing an active and passive open space for everyone to enjoy
- Encourage physical activity and socialisation
- Generally provide for multiple sports

### Area and orientation
- Not defined
- Generally north-south orientation. Specific details varies between sports

### Activities
- Caters for senior training, junior training and competition at a local, district, regional, state and possibly national level. Clubhouse facilities provide for sports clubs and as community spaces for community meetings and events. Multi-purpose sports field also provide for informal recreation such as fitness loops, fitness equipment, child’s play and other youth recreation facilities, areas for picnicking, relaxation and dog walking (around the periphery)

### Access
- Located centrally within the Shire
- Encourage the co-location of sports fields with activity centres, community and education facilities
- At least 75% of the sports field perimeter to have direct road frontage for passive surveillance
- Access to be provided via the transport and movement networks and serviced by public transport
- Generally located on collector/arterial roads. There is an expectation that the community would travel by car to these parks from neighbouring suburbs for a unique recreational experience
- Vehicle access required for maintenance, garbage collection and access to services e.g. irrigation, water, sewerage, electricity

### Embellishment
- Built and maintained to a premier standard based on the needs of specific sports/activities
- Turf surfacing
- Courts
- Practice facilities
- Seating
- Sheltered picnic table(s)
- Drinking water refill station
- Spectator seating and areas (e.g. mounds)
- A clubhouse with change rooms, showers and public toilets, medical room, referees room, social area, administration area, canteen/kitchen and storage areas (internal and external)
- Field lighting to Australian Standard and the specific requirements for field lighting for different sports
- Fencing to Australian Standard and the specific requirements for fencing for different sports
- Landscaping
- Natural shade (tree planting)
- Built shade structures for spectators
- Internal pathways connecting the clubhouse, auxiliary facilities to the movement network
- On and off street car parking
- Irrigation
- Signage
- Incorporate universal design and environmental sustainability design principles
- Buildings must be sited, designed and constructed to comply with the Building Code of Australia and Australian Standards
Regional sports fields and courts (active open space) (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land and drainage</th>
<th>Sports fields should be flat and well drained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buffers</td>
<td>Include a 50m buffer to residential boundaries, 70m buffer to roads, waterways, other water bodies or hazards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage</td>
<td>Regularly mid-week use, evening use and extensive use on weekends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance levels</td>
<td>Generally mowed fortnightly. Maintenance to meet sport user groups and maintained to state regulations for sport codes. Rubbish removed at each service and quarterly inspections of park furniture. Irrigation program to ensure survival of turf and landscaping. Other hardscape elements including the car park and footpaths are inspected in accordance with the asset management plan for the relevant asset class. Public toilets inspected weekly. Annual weed and fertiliser program and other sport specific maintenance as required e.g. turf cricket wickets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other active open space

Deviation from the provision of active open space, that is not flat land for the purpose of structured sport, will only be considered where a detailed needs analysis and feasibility study for the site and proposed use is developed and is consistent with Council’s land use and open space planning documents.

Playground hierarchy

Neighbourhood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Small to medium playgrounds that serve the neighbourhood catchment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Access   | • Locate centrally and provide within 500m of all residents (a walkable distance) without having to cross a major road or other physical barrier  
• Provide within 400m of all residents living in medium and high density housing (a walkable distance) without having to cross a major road or other physical barrier  
• Approximately 1 per 500 to 2,000 people or 1 per rural village with a population greater than 350 people |
| Area     | Locate within a neighbourhood park, minimum 0.5 hectares or 5,000m$^2$ |
| Embellishment | • Play equipment for at least two age-groups (2–5 years, 5–12 years and/or youth)  
• Nature play elements  
• Soft fall  
• Various seating options, at least 50% with backs and arm rests  
• Sheltered picnic table(s)  
• Drinking water fountain  
• Landscaping  
• Natural shade (tree planting)  
• Built shade over the play equipment (in new residential subdivisions)  
• Park and playground elements linked by pathways  
• Bike parking facilities  
• In large subdivisions each precinct should have a complementary variety of play equipment that collectively cater for all age groups  
• Incorporate universal design principles providing access into the site, park furniture and to at least some play elements  
• Incorporate environmental sustainability design principles |
| Usage    | Low to moderate levels of usage. Parks located in prominent locations such as foreshores may experience greater usage |
| Maintenance levels | Monthly inspection of play equipment and audited annually |

Example of a neighbourhood playground: Eunga Street, Tweed Heads
## District

**Function**
Medium to large playgrounds that serve a district catchment, attracting visitors from neighbouring suburbs, rural villages, visitors and tourists

**Access**
- Located centrally within the development and provide within 3km of all residents.
- Approximately 1 per 3,500 people
- District playgrounds are typically accessed via a combination of pedestrian, bicycle and vehicle and should be integrated with the transport and movement networks and serviced by public transport

**Area**
Located in a district park. Minimum 2.0 hectare or 20,000m²

**Embellishment**
- Play equipment for all age-groups including 2–5 years, 5–12 years and youth (e.g. skate facilities, multi-court, bike facilities, outdoor fitness equipment)
- Locate adjacent to an open grassed area for informal games
- Quiet spaces for reflection and relaxation
- Nature play elements
- Inclusive play for all abilities
- Soft fall
- Various seating options, at least 50% with backs and arm rests
- Sheltered and unsheltered picnic tables
- Drinking water fountain
- Sheltered barbecues
- Park and playground elements are link by pathways
- Bike parking facilities
- Landscaping
- Significant natural shade (tree planting)
- Built shade over the play equipment
- Large subdivisions should have a complementary variety of play equipment across the development
- Incorporate universal design principles providing access into the site and to play elements and park furniture
- Incorporate environmental sustainability design principles

**Usage**
Medium to high levels of use and generally used for longer periods. Are generally busier on weekends and holiday periods

**Maintenance levels**
Weekly inspection of play equipment and audited annually, barbecues cleaned daily, rubbish removed at each service

**Example of a district playground:** Faulk Park, Kingscliff

## Regional

**Function**
Large playgrounds that serves a wider catchment including people within and outside Tweed Shire, including visitors and tourists

**Access**
Generally located centrally in a large district town or regional centre
- Approximately 1 per 50,000 people
- Regional playgrounds are typically accessed via a combination of pedestrian, bicycle and vehicle and should be integrated with the transport and movement networks and serviced by public transport

**Area**
Located in a regional park. Size not defined
### Regional (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Embellishment</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Play equipment</td>
<td>for all age-groups including 2–5 years, 5–12 years and youth (e.g. skate facilities, multi-court, bike facilities, outdoor fitness equipment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locate adjacent to</td>
<td>an open grassed area for informal games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quiet spaces for</td>
<td>reflection and relaxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural play and</td>
<td>sensory play elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive play for</td>
<td>all abilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft fall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various seating</td>
<td>options, at least 50% with backs and arm rests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheltered and</td>
<td>unsheltered picnic tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>fountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheltered barbeques</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant natural</td>
<td>shade (tree planting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built shade over</td>
<td>the play equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park and playground</td>
<td>elements are linked by pathways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike parking facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large subdivisions</td>
<td>should have a complementary variety of play equipment across the development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorporate universal</td>
<td>design principles providing access into the site and to play elements and park furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorporate environmental sustainability</td>
<td>design principles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High levels of use and generally used for longer periods. Are busier on weekends and holiday periods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maintenance levels</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weekly inspection of play equipment and audited annually, barbeques cleaned daily, rubbish removed at each service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example of regional playground: Knox Park, Murwillumbah

---

### Dog off-leash park hierarchy

#### Neighbourhood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small to medium dog off-leash park that serves the neighbourhood catchment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Located centrally in a town or suburb, within 5kms of residents in developments under 3,500 people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum 0.3 hectares or 3,000m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Embellishment</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste bins and bag dispenser</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural shade (tree planting)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-street parking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally not fenced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low to moderate level of use depending on its location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maintenance levels</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mowed fortnightly with regular weed management, rubbish bins emptied at each service. Access required for regular maintenance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## District

**Function**  
Medium to large dog off-leash area that serves a neighbourhood and district catchment, attracting visitors from neighbouring suburbs, visitors and tourists

**Access**  
Located centrally in a town or suburb, within 5kms of residents in developments over 3,500 people

**Area**  
Minimum 0.5 hectares or 5,000m²

**Embellishment**
- Seating
- Sheltered picnic table
- Waste bins and bag dispenser
- Natural shade (tree planting)
- Signage
- Natural shade (tree planting)
- On-street parking and off street parking
  - May contain perimeter fencing (depending on its location e.g. if located close to a busy road or waterway). If fenced provide a double gate entry
  - May contain internal footpaths connecting park elements (as a circular path)

**Usage**  
Low to moderate level use depending on its location

**Maintenance levels**  
Mowed fortnightly with regular weed management, rubbish bins emptied at each service. Access required for regular maintenance

## Regional

**Function**  
Large dog off-leash park caters for a district town or regional centre and may attract users from across the Shire, visitors and tourists

**Access**
- Locate centrally within a district town or regional centre
- Approximately 1 per 50,000 people

**Area**  
Minimum 1 hectare or 10,000m²

**Embellishment**
- Dog agility equipment
- Seating
- Sheltered picnic table
- Waste bins and bag dispenser
- Natural shade (tree planting)
- Signage
- Fenced
- Double gated entry
- Natural shade (tree planting)
- On-street parking and designated off street parking
- Internal footpaths connecting park elements (as a circular path)
- Incorporate universal design principles providing access from the car park, into the site and to park elements including park furniture

**Usage**  
Moderate to high level of use

**Maintenance levels**  
Mowed fortnightly, rubbish bins emptied at each service. Access required for regular maintenance
Appendix 2

Open space function

The open space function is used to define the purpose of the public open space and the range of community benefits. Open space may serve one or more functions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Community Benefit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor sport</td>
<td>Land for the playing of structured sport e.g. soccer, tennis, cricket, AFL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal sport/games</td>
<td>Land for the playing of ball games, including kick-about areas and other active recreation activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children play/youth activities</td>
<td>Areas that supports children’s play or youth activities e.g. playgrounds, multi-courts, skate parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social activities</td>
<td>Open space that supports social activities and gatherings where facilities are provided to support such activities e.g. barbeques, picnic tables and child’s play equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markets and events</td>
<td>Open space that supports community markets, social or civic events and festivals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest and relaxation</td>
<td>Open space that supports resting your body or mind and provide areas of visual relief from the urban setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connectivity</td>
<td>Open space that supports walking, running, cycling and provides access between local roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual amenity/nature appreciation</td>
<td>Open space which enhances the visual amenity of an area or supports the enjoyment of nature e.g. bird watching, seating overlooking natural features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature conservation</td>
<td>Open space managed for the protection and/or conservation of biodiversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic/cultural conservation</td>
<td>Open space dedicated for the protection and interpretation of Aboriginal and/or European cultural heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community gardening</td>
<td>Open space for community horticulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog off-leash area</td>
<td>Open space that supports the exercising and socialisation of dogs (off lead)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist attraction</td>
<td>Open space that is likely to attract a high number of visitors or tourists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial/cemetery</td>
<td>Areas dedicated to the memory of people or events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to waterway</td>
<td>Open space which provides direct access to a beach, river, creek or canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage/storm water management</td>
<td>Open space that supports drainage or storm water management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility easement</td>
<td>Open space that accommodates electricity and telecommunications infrastructure or other infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>For example, land provided for community facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Landscape setting

The landscape setting reflects the existing vegetation, the diversity of natural elements and other features of an open space. The landscape character and topography can help to determine the open space developments appropriate for each open space and should be used to guide more detailed planning for the site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape/Topography</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open grassed areas</td>
<td>Open area covered with grass (which describes many of our parks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees/Planting</td>
<td>Open space with scattered trees, generally surrounding open grassed areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed turf</td>
<td>Open space that is predominantly turf and managed for the purposes of playing sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural bushland</td>
<td>Open space containing typically endemic, Indigenous or native vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreshore</td>
<td>Open space located along the coast, river or creek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Landscape/Topography | Description (continued)
--- | ---
Paved area | Hard surfaces, generally functioning as civic spaces or picnic areas
Linear | Open space that is substantially longer than it is wide, often includes pathways and located along the coast, a river or creek
Scenic/views | Open space offering views or an outlook
Headland | Open space which projects from a coastline into the sea
Ridge/hills | Land that forms a continuous elevated crest
Sloping | Describes the slope of the land
Ornamental gardens | Planted areas with flowering plants, typically exotic and ornamental

**Settlement type**

The settlement type helps to define factors such as population, housing type and housing density and likely access to other open spaces, including private open space. An understanding of settlement types assists in determining the quantity, distribution and type of open spaces that may be required in an area. Coastal communities may be found in each of the settlement types and may experience seasonal population variation due to tourism.

The settlement types, description and examples are in accordance with *North Coast Urban Design Guidelines, NSW Department of Planning, 2008*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Village</td>
<td>Coastal villages typically have a strong sense of community, are generally of walkable size, often attractive to holiday makers and ‘sea changers’. This can lead to significant development pressure and population growth.</td>
<td>Pottsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Village</td>
<td>Inland villages similarly have a strong sense of community and are compact and well-defined. Faced with similar pressures to coastal villages, as a result of their recent popularity as lifestyle areas, inland villages must consider their future carefully to ensure long-term social and environmental sustainability.</td>
<td>Uki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>Towns exhibit many of the characteristics of villages but with an increase in scale, population and the range of services offered. They support a wider range of housing types and more formalised streetscapes. A town’s character is often imparted by street pattern and relationship to the immediate landscape setting.</td>
<td>Kingscliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Town</td>
<td>Major towns provide a higher order of services offering stable employment and sufficient cultural facilities with an increased range of housing types including increased density. They are able to sustain high quality parks and open spaces, have mature street plantings and a clear, identifiable character related to their landscape setting.</td>
<td>Murwillumbah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Centre</td>
<td>Regional centres are a regional hub exhibiting the highest order of recreation, retail and residential uses. Regional centres face the challenges of significant growth and are able to sustain a high quality public domain including streets and parks.</td>
<td>Tweed Heads</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Quality assessment criteria

### Attractive and appealing places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Indicator</th>
<th>High performing</th>
<th>Needs improving</th>
<th>Low performing</th>
<th>Not applicable n/a</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality place that is pleasing and/or appealing and reflects local character</td>
<td>Appeal created through the character, location and amenity of the elements, contributes to local identity, sense of place, enhancing the natural and cultural values of the site/area. A distinctive, memorable place</td>
<td>Attractive with many positive elements contributing to a sense of place, but has issues that need addressing. These issues significantly affect the enjoyment and amenity of the place</td>
<td>Low level of appeal/attractiveness and likely to generate a negative image, the site negatively contributes to sense of place, local identity and amenity</td>
<td>Not relevant or serves another function</td>
<td>Should be relevant to most open spaces. Assists with place making by building on the special attributes of an area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site including park facilities in good condition and well maintained e.g. mowed grass, park furniture in good condition</td>
<td>Clear indication of appropriate levels of maintenance, park facilities are in good condition and contribute to the aesthetics of the public realm</td>
<td>Level of maintenance generally good but challenged by use/misuse, some elements in need of renewal or upgrade to remain fit for purpose and to contribute to the aesthetics of the public realm</td>
<td>Adequately maintained but poor quality finishes, materials and equipment that limit appeal and use</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>The n/a category might apply to open spaces where no facilities are provided e.g. some local parks, bushland reserves or drainage reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attractive planting/landscaping</td>
<td>Offers quality design and an attractive display of plants and landscape elements contributing to the quality and appeal of the site</td>
<td>Offers a variety of plants and landscape elements that contribute to the amenity of the site</td>
<td>Generally poor quality, no plantings or inappropriate planting and landscaping. Plantings and landscape elements may not be relevant for specific open space types</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welcoming entrances/boundaries</td>
<td>Entrances and boundaries are easy to negotiate, clearly defined, contributes to accessibility, functionality and quality e.g. through embellishments, landscaping, lighting (where appropriate)</td>
<td>The main entrance and boundaries define the site, but not universally accessible</td>
<td>Poor quality entrances and boundaries impacting on the perceptions of place, functionality and access</td>
<td>Not relevant to the site or location</td>
<td>The n/a category might apply to natural areas where the habitat value is considered more important than public access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low levels of rubbish and adequate bins</td>
<td>No evidence of rubbish (may occur in peak periods only), adequate number of bins, emptied regularly</td>
<td>Low levels of rubbish with bins provided. If rubbish is there, it’s generally short term</td>
<td>Rubbish clearly an issue and bins absent or not adequately emptied</td>
<td>Rubbish bins not provided at the site by reason of hierarchy level and management e.g. generally no bins in local parks</td>
<td>The n/a category might apply to open spaces where bins may not be appropriate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Attractive and appealing places (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Indicator</th>
<th>High performing</th>
<th>Needs improving</th>
<th>Low performing</th>
<th>Not applicable n/a</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good provision of natural shade or built shade</td>
<td>Good natural or built shade protecting all users from the extremes of weather when using the site, including playground and park facilities</td>
<td>Natural or built shade provides some level of protection to users from the extremes of weather when using the site, playground and park facilities</td>
<td>No natural or artificial shade provided to protect users from the extremes of weather when using the site, playground and park facilities</td>
<td>Provision of shade not relevant to the site by reason of scale or management decision or limitations of the site</td>
<td>Consider limitations to reconfiguring car park e.g. physical barriers etc. The n/a category might apply to natural areas where access is not encouraged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car parking is well sited and well designed</td>
<td>Car parking well designed, supply meets demand, the car park is well sited, designed for Universal Access</td>
<td>Car parking supply meets usual demand (except in peak periods), the car park is well sited, improved design could increase capacity, may or may not be designed for Universal Access</td>
<td>Car park is poorly designed and sited, supply maybe inadequate and not designed for Universal Access</td>
<td>Provision of car parking is not relevant to the site by reason of scale or management decision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public toilets are, in good condition and well maintained</td>
<td>Public toilets in good condition (including the structure, fixtures, plumbing, signage, pathways), designed for Universal Access and well maintained. Has a 1 or 2 public toilet condition rating</td>
<td>Public toilets in good to fair condition (including the structure, fixtures, plumbing, signage, pathways), may or may not be designed for Universal Access and adequately maintained. 3 public toilet condition rating</td>
<td>Public toilets traditional in design, in a poor or very poor condition (including the structure, fixtures, plumbing, signage, pathways), may or may not be designed for Universal Access and minimal levels of maintenance, may even be closed to the public. 4 or 5 public toilet rating</td>
<td>Public toilets not relevant to the site by reason of scale or management decision</td>
<td>The provision of public toilets is not appropriate to some types of open spaces e.g. local parks or natural areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Promote activity, health and well-being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Indicator</th>
<th>High performing</th>
<th>Needs improving</th>
<th>Low performing</th>
<th>Not applicable n/a</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provides a range of outdoor uses</td>
<td>Site is adaptable, catering for multiple uses and a diverse range of activities, capable of accommodating changing needs</td>
<td>Site is somewhat adaptable catering for one or more uses or activities, significant change of use would require major change</td>
<td>Very limited range of use and activity, significant change of use would require major change</td>
<td>Adaptability of use may not be relevant, or providing a range of uses is not the function of the open space (in accordance with the hierarchy e.g. local park)</td>
<td>This indicator may not be appropriate for natural areas, small local parks that provide amenity or a place to rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diverse play/ sport/recreational opportunities for all ages and abilities</td>
<td>Play, sport and recreational activities provided for a breadth of ages or user groups, accessible to all users</td>
<td>Play, sport and recreational activities provided for a range of ages or user groups (in accordance with intended use), but not accessible to all users</td>
<td>Play, sports/ recreational facilities limited or not provided in locations were such facilities would be appropriate</td>
<td>Play and sports facilities not relevant to this type of open space/location</td>
<td>The n/a category might apply to civic spaces, drainage reserves or natural areas where the environmental values are considered more important than public access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Promote activity, health and well-being (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Indicator</th>
<th>High performing</th>
<th>Needs improving</th>
<th>Low performing</th>
<th>Not applicable n/a</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Playground caters for diverse ages and abilities</td>
<td>Playground caters for a diverse range of ages 2–12 years, high play value, allows for a mix of active and passive play and is designed for Universal Access</td>
<td>Playground may cater for all ages, a mix of active and passive play, but is not designed for Universal Access. Or may cater predominantly for one age group, either 2–5 years or 5–12 years, providing less play value across all ages.</td>
<td>Playground provides minimal play value e.g. swings only allowing for only active or passive play</td>
<td>Playground not relevant to this type of open space/location</td>
<td>The playground may only provide for one age group because of site limitations or that another open space within walking distance provides for the age group. The n/a category may apply to open spaces where playgrounds are generally not provided e.g. local parks, bushland reserves and/or drainage reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offers good places to promote social interaction</td>
<td>Offers a good place for social activity, welcoming visitors and users of all ages and abilities</td>
<td>Offers a place for social activity, one or more park facilities such as a seat or barbeque or picnic table, but not accessible for all ages and abilities</td>
<td>Offers none or very limited areas to promote social interaction, not accessible for all ages and abilities</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>These spaces generally include park facilities which support social activities and gatherings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supports opportunities to enjoy and connect with nature</td>
<td>Site supports opportunities to enjoy and connect with nature, provision of park facilities and pathways, may include education opportunities, designed for Universal Access</td>
<td>Site supports opportunities to enjoy and connect with nature, the provision of park facilities and pathways, may include education opportunities, but not designed for Universal Access.</td>
<td>Site provides some opportunity to enjoy or connect with nature but may lack the provision of park facilities and/or pathways for this to occur, offers low levels of appeal/attractiveness providing little opportunity to enjoy or connect with nature</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size, shape and facilities appropriate for intended use</td>
<td>Site is of a sufficient size, shape and facilities are appropriate for intended use (in accordance with open space hierarchy)</td>
<td>Either one or more being the size, shape of the site and/or the facilities are not consistent with its intended use (in accordance with open space hierarchy)</td>
<td>Size, shape and facilities are not consistent with its intended use (in accordance with open space hierarchy). This can also refer to the over embellishment of some sites.</td>
<td>Appropriateness of facilities is not relevant</td>
<td>Each type of open space should be assessed in accordance with the open space hierarchy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Community safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Indicator</th>
<th>High performing</th>
<th>Needs improving</th>
<th>Low performing</th>
<th>Not applicable n/a</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safe and welcoming</td>
<td>Site offers safe, welcoming image through a range of positive measures such as sightlines, signage and lighting</td>
<td>Site is welcoming but issues of safety may impact user groups. Or the site is not particularly welcoming.</td>
<td>Site is clearly neither safe or welcoming for the majority of users</td>
<td>Community safety and whether the site is welcoming not relevant</td>
<td>Lighting may not be appropriate in some open space types e.g. open spaces where access to the public is not desirable after dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good levels of natural surveillance</td>
<td>Site offers good natural surveillance from surrounding areas</td>
<td>Site generally offers good natural surveillance approx. 50% street frontage</td>
<td>Site offers very limited natural surveillance and safety issues could arise</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of anti-social behaviour</td>
<td>No evidence of anti-social behaviour and no evidence of activity likely to establish perceived threats to users, alternatively issues have been adequately managed</td>
<td>Site generally feels safe but with some evidence of anti-social behaviour or misuse that requires management</td>
<td>Evidence of persistent antisocial behaviour</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate lighting levels</td>
<td>Appropriate lighting throughout the site with no obvious management or user issues</td>
<td>Appropriate lighting of entrances, of suitable elements within the site e.g. picnic facilities/shelters or along key routes.</td>
<td>Lighting inadequate, restricting use and contributing to feeling of being unsafe</td>
<td>Lighting not relevant to this site by reason of hierarchy and management</td>
<td>Lighting may not be appropriate in some open space types e.g. open spaces where access by the public is not desirable after dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softfall complies with current Australian Standards</td>
<td>Softfall complies with current Australian Standards</td>
<td>Softfall compliant at the time of construction</td>
<td>Softfall does not comply with current Australian Standards</td>
<td>No playground at this site</td>
<td>Lighting may not be appropriate in some open space types e.g. open spaces where access by the public is not desirable after dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park facilities well sited to improve safety and access</td>
<td>Park facilities are well sited to improve natural surveillance</td>
<td>Park facilities are good to adequately sited to improve natural surveillance, but with opportunities for improvement</td>
<td>Park facilities are poorly sited and minimal levels of natural surveillance</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>This indicator may not be appropriate for some open space types. Dependant on whether the site contains facilities for public use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Accessible and connected open spaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Indicator</th>
<th>High performing</th>
<th>Needs improving</th>
<th>Low performing</th>
<th>Not applicable n/a</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Designed for inclusive access</td>
<td>Regardless of ability a person can approach, enter or pass through and make use of the site and its facilities without assistance or with minimal assistance</td>
<td>Elements of the site e.g. park facilities, playground and pathways are designed for Universal Access e.g. continuous line of travel to seating, picnic table, designated accessible public toilet, play equipment, seats with backs and arm rests, shade provided</td>
<td>The site including the park facilities and playground is not designed for Universal Access</td>
<td>Universal Design not appropriate or not achievable on a site of this character/ location/type</td>
<td>Land ownership issues or physical barriers may prevent the accessibility of the site. The n/a category might apply to natural areas where the habitat value is considered more important than public access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Indicator</td>
<td>High performing</td>
<td>Needs improving</td>
<td>Low performing</td>
<td>Not applicable n/a</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrally located and close to community</td>
<td>Integral with community infrastructure, the path network and other open spaces</td>
<td>Legible connections to community infrastructure, the path network and other open spaces, but obstacles or other barriers exist in the path of travel</td>
<td>Poorly connected to community infrastructure, the path network and other open spaces, barriers exist in the path of travel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consider in context to the residential areas, activity/village centre, local path network and neighbouring open spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allows movement in, through &amp; between elements of the site</td>
<td>Well defined entrance(s), allows for good movement through the site and between elements via internal pathways, permeable boundaries</td>
<td>Adequately defined entrance(s), allows movement through the site and between elements via internal pathways and/or natural desire lines</td>
<td>Entrance(s) provide inadequate access, poor movement through the site and between elements, no internal pathways</td>
<td></td>
<td>Land ownership issues or physical barriers may prevent access to the site. The n/a category might apply to natural areas where the environmental values are considered more important than public access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connects to existing path network and public transport nodes</td>
<td>Connected to the path network and existing transport links including public transport nodes. Bike parking provided</td>
<td>Connects to the path network, but not to public transport nodes or vice versa. Bike parking may or may not be provided</td>
<td>Poorly connected to existing path network and public transport nodes and no bike parking</td>
<td>Connectivity not available or appropriate on a site of this character/location/type and/or there are no local pathways to connect to</td>
<td>Consider in context of wider path network and public transport nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provides sealed paths without defects</td>
<td>Path surfaces in good condition, well maintained with no defects</td>
<td>Appropriate path surfaces with some defects</td>
<td>Path surfaces where cracking, displacement, or damage from trees roots &gt;20mm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good legibility, use of wayfinding and signage</td>
<td>All users can find their way around the site with ease, directional signage provided, signage indicating park facilities, other attractors and safety advice, wayfinding and signage designed for Universal Access</td>
<td>Most users can find their way around the site despite lacking directional signage, includes information on park facilities, other attractors, safety advice, but may require updating, wayfinding and signage not designed for Universal Access</td>
<td>Difficult to negotiate the site, wayfinding is poor, no information on park facilities or safety advice and signage not designed for Universal Access. Conflict between user groups may occur as a result</td>
<td>Legibility not relevant to the site by reason of scale or management decision</td>
<td>The n/a category might apply to natural areas where the environmental values are considered more important than public access</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Supporting environment conservation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality Indicator</th>
<th>High performing</th>
<th>Needs Improving</th>
<th>Low performing</th>
<th>Not applicable n/a</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bushland actively managed</td>
<td>Bushland is actively managed to facilitate the protection of biodiversity e.g. bush regeneration activities, weed, pest management</td>
<td>Bushland is being managed to improve biodiversity, but further action required for effective management; including the management of weeds and pests</td>
<td>Bushland poorly managed; weeds and pests not managed; no bush regeneration activities</td>
<td>Bushland management not relevant</td>
<td>The n/a category might apply to sports fields, civic spaces or small isolated parks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connects to wider habitat networks</td>
<td>Good habitat connectivity facilitating the protection of biodiversity, is a key part of the open space network providing an important ‘green link’ or belt</td>
<td>Provides habitat connectivity, is a key part of the open space network but requires additional management and financial investment to protect biodiversity</td>
<td>Fragmented habitat and does not contribute to habitat connectivity</td>
<td>Where maintaining or re-establishing connectivity is not critical for protecting biodiversity</td>
<td>Consider in context of neighbouring or connecting open spaces and the landscape character of the surrounding area. Identify if the site is fragmented or isolated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offers diversity of habitat and supports a range of species</td>
<td>Offers high-value habitats and supports a wide range of species</td>
<td>Site supports habitats and species but fragmented and value limited to site</td>
<td>Site fragmented with little habitat value therefore supporting less species</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>Size of the site and its connectivity to the wider habitat network is an important consideration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance biodiversity protection and access for recreation, nature appreciation</td>
<td>Biodiversity is protected whilst allowing for a range of passive recreational opportunities, recreation use is well managed, supported by education, information and managed pathways and designed for Universal Access</td>
<td>Biodiversity is adequately protected whilst allowing for a range of passive recreational opportunities, recreation use is not well managed, no education, information or managed pathways, not designed for Universal Access</td>
<td>Biodiversity values are impacted as a result of recreational uses and requires management. Alternatively no public access is provided.</td>
<td>Not relevant. This is not relevant to sensitive areas where recreational use is not desirable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4 – Map series

Parks

[Map of Parks]
Public toilets
## Appendix 5

### Open space prioritisation matrix and weighting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART ONE: Asset condition rating</th>
<th>30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This criteria applies to existing assets only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the condition of the existing open space asset (building condition, functionality and compliance with relevant standards?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART TWO:</th>
<th>70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality &amp; Diversity</strong>&lt;br&gt;(in accordance with Outcome 1 of the Open Space Strategy)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the project address an undersupply of quality open space?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the project increase the diversity of open space functions and recreation opportunities available and encourage multi-use of an open space?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Health & Well-being**<br>(in accordance with Outcome 2 of the Open Space Strategy) | 10 |
| What are the community benefits: health, social, environmental, cultural, and economic benefits? |
| What is the approximate number of persons (the catchment) that will benefit from the project? |

| **Equity, Access and Connectivity**<br>(in accordance with Outcome 3 of the Open Space Strategy) | 10 |
| Does the project address a gap in the provision of passive or active open space? |
| Will the project result in the open space network being more inclusive and/or provide better access to open spaces, sport and recreation facilities, park facilities etc.? |
| Will the project result in the better connection of the open space network (e.g. linking open space, protect green corridors, linking the movement corridor and/or improve visual connectivity e.g. streetscapes)? |

| **Environment & Cultural Protection, Conservation**<br>(in accordance with Outcome 4 of the Open Space Strategy) | 10 |
| Will the project protect and enhance the natural environment, cultural and European heritage or result in the protection of flora and fauna? |
| Will the project help to adapt to the physical impacts of climate change and result in Council being more resilient to the impacts of climate change? |

| **Financial Sustainability**<br>(in accordance with Outcome 5 of the Open Space Strategy) | 10 |
| Is the project endorsed in an existing Council planning document? |
| Are there existing funds allocated to the project such as Council revenue, Section 7.11 contribution funds, secured funding from other sources e.g. grant funding? |
| What is the ongoing financial implication for Council, capital costs and life cycle costs? |

| **Financial Equity** | 5 |
| What has been the level of financial investment in open spaces, sport and recreation facilities within the local profile area over the previous 5–10 years? |

| **Community Priority** | 15 |
| How was the project ranked by the community? |

| **Total** | 100 |