

LAKE MACQUARIE CITY COUNCIL PUBLIC AMENITIES STRATEGY 2021

ANALYSIS REPORT, INVENTORY, DEMAND AND PRIORITY ASSESSMENT TOOLS



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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.

Acknowledgement of Country

Lake Macquarie City Council acknowledges the Awabakal People, the traditional custodians of the land over which the Public Amenities Strategy relates. We pay respect to ancestors and to Elders, past, present and emerging and recognise the unique cultural and spiritual relationships the Awabakal people have to the land, waters and seas and their rich contribution to the Lake Macquarie community.

Mayor's Message

An essential part of providing great spaces and places for our community and visitors to relax and enjoy is the availability of public amenities that support outdoor recreation, sport and community events. We have a very active community, and it's important our amenities are maintained, functional and safe for everyone to use when we are enjoying our parks and play spaces.

We have around 107 locations across our City where public amenities are provided. We know they are a highly valued asset, and ensuring they are clean and safe is a priority for our community. As our City continues to grow, we recognise that our public amenity assets need to be replaced and new facilities built to support new parks and new destinations. We also should acknowledge that many of our current amenities are ageing, and some are no longer required or do not meet contemporary standards, so we need to plan for the future of these assets.

To ensure that future investment in upgrading, replacing, or building public amenities is sustainable and equitable, Council has developed this Public Amenities Strategy. It provides a vision and a strategic framework that will guide Council's future decision making in delivering an accessible, functional, and sustainable public amenities network.

I am also personally passionate about improving and growing the accessibility and inclusivity of our public assets across our City, so I'm pleased to see accessible design principles included within the strategic framework. It's an exciting time for our City. In the years ahead, Council will continue to focus on improving liveability, one of the key pillars for creating a modern, innovative and successful City. I look forward to sharing many more achievements as we continue to reach our incredible potential as a community.

Cr Kay Fraser

Mayor, Lake Macquarie City Council

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1. Strategy Overview

1.1 Why a Public Amenities Strategy?

Lake Macquarie City Council provides an extensive network of parks and public spaces. Many of these are locations where residents and visitors will stay for more extended amounts of time. These are the major parks, play spaces, picnic areas, lakeshore spaces and public spaces and places that the community use regularly.

As part of providing for the community and recreational use of these areas, access to safe, clean and accessible public amenities is considered essential infrastructure.

At many locations, the provision of public amenities makes a practical difference in encouraging residents to spend time outdoors and visitors to spend time in Lake Macquarie. Currently, there are 107 public amenity locations that service park and recreation spaces across the City. These are supplemented further with facilities within sporting pavilions and other built infrastructure that supports formal and organised activities.

This strategy focuses on the public amenities that are open to the general public and users of our parks and public spaces and places.

Traditionally Council has made decisions on the provision of public amenities based on development standards for parks, incoming requests from the community or, in some cases, the legacy of past site use. As local communities change, demand and need shifts. Past rationales for provision are not always appropriate to contemporary standards, and old infrastructure may no longer be fit for purpose or required.

1.2 A Growing City

Lake Macquarie is expected to grow by more than 33,801 residents by 2036. This will generate the need for new parks and public spaces and, subsequently, additional public amenities. The capital cost of building new public amenities and maintaining ageing and unsuitable “legacy” buildings has to be balanced against available resources. Freeing up maintenance and construction budgets to meet new and emerging demand is a key driver of this strategy. However, the Council wants to ensure that any review of existing public amenities understands the need for and importance of existing facilities.

A strategic approach to the planning and delivery of public amenity infrastructure has many benefits and can help to address the following issues:

- Inconsistencies in the location and type of infrastructure provided.
- Inconsistent service levels across the City resulting in over provision in some areas and under-provision elsewhere.
- Increasing operational costs associated with the growing portfolio of aged facilities.
- Inconsistent public perception regarding safety and quality.

Addressing these issues requires:

- An agreed evaluation framework to assess need and priority for provision.
- Development of standards to determine if existing infrastructure is fit for purpose.
- Designing new infrastructure with users, service levels and maintenance costs in mind.

1.3 What Does the Strategy Cover?

The Strategy covers:

- Provision of public amenities (public toilets) in *public spaces and places* that support recreation and outdoor community events and gatherings.
- The provision of public amenities, change and shower facilities to service beaches and aquatic recreation areas.

The Strategy does not cover:

- Provision of changing facilities and public amenities for club sporting uses and other organised formal use.
- Provision of public amenities within shopping centres and other commercial spaces.
- Provision of public amenities within private/commercial recreation facilities.
- Provision of temporary facilities for large events.

1.4 Where Does the Strategy Fit?

The Public Amenities Strategy was undertaken as part of the overall Parks and Play Strategy project and is comprised of the following documents:

- Background Report (combined report with Parks and Play Strategy)
- Community Engagement Report (combined report with Parks and Play Strategy)
- Analysis Report, Inventory and Demand and Priority Assessment Tools (**this Report**)
- Strategy Summary

The graphic below illustrates the placement of the Public Amenities Strategy within the broader Council Context.



2. Public Amenities in Lake Mac



In Lake Macquarie, public amenities are provided at 107 locations¹. Public amenities buildings are mostly either traditional, site designed and built public amenity blocks (Standard) or prefabricated- predesigned units based on a modular design or “off the shelf” unit (Modular). For some newer park developments and high-profile locations, the amenities blocks are more architecturally relevant to the site, reflecting emerging or contemporary standards or specialist site styles and treatments.

Across the LGA, there are 56 Standard facilities and 51 Modular facilities. Modular public amenity facilities range in age from 1 year old to 37 years old (constructed as early as 1967), while standard public amenity blocks range from 2 years old to 54 years old. 25% of these were built before 1980, and only 25% are 20 years or less in age. The majority (75%) are older than 20 years.

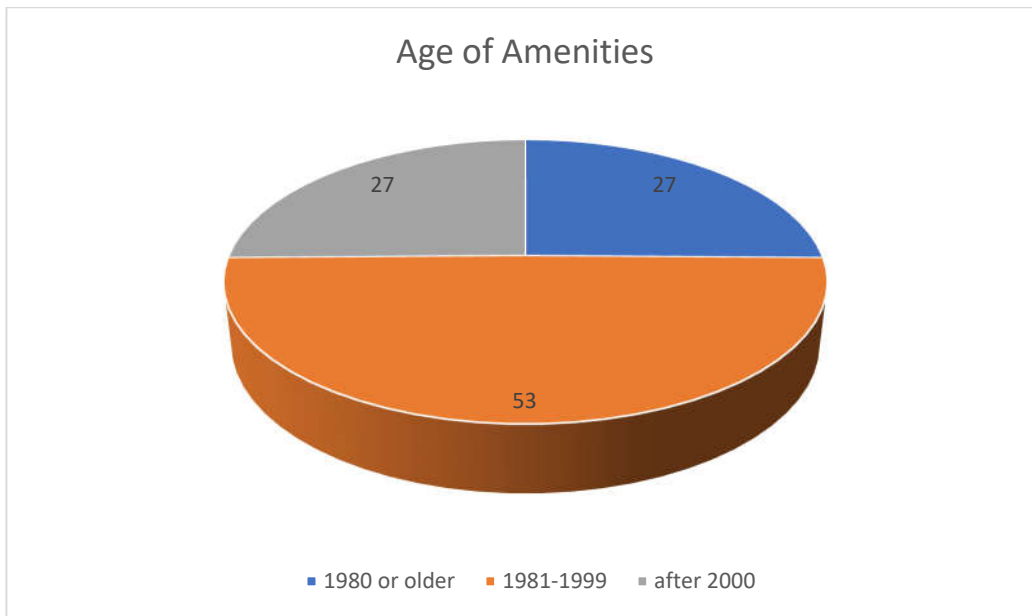


Figure 1 - Age of Public Amenities in Lake Macquarie

Provision across the City is 0.54 public amenity blocks per 1000 people (0.54/1000). There are no standard benchmarks for public amenity provision in Australia. Benchmarking of limited available information across other councils and strategies has indicated that 0.6/1000 to 0.7/1000 is considered reasonable². Provision of public amenities is notably high in Toronto (0.94/1000), Belmont (0.98/1000) and Morisset (0.84/1000) and low in Glendale (0.31/1000) and Charlestown (0.29/1000).

Note that this is a correlation with park provision levels in these catchments.

The Draft Provision Framework recommends providing public amenities in District and Major Destination Parks as standard. Other locations, such as local parks and beach and foreshore areas, should be assessed against need and public amenities provided where the park is the main gathering and recreation area for a small community, adjacent to boat ramps, or where there are special features or activations that attract extended stays. Across Lake Macquarie, 47% of public amenities are provided in local parks.

¹ A public amenity ‘location’ may include two separate amenities buildings at the one location. The count of ‘Public amenities’ excludes amenities buildings that are closed to the public and only used by sporting and other organised groups.

² Based on a desktop review of available strategies in Australia and any adopted supply benchmarks.



Figure 2: Modular Public amenity)



Figure 3: Standard Public amenity Block



Figure 4 – New modular public amenity design



Figure 5 – New design of a Standard block, at a district park

Table 1 - Public Amenity Provision

Catchment	No. Public Amenity Locations	No./1000	% on Local Parks	Average Condition (0-5) ³	% Constructed before 2000	% Modular	% Standard
Belmont	23	0.89	43.48%	2.80	65.22%	34.78%	65.22%
Charlestown	18	0.29	44.44%	2.81	72.22%	61.11%	38.89%
Glendale	17	0.31	52.94%	2.92	64.71%	35.29%	64.71%
Morisset	20	0.84	50.00%	3.12	80.00%	65.00%	35.00%
Toronto	29	0.94	48.28%	3.43	86.21%	44.83%	55.17%
Total	107	0.54	47.66%	3.05	74.77%	47.66%	52.34%

³ Condition rating as recorded in Council's Public Amenities Asset Replacement Program. The higher the number, the poorer the condition.

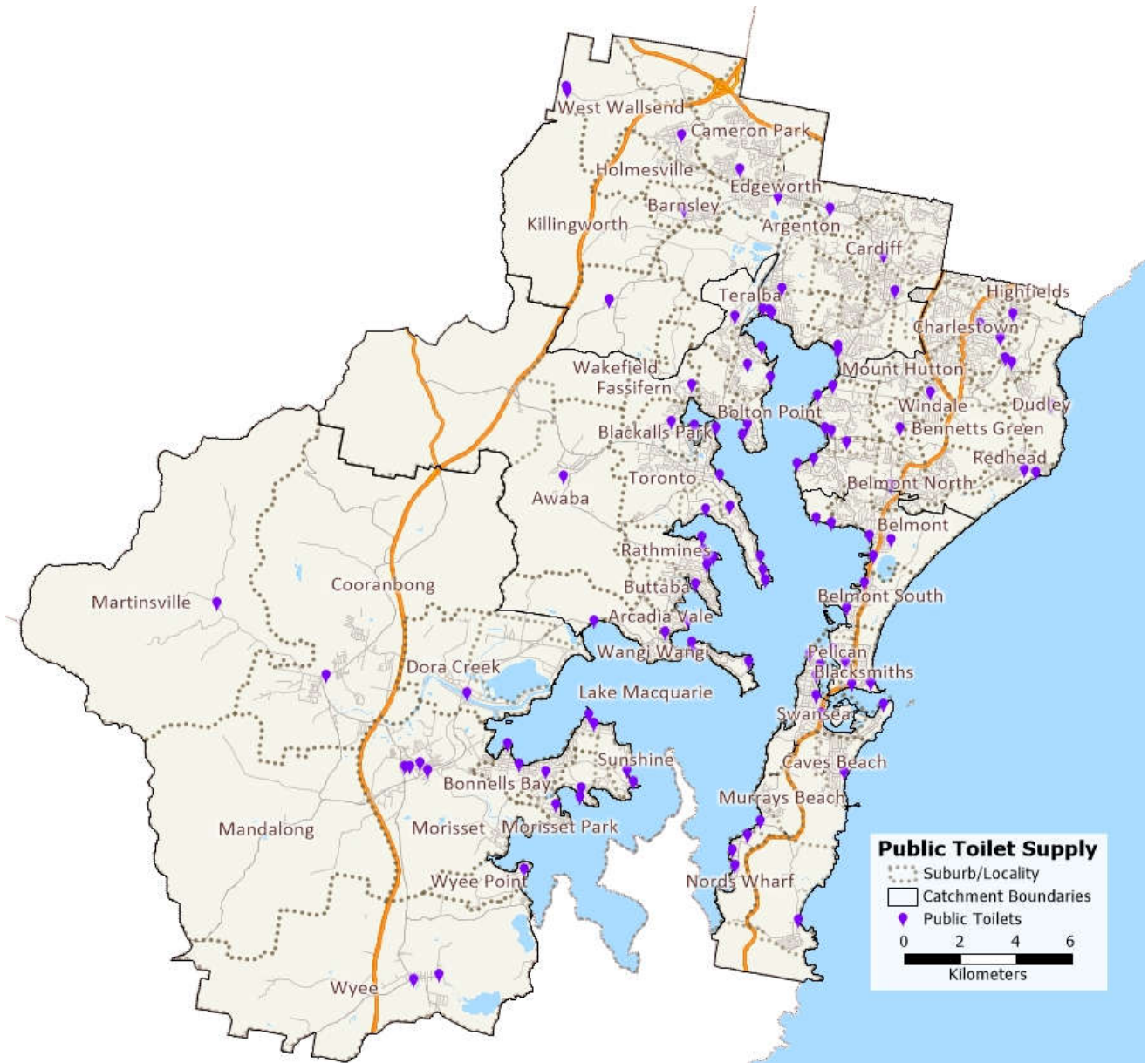


Figure 6 – Public Amenities in Lake Macquarie

3. What the community said about Public Amenities

Community engagement for this strategy included:

- A Shape Lake Mac project page providing project information and detail on how to provide input
- Awareness raising and social media
- An online ideas board via Shape Lake Mac and Instacomment via Shape Lake Mac and Instagram
- Community Survey (217 responses)
- Targeted discussion groups
- Key stakeholder interview
- Over 220 direct emails to the community and key stakeholders

3.1 Key Themes Emerging from Community Engagement

3.1.1 Perception of current provision

The following themes summarise community views regarding public amenities.

The community values the provision of public amenities and would like to see cleaner, safer and more modern amenities with improved maintenance.

Access to clean public amenities in parks was seen as one of the highest priorities by the community, who also thought that performance on providing clean facilities was average.

Around 23% of respondents indicated that a lack of public amenities was a barrier to park use, which was the third-highest reason.

Future priorities indicated that improved cleaning and safety were higher priorities than additional facilities, along with the need to upgrade older facilities.

Larger playspaces need to have public amenities.

Providing public amenities was the 4th most important feature for playspaces.

The community supports the provision of new facilities but is reluctant to have old facilities closed to enable funding of new ones.

The community was almost equally split on support for closing some facilities to enable funding of new (see below).

Safety and security should be a core design principle.

The safety and security of public amenities was a recurring theme for several demographic groups, including youth and women. Issues such as lighting, visibility of the building and proximity to carparks and other facilities all contribute to perceptions of safety.

The community was explicitly asked about the provision of public amenities and their priorities in the following question:

Council manages a number of diverse facilities, including over 135 public amenities⁴. Delivering a high-quality service across the whole city can be challenging. Please select your level of agreement with the following statement: "I would like to see Council provide higher quality public amenities, even if that means closing some poorer quality or older public amenities."

Respondents were almost equally split over how Council should provide public amenities, with those agreeing to the above statement accounting for 52.81%, and those opposed 47.18%.

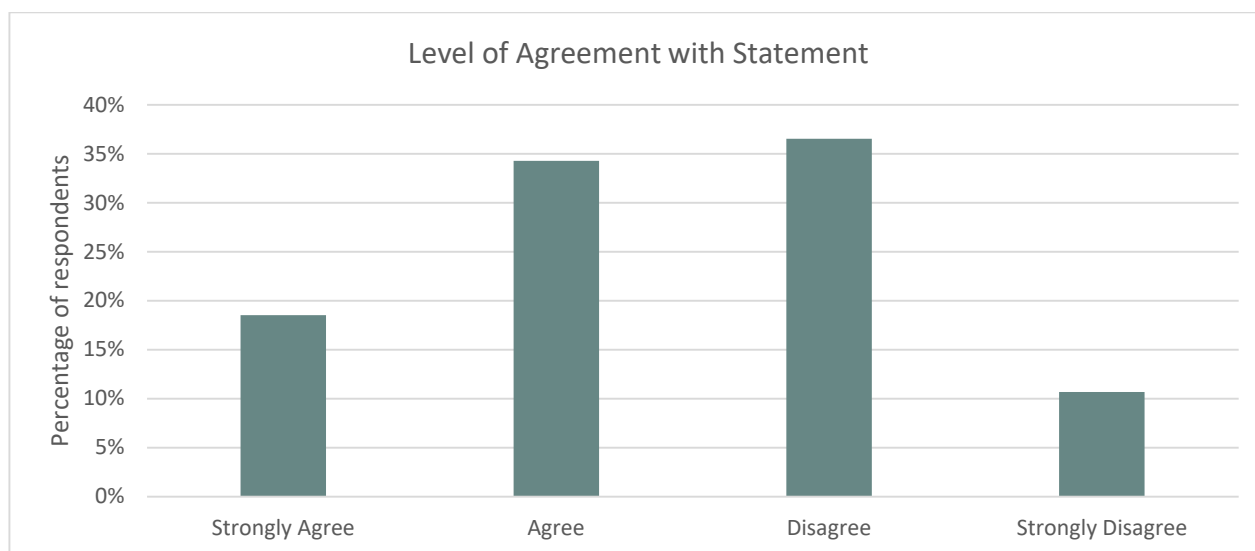


Figure 7: Agreement with Statement on Public Amenity Provision

3.1.2 Future Priorities.

The community was asked to nominate forward priorities for public amenities. These have been grouped and summarised in the table below. The majority of respondents raised priorities associated with the cleaning or cleanliness of facilities. **Error! Reference source not found.** provides more detail.

Table 2: Public Amenities - Future Priorities

Theme	Percentage of responses (No. of Responses)	Example Quote
Increased cleaning of public amenities	55% (66)	<i>"Well maintained public amenities, family-friendly." "Cleaning certainly has improved since COVID"</i>
Safer Facilities	20% (24)	<i>"Safety, maintenance, cleanliness." "Providing cleaner, safer and more modern facilities."</i>
Upgrade facilities	16% (19)	<i>"Modern, open, safe (CPTED⁵), clean." "More updated facilities." "More modern facilities, not 1970 modular type."</i>
More public amenities	10% (12)	<i>"Having more access to public amenities for all parks big or small." "Public amenities in more parks."</i>

⁴ Note the survey question used the count of actual units rather than the number of locations where public amenities are provided. For the strategy in general it was decided to focus on locations (107) rather than the number of units which is could mislead on the provision outcome for the community.

⁵ Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Theme	Percentage of responses (No. of Responses)	Example Quote
Improved maintenance	6% (7)	<p><i>“Regular maintenance and repair of damage sometimes deliberately caused.”</i></p> <p><i>“Repair damage promptly.”</i></p>

4. Developing a Provision Framework for Public Amenities

4.1 Contemporary Approaches in Public Amenities Provision

4.1.1 Key Themes in Public Amenity Provision

A review of several Public Amenity Strategies adopted by local governments throughout Australia has revealed the following key principles and common themes:

- Key factors in providing a valuable public amenity network include:
 - Equitable distribution of public amenities throughout the City.
 - Facilities that are well designed and incorporate Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Ecologically Sustainable Design (ESD) principles.
 - Ensuring facilities are accessible and cater for the needs of all ages, abilities and cultures.
 - Consistently well maintained and clean facilities through clearly defined service levels.
- There are different approaches to managing opening hours, key considerations are:
 - Supporting objectives to increase park usage.
 - Finding a balance between the main hours of need and the cost of cleaning and securing buildings.
 - Adjacent land uses and the potential impacts.
 - Preventing or reducing undesirable use.
- Maintaining ageing infrastructure and compliance with Australian Standards is a key challenge for local government, especially in the current economic and financial context.
- Provision of public amenities can contribute to the use, walkability and appeal of parks and public spaces.
- Communities often have concerns or perceived concerns surrounding the safety of public amenities, which is a challenge to be addressed through design, maintenance and management. Perception of safety can be influenced by:
 - visibility
 - lighting
 - cleanliness (including odour)
 - general maintenance and upkeep
 - aesthetics
- Community resistance to the removal of existing facilities is a major challenge for councils that seek to review current provision so as to distribute resources more equitably. It can be challenging to

communicate the benefits of a revised network. The cost to the community of maintaining a “stranded” asset needs to be balanced against equitable access to amenities.

- All provision strategies now recognise the need for location and design to ensure accessible facilities. This means that sometimes it is more cost-effective to replace facilities in a more accessible site than to refurbish and retrofit an old facility that was not designed according to universal access principles.

4.1.2 Design Trends

1. The use of modular public amenity blocks/ amenity blocks that can be purchased “off the shelf” is an increasingly effective solution. These units meet all access requirements, building standards, have multiple configurations and aesthetic treatments, and can easily be expanded.
2. High profile and high use destination parks often require more architecturally designed public amenities. There is a trend for facias, feature panels and other similar strategies being used to create an appropriate design solution while still using modular designs.
3. Provision of new facilities often delivers gender-neutral “cubicles” that serve all users, are designed for access and meet parents’ needs with fold-down change tables.
4. An emerging design trend is to have hand-washing facilities outside cubicles which can minimise space required within a cubicle and plumbing costs.
5. Sustainable design is now standard with passive lighting, low water use, water capture for reuse, low energy lighting and even solar -battery systems for internal and external lighting.
6. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a key consideration for siting and facility design with visibility and lighting core considerations.
7. Resistance to vandalism has seen increased use of stainless steel for all fittings and fixtures and a number of design changes (such as placing sinks and taps outside cubicles) to minimise damage.



Figure 8: Contemporary Public Amenities Building at Belmont, supporting aquatic recreation. (constructed in 2019)

4.2 Lake Macquarie Public Amenities Strategy

4.2.1 Strategic Objectives

Lake Macquarie City Council aims to provide a network of well managed and accessible public amenities according to the following strategic objectives:

1. Public amenities are provided in public spaces and places where they are needed to support community use and activities.
2. Public amenities will be access compliant and designed to consider the surrounding landscape and the safety of users.
3. A range of suitable designs and provision solutions may be used to ensure provision standards are met.
4. Existing (legacy) facilities that are non-compliant with the new provision framework and design standards, will be replaced over time or where no longer required, removed as they reach end of life or become non-functional.
5. Public amenities are provided and maintained in a financially sustainable way.

4.2.2 Classification and Hierarchy

The following categorisation of public amenities is proposed for Lake Macquarie:

Table 3: Categories of Public Amenities

Public Amenity Category	Description
A (Premium)	High use and or high profile sites. These are major facilities operating daytime and most nights/evenings when required. These are located at significant destinations used everyday.
B (Standard)	Moderate- High use locations. These are district level facilities- mostly operating daylight hours with some operating early evening when required. Demand occurs on most days.
C (Basic)	Moderate and lower use locations . Demand at these sites will not be every day and tends to be for a few hours in any day. Use if these locations may peak in the holidays and over weekends.
A, B and C (aquatic)	These facilities have additional amenity to support lake and ocean uses and aquatic recreation. Predominantly these are beach/ lake foreshore locations with formal swimming (such as swimming enclosures) and beach access facilities or boat tramps.

4.2.3 Provision and Design Considerations

The following considerations for provision and design of public amenities should guide decision making:

Table 4: Provision and design considerations for public amenities

Consideration	A – Premium	B – Standard	C – Basic
Typical Location	<p>Major Destination Parks Significant high-profile public locations.</p> <p>Major beach and lake foreshore locations with formal swimming or beach access facilities that may include a district park.</p>	<p>Heavily used district parks.</p> <p>Mixed use spaces with regular use and extended stays.</p> <p>Beach locations with formal swimming or beach access facilities</p> <p>Regional recreational shared pathway routes, like Fernleigh Track and the FAST project</p>	<p>District Parks with lower use, foreshore areas with picnic facilities.</p> <p>Provided in some Local Parks where there are facilities that encourage users to stay for more than 2 hours.</p> <p>Some lake foreshore areas that have higher use and stays due to provision of boat ramps or swimming enclosures.</p>

Consideration	A – Premium	B – Standard	C – Basic
Number of buildings/ locations within a site or precinct.	Larger areas may require multiple to provide reasonable access.	In some larger areas and long linear well used areas up to two locations may be needed to service demand.	Only one facility is required.
Cubicle provision. (all cubicles to be accessible design and preference for unisex)	Three to six per amenities building.	Up to six in total across the site.	One to three cubicles.
Change Tables (parent friendly)	Yes, at least 50% of cubicles.	Yes, 50% of cubicles.	Yes, at least one cubicle.
Shower and change facilities	Yes, at major beach locations and lake foreshores with formalised swimming.	Where required to support aquatic recreation.	Not normally provided. May support an external cold shower when located with a formal swimming area.
Pathways	Accessible pathways connecting to the public amenities and adjacent facilities.	Accessible pathways connecting to the public amenities and adjacent facilities	Accessible pathways connecting to the public amenities and adjacent facilities
Building Design	Architecturally designed to be consistent with surrounding infrastructure and location.	“Off the shelf “ modular facilities or buildings designed for the site.	Basic modular or standard facilities.
ESD Environmentally Sensitive Design	Specific considerations to minimise water and electricity use. Potential stormwater capture and reuse.	Specific considerations to minimise water and electricity use.	Specific considerations to minimise water and electricity use.
Lighting	Internal and external	Internal and external	May have internal lighting provide by solar battery solutions.
Siting	Locate for good visibility for park users and ease of access for maintenance crews.	Located in main use areas with good visibility and access for maintenance crews. Location adjacent to accessible parking For regional recreational shared pathway routes located in major juncture points with good visibility and access for maintenance crews	Locate in a visible position. In or adjacent to main use area and adjacent to accessible parking. Preference for good passive surveillance due to lower use than A and B facilities.

4.2.4 Demand Assessment and Priority Assessment

It is important for Council to have an objective basis for assessing and prioritising requests. A number of criteria have been selected to provide an objective framework for **assessing demand** for public amenities. Assessment criteria to establish **priority for action** have also been developed to ensure a consistent and clear process.

Developing a Demand Assessment Tool

The Demand Assessment Tool will be used for assessing proposals for new or upgraded public amenities and reviewing the need for existing facilities. However, when reviewing existing public amenities there are other factors to be considered. These are discussed further in Section 4.2.6 Existing Facilities Review.

The proposed Demand Assessment Tool will be based on the evaluation of the following criteria.

Table 5 – Draft Demand Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Assessment
Parks Provision Framework	Facility should be provided if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision is consistent with the Parks Hierarchy and Embellishment outcomes. • Provision is part of an agreed commitment such as Developer Contributions Plan or Voluntary Planning Agreement.
Recreation	Consider provision if the location is a popular recreation destination and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is high use by families with children. • Users stay for longer periods of time.
Tourism	Consider provision if the location is a popular destination for tourists and visitors.
Transit and Transport	Consider provision if the location supports a transit location or transport hub where no other public amenities are located in a reasonable distance.
Ancillary Sporting Use	Used by sporting users for peak competition use.
Access and Supply	Consider provision if some of the above are true and the nearest public facility is more than 1000 m away.
Organised High Use	The location is used for organised activities and active recreation programs where people gather in large groups.
Park Embellishment	The location has BBQs and picnic facilities and district or higher level playspaces.

Assessing Priority for Action

The development of a “Prioritisation Tool” is also proposed. The Priority Assessment Tool should be applied when the demand for a facility or upgrade has been confirmed, and the priority rating will assist in determining timeframes for action. The Priority Assessment Tool will be based on the evaluation of the following criteria:

1. **Asset Condition, Risk and Urgency** - (considers the asset life, any emergent risks and level of urgency for structural works).
2. **Strategy and Need** - (considers needs identified in the Public Amenities Strategy or other adopted Council plans and strategies).
3. **Community Needs** – (considers use, demand and socio-economic factors).
4. **Integration** – (considers integration with financial strategies, opportunities for savings of capital and recurrent funds and broader community benefits such as supporting tourism).

4.2.5 Need for New Facilities

All new public amenity requests and upgrade/ replacement requests for existing facilities should be assessed using the 'Demand Assessment Tool' in

Requests for new or upgraded provision can arise from the community or result from planning outcomes and site audits (e.g., developing a new District Park). When assessing community requests, the following decision flow is proposed:

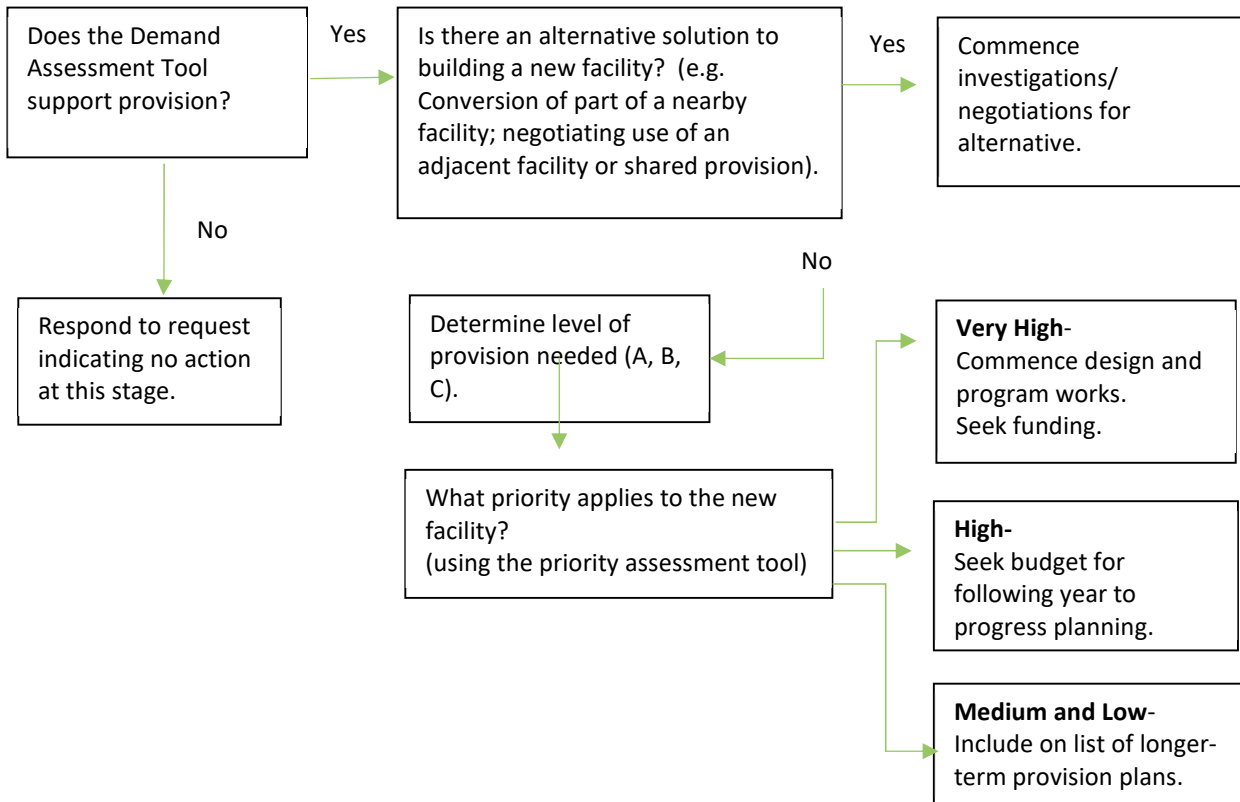


Figure 9 - Indicative Decision Flow

4.2.6 Existing Facilities Review

When undertaking a review of existing public amenities, the following Action Assessment should be used once the demand assessment has been undertaken.

Table 6 – Action Assessment for Existing Facilities

ACTION	ASSESSMENT FACTORS		
Confirm Need	The need for a public amenity on this site should be reviewed and confirmed.	If need for a facility is not supported then proceed to Retirement.	If need for a facility is confirmed then proceed below.
Condition	Review Condition Assessment, Refer Asset Management Plan.	Document and Proceed to below	
Standards	Does the facility meet the standards and principles detailed in this strategy?	If Yes - do nothing	If no, proceed to below
Is the location suitable?	Review the location of the facility relative to the main demand or other site and environmental factors.	If yes, proceed with next step.	If no then consider replacement in a new location.
Presence of multiple facilities	Are there multiple buildings servicing the site and would consolidation to a single building be more efficient.	If yes, investigate options for upgrading one of the buildings or replacing both with a single new facility.	If no, proceed below.
Renovate or Replace?	Do necessary upgrade works exceed replacement cost?	If Yes - Replace	If no, Renew/Upgrade as required

Note: *if the facility is considered unsuitable for current use then it should be closed until repairs are undertaken. If replacement is already scheduled, then temporary facilities may need to be provided if the current facility cannot be made safe for use in the short term.*

4.2.7 Retirement and Removal

In some cases, existing facilities may no longer be required or may have reached the end of their life. A review may determine that the facility has reached end of life or should be replaced in another location.

If an existing public amenity building is no longer required, the facility may be retired, adapted to another use or removed. The following options should be considered:

1. Consider if the facility can be adapted to another use (such as storage) or could be transferred to another group to use and maintain.
2. Determine if removal should be programmed immediately or scheduled for a future date or “failure threshold⁶” (note if the facility is deemed dangerous/ unusable, then close immediately and schedule removal as soon as possible).
3. If remaining in operation temporarily, schedule future works for closure and removal.

⁶ A failure threshold can be when the facility reaches a point where it would be uneconomic to repair or when it becomes too dangerous to remain in use.

4. Onsite project signage to be displayed to advise the public of the decision and the reasons for removal and allow the public an opportunity to submit feedback over a two (2) week consultation period.
5. Signage should include timing and contact information whilst also highlighting alternate public amenities within the area. If the facility is to be replaced in a new location, this should be indicated.



Figure 10: Review of existing facilities should include condition and suitability of the location.

5. Recommendations

5.1 Planning for Public Amenities

	Action	Lead Council Department and Partners	Priority
1. Commit to planning for a network of public amenities	1.1 Incorporate The Public Amenities Strategy in Council's Four-Year Program		
	Identify actions to incorporate in the Four-Year Delivery Program.	Recreation and Land Planning Community Assets Management	High Ongoing
	Use the public amenities prioritisation tool to develop the delivery program and operational plan each year.		
	1.2 Ensure a consistent approach to the provision of future public amenities		
Adopt the Public Amenities Provision and Planning Framework.	Recreation and Land Planning Community Assets Management City Design	Ongoing	
Integrate the strategy with planning for public parks and public spaces.			
Utilise the Demand Assessment and Prioritisation Tools to confirm need and inform project priority.			
2. Demand Assessment for Public Amenities	2.1 Demand assessment of existing and proposed amenities		
	Undertake a review of existing and proposed amenities using the Demand Assessment Tool and Prioritisation Tool.	Recreation and Land Planning Community Assets Management City Presentation	High
	Consider opportunities to address gaps in provision as identified in the strategy.		
	Public Amenities identified through the assessment as being surplus, should be removed at end of asset life.		
	2.2 Review district and major destination public amenities		
Ensure parks identified as district and major destination have appropriate levels of public amenities.	Recreation and Land Planning Community Assets City Design	Medium	
Incorporate the provision/ upgrade of public amenities as part of planning and design for broader park redevelopment projects.			
3. Public Amenities Design	3.1 Ensure accessibility principles are incorporated in public amenities design		
	Ensure all new public amenity buildings meet current accessibility requirements.	City Design Community Partnerships Community Assets Delivery	Ongoing
	Ensure park design and connecting pathways to public amenities meet current accessibility requirements.		
3.2 Public Amenities Design Considerations			

	<p>Ensure public amenities design is consistent with public amenities framework and classification.</p> <p>Class A public amenities should be designed for each site to be sympathetic to specific locations landscape and context.</p>	<p>City Design Community Assets Management Community Assets Delivery</p>	Ongoing
	<p>3.3 Sustainable Water and Energy Consumption Partner with service providers to investigate options to reduce the use of water and energy consumption within public amenities.</p>	<p>City Buildings and Support Asset Optimisation Community Assets Management</p>	Medium
4. Public Amenities Replaced According to Needs Assessment	4.1 Replace public amenities at end of asset life		
	<p>Program replacement of public amenities in accordance with the Demand Assessment Tool and the Existing Facilities Review process.</p> <p>Ensure consideration of future replacements considers longer term planning for the park or public space.</p>	<p>Community Assets Management</p>	Ongoing
	4.2 Consultation to occur on public amenities replacement		
	<p>Internal consultation is to occur on the replacement of public amenities on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intended location • Hierarchy classification to inform design standards • Accessibility requirements on the building and to the building 	<p>Community Asset Management Recreation and Land Planning Community Assets Delivery City Design Community Partnerships</p>	Ongoing

5.2 Planning Catchments Analysis

5.2.1 Belmont

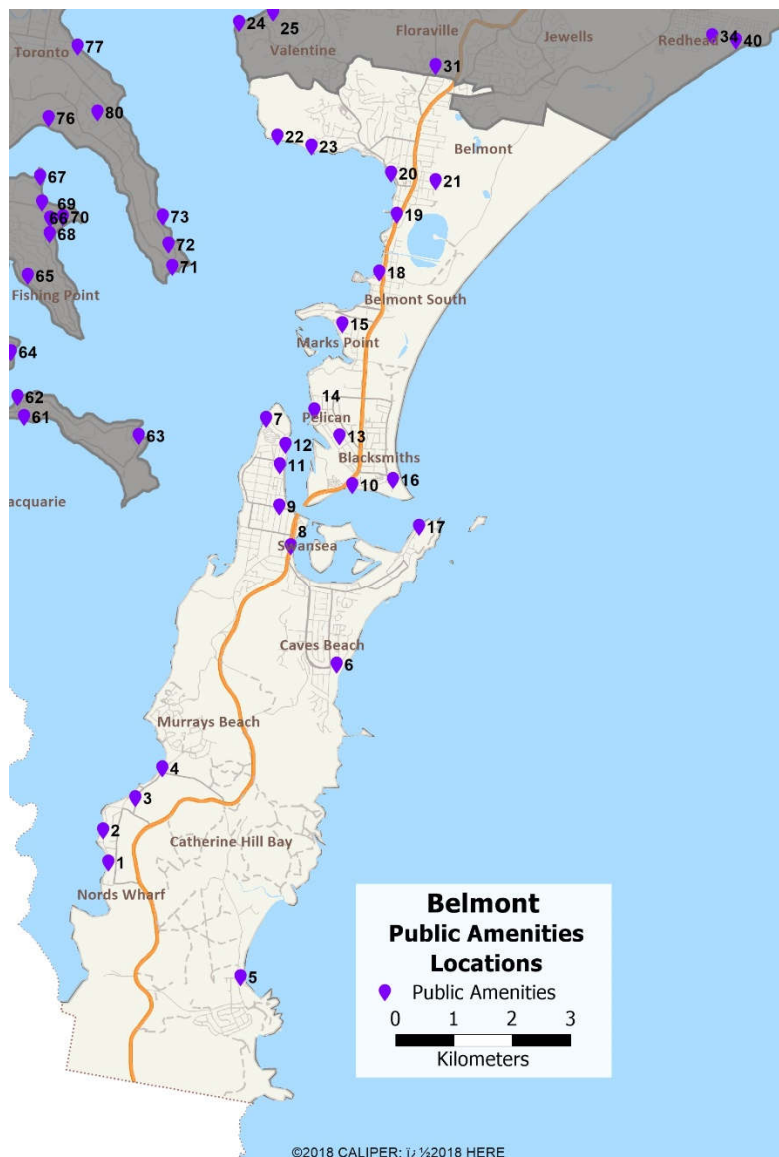


Figure 11 Public Amenity Locations in Belmont

Key Findings

1. The following facilities should be replaced as already programmed in Council's Asset Replacement Program.
 - a. Blacksmiths Beach Reserve (2024/25)
 - b. Rafferty's Beach Reserve Cams Wharf (2028/29)
 - c. Baxter Park Nords Wharf Jetty (2029/30)
 - d. Aitchinson Reserve Pelican (2020/21)
2. Provision of a new facility for Murrays Beach Lake Foreshore Park.
3. Review provision in 5 local parks to confirm ongoing need.

Public Amenities	No.	No./1000
Public amenity Blocks	23	0.89

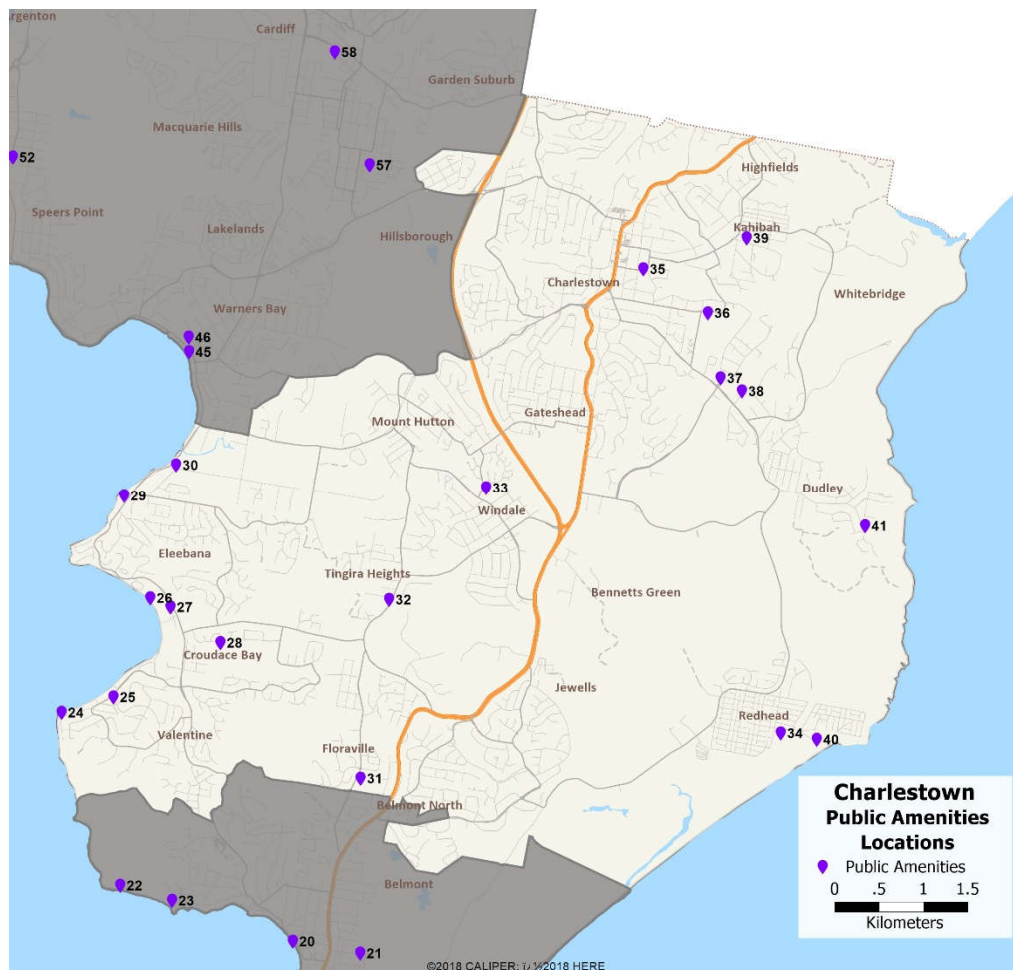
Population	
2016 Population (ABS, 2016)	25,893
Predicted 2036 Population (Remplan, 2021)	29,234
Change	3,341 (12.9%)
Annual Growth Rate	0.65%
Largest growth expected in Swansea-Caves Beach SA2	Growth expected at Catherine Hill Bay & Nords Wharf Urban Release Areas and North Wallarah Catchment

Public amenity provision is very high in the Belmont catchment compared to the city-wide average. 43% of public amenities are on local parks, however some of these are adjacent to swimming enclosures, boatramps or sports fields and are justified.

Some are located on local sporting parks and when these reach end of life, access to sporting clubhouse/pavilion public amenities may be a better solution.

5.2.2 Charlestown

Figure 12 - Public Amenity Locations in Charlestown



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

Key Findings

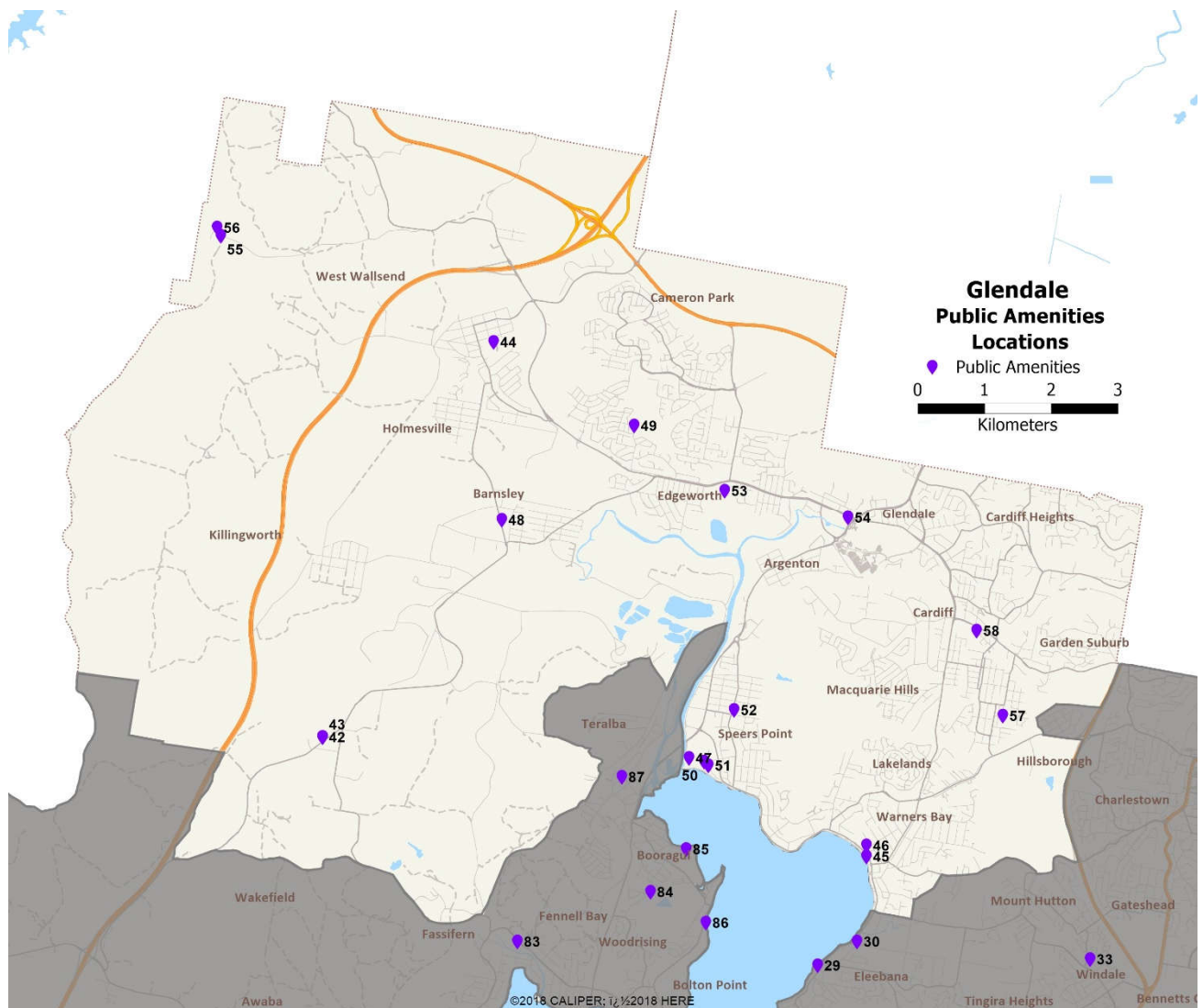
- The following facilities should be replaced as already programmed in Council's Asset Replacement Program:
 - Eleebana Lions Park (2023/24)
 - Bennett Park (2026/27)
 - Bahloo Reserve (2020/21)
- Investigate options for a new facility at Mullington Park.
- Provision of a new facility as part of masterplan improvements at Thomas H Halton Park.
- Review provision in 7 local parks to confirm need.

Public Amenities	No.	No./1000
Public amenity Blocks	18	0.29

Public amenity provision is low in the Charlestown catchment compared with the city-wide average. However 44% of public amenities are located on public parks, which is not consistent with future public amenities strategy provision guidelines. This high level of provision on local parks is due to the limited supply of district parks in the catchment.

As amenities buildings on some local parks reach the end of their life, it is not recommended to replace them. Development of additional amenities buildings as part of improvements to existing and proposed district parks, or upgrades of local parks to district levels, will be required to ensure adequate supply of public amenities.

5.2.3 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

Public Amenities	No.	No./1000
Public amenity Blocks	17	0.31

Public amenity provision in Glendale is low compared to the city-wide average. Over half of the public amenities within Glendale are located on local parks.

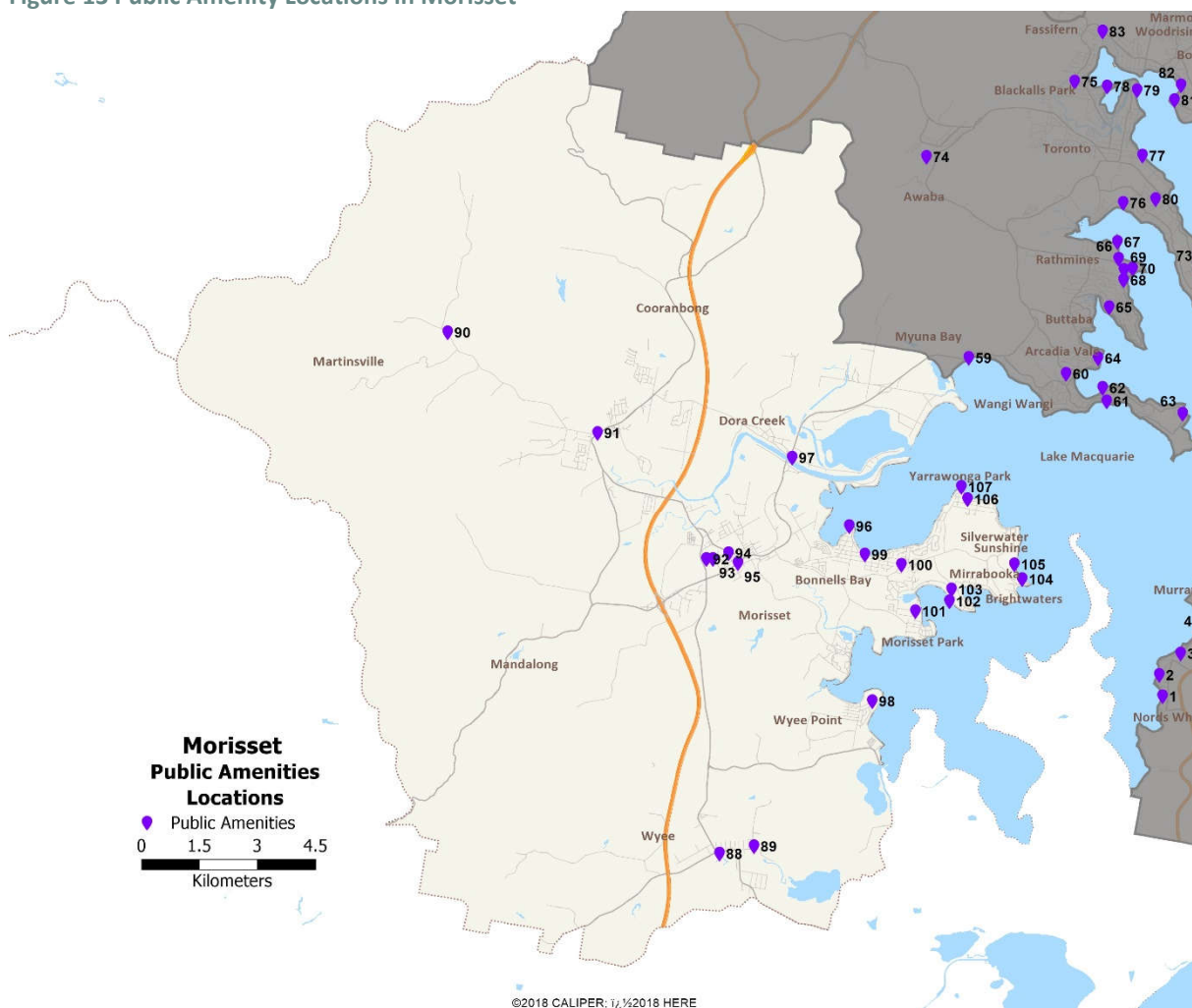
As amenities buildings on some local parks reach the end of their life, it is not recommended to replace them. Development of amenities buildings within future district park development, or upgrades of local parks to district levels will be required to ensure adequate supply of public amenities throughout Glendale.

Key Findings

1. The following facilities should be replaced as already programmed in Council's Asset Replacement Program:
 - a. Ulinga Park Complex (2021/22)
 - b. Gregory Park (2020/21)
 - c. Mount Sugarloaf (2025/26)
2. Review provision at 5 local parks.
3. Consider relocation of public amenities in some locations when existing facilities reach end of life

5.2.4 Morisset

Figure 13 Public Amenity Locations in 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.

Public Amenities	No.	No./1000
Public amenity Blocks	20	0.84

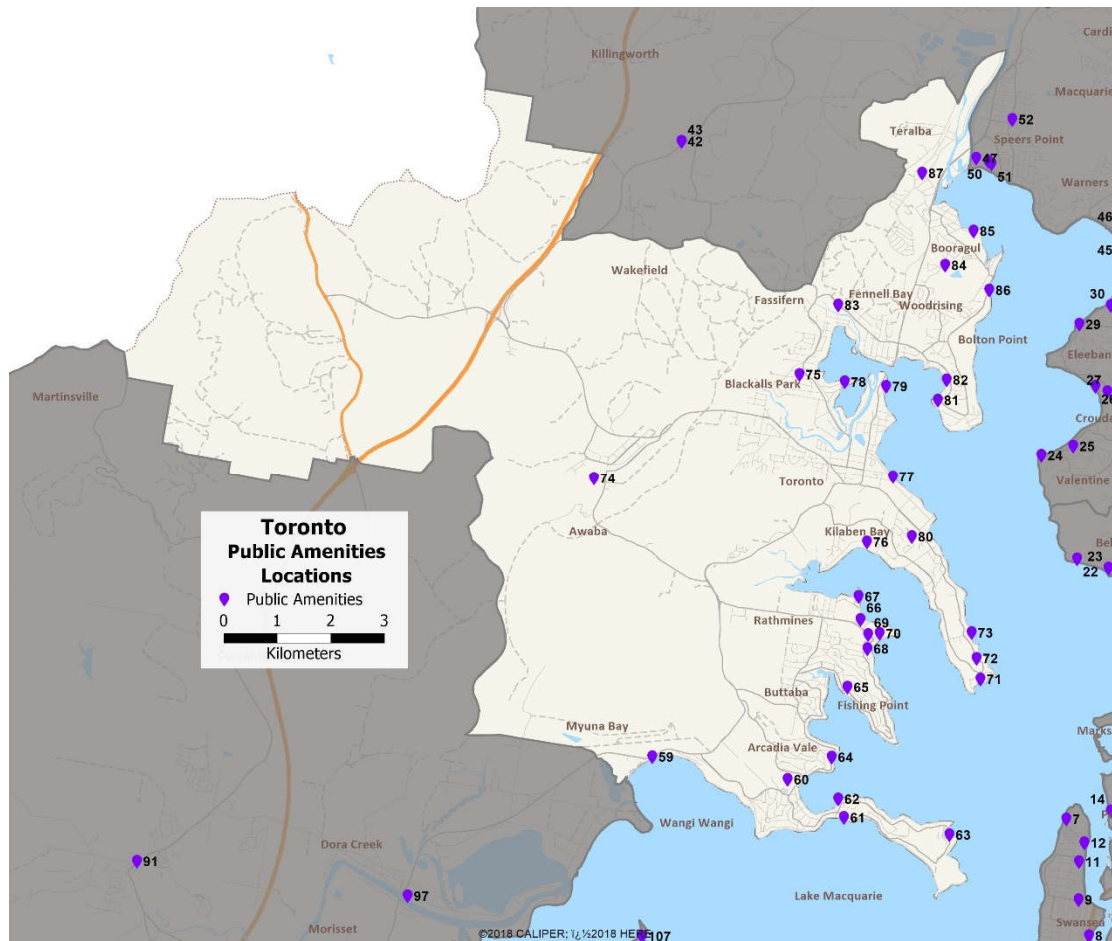
Public amenity provision in Morisset is high compared to the city-wide average. Half of the public amenities are located on local parks.

Key Findings

1. The following facilities should be replaced as already programmed in Council's Asset Replacement Program:
 - a. Shingle Splitters Point (2021/22)
 - b. Irene Austin Reserve (2020/21)
 - c. Sunshine Park (2020/21)
 - d. Tuggarah Street Wyee (2020/21)
2. Review provision at 6 local parks and 2 other locations.

5.2.5 Toronto

Figure 14 Public Amenity Locations in 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	

Public Amenities	No.	No./1000
Public amenity Blocks	29	0.94

Public amenity provision in Toronto is very high compared to the city-wide average. Almost half of the public amenities in Toronto are provided on local parks, however some of these are located next to boatramps and swimming enclosures and are justified.

Key Findings

1. The following facilities should be replaced as already programmed in Council’s Asset Replacement Program:
 - a. Biriban Reserve (2020/21)
 - b. Kilaben Bay Reserve (2020/21)
 - c. Myuna Bay Foreshore (2020/21)
 - d. Blackalls Park (2023/24)
 - e. Rathmines Park (x2) (2025/26)
 - f. Dobell Park Reserve (2026/27)
 - g. Anzac Park Teralba (2026/27)
2. Review provision at 9 local parks.
3. Upgrade provision at 2 locations and consider relocation at 2 locations.

6. Appendices

Appendix One - Inventory

Map Ref.	Type	Description	Street	Suburb	Catchment
1	Standard	Gathercole Reserve Nords Wharf	Marine PDE	NORDS WHARF	Belmont
2	Standard	Baxter Park Nords Wharf Jetty Reserve	Marine PDE	NORDS WHARF	Belmont
3	Modular	Nords Wharf Oval	Crangan Bay DR	NORDS WHARF	Belmont
4	Standard	Raffertys Beach Reserve 8 Cams Wharf Road (Wrightson Park)	Cams Wharf RD	CAMS WHARF	Belmont
5	Standard	Catherine Hill Bay Surf Club	Flowers Dr	CATHERINE HILL BAY	Belmont
6	Standard	Caves Beach Surf Club (Stuart Chalmers Res)	Caves Beach RD	CAVES BEACH	Belmont
7	Modular	Coon Island Reserve 1A Wallarah Street Swansea	Dobinson DR	SWANSEA	Belmont
8	Standard	Talbot Park	Bowman ST	SWANSEA	Belmont
9	Standard	Quinn Park 36 Galgabba Street Swansea	Channel ST	SWANSEA	Belmont
10	Modular	Blacksmiths Channel Reserve 47A Pacific Highway	Ungala RD	BLACKSMITHS	Belmont
11	Standard	Chapman Oval Complex 2B Kahibah Street Swansea	Kahibah ST	SWANSEA	Belmont
12	Standard	Thomas Humphries Reserve Swansea	Dobinson DR	SWANSEA	Belmont
13	Modular	Aitchison Reserve 2A Karoburra Street Pelican	Karoburra ST	PELICAN	Belmont
14	Standard	Pelican Foreshore Park 1A Lakeview Parade	Lakeview PDE	PELICAN	Belmont
15	Modular	Baxter Field 28 Swan St Marks Point	Swan ST	MARKS POINT	Belmont
16	Standard	Blacksmiths Beach Reserve 116 Ungala Road	Ungala RD	BLACKSMITHS	Belmont
17	Standard	Reids Reserve Swansea Heads	Lambton PDE	SWANSEA HEADS	Belmont
18	Standard	Belmont South Foreshore Park 690A Pacific Highway	Pacific HWY	BELMONT SOUTH	Belmont
19	Standard	Cullen Park 656 Pacific Highway Belmont	Pacific HWY	BELMONT	Belmont
20	Standard	Belmont Foreshore Reserve	Brooks PDE	BELMONT	Belmont
21	Modular	Belmont Sporting Complex 1 Glover Street Belmont	Glover ST	BELMONT	Belmont
22	Modular	Green Point Foreshore Reserve Ross St Belmont	Ross ST	BELMONT	Belmont
23	Modular	Green Point Foreshore Reserve Ross St Belmont	Ross ST	BELMONT	Belmont
24	Standard	Bennett Park 139A Dilkeria Ave Valentine	Dilkeria AV	VALENTINE	Charlestown
25	Modular	Allambee Park Allambee Place Valentine	Allambee PL	VALENTINE	Charlestown
26	Modular	Croudace Bay Park Thomas H Halton	Bareki RD	ELEEBANA	Charlestown
27	Standard	Croudace Bay Park Thomas H Halton	Bareki RD	ELEEBANA	Charlestown
28	Standard	Valentine Sport Complex Parklea Ave Croudace Bay	Parklea AV	CROUDACE BAY	Charlestown
29	Standard	Eleebana Lions Park 1A Bareki Road	Bareki RD	ELEEBANA	Charlestown
30	Modular	Bunyah Park 2A Macquarie Drive Eleebana	Macquarie DR	ELEEBANA	Charlestown
31	Modular	Marks Oval 73A Floraville Road Floraville	Floraville RD	FLORAVILLE	Charlestown
32	Modular	St Johns Memorial Park Tingira Heights	Violet Town RD	TINGIRA HEIGHTS	Charlestown
33	Modular	Bahloo Reserve 10 Merrigum Street Windale	Merrigum ST	WINDALE	Charlestown

34	Standard	Redhead Surf Club Reserve and Webb Park	Beach RD	REDHEAD	Charlestown
35	Standard	Andy Bird Field Kahibah Oval Charlestown	Bula ST	CHARLESTOWN	Charlestown
36	Modular	Attunga Park 17 Frederick Street Charlestown	Frederick ST	CHARLESTOWN	Charlestown
37	Modular	Riawenna Park Whitebridge	Lonus AV	WHITEBRIDGE	Charlestown
38	Modular	Fernleigh Track	Station ST	WHITEBRIDGE	Charlestown
39	Modular	Kahibah Park Hexham Street Kahibah	Hexham ST	KAHIBAH	Charlestown
40	Modular	Redhead Surf Club Reserve and Webb Park	Beach RD	REDHEAD	Charlestown
41	Standard	Reay Park 15A Ocean Street Dudley	Ocean ST	DUDLEY	Charlestown
42	Standard	Wakefield RFS and Tennis 529 Wakefield Rd	Wakefield RD	WAKEFIELD	Glendale
43	Standard	Wakefield RFS and Tennis 529 Wakefield Rd	Wakefield RD	WAKEFIELD	Glendale
44	Modular	Gregory Park Complex West Wallsend	Brooks ST	WEST WALLSEND	Glendale
45	Standard	Warner Reserve Foreshore - 465 The Esplanade	The Esplanade	WARNERS BAY	Glendale
46	Modular	Warner Park 1 John Street Warners Bay	John ST	WARNERS BAY	Glendale
47	Modular	Speers Point Park Complex All Abilities Playground	Park RD	SPEERS POINT	Glendale
48	Modular	Taylor Park 1A Johnson Avenue Barnsley	Johnson AV	BARNSLEY	Glendale
49	Standard	Pasterfield Sports Complex Playground	Horizon Ave	CAMERON PARK	Glendale
50	Standard	Speers Point Park Complex All Abilities Playground	Park RD	SPEERS POINT	Glendale
51	Standard	Speers Point Park Complex All Abilities Playground	Park RD	SPEERS POINT	Glendale
52	Standard	Albert Park 66 Main Road Boolaroo	Main RD	BOOLAROO	Glendale
53	Standard	Edgeworth Sport Complex	Park ST	EDGEWORTH	Glendale
54	Standard	Bill Bower Oval Lake Road Glendale	Lake RD	GLENDALE	Glendale
55	Standard	Mount Sugarloaf Reserve West Wallsend	Mount Sugarloaf RD	WEST WALLSEND	Glendale
56	Standard	Mount Sugarloaf Reserve West Wallsend	Mount Sugarloaf RD	WEST WALLSEND	Glendale
57	Modular	Ulinga Park Complex 1A Lodwick Lane Cardiff Sth	Lodwick LANE	CARDIFF SOUTH	Glendale
58	Modular	Wilkinson Park 173 Myall Road Cardiff	Myall RD	CARDIFF	Glendale
59	Modular	Myuna Bay Foreshore Reserve 17 Wangi Road	Wangi RD	MYUNA BAY	Toronto
60	Standard	Wangi Oval 2C Donnelly Avenue Arcadia Vale	Donnelly RD	ARCADIA VALE	Toronto
61	Standard	Dobell Park Reserve 148 Dobell Drive Wangi	Dobell DR	WANGI WANGI	Toronto
62	Standard	Wangi Foreshore Reserve 20 Kent Pl Wangi Wangi	Kent PL	WANGI WANGI	Toronto
63	Modular	Wangi Caravan Park Reserve	Reserve RD	WANGI WANGI	Toronto
64	Modular	Arcadia Reserve 39A Alexander Parade	Alexander PDE	ARCADIA VALE	Toronto
65	Modular	Alkrington Avenue Fishing Point	Alkrington AV	FISHING POINT	Toronto
66	Standard	Rathmines Recreation Area	Dorrington RD	RATHMINES	Toronto
67	Standard	Rathmines Recreation Area	Overhill RD	RATHMINES	Toronto
68	Modular	Rathmines Recreation Area	Stilling ST	RATHMINES	Toronto
69	Standard	Rathmines Recreation Area	Dorrington RD	RATHMINES	Toronto
70	Modular	Rathmines Recreation Area	Stilling ST	RATHMINES	Toronto
71	Modular	Biriban Reserve Skye Point Road Coal Point	Skye Point RD	COAL POINT	Toronto

72	Standard	Gurramba Reserve 308A Skye Point Road Coal Point	Skye Point RD	COAL POINT	Toronto
73	Standard	Wombal Park 2A Rofe Street Coal Point	Rofe ST	COAL POINT	Toronto
74	Standard	Robert Dutchy Holland Oval - Awaba Oval Pony Club Tennis Courts	Olney ST	AWABA	Toronto
75	Standard	Todd Street Reserve Ashley Street Blackalls Park	Ashley ST	BLACKALLS PARK	Toronto
76	Modular	Kilaben Bay Reserve and Community Hall	Kilaben RD	KILABEN BAY	Toronto
77	Standard	Regatta Walk Toronto Foreshore	Victory ROW	TORONTO	Toronto
78	Standard	Blackalls Park 1A Blackall Avenue Blackalls Park	Blackall AV	BLACKALLS PARK	Toronto
79	Standard	Toronto Lions Park 2B Anzac Parade Toronto	Anzac PDE	TORONTO	Toronto
80	Modular	Hampton Street Reserve 68 Excelsior Pde Carey Bay	Excelsior PDE	CAREY BAY	Toronto
81	Standard	Bolton Point Park 68A Middle Point Road	Middle Point RD	BOLTON POINT	Toronto
82	Modular	Bay Road Bolton Point	Bay RD	BOLTON POINT	Toronto
83	Modular	Croft Oval and Landcare Macquarie Road Fassifern	Macquarie RD	FASSIFERN	Toronto
84	Modular	Woodrising Netball Park Hayden Brook Road	Hayden Brook RD	BOORAGUL	Toronto
85	Modular	Edwards Park 1A First Street Booragul	First ST	BOORAGUL	Toronto
86	Standard	George Street Foreshore Reserve Marmong Point	George ST	MARMONG POINT	Toronto
87	Standard	Anzac Park Teralba	York ST	TERALBA	Toronto
88	Modular	Wyee Community Hall Reserve	Wyee RD	WYEE	Morisset
89	Modular	Wyee Oval, Tuggarah Street Wyee	Tuggarah ST	WYEE	Morisset
90	Standard	Martinsville Sporting Complex 488 Martinsville Rd	Martinsville RD	MARTINSVILLE	Morisset
91	Standard	Freemans Drive Cooranbong	Freemans DR	COORANBONG	Morisset
92	Standard	Morisset Showground Caravan showers and public amenities	Ourimbah ST	MORISSET	Morisset
93	Modular	Morisset Showground - Southern	Ourimbah ST	MORISSET	Morisset
94	Modular	Morisset Rotary Park Newcastle Street Morisset	Newcastle ST	MORISSET	Morisset
95	Modular	Morisset Lions and Kent Street Park 116A Dora St	Dora ST	MORISSET	Morisset
96	Modular	Bonnells Bay Park 11A Albert Street Bonnells Bay	Albert ST	BONNELLS BAY	Morisset
97	Standard	Doree Place Dora Creek	Doree PL	DORA CREEK	Morisset
98	Standard	Government Road Reserve Wyee Point	Government RD	WYEE POINT	Morisset
99	Modular	Pendlebury Park 65A Grand Parade Bonnells Bay	Grand PDE	BONNELLS BAY	Morisset
100	Modular	Bonnells Bay Skate Park 275 Fishery Point Road	Fishery Point RD	BONNELLS BAY	Morisset
101	Modular	Irene Austin Reserve Macquarie Rd Morisset Park	Macquarie RD	MORISSET PARK	Morisset
102	Modular	Brightwaters Park 15 Lake View Avenue	Lake View AV	BRIGHTWATERS	Morisset
103	Modular	Hall Street Reserve 25 Bulgonia Road Brightwaters	Bulgonia RD	BRIGHTWATERS	Morisset
104	Standard	Sunshine Baths Reserve 27 Sunshine Parade	Sunshine PDE	SUNSHINE	Morisset
105	Modular	Sunshine Park 41A Silverwater Road Silverwater	Silverwater RD	SILVERWATER	Morisset
106	Modular	Balcolyn Reserve Balcolyn (Pantowara Reserve)	Balcolyn ST	BALCOLYN	Morisset
107	Standard	Shingle Splitters Point Queen Street Balcolyn	Queen ST	BALCOLYN	Morisset

