

# Public Open Space STRATEGY



PREPARED AND ADOPTED AS A LOCAL PLANNING STRATEGY  
PURSUANT TO REGULATIONS 12A AND 12B OF THE *TOWN PLANNING REGULATIONS 1967*

**Final - April 2015**



GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



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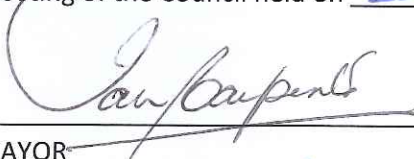
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(pursuant to the Planning and Development Act 2005)*

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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**ADOPTION**

The City of Greater Geraldton hereby adopts the Public Open Space Strategy, at the Ordinary meeting of the Council held on 25/11/2014

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

\_\_\_\_\_

**ENDORSEMENT**

Endorsed by the Western Australian Planning Commission on 29/03/15

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*an officer of the Commission duly authorised by the Commission  
(pursuant to the Planning and Development Act 2005)*

Date: 12/05/15

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The City of Greater Geraldton acknowledges the work undertaken by Greg-Rowe & Associates in the preparation of this Strategy.



This Strategy should be read in conjunction with the City of Greater Geraldton Public Open Space Strategy Background Report which contains the research and analysis used to formulate the Strategy.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the principal aims of any public authority is to improve 'quality of life'. Hard to measure, yet universally understood, it is about placing greater importance on improving the experience of living in our towns and regions. Wherever we live, our neighbourhood should be somewhere we want to be and are happy to belong to. Our open spaces are key to this, meeting a range of social, environmental and health benefits as well as making areas more visually attractive. That is why creating, protecting and enhancing these spaces is such a vital part of making neighbourhoods more attractive and more joyful places in which to live.

The City of Greater Geraldton (CGG) is one of the fastest growing regional local government areas in Western Australia. As a result there are increasing pressures in terms of use and provision of its parks, beaches and foreshore reserves. It is therefore important that the CGG has a strategic vision and framework to assess community needs and to guide future public open space provision.

In preparing the Strategy an audit was undertaken in order to provide a 'snapshot' of the current provision of public open space in each locality to identify; over or under supply of spaces, their distribution, role and servicing. This audit found that the current provision of public open space within the Geraldton urban area and townsites represents 9.82% of the total net area

A community survey was carried out to ascertain how and which spaces are actually used. Key findings to emerge from the consultation included that:

- Quality and well maintained facilities are the overriding factors that affect respondents' use and perceptions of accessibility to recreational space, and
- There is a clear indication that the public spend most time visiting the foreshore which functions as an area of open space.

The Strategy adopts a 5 tiered hierarchy system of open space and takes advantage of the ability to create regional variations. These variations involve;

- Increasing the percentage of restricted use public open space for the preservation of native vegetation,
- Requests for provision of cash-in-lieu in subdivisions and strata subdivisions of 3 or more lots; and
- Extending of the maintenance period of public open space to 5 years.

The Strategy also provides guidance with regard to design, construction and maintenance of public open spaces.

Locality specific objectives, rationale and actions are presented in Section 6, along with locality maps which are presented in Appendix 1.

The Strategy, including the audit and locality calculations, was based on information current at the time the project was conducted.

The CGG has a vision to have the capacity to sustain a population of up to 100,000 making it the focal point for an active and vibrant region. Staged implementation of the strategies and actions contained in this report will help the CGG manage its extensive public open space network in an efficient and equitable manner so that all residents may enjoy its many benefits.

## 1.0 OVERVIEW

### 1.1 Introduction

Public open spaces are an integral component of any urban environment. Parks and green spaces provide recreational opportunities, contribute to the identity of a place and are crucial for the successful function of urban communities. People use open space in a variety of ways, whether it be for recreational purposes, walking the dog or playing sport. Parks offer places to relax and enjoy the natural environment whether for adults or children. Open spaces can also host events and festivals on both a small and large scale which can attract local and regional audiences.

Environmental protection is also an essential role of public open space, through habitat and biodiversity conservation and air and water quality management. Open space is also highly valued for its intrinsic benefits, such as natural beauty, its contribution to neighbourhood character, its cultural heritage value and the emotional attachment people may have to it. The value that public open space provides to the community is a combination of social, economic and environmental factors.

The City of Greater Geraldton (CGG) recognises that great open spaces and parks make for a better quality of the urban environment and quality of life. Open space provision is firmly part of the statutory and community planning process. A strategic approach to open space provision maximises its potential to provide appropriate multi-functional open space that reflects the community needs.

The Public Open Space Strategy will provide this overarching framework and strategic direction for open space planning in the CGG for the next 20 years and beyond.

While it is acknowledged that substantial recreation activities occur in other areas of publicly accessible space, the Strategy is only focused on urban areas where the mandatory minimum 10% public open space provisions are required under the current State planning framework. The Western Australian Planning Commission's (WAPC) 'Liveable Neighbourhoods' provides much of this framework and also includes a definition of public open space which will be the basis for this Strategy.



SEAHAVEN PARK – DRUMMOND COVE

## 1.2 Strategy Objectives

The key objective of the Public Open Space Strategy is to provide an easily understood strategic vision for the future planning and improvement of public open spaces primarily within the Greater Geraldton urban area and townsites. Specific objectives include:

Establish a quality open space network:

- Develop and upgrade open space in response to community wants and needs in a manner which reflects the way in which spaces are actually used.
- Understand and reflect the role that foreshores and coastal areas play in the community.
- Provide recommendations on opportunities regarding consolidation of public open space through land acquisition, land disposal and/or land exchanges.
- Utilise a flexible approach to open space provision and investment which takes advantage of opportunities within individual localities.
- Recognise the potential of incorporating biodiversity within public open space and recommendations for preservation.
- Provide distributed open space within easy walking distance.
- Improve community health, wellbeing and security.

Establish a framework for public open space provision with regard to hierarchy, services, design, and construction and maintenance:

- To provide clarity and reasonable certainty for developers and land owners in relation to the requirements and expectation in respect of public open space provision.
- Increase community understanding of the role and provision of their local open space areas.
- To provide more environmentally and financially sustainable open space.
- Apply variations to the collection and expenditure of cash-in-lieu provisions to ensure cost effective open space development.

Upgrade existing and develop new public open spaces:

- To bring all public open spaces up to a consistent level of service and provision.
- Assist the CGG with the implementation of a prioritised program of park upgrades

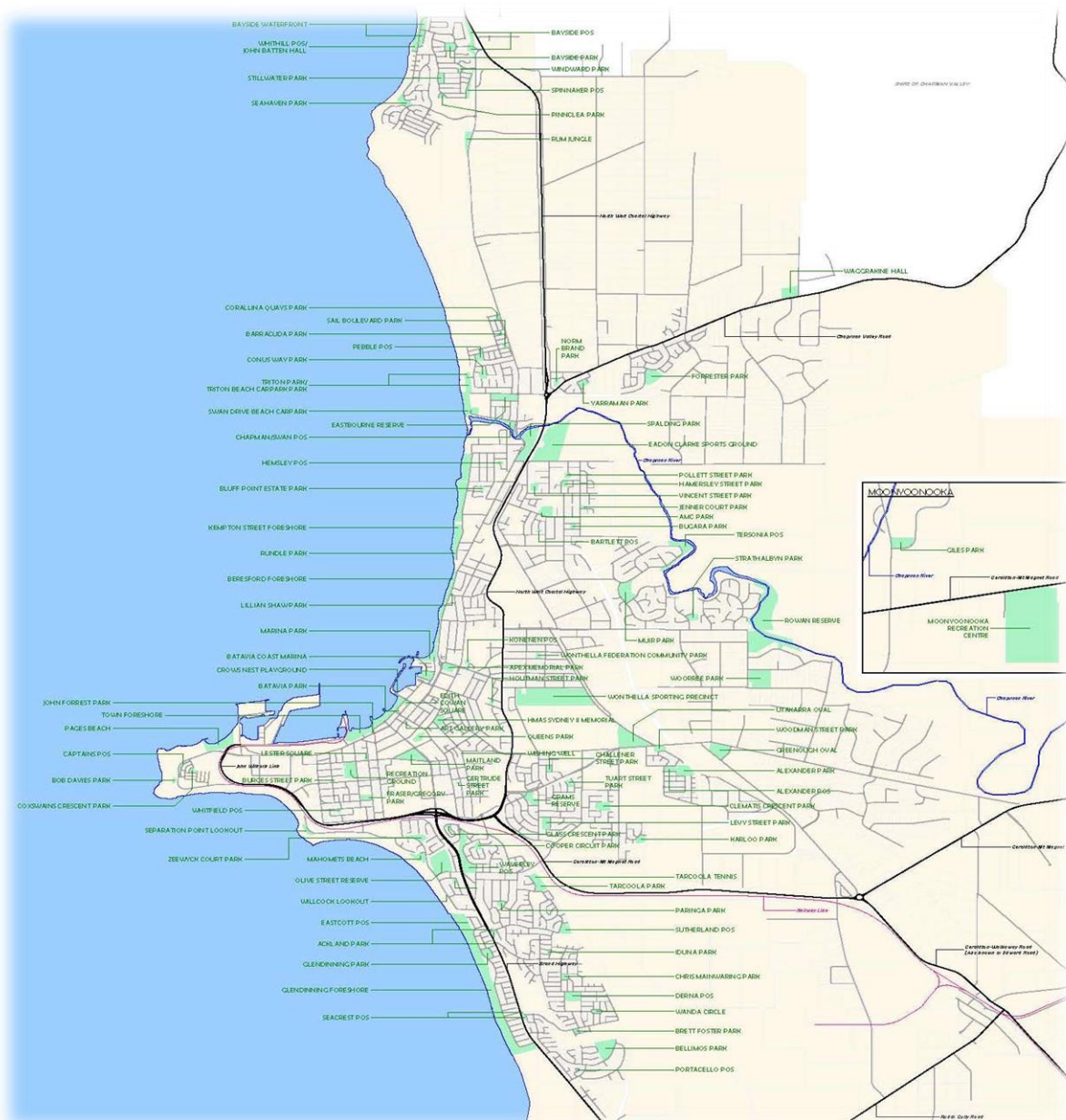


## 2.0 ANALYSIS OF CURRENT PUBLIC OPEN SPACE PROVISION

The Public Open Space Strategy Background Report includes a policy and literature review and local data collection via:

- A community survey, for which 181 responses were received; and
- A locality based audit of all open space parks, reserves and beaches throughout the municipality.

Section 3.1.3 of the Background Report also contains a full run down of the methodology of the entire project, specifically of the audit undertaken and the general assumptions used.



CGG PARKS MAP

## 2.1 Current Supply of Public Open Space

Table 1 summarises the information obtained from the audit and provides a snapshot of current public open space provision. For each locality, the total area of public open space and dual function regional open space is shown. The areas of public open space and dual function regional open space are then combined to calculate percentage amount of public open space in relation to the net locality area.

This snapshot of current public open space provision has highlighted three different situations occurring in the localities; being

- Localities that meet their 10% public open space contribution requirements,
- New greenfield localities that fall below their 10% public open space contribution requirements; and
- Established localities that fall below their 10% public open space contribution requirements.

Within new greenfield sites, it is envisaged that through the development of vacant residential land the amount of public open space will increase. However, within established localities the aim should not be to increase the quantity of public open space, but to secure and increase the quality of public open space within the locality. It is considered that residents in the 'older' more established localities have a lesser expectation regarding the amount of public open space and the ability for new areas to be created.

It is important to note that when the provision of public open space and dual function regional open space is considered as a percentage of the total of the Geraldton urban area and towns (calculated using the total area of open space and the combined net subdivisible area of each suburb), it represents 9.82% of the total net area, which is very close to the 10% requirement. This calculation does not include foreshore areas and other areas of regional open space. It is therefore considered that there is a significant supply of public open space within the municipality.



CHAPMAN RIVER REGIONAL PARK

**Table 1 Current Supply of Public Open Space**

Locality	Public Open Space (ha)	Dual Function Regional Open Space (ha)	Total Open Space (ha)	Current Provision of Open Space (% of gross subdivisible area)
Beachlands	8.0875	0	8.0875	9.72%
Beresford	3.2073*	0	3.2073	3.40%
Bluff Point	1.8138*	1.8799	3.6937	4.08%
Cape Burney	9.8772*	0.1074	9.9846	2.64%
Drummond Cove	12.9649	0	12.9649	9.69%
Geraldton	15.7422	1.6415	17.3837	8.06%
Glenfield	32.3937*	0	32.3937	4.90%
Karloo	3.1828	0	3.1828	1.34%
Mahomets Flats	7.6513*	0	7.6513	13.59%
Mount Tarcoola	14.7099	0	14.7099	8.56%
Mullewa	15.7888	0	15.7888	17.59%
Rangeway	7.2418	0	7.2418	5.58%
Spalding	5.9593*	19.9797	25.939	19.21%
Strathalbyn	7.5999	0	7.5999	6.00%
Sunset Beach	12.1092*	0	12.1092	10.07%
Tarcoola Beach	1.9776	0	1.9776	2.81%
Utakarra	18.4698*	8.6723	27.1421	12.53%
Waggrakine	25.2501*	0	25.2501	9.18%
Walkaway	15.0623	0	15.0623	29.80%
Wandina	27.1932*	0	27.1932	9.31%
Webborton	2.3971	0	2.3971	6.77%
West End	2.7197	0	2.7197	14.96%
Wonthella	1.3122	11.8036	13.1158	12.98%
Woorree	8.2730	0	8.2730	13.10%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>260.9846**</b>	<b>44.0844</b>	<b>305.069</b>	<b>9.82%***</b>

\* Total Includes public open space contained within a Structure Plan for the locality.

\*\* Figure includes 67.01ha of new public open space allocated in structure plan areas.

\*\*\* Figure includes public open space, public open space contained within a Structure Plan and dual function regional open space.

## 2.2 Community Survey Results

An online and paper survey was undertaken to measure the community's level of satisfaction with the current provision of public open space in their locality and in the wider municipality. Survey participants were also asked to comment on their current utilisation of public open space and identify gaps in the current level of servicing.

181 people participated in the survey, which was available for completion from 25 April to 18 May 2012. The survey responses are detailed in the Background Report. The main aim of the research was to ensure that the views, ideas and concerns of residents were incorporated into the Strategy.

Results from the survey are a reflection of residents' levels of activity with a large number of participants utilising the coastal reserves or ocean for recreation purposes.

The following is a summary of the key points:

- Most respondents (83%) indicated that they had an area of recreational space within 5 minutes walking distance from their house. Of those that did not, the majority indicated that the closest recreational space was within a 10 minute walk.
- Only 49% of respondents indicated that they visit their closest recreational space 'all of the time' or 'over half of the time.'
- When asked why they chose to visit their closest recreational space, the most common response was convenience given its proximity to their residence and their ability to walk there. Open spaces that were in proximity to the beach, or were the beach were also extremely popular.
- The most popular activities at people's closest recreational space were exercising, walking and walking the dog.
- Nearly 1/3<sup>rd</sup> (31%) of respondents who did not regularly visit their closest recreational space commonly travel over 5km to reach their preferred recreational space.
- Quality and well maintained facilities is the overriding factor that affects respondents' use and perceptions of accessibility of recreational space. Respondents who travelled commonly cited better and more varied facilities and better maintenance as the reason behind their decision to travel. It is noted however, that some respondents preferred an unstructured environment and would travel to reach it, such as the beach or natural spaces.
- There is a clear indication that the public spend most time visiting the foreshore which functions as an area open space. The foreshore has a number of different facilities and types of spaces catering for different activities and age groups.
- Other popular areas of recreational space include Point Moore, Glendinning Park, Bluff Point beach and Drummond Cove beach.
- The survey results reflects current national trends on using open space with walking, relaxing / enjoying the environment, socialising with friends and walking the dog the most popular uses of public open space. Improving the quality of passive areas of public open space which facilitate these uses is a priority.
- With respect to activities that are not currently catered for, many respondents mentioned improved cycle paths, outdoor exercise equipment, skateboarding facilities, and dedicated

dog areas. There is also an expressed demand for more activities catering for older children and teenagers.

- With respect to facilities that are needed, more and better maintained public toilets was the most popular response, with shade / shelter, seating, BBQs and lighting at night also highly prioritised.
- Survey respondents were frequent users of recreational space with 42% visiting spaces daily and 49% visiting weekly.
- The 3 most common barriers cited which hindered people from utilising recreational space included no toilets or poor toilets, no shelter or shade, and the space being unappealing.
- Play areas are an important resource, especially for the under 5 age group and their provision should be considered alongside other key facilities and services particularly toilets, pathways, entrances, seating, and car parking.
- When asked which areas of open space have significant social, cultural, or historic value a large number of respondents referenced the city's many beaches and river foreshores. It is clear that these spaces provide immense value to the community regardless of whether facilities are provided.

## 2.3 The Role of the Foreshore

While not considered within public open space calculations under WAPC's 'Liveable Neighbourhoods' requirements, foreshores play a major role within the Geraldton community. The extensive coastline means that accessibility to these areas is high and they provide a large catchment for both active and passive recreational facilities to surrounding localities.

The Geraldton Foreshore provides facilities and amenity not found elsewhere, attracting the Greater Geraldton community and beyond into the city centre.

It is clear from the outcomes of the community survey that discussion of open space within Geraldton without considering the positive impact of the foreshore is not reviewing the public open space network in a holistic manner.

In order to reflect the important role that foreshores play, areas with facilities and services have been notated on locality maps in Appendix 1 as 'activated foreshore areas'. Not only should these areas be considered as part of catchment and accessibility they should be considered for investment and development as part of locality actions.

## 2.4 Residual Public Open Space

The public open space audit identified a number of sites where further development into usable public open space was not considered appropriate. These sites have been shown as 'residual' on the locality maps in Appendix 1 and included within residual calculations on the locality tables in Section 6. Identified residual sites will be further considered for disposal (either in whole or partially) with the proceeds of any sale directed to further public open space acquisition or development in the locality.

The basic principles underlining public open space being considered residual are as follows:

- Site being too small for sustainable development.
- Site being in close proximity to other more preferable public open space areas either within the locality or in an overlapping catchment from an adjacent locality.
- Location of site in established localities which do not reflect community use of public open space.
- Excess provision of a certain hierarchy of public open space within a locality.
- Financial implications to the CGG over the ultimate and best use of the site.
- Prioritisation of capital expenditure in localities where higher amenity public open space areas require additional funds for maintenance.
- Site considered unsafe due to anti-social behaviour.



**CORALLINA QUAYS PARK – SUNSET BEACH**

## 3.0 REGIONAL VARIATIONS

The WAPCs 'Liveable Neighbourhoods' allows for the use of regional variations in the calculation of public open space contributions. In order to provide more financially and environmentally sustainable public open space, the Strategy puts in place the following regional variations.

### 3.1 Conservation Areas

The Geraldton Regional Flora and Vegetation Survey (GRFVS), produced by the WAPC, provides a regional context for land use planning and the environmental impact assessment of proposals affecting native vegetation in the Geraldton region. The survey aims to describe and map the vegetation of the survey area, to provide a regional context for conservation-based planning decisions in the Geraldton region. The major findings of the survey (of most relevance to this Strategy) were:

- The long history of human settlement in the area has resulted in extensive clearing of native vegetation. About 15% (6,112ha) of the original extent of vegetation remains in the survey area, which is only half the national target of 30% retention to achieve biodiversity conservation outcomes.
- The remaining vegetation is highly fragmented with 625 separate patches mapped in the region.
- Less than 2% of the remaining native vegetation in the survey area (representing only two of the 17 mapped plant communities), is currently protected in State managed reserves.
- The majority of remnant vegetation in the survey area is threatened by development, weed invasion, grazing, fire, or recreational use; therefore, it is likely that much of the vegetation in good or better condition in the survey area will be considered important for conservation.

'Liveable Neighbourhoods' (Element 4 – R5) states that the WAPC will accept a minimum of 8% of public open space for active and passive recreational purposes, with 2% able to be allocated for 'restricted use' public open space for the preservation of natural areas. 'Liveable Neighbourhoods' (Element 4 – R6) does allow the amount of restricted use public open space to be increased subject to an agreed management plan, however the increase cannot be factored into the 10% contribution.

The Strategy implements a regional variation to increase the percentage of restricted use public open space permitted within the 10% contribution where conservation of high value native vegetation is possible. It is anticipated that this variation will further encourage developers to conserve significant vegetation without being 'penalised' for doing so.

***The CGG will accept a minimum of 5% of public open space for active and passive recreational purposes, with 5% able to be allocated for 'restricted use' public open space for the preservation of native vegetation.***

***All 'restricted use' public open space types are to be included within this 5%, and the variation from 2% to 5% and its inclusion within the total 10% contribution is not applicable for 'restricted' use types other than for the preservation of native vegetation.***

The application of this variation will require that;

- The vegetation is demonstrated to be of high value in accordance with the principles of the GRFVS. This may necessitate the undertaking of additional localised vegetation surveys.
- Sufficient alternative active and passive recreational opportunities are available within the locality.

## 3.2 Cash in Lieu for Public Open Space

The 10% contribution of public open space in small-scale subdivisions requested by the WAPC's 'Liveable Neighbourhoods' can often be impractical because 10% of a small land holding does not provide a useable public open space area. In this instance a local government may request that the WAPC require the developer to pay cash in lieu of providing the actual land. The money is to be used by the local government for purchasing other land for public open space, repaying loans taken out to buy public open space, or where approved by the Minister for Planning, for improving or developing existing public open space.

Cash in lieu provisions are not only applicable to small scale subdivisions. The WAPC's 'Development Control Policy 2.3 – Public Open Space in Residential Areas' and 'Liveable Neighbourhoods' identify a number of situations where it may be required or accepted by the local government and/or WAPC. This includes where:

- The land is such that a 10% contribution would be too small to be of practical use.
- There may already be sufficient public open space in the locality.
- Public open space is planned in another location by way of a town planning scheme or local structure plan.

### 3.2.1 Subdivision of three or more lots.

The 10% public open space contribution has traditionally not been required of developers producing 5 lots or fewer as per Section 3.1.5 of the WAPC's 'Development Control Policy 2.3 – Public Open Space in Residential Areas' and Element 4 R39 of *Liveable Neighbourhoods*.

However under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* (Section 153) the minimum amount of lots created before the owner/developer may be required to give up a public open space contribution is 3 lots. Section 153 states:

- “(1) If the Commission has approved a plan of subdivision of land on condition that a portion of the land be set aside and vested in the Crown for parks, recreation grounds or open spaces generally and:*
- (a) the Commission, after consultation with the local government in whose district the portion is situated, so requires; or*
  - (b) the Commission, the local government in whose district the portion is situated and the owner of the land so agree, the owner of that land is to, in lieu of setting aside the portion, pay to that local government a sum that represents the value of the portion.*
- (2) The Commission is not to impose a requirement referred to in subsection (1)(a) in respect of a plan of subdivision that creates less than 3 lots.”*



This presents significant opportunities for urban infill as in the past most people dividing up 1 or 2 existing lots into 3 or 4 higher density lots or grouped dwellings have not been required to make a contribution (or pay cash-in-lieu). Such infill is expected to continue (and indeed increase) over the next decade and beyond, which will result in increasing use of existing spaces and facilities. Public open space contributions by small scale developers must therefore be considered in light of the opportunity created by the legislation to provide additional funds for improving or expanding existing public open spaces.

***The CGG will request cash-in-lieu of a land contribution to public open space in subdivisions where 3 or more lots are being created, unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant that a 10% public open space contribution has previously been made.***

### 3.2.2 Strata subdivision of three or more lots

With respect to lots that are being strata titled, section 3.3.3 of the WAPC's 'Development Control Policy 1.3 – Strata Titles' states, with respect to the provision of 'public facilities':

*Consistent with legislation, policy and practice in respect of conventional subdivision, for a proposal involving more than a small number of lots, the WAPC may require a contribution towards the provision of public facilities, such as open space, school sites and the like. The WAPC may allow a maximum of 50 per cent of the total 10 per cent public open space to be provided as communal open space within the survey strata subdivision subject to the open space being useable and developed for general recreation purposes. The remainder of the provision maybe provided outside of the subdivision or by way of cash-in-lieu. The WAPC will allow up to 20 per cent of the 10 per cent contribution to be in the allocation of a site for community facilities, which may include buildings, providing the site is credited towards the communal open space. Cash in-lieu could be provided in the same manner as it is with conventional subdivision.*

The increase in density within urban infill sites has the same impact on the use and pressure on existing services regardless of the manner of subdivision. Given the scope within the WAPC policy, it is therefore warranted to create a variation to collect public open space contributions from strata developments, unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant that a 10% public open space contribution has already been given up.

***The CGG will request cash-in-lieu to be paid for public open space in strata subdivisions, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.3.2 of 'Development Control Policy 1.3', where 3 or more lots are being created.***

***This does not apply to built strata subdivision.***



WATER PLAYGROUND – GERALDTON FORESHORE

### 3.3 Maintenance of Public Open Space

'Liveable Neighbourhoods' (Element 4 R37) states that generally the developer is required to construct public open space to a minimum standard and then maintain this for two summers.

Two years is often not long enough to ensure consolidation of landscaping/regeneration works and to ascertain if the plantings have been successful. If plants don't survive the first one or two summers, the developer needs to review their plant selections, irrigation efficiencies or maintenance strategies. A longer maintenance period may also encourage developers to use better quality materials in structures such as playground equipment and fencing. This will also have flow down effects by providing the CGG with more realistic maintenance costings for new facilities, which will in turn provide more effective budgeting.

***The CGG will require that new public open space (POS) is developed (to a minimum standard) and where the POS is classified as Neighbourhood or District POS, maintained by the subdivider for a 5 year period. The City will consider requests to bond works and maintenance required as part of the development of public open space.***



HMAS SYDNEY II MEMORIAL - GERALDTON

## 4.0 FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

### 4.1 Hierarchy

This Strategy has adopted a 5 tiered hierarchy system for open space to reflect the different roles served by the diversity of open space and the different purposes and catchments for each category.

The hierarchy consists of:

1. Local Open Space.
2. Neighbourhood Open Space.
3. District Open Space.
4. Regional Open Space.
5. Conservation Areas.

There is also the opportunity for open spaces to serve multiple functions within the hierarchy if designed appropriately (i.e. district open space may also function as local open space).

### 4.2 Provision Standards

Provision standards have been developed for each classification of public open space on the hierarchy and outline general requirements for quantity (in terms of size of the area), quality and distance. It must be noted that the standards are general standards only and variations can, and will, occur based on site specific requirements.

The following factors have been taken into account in setting these standards.

- The views of residents including the importance attached to different kinds of open space.
- A quantitative and qualitative analysis of open space and parks.
- Existing state and local policy guidance.
- Consideration that these standards should be applied as part of a holistic analysis of open space where quantity, quality and accessibility are considered together.

The themes guiding the creation of the provision standards are further detailed in Section 4.0 of the Background Report.

The following tables outline the purpose/function of each space within the hierarchy and the provision standards expected for each classification.



CHAPMAN RIVER REGIONAL PARK

### 4.3 Local Open Space

Local Open Space	
Purpose and Function	Local open space is usually small parklands that service the recreational needs of the immediate residential population. They are primarily used for recreation and may include small areas of nature space. Local open spaces are unlikely to be used for any formal or informal sport.
Quantity / Typical size	4,000m <sup>2</sup> to 1ha*
Distance / Access	Within 400m or 5 minute walk.
Location and design	Local open space should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be located within a 5 minute walk from surrounding residences.</li> <li>• Include accessible, safe pedestrian and cycling connections.</li> <li>• Form part of an overall pedestrian and cycling network to connect key destination points.</li> <li>• Support good passive surveillance.</li> <li>• Be responsive to natural site features.</li> <li>• Build on sense of place.</li> <li>• Assist to preserve local biodiversity and natural area values.</li> </ul>
Activities	Activities may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children’s play, dog walking, picnics, friends and family gatherings.</li> <li>• Relaxation and rest spots.</li> <li>• Casual team activities.</li> <li>• Walking, running or cycling.</li> </ul>
Quality / Service level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bollards</li> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Minimal turf area</li> <li>• Water sensitive landscaping (including shade trees)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signage</li> <li>• Bin (and pet litter bags)</li> <li>• Internal pathways</li> </ul>
<p>* Small open spaces can provide numerous community benefits, particularly within an inner urban context. The inclusion of smaller parks (less than 4,000m<sup>2</sup>) in greenfield residential developments is not generally considered optimal unless purposeful function can be demonstrated.</p>	

TABLE 2 – LOCAL OPEN SPACE PROVISION STANDARDS

## 4.4 Neighbourhood Open Space

Neighbourhood Open Space			
Purpose and Function	Neighbourhood open spaces serve as the recreational and social focus of a community. Residents are attracted by the variety of features and facilities and opportunities to socialise. They can assist to engender sense of place and protect specific conservation values through retention of nature spaces. Neighbourhood open space may be used for junior sport or sports training if appropriate space is available.		
Quantity / Typical size	1ha to 5ha		
Distance / Access	Within 800m or 10 minute walk.		
Location and design	<p>Neighbourhood open space should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be central to surrounding neighbourhoods.</li> <li>• Include accessible, safe pedestrian and cycling connections.</li> <li>• Form part of an overall pedestrian and cycling network to connect key destination points.</li> <li>• Support good passive surveillance.</li> <li>• Be responsive to natural site features.</li> <li>• Build on sense of place.</li> <li>• Assist to preserve local biodiversity and natural area values.</li> </ul> <p>Neighbourhood open space may also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be collocated with schools to create a community hub.</li> <li>• Be large enough to enable different activities and uses to occur simultaneously.</li> </ul>		
Activities	Neighbourhood open space may include a combination of open parkland and bushland with activity spaces for casual play. They may include sport facilities, depending on ability to accommodate desirable field dimensions and necessary supporting amenity.		
Quality / Service level	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bollards</li> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Appropriate size turf area</li> <li>• Water sensitive landscaping (including shade trees)</li> <li>• Water fountain</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signage</li> <li>• Bin (and pet litter bags)</li> <li>• Internal pathways</li> <li>• On-street parking</li> <li>• Children's playground with shade</li> <li>• Picnic shelter</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bollards</li> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Appropriate size turf area</li> <li>• Water sensitive landscaping (including shade trees)</li> <li>• Water fountain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signage</li> <li>• Bin (and pet litter bags)</li> <li>• Internal pathways</li> <li>• On-street parking</li> <li>• Children's playground with shade</li> <li>• Picnic shelter</li> </ul>
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TABLE 3 – NEIGHBOURHOOD OPEN SPACE PROVISION STANDARDS

## 4.5 District Open Space

District Open Space			
Purpose and Function	District open space is principally designed to provide for organized formal sport. They will very likely include substantial recreation space and some nature space. Their design and function should consider biodiversity principles and environmental management goals. District open space serves several neighbourhoods with players and visitors travelling from surrounding districts.		
Quantity / Typical size	5ha to 15+ha		
Distance / Access	Within 2km or 5 minute drive. District open space may provide sporting facilities for the wider district and surrounding communities.		
Location and design	<p>District open space should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be central to the catchment to maximise accessibility.</li> <li>• Accommodate the recommended dimensions and supporting amenity for formal sport and recreation.</li> <li>• Be located on district distributor roads with good passive surveillance.</li> <li>• Be services by public transport networks.</li> <li>• Include accessible, safe pedestrian and cycling connections.</li> </ul> <p>District open space may also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be collocated with a school or other community facilities to create a community hub.</li> <li>• Provide a significant visual break in the urban environment, particularly along major thoroughfares.</li> <li>• Assist to preserve local biodiversity and natural area values.</li> </ul>		
Activities	<p>District open space may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consist of sufficient space to accommodate a variety of concurrent uses, including organised sports, children's play, picnicking, exercising the dog, social gatherings and individual activities.</li> <li>• Include a combination of bushland, open parkland for casual play and space for organised sport.</li> <li>• Accommodate multiple user groups, clubs and associations.</li> </ul>		
Quality / Service level	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bollards/fencing</li> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Appropriate size turf area</li> <li>• Water sensitive landscaping (including shade trees)</li> <li>• Water fountain</li> <li>• Barbecue</li> <li>• Lighting</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signage</li> <li>• Bin (and pet litter bags)</li> <li>• Internal pathways</li> <li>• On-street parking</li> <li>• Children's playground with shade</li> <li>• Picnic shelter</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Change rooms</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bollards/fencing</li> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Appropriate size turf area</li> <li>• Water sensitive landscaping (including shade trees)</li> <li>• Water fountain</li> <li>• Barbecue</li> <li>• Lighting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signage</li> <li>• Bin (and pet litter bags)</li> <li>• Internal pathways</li> <li>• On-street parking</li> <li>• Children's playground with shade</li> <li>• Picnic shelter</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Change rooms</li> </ul>
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TABLE 4 – DISTRICT OPEN SPACE PROVISION STANDARDS

## 4.6 Regional Open Space

Regional Open Space			
Purpose and Function	Regional open space may accommodate important recreation and organized sport spaces as well as significant conservation and/or environmental features. They may provide substantial facilities for organised sport, play, social interaction, relaxation, and enjoyment of nature. Regional open space can assist to protect biodiversity conservation and environmental values through retention of bushland, wetlands and other natural features.		
Quantity / Typical size	Size is variable and dependant on function. When sporting space is identified as a necessary regional function, allocations for playing fields and sports facilities should be 20+ha in area.		
Distance / Access	Regional open space serves one or more geographical or social regions and is likely to attract visitors from outside any one local government area. Users not living within close proximity will use either private vehicles or public transport systems.		
Location and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of regional open space is usually determined by resource availability and opportunities to utilise and/or protect the space.</li> <li>• Regional open space should be well connected to major road and public transport networks.</li> <li>• Sport spaces allocated within regional open space must have the capacity to accommodate required field dimensions for both junior and adult sporting competition and appropriate supporting amenity.</li> <li>• Regional open space should accommodate biodiversity principles and environmental management goals where possible.</li> </ul>		
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional open space should be large enough to accommodate various concurrent uses, including organised sports, children’s play, picnicking, bush walking and protection of natural features.</li> </ul>		
Quality / Service level	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bollards/fencing</li> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Appropriate size turf area</li> <li>• Water sensitive landscaping (including shade trees)</li> <li>• Water fountain</li> <li>• Barbecue</li> <li>• Lighting</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signage</li> <li>• Bin (and pet litter bags)</li> <li>• Internal pathways</li> <li>• On-street parking</li> <li>• Children’s playground with shade</li> <li>• Picnic shelter</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Multi-user facilities</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bollards/fencing</li> <li>• Seating</li> <li>• Appropriate size turf area</li> <li>• Water sensitive landscaping (including shade trees)</li> <li>• Water fountain</li> <li>• Barbecue</li> <li>• Lighting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signage</li> <li>• Bin (and pet litter bags)</li> <li>• Internal pathways</li> <li>• On-street parking</li> <li>• Children’s playground with shade</li> <li>• Picnic shelter</li> <li>• Toilets</li> <li>• Multi-user facilities</li> </ul>
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TABLE 5 – REGIONAL OPEN SPACE PROVISION STANDARDS

## 4.7 Conservation Areas

Conservation areas	
Purpose and Function	Conservation areas represent intact or rehabilitated examples of the Western Australian natural environment such as bushland, wetlands and coastal habitats. These areas have been set aside for conservation to preserve biodiversity and wildlife habitats. Any site development should be considerate of the conservation intent of these areas. Appropriate levels of public access will be determined and managed. Recreation is to be strictly limited to uses that have low impact on the area.
Quantity / Typical size	Size is variable and dependant on the area identified for conservation purposes.
Distance / Access	No specific catchment.
Location and design	Preservation of local biodiversity and natural area values. Must accommodate biodiversity principles and environmental management goals.
Activities	Conservation areas are primarily for the protection of natural features. Activities are limited to uses that have low impact on the area. Where appropriate there may be opportunities for children's play, picnicking and bush walking.
Quality / Service level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fencing</li> <li>• Walk trail</li> <li>• Signage</li> </ul>

TABLE 6 – CONSERVATION AREAS PROVISION STANDARDS



TOM MUIR ARBORETUM - STRATHALBYN



## 5.0 DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

### 5.1 Guidelines for the Design of Public Open Space

In order to provide some direction to the way in which public open space should be designed, delivered, managed and located, the City has developed Guidelines for the Design of Public Open Space. These principles should be taken into consideration by the CGG, developers and the community when designing and creating areas of public open space.

### 5.2 Construction and Maintenance of Public Open Space

Due to the high cost of developing and maintaining public open space, the CGG will require developers to design and construct public open space taking into account the following:

- (a) Children play equipment, shelters, shading and 'furniture' to meet the minimum Australian standard;
- (b) Footpaths and dual-use-paths should be constructed from concrete rather than brick pavers;
- (c) Native vegetation, using water-wise species that are endemic to the locality and consistent with the vegetation complex within which the public open space occurs are preferred;
- (d) Pine posts shall be installed on the periphery to create a barrier for vehicles in preference to other forms of fencing; and
- (e) Water features are not considered appropriate in the Geraldton climate.

While Liveable Neighbourhoods states that generally the developer is required to construct the public open space to a minimum standard and then maintain for two summers, the CGG will require that new public open space (POS) is developed (to a minimum standard) and where the POS is classified as Neighbourhood or District POS, maintained by the subdivider for a 5 year period (refer to Section 3.3).

Developers should ensure that the standards of the landscaping are maintained throughout the maintenance period and not just upgraded prior to handover.

Where scheme water is used for irrigation (not the CGG's preferred option) the developer should pay for a permanent meter (not temporary service agreements).

At the time of hand over the developer should be able to provide the CGG with realistic annual maintenance costs for the new facility therefore enabling the CGG to budget more accurately from the outset.

For development of public open space areas that involve foreshore areas or areas primarily for conservation purposes, the CGG will require detailed management plans in accord with the City's Guidelines for the Preparation of Foreshore/Conservation Management Plans.

The following criteria will also be used to ensure a sufficient standard of open space is developed prior to handover to the CGG.

- **Coverage Criteria**

All non-irrigated areas of planting (or direct seeding): A minimum of 50% projected foliage cover (excluding any weeds) with no bare soil areas > 2m<sup>2</sup>.

All irrigated planting areas: A minimum of 70% projected foliage cover (excluding any weeds) with no bare soil areas > 0.5m<sup>2</sup>.

All non-irrigated areas of grass: A minimum 70% grass foliage cover (excluding any weeds) with no bare soil areas > 1m<sup>2</sup>.

All irrigated areas of grass: A minimum 95% grass foliage cover (excluding any weeds) with no bare soil areas > 0.5m<sup>2</sup>.

- **Diversity Criteria - (All species used to be local provenance)**

For regeneration of natural areas: At least 40% of the species used in the planting or seeding mix must contain no less than 10 species of shrubs or groundcovers or both.

For all other areas: At least 25% of the species used in the planting or seeding mix must contain no less than 5 species of shrubs or groundcovers or both.

- **Plant Numbers Criteria**

All non-irrigated areas of planting by seedlings: At least 75% of original plant numbers.

All areas of direct seeding: At least 10 plants per quadrant of 2.5m x 2.5m (excluding any weeds) for any 2 random representative quadrants.

All irrigated areas of planting by seedlings: At least 90% of original plant numbers.

- **Foreshore/Conservation Areas**

Criteria will be as specified in the relevant management plan as per the City's Guidelines for the Preparation of Foreshore/Conservation Management Plans.



KEMPTON STREET FORESHORE – BLUFF POINT

## 6.0 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (BY LOCALITY)

This Strategy divides the CGG into suburb based localities. These areas form the basis of comprehensive open space planning to focus resources for these areas to ensure that additional public open space is located and designed to meet the needs of the local communities that they serve. These tables should be read in conjunction with the individual locality maps contained in Appendix 1.

These tables and the locality maps are built from the information compiled in the base mapping within the Section 5.3 of the Background Report.

## 6.1 Beachlands

BEACHLANDS							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise inefficiencies from unsuitable public open space provision.</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	138.5015 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	83.1983 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	8.3198 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual Function ROS	Total
	0.9424	0	4.5599	2.402	0	0	7.9043
Public Open Space Provision	9.50%						
Residual	0.1832 hectares						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beachlands consists of a full range of public open spaces and is slightly under its 10% requirement.</li> <li>Access and proximity to the beach to the south west (across John Willcock Link) and to the city centre increases the availability of public open space.</li> <li>The whole locality is adequately covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities.</li> <li>The open space areas of the Beachlands Primary School further expand the available open space network.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dispose of residual public open space areas as shown on the locality plan with direct proceeds going towards additions and upgrades to existing public open space areas.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to existing public open space.</li> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Implement the 'Point Moore to Tarcoola Beach Foreshore Master Plan'.</li> <li>Implement the 'Geraldton-Greenough Coastal Strategy &amp; Foreshore Management Plan' (2005).</li> </ul>						

## 6.2 Beresford

BERESFORD							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the development of the Beresford foreshore as the primary focus for recreation in the locality.</li> <li>Minimise inefficiencies from unsuitable public open space provision.</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	143.3845 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	94.3359 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	9.4336 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual Function ROS	Total
	0.8757	0	0	0	1.7361	0	2.6118
Public Open Space Provision	2.77%						
Residual	0.5955 hectares						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although Beresford is generally lacking in facilities and is well under its 10% requirement, as part of the 'Beresford Foreshore Coastal Protection and Enhancement Project' there are significant areas of the foreshore that will become activated and provide a substantial recreational resource.</li> <li>The locality at its furthest is predominantly only 300 – 400m from the foreshore area to the west, which is a further significant recreational focus for the locality (even though only portions are currently activated).</li> <li>The open space areas of the Geraldton Grammar School further expand the available open space network.</li> <li>Despite the low percentage of public open space, focus within the locality should be on upgrading the quality of existing public open space and activated foreshore areas instead of increasing the percentage.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the 'Geraldton-Greenough Coastal Strategy &amp; Foreshore Management Plan' (2005).</li> <li>Implement the 'Beresford Foreshore Coastal Protection and Enhancement Project Master Plan Report' (2012).</li> <li>Dispose of residual public open space areas as shown on the locality plan with direct proceeds going towards additions and upgrades to activated foreshore reserve areas.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments (other than those areas identified as future) with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to activated foreshore reserve areas and existing public open space.</li> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Explore further opportunities for efficient public open space provision through the possible disposal of Lillian Shaw Park.</li> </ul>						

## 6.3 Bluff Point

BLUFF POINT							
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the development of the Kempton Street foreshore and Rundle Park as the primary focus for recreation in the locality.</li> <li>To minimise inefficiencies of unsuitable public open space provision.</li> <li>Recognise and support conservation opportunities within the locality.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	153.3882 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	90.4248 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	9.0425 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	1.4221	0	0	0	0.3917	1.8799	3.6937
Public Open Space Provision	4.08%						
Residual	0.1618 hectares						
Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While Bluff Point is well under its 10% public open space requirements, the foreshore provides much needed and utilised facilities and recreational areas. There is capacity for these to be further expanded.</li> <li>The locality is, at its furthest, only 100m in the south to 800m in the north, away from the foreshore area.</li> <li>The Chapman River Regional Park to the north and north-east is also within close proximity to the locality and is a further recreational attraction.</li> <li>The open space areas of Bluff Point Primary School, St. Lawrence Primary School and the Geraldton Camp School further expand the available open space network.</li> <li>Despite the low percentage of public open space, focus within the locality should be on upgrading the quality of existing public open space and activated foreshore areas instead of increasing the percentage.</li> </ul>						
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Dispose of residual public open space areas as shown on the locality plan with direct proceeds going towards additions and upgrades to activated foreshore reserve and existing public open space areas.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments (other than those areas identified as future) with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to activated foreshore reserve areas and existing public open space.</li> <li>Implement the 'Geraldton-Greenough Coastal Strategy &amp; Foreshore Management Plan' (2005).</li> <li>Recognise and respond to conservation opportunities within the Chapman River Regional Park.</li> <li>Implement the long term aims of the 'Chapman Regional Wildlife Corridor Project: Implementation Plan' (2001).</li> </ul>						

## 6.4 Cape Burney

CAPE BURNEY							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the development of the Greenough coastal and river foreshore as the primary focus for recreation in the locality.</li> <li>Recognise and support conservation opportunities within the locality.</li> <li>Secure appropriate public open space contributions through future land development.</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	538.2416 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	376.8377 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	37.6838 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	0	0	0	4.5818	5.2954	0.1074	9.9846
Public Open Space Provision	2.64%						
Residual	0						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cape Burney consist only of conservation and dual function regional public open space areas and is well under its 10% requirement.</li> <li>The low amount of public open space provision reflects the substantial areas that have not yet been developed for residential purposes. With the future development of residential areas the quantity and range of open spaces will increase. However, the existing public open space provision in Cape Burney is adequate for the current resident population.</li> <li>Foreshore areas and the Greenough River provide a significant recreational focus (even though only small portions are activated).</li> <li>The future development of an activated on the CCG's land near the Greenough River mouth should provide for a range of boating, fishing, active and passive recreational pursuits.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the 'Outline Development Plan for Lot 200 Greenough River Road, Cape Burney' (2013) with regard to the development of the Greenough River foreshore.</li> <li>Continued structure planning of undeveloped areas to ensure the appropriate siting and hierarchy of future public open space.</li> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Implement the 'Geraldton-Greenough Coastal Strategy &amp; Foreshore Management Plan' (2005).</li> <li>Implement the 'Greenough River Foreshore Management Plan' (2008).</li> </ul>						

## 6.5 Drummond Cove

DRUMMOND COVE							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the development of the Drummond Cove foreshore and the Bayside Waterfront as the primary focus for recreation in the locality.</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> <li>Recognise and support opportunities for conservation and protection within the locality. .</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	160.0722 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	133.7693 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	13.3769 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function Regional	Total
	4.491	3.4389	0	5.035	0	0	13.3769
Public Open Space Provision	9.69%						
Residual	0						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drummond Cove consists of a full range of public open spaces and is slightly under its 10% requirement.</li> <li>The whole locality is adequately covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities.</li> <li>The locality at its furthest is 800m from the foreshore areas, which is a further significant recreational focus.</li> <li>Further development of the land to the south east should be setback and provide adequate foreshore areas for Dolby Creek to accommodate potential flooding issues.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completion and implementation of the 'Drummond Cove Beach Front Design Guidelines'.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to activated foreshore reserve areas and existing public open space.</li> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Implement the 'Geraldton-Greenough Coastal Strategy &amp; Foreshore Management Plan' (2005).</li> <li>Recognise and respond to conservation and protection opportunities of the Dolby Creek area.</li> </ul>						



## 6.6 Geraldton

Geraldton							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the development of the Geraldton foreshore as the primary focus for recreation in the locality and the wider Greater Geraldton community.</li> <li>Support the continued development and maintenance of the HMAS Sydney II Memorial.</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> <li>Minimise inefficiencies from unsuitable public open space provision.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	449.9256 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	215.5197 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	21.5512 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function Regional	Total
	2.7351	3.229	4.4077	4.931	0	1.6415	16.9443
Public Open Space Provision	7.80%						
Residual	0.4394						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geraldton consists of an extensive range of local, neighbourhood and dual function regional public open spaces and is under its 10% requirement.</li> <li>The quality of most of the open space areas is commensurate with the status of the locality containing the City Centre.</li> <li>Focus is on the Geraldton Foreshore which is the largest single recreation attractor in the CGG.</li> <li>Geraldton has a vast range and variety of both active and passive public open spaces. It also contains a number of cultural facilities that enhance recreational experiences.</li> <li>The whole locality is adequately covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities.</li> <li>Access to various primary and high schools further expand the available open space network.</li> <li>The development of the Batavia Coast Marina precinct should provide for quality open space areas that are available to a range of users (e.g. markets).</li> <li>Despite the lower percentage of public open space, focus within the locality should be on upgrading the quality of existing public open space areas particularly focusing on the development of the Geraldton foreshore and HMAS Sydney II Memorial to reflect their role as regionally significant areas.</li> </ul>						

<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish and maintain additional facilities and areas for active and passive recreation on the Geraldton foreshore.</li><li>• Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li><li>• Dispose of residual public open space areas as shown on the locality plan with direct proceeds going towards additions and upgrades to the activated foreshore reserve and existing public open space areas.</li><li>• Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to activated foreshore reserve areas and/or existing public open space.</li><li>• Implement the 'Geraldton-Greenough Coastal Strategy &amp; Foreshore Management Plan' (2005).</li></ul>
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## 6.7 Glenfield

GLENFIELD							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure appropriate public open space contributions through future land development.</li> <li>Recognise and support conservation opportunities within the locality.</li> <li>Minimise inefficiencies from unsuitable public open space provision.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	824.5988 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	660.8315 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	66.0832 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	0	0	0	1.6312	30.71	0	32.3412
Public Open Space Provision	4.89%						
Residual	0.0525 hectares						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Glenfield Structure Plan indicates future public open space within the structure plan area. The CGG aims to secure the public open space shown as future with a presumption against additional land areas being given up, with cash-in-lieu being provided instead.</li> <li>The low percentage of public open space provision reflects the substantial areas that have not yet been developed for residential purposes.</li> <li>The future development of the Glenfield Beach area will increase the amount of public open space within the locality.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure appropriate public open space contributions through future land development.</li> <li>Recognise and respond to conservation opportunities within the Rum Jungle area.</li> <li>Continued structure planning of undeveloped areas to ensure the appropriate siting and hierarchy of future public open space.</li> <li>Dispose of residual public open space areas as shown on the locality plan with direct proceeds going towards acquisition of new public open space areas.</li> <li>Implement the 'Geraldton-Greenough Coastal Strategy &amp; Foreshore Management Plan' (2005).</li> <li>Complete and implement any foreshore plans that are developed as part of future structure planning.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments within the Glenfield Structure Plan (other than those areas identified as future), with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to existing and future public open space.</li> </ul>						

## 6.8 Karloo

KARLOO							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure appropriate public open space contributions through future land development</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> <li>Recognise and support conservation opportunities within the locality.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	405.7676 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	236.6615 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	23.6662 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	1.2502	1.9326	0	0	0	0	3.1828
Public Open Space Provision	1.34%						
Residual	0						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The low percentage of public open space provision in Karloo reflects the substantial areas that have not yet been developed for residential purposes.</li> <li>The existing, developed residential area is relatively small and is currently an adjunct to Rangeway / Utakarra to the north. Karloo Park is the only public open space developed.</li> <li>The development of residentially zoned area will increase the amount of public open space within the locality. As the area develops and schools sites are selected and zoned accordingly, the amount of deductions for the locality will increase.</li> <li>The open space area of John Willcock College further expands the open space network.</li> <li>Significant vegetation is located within the undeveloped areas of the locality.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued structure planning of undeveloped residential areas to ensure the appropriate siting and hierarchy of future public open space particularly in order to retain and protect remnant vegetation.</li> <li>Implement the relevant components of the 'Rangeway Utakarra Karloo Precinct Plan' (2013).</li> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> </ul>						

## 6.9 Mahomets Flats

MAHOMETTS FLATS							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the development of the foreshore as the primary focus for recreation in the locality.</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> <li>Minimise inefficiencies from unsuitable public open space provision.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	92.3620 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	56.2912 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	5.6291 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual Function ROS	Total
	5.9311	1.6261	0	0	0	0	7.5572
Public Open Space Provision	13.42%						
Residual	0.0941 hectares						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mahomets Flats consists of a range of local and regional open space and foreshore facilities and is over its 10% requirement.</li> <li>The foreshore area to the west is a further significant recreational focus for the locality including the facilities within the surf club.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the 'Point Moore to Tarcoola Beach Foreshore Master Plan'</li> <li>Implement the 'Geraldton-Greenough Coastal Strategy &amp; Foreshore Management Plan' (2005).</li> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to activated foreshore reserve areas and existing public open space.</li> <li>Dispose of residual public open space areas as shown on the locality plan with direct proceeds going towards additions and upgrades to activated foreshore reserve areas and existing public open space.</li> </ul>						

## 6.10 Mount Tarcoola

MOUNT TARCOOLA							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	215.7278 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	171.9077 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	17.1908 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	7.4637	0.7542	0	6.492	0	0	14.7099
Public Open Space Provision	8.56%						
Residual	0						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mount Tarcoola consists of local, neighbourhood and conservation public open spaces and is slightly under its 10% requirement.</li> <li>The open space area of the Mt. Tarcoola Primary School further expands the available open space network.</li> <li>The locality at its furthest is around 1.5km from the foreshore areas to the west which provides further recreational opportunities.</li> <li>Despite being under the 10% requirement, focus within the locality should be on upgrading the quality of existing public open space areas instead of increasing the quantity.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to existing public open space.</li> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> </ul>						

## 6.11 Mullewa

MULLEWA							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise inefficiencies from unsuitable public open space provision.</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	145.7988 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	89.7415 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	8.9742 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	1.8588	1.5117	9.8229	1.4319	0	0	14.6253
Public Open Space Provision	16.2%						
Residual	1.1635 hectares						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mullewa consists of local and district open spaces and is well in excess of its 10% requirement.</li> <li>The provision of public open space in Mullewa is commensurate with its status as a regional townsite. It is self-contained and provides a range of active and passive recreational facilities.</li> <li>Access to primary and high school open space areas further expand the available open space network.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dispose of residual public open space areas as shown on the locality plan with direct proceeds going towards additions and upgrades to activated foreshore reserve areas and/or existing public open space.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to existing public open space.</li> <li>Update and implement the 'Mullewa Revitalisation Plan' with regard to upgrades to public open space.</li> </ul>						

## 6.12 Rangeway

RANGEWAY							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the development of the GRAMS reserve as the primary focus for recreation in the locality.</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> <li>Minimise inefficiencies from unsuitable public open space provision.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	179.8010 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	129.8267 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	12.9827 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	3.2056	2.1988	0	0	0	0	5.4044
Public Open Space Provision	4.16%						
Residual	2.1737 hectares						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rangeway consists of a range of local and neighbourhood public open spaces and is under its 10% requirement. The whole locality is covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities.</li> <li>Access and proximity to the regional facilities of the Wonthella Sporting Complex, are also an important aspect of the expanded recreational opportunities in the locality.</li> <li>The open space areas of the Rangeway and St. John Primary Schools further expand the open space network.</li> <li>It is important to note that the area containing the Bundiyarra Aboriginal Community Aboriginal Corporation, although zoned for recreation, has been deducted from the calculations as it is not a public space.</li> <li>Despite the low percentage of public open space, focus within the locality should be on upgrading the quality of existing public open space areas instead of increasing the quantity.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement the relevant components of the 'Rangeway Utakarra Karloo Precinct Plan' (2013).</li> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Dispose of residual public open space areas as shown on the locality plan with direct proceeds going towards additions and upgrades to existing public open space areas.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to existing public open space.</li> </ul>						



## 6.13 Spalding

SPALDING							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise inefficiencies from unsuitable public open space provision.</li> <li>Recognise and support conservation opportunities within the locality.</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	441.1619 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	135.0103 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	13.5010 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	2.1428	0	0	1.1532	0.6623	19.9797	23.888
Public Open Space Provision	17.69%						
Residual	3.017 hectares						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spalding consists of local and regional open spaces with substantial areas used for conservation purposes. The locality exceeds its 10% requirement however much of this is attributed to dual function regional open space.</li> <li>The whole locality is covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities.</li> <li>The Chapman River to the north and east is a significant focus for the locality.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dispose of residual public open space areas as shown on the locality plan with direct proceeds going towards additions and upgrades to existing public open space areas.</li> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to existing public open space.</li> <li>Recognise and respond to conservation opportunities within the Chapman River Regional Park.</li> <li>Implement the long term aims of the 'Chapman Regional Wildlife Corridor Project: Implementation Plan' (2001).</li> </ul>						

## 6.14 Strathalbyn

STRATHALBYN							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> <li>Recognise and support conservation opportunities within the locality.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	166.4970 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	126.6205 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	12.6621 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	0.7716	0	5.2986	1.5297	0	0	7.5999
Public Open Space Provision	6.00%						
Residual	0						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strathalbyn consists of neighbourhood and district open spaces with regional areas along the Chapman River and a dedicated conservation Arboretum.</li> <li>The locality is under its 10% requirement however it should be noted that it is a low density locality with the quality and diverse range of facilities compensating for the reduced open space areas.</li> <li>The whole locality is covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities.</li> <li>The Chapman River to the east is a significant focus for the locality.</li> <li>The open space areas of Strathalbyn Christian College further expand the available open space network.</li> <li>Despite the low percentage of public open space, focus within the locality should be on upgrading the quality of existing public open space areas instead of increasing the percentage.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Recognise and respond to conservation opportunities within the Chapman River Regional Park.</li> <li>Implement the long term aims of the 'Chapman Regional Wildlife Corridor Project: Implementation Plan' (2001).</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to existing public open space.</li> </ul>						

## 6.15 Sunset Beach

SUNSET BEACH							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise inefficiencies from unsuitable public open space provision.</li> <li>• Secure appropriate public open space contributions through future land development.</li> <li>• Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> <li>• Recognise and support conservation opportunities within the locality.</li> <li>• Support the progressive improvements to Eastbourne Reserve as part of the development of the Sunset Beach Activity Centre.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	186.3272 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	120.2540 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	12.0254 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function Regional	Total
	2.0062	5.1696	0	1.1081	3.5193	0	11.8032
Public Open Space Provision	9.82%						
Residual	11.3019 hectares						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sunset Beach consists of local, neighbourhood and regional open spaces and is just below its 10% requirement.</li> <li>• The existing developed area of the locality is adequately covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities.</li> <li>• The locality at its furthest is from 900m in the south to 500m in the north from the foreshore area to the west, which is a further significant recreational focus.</li> <li>• Access to the Chapman River to the south also expands the open space network.</li> <li>• With the future development of residential areas and a future primary school, the range of open spaces will be enhanced.</li> <li>• Although a large area of the Spalding Park Horse and Pony Club is shown as residual, it is not intended that all of the area will be disposed of. The detailed precinct planning will identify what areas are proposed to be retained as public open space.</li> </ul>						

<p><b>Actions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>• Complete then implement the relevant components of the 'Sunset Beach Precinct Plan'.</li> <li>• Dispose of residual public open space areas, being the Spalding Park Horse and Pony Club, as shown on the locality plan with portions of public open space being redeveloped in these areas.</li> <li>• Implement the 'Geraldton-Greenough Coastal Strategy &amp; Foreshore Management Plan' (2005).</li> <li>• Implement the 'North Sunset Foreshore Management Plan' (2007).</li> <li>• Recognise and respond to conservation opportunities within the Chapman River Regional Park.</li> <li>• Implement the long term aims of the 'Chapman Regional Wildlife Corridor Project: Implementation Plan' (2001).</li> </ul>
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## 6.16 Tarcoola Beach

TARCOOLA BEACH							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	138.9952 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	70.4607 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	7.0461 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function Regional	Total
	0.3284	0	1.6492	0	0	0	1.9776
Public Open Space Provision	2.81%						
Residual	0						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tarcoola Beach consists of local, district and regional open spaces and is well under its 10% requirement.</li> <li>The locality at its furthest is 250m from the foreshore area to the west. The coastal foreshore provides a range of facilities and has development potential.</li> <li>Despite the low percentage of public open space, focus within the locality should be on upgrading the quality of existing public open space and activated foreshore areas instead of increasing the percentage.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to activated foreshore reserve areas and existing public open space.</li> <li>Implement the 'Point Moore to Tarcoola Beach Foreshore Master Plan'.</li> <li>Implement the 'Geraldton-Greenough Coastal Strategy &amp; Foreshore Management Plan' (2005).</li> </ul>						

## 6.17 Utakarra

UTAKARRA							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise inefficiencies from unsuitable public open space provision including regional open space.</li> <li>• Secure appropriate public open space contributions through future land development</li> <li>• Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> <li>• Recognise and support heritage conservation opportunities within the locality.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	494.0240 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	216.6223 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	21.6622 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	7.6238	0	4.7001	0	1.745	8.6723	22.7412
Public Open Space Provision	10.50%						
Residual	6.0637 hectares						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utakarra consists of local, district and regional open spaces and meets its 10% requirement.</li> <li>• With the future development of residential areas, it is expected that the range of open spaces will be enhanced.</li> <li>• The whole locality is covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities. The regional facilities to the north form part of the Wonthella Sporting Complex and are an important aspect of the expanded recreational opportunities in the locality.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>• Implement the relevant components of the 'Rangeway Utakarra Karloo Precinct Plan' (2013).</li> <li>• Dispose of residual public open space areas as shown on the locality plan with direct proceeds going towards additions and upgrades to existing public open space areas.</li> <li>• Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments (other than those areas identified as future) with a preference for cash-in-lieu. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to existing public open space.</li> <li>• Explore opportunities to secure a portion of the former Bluff Point to Narngulu Rail Corridor north of Ross Ariti Road and appropriately interpret the heritage listed platform.</li> <li>• Explore alternative options for the use of the regional open space area east of Flores Road as recognised within the 'Sporting Futures Report' (2013).</li> </ul>						

## 6.18 Waggrakine

WAGGRAKINE							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure appropriate public open space contributions through future land development</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> <li>Minimise inefficiencies from unsuitable public open space provision.</li> <li>Recognise and support conservation opportunities within the locality.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	1,784.2977 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	275.0811 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	27.5081 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	2.2489	10.2799	0	2.5303	10.15	0	25.2091
Public Open Space Provision	9.16%						
Residual	0.041 hectares						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waggrakine consists of local and neighbourhood open spaces (which includes a community nursery) and is only slightly under its 10% requirement.</li> <li>With the future development of residential areas and school sites, the range of open spaces will be enhanced.</li> <li>The developed residential areas of the locality are covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities.</li> <li>The Chapman River Regional Park facilities to the south are an important aspect of the expanded recreational opportunities in the locality.</li> <li>The open space areas of Waggrakine Primary School further expand the available open space network.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Implement the Waggrakine Residential Estate Structure Plan with regard to the location and size of public open space.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments (other than those areas identified as future) with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to existing public open space.</li> <li>Dispose of residual public open space areas as shown on the locality plan with direct proceeds going towards additions and upgrades to existing public open space areas.</li> <li>Recognise and respond to conservation opportunities within the Dolby Creek area.</li> </ul>						

## 6.19 Walkaway

WALKAWAY							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	58.4290 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	50.5335 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	5.0533 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	0.125	0	14.7965	0.1408	0	0	15.0623
Public Open Space Provision	29.80%						
Residual	0						
<b>Comment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Walkaway consists of local and district open spaces and is well in excess of its 10% requirement.</li> <li>The provision of public open space in Walkaway is commensurate with its status as a regional townsite. It is self-contained and provides a range of active and passive recreational facilities.</li> <li>The whole townsite is covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities.</li> <li>Access to the open space areas of the Walkaway Primary School further expands the available open space network.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to existing public open space.</li> <li>Complete and implement the relevant components of the Walkaway Revitalisation Plan.</li> </ul>						



## 6.20 Wandina

WANDINA							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the development of the Derna POS as the primary focus for recreation in the locality.</li> <li>Secure appropriate public open space contributions through future land development</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	321.0108 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	292.0884 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	29.2088 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	8.9491	8.8689	0	7.9208	1.9072	0	27.646
Public Open Space Provision	9.31%						
Residual	0						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wandina consists of local, neighbourhood and conservation public open spaces and is only slightly under its 10% requirement. With the future development of residential areas the range of open spaces will be further provided.</li> <li>The whole locality is covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities.</li> <li>The open space area of the Wandina Primary School further expands the available open space network.</li> <li>The locality at its furthest is around 1.5km from the foreshore areas to the west and provides further recreational opportunities.</li> <li>The future southern district sporting facility to the east will be an important aspect of the expanded recreational opportunities in the locality.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments (other than those areas identified as future) with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to existing public open space.</li> </ul>						

## 6.21 Webberton

WEBBERTON							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise inefficiencies from unsuitable public open space provision.</li> <li>Secure appropriate public open space contributions through future land development</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	253.0193 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	35.3928 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	3.5393 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	0	0	0	1.5841	0	0	1.5841
Public Open Space Provision	4.48%						
Residual	0.813 hectares						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Webberton is under its 10% requirement and currently no open space areas are developed.</li> <li>The residential area of Webberton is relatively small and is currently adjacent to Spalding / Strathalbyn to the north / east. The residential area of the locality is covered by walkable catchments from open spaces within these neighbouring localities.</li> <li>The Chapman River Regional Park facilities to the north are an important aspect of the expanded recreational opportunities in the locality.</li> <li>Despite the lower percentage of public open space, focus within the locality should be on upgrading the quality of the existing public open space area and those within the adjacent localities.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dispose of residual public open space areas as shown on the locality plan with direct proceeds going towards additions and upgrades to existing public open space.</li> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to existing public open space.</li> </ul>						

## 6.22 West End

WEST END							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the development of the foreshore (particularly Pages Beach) as the primary focus for recreation in the locality.</li> <li>Recognise and support conservation opportunities within the locality.</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	234.0809 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	18.1758 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	1.8175 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	0.588	0	0	2.1317	0	0	2.7197
Public Open Space Provision	14.96%						
Residual	0						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The West End consists of local and conservation open space and exceeds its 10% requirement.</li> <li>The whole locality is adequately covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities.</li> <li>The foreshore areas that surround the locality are a further significant recreational focus for the locality and have additional development potential.</li> <li>Access and proximity to the town centre increases the availability of public open space.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to activated foreshore reserve areas and existing public open space.</li> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy having due regard to the lease tenure of the area.</li> <li>Implement the 'Point Moore to Tarcoola Beach Foreshore Master Plan'.</li> <li>Implement the 'Geraldton-Greenough Coastal Strategy &amp; Foreshore Management Plan' (2005).</li> </ul>						

## 6.23 Wonthella

WONTHELLA							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure appropriate public open space areas through land acquisition.</li> <li>Minimise inefficiencies from unsuitable public open space provision.</li> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> <li>Investigate alternative options for the former Bluff Point to Narngulu Rail Corridor</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	370.3560 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	101.0103 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	10.1010 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function ROS	Total
	0.6072	0	0	0	0	11.8036	12.4108
Public Open Space Provision	12.28%						
Residual	0.705 hectares						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wonthella consists of local and regional open spaces with significant areas of active recreation. The locality exceeds its 10% requirement.</li> <li>The whole locality is covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities although North West Coastal Highway does provide a significant pedestrian barrier to the areas to the west.</li> <li>Western areas of Wonthella are served by catchments within the Geraldton locality, the Geraldton Grammar School and proximity to the foreshore.</li> <li>The Wonthella Federation Community Park is currently leased by the CGG from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Geraldton.</li> <li>The former Bluff Point to Narngulu Rail Corridor (to the east of Wonthella) presents an opportunity to create a public open space link and would provide a buffer zone to the Webberton industrial area to the north and east.</li> </ul>						
<b>Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dispose of residual public open space areas as shown on the locality plan with direct proceeds going towards the acquisition of the Wonthella Federation Community Park.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate the acquisition of the Wonthella Federation Community Park.</li> <li>Investigate opportunities to secure the former Bluff Point to Narngulu Rail Corridor south of Place Road, and develop it as a public open space linkage (Wonthella Greenway).</li> </ul>						

## 6.24 Woorree

WOORREE							
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bring existing public open space areas in line with their hierarchy and service level.</li> <li>Recognise and support conservation opportunities within the locality.</li> </ul>						
Total Locality Area	503.4996 hectares						
Gross Subdivisible Area	63.1415 hectares						
Public Open Space @ 10%	6.3142 hectares						
Quantity of Public Open Space	Local	N'hood	District	Conservation	Future	Dual function Regional	Total
	0	0	8.2730	0	0	0	8.2730
Public Open Space Provision	13.10%						
Residual	0						
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woorree consists of district facilities, although the public open space areas are not central to the residential area. It is over its 10% requirement.</li> <li>The residential area is covered by walkable catchments to existing facilities including within the adjacent Strathalbyn locality.</li> <li>The Chapman River Regional Park to the north and east is a significant focus for the locality.</li> </ul>						
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued development and maintenance of all public open space areas to ensure consistent service provision in line with their hierarchy.</li> <li>Discourage new public open space being established in subdivisions or developments with a preference for cash-in-lieu contributions. Cash-in-lieu funds will facilitate additions and upgrades to activated foreshore reserve areas and existing public open space.</li> <li>Recognise and respond to conservation opportunities within the Chapman River Regional Park.</li> <li>Implement the long term aims of the 'Chapman Regional Wildlife Corridor Project: Implementation Plan' (2001).</li> </ul>						

## APPENDIX 1 – Public Open Space Locality Maps



## REGIONAL OPEN SPACE

Regional open space may accommodate important recreation and organized sport spaces as well as significant conservation and/or environmental features. They may provide substantial facilities for organised sport, play, social interaction, relaxation, and enjoyment of nature. Regional open space can assist to protect biodiversity conservation and environmental values through retention of bushland, wetlands and other natural features. Areas include those shown on the Greater Geraldton Structure Plan 2011.



## DUAL FUNCTION REGIONAL OPEN SPACE

Regional open space is considered 'dual function' if it contains recreational facilities/infrastructure, is regularly maintained and services by the City and, functions in accordance with Element 4, R8 of Liveable Neighbourhoods.



## FORESHORE RESERVE

The area of land set aside in public ownership to allow for likely impacts of water resources (including coastal, wetlands and waterways etc.) and provides protection of public access, recreation and safety, biodiversity and ecosystem integrity, landscape, visual landscape, indigenous and cultural heritage.



## ACTIVATED FORESHORE RESERVE

Activated foreshore reserve demonstrates areas within foreshore reserves that contain existing infrastructure and/or have potential for attracting residents for active or passive recreational purposes. These areas should be considered as priority areas for development and expenditure.



## DISTRICT OPEN SPACE

District open space is principally designed to provide for organized formal sport. They will very likely include substantial recreation space and some nature space. Their design and function should consider biodiversity principles and environmental management goals. District open space serves several neighbourhoods with players and visitors travelling from surrounding districts.



## NEIGHBOURHOOD OPEN SPACE

Neighbourhood open spaces serve as the recreational and social focus of a community. Residents are attracted by the variety of features and facilities and opportunities to socialise. They can assist to engender sense of place and protect specific conservation values through retention of nature spaces. Neighbourhood open space may be used for junior sport or sports training if appropriate space is available.



## LOCAL OPEN SPACE

Local open space is usually small parklands that service the recreational needs of the immediate residential population. They are primarily used for recreation and may include small areas of nature space. Local open spaces are unlikely to be used for any formal or informal sport.



## CONSERVATION

Conservation areas represent intact or rehabilitated examples of the Western Australian natural environment such as bushland, wetlands and coastal habitats. These areas have been set aside for conservation to preserve biodiversity and wildlife habitats. Any site development should be considerate of the conservation intent of these areas. Appropriate levels of public access will be determined and managed. Recreation is to be strictly limited to uses that have low impact on the area.



## FUTURE OPEN SPACE

Future open space areas that are not as yet created but are shown on an endorsed structure plan.



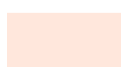
## RESIDUAL

Areas of open space that are either too small to accommodate sustainable public open space or are considered surplus to the overall open space requirements for a locality. The revenue generated from their disposal could be directed into upgrades or acquisition of public open space in the locality.



## DEDUCTIONS







Deductions from the locality area used to determine the gross subdivisible area. Deductions include non-residential land uses that do not generate the need for a contribution to public open space (such as major roads, schools, drainage sumps, regional open space, industrial, rural-residential and commercial areas).






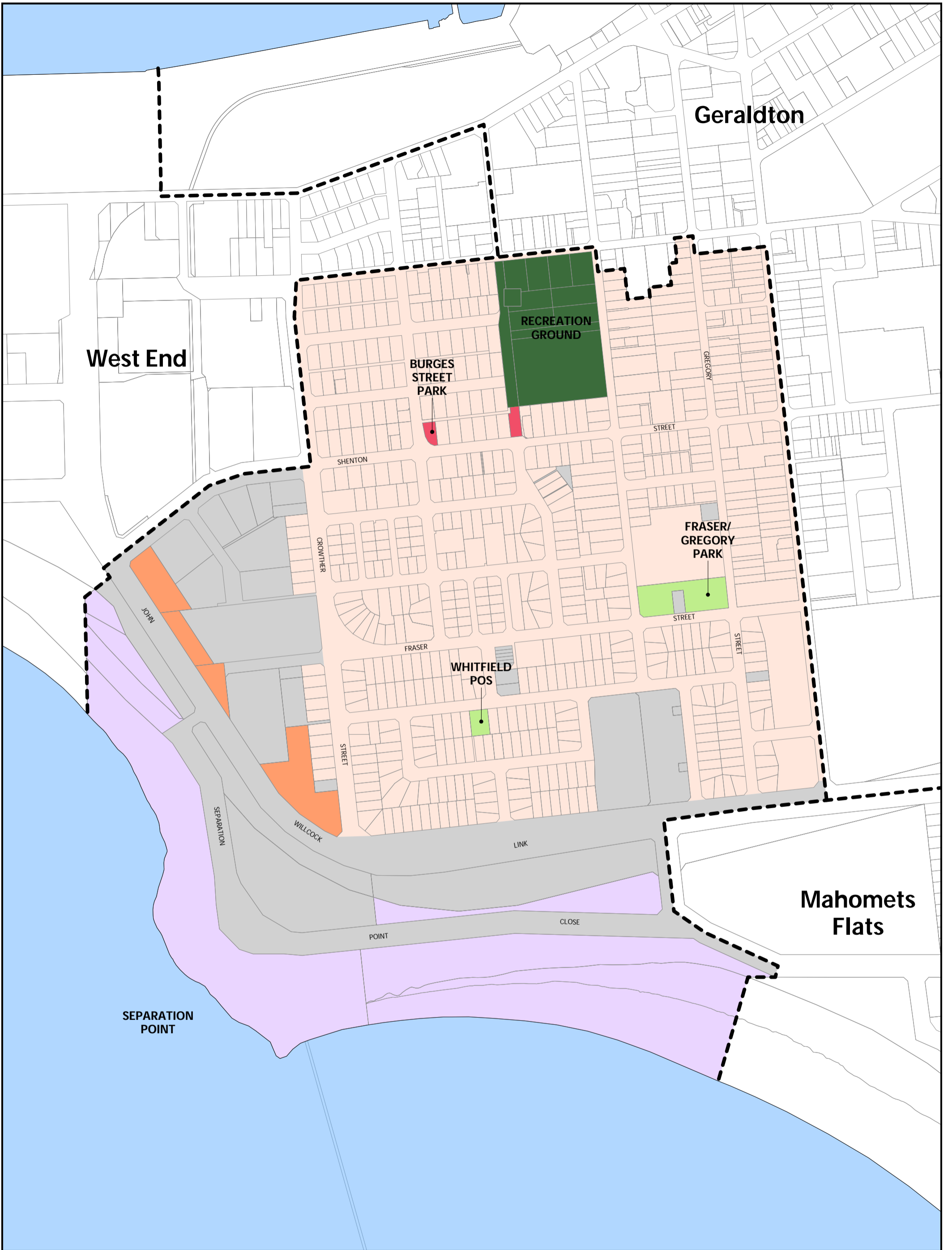
## GROSS SUBDIVISIBLE AREA

The area of a locality minus any deductions. This area is then used to calculate the percentage of public open space.

### LEGEND

-  Regional Open Space
-  Foreshore Reserve
-  District Open Space
-  Local Open Space
-  Future Open Space
-  Deductions

-  Dual Function Regional Open Space
-  Activated Foreshore Reserve
-  Neighbourhood Open Space
-  Conservation
-  Residual
-  Gross Subdivisible Area



**LEGEND**

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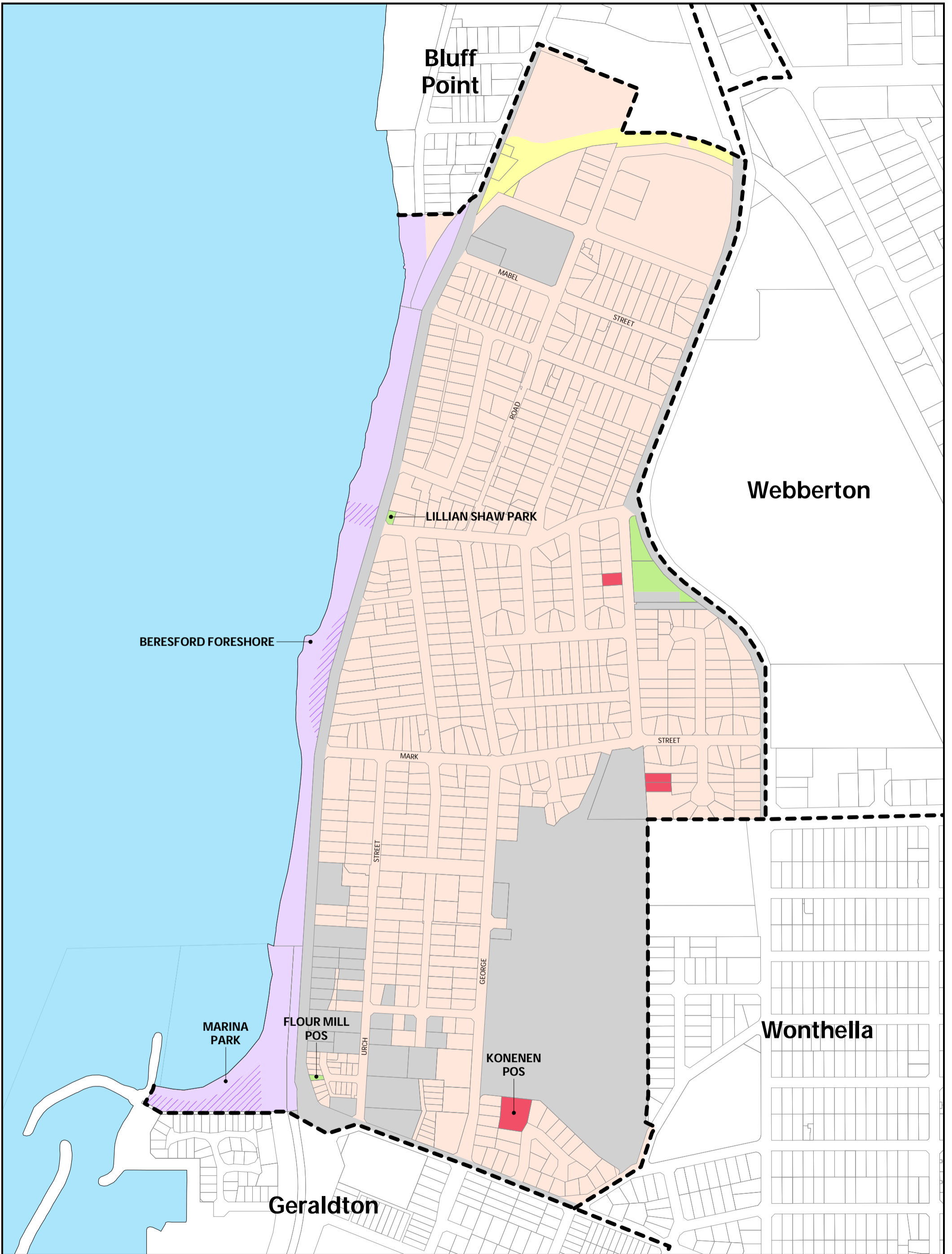


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**BEACHLANDS**

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**LEGEND**

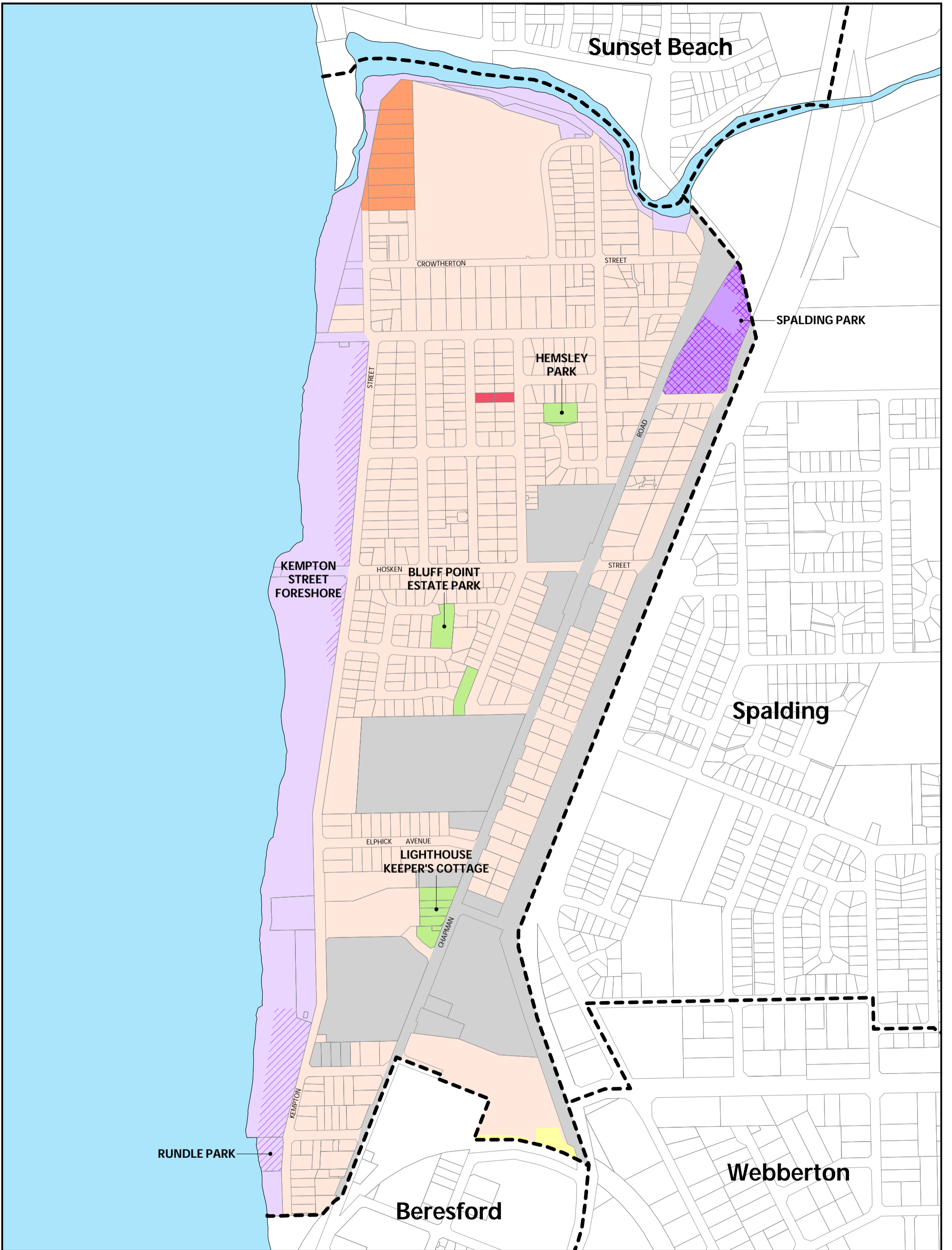
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**Public Open Space Strategy**  
**BERESFORD**

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**LEGEND**

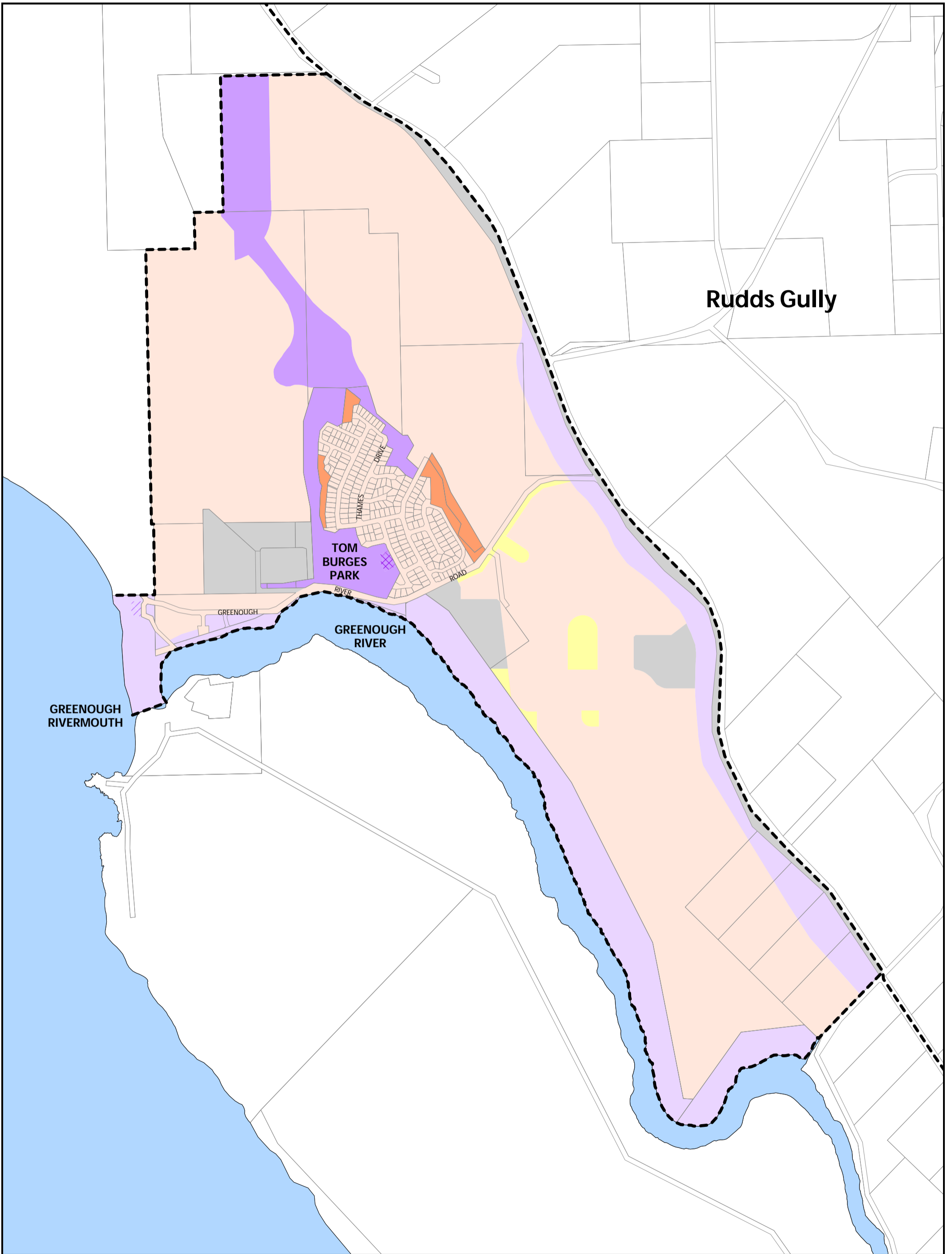
- Regional Open Space
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- Gross Subdivisible Area



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**Public Open Space Strategy**  
**BLUFF POINT**

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**LEGEND**

- Regional Open Space
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- Gross Subdivisible Area



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**Public Open Space Strategy**  
**CAPE BURNEY**

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LEGEND

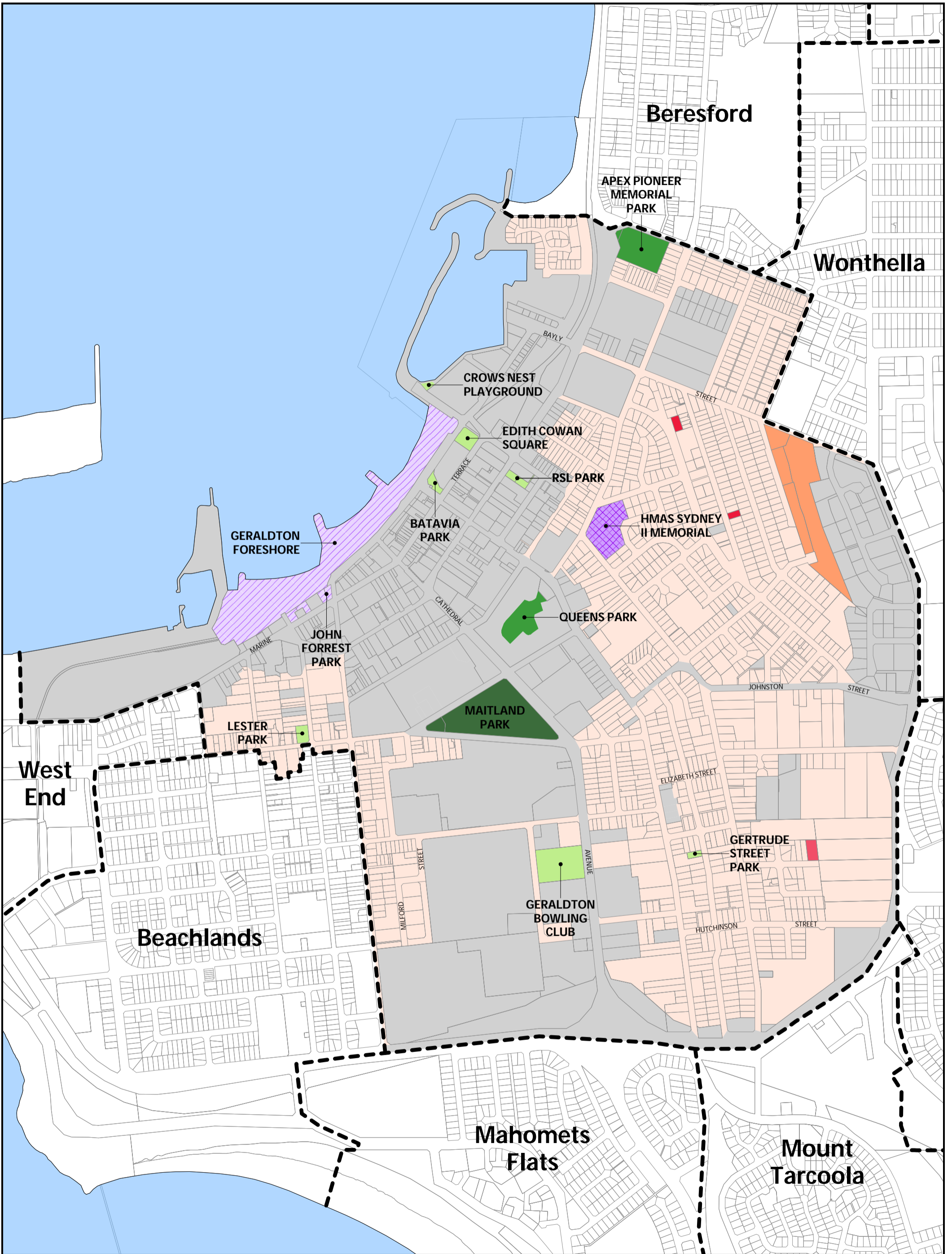
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- Gross Subdivisible Area

Public Open Space Strategy  
**DRUMMOND COVE**



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**LEGEND**

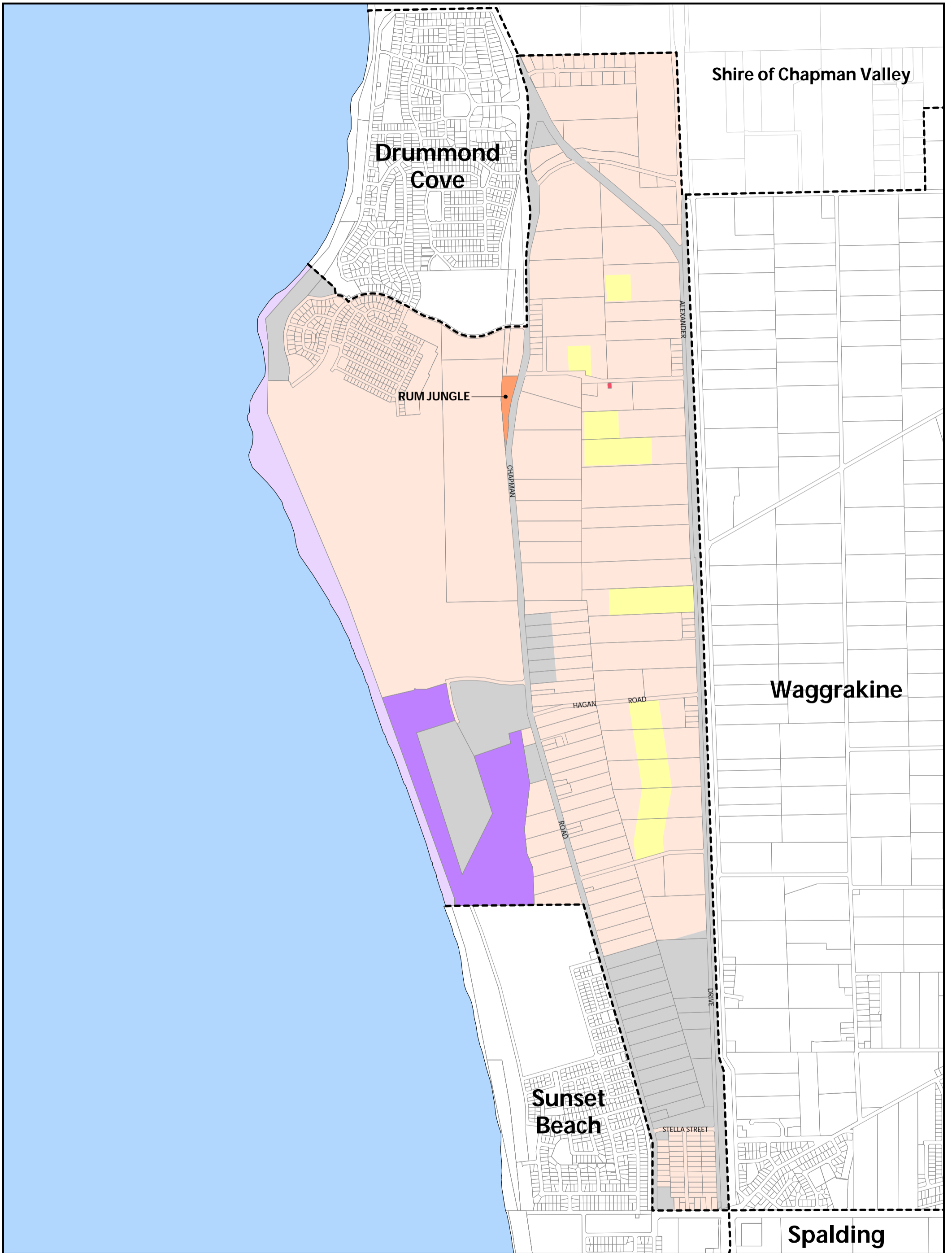
- Regional Open Space
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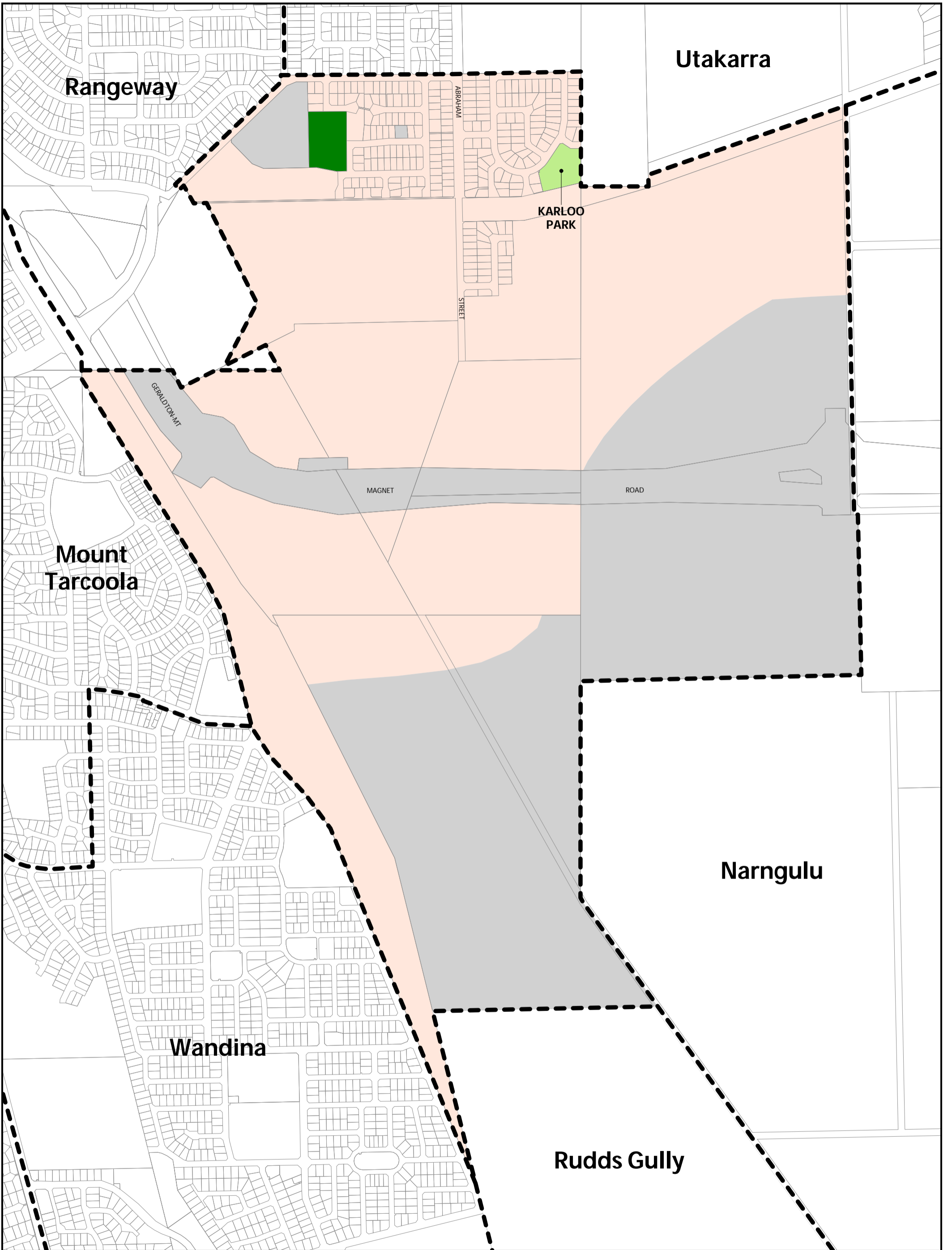
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**GERALDTON**

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**LEGEND**

- Regional Open Space
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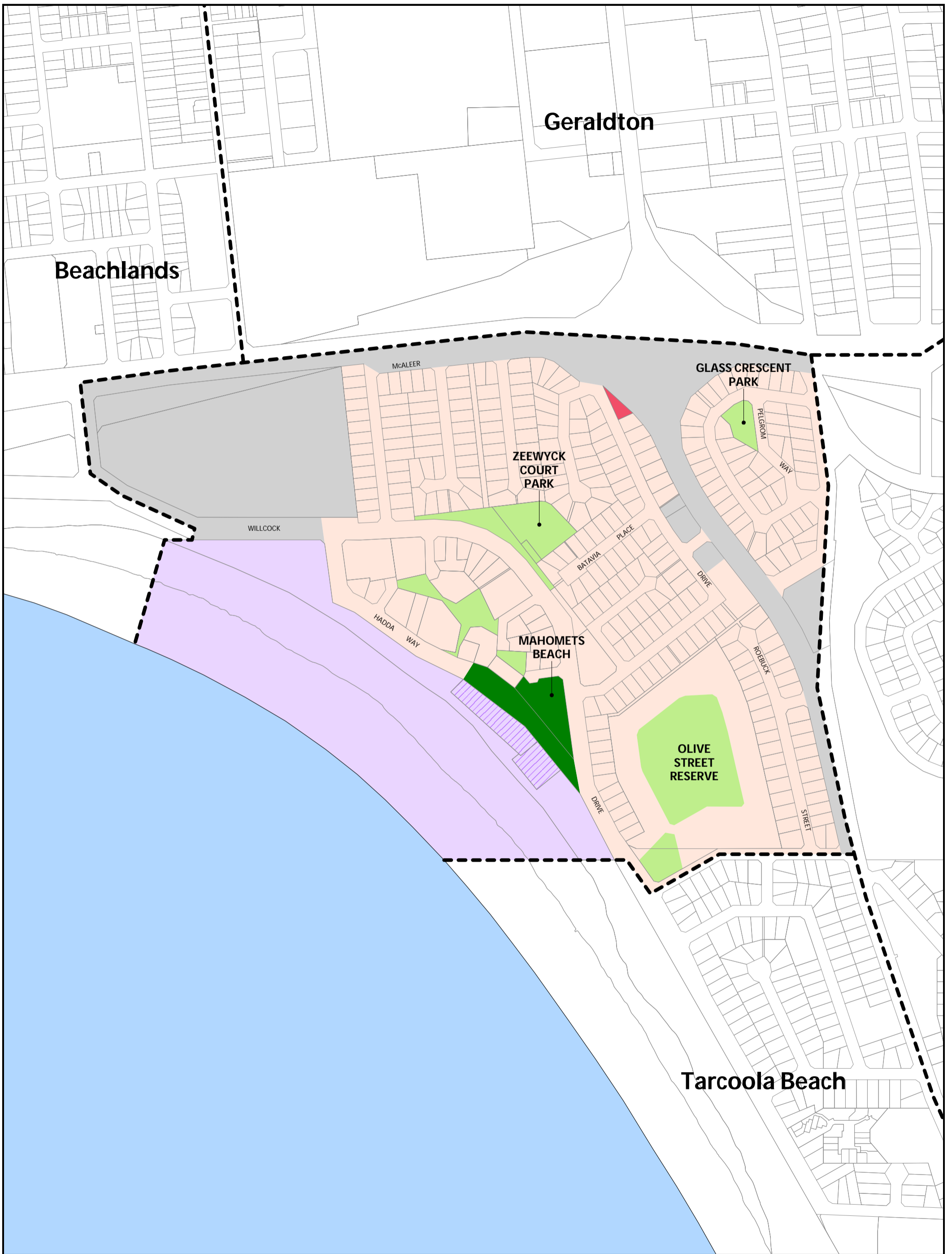


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**Public Open Space Strategy**

**KARLOO**

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**LEGEND**

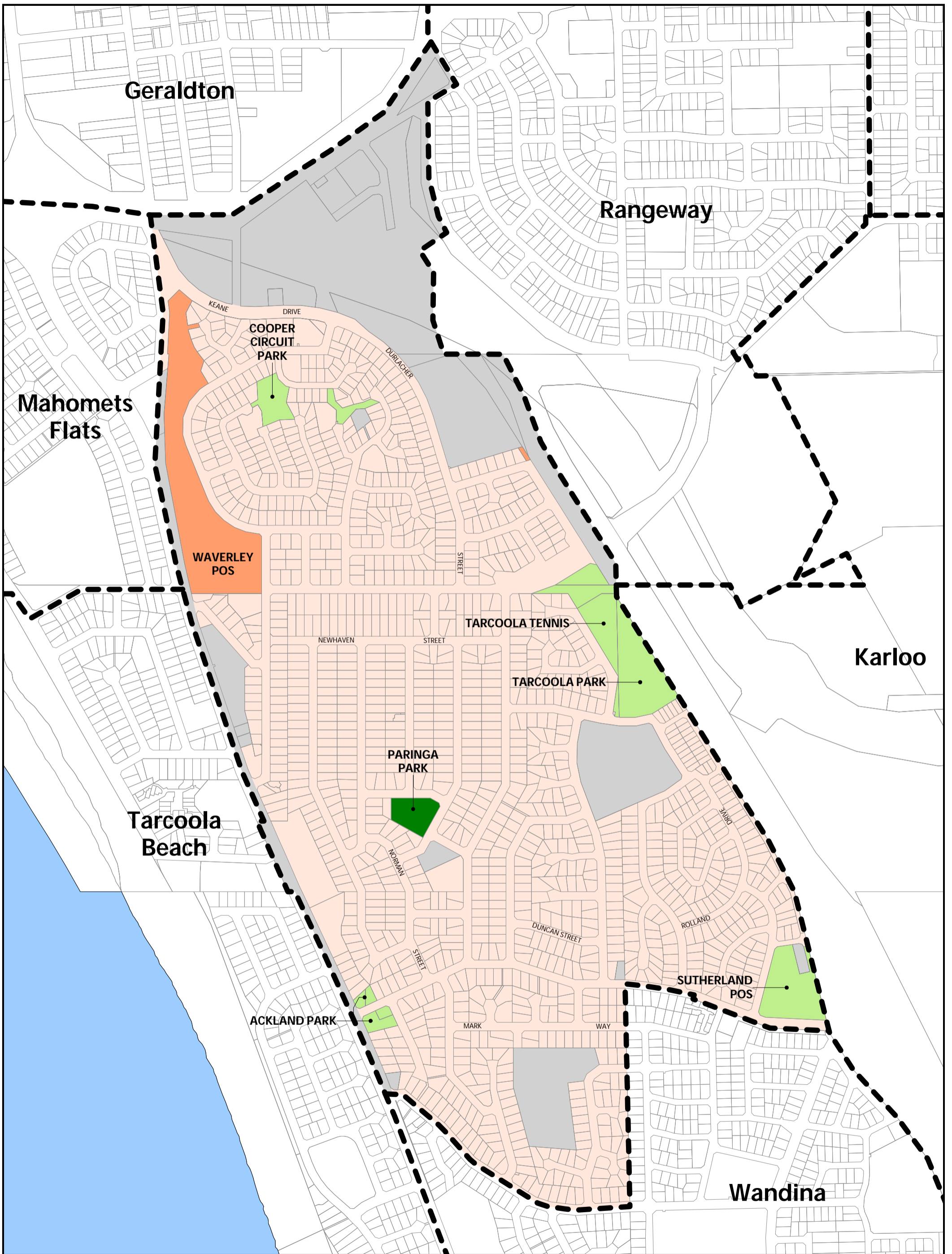
- Regional Open Space
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- Conservation
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- Gross Subdivisible Area

**Public Open Space Strategy**













**MAHOMET'S FLATS**

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**LEGEND**

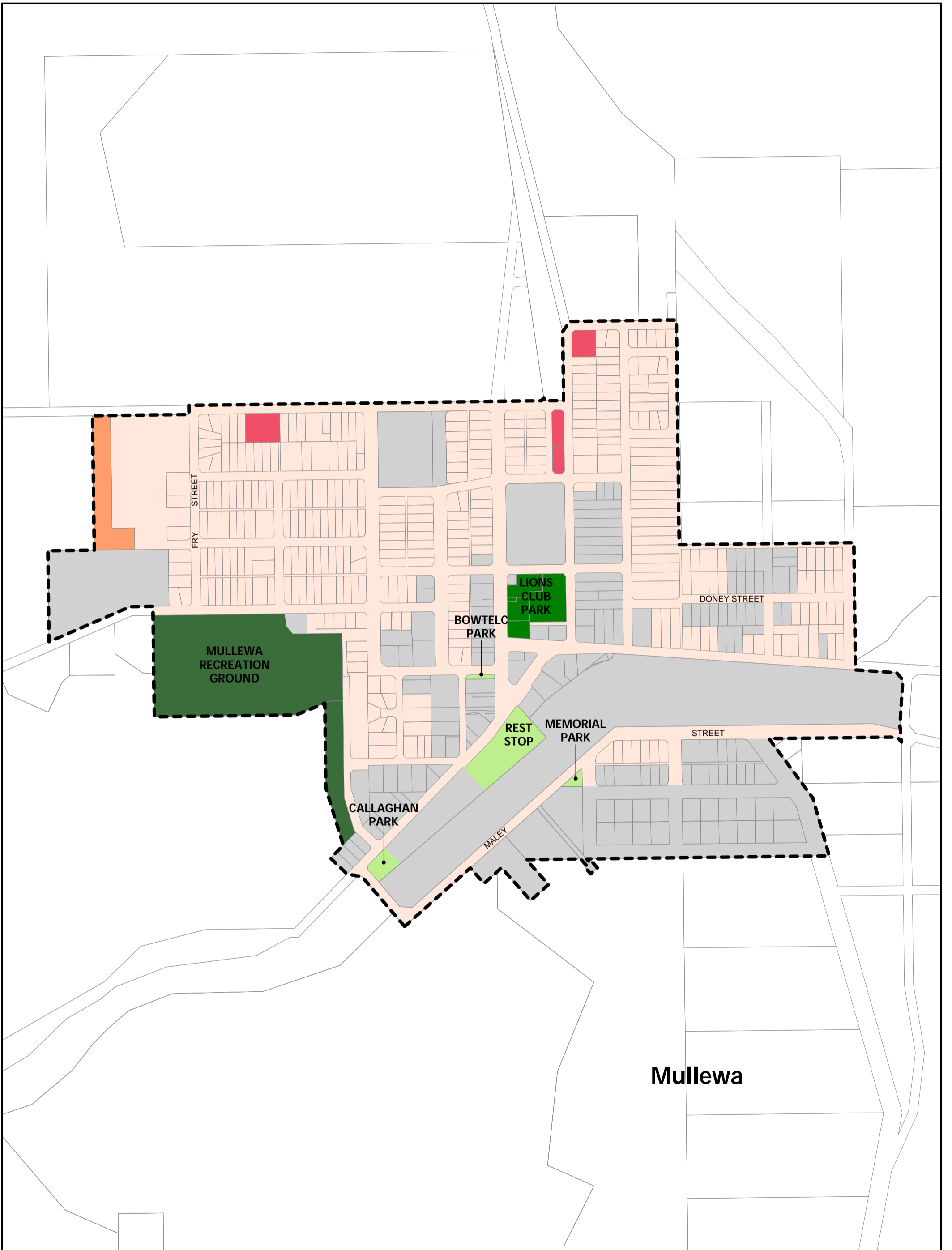
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|  Regional Open Space |  Dual Function Regional Open Space |
|  Foreshore Reserve   |  Activated Foreshore Reserve       |
|  District Open Space |  Neighbourhood Open Space          |
|  Local Open Space    |  Conservation                      |
|  Future Open Space   |  Residual                          |
|  Deductions          |  Gross Subdivisible Area           |

**Public Open Space Strategy**  
**MOUNT TARCOOLA**



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**LEGEND**

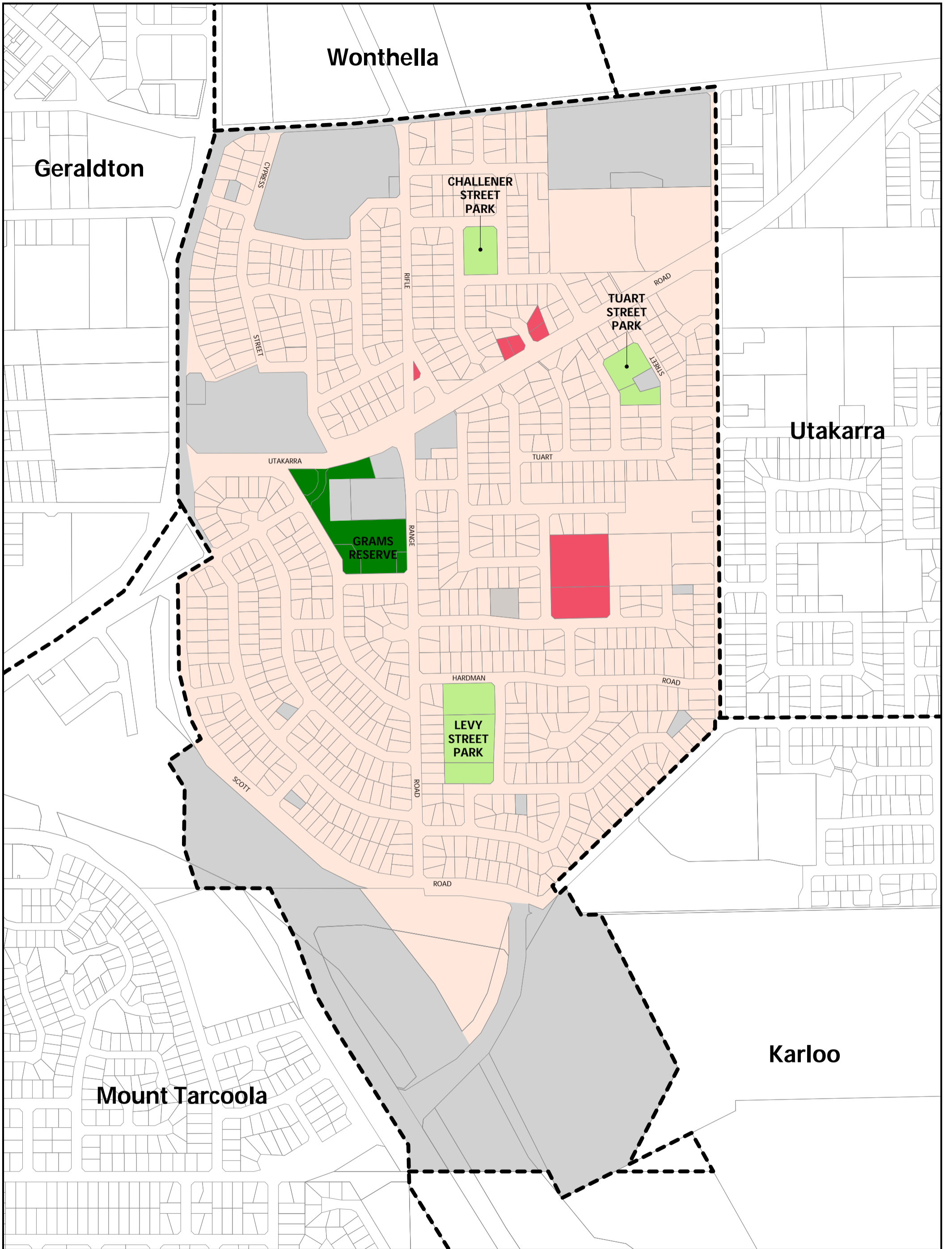
- Regional Open Space
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- Deductions
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- Activated Foreshore Reserve
- Neighbourhood Open Space
- Conservation
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- Gross Subdivisible Area



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**MULLEWA**

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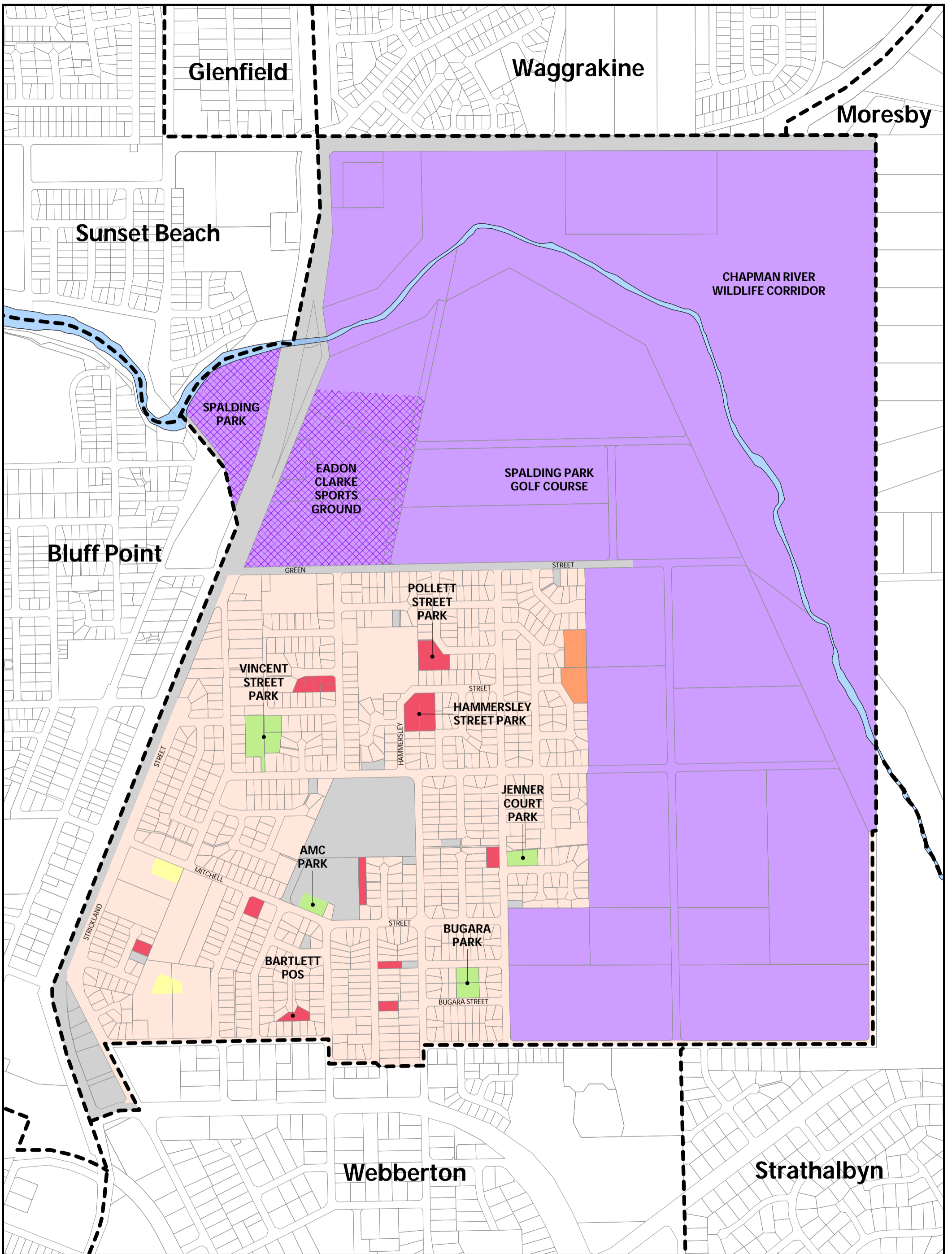
**LEGEND**

- Regional Open Space
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- Conservation
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- Gross Subdivisible Area

**Public Open Space Strategy**

**RANGEWAY**

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**LEGEND**

- Regional Open Space
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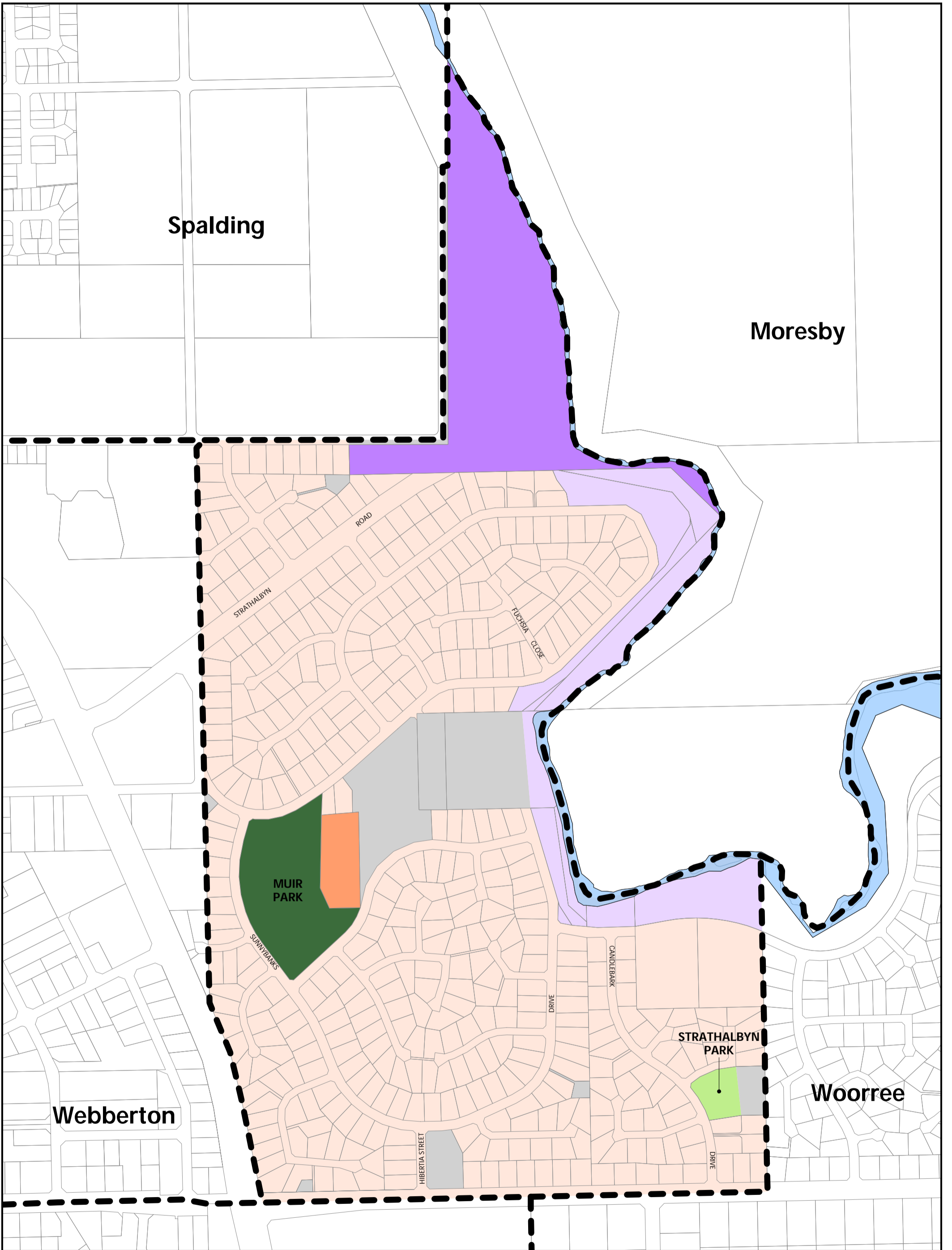


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**Public Open Space Strategy**

**SPALDING**

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**LEGEND**

- Regional Open Space
- Foreshore Reserve
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- Conservation
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- Gross Subdivisible Area















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**Public Open Space Strategy**  
**STRATHALBYN**

Date: 20-Mar-14      Revision: 2



**LEGEND**

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Regional Open Space |  Dual Function Regional Open Space |
|  Foreshore Reserve   |  Activated Foreshore Reserve       |
|  District Open Space |  Neighbourhood Open Space          |
|  Local Open Space    |  Conservation                      |
|  Future Open Space   |  Residual                          |
|  Deductions          |  Gross Subdivisible Area           |

**Public Open Space Strategy**  
**SUNSET BEACH**















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**LEGEND**

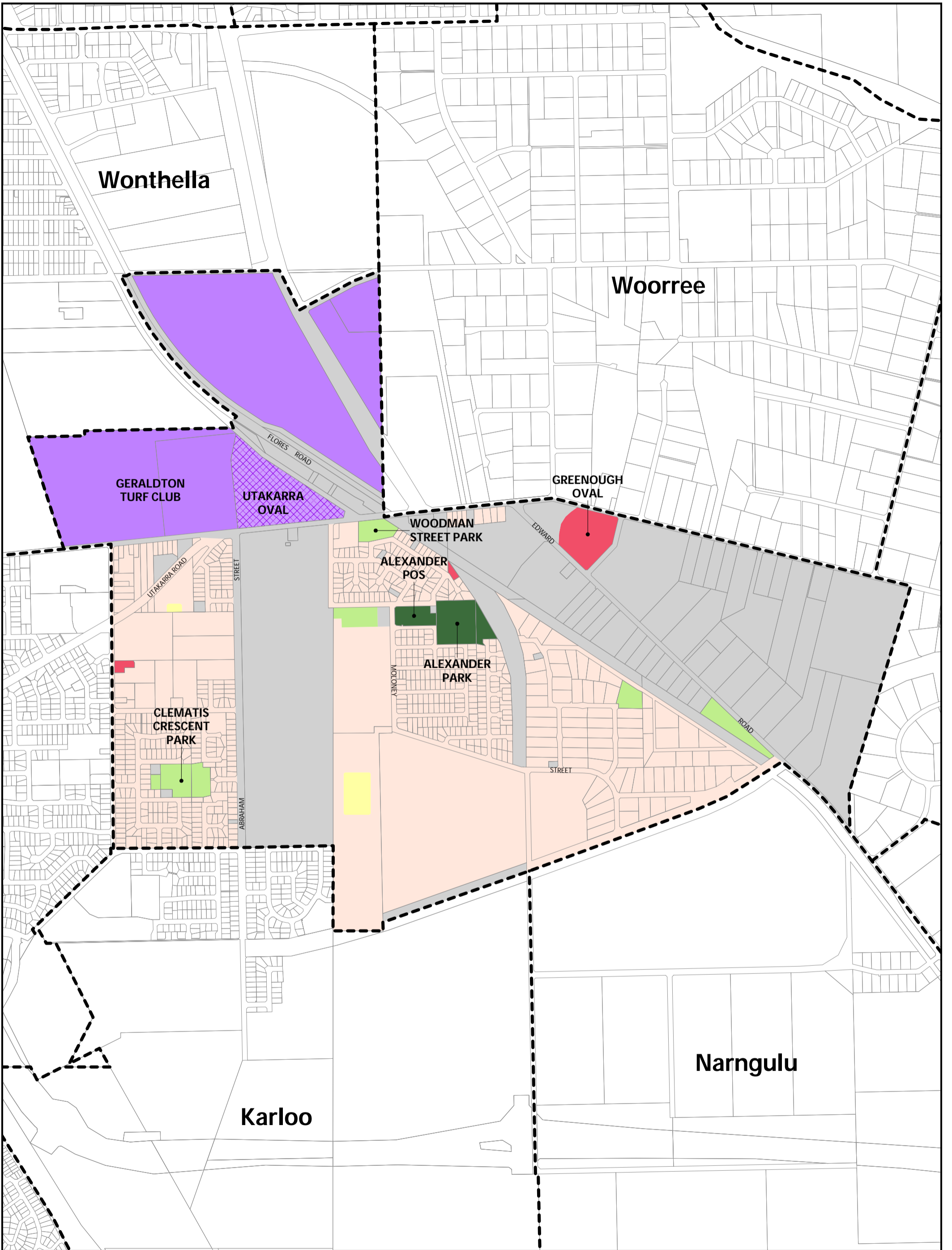
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|  Regional Open Space |  Dual Function Regional Open Space |
|  Foreshore Reserve   |  Activated Foreshore Reserve       |
|  District Open Space |  Neighbourhood Open Space          |
|  Local Open Space    |  Conservation                      |
|  Future Open Space   |  Residual                          |
|  Deductions          |  Gross Subdivisible Area           |

**Public Open Space Strategy**  
**TARCOOLA BEACH**

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**LEGEND**

- Regional Open Space
- Foreshore Reserve
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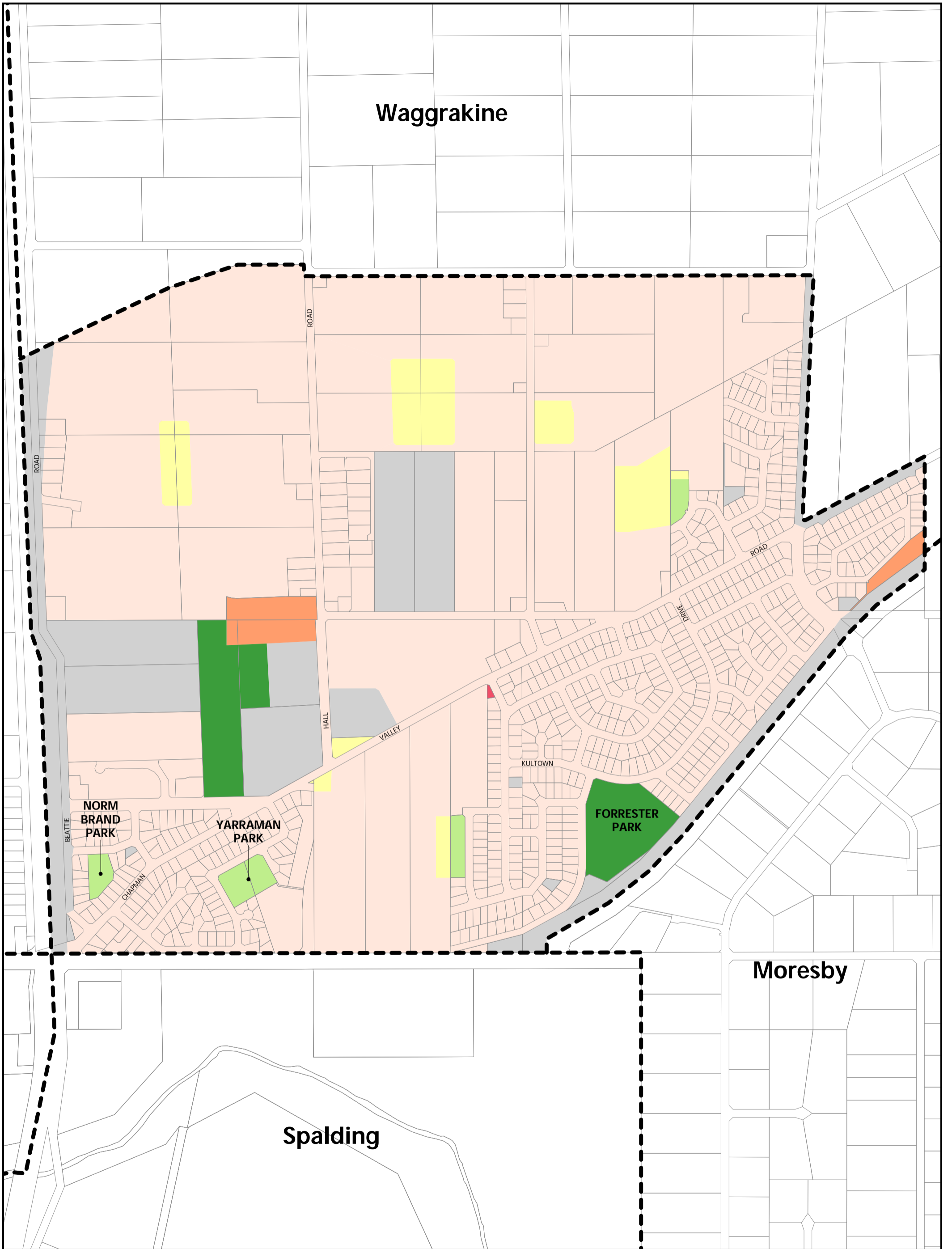


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**Public Open Space Strategy**  
**UTAKARRA**

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**LEGEND**

- Regional Open Space
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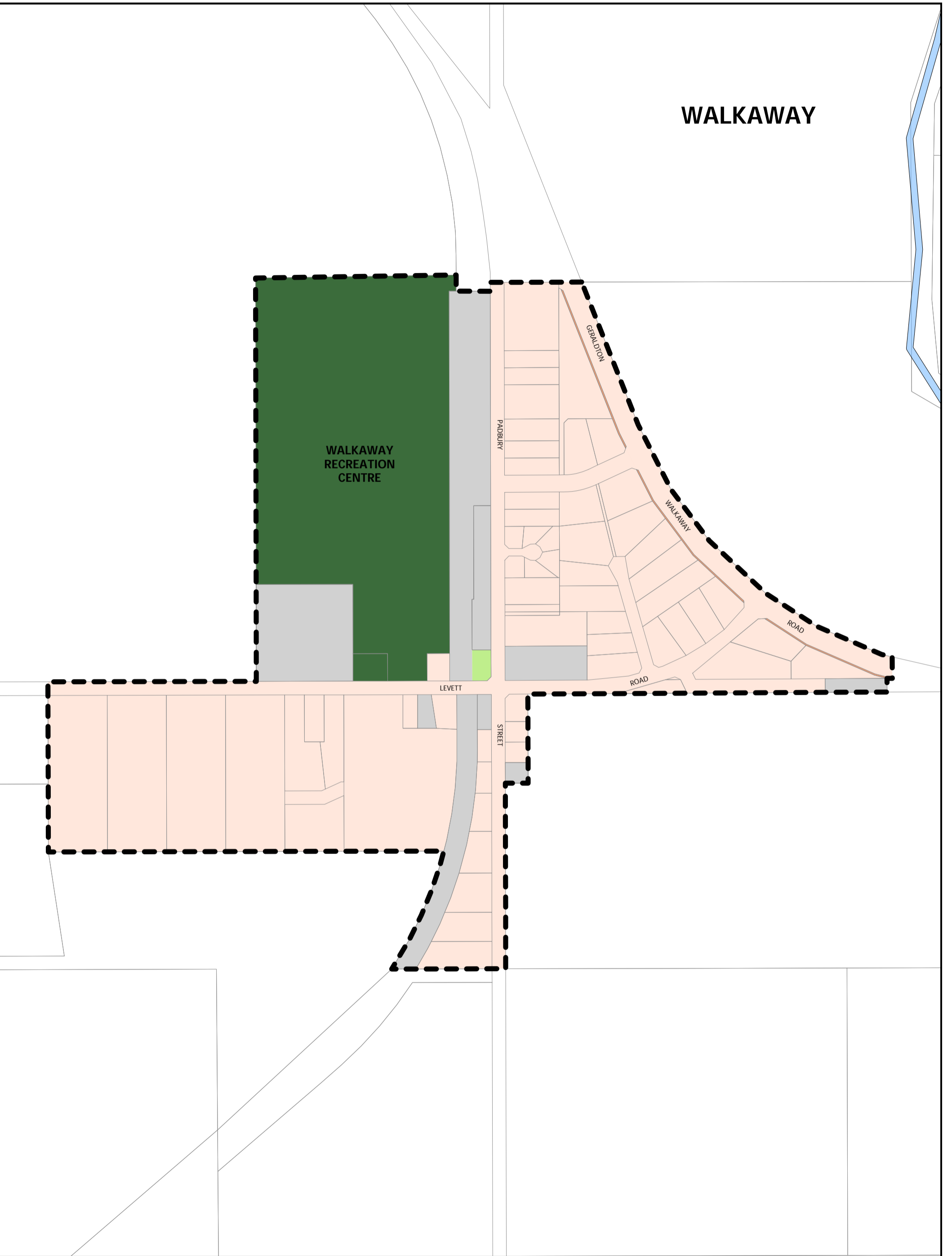


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**Public Open Space Strategy**  
**WAGGRAKINE**

Date: 01-Apr-14      Revision: 2

# WALKAWAY



**LEGEND**

- Regional Open Space
- Foreshore Reserve
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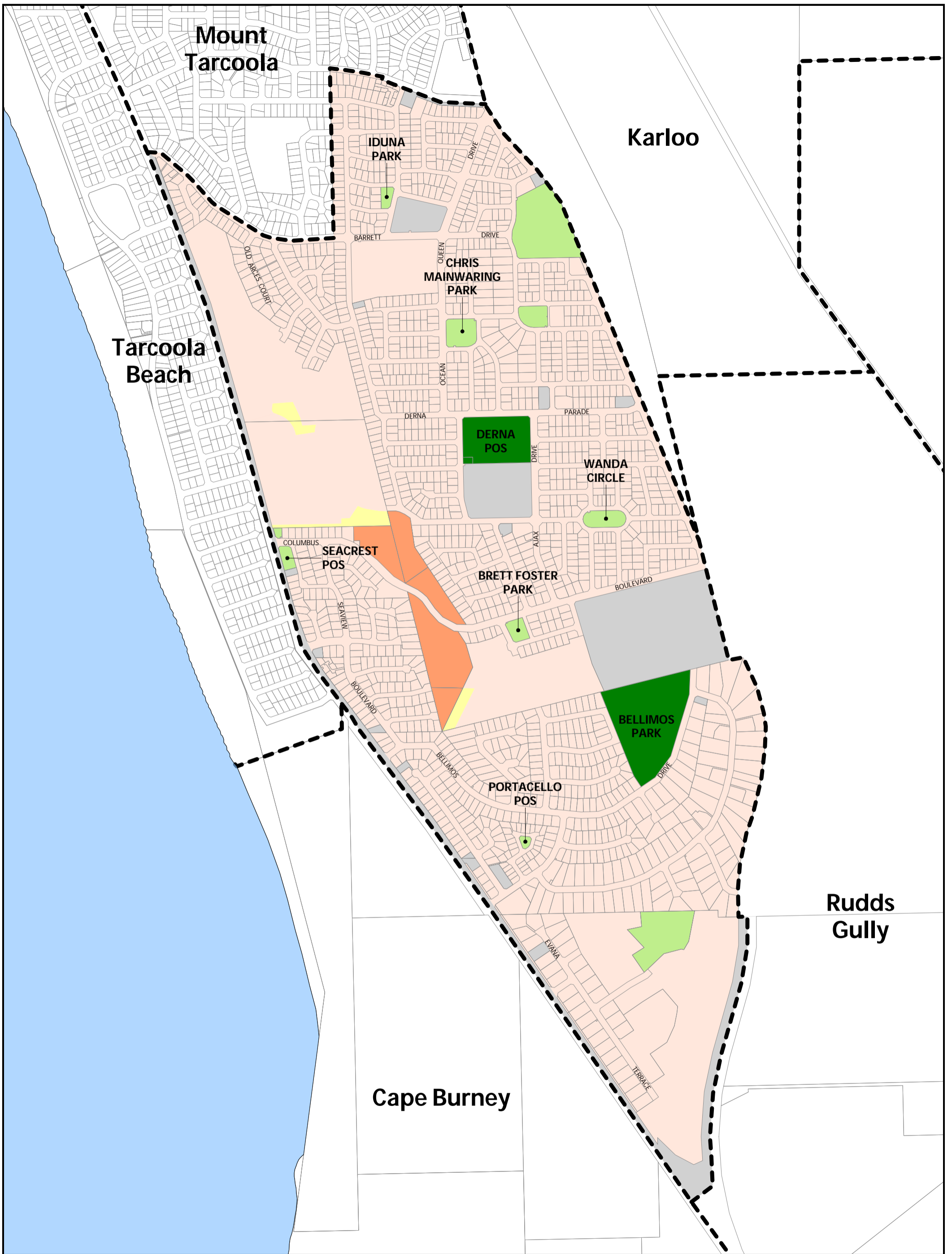


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## Public Open Space Strategy

# WALKAWAY

Date:	20-Mar-14	Revision:	2
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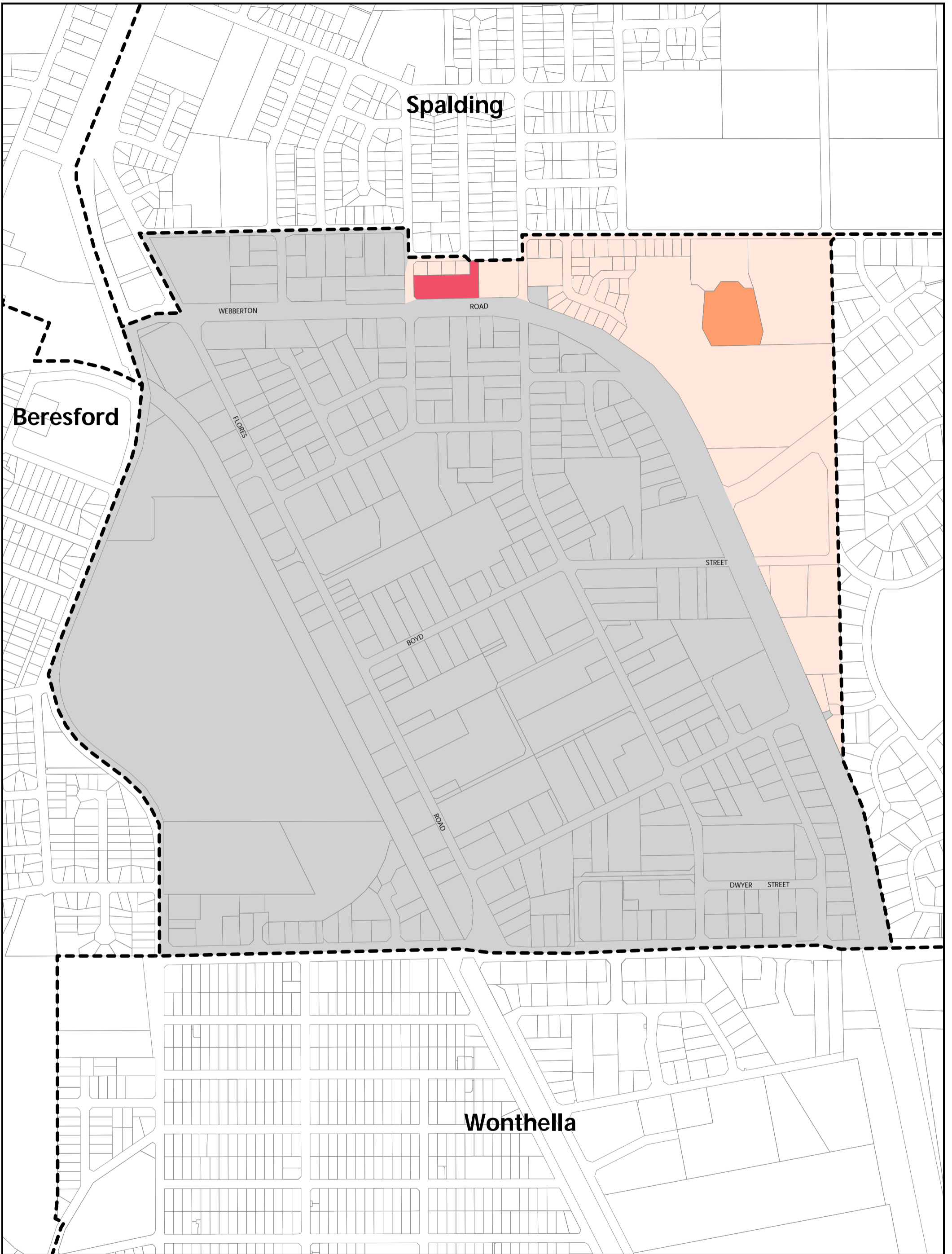
**LEGEND**

- Regional Open Space
- Foreshore Reserve
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**Public Open Space Strategy**

**WANDINA**

Date: 20-Mar-14      Revision: 2



**LEGEND**

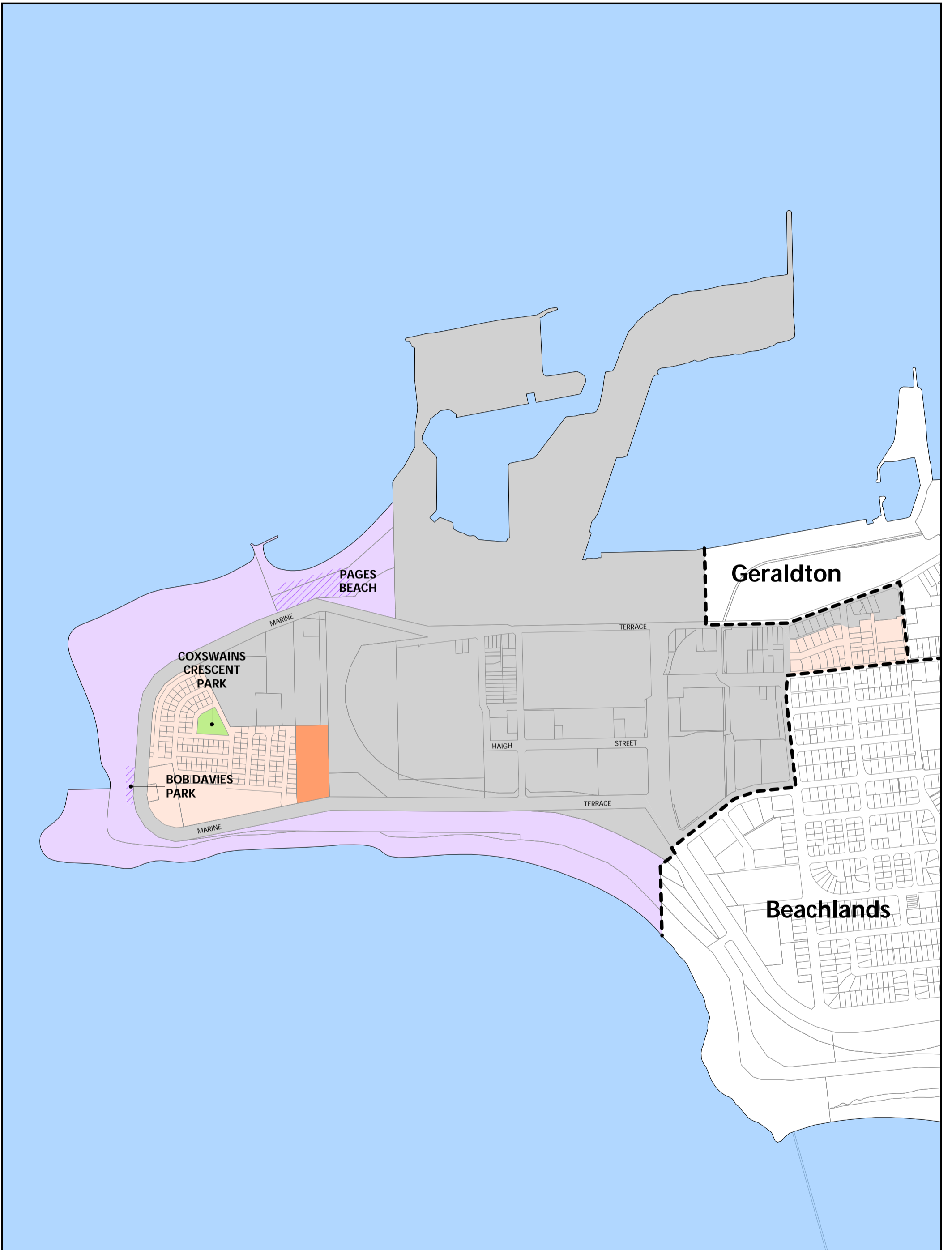
- Regional Open Space
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- Residual
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**Public Open Space Strategy**  
**WEBBERTON**

Date: 20-Mar-14      Revision: 2



**LEGEND**

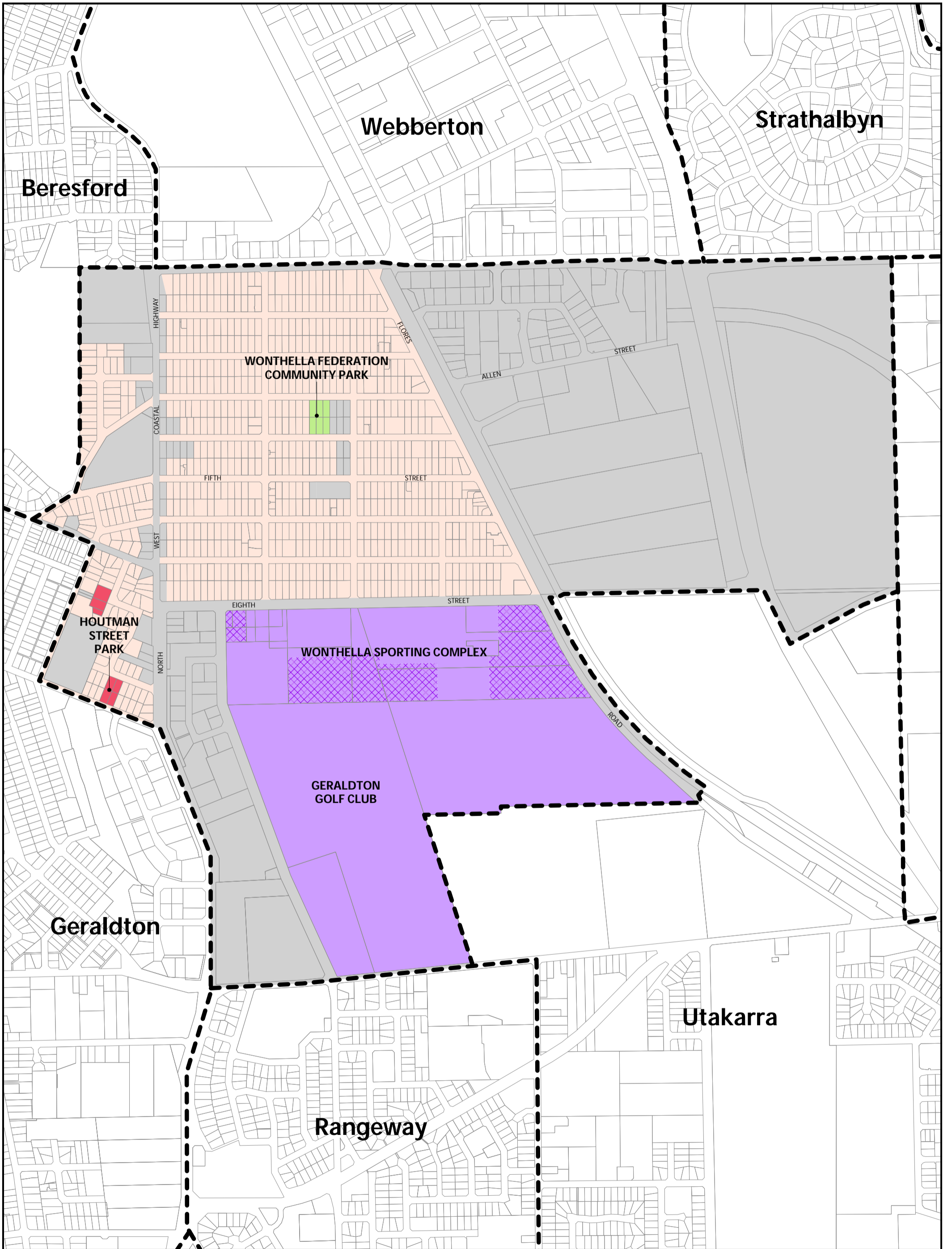
- Regional Open Space
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**Public Open Space Strategy**  
**WEST END**

Date: 20-Mar-14      Revision: 2



**LEGEND**

- Regional Open Space
- Foreshore Reserve
- District Open Space
- Local Open Space
- Future Open Space
- Deductions
- Dual Function Regional Open Space
- Activated Foreshore Reserve
- Neighbourhood Open Space
- Conservation
- Residual
- Gross Subdivisible Area

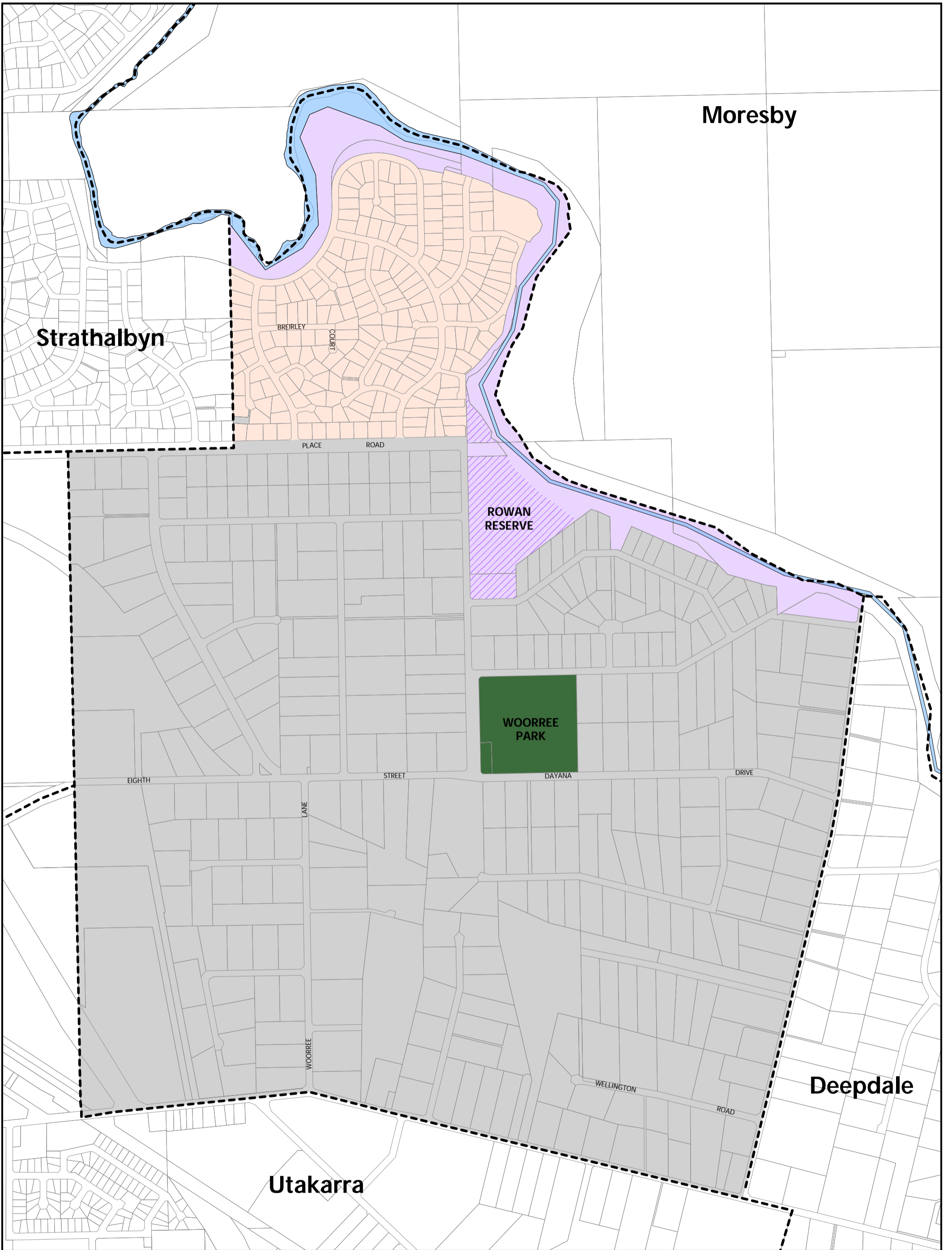


Map produced by the City of Greater Geraldton

**Public Open Space Strategy**

**WONHELLA**

Date: 20-Mar-14      Revision: 2



**LEGEND**

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**Public Open Space Strategy**  
**WOORREE**

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