



City of Nedlands

Technical Services Reports

Committee Consideration – 9 April 2019
Council Resolution – 23 April 2019

Table of Contents

Item No.		Page No.
TS05.19	Execution of Grant of Easement	2
TS06.19	Peace Memorial Rose Gardens Restoration	5
TS07.19	Quintilian Road Partial Road Closure Community Engagement Results ...	9
TS08.19	Naming of Reserve 51183 – 30 (Lot 415) St Johns Wood Boulevard, Mt Claremont.....	18
TS09.19	Verdun Street Parking Station – Amendments to Parking Prohibitions....	22
TS10.19	RFP 2018-19.01 - Design, Supply and Installation of Playground Equipment Panel	24

TS05.19	Execution of Grant of Easement
----------------	---------------------------------------

Committee	9 April 2019
Council	23 April 2019
Applicant	City of Nedlands
Employee Disclosure under section 5.70 Local Government Act 1995	Nil.
Director	Martyn Glover – Director Technical Services
Attachments	1. Copy of Easement in Gross documents

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to approve the application of the Common Seal on a grant of easement for the Aegis site, Mt Claremont.

The City has negotiated the creation of a Grant of Easement with Aegis Aged Care Group Pty Ltd, ACN 009 048 784 (Aegis) for the protection of the pipeline. For the City to finalise the easement creation, the Grant of Easement documentation (easement documents) in triplicate must be executed by way of signing by the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer plus the application of the Council Common Seal.

The City has an irrigation pipeline that carries water to Hamilton Gardens from Darren Park. This water is used for irrigating Hamilton Gardens, Pine Tree Park, Mooro Park, Grainger Reserve, Palm Island Reserve and Directors Gardens in Mt Claremont. This pipeline runs through Lot 416 (No. 1) Heritage Lane Mt Claremont which is owned by Aegis.

Recommendation to Committee

Council

1. Approves the application of the Council Common Seal (seal) by the CEO on the Grant of Easement documentation in triplicate; and
2. Directs the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to execute the Grant of Easement documentation in triplicate by way of signing.

Discussion/Overview

Background

During the process of the subdivision of the old Swanbourne Hospital site in 2012, a portion of the land was ceded to the Crown as a reserve for the purposes of Public Recreation and Right of Way. Reserve 51183 was created as part of this process.

During the City's preliminary investigation in relation to the development of Reserve 51183, it was found that the City has irrigation infrastructure (pipeline) within the reserve

that extended through Lot 416 (No1) Heritage Lane. This pipeline is critical infrastructure as it carries water to Hamilton Gardens from Darren Park. This water is used for irrigating Hamilton Gardens, Pine Tree Park, Mooroo Park, Grainger Reserve, Palm Island Reserve and Directors Gardens in Mt Claremont.

On further investigation; it was found that the City has no easement rights over the location of the pipeline, and this presented a risk to the City. Without the easement rights the City would not have right to access the pipeline for future asset management.

Action

McLeods Solicitors and Barristers (McLeods) hand delivered the easement documents to the City on the 12 March 2019. Aegis has executed their portion of the easement documents.

Once approved by Council, the seal will be applied to the easement documents in triplicate in presence of the Mayor and CEO, who are then required to sign the easement documents in triplicate. At this point the documentation is said to be executed.

Once executed, the easement documents will be then be collected by McLeods. On receipt, Mcleods will arrange for the stamping and lodging of the easement documents at Landgate.

Legislation

The Local Government Act 1995 states:

9.49A. Execution of documents

- (1) A document is duly executed by a local government if —
 - (a) the common seal of the local government is affixed to it in accordance with subsections (2) and (3); or
 - (b) it is signed on behalf of the local government by a person or persons authorised under subsection (4) to do so.
- (2) The common seal of a local government is not to be affixed to any document except as authorised by the local government.
- (3) The common seal of the local government is to be affixed to a document in the presence of —
 - (a) the mayor or president; and
 - (b) the chief executive officer or a senior employee authorised by the chief executive officer, each of whom is to sign the document to attest that the common seal was so affixed.
- (4) A local government may, by resolution, authorise the chief executive officer, another employee or an agent of the local government to sign documents on behalf of the local government, either generally or subject to conditions or restrictions specified in the authorisation.

Key Relevant Previous Council Decisions:

Nil

Consultation

Negotiations were undertaken between Administration and Mr. Michael Cross, Chief Executive Officer of Aegis Aged Care Pty Ltd.

Budget/Financial Implications

Legal and lodgment fees for the execution are budgeted in the Technical Services 2018/19 operational budget.

FORM B 2

FORM APPROVED
NO. B2891

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1893 AS AMENDED

COPY

BLANK INSTRUMENT FORM

GRANT OF EASEMENT

(Note 1)

THIS DEED is made the _____ day of _____ 2018.

BETWEEN :

AEGIS AGED CARE GROUP PTY LTD (ACN 009
048 784) of 90 Goodwood Parade, Burswood,
Western Australia (**Grantor**)

AND

CITY OF NEDLANDS of PO Box 9, Nedlands,
Western Australia (**City**)

OPERATIVE PART :

1. **GRANT OF EASEMENT**

The Grantor, being registered as the proprietor of an estate in fee simple in the land described in **Item 1** of the Schedule (**Servient Tenement**) subject to the encumbrances notified hereunder in **Item 2** of the Schedule, TRANSFERS AND GRANTS to the City under and by virtue of the provisions of section 195 of the *Land Administration Act 1997* a drainage easement with the full and free right and liberty at all times for its authorised officers, employees, agents and other persons from time to time authorised by it (**Authorised Parties**) to enter upon and use that part of the Servient Tenement as is delineated and marked with the letter 'A' on Deposited Plan 413476 (**Easement**) with or without plant and equipment to carry out works therein and to maintain such works for the conveyance of water and soil through or by all or any pipes, channels, drains and water courses and subsoil drainage infrastructure which now exist or shall hereafter exist in, upon or under any part of the Servient Tenement or such abutting land, for the purpose of enabling the disposal of such water and soil.

2. OBLIGATIONS OF THE SERVIENT TENEMENT

The Grantor as the registered proprietor of the Servient Tenement for itself and its successors in title covenants, with the intention of binding the registered proprietor for the time being and from time to time of the Servient Tenement, covenants and agrees with the City that the following conditions shall apply in relation to the Easement and the conditions are intended to run with and bind the Servient Tenement for the benefit of the City:

(a) No Obstruction or interference with the Easement

The registered proprietor of the Servient Tenement will:

- (i) not construct erect or build or suffer to be constructed erected or built any building, structure or obstructions (**Improvements**) whatsoever on the Easement with the exception of the following:
 - (A) paving, grassing and planting of small plants;
 - (B) the construction of a driveway, provided that the lid to the manhole is not covered/buried;
 - (C) the construction of boundary fencing and/or a letterbox; and
 - (D) the construction of any other Improvements to which the City has provided its prior written consent (which must not be unreasonably withheld); or
- (ii) not use or suffer to permit the use of the Servient Tenement in such a way as to obstruct or interfere with the use of the Easement without the consent in writing of the City; and
- (iii) ensure that appropriate care is taken when building and compacting near or on the Easement to ensure the subsoil drain infrastructure located within the Easement does not become cracked.

(b) Removal of Obstruction

COPY

If the Grantor (or the Grantor's successors in title as applicable) constructs, erects or builds or suffers to be constructed, erected or built any Improvements whatsoever on the Easement, including, but not limited, to anything referred to in **clause 2(a)(i)**, with or without the consent of the City, and any of those Improvements prevent the City from exercising its rights under this Deed, the Grantor acknowledges and agrees that:

- (i) the City may without prior notice to the Grantor remove any Improvements located on the Easement at the expense of the Grantor;
- (ii) the Grantor shall indemnify the City against any costs that may be incurred by the City in the removal of any of the Improvements located on the Easement; and
- (iii) subject to **clause 2(d)** below, the City is under no obligation to replace, repair or reinstate any Improvements that it removes in accordance with this clause.

(c) Permit Access

The Grantor (or the Grantor's successors in title as applicable) will at all reasonable times permit the City and the Authorised Parties with and without vehicles, machines, plant and other equipment to enter upon the Easement for the purpose of exercising and enjoying the rights hereby granted and for carrying out, executing or performing any of the Works or maintenance of the Works.

(d) Damage to Easement

The registered proprietor of the Servient Tenement agrees that where any specific occurrence of damage to the Easement is the fault of the registered proprietor of the Servient Tenement as a result of the registered proprietor's negligence or misuse of the Easement, the repair of the Easement will be the responsibility of, and at the cost of, the party responsible for the damage and any damage to the Easement shall be rectified with all convenient speed and in a proper and workmanlike manner.

COPY

(e) Permit Access

The registered proprietor of the Servient Tenement will at all reasonable times and upon reasonable notice permit the City and its servants, agents, workmen and other persons from time to time authorised by it with or without vehicles, engines and machines to enter upon the Servient Tenement for the purpose of exercising and enjoying the rights hereby granted and for carrying out, executing or performing any works necessary to maintain the Easement.

(f) Grantor to perfect grant where required

The registered proprietor of the Servient Tenement agrees that every other person having or rightfully claiming any estate or interest in the Servient Tenement will from time to time and at all times hereafter at the request of the City do all such lawful assurances and things for more perfectly assuring the grant set out herein as the City reasonably requires.

3. GRANTOR'S COVENANTS

The Grantor covenants with the City that:

- (a) notwithstanding anything made, done, omitted or knowingly suffered, the Grantor has full power to make the grant set out herein and assures the City such grant shall remain to and be quietly held and enjoyed by the City and the benefit thereof shall be received and taken accordingly without interruption or disturbance by the Grantor or any person claiming by, through or under or in trust for or in any way against the Grantor; and
- (b) in the event that the grant set out herein or the lawful use of the Easement impinges on the rights or prior equitable interest holders in the Servient Tenement, the Grantor indemnifies the City against any claim that may arise out of such circumstances.

4. OBLIGATIONS OF THE CITY

The City COVENANTS with the Grantor:

- (a) that any works and maintenance will be carried out with only such disturbance to the surface of the Easement as is necessary to carry out and maintain those Works and the City will replace and make good the surface in the course of repairs and maintenance thereof (excluding any damage done in accordance with **clause 2(b)**) and shall leave the Easement in a clean condition;
- (b) that subject to **clause 2(b)** and unless such Works are required as a result of the Grantor's act, omission or negligence, the City shall carry out the Works under the powers hereby granted to it at its cost and expense; and
- (c) to use its best endeavours to ensure that all of the Authorised Parties while accessing the Easement in accordance with this Deed do all that is reasonable in the circumstances to avoid causing the Grantor undue inconvenience; and
- (d) if the City removes a driveway in accordance with **clause 2(b)**, the City shall repair and/or reinstate that portion of the driveway which was located on the Easement but only to a standard in accordance with the City's minimum specifications for a driveway of the type being repaired/replaced to the reasonable satisfaction of the City.

5. EASEMENT TO RUN WITH THE LAND

The Easement created by section 195 of the *Land Administration Act 1997* is intended to run with the Servient Tenement and to bind the Grantor and every successive registered proprietor of the Servient Tenement in favour of the City.

6. COSTS OF EASEMENT

- (1) The Grantor and the City acknowledge that the City shall pay the costs of and incidental to the registration of this Grant of Easement and all stamp duties and registration fees payable hereon and all surveying costs incurred.
- (2) The Parties agree that the City shall be responsible for all costs associated with the modification or surrender of the Easement including (without limitation) all survey fees, production of title costs, registration fees and the costs of preparing any surrender of the Easement or the grant of a fresh easement.

7. **CITY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The City acknowledges that the rights created in the Easement herein are not granted exclusively and are granted by the Grantor in common with the corresponding rights of the Grantor and other persons lawfully entitled to exercise such rights and that where the consent of the City is required pursuant to the terms of this grant, such consent shall not unreasonably be withheld.

8. **INTERPRETATION**

“Works” includes:

- (a) The construction, making, forming, excavation, digging, maintenance, repair, replacing or alteration of any banks, walls, mounds, embankments, ditches, trenches, gutters, tunnels, drains, pipes, dams, drainage basins, drainage sumps, water courses, structures, excavations, earthworks and such other things as are necessary for the purpose of the drainage or conveyance of water from the Servient Tenement and any land or road adjacent thereto or in the vicinity thereof whether comprising the Servient Tenement or not.
- (b) The making of surveys and taking of levels.
- (c) The cleaning and repairing of any drain or pipe constructed on the Servient Tenement.
- (d) Directing the flow of water from any adjoining land or road onto or through, under or across the Easement.
- (e) The clearing of any trees or shrubs or undergrowth on the Servient Tenement or the removing of any obstruction as may be necessary in the course of constructing the Easement.

Reference to the parties includes their personal representatives, successors and lawful assigns.

Where a reference to a party includes more than one person the rights and obligations of

SCHEDULE**ITEM 1: SERVIENT TENEMENT**

Lot 416 on Deposited Plan 71165 and being the whole of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 2788 Folio 630.

ITEM 2: ENCUMBRANCES

1. Memorial G667946;
2. Easement pursuant to section 167 of the Planning & Development Act (Water Corporation)– see Deposited Plan 71165;
3. Easement pursuant to section 167 of the Planning & Development Act (Electricity Networks Corporation) – see Deposited Plan 71165;
4. Easement M740560; and
5. Memorial M788751.

those persons shall be joint and several.

Headings have been inserted for guidance only and shall be deemed not to form part of the context.

The Schedule forms part of this Deed.

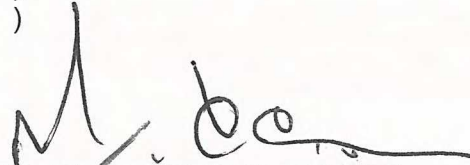
COPY

EXECUTED by the parties as a Deed:

EXECUTED by AEGIS AGED CARE GROUP)
PTY LTD (ACN 009 048 784) pursuant to)
Section 127 of the Corporations Act:)

Michael Cross

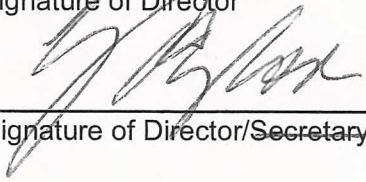
Full Name of Director



Signature of Director

JEFFREY SYDNEY TAYLOR

Full Name of Director/Secretary
(Delete whichever designation is incorrect)



Signature of Director/Secretary

THE COMMON SEAL of the CITY OF)
NEDLANDS was affixed by authority of a)
resolution of the Council in the presence)
of:

MAYOR

(Print Full Name)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

(Print Full Name)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This form may be used only when a "Box Type" form is not provided or is unsuitable. It may be completed in narrative style.
2. If insufficient space hereon Additional Sheet Form B1 should be used.
3. Additional Sheets shall be numbered consecutively and bound to this document by staples along the left margin prior to execution by the parties.
4. No alteration should be made by erasure. The words rejected should be scored through and those substituted typed or written above them, the alteration being initialled by the persons signing this document and their witnesses.

NOTES

1. Insert document type.
2. A separate attestation is required for every person signing this document. Each signature should be separately witnessed by an Adult Person. The address and occupation of the witness must be stated.

OFFICE USE ONLY

COPY

LODGED BY	McLeods
ADDRESS	220 Stirling Highway CLAREMONT WA 6010
PHONE No.	9383 3133
FAX No	9383 4935
REFERENCE No.	FG:LT:NEDL:41795 section 195 Drainage Easement
ISSUING BOX No.	346K

PREPARED BY	McLeods		
ADDRESS	220 Stirling Highway CLAREMONT WA 6010		
PHONE No.	9383 3133	FAX No.	9383 4935

INSTRUCT IF ANY DOCUMENTS ARE TO ISSUE TO OTHER THAN LODGING PARTY.

--

TITLES, LEASES, DECLARATIONS ETC. LODGED HEREWITH

1. _____	Received Items
2. _____	Nos.
3. _____	
4. _____	
5. _____	
6. _____	Receiving Clerk

Registered pursuant to the provisions of the TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1893 as amended on the day and time shown above and particulars entered in the Register.

EXAMINED

TS06.19	Peace Memorial Rose Gardens Restoration
----------------	--

Committee	9 April 2019
Council	23 April 2019
Applicant	City of Nedlands
Employee Disclosure under section 5.70 Local Government Act 1995	Nil.
Director	Martyn Glover – Director Technical Services
Attachments	1. Digitisation of Bennett’s Original Plan 1948 2. Amended Plan to fit existing Infrastructure

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to seek Council’s support for a staged renovation of the Peace Memorial Rose Gardens in consideration of the original design.

The Peace Memorial Rose Garden (the Garden) was originally constructed between 1948 and 1950, however the Garden as we know it now does not fully reflect the design by Architect WG (Bill) Bennett. The City now proposes to complete the original vision as designed by Bill Bennett in stages and subject to support by the Heritage Council and the community.

Recommendation to Committee

Council:

1. **Supports the development of the Peace Memorial Rose Garden to reflect the original design by WG (Bill) Bennett subject to the favourable outcome of the following:**
 - a) **The Heritage Council supports the project; and**
 - b) **A community engagement supports the project.**
2. **Requests the Administration complete the detail design, costing and anticipated program of works for the project including an application for a Department of Veterans Affairs Grant.**

Discussion/Overview

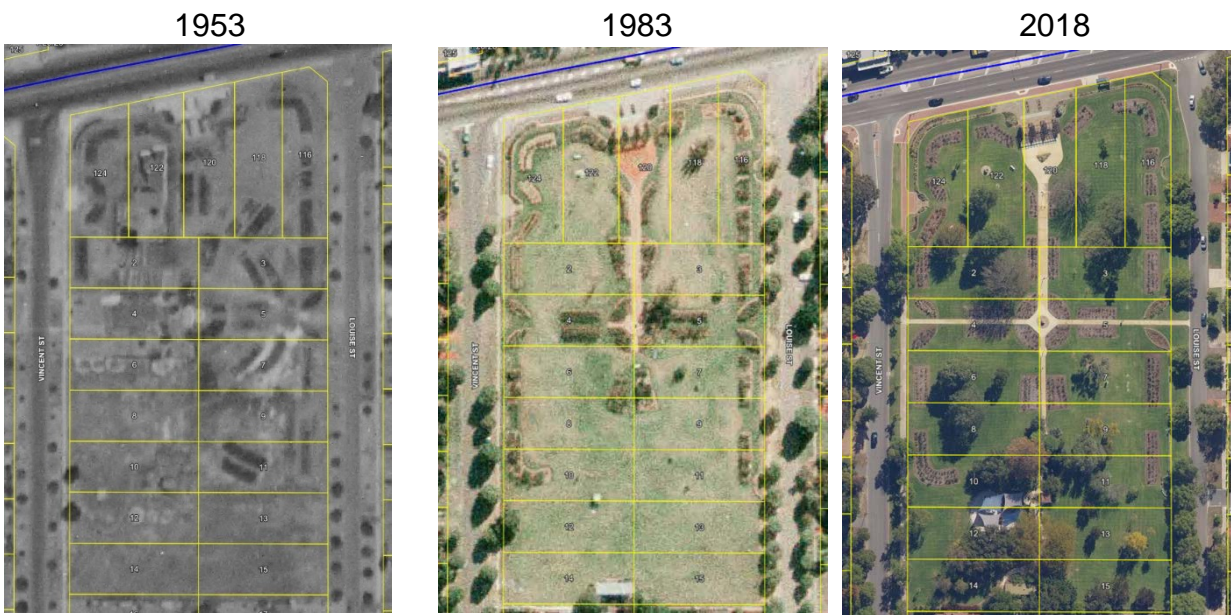
Background

The Peace Memorial Rose Garden (the Garden) is listed on both the State Heritage Register (PN 13688) and the Municipal Heritage Inventory (LGA PN N27). The Garden consists of 19 freehold lots (total area 1.7Ha) fronting Stirling Highway, Louise Street and Vincent Street and was originally purchased from the Salvation Army on 21 January 1948 by the Nedlands Roads Board.

A joint venture between the Roads Board and the National Rose Society WA, the Garden was proposed by Charles Frost, then President of the National Rose Society in

1945 and designed by the Board's Architect, WG (Bill) Bennett in 1948. Former Mayor JC Smith also played an important part as he persuaded the Board to purchase the lots which made up the Garden as well as convincing them that it should be a memorial to fallen service men and women. Mayor Smith also personally acquired the 13" Jarrah posts for the arbour from Witchcliffe in the State's south-west.

The Garden was originally constructed between 1948 and 1950 and was dedicated as a memorial on 22 October 1950. The Garden is ranked as the largest rose Garden in Western Australia but does not have the most roses. The Garden has been renovated several times and has been both reduced and expanded over time but the design by WG Bennett has never been completed.

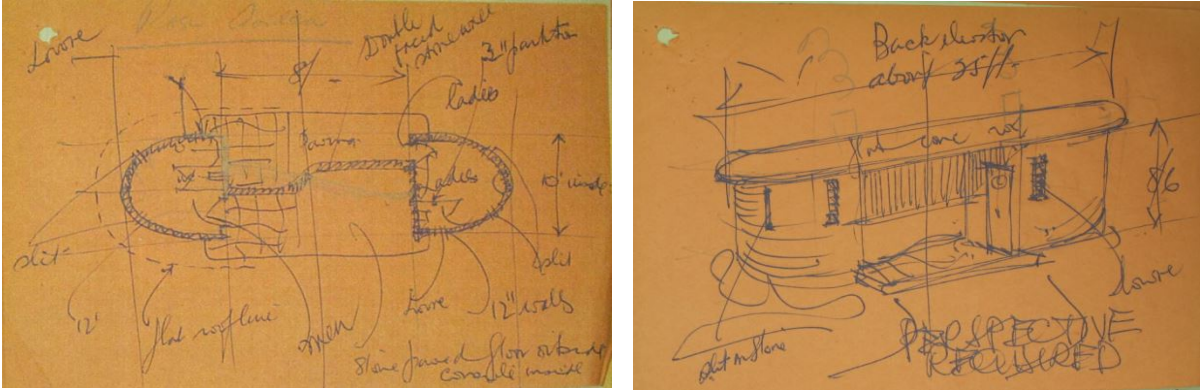


Rose Garden Design

The Garden design included many geometrically designed paths and only the central spines were ever built. There were five substantial arbours but only one of these was built. There was a fountain proposed for the forecourt (see below) and this was never built. It has been suggested that this could be a community funded project by an organisation such as Lions.



There should have been many more roses than the approximately 2,000 plants that exist and the arbours would have been covered with climbing roses. The original arbour did have climbing rose bushes, but these were never replaced when parts of the structural timber were removed and replaced during its renovation in April 2016. The original toilet was designed as Art Deco (see below) but the existing toilet is a more basic design.



WG (Bill) Bennett's original sketches (Battye Library)

The original design by Bennett has now been digitised by City staff and provides a predominantly symmetrical Garden (see attachment 1).

Although the park consisted of 19 lots, the design and the subsequent memorial only covers the northern 15 lots. The original toilet site was consequently moved south when it was eventually built in 1967. It is due for replacement in 2020/2021.

The overlay of the design over the existing aerial photograph confirms that the design was never completed and there is also infrastructure to the south of the park that would prevent the design being completed exactly as originally intended.

However, the City's staff have manipulated the southern elements of the design so that it honours the original but also fits in between the existing vegetation and infrastructure (see attachment 2). It is anticipated that if Council were to support completing the Garden in accordance with the design, the Heritage Council would also support the development because it closely reflects the original.

Proposal

The proposal is to complete what was originally intended. Projects would include:

- Completing the path network including universal access.
- Install the four additional arbours including climbing roses.
- Relocate the bore to the south.
- Replace the toilet block with a modern disability access structure that has an Art Deco façade.
- Adjust the rose beds to their original shapes and mass plant them.
- Provide interpretive signage for the roses and trees.
- Construct the fountain.

To achieve this, the City would seek approval from both Council and the Heritage Council.

Key Relevant Previous Council Decisions

Nil.

Consultation

The City would need to consult with the Heritage Council and the community prior to commencing any development works on the site.

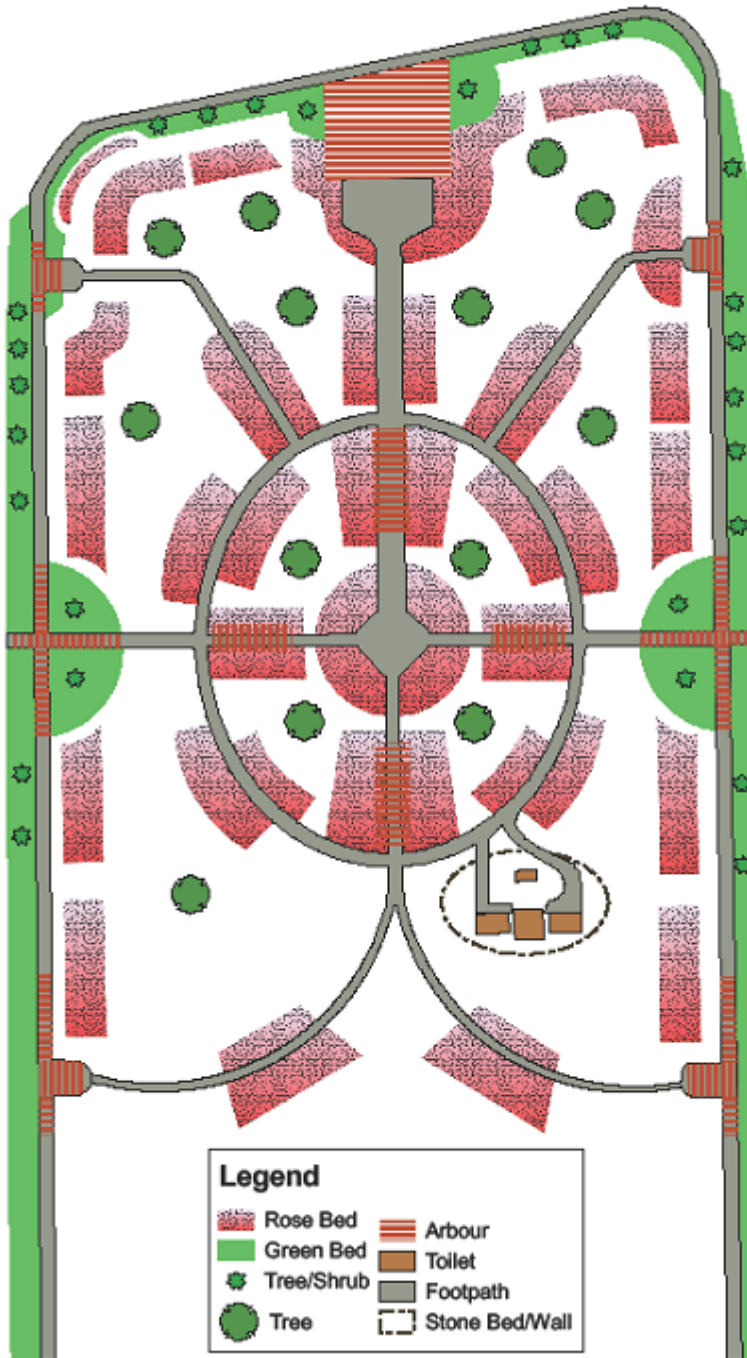
Budget/Financial Implications

The Five-Year Capital Works Program currently includes provision for a number of the projects already as follows:

- 2019/20 - \$49,980 for the replacement of the bore and continued upgrade of the garden beds.
- 2020/21 - \$411,880 for the replacement of the existing toilet block with a modern disability access facility, new access gates and continued upgrade of the garden beds.
- 2021/22 - \$19,460 for replacement signage and continued upgrade of garden beds.
- 2022/23 - \$63,700 for replacement of existing lighting and continued upgrade of garden beds.
- Total of \$545,020 including 40 percent on-cost (\$155,720).

It is noted that the five-year capital works program is an informing document aligned with the ten-year financial plan which is updated each year. However, only the first year is approved by Council as part of the budget.

Digitisation of Bennett's Original Plan, 1948





TS07.19	Quintilian Road Partial Road Closure Community Engagement Results
----------------	--

Committee	9 April 2019
Council	23 April 2019
Applicant	City of Nedlands
Employee Disclosure under section 5.70 Local Government Act 1995	Nil.
Director	Martyn Glover – Director Technical Services
Attachments	1. Community Engagement Responses by Street 2. Engagement Report 3. Quintilian School Submission

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to review the outcomes of the recent community engagement and seek Council's support for a minor change to the traffic management devices.

In December 2018, Council approved a proposed left-out only partial closure of Quintilian Road for the purposes of consultation with the affected residents and landowners. This was in response to the higher than normal volume of commercial traffic using Quintilian Road.

Consultation of the proposed partial closure was undertaken between 12 February 2019 and 4 March 2019. Late submissions were accepted until 5 March 2019. The City received 217 items of feedback via Your Voice Nedlands (feedback, survey), emails and submissions of which there is overwhelming opposition (82%) to the proposal.

Recommendation to Committee

Council:

1. **does not support the proposed left-out only partial road closure of Quintilian Road at Brockway Road;**
2. **supports the installation of the speed pillows included in the original report of October 2017;**
3. **supports the provision of flashing 40km/h speed zone signs in Quintilian Road; and**
4. **commits to continue to review the traffic management in Quintilian Road.**

Discussion/Overview

Quintilian Road is a local access road, 490m in length and is one of four roads within the City of Nedlands that connects Brockway Road to Stubbs Terrace in Mt Claremont.

In early 2018, speed reduction plateaus were installed on Quintilian Road to address complaints in relation to speed, volume and proportion of commercial vehicles. The results of this treatment are summarised below:

Table 1. Quintilian Road Traffic Count History

Traffic Measure	March 2017	March 2018	October 2018	March 2019	Change from March 2017
Average Daily Volume (5 Day)	1993	2300	1970	1749	Decreased by 12.2%
85 th Percentile Speed (km/h)	55.8	51.5	51.5	51.0	Decreased by 8.6%
Proportion Commercial Vehicles	4.3%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	Increased by 0.5%

It is noted that the March 2018 traffic counts saw an increase in traffic which can be attributed to the temporary closure of the Ashton Avenue Bridge. A second traffic count taken in October 2018, approximately one month after the Ashton Avenue Bridge was re-opened, supports this. The most recent report in March 2019 has demonstrated a continued gradual reduction since March 2018. However, it is noted that while there was improvement in the 85th percentile speed and traffic volume, the proportion of commercial traffic has increased marginally.

In December 2018, Council approved a proposed left-out only partial closure of Quintilian Road at Brockway Road for the purposes of consultation to address the proportion of commercial vehicles. The partial closure was chosen because it would have the greatest impact on commercial vehicles while still promoting the anti-clockwise (safest) rotation around the school. The commercial vehicle traffic increase from 4.3% in March 2017 to 4.8% in March 2019 actually represents a decrease from 86 vehicles to 84 vehicles in reality. However, it is still greater than an anticipated 3.0% (less than 60 vehicles average for Local Access Road with this traffic volume).

Finally, it is noted that there have been eight crashes recorded on Quintilian Road (not including the intersections) in the past five years however there have been none since the installation of the plateaus.

Key Relevant Previous Council Decisions:

Ordinary Meeting of Council 18 December 2018, Item TS28.18

“That Council:

1. *Supports the proposed left-out only partial road closure of Quintilian Road at Brockway Road for the purposes of a consultation process with the affected residents and landowners; and*
2. *Includes writing to all residents and landowners within the area bound by Mimosa Avenue, Alfred Road, Stubbs Terrace, Quintilian Road, Camelia*

Avenue and those living in Jubaea Gardens seeking their comments on the proposed partial closure.”

Ordinary Meeting of Council 24 October 2017, Item 13.5

“Council approves the traffic management design for Quintilian Road with the deferral of the installation of the traffic pillows until further assessment after first stage of work.”

Consultation

The proposed left-out only partial closure was presented to the residents bounded by the area shown in Figure 1 as per direction received from Council in the December 2018 Ordinary Meeting of Council.



Figure 1. Consultation area

Road users outside of the project area were also encouraged to provide feedback through a variable message board (VMB). This VMB was positioned facing the southbound traffic along Brockway Road between 15 February 2019 and 5 March 2019. Engagement was undertaken between 12 February 2019 and 4 March 2019. Late submissions were accepted until 5 March 2019.

Opportunities for residents and the wider community to engage with the City and to seek information were provided as follows:

- A letter to the residents/property owners within the project area to provide information on and seek their thoughts on the proposal.
- Your Voice Nedlands: Online survey, plan of the proposed partial closure, FAQs, key dates and project team contact details.
- Contacting the City by email or telephone to discuss the proposal further

During the engagement period, the engagement page received 482 visitors who collectively made 556 site visits and viewed 2267 pages. 403 of these visits viewed at least one page. There were 84 document downloads (Council report and proposal) and 75 visits to the FAQ page.

The online survey sought to identify the level of support for the proposed partial closure and obtain feedback. 165 online surveys were completed and 19 items of feedback. The City also received 34 written submissions as well as 23 phone calls. All written feedback and phone call responses have been assessed together with the online survey submissions. Multiple submissions by an individual were assessed as one submission.

Figure 2 summarises the engagement responses received by the City. Most respondents were from the project area (see Attachment 1).

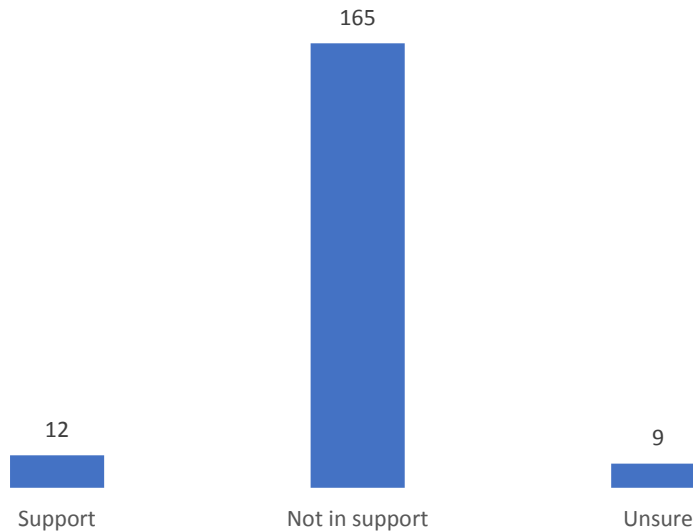


Figure 2. Engagement results

Issues raised by respondents centered around four main issues which are summarised in Table 2. More detailed information on the engagement and responses can be found in the Engagement Report (Attachment 2).

Table 2. Issues identified from community engagement.

Issue	Administration comment
Increased traffic through St Peter's Square which is considered not only unsuitable for the area but a hazard for children and pedestrians.	This has been noted as one of the potential impacts of the proposed partial closure.
Increased congestion and journey times	The proposed partial closure is expected to result in an increase in traffic and journey times due to the need for vehicles to find alternative routes.

	<p>The increased traffic is expected to primarily affect the Brockway Road/Alfred Road intersection as well as Stubbs Terrace. While it is not unacceptable to divert traffic onto distributor roads such as Brockway Road, Alfred Road and Stubbs Terrace, given the existing high volumes of traffic on these roads, there is potential additional traffic to create congestion and delays.</p>
<p>Loss of an important link to Subiaco, the City and the railway station</p>	<p>The proposed partial closure will limit access directly to the railway station and to areas such as Subiaco and the City. While there are alternative routes around the proposed partial closure, the proposal will affect a large portion of residents residing to the west of Brockway Road. This is due to the large number of cul-de-sacs on the west side of Brockway Road which limits the number of entry/exit routes for residents.</p>
<p>Inability of on road cyclists to cycle on road heading east along Quintilian Road.</p>	<p>The proposed partial closure will deny on road cyclists from cycling on road heading east along Quintilian Road. There are currently plans for a future shared path along Quintilian Road to improve cyclist and pedestrian access to the railway station. Should the proposed partial closure go ahead there is a footpath available on the south side of Quintilian which can be used in the interim while plans for the shared path are being finalized.</p> <p>Respondents did suggest the inclusion of a cyclist slipway in the partial closure. The Administration's preference would be to include the suggestion for consideration as part of plans for a future shared path along Quintilian Road.</p>

Some suggestions were also made by respondents. These suggestions are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3. Suggestions identified from community engagement

Suggestion	Administration comment
Roundabout at the intersection of Brockway Road/Quintilian Road/Camelia Avenue intersection	<p>The objective of the proposal is to address the volume of commercial vehicles using Quintilian Road. While roundabouts can assist in reducing traffic speeds and potentially discouraging commercial traffic, the Administration does not believe a roundabout is a cost-effective solution to address commercial traffic volumes.</p> <p>The Administration also does not consider a roundabout at the Brockway Road/Quintilian Road/Camelia Avenue intersection appropriate to due to the significantly different functions of the intersecting roads. In addition, there are no warrants for a roundabout at this intersection due to the low number of crashes (two) and their low severity.</p>
Installation of chicanes on Quintilian Road	<p>The objective of the proposal is to address the volume of commercial vehicles using Quintilian Road. In a similar manner to the installed speed plateaus, chicanes can help treat speeding issues and discourage commercial vehicles usage. However, given that the speed plateau treatment has seen an increase in commercial vehicle volumes, the Administration does not believe chicanes will adequately address the commercial traffic issue.</p>

<p>Signage banning/discouraging commercial vehicles from using Quintilian Road</p>	<p>The Administration does not support the use of any further signage. The over proliferation of signs creates not only visual pollution but can lead to general ambivalence to road signage, which reduces the efficacy of more important signs such as regulatory signs that are essential for maintaining road safety.</p>
<p>Closing of Tuart Entrance</p>	<p>This would limit the accessibility for the residents in St Peter's Square and would require a separate consultation with residents.</p>
<p>Children's Crossing/Traffic Warden</p>	<p>Safety around schools is the responsibility of the school. The Administration can assist with applications for traffic wardens and children's crossing however this process needs to be instigated by schools.</p>

The City also received a submission from the Quintilian School representing the school community (see Attachment 3) which did not support the closure and provided a series of suggestions for the traffic management summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Suggestions raised by Quintilian School

<p>Suggestion</p>	<p>Administration comment</p>
<p>Provision of cul-de-sac at eastern end of existing 40km/h zone.</p>	<p>The Administration does not support the cul-de-sac proposal because it would constitute closure of Quintilian Road mid-block which would not be supported by the community and would increase congestion at the Brockway Road intersection.</p>

<p>Three sets of speed pillows on Quintilian Road fronting the school.</p>	<p>The Administration originally proposed to install a set of speed pillows to the eastern end of the school to provide confirmation of the speed zone at 40km/h and provide a management device at a regular interval, thereby maintaining the low speed environment. The Administration does not support these devices opposite pedestrian crossing points as it confuses road users and is not the purpose of the device.</p>
<p>Installation of two LED flashing 40km/h zone signs to replace the static signs.</p>	<p>The Administration supports this proposal however it would also require approval by Main Roads WA.</p>
<p>Line marked and hatched pedestrian area behind parked cars on north side of Quintilian Road.</p>	<p>The Administration does not support this proposal as it establishes an increased risk of vehicles reversing into pedestrians and the hatching would have no legal standing.</p>
<p>Roundabout at the intersection of Brockway Road/Quintilian Road/Camelia Avenue intersection</p>	<p>The Administration does not consider a roundabout at the Brockway Road/Quintilian Road/Camelia Avenue intersection appropriate to due to the significantly different functions of the intersecting roads. In addition, there are no warrants for a roundabout at this intersection due to the low number of crashes (two) and their low severity.</p>

Budget/Financial Implications

As there is no current provision for the project in the 2018-19 Capital Work Program, there is no anticipated financial impact should the project not proceed. The recommended speed pillows can be funded from the road maintenance budget.

Conclusion

From a technical perspective, the traffic volumes and speed along Quintilian Road are acceptable for a local access road:

- Volume at 1749vpd is less than warrant of 3,000vpd for a Local Access Road.

- 85th percentile speed at 51.0 km/h is only 1km/h above the posted speed zone of 50km/h. Note that the 40km/h school zone only applies during school days at pick-up and drop-off periods.

Some residents may consider 4.8% commercial vehicles volume to be higher than desirable however although the preference is for less than 3.0%, this higher proportion of commercial vehicle volume is not unusual for a Local Access Road especially when linking Distributor Roads as is the case in this instance.

Overall, the undesirable flow-on effects from the proposal outweigh the benefits. In addition, there is little community support for the proposed left-out only closure. It is noted that only five of the 19 respondents from Quintilian Road supported the partial closure. Furthermore, because this partial closure had the lowest impact of all the potential closure options for the road, the Administration recommends that no closures including the proposed left-out only partial closure be progressed as it is considered none of these would receive community support.

The Administration does however support the re-inclusion of the speed pillows at the eastern end of Quintilian School because this would provide improved spacing between the traffic management treatments and further emphasize the slow speed environment fronting the school. It is believed that this would further decrease the 85th percentile speed and further discourage commercial through traffic.

Quintilian Road Proposal: partial road closure – left-out only
Community Engagement Responses by Street



Responses from outside map area:

Other Mt Claremont Addresses:

- Fortview Road
- Grove End Ridge
- Landon Way
- Mooro Drive
- Norfolk Rise
- Greenberry Close
- Pine Tree Lane
- Shannon Rise
- Lisle Street

Other:

- Floreat
- Nedlands
- Dalkeith
- Swanbourne
- Daglish
- Subiaco
- City Beach
- Woodlands
- Tuart Hill
- North Perth
- Innaloo

Legend

- No
- Unsure
- Yes





**Quintilian Road
Proposal – Partial Road Closure – Left-out Only**

Community Engagement Results

Tuesday, 12 February to Monday, 4 March 2019

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	4
2.	PURPOSE OF ENGAGEMENT	5
3.	ENGAGEMENT GOALS.....	5
4.	ENGAGEMENT PERIOD.....	5
5.	ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES	5
6.	COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDERS.....	6
7.	OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT.....	6
7.1	Online Engagement – Your Voice Nedlands	6
7.2	Mail out	7
7.3	Advertising and media.....	7
7.4	Summary of traffic sources to the engagement page.....	8
8.	ENGAGEMENT PARTICIPATION.....	8
8.1	Online engagement – Your Voice Nedlands.....	8
8.2	Mail-Out.....	9
8.3	Customer Enquiries	9
9.	ENGAGEMENT RESULTS.....	9
9.1	Your Voice Nedlands – Survey.....	9
9.2	Feedback and suggestions received	10
10.	CONCLUSION.....	10
11.	ADMINISTRATION COMMENT.....	11
12.	NEXT STEPS	12

Prepared: 20 March 2019
SharePoint Reference: TECH-1672923218-425

1. INTRODUCTION

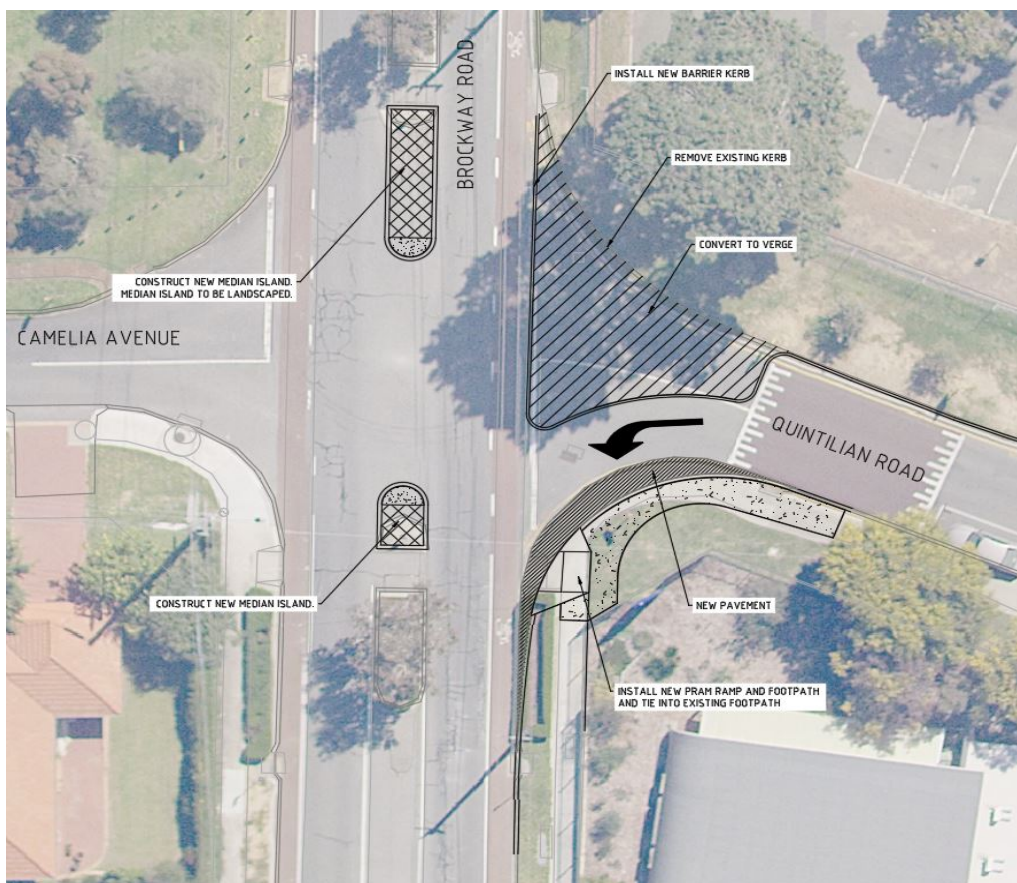
In early 2018, community engagement was undertaken to address the concerns of residents and Quintilian School on the volume of vehicles using Quintilian Road, vehicle speeds and the road being used as a shortcut between Brockway Road and Stubbs Terrace. This process resulted in the construction of speed plateaus.

Since this time, the effectiveness of the plateaus has been monitored by the City. The monitoring has revealed a substantial decrease in speed, a marginal decrease in traffic and an increase in commercial vehicles using the road.

After reviewing options to address commercial vehicle usage, the City's preference was to partially close Quintilian Road at the Brockway Road intersection. This partial closure would deny access into Quintilian from Brockway Road and Camelia Avenue. It would also allow for the safer anti-clockwise rotation of school traffic for pick-up and drop-off.

The community were invited to provide feedback on the proposal. The results are outlined in this report.

PROPOSAL: PARTIAL ROAD CLOSURE – LEFT-OUT ONLY TO BROCKWAY



CONCEPT ONLY

2. PURPOSE OF ENGAGEMENT

Information was provided to assist the community to gain an understanding on the limitations and issues relevant to the issue being addressed, in particular attempting by design to reduce the number of commercial vehicles using this road.

The primary purpose of the engagement is to understand everyone's views on the proposal to improve motorist and pedestrian and school children safety and residential amenity by partially closing Quintilian Street (at Brockway) to left-out only to reduce the volume of commercial vehicles.

Opportunities were provided for the community to provide their thoughts on the proposal to enable the City to confirm the option as developed and to provide input into the Council's decision-making.

3. ENGAGEMENT GOALS

To understand residents and stakeholder support to improve the amenity of residents living in the street, safety for school children and pedestrians by reducing the volume of commercial traffic using Quintilian Road by design.

4. ENGAGEMENT PERIOD

The engagement was advertised for the period from Tuesday, 12 February to Monday, 4 March 2019. Late feedback was accepted until Tuesday, 5 March. **(20 days)**.

5. ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The following engagement principles, as contained in the City's Community Engagement Policy, were applied to guide the way in which the City engaged and communicated with the community and stakeholders:

Citizenship	We will provide for and communicate opportunities for everyone to have a genuine and meaningful say in local democracy about actions that could affect their lives.
Transparency	We will ensure that the purpose and mechanisms of our engagement will be relevant, easily understood, timely and accessible by all.
Inclusion	We will seek out and facilitate the involvement of all those affected or potentially affected.
Accountability	We promise that all contributions will influence the alternatives developed, be reflected in our decision-making, outcomes will be communicated and performance will be measured.

Our people

We promise that our people will uphold the City values, the IAP2 Value's and Code of Ethics, be appropriately trained and supported to deliver best practice engagement.

6. COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDERS

The community and stakeholders included:

- Residents and property owners from within the project area which consisted of residents bounded by Mimosa, Alfred, Stubbs, Quintilian, Camelia and Jubaea Gardens (approximately 650)
- Quintilian School: Principal/Education Department, School Council
- Other Quintilian Road users
- Australian Defence Force (Irwin Barracks)
- City of Nedlands community generally
- Elected members
- Relevant City staff

7. OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT

An engagement page was published on the City's online engagement hub, **Your Voice Nedlands** which was used as the primary place to promote and create general awareness of the project, to read information and provide feedback. Opportunities to participate included:

- Your Voice Nedlands contained a survey and a facility to provide feedback. People could ask the City a question, read FAQs, view the proposal and key dates. Project updates via newsfeeds were also provided.
- A letter and a copy of the draft proposal was forwarded to all residents/property owners within the project area (refer Section 6 above) along with an invitation to complete a survey.
- People could also contact the City by email (yourvoice@nedlands.wa.gov.au or council@nedlands.wa.gov.au) or telephone a member of the Project Team to discuss the proposal.

7.1 Online Engagement – Your Voice Nedlands

Your Voice Nedlands was the reference point for engagement information and to find information on the project. Information included:

- Technical Drawing – proposal
- Frequently asked questions (FAQs)
- Advice on the key dates
- Project team contact details

People were invited to provide feedback via an online survey. Enquiries and feedback could also be provided using the Your Voice Nedlands' and City's email.

7.2 Mail out

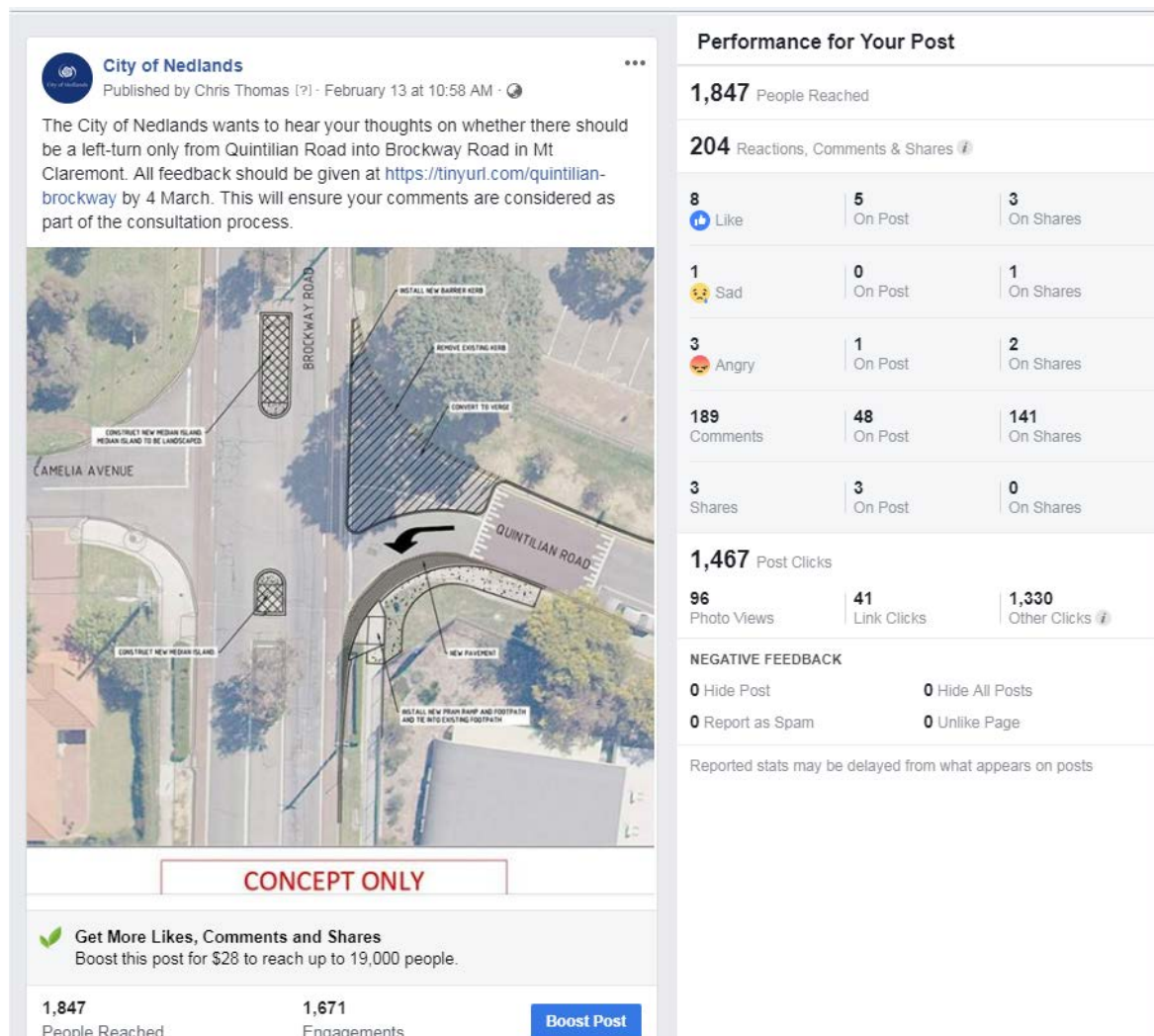
A mail-out to residents, property owners, stakeholders was undertaken advising of the proposal and inviting them to view the information on **Your Voice Nedlands** and complete an online survey.

7.3 Advertising and media

Advertising was placed in the POST newspaper on 16 February 2019. A media release was also distributed to media outlets. Unfortunately, it was not reproduced by the media, however it was placed on the City's website. The City did not receive any enquiries from the media.

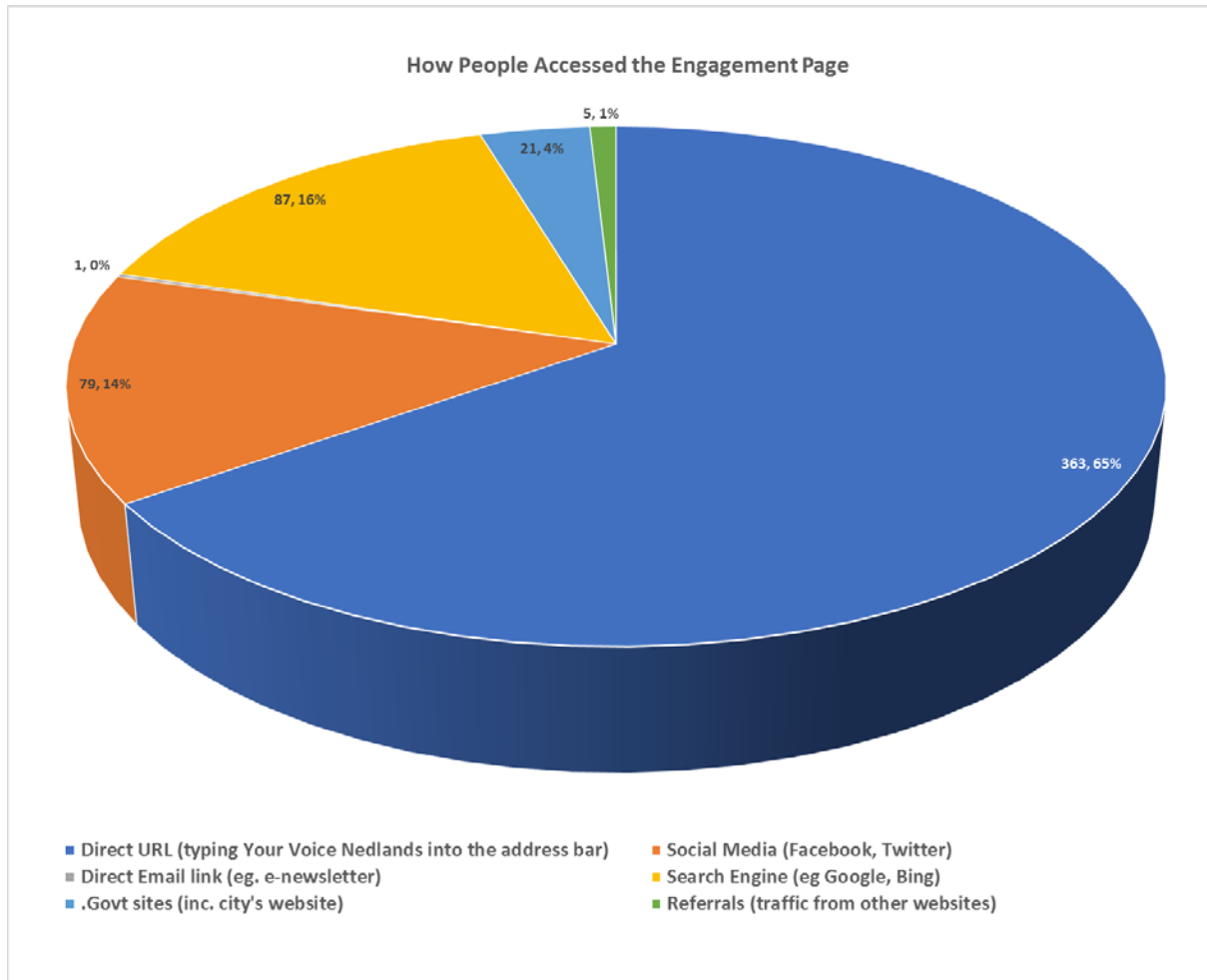
Variable noticeboard signage was placed on Quintilian Road for the duration of the consultation period.

Social media was used to create awareness of the project and other road users as follows. There was one post for each Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn. The Facebook post reached 1847 people with 204 reactions, comments and shares. There was no support for the proposal. The following graphic identifies the traffic for the post.



7.4 Summary of traffic sources to the engagement page

Traffic sources provides an overview how people accessed the engagement page. Of the 556 visits to the engagement page, 363 (65%) of these visits used the method of typing **Your Voice Nedlands** into the address bar mainly from the letter. 87 people (16%) used a search engine with a further 79 (14%) using the social media link. Other people used government sites (.gov.wa.au) and referrals (27, 5%).



8. ENGAGEMENT PARTICIPATION

This section provides an overview of the community and stakeholder participation in the community engagement process.

8.1 Online engagement – Your Voice Nedlands

During the engagement period, the engagement page received 482 visitors who collectively made 556 site visits and viewed 2267 pages. 403 of these viewed at least one page. There were 84 document downloads (Council report and proposal) and 75 visits to the FAQ page.

151 surveys were completed, 19 posts of feedback and 16 people asked the City a question.

8.2 Mail-Out

The City undertook a mail out to property owners and stakeholders within the project area. 33 items of feedback were received and it would appear five of these also completed online surveys, or were from the same household.

8.3 Customer Enquiries

23 telephone calls were received to discuss the proposal further and any impacts in relation to their residence and primary travel route. Support was also requested from Council officers to assist with completing the survey and providing feedback. Responses for support/non-support have been included in the relevant sections within this report.

9. ENGAGEMENT RESULTS

The results from the engagement activities are provided for each method of community engagement: survey, feedback and customer enquiries. All comments received were assessed by the Infrastructure Services Team.

All feedback is assessed regardless of the tool that is used. However, multiple submissions by an individual is assessed as one submission.

The following table provides an overview for each of the engagement methodologies and the level of support. **The table indicates there is no support for the project to proceed.**

Level of Support	Your Voice Nedlands		Hardcopy & email feedback	Total Support (less multiples)
	Survey	Feedback		
Generally support	12	2 (0)	1 (0)	12
Generally do not support	132	17 (8)	30 (25)	165
Unsure	7	0	2	9
Total Received	165	19	33	

Note: Figures in brackets in red indicate the result if the duplicates are removed from the sample. The multiple submissions from a single household would have been left in the sample if completed by a separate person. The total column does not include the multiple submissions received.

It is noted that six of those respondents who supported the proposal were from outside of the project area with three people being unsure.

9.1 Your Voice Nedlands – Survey

The purpose of the survey was to understand the level of support for the proposal:

- Yes, I support the proposal
- No, I do not support the proposal
- I am unsure

Comments were sought from residents to support their response.

Of the people who responded to the survey, 63 were aged between 45 and 54 years of age and 54 were aged between 55 and 74 years of age. 122 people live in Mt Claremont and the balance came from Dalkeith, Floreat, Nedlands, Swanbourne. Another 11 people were from outside of the City.

To understand the responses, the City also looked at who participated by asking survey respondents to indicate the street in which they live. All streets within the project area were nominated in the survey. People from outside the project area were asked to identify the street in which they live.

People were also asked why they used Quintilian Road from the following options:

- I live in Quintilian Road
- I am a parent/carer who does the school pick-up and drop-off (Quintilian School)
- I use it as an access from my residence to other areas of the City
- Other reasons

14 of the respondents were from Quintilian Road with 111 people indicating they use it as access from their residence to other areas of the City. There were 17 people who indicated that they were a parent/carer who does the school pick-up and drop-off.

Of the people who responded to 'other reasons', responses included working and/or visiting the hospitals in the area, catching the train at Karrakatta Train Station, visiting family and friends, access to the cycleway for bike riding and exercise, taking children to other schools and owners residing outside of the area. People also indicated the route was shorter and safer.

9.2 Feedback and suggestions received

Comments were provided to support their preference for the proposal. In the main, these related to:

- Impact on St Peters Square.
- Increased journey times with motorists finding alternative routes.
- Loss of an important link to Subiaco, the City and the railway station.
- Inability of on-road cyclists to cycle on road heading east along Quintilian Road.

Suggestions received from the community included:

- Roundabout at the intersection of Brockway Road/Quintilian Road/Camelia Avenue intersection.
- Installation of chicanes on Quintilian Road.
- Signage banning/discouraging commercial vehicles from using Quintilian Road.
- Closing off Tuart Entrance.
- Children's Crossing/Traffic Warden to improve school safety.

10. CONCLUSION

In December 2018, Council approved a proposed left-out only partial closure of Quintilian Road for the purposes of consultation with the affected residents and

landowners. This was in response to the perceived increased volume of commercial traffic using Quintilian Road.

Consultation of the proposed partial closure was undertaken with some 650 residents, property owners and road users between 12 February 2019 and 4 March 2019. Late submissions were accepted until 5 March 2019.

The City received 217 items of feedback via Your Voice Nedlands, (feedback, survey), emails and submissions of which there is overwhelming opposition (82%) to the proposal.

All feedback in terms of the indication of support/non-support for the proposal, together with the street in which people live has been mapped (refer Attachment A). This map identifies the project area and illustrates the response in relation to the distance from Quintilian Road and attempts to demonstrate visually why Quintilian Road is used as their preferred route.

It is noted that of the 18 responses received from Quintilian Road residents, the Quintilian School (Principal and School Council), only four responses were supportive, two were unsure and the balance (11) were not supportive.

11. ADMINISTRATION COMMENT

This engagement was to understand the level of support for the proposal to partially close Quintilian Road to reduce the volume of commercial traffic using the road. From the research undertaken and reviewing the guidelines and requirements for local access roads, the City believes five percent of commercial vehicles using Quintilian Road is not unusual for a local access road. In addition, traffic volumes and speed along Quintilian Road are acceptable for a local access road.

The City **agrees** with the feedback provided, as follows:

- There will be an increase in traffic and journey times due to the need for vehicles to find alternative routes.
- The increased traffic is expected to primarily affect the Brockway Road/Alfred Road intersection as well as Stubbs Terrace.
- There is potential additional traffic to create congestion and delays on the distributor roads such as Brockway Road, Alfred Road and Stubbs Terrace, given the existing high volumes of traffic already on these roads.
- There would be limited access directly to the railway station and to areas such as Subiaco and the City.
- While there are alternative routes around the proposed partial closure, the proposal will affect a large portion of residents residing to the west of Brockway Road. This is due to the large number of cul-de-sacs which limits the number of entry/exit routes for residents.

- The proposed partial closure will deny on road cyclists from cycling on road heading east along Quintilian Road.

The City provides the following comments in regard to the suggestions from the community:

- Roundabout at the intersection of Brockway Road/Quintilian Road/Camelia Avenue intersection: while roundabouts can assist in reducing traffic speeds and potentially discouraging commercial traffic, the Administration does not believe a roundabout is a cost-effective solution to address commercial traffic volumes. A roundabout at the Brockway Road/Quintilian Road/Camelia Avenue intersection is not appropriate to due to the significantly different functions of the intersecting roads. In addition, there are no warrants for a roundabout at this intersection due to the low number (two) and low severity of crashes.
- Installation of chicanes on Quintilian Road: in a similar manner to the installed speed plateaus, chicanes can help treat speeding issues and discourage commercial vehicles usage. However, given that the speed plateau treatment has seen an increase in commercial vehicle volumes, Administration does not believe chicanes will adequately address commercial traffic issues.
- Signage banning/discouraging commercial vehicles from using Quintilian Road: Administration does not support use of further signage. The over-proliferation of signs creates not only visual pollution but can lead to general ambivalence to road signage which reduces the efficacy of more important signs such as regulatory signs that are essential for maintaining road safety.
- Closing of Tuart Entrance: this would limit the accessibility for the residents in St Peter's Square.
- Children's Crossing/Traffic Warden: safety around schools is the responsibility of the school. Administration can assist with applications for traffic wardens and children's crossing, however this process has to be instigated by schools.
- Road cycling: There are currently plans for a future shared path along Quintilian Road to improve cyclist and pedestrian access to the railway station. Respondents did suggest the inclusion of a cyclist slipway in the partial closure. Administration's preference would be to include the suggestion for consideration as part of plans for a future shared path along Quintilian Road.

Overall, the undesirable flow-on effects from the proposal outweigh the benefits. In addition, there is little technical justification for the proposed left-out only closure. Consequently, the Administration recommends that the proposed left-out only partial closure is not progressed.

12. NEXT STEPS

A report will be presented to the Council at its April round of meetings with a recommendation to not proceed with this proposal.



Hon Mayor Max Hipkins

City of Nedlands
71 Stirling Hwy
Nedlands
WA 6909

Cc: Martyn Glover – Director Technical Services

Re: Quintilian Road

Dear Max

I thank you and Martyn for meeting with representatives from Quintilian School last week. We confirm our objection to the left-turn only solution for Quintilian Road and ask that Council considers the following three options.

1. A cul-de-sac at the eastern end of the 40km/h zone, allowing turnaround for the school bus but permanently blocking traffic from passing through Quintilian Road.
2. Three new raised pavement pillows on Quintilian Road and a roundabout at the Quintilian/Brockway intersection. As per the attached sketch, the two central pillows would become formalised pedestrian crossings adjacent to the two pedestrian entrances to the school and a third much longer pillow at the 40km/h sign, to signal to drivers they are entering a School-Zone.
3. The installation of two LED flashing 40km/h zone signs on Quintilian Road to replace the existing non-LED 40km/h signs.

We trust these three options are considered by Council, in particular options 2 and 3 with some urgency, to improve the safety for our children. We would like to work closely with the City of Nedlands to develop a speedy solution to this safety issue in front of our School.

Yours sincerely,

Neil Collins



New Roundabout at Brockway and Quintilian Rd

Line marked / hatched pedestrian area ~ 1.2 - 1.5m wide.

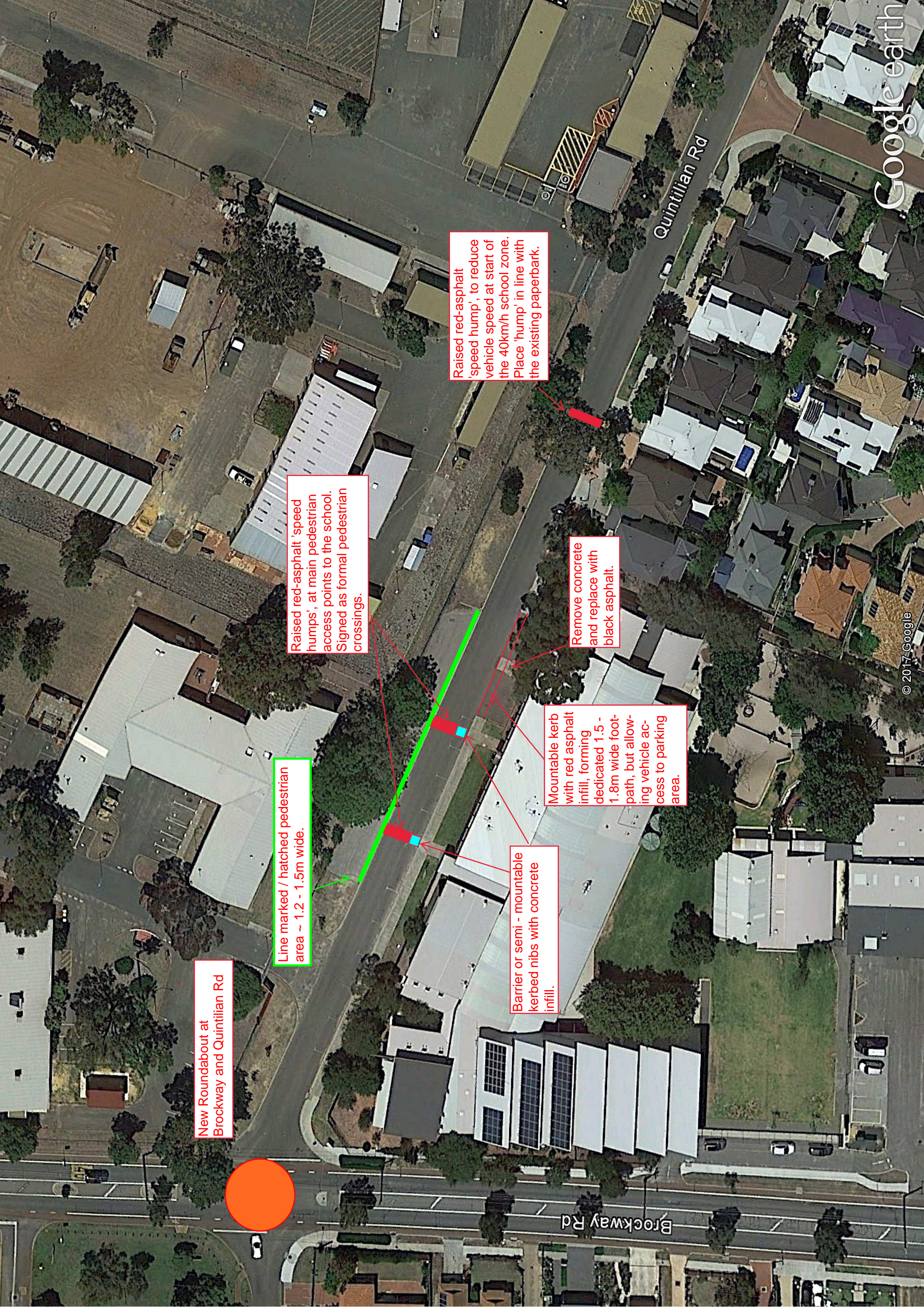
Raised red-asphalt 'speed humps', at main pedestrian access points to the school. Signed as formal pedestrian crossings.

Raised red-asphalt 'speed hump', to reduce vehicle speed at start of the 40km/h school zone. Place 'hump' in line with the existing paperbark.

Remove concrete and replace with black asphalt.

Mountable kerb with red asphalt infill, forming dedicated 1.5 - 1.8m wide footpath, but allowing vehicle access to parking area.

Barrier or semi-mountable kerbed nibs with concrete infill.



TS08.19	Naming of Reserve 51183 – 30 (Lot 415) St Johns Wood Boulevard, Mt Claremont
----------------	---

Committee	9 April 2019
Council	23 April 2019
Applicant	City of Nedlands
Employee Disclosure under section 5.70 Local Government Act 1995	Nil.
Director	Martyn Glover – Director Technical Services
Attachments	1. Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia (excerpt)

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to seek Council endorsement for the naming of Reserve 51183, street address 30 (Lot 415) St Johns Wood Boulevard, Mt Claremont.

Recommendation to Committee

Council instructs Administration to apply to the Geographic Names Committee to have reserve Reserve 51183, street address 30 (Lot 415) St Johns Wood Boulevard, Mt Claremont named 'Abbey Park'.

Discussion/Overview

Background

Reserve 51183 was created in 2012 following the ceding of 2,482 m² of private land to the Crown as part of developing the Old Swanbourne Hospital site. At its meeting on 26 February 2019 Council agreed to award a contract to develop the reserve. Development of the park has commenced with completion scheduled during May 2019.

The City is currently seeking a management order for the reserve from the Department of Lands. The reserve has previously been referred to informally as St Johns Wood Public Open Space but has not officially been given a name. The City is seeking Council's endorsement to apply to the Geographic Names Committee (GNC) to officially name the reserve.

Legislation

As per the provisions in the *Land Administration Act 1997*, the Minister for Lands (the Minister) has the authority for officially naming all local parks and recreational reserves in Western Australia. The GNC acts on the Minister's behalf to undertake the administrative responsibilities, including the development of policies and procedures, required for the formal approval of local parks and recreational reserve names.

GNC policy prescribes that Local governments and other authorities are to ensure that all naming submissions conform to the provisions in the publication 'Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia' (the Policies). An extract of relevant sections of the Policies can be viewed in Attachment 1.

Council Policy

Council's Naming of Parks, Streets, Public Facilities, Buildings and Signs on Reserves prescribes that the naming of reserves must align with GNC Policy.

Analysis of Naming Options

In accordance with the Policies the proposed name is required to contain a name element (specific) followed by a feature class (generic). Several contextual options were considered for selecting a name that would conform with the Policies. The two most applicable approaches for the name element (specific) that would conform with the Policies would be to name the reserve after an adjoining road or to commemorate a person who has a significant historical connection to the site.

Options considered for the name element (specific) of the reserve being connected to an adjoining road include:

- Abbey; and
- St Johns Wood.

The two roads adjoining the reserve are St Johns Wood Boulevard and Abbey Gardens. The name St Johns Wood Estate was used by the developer of the subdivision for commercial purposes, with St Johns Wood Boulevard being derived from the estate name. St Johns Wood is a suburb of London and the name Abbey Gardens was derived from the suburb. The secretariat to the GNC has advised both these names conform with the Policies and are suitable to be adopted.

Options considered for the name element (specific) of the reserve associated with a significant historical connection to the area and that commemorates a person include:

- Sydney Montgomery;
- James Bentley;
- Ernest Thompson;
- John Grainger; and
- Hillson Beasley.

Sydney Montgomery, James Bentley and Ernest Thompson were all Inspectors General of the Insane and Medical Superintendents at the Claremont Hospital for the Insane. John Grainger and Hillson Beasley were both Principal Architects of the Public Works Department and were involved in designing the hospital campus and buildings to some degree. The remaining buildings comprising the Aegis Aged Care facility are listed on the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Council of WA describes the Claremont Hospital for the Insane buildings as 'essential history of mental health buildings in the State'. The State Heritage Register lists three sites of significance that remain being the Hospital Director's Residence, Garage and Surrounds; the Administration Building Swanbourne Hospital; and Montgomery Hall.

The names Grainger, Bentley and Montgomery do not conform with the Policies as there is either a reserve or a road close by using these names. They do not conform as they duplicate a named feature nearby which has the potential for confusion if an emergency situation was to arise. Of the two remaining names, neither are prominently established in the local area. Thompson was the Medical Superintendent of the hospital serving in this capacity from 1939 to 1941. Beasley has an indirect association with the site having designed the buildings for another project which the buildings at the Claremont Hospital for the Insane were an almost exact copy.

The GNC secretariat has advised that as all the above persons were paid public servants their use would not conform with the Policies and subsequently would not be supported.

Options for the feature class (generic) of the reserve are:

- Park;
- Reserve; and
- Gardens.

Any one of these feature class portion names is suitable and could be used. There is already a strong connection within the local area of name theming that associates with the suburb of St Johns Wood e.g. New Court Gardens, Cavendish Gardens and Hamilton Park. It is thought appropriate to continue with this theme to reflect the intrinsic fabric of names used throughout the local area. Gardens is unable to be used as the adjoining road is Abbey Gardens and the use of reserve is less reflective of the locality.

Key Relevant Previous Council Decisions

- Council Minutes 28 May 2013 – Item 12.3 – Report TS07.13, Proposed New Reserve for Purposes of “Public Recreation” and “Rights of Way” – Lot 415 on Deposited Plan 71165, Mt Claremont.
- Council Minutes 24 July 2018 – Item 12.3 – Report TS15.18, St Johns Wood Boulevard POS Community Consultation.
- Council Minutes 26 February 2019 – Item 13.2 – RFT 2018-19.04 - 30 (lot 415) St Johns Wood Boulevard, Mt Claremont - Public Open Space Development.

Consultation

GNC policy requires that where a name is proposed for a reserve, there needs to be demonstrated community support for the name. At its meeting of 24 July 2018, Council considered a report on the results of community consultation associated with the reserve. As part of the consultation, the community was asked to provide ideas for naming the park. The two most popular names put forward by the community were Abbey Park and Montgomery Park. The results of community consultation indicated there is broad community support to use either of these options for naming the park.

The City has sought advice from the secretariat of the GNC on the suitability of using either Abbey or Montgomery in the naming of the park. As indicated previously, the use of Montgomery does not conform with the Policies and the GNC secretariat have confirmed its use would not be supported.

Budget/Financial Implications

Nil.

Conclusion

Based on the requirements of the GNC Policies for geographic naming, it is recommended that the public open space in St Johns Wood Boulevard, Reserve 51183 be named Abbey Park, as this is the most likely name to be supported by the GNC.



Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia

Version 01:2017

Foreword

A society cannot function without reliable location information. One of the earliest and most enduring examples of this is place names. Names not only help people find locations, they provide an interesting insight into the history and culture of areas. In Western Australia we have a rich array of names for landmarks, towns, suburbs and streets. They recognise our Aboriginal culture, colonial past, the contributions of important Western Australians and so much more. Our place names are an important part of who we are and what we value.

The Geographic Names Committee (GNC), based at Landgate, has the responsibility of collecting, approving and registering place names in Western Australia. The GNC, previously known as the Nomenclature Advisory Committee, has been providing this important service for more than 80 years. By ensuring the state's place names meet national and international standards, the GNC preserves our cultural heritage and protects life and property by making sure emergency services can find people who need help.

This document, 'Policies and standards for geographical naming in Western Australia', outlines how the GNC approves names and what principles guide the committee's decisions. It has been updated to include the latest information and policies. It is a valuable resource to people involved in naming decisions and applications including local governments, property developers and businesses, as well as people interested in why and how places are named.

Hon Rita Saffioti MLA

Minister for Transport; Planning; Lands

Foreword.....	ii
Section 1: General naming policies and standards.....	1
Background	1
The benefits of naming.....	1
Why is there a need for these policies and standards?.....	1
How do these policies and standards work?	2
Legislation and standards	2
Land Administration Act 1997	2
Land Information Authority Regulations 2007	2
Australian Standard AS/NZS 4819:2011 Rural and urban addressing	2
Names covered by other legislation or regulations	2
Requesting and processing submissions	3
Members of the public.....	3
Stakeholders	3
Local Governments and other government authorities	3
Cooperation between agencies	3
Minister responsible for the <i>Land Administration Act 1997</i>	3
Western Australian Gazetteer.....	4
Use of official names.....	4
Gazetteer of Australia	4
Policies	4
1.1 Purpose of the geographic naming policies	4
Retrospective application of policies.....	5
In the public interest and safety	5
Names on private land.....	5
Unnecessary name changes	5
1.2 Language and spelling	6
Australian English	6
Recognition and use of Aboriginal names	6
Dual naming.....	6
Consultation.....	6
Pronunciation and use	6
Spelling of geographic names	7
Uniformity of spelling	7
Discriminatory, derogatory and inappropriate names	7
Names in general use.....	8
Alternate or alternative names.....	8
Dissemination of sensitive or secured names	8
1.3 Characteristics of geographic names.....	8
Specifics and generics.....	8
Names starting with 'The'	9
Use of prepositions	9
Use of the words 'city', 'town' or 'shire'	10
Accepted use of capitalisation	10
Possessive apostrophe.....	11
Use of hyphens and the word 'and'	11
Diacritical marks	11
Punctuation.....	11
Symbols and logograms	11
Numbers in names.....	11

1.4	Commemorative names12	12
	New commemorative naming proposals.....	12
	Use of personal names12	12
	Honouring living people by the Minister.....	13
	Use of initials.....	13
	Titles, honorifics and post nominals.....	13
	Use of animal names.....	14
	Commemorating events.....	14
	Use of the word 'Bicentennial'.....	14
	Use of the word 'Royal'.....	14
	Abbreviations.....	14
	Defence words and acronyms.....	15
	Protection of the word Anzac.....	15
	Uses which are allowed under the regulations.....	16
1.5	Naming places of state significance.....16	16
1.6	Government, residential and commercial names and facilities16	16
	Nomenclature governed by other statutory authorities.....	16
	Uses which are allowed under the regulations.....	17
	Naming of government facilities.....	17
	Naming buildings, infrastructure and facilities.....	17
	Business and commercial names.....	18
	Exceptions allowed due to historical context.....	18
	Use of 'Limited' or 'Proprietary' in a name.....	18
	Estate, promotional, neighbourhood and regional names.....	18
1.7	Name assignment, duplication and extents18	18
	Names associated to a place.....18	18
	Ensuring names are not duplicated.....	19
	Consideration of proposed duplicated names.....	19
	Close proximity to existing names.....	19
	Topographical feature names near state boundaries.....	19
	Locality names.....	19
	Assigning extents to a feature, administrative boundary or road.....	20
	Features which cross state and territory borders.....	20
	Coastal and maritime features.....	20
	Coastal waters and high water features.....	20
	Undersea features and maritime names.....	20
	Limits of oceans and seas.....	20
1.8	Community consultation and lodging objections21	21
	Consulting with the community21	21
	Lodging and considering objections.....	22
	Lodging objections.....	22
	Considering objections.....	22
1.9	Referenced documents.....22	22
1.10	Definitions, terminology and acronyms – Sections 1-9.....23	23
1.11	Updating these policies and procedures26	26
	Update register.....	26

4.8	Private, residential and commercial developments	49
	Compliance	49
4.9	Review of localities	49
	Name and extent submission process	50
Section 5: Local parks and recreational reserves		51
Introduction		51
Using this section of the policy		51
Who can officially name local parks and recreational reserves?		51
Which local parks and recreational reserves can be named?		51
Local parks and recreational reserve naming policies		51
5.1	Components of a local park or recreational reserve name	52
	Name element requirements	52
	Acceptable feature classes (generics)	52
	Unacceptable names	52
	Recommended sources for new names	53
	Use of Aboriginal names.....	53
	Boundary delineation	53
5.2	Name duplication	54
	Existing duplicated or similar sounding names	54
5.3	Assigning named extents	54
	Local park or recreational reserve sizes	54
	Naming of pavilions and other structures	54
5.4	Naming amendments	55
5.5	Local park or recreational reserves near state boundaries	55
5.6	Government managed land	55
5.7	Private, residential and commercial developments	56
	Compliance.....	56
5.8	Local park or recreational reserve of greater than local significance	56
Name submission process		56
Section 6: Administrative boundaries		58
Introduction		58
Using this section of the policy		58
Who can officially name administrative boundaries?		58
Administrative boundary naming policies		58
6.1	Components of an administrative boundary name	58
	Name element requirements	59
	Feature classes (generics)	59
	Unacceptable names	59
	Recommended sources for new names or changes to names.....	59
	Use of Aboriginal names.....	60
	Boundary delineation	60
6.2	Name duplication	61
	Existing duplicated or similar sounding names	61
6.3	Assigning named extents	61
	Administrative boundary sizes	61

Section 1: General naming policies and standards

Background

For Western Australia, features on the surface of the earth, man-made or built structures and political/administrative boundaries are considered collectively according to their form (feature class), for example. roads, localities, river, desert, forest, lake etc. Within this policy, these are referred to collectively as geographic features.

The *Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia* includes a number of fundamental requirements for the naming of roads, administrative boundaries, cultural and topographical features. They include legislative considerations, external policies and cultural factors to ensure a sound toponymic heritage for future generations of Western Australians.

The benefits of naming

Geographic nomenclature or toponyms are usually the first point of reference used when referring to a spatial location and are a fundamental component of culture. They are indispensable when used as public and personal references for location description and identification for example defence, emergency service responders and postal services, addresses, navigation.

Benefits of recording and preserving geographic names are associated with the past, present and future of a community. They form an integral part of personal identity by defining where people were born, live, have lived and from where their ancestors have come from. Such names are key elements of maps and charts and their practical benefits include the intelligence relating to the location of a place.

Why is there a need for these policies and standards?

In order to comply with relevant legislation and to provide an open and transparent naming process, policies and standards are required. This document has been developed to provide a basis on which the assignment of names to places, features, administrative boundaries and roads can be undertaken. They serve the long-term interests of the community by identifying, protecting and reflecting our culture, heritage and landscape, and apply to all nomenclature within Western Australia.

The benefits of a consistent writing system (or orthography) of geographic naming is important to a wide range of local, national and international communities who engage in:

- communications such as postal and news services
- emergency service response and natural disaster relief
- environmental management
- map and atlas production
- navigation and tourism
- property determinations and cadastre
- road maintenance and development
- statistic and census information
- trade and commerce
- urban and regional planning
- vegetation and mineral mapping.

How do these policies and standards work?

In Western Australia the practice of officially naming features, localities and roads is covered under Section 26 and 26A of the *Land Administration Act 1997*. The legislation is supported by policies and processes which provide the necessary information for any person or group interested in the naming and the determination of extents for roads, topographical features, points of interest, administrative boundaries and localities.

The use of these standards and policies is mandatory and they have been developed through consultation with local government, government departments, emergency service responders, public service providers and the wider community.

The information in this document has been divided into the following sections

Section 1: General naming policies and standards

Section 2: Roads

Section 3: Topographic features

Section 4: Localities

Section 5: Local parks and recreational reserves

Section 6: Administrative boundaries

Section 7: Appropriate use of Aboriginal and dual naming

Section 8: Role of the Minister for Lands, Landgate and the Geographic Names Committee

Section 9: A guide to consultation

Section 1 includes general information about the naming processes and details the principles and standards which apply to all naming, renaming or changing the position or boundary of a feature, locality or road. The information in Section 1: General Naming Policies and Standards must be used in combination with the various policies and procedures as outlined in the other sections of this document.

Legislation and standards

Land Administration Act 1997

These policies and standards are provided for under the *Land Administration Act 1997, Part 2 – General administration, Division 3 – General; 26. Constitution, etc. of land districts and townsites; 26A Names of roads and areas in new subdivisions.*

Land Information Authority Regulations 2007

These policies and standards are also provided for under the *Land Information Authority Regulations 2007; 3 – Information prescribed as fundamental land information*

Australian Standard AS/NZS 4819:2011 Rural and urban addressing

All Western Australian rural and urban address allocations are recorded by Landgate in accordance with *AS/NZS 4819:2011*. This Standard was prepared by the Street Address Working Group of the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM).

Names covered by other legislation or regulations

The naming of local government authorities and wards - *Local Government Act 1995*.

The naming of Electoral Districts - *Electoral Act 1907*.

Requesting and processing submissions

Any person, community group, organisation, government department or local authority can request a new name or an amendment to an existing name or boundary by contacting Geographic Names within Landgate in the first instance.

Consultation with the relevant local authority is required in each case. To expedite the process, such requests should be put to the relevant local authority for their comment and/or endorsement prior to the submission being sent to Landgate for consideration.

Further information on the process of submitting naming requests can be found in Appendix 1A of this section.

Members of the public

Members of the public are welcome to participate in the naming process. They may do so by submitting such proposals to the relevant local government or other government authority responsible for the feature, locality or road they are interested in naming/renaming or adjusting the position/boundaries of.

Further specific details of the naming proposal procedures, and the information that should be provided in such submissions, are outlined in the relevant sections of this document.

Stakeholders

Stakeholders such as emergency service responders and other service providers may request a naming action in three ways:

- propose a name or boundary for a feature, locality or road to the responsible local government or other government authority
- alert the responsible local government or other government authority and Landgate to an issue with an existing name or boundary for a feature, locality or road and request that the matter be investigated
- assist Landgate in providing advice in the determination of whether a naming request conforms to these policies.

Local Governments and other government authorities

Local Government and government departments/authorities responsible for the administering of land within Western Australia are required to make submissions to Landgate for any naming proposals for place names, features, administrative boundaries, localities or roads within their jurisdiction.

Cooperation between agencies

Geographic information and the systems which use such data are ever present and of constant interest to the general public, developers, surveyors, state and commonwealth government agencies, and of particular importance to emergency service responders.

All such agencies and groups are encouraged to collaborate on naming issues when necessary. This is particularly important when naming issues extend across local government boundaries or are of great significance to the wider community.

Minister responsible for the *Land Administration Act 1997*

The Minister for Lands (the Minister) is responsible for the *Land Administration Act 1997*. Through delegated authority, the Minister enables Landgate to review submissions and identify, capture and maintain new place names, features, administrative boundaries, localities and roads within Western Australia and formally approve these actions on the Minister's behalf.

The Minister appoints the Geographic Names Committee (GNC) to provide expert advice on submissions considered to be controversial, of state significance or those seeking special consideration due to their non-compliance with the naming policies. Further information on the role of the Minister, Landgate and the GNC can be found in Section 8: Role of the Minister for Lands, Landgate and the Geographic Names Committee.

Western Australian Gazetteer

Landgate is responsible for maintaining the State's Gazetteer and nomenclature database which is known as GEONOMA. This information system contains official, recorded, historical and administrative names and geographical coordinates of places, localities, features, points of interest, public and private roads for all of Western Australia and its territories. Information (attributes) considered to be essential to these names such as the official spelling of the name, feature type, classification, derivation, map number, coordinates and if known, any alternative and historical names is also recorded.

GEONOMA is recognised by the Western Australian government as the primary source of truth and the official register for all approved names for topographic features, administrative boundaries and roads, including their positions and extents. Names added to or amended within GEONOMA are automatically propagated to features in other linked government systems.

Use of official names

Names that have been formally approved by the executive officer, chairman of the GNC or the Minister are deemed to be 'official' or 'approved' names. Such names are recorded within the State Gazetteer as approved and these names must be used for all official maps and spatial data products within Western Australia.

Gazetteer of Australia

The Gazetteer of Australia is a composite database which contains recorded geographical names within Australia. This database is maintained in cooperation with ICSM and the Permanent Committee on Place Names (PCPN). The information within this gazetteer is provided by the jurisdictions. The copyright for the information resides with the relevant state, territory or Australian jurisdiction that remains the official custodians of this information. Further information about the Australian Gazetteer can be obtained from Geoscience Australia

Policies

1.1 Purpose of the geographic naming policies

The following policies must be used in conjunction with the relevant policies outlined in the other relevant sections of this document. They have been established to ensure that no confusion, errors or discrimination may be caused by the naming, renaming or boundary change process.

1.2.7 Names in general use

Preference shall be given to the names with extensive usage on official maps, to names in government records and names which have been proven to be of direct historical and/or local significance. Where long-established forms on maps and in records conflict with extensive, preferred local usage, the matter shall be referred to Landgate for resolution.

Names which have geographical significance or are names of early explorers, discoverers, settlers, naturalists, surveyors etc are generally acceptable. They will be deemed appropriate where they are relevant to the history of Western Australia, its discovery by Europeans and the location in which they are to be applied.

The changing of long established place names shall not be accepted. Consideration may be given where it is necessary to avoid ambiguity or duplication.

1.2.8 Alternate or alternative names

An alternate or alternative name is any current or historical name or spelling for a topographic name other than its official name.

The use of such names shall not be allowed for official purposes and will be resolved by establishing one official name as outlined in these policies.

1.2.9 Dissemination of sensitive or secured names

There may be some instances where the details and location of a topographical feature name may need to be held back from appearing in the public domain. In these instances, Landgate will decide if it is in the state's interest to have the details of such names suppressed from public access. Examples of such instances may include the location of Aboriginal heritage sites where there may be state or national security implications or where Landgate has identified other reasons such as public safety concerns.

These names and their locations will still be registered within the State's Gazetteer, but they will be assigned the name type of 'sensitive/secured' name and will only be released to individuals, agencies or groups who make a written formal request to Landgate justifying access to such information.

1.3 Characteristics of geographic names

Geographic names (toponyms) originated in, and continue to be, influenced by spoken language; therefore, consideration must be given to this when adopting them into a written form. Often emphasis is placed on the written forms of names, including matters of spelling, capitalisation, word form, and writing marks, when these may have very little to do with the way names are to be spoken.

1.3.1 Specifics and generics

A geographical name usually includes both a specific (also known as a proper name) and a generic (an entire group or class) element. For example, Cannington (Canning – town), Israelite Bay or Lake Argyle. The generic part tells the kind of place, feature, or area to which the name refers, and the specific part uniquely identifies the particular place, feature, or area.

1.4 Commemorative names

In the past, many topographical features and places in Western Australia were often named after living persons, an event or another place. It was common practice to bestow the names of benefactors, members of the Royal Family, international and national figures, crews of vessels, members of expeditions, survey assistants, and family members left at home, many of whom had no connection with the feature that was named after them. This practice is no longer supported.

A commemorative name applied to a road or locality shall only use the surname of a person posthumously.

A commemorative name applied to a topographic feature may use the first name and surname of a person; although, it is preferred that only the surname is used.

A commemorative name applied to local parks and recreational reserves may use the first name and surname of a person; although, it is preferred that only the surname is used.

1.4.1 New commemorative naming proposals

Landgate recognises the significance of historic commemorative naming and encourages the continued recognition of outstanding achievements, contributions to the community and significant events.

The following policies shall apply to all commemorative naming proposals:

- all commemorative name proposals shall meet the same criteria required of any other name proposal
- all commemorative naming proposals must include evidence of support by the wider community and reach beyond a single local government, person or special interest group
- a commemorative name shall not be used to commemorate victims of, or mark the location of, accidents or tragedies
- prior or current ownership of land does not confer the right or entitlement to apply a commemorative name
- the use of unofficial commemorative names in publications, or in landscape dedications or markers, is no assurance that they will be adopted into official names records
- a commemorative name shall not be considered for adoption if a well-established and acceptable name already exists for the feature.

1.4.2 Use of personal names

Landgate will not accept a commemorative naming proposal of a person whilst they are still alive for a road or locality.

Requests to approve names that commemorate, or that may be construed to commemorate, living persons will also not be accepted.

The approval of a name to commemorate an individual will only be considered;

- posthumously
- permission of the immediate family must be obtained. Where the person has been deceased for more than 10 years and contact with the immediate family could not be established appropriate consultation must be carried out
- based on a demonstrated record of achievement

- having had a direct and long-term association with the location and made a significant contribution to the area
- the proposal commemorating an individual with an outstanding national or international reputation has had a direct association with the area in which it is to be located
- such application is in the public interest
- there is evidence of broad community support for the proposal.

The following will not be considered as appropriate grounds for a commemorative naming request:

- current or past ownership of the land is not considered sufficient grounds
- precedence of existing names
- past or ongoing public service within all levels of government
- names will not be supported after a person who has sponsored the development of the area, or was a commercial developer.

Use of nicknames, epithets or informal names

The use of nicknames or other informal names may also be used but only in combination with the surname, for example, Snow Bennett Park. The approval of such names will be at the GNC's discretion as the preference is for only the surname to be used. The use of elongated names such as Harold 'Snow' Bennett Park will not be considered.

Alternate commemorative naming options

If a local government or community group wishes to commemorate a living person, they should consider an alternative option. Section 5: Local parks and recreational reserves, may meet their needs for commemorative naming of living people.

The local government may prefer to commemoratively name buildings and/or other community infrastructure after living people. It is however requested that the normal naming policies and standards should still be applied to avoid duplications and any possible confusion with other such facilities.

Á

1.4.3 Honouring living people by the Minister

In rare circumstances the Minister at his or her discretion may approve a commemorative name of a living person for a road or locality, where they have attained exceptional achievements at state, national or international level, requiring special recognition.

The Minister will not approve a name:

- that could be considered offensive
- exposes the State Government to legal risk or widespread public criticism
- is connected to a religious group, political group or commercial enterprise where they are likely to cause public divisiveness.

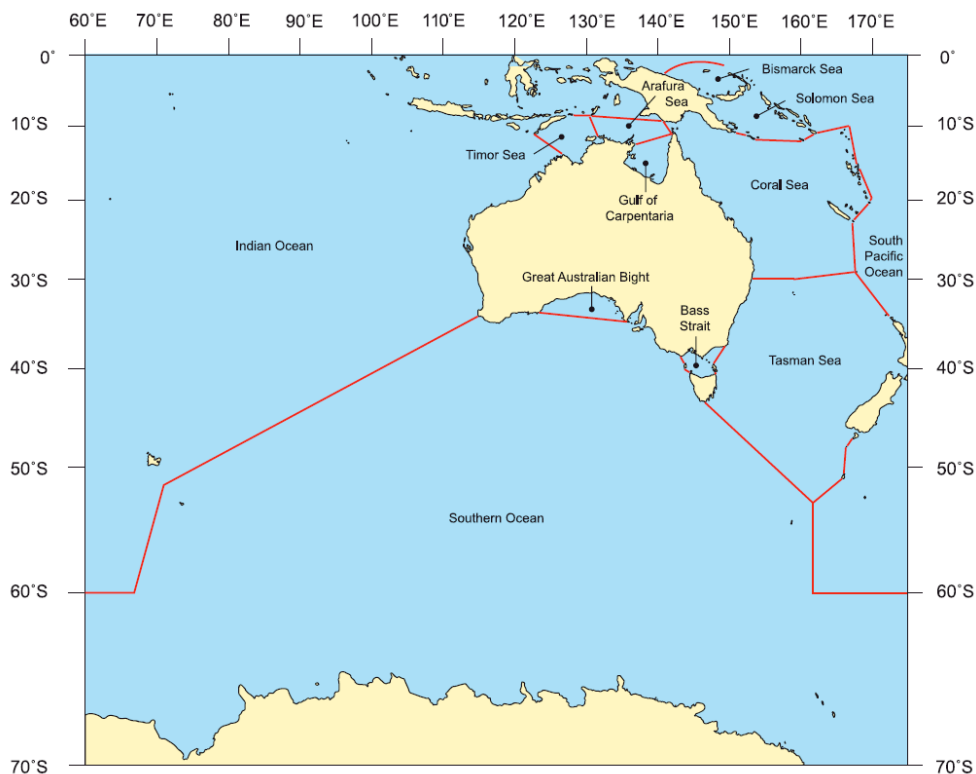
1.4.4 Use of initials

The initials of a given name shall not to be used in any instances. For example, a feature named Smith Park is easier to identify than one named J.K. Smith Park as it could be incorrectly referred to as JK Park, K Park, Smith Park by the public.

1.4.5 Titles, honorifics and post nominals

A title is added to the beginning of someone's name to signify respect (such as the honorific of Sir, Madam etc), an official position or a professional or academic qualification.

The limits are published in the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) publication S-23 'Limits of Oceans and Seas'. S-23 is used as a technical reference document and has been determined solely for hydrographic purposes and is not to be interpreted as having any legal or political associations.



Source: *Limits of Oceans and Seas fact sheet – Australian Hydrographic Service*

1.8 Community consultation and lodging objections

1.8.1 Consulting with the community

Any proposal requesting the renaming of an approved name or any new naming proposal considered to be of significance to the immediate or extended community must include evidence of consultation with the community. Local governments must ensure that the level and form of consultation undertaken reflects the significance of the naming proposal.

This policy does not apply to the naming of new roads within subdivisions where there are currently no residents, businesses or ratepayers who will be directly affected. With the use of Aboriginal names, Section 7: Appropriate use of Aboriginal and dual naming applies.

The immediate community is defined as including residents, ratepayers and businesses within the immediate area who are directly affected by the submission.

The extended community includes residents, ratepayers and businesses surrounding the area directly affected by the proposal, any visitor groups to the area, and government or non-government organisations with an interest in the area.

Where there is a risk to public safety, Landgate may endorse naming proposals in the absence of community support if it is deemed that the proposal will reduce the risk to safety. Formal approval of the Minister will then be sought.

Section 5: Local parks and recreational reserves

Introduction

For the purposes of these policies, a local park and recreational reserve is a uniquely and clearly defined administrative geographical extent. It may be freehold or crown land parcels which have been established for public purpose, such as recreational use and/or for the protection of local habitat areas. They may include public gardens, infrastructure such as shelters, ablutions, playground equipment, barbeques or other features such as ponds, lakes, bushland and walking trails.

Using this section of the policy

The naming of local parks and recreational reserves provides instantly recognisable labels to identify these geographic entities. As with all naming processes, the duplication of names within an area often causes confusion and misunderstandings even though such duplications have been common within a local government area, the state or nationally in the past.

This section outlines how local parks and recreational reserves can be named, renamed or have their boundaries and spatial reference points determined or realigned.

Who can officially name local parks and recreational reserves?

As per the provisions in the *Land Administration Act 1997*, the Minister for Lands (the Minister) has the authority for officially naming and un-naming all local parks and recreational reserves in Western Australia. Through delegated authority, Landgate acts on the Minister's behalf to undertake the administrative responsibilities, including the development of policies and procedures, required for the formal approval of local parks and recreational reserve names.

Which local parks and recreational reserves can be named?

All local parks and recreational reserves should be named and formally approved by Landgate. It is in the public interest and important for the ease of identification and dispatch of emergency service responds that local parks and recreational reserves are officially named in accordance to the policies and procedures outlined in this document.

Local parks and recreational reserve naming policies

Local governments and other authorities are to ensure that all naming submissions conform to the policies outlined in Section 1: General policy and standards, as well as all the procedures outlined in this section.

Selection of a local park or recreational reserve name must take into consideration the impact the name will have on the wider community.

5.1 Components of a local park or recreational reserve name

All local park and recreational reserve naming submissions must conform to the policies as outlined in Section 1.

5.1.1 Name element requirements

A local park or recreational reserve name should consist of a single name element (specific) followed by a feature class (generic), for example Queenscliff Park and not Park Queenscliff. Further information regarding their appropriate use can be found in Section 1: Policy 1.3.1.

In instances where the name is of Aboriginal origin, the use of a generic term with an Aboriginal name is not mandatory. Further information regarding the appropriate use of Aboriginal names and terms can be found in Section 7: Appropriate use of Aboriginal names and dual naming.

5.1.2 Acceptable feature classes (generics)

All local park or recreational reserve names shall include as part of that name a feature class (or generic).

It is preferred that all local park or recreational reserves use the feature class PARK as part of the name.

The word RESERVE should only be used as part of a name if the whole of the area to be named is an official reserve as created under the *Land Administration Act 1997* and has been allocated an official reserve number. The name is to be applied to the whole extent of the reserve. It will not be applied to disconnected parcels of land; however the same name may be applied to multiple adjoining reserves.

5.1.3 Unacceptable names

The official naming parameters as detailed in Section 1: Policies and standards must be applied for all local park or recreational reserve naming submissions.

The use of road types as part of a local park or recreational reserve name shall not be used, for example Smith Street Park.

The use of cardinal indicators and suffixes/prefixes which are not locality specific (Mount, Lake, etc) are not supported. For example, Mount Lawley Park will only be accepted if it is to be applied to a large recreational area within the locality of Mount Lawley. Where possible the names of the adjoining roads should be applied.

The use of a unique name may only be considered by Landgate when the name is derived from a historical reference indicating that the name has been in use in the same area for some extended period of time.

The use of numbers in a topographic feature name may only be used as words (eight, eighth) or as numbers, such as 8 (for example 8th, 3rd, 2nd are not allowed), and only if the proposed name is derived from a historical reference indicating that the name in this form has been in use for some extended period of time. In all other cases it is not acceptable for a park or reserve name to include numbers/numerics, either in full alphabetised or numeric format, for example Section 1: Policy 1.3.12

5.1.4 Recommended sources for new names

It is expected that all new local parks or recreational reserves will be named after an adjoining road name.

If, due to duplication, an alternate name is required the following are considered suitable sources for such submissions:

- names from Aboriginal languages formerly identified with the general area
- names of pioneers who were relevant to the area
- names of persons who died during war service
- names associated with historical events connected with the immediate area.

Proposed names with significance to specific groups only (this excludes Aboriginal names) or names with no relevance to a particular area are not acceptable for approval.

Local park or recreational reserve naming or renaming proposals will not be approved if:

- the proposal seeks to adopt a developer's estate/promotional name coined to endorse a development
- the proposal seeks to adopt the names used for existing infrastructure, for example schools, shopping precincts, hospitals etc
- the proposed name has no relationship to the area or is a made-up name
- petitions presented in support only represent one point-of-view
- the proposal is not supported by local government
- no broad-based community survey has been undertaken for a renaming
- the renaming proposal does not have strong local community support
- the proposal is to rename all or part of a local park or recreational reserve after urban development occurs.

Use of Aboriginal names

In instances where the name is of Aboriginal origin, the submission must conform to the information regarding the appropriate use of Aboriginal names and terms which can be found in Section 7: Appropriate use of Aboriginal names and dual naming.

Any local park or recreational reserve name derived from an Aboriginal source must be local to the area and shall be endorsed by the recognised local community. Evidence of this endorsement must be included with the naming proposal.

5.1.5 Boundary delineation

The submission for the creation of a new, or modification of an existing, local park or recreational reserve shall only be reviewed if the following has been taken into consideration:

- all boundaries shall be clearly defined
- must not overlap another cadastral parcel boundary
- must be contiguous
- boundaries shall align with cadastral information.

5.2 Name duplication

Names proposed for new local parks or recreational reserves shall not be duplicated or sound similar to names used within the state. Duplicated names are considered to be any existing local park or recreational reserve name which is spelt exactly the same or is considered to have a similar spelling or pronunciation.

All local park or recreational reserve name submissions must conform to all of the mandatory policies outlined in Section 1: Policy 1.6.

5.2.1 Existing duplicated or similar sounding names

Whilst these policies are not expected to enact changes to precedents where established local park or recreational reserves names are duplicated, or are similar in sound or spelling (homonymous), if such names are found to have caused, or are likely to cause, a risk to life and confusion in the delivery of essential services, consultation with the relevant local government and the affected community should be undertaken to have a unique and compliant name approved.

If no agreement can be reached between the relevant local government and the community in the application of a new unique local park or recreational reserve name for an area, and the Minister agrees such a change is in the community's best interests, a formal name change may still be endorsed by the Minister.

This policy does not preclude the use of duplicated names with a different generic and when Landgate is satisfied that the duplication will not cause confusion. Such features shall be situated within reasonable proximity to the associated source, for example Beedelup Falls is situated on Beedelup Brook within Beedelup National Park.

Local park or recreational reserve naming submissions requesting names other than the adjacent road name, will not be accepted if the suggested name exists as a road name within 10km of the proposed local park or recreational reserve or within the same local government area.

5.3 Assigning named extents

All local park or recreational reserve naming submissions must clearly define the area or extent to which the name shall apply. The same name shall only be applied to contiguous land parcels and will not be applied to unconnected land parcels.

Any decisions on a naming submission shall specify the limits of the feature to which the name officially applies.

5.3.1 Local park or recreational reserve sizes

There is no minimum or maximum size requirement for a named local park or recreational reserve. However, the names shall not bisect a lot and shall only apply to whole cadastral land parcels. They may be applied to more than one land parcel.

5.3.2 Naming of pavilions and other structures

Components of local parks or recreational reserves, for example pavilions, and other structures etc may be named in honour of living community members who have contributed towards the establishment of the particular feature or towards the community in general.

The formal approval of such components is not required when the local park or recreational reserve has already been named as a whole. However the names shall conform to these naming policies and standards to ensure there is no duplication of names elsewhere within Western Australia. This assists in the provision of early responses from emergency service responders if the need should arise.

Landgate shall be informed of the names of such structures and facilities to ensure that the name, origin and position are recorded and available for inclusion on maps and for the unhindered provision of emergency service responders and essential services.

5.4 Naming amendments

Official local park or recreational reserve names are expected to be enduring. Landgate discourages any changes to official names without good reason, however such proposals will be considered on an individual basis, and the merits of each case will be carefully evaluated.

Reasons that may be considered in support of a name change are:

- changes made to bring official usage into agreement with well-established local usage
- proposals to eliminate naming issues such as derogatory names, duplication or those previously approved on the basis of incorrect information
- proposals previously made at the request of persons or organisations (public or private) for commemorative or other reasons important to the proposer.

Where a change to the name of a local park or recreational reserve is proposed, clear justification outlining sufficient reasons for consideration is required. As names are meant to be enduring, the current name has already been in use within the public domain. The proposed new name selected shall conform to all the necessary naming policies and standards.

The requirements of emergency service responders for clear unambiguous local park or recreational reserve naming shall also be a consideration.

Proposals normally require the support of local government, but the Minister is the final authority in all such matters.

Submissions for local park or recreational reserve name changes deemed to be non-essential or unnecessary shall incur a service charge.

5.5 Local park or recreational reserves near state boundaries

If a local park or recreational reserve is situated near a state boundary, care must be taken to avoid duplication with names used in the other states or territories.

No local park or recreational reserve may cross a state or territory border.

5.6 Government managed land

All local parks or recreational reserves situated on land administered by other government agencies and authorities other than local government must be named in accordance with the relevant Landgate naming policies.

Commonwealth, state, territory or local government authorities or agencies which are responsible for the management of land administered by them, shall liaise with Landgate to develop practices and processes for the naming of local park or recreational reserves within these areas.

5.7 Private, residential and commercial developments

The intention of this subsection is to outline the process for naming or renaming local parks or recreational reserves situated within a private, residential or commercial subdivision.

All local parks or recreational reserves situated within private, residential or commercial development areas must be named in accordance with the relevant Landgate naming policies.

The land owner/developer and the local government should work collaboratively to develop compliant names for local parks or recreational reserves within these areas.

5.7.1 Compliance

All local parks or recreational reserves within private, residential or commercial subdivisions must be named in accordance with Section 1: General policies and standards.

5.8 Local park or recreational reserve of greater than local significance

A local park or recreational reserve is considered to be of greater than local significance when it is:

- located in two or more local government areas
- located in a significant tourist precinct
- proposed to be created as part of a state or federal government project
- a major cultural, natural or recreational landscape feature
- linked to a significant Aboriginal feature, story or landscape.

Name submission process

Landgate accepts applications for new names relating to roads, localities, administrative boundaries and topographic features. Such applications should be directed to the relevant local government for its endorsement and submission to Landgate.

General information on the process for submitting naming applications is shown at Appendix 1A.

In addition, each name proposal for a local park or recreational reserve shall include the following information:

- The location of the local park or recreational reserve including coordinates latitude and longitude, decimal degrees or Map Grid of Australia (MGA) coordinates for the centroid of the park/reserve polygon
- The 1:250 000 and 1:50 000 mapsheet names and numbers the park/reserve is situated on
- If the name is Aboriginal in origin, evidence of support from relevant Aboriginal Community

- Submission of the completed worksheet which is located at in this document as Appendix 5A to clearly indicate which policies in Sections 1 and 5 the proposal conforms to
- Supporting information as to why Landgate should consider naming or changing the local park or recreational reserve name(s) (if relevant, why the current name is considered to be less appropriate than the new proposed name)
- The proposed name(s), the origin/source/historical context, and any supporting evidence that may be appropriate such as maps, photographs, references or sketches
- A current map or plan correctly marked with clearly defined local park or recreational reserve extents and name(s)
- Where applicable, evidence of landowner, family or community support
- If the application is for a renaming, evidence of consultation from the immediate and/or wider community is required.

Landgate has provided a checklist at Appendix 5A to assist with submission of naming requests for local parks and recreational reserves. Incomplete applications will not be progressed until all the necessary information has been provided.

Appendix 3A: Topographic feature classes suitable for use in Western Australia

The following table is a list of feature classes suitable for use within Western Australia for topographic feature naming.

Feature Class Abbreviation	Feature Class	Description
AOS	Aboriginal Outstation	<p>ABORIGINAL OUTSTATION = A station in a remote or sparsely populated location OR camps or settlements established by Aboriginal people on their ancestral lands, away from the government town or missions or;</p> <p>an area of land on which a small community of Aboriginal people lives away from larger settlements</p>
AF	Airfield	<p>AERODROME = A landing area that is smaller than an airport, or Any licensed airfield or government airfield maintained by the Federal Airports Corporation, other than those designated airports.</p> <p>AIRFIELD = A level tract of land, maybe equipped with hard surfaced runways and buildings etc. for the operation and maintenance of mainly light aircraft.</p> <p>AIRPORT = A facility, either on land or water, where aircraft can take off and land; usually consists of hard-surfaced landing strips, a control tower, hangars, and accommodations for passengers and cargo.</p> <p>AIRSTRIP = A facility that consists only of a runway with perhaps fuelling equipment. They are generally in remote locations, or A level tract of land, usually without a hard-surfaced runway or maintenance facilities, but otherwise suitable for landing and take-off by light aircraft.</p> <p>LANDING GROUND = An area of flat land used by aeroplanes for landing and take-off and having only rudimentary facilities, or none at all, or A level tract of land, usually without a hard-surfaced runway or maintenance facilities, but otherwise suitable for landing and take-off by light aircraft.</p> <p>WATER AERODROME = Any area of water that is used for aircraft arrival or departure, or A body of water designated for the operations of seaplanes and with facilities licensed for such craft to use.</p>
ANCH	Anchorage	<p>ANCHORAGE = A sheltered place near a coast with sufficient depth of water and a sea bottom below that will hold an anchor securely, so that a ship may lie still in that location for an extended period of time or;</p> <p>an area for ships to anchor, sufficiently sheltered by reefs, sandbanks or islands to give protection from seas.</p> <p>ROAD[S] = A partly sheltered anchorage or;</p> <p>an area for ships to anchor, sufficiently sheltered by reefs, sandbanks or islands to give protection from seas.</p> <p>ROADSTEAD = An area near the shore, where vessels can anchor in safety; usually a shallow indentation in the coast or;</p> <p>an area for ships to anchor, sufficiently sheltered by reefs, sandbanks or islands to give protection from seas.</p>
ARCH	Archipelago	<p>ARCHIPELAGO = An archipelago is a landform which consists of a chain or cluster of islands. Archipelagos usually occur in the open sea; less commonly a large land mass may neighbour them.</p> <p>Archipelagos are often volcanic, forming along ocean ridges or hotspots, but there are many other processes involved in their construction, including erosion and deposition.</p>
BANK	Bank	<p>BANK = A portion of the sea bed raised above its surroundings, but covered with enough water to permit navigation or;</p> <p>the sloping ground along the edge of a river, stream or lake or;</p> <p>a broad elevation in the continental shelf lying some distance off the coast, over which the water is relatively shallow.</p> <p>BAR = A ridge or succession of ridges of sand (or other substances) extending across the mouth of a river or harbour and which may obstruct navigation.</p> <p>SANDBANK = An undersea bank of sand, which may be exposed at low tide.</p> <p>SANDBAR = A bar of sand formed in a sea or river by the action of the tides or</p>

FENC	Fence	<p>A manmade barrier of relatively light structure used as an enclosure or boundary or;</p> <p>a freestanding structure designed to restrict or prevent movement across a boundary. It is generally distinguished from a wall by the lightness of its construction: a wall is usually restricted to such barriers made from solid brick or concrete, blocking vision as well as passage (though the definitions overlap somewhat) or;</p> <p>a structure that serves to enclose an area usually a garden or a field.</p>
FORD	Ford	<p>CROSSING = The shallower part of a river or other body of water where it is crossed or;</p> <p>a shallow part of a stream, approached by a roadway, where it may be crossed.</p> <p>FORD = The shallow part of a river or other body of water which may be crossed by wading or by vehicle or;</p> <p>a shallow part of a stream, approached by a roadway, where it may be crossed.</p> <p>RIVER CROSSING = A shallow part of a river, approached by a roadway, where it may be crossed.</p>
FRST	Forest	<p>BRUSH = A dense growth of bushes.</p> <p>BRUSHWOOD = The small growing trees or shrubs of a wood; a thicket of small trees or underwood.</p> <p>BUSH = A large wilderness area or;</p> <p>a tract of country, not large in extent, which is uncultivated and which bears a dense growth of low-growing bushes or shrubs.</p> <p>COPSE = A small wood or group of trees.</p> <p>FOREST = A bounded area of land covered mainly with trees; an area of land proclaimed to be a forest reserve under a Forest Act or Ordinance or;</p> <p>uncultivated tree-covered land of considerable extent.</p> <p>GLADE = An open space or passage in a wood or forest, either natural or produced by the felling of trees.</p> <p>GROVE = A small shady wood; a cluster of trees set about a small open space or a small wood or group of trees.</p> <p>HEDGE = A fence formed by a row of closely planted shrubs or bushes.</p> <p>RAINFOREST = Tropical rain forest, a dense mixed forest characterised by a thick canopy of branches and leaves, generally in excess of 25m above ground level, and in a virgin state providing more than 85% ground cover, annual rainfall exceeds 1000mm and dense undergrowth are usually present or;</p> <p>dense evergreen forest found in tropical and temperate areas with heavy and constant rainfall.</p> <p>SCRUB = A tract of bushland, undergrowth, or stunted trees or;</p> <p>a tract of country, not large in extent, which is uncultivated and which bears a dense growth of low-growing bushes or shrubs.</p> <p>THICKET = A small wood or group of closely set trees, especially one with dense undergrowth or;</p> <p>a tract of country, not large in extent, which is uncultivated and which bears a dense growth of low-growing bushes or shrubs.</p> <p>WOOD[S] = A large and thick collection of growing trees, usually less extensive than a forest or;</p> <p>a tract of country, not large in extent, which is uncultivated and covered with trees.</p>
GAP	Gap	<p>A low point or opening between hills or mountains or in a ridge or mountain range or;</p> <p>a deep sloping ravine or cleft cutting a mountain ridge.</p>
GRDN	Garden	<p>GARDEN = A tract of land devoted to the growing of flowers, fruit, or vegetables or;</p> <p>an area of land used for the cultivation of ornamental plants, herbs, fruit, vegetables etc.</p> <p>NURSERY = A plot of ground in which young plants are reared for transplantation, especially trees, etc. for sale.</p>

		<p>a large pit in sandy ground from which sand is dug.</p> <p>SHAFT = A vertical hole serving as access to a mine or other underground workings which is used for entry, transport, etc. or a vertical hole serving as access to a mine or other underground workings.</p> <p>SLATE QUARRY = An open surface excavation or pit for the extraction of slate.</p>
MC	Mining Centre	A facility built to support a mine or other area from which ores, precious stones or minerals are or were extracted from the earth.
MSSN	Mission	<p>A body of persons sent into a region for the betterment of the inhabitants or;</p> <p>a remote locality situated where a missionary practice is, or was founded or;</p> <p>an establishment administered by a religious community for the spiritual and social welfare of others, especially an outback community for Aboriginal people.</p>
MONU	Monument	<p>CAIRN = A pyramidal heap of stones to mark a summit, track boundary, historical event, or a memorial to a person.</p> <p>COLUMN = A pillar or solid body of wood or stone of considerably greater length than thickness. Used as a solitary monument. or;</p> <p>an upright structure shaped like a long cylinder, constructed as a memorial.</p> <p>CROSS = A monument in the shape of a cross.</p> <p>MARKER = A small structure marking the site of a historical event.</p> <p>MONUMENT = Anything by which the memory of persons or things are preserved; anything that serves as a memorial to a person, event or of past times or;</p> <p>an obelisk, statue or building erected to commemorate a person or event.</p> <p>OBELISK = A stone pillar having a rectangular cross section tapering towards a pyramidal top or;</p> <p>a tall, thin, four-sided, tapering monument which ends in a pyramidal top or;</p> <p>a tall tapering four-sided shaft of stone, erected to commemorate a person or an event.</p> <p>SHRINE = A place of worship hallowed by association with some sacred thing, person, an object or place, with or without buildings, memorialising a person, deity or event or;</p> <p>a place or site venerated for its association with a famous person or event.</p>
MT	Mountain (300m+)	A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly from the surrounding level, and attaining an altitude which, relative to adjacent elevations, is impressive or notable. in general the height of a mountain is 300m or more from foot to summit, but this distinction is arbitrary or a natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly at least 300m from the surrounding level.
OPN	Ocean Place Name	A place situated on or within the ocean.
OIL	Oil Well	A well that yields or has yielded oil or any perforation through the Earth's surface designed to find and release both petroleum oil and gas hydrocarbons.
OS	Outstation	<p>OUTCAMP = A camp in a remote or sparsely populated location</p> <p>OUTSTATION = A station in a remote or sparsely populated location.</p>
PARK	Park	<p>CARAVAN PARK = A bounded area in which caravans are, or can be, parked, or where caravan type accommodation can be obtained. Domestic facilities may be provided.</p> <p>OVAL = A flat area, oval shaped, on which sporting activities can take place OR a level area of ground usually enclosed in a circular or ellipsoid shape and designated for sporting activities.</p> <p>PARK = An area of land, usually within a town, often with recreational and other facilities, which is set aside for public use OR an area of land, either in its natural state or improved, set aside for recreational use by the public.</p> <p>PICNIC AREA = A tract of land reserved for day picnic purposes, with constructed fire-places and other facilities OR a tract of ground maintained with amenities suitable for people to bring food for outdoor eating.</p> <p>SPORTS FIELD = A reserve used for sporting fixtures.</p> <p>SPORTSGROUND = A reserve used for sporting fixtures.</p>
PASS	Pass	COL = A depression in a range of mountains or hills, usually providing a pass

		<p>demarcated by faults or flexures.</p> <p>MOUNTAIN RANGE = A group of mountains bordered by lowlands or separated from other mountain ranges by passes or rivers.</p> <p>MOUNTAINS = A series of land masses that project well above its surroundings or a series or line of mountains with or without obvious peaks, in which the crests are relatively narrow, At least 16km in length.</p> <p>RANGE = A series or line of mountain or hill ridges with or without obvious peaks, in which the crests are relatively narrow, and are at least 16km in length.</p> <p>TOPS = The top point of a mountain or hill or the highest part of a range especially the peaks of a set of hills or mountains.</p>
RAV	Ravine	<p>A small narrow steep sided valley, larger than a gully and smaller than a canyon or;</p> <p>a deep valley, relatively narrow but of considerable size, bounded by steep slopes, and formed by a river.</p>
RCH	Reach	<p>A straight section of a river, especially a navigable river between two bends or; a comparatively straight part of a river or channel between two bends.</p> <p>Can also be referred to as an ARM.</p> <p>A narrow portion of the sea or a lake projecting from the mainland.</p>
REEF	Reef	<p>CORAL REEF = A reef, often of large extent, composed chiefly of coral and its derivatives.</p> <p>REEF = A ridge of rocks or coral lying near the surface of the sea, which may be visible at low tide, but is usually covered by water.</p> <p>May include man-made reefs.</p>
RESV	Reserve	<p>COMMON = A tract of land which belongs to the local community as a whole, and is open to common use, particularly for recreation.</p> <p>CONSERVATION PARK = An area set aside for the conservation of fauna and flora, usually with restricted access.</p> <p>CONSERVATION RESERVE = A tract of public land set apart for a specific purpose.</p> <p>FLORA RESERVE = Crown land set aside for the protection of flora, with access controlled by state or federal authorities.</p> <p>RESERVE = A tract of public land set apart for recreation, as a public reserve, or for a specific purpose, i.e., Nature Reserve, Game Reserve, showgrounds, etc. OR an area proclaimed to be a public park by government legislation.</p> <p>SHOWGROUND[S] = A tract of land with pavilion(s) an arena(s) for the exhibition and display of livestock and produce OR a reserve used for fairs, field days, and local shows.</p>
RES	Reservoir	<p>ARTIFICIAL LAKE = The waters impounded by usually the constructions of a reservoir or;</p> <p>a lake constructed for the containment of water.</p> <p>DAM = A body of water, impounded by a constructed wall or barrier, and stored for domestic or other uses.</p> <p>POND2 = A small body of still water; may be of natural or artificial formation or; a relatively small body of water retained by a barrier, usually for drinking or irrigation purposes.</p> <p>PONDAGE = The holding back of water for later release for power development above the dam of a hydroelectric plant to, equalize daily or weekly fluctuations of stream flow or to permit irregular hourly use of water by the wheels to care for fluctuations in the load demand or;</p> <p>in general the holding back of water for later releases or;</p> <p>the storage capacity available for the use of such water or;</p> <p>water in excess of normal levels temporarily trapped by an embankment.</p> <p>PUBLIC WATERING PLACE = An artificial waterhole for the watering of stock.</p> <p>RESERVOIR = An artificial lake for the storage, regulation and control of water for domestic or other use or;</p> <p>an artificial lake or structure storing water for domestic or other uses.</p> <p>RETARDING BASIN = An artificially maintained flood-control area into which</p>

Appendix 5A: Local park and recreational reserve naming worksheet

The following checklist will help ensure naming proposals have followed the necessary processes and complied with the required policies as shown in Sections 1 and 5 of the Policies and standards for geographical naming in Western Australia.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the local park or recreation reserve of greater than local significance? Does advice need to be sought from Landgate before proceeding with the submission?																																																
<input type="checkbox"/>	Does the submission name conform to the policies in Section 1? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>N/A</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Language</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recognising the public interest</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ensuring public safety</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cardinal indicators/prefixes/suffixes avoided</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assigning the complete extent to the feature</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Correct use of commemorative names</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name is not discriminatory</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recognition and use of Aboriginal names</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dual naming</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultation with the public</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provided evidence of objections</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> <td>⋮</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	N/A	Language	⋮	⋮	⋮	Recognising the public interest	⋮	⋮	⋮	Ensuring public safety	⋮	⋮	⋮	Cardinal indicators/prefixes/suffixes avoided	⋮	⋮	⋮	Assigning the complete extent to the feature	⋮	⋮	⋮	Correct use of commemorative names	⋮	⋮	⋮	Name is not discriminatory	⋮	⋮	⋮	Recognition and use of Aboriginal names	⋮	⋮	⋮	Dual naming	⋮	⋮	⋮	Consultation with the public	⋮	⋮	⋮	Provided evidence of objections	⋮	⋮	⋮
	Yes	No	N/A																																														
Language	⋮	⋮	⋮																																														
Recognising the public interest	⋮	⋮	⋮																																														
Ensuring public safety	⋮	⋮	⋮																																														
Cardinal indicators/prefixes/suffixes avoided	⋮	⋮	⋮																																														
Assigning the complete extent to the feature	⋮	⋮	⋮																																														
Correct use of commemorative names	⋮	⋮	⋮																																														
Name is not discriminatory	⋮	⋮	⋮																																														
Recognition and use of Aboriginal names	⋮	⋮	⋮																																														
Dual naming	⋮	⋮	⋮																																														
Consultation with the public	⋮	⋮	⋮																																														
Provided evidence of objections	⋮	⋮	⋮																																														
<input type="checkbox"/>	If this is an approval request for a new local park or recreation reserve, is it named after an adjoining street or is it a unique name?																																																
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the local park or recreation reserve situated on land administered by another government agency? Is it on land that is privately owned or part of a commercial area? Has consultation with these groups been undertaken? (See Section 9)																																																
<input type="checkbox"/>	If the naming submission originally came from a member of the public, does it include sufficient background information on why the name and/or boundary change would be appropriate? (See Section 9)																																																
<input type="checkbox"/>	If the naming proposal comes from a local government and relates to the local area, has consultation with relevant interest groups such as historical societies and community groups been undertaken? (See Section 9)																																																
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the name of Aboriginal origin? If so, have the relevant Aboriginal groups been consulted and provided their consent (See Sections 7 and 9)																																																
<input type="checkbox"/>	Have the policies been complied with? If not, is consultation required with emergency service response and other service providers?																																																
<input type="checkbox"/>	Have the relevant residents, ratepayers and businesses been consulted?																																																
<input type="checkbox"/>	Have objections received during public consultation been addressed?																																																
<input type="checkbox"/>	Has a report on the naming proposal been discussed and signed off by all councillors prior to lodgement with Landgate? OR If a delegation of authority has been used, have details of the relevant officer been officially provided to Landgate?																																																

<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Does the submission contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• details of the local park or recreation reserve (including, if possible, the address and access points for emergency service response)• background of the proposed name and why it was selected• indication that the name conforms to the principles of Sections 1 and 5 of the guidelines• copies of survey material/maps/plans• details on how council has addressed any objections lodged• copies of consent from Aboriginal communities (if relevant)• details of consultation with emergency service response and public service providers (if relevant), including copies of correspondence sent and responses received• a copy of council minutes indicating endorsement of the proposal, or that council staff have delegated authority
--------------------------	--



Landgate

1 Midland Square, Midland WA 6056
PO Box 2222, Midland WA 6936

Telephone: +61 (0)8 9273 7373
email: customerservice@landgate.wa.gov.au

landgate.wa.gov.au

TS09.19	Verdun Street Parking Station – Amendments to Parking Prohibitions
----------------	---

Committee	9 April 2019
Council	23 April 2019
Applicant	City of Nedlands
Employee Disclosure under section 5.70 Local Government Act 1995	Nil.
Director	Martyn Glover – Director Technical Services
Attachments	1. Proposed Parking Prohibitions Plan

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's approval for a change to the parking prohibitions at the Verdun Street Parking Station at Highview Park. The City proposes changes to the existing parking prohibitions at the Verdun Street Parking Station to improve public amenity. The change is required as a result of Ramsay Health Care terminating their parking lease on 30 November 2018.

Recommendation to Committee

Council approve changing the existing parking prohibition at the Verdun Street parking station from 2P to 4P.

Discussion/Overview

The Administration has observed that the City of Nedlands parking station at the corner of Smyth Road and Verdun Street has very low occupancy levels since Ramsay Health Care terminated their parking lease on 30 November 2018.

To improve public amenity for visitors to the hospital and other user groups during business hours it is proposed to change the existing parking prohibition from 2P to 4P (refer Attachment 1). The prohibition coverage will remain at 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to prevent the bays being filled up by hospital workers on night shift and weekends.

It has been observed that some Hollywood Primary School parents use the parking station at school drop off and pickup times. This use should continue as it reduces traffic congestion on Monash Avenue at peak times.

The construction of a temporary crossover has been approved by the City on Verdun Street, opposite Croydon Street, to facilitate access to construction works within Hollywood Private Hospital. The temporary crossover location is where the Health Services Family Association Outside School Hours Care (HSFAOSHC) Centre currently park their buses. The temporary crossover will be in place for at least two years. The HSFAOSHC Centre has requested six dedicated bays be provided within the parking station for their buses. Rangers are currently negotiating a lease agreement with the HSFAOSHC Centre for the exclusive use of these bays.

The Administration will continue to monitor the parking occupancy levels after the change to ensure there is available parking for all user groups including Hollywood Primary School, Hollywood Subiaco Bowling Club, Sand Sports Australia and Suburban Lions Hockey Club.

Consultation

Information of the parking prohibition change will be posted on the City's "Your Voice" website and the following groups will be notified by letter:

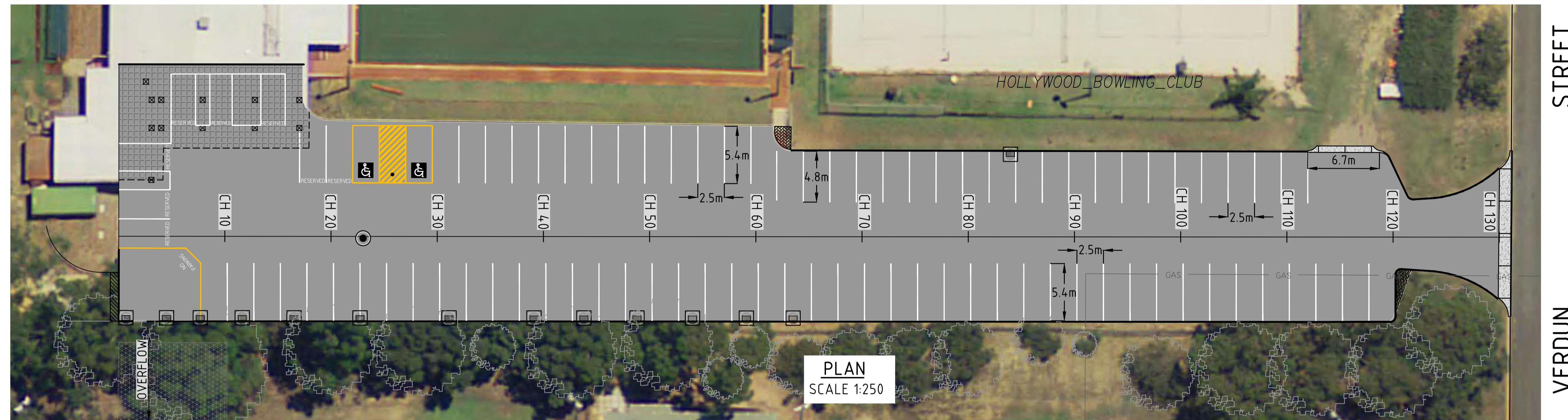
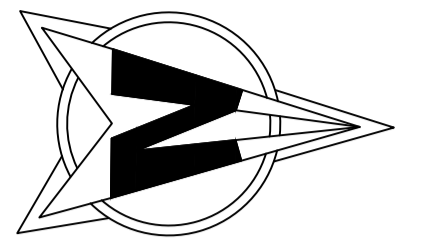
- Hollywood Private Hospital (Ramsay Health Care)
- Hollywood Primary School
- Hollywood Subiaco Bowling Club
- Sand Sports Australia
- Suburban Lions Hockey Club

Budget/Financial Implications

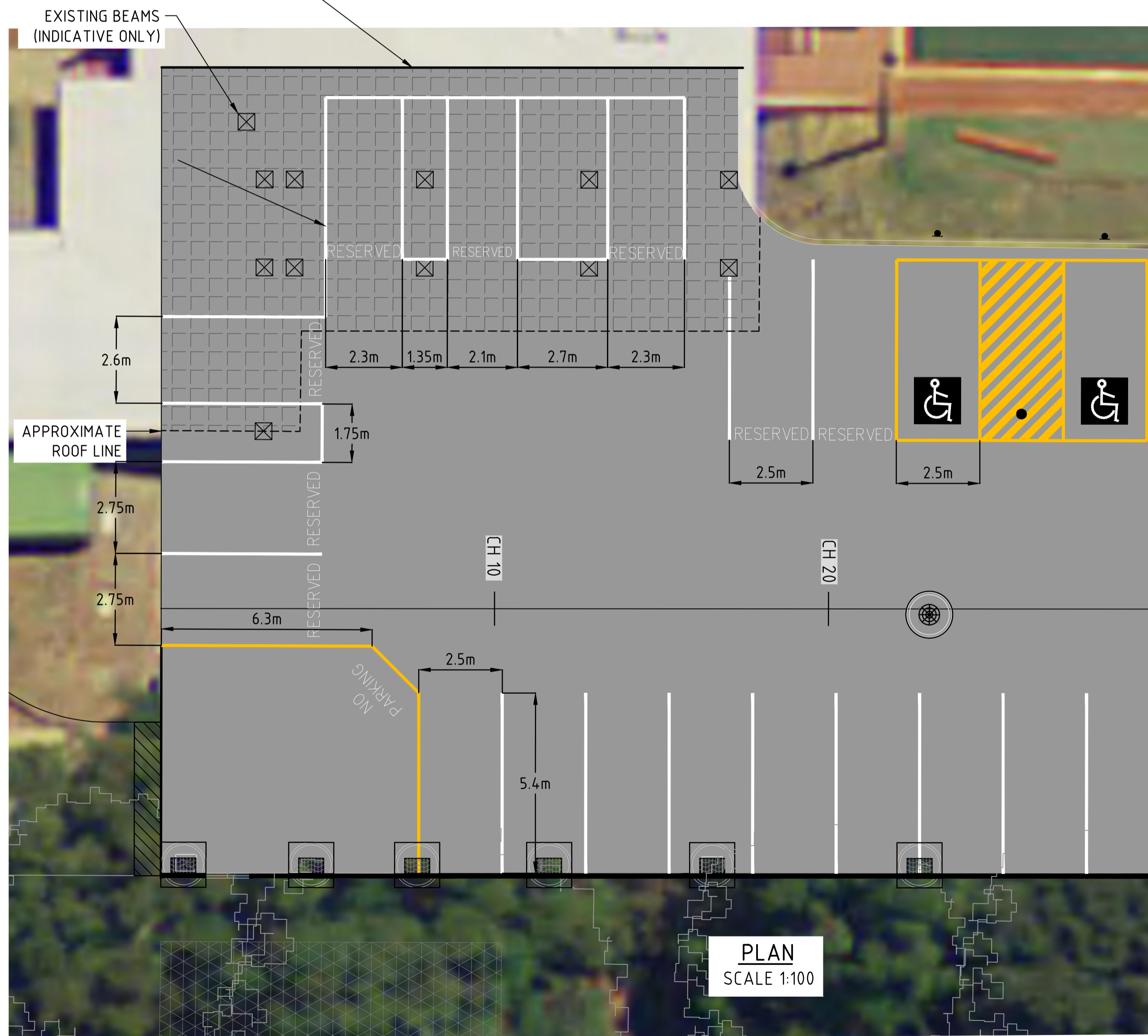
Sign replacement cost is estimated at under \$500.

Conclusion

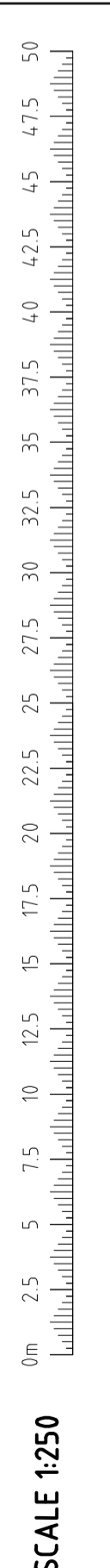
The area of East Hollywood regularly saturates with street parking. Since the City has ceased the parking arrangement at the Verdun Street Parking Station with Hollywood Private Hospital, it has been noted by staff that the large carpark regularly has low occupancy. The adjustment of the current 2P prohibition to 4P is anticipated to assist with the current parking issues in this part of the City, especially visitors.



APPROXIMATE WALL LINE

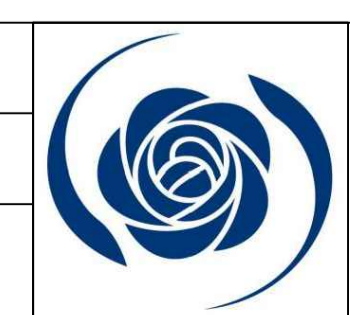


ALL BAYS ASIDE FROM RESERVED BAYS TO BE CHANGED FROM 2P TO 4P



REV. No.	REVISION NOTES	DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE
0	-	-	-	-

SCALE: 1:250 & 1:100@A1	DESIGNED: -	CHECKED / DATE: -
COUNCIL MINUTES: -	DRAWN: -	APPROVED / DATE: -
<small>COPYRIGHT THE CONCEPTS AND INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THIS DOCUMENT ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY OF NEDLANDS AND SHALL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR PART WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM THE CITY OF NEDLANDS. ANY UNAUTHORISED REPRODUCTION CONSTITUTES INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT</small>		



City of Nedlands
71 STIRLING HIGHWAY
NEDLANDS WA 6909
PO BOX 9 NEDLANDS WA 6909
PH (08) 9273 3500 FX (08) 9273 3670 TTY (08) 9273 3646
Email: council@nedlands.wa.gov.au
www.nedlands.wa.gov.au

TITLE: VERDUN STREET PARKING STATION PARKING PROHIBITIONS	
A1	DWG NO: R-2018-71-01-0 SHEET 1 OF 1

TS10.19	RFP 2018-19.01 - Design, Supply and Installation of Playground Equipment Panel
----------------	---

Committee	9 April 2019
Council	23 April 2019
Applicant	City of Nedlands
Employee Disclosure under section 5.70 Local Government Act 1995	Nil.
Director	Martyn Glover – Director Technical Services
Attachments	1. Final Evaluation Scoresheet (Confidential) 2. Brockman Reserve Playground Redevelopment – Community Engagement Results

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to seek finalisation of the appointment of suppliers to a panel for the Design, Supply and installation of Playground Equipment as well as agreeing to award the playground replacement in Brockman Reserve, Dalkeith.

Recommendation to Committee

Council

1. agrees to appoint the following contractors to the RFP 2018-19.01 - Design, Supply and Installation of Playground Equipment Panel:
 - Adventure Playgrounds Pty Ltd atf R & G Kelsey Business Trust t/as Adventure +
 - Erutan Pty Ltd ta Nature Playgrounds
 - MAS (WA) Pty Ltd as Trustee for the Simpson Family Trust T/As Miracle Recreation Equipment;
 - Nature Play Solutions Pty Ltd;
 - Playmaster Pty Ltd.
2. agrees to award the construction of the Brockman Reserve Playground to Erutan Pty Ltd ta Nature Playgrounds; and
3. authorises the Chief Executive Officer to Sign the acceptance of offers.

Discussion/Overview

Background

The City includes budget provisions for the supply and installation of playground equipment as part of the Parks Services capital works program. A program of capital works is scheduled annually to maintain and improve the City's playground infrastructure. It is likely expenditure on this capital renewal program will exceed \$150,000 annually. In order to comply with legislative requirements outlined in the *Local*

Government Act 1995 and ensure the best value for money for the City, the supply of these services must be tendered.

Panel information

The *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996* allows for local governments to establish panels of pre-qualified suppliers.

Request for Panel 2018-19.01 was advertised on 15 August 2018 in the West Australian Newspaper and at www.tenderlink.com/nedlands. The Panel invitation ended on 4 September 2018 and submitted responses were opened by officers of the City at 10.30am on 4 September 2018.

Five (5) compliant submissions were received by the City by the following companies;

1. Adventure Playgrounds Pty Ltd atf R & G Kelsey Business Trust t/as Adventure +
2. Erutan Pty Ltd ta Nature Playgrounds
3. MAS (WA) Pty Ltd as Trustee for the Simpson Family Trust T/As Miracle Recreation Equipment
4. Nature Play Solutions Pty Ltd
5. Playmaster Pty Ltd

Evaluation

The tender was independently evaluated by three (3) City officers in accordance with the qualitative criteria specified in the Panel documentation. As the budget was provided to respondents, no price consideration was given, however, value for money considerations were evaluated under the qualitative criteria 'proposal suitability'. The five (5) compliant submissions were all evaluated as being suitable as pre-qualified suppliers of playground equipment design, supply and installation services to the City.

In accordance with adopted community engagement practice, the two preferred playground design options for Brockman Reserve out to community consultation. The two designs chosen were assessed by the Administration as providing the best value for money and most suitable proposals for this specific project.

Conclusion

Following the assessment of the contractor submissions, it is proposed that Adventure Playgrounds Pty Ltd atf R & G Kelsey Business Trust t/as Adventure +, Erutan Pty Ltd ta Nature Playgrounds, MAS (WA) Pty Ltd as Trustee for the Simpson Family Trust T/As Miracle Recreation Equipment, Nature Play Solutions Pty Ltd and Playmaster Pty Ltd are all recommended for the design, supply and installation of playground equipment panel.

All respondents demonstrated their ability to provide the services required, demonstrating adequate experience and qualifications, along with evidence of producing quality outcomes. In accordance with RFP 2018-19.01 section 2.2 Panel Information, up to five Contractors may be appointed to the panel. For the City to have the widest range of options available for quotation, it is proposed all five contractors are appointed to the panel.

The final scores can be found in Attachment 1.

Key Relevant Previous Council Decisions:

- Council Minutes 26 June 2018 – Item 13.9 – Adoption of the Annual Budget 2018/19

Consultation

Community consultation on the two preferred Brockman Reserve playground submissions was undertaken as part of the tender assessment. Please refer to Attachment 2 Brockman Reserve Playground Redevelopment – Community Engagement Results.

The nature play style playground proposed by Erutan Pty Ltd ta Nature Playgrounds received the greatest level of support from the immediate community and is also recommended by the Administration.

In accordance with the adopted community engagement practice, it is proposed to undertake community consultation for each individual playground upgrade commenced throughout the term of the contract.

Budget/Financial Implications

Playground designs presented to the community from contractors on the panel will be established on the approved allocated budget in the relevant financial year.

The submission for the contractor recommended to Council for the supply and installation of playground equipment at Brockman Reserve is within the budget allocated to this project in the 2018/19 financial year.



**Brockman Reserve
Playground Redevelopment
Community Engagement Results**

Thursday, 7 February to Monday, 25 February 2019



CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	4
2.	PURPOSE OF ENGAGEMENT	5
3.	ENGAGEMENT GOALS.....	5
4.	ENGAGEMENT PERIOD.....	5
5.	ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES	5
6.	COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDERS.....	6
7.	OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT.....	6
8.	ADVERTISING AND MEDIA	6
9.	ENGAGEMENT PARTICIPATION.....	7
9.1	Online engagement – Your Voice Nedlands.....	7
9.2	Mail-Out.....	7
9.3	Customer Enquiries	7
10.	ENGAGEMENT RESULTS.....	7
10.1	Your Voice Nedlands – Poll	8
10.2	Feedback and suggestions received	8
10.3	Telephone calls	8
11.	CONCLUSION.....	8
12.	ADMINISTRATION COMMENT.....	9
13.	NEXT STEPS	9

Prepared: 22 March 2019
SharePoint Reference: TECH-991031485-3746

1. INTRODUCTION

The City's Parks and Reserves Function and Hierarchy Classifications Framework (January 2017) classifies Brockman Reserve as a Local Park which is described as a small sized park servicing the needs of the immediate residents in nearby streets. A local park:

- will usually comprise a high proportion of recreation space and may include some nature space;
- does not usually provide a sports space;
- catchment area is contained to 400 metres or a five-minute walk;
- is generally under one hectare in size; and
- has facilities/activities which may include areas for children's play, dog walking, picnics, barbecues, friends and family gatherings, relaxation and rest, and casual sporting activity.

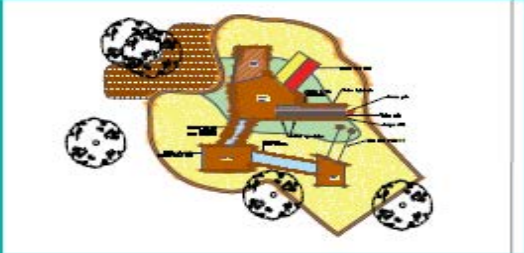
The playground at the reserve is due for an upgrade to ensure ongoing compliance to the relevant Australian Standards and to improve disability access.

To progress the replacement of the playground, engagement was undertaken with the neighbouring residents and park users to identify their preference for one of two playground designs proposed to replace the current playground. Designs for a traditional modular-based playground and a nature-based playground were presented to the community. The options included an area of rubber soft fall to improve accessibility.

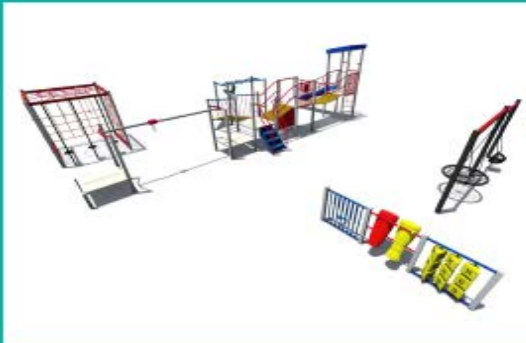
Option A. Nature-based playground



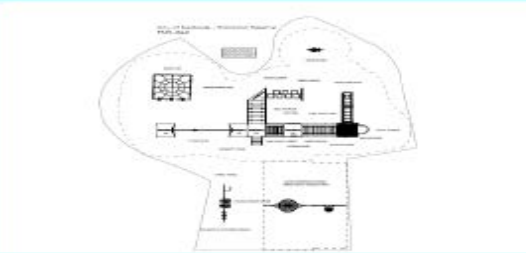
Site plan



Option B. Modular-based playground



Site plan



When the project tenderer and design is approved by Council, construction will commence during June 2019.

2. PURPOSE OF ENGAGEMENT

The primary purpose of the engagement is to understand the local residents' preferences on the playground design proposals.

Information was provided to assist the community consider the proposal provided.

3. ENGAGEMENT GOALS

To understand the design preferences from the residents living near the Brockman Reserve to enable the City to progress to construction.

4. ENGAGEMENT PERIOD

The engagement was advertised for the period from Tuesday, 12 February to Monday, 4 March 2019. Late feedback was accepted until Tuesday, 5 March. **(20 days)**.

5. ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The following engagement principles, as contained in the City's Community Engagement Policy, were applied to guide the way in which the City engaged and communicated with the community and stakeholders:

Citizenship	We will provide for and communicate opportunities for everyone to have a genuine and meaningful say in local democracy about actions that could affect their lives.
Transparency	We will ensure that the purpose and mechanisms of our engagement will be relevant, easily understood, timely and accessible by all.
Inclusion	We will seek out and facilitate the involvement of all those affected or potentially affected.
Accountability	We promise that all contributions will influence the alternatives developed, be reflected in our decision-making, outcomes will be communicated and performance will be measured.
Our people	We promise that our people will uphold the City values, the IAP2 Value's and Code of Ethics, be appropriately trained and supported to deliver best practice engagement.

6. COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDERS

The community and stakeholders included:

- Residents and property owners from within the project area: properties surrounding the reserve (Brockman, Wavell and Carroll Streets) (15 properties)
- Reserve users
- City of Nedlands community generally
- Elected members
- Relevant City staff

7. OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT

An engagement page was published on the City's online engagement hub, **Your Voice Nedlands** which was used as the primary place to promote and create general awareness of the proposal, to read information and provide feedback. Opportunities to participate included:

- Your Voice Nedlands contained a voting poll and a facility to provide feedback. People could ask the City a question, read FAQs, view the proposed designs and key dates, and contact a member of the project team. Project updates via newsfeeds were also provided.
- A letter and a copy of the draft designs were forwarded to all residents/property owners within the project area (refer Section 6 above) along with an invitation to vote on their preference and to provide feedback.
- People could also contact the City by email (yourvoice@nedlands.wa.gov.au or council@nedlands.wa.gov.au) or telephone a member of the Project Team to discuss the proposal.

8. ADVERTISING AND MEDIA

As the park is classified as a local park, a media release and advertising were not considered necessary.

Signage was placed in the park and posters were placed at the Nedlands Library, Dalkeith Hall, Shirley Fyfe Reserve Gazebo and on the City's display at the Mason Gardens Summer Concert.

The key message was to advise of the project and to visit **Your Voice Nedlands**, yourvoice.nedlands.wa.gov.au for further information and to provide feedback.

People accessed the engagement page in the main by typing **Your Voice Nedlands** into the address bar mainly from the letter. Of the 65 visits to the engagement page, 55 (93%) people used this method.

9. ENGAGEMENT PARTICIPATION

This section provides an overview of the community and stakeholder participation in the community engagement process.

9.1 Online engagement – Your Voice Nedlands

During the engagement period, the engagement page received 59 visitors who collectively made 65 site visits and viewed 223 pages. 49 of these viewed at least one page. There were 15 document downloads (proposed design options).

Nine polls were completed and four posts of feedback. Two of the people who posted comment on the feedback tool also completed the poll. The remaining two posts on feedback were from the same person.

9.2 Mail-Out

The City undertook a mail out to 15 property owners and stakeholders within the project area. The City did not receive any written submissions.

9.3 Customer Enquiries

One telephone call was received to indicate their preference.

10. ENGAGEMENT RESULTS

The results from the engagement activities are provided for each method of community engagement: poll, feedback and customer enquiries.

All feedback is assessed regardless of the tool that is used. However, multiple submissions by an individual is assessed as one submission.

The following table provides an overview for each of the engagement methodologies and the preference for the options presented. The table indicates the nature-based playground is the preferred option.

Level of Support	Your Voice Nedlands		Hardcopy & email feedback	Phone	Total (less multiples)
	Poll	Feedback			
Option A: Nature-based playground	7	4 (1)	0	1	9
Option B: Traditional modular playground	2	0	0	0	2
Total Received	9	4	0	1	11

Note: Figures in brackets in red indicate the result if the duplicates are removed from the sample. The multiple submissions from a single household would have been left in the sample if completed by a separate person. The total column does not include the multiple submissions received.

10.1 Your Voice Nedlands – Poll

The purpose of the poll was to enable the community to vote for their preference for the options presented:

- Option A: Nature-based playground
- Option B: Traditional modular playground

Of the people who responded seven people voted for the nature-based playground and two voted for the traditional modular playground. All respondents were residents of Dalkeith, except for one resident (Floreath).

10.2 Feedback and suggestions received

Four comments were received, two from the same person and a further two comments to support the respondent's preference using the poll.

All comments supported the nature-based playground. Comments also included a request for swings.

10.3 Telephone calls

One telephone call received indicated their support for the nature-based playground.

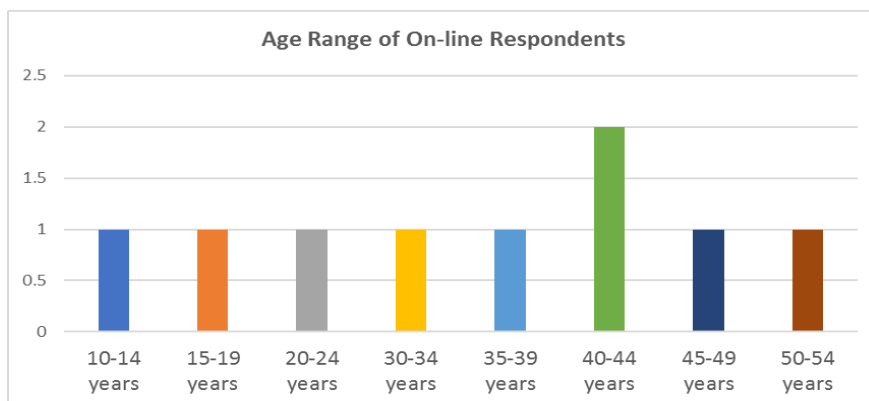
11. CONCLUSION

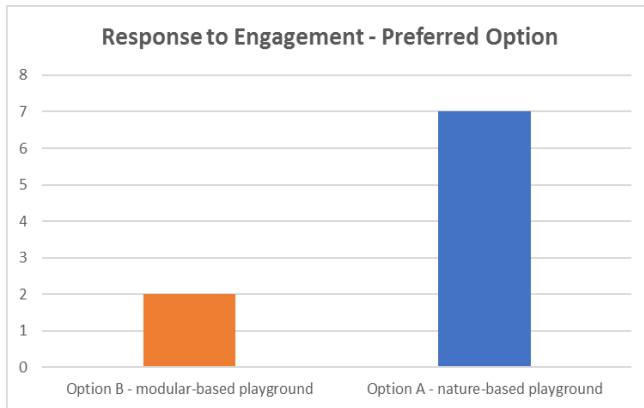
Engagement has been undertaken with the neighbouring residents and users of Brockman Reserve on the proposed upgrade to the playground to ensure ongoing compliance to the relevant Australian Standards and to improve disability access.

The purpose of the engagement was to identify their level of support for one of two playground designs which is proposed to replace the current playground. The options presented were a traditional modular-based playground, or a nature-based playground. Both options incorporated an area of rubber soft.

The City communicated with the residents neighbouring the park (15) and park users. During the engagement period, the engagement page received 59 visitors who collectively viewed 223 pages. 49 of these viewed at least one page.

Respondents were from Dalkeith, except for one (Floreath). Online participation was from a variety of age ranges as identified in the graph.





14 responses were received, three of these were from the same individuals. Nine people supported Option A to construct a nature-based playground with a further two supporting Option B to construct a traditional modular playground.

12. ADMINISTRATION COMMENT

Based on the engagement results, the Administration will progress the upgrading of the playground with the installation of nature-based play equipment in accordance with the community's preferences.

Administration will also investigate the inclusion of a swing into the preferred design.

13. NEXT STEPS

A report will be presented to the Council at its April round of meetings with a recommendation to proceed with this proposal.