



City of Nedlands

## Technical Services Reports

**Committee Consideration – 14 August 2018**

**Council Resolution – 28 August 2018**

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<b>TS19.18</b>	<b>Jones Park Enviro-Scape Master Plan</b>
<b>Committee</b>	14 August 2018
<b>Council</b>	28 August 2018
<b>Applicant</b>	City of Nedlands
<b>Officer</b>	Andrew Dickson – Manager Parks Services
<b>Director</b>	Martyn Glover – Director Technical Services
<b>Attachments</b>	1. Jones Park Enviro-Scape Master Plan 2. Community Engagement Results

## Executive Summary

This report is being presented to Council to seek endorsement of the Jones Park Enviro-scape Master Plan. A final concept plan for the reserve has been produced following the conclusion of community engagement activities and subsequent briefing of elected members (refer Attachment 1).

Endorsement of the plan will allow for the coordinated development of the reserve, at a practicable whole-of-life cost, with consideration of future management constraints and opportunities.

## Recommendation to Committee

**Council endorses the Jones Park Enviro-scape Master Plan concept.**

## Discussion/Overview

### Background

An audit of the City's irrigation infrastructure in 2011 identified Jones Park as a priority site for upgrading of the inground reticulation system. The upgrade was identified as being necessary due to basic design deficiencies, the age of the system, progressively unreliable performance and increased maintenance demands. Funding for upgrading of the reticulation was included in the 2017/18 capital works budget with the funds being carried forward to the 2018/19 financial year.

During preliminary planning for the project, it became evident there were several critical issues that required further consideration to ensure a successful outcome. The primary consideration was designing the system in order that it correlate with any future development in the precinct over a 25 to 30-year period, being the useful life of the system. Consequently, the City commenced a process of planning for the reserve precinct which included community engagement activities.

### Objectives

The Jones Park Enviro-scape Master Plan (JPEMP) concept was produced following a strategic planning process that considered current and future management issues. The objective of the process was to identify constraints and opportunities to ensure future development within the reserve precinct is coordinated, fit for purpose and meets the needs of current and future users at the most economic whole-of life cost.

The JPEMP is intended to inform and improve decision making processes associated with the reserve precinct including asset management, forward works planning, budgeting and facilities maintenance.

### **Strategic Considerations**

The JPEMP has been developed with a focus on the following current and future strategic considerations:

- Regulation of groundwater abstraction – the City’s annual allocation of groundwater used for irrigation is 709,300 kilolitres (kl), based on an allocation of 7,500 kl per annum / per hectare of irrigated area. The Department of Water has indicated future reductions to groundwater allocations in the order of twenty percent (20%), which equates to an annual allocation of 567,440 kl equaling 6,000 kl per annum/per hectare of irrigated area.
- Climate change – climate forecasting for the south west of WA indicates future increased temperatures and reduced rainfall, but with increased intensity. In planning for this eventuation, there will be a need to change water use and general reserve management practices.
- Bushland and biodiversity conservation – the issues around urban development and infill in the Perth Metropolitan area are placing increasing pressures on retention and conservation of remnant bushland. Urban development and population densities in districts close to the CBD are forecast to increase for the foreseeable future. With this in mind, there is a need to protect, expand (where appropriate) and better manage existing remnant bushland to retain the green space interconnections within the local district and wider metropolitan area. A focus needs to be placed on managing existing sites with high conservation values to ensure these do not degrade further.
- Water quality – the quality of the groundwater within the precinct is being negatively impacted by decreasing rainfall and a resultant reduction in recharge of the superficial aquifer. The retention and refurbishment of the storm water sump, along with the installation of additional soak wells within the road drainage network, will allow for the storage and infiltration of storm water at the point of capture. This approach redirects storm water more uniformly to the ground beneath the precinct, effectively recharging the superficial aquifer and improving the quality of water abstracted for irrigation.
- Vegetation health – the retention of native vegetation, most notably trees, is being impacted by the quality of the groundwater and how the water is applied. The current scenario of watering and maintaining grass growth amongst native trees does not support their long-term health and requires adjusting management practices.
- User accessibility – the City has statutory obligations in accordance with the federal based *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* and the state-based *Disability Services Act 1993* and is required to maintain a Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP). The City’s DAIP addresses seven specific outcome areas. Outcome 2 specifically states “*that people with disability have the same*

*opportunity as other people to access buildings and other facilities of the City of Nedlands*". Improving access includes connecting paths where there are missing links and considering the placement of facilities where they can be accessed by people with mobility difficulties.

## **Proposed Initiatives**

The JPEMP concept proposes implementing initiatives associated with managing the above strategic considerations. Below is a list of the new initiatives and considerations contained within the JPEMP that are proposed to be implemented in coming years:

- Formalise eco-zones by eradicating introduced weed and grass throughout the bushland, mulching where necessary, limiting accessibility to conservation areas and planting indigenous natives, preferably from provenance seed.
- Redesign and renew inground reticulation system to:
  - resolve undersized mainline and lateral pipes;
  - resolve inefficient sprinkler spacing;
  - improve water dispersal uniformity; and
  - reconfigure watering practices in eco-zones to support native tree health.
- Replacement and addition of parks furniture and facilities, with consideration to accessibility and amenity improvements, including a new BBQ, drinking fountain, dog waste station and junior sized basketball half court.
- Provide improvements to the playground when next upgrade is required.
- Construction of approximately 50 metres of new accessible path providing improved access and separation between turf hydro-zone\* and eco-zones^.
- Reconstruct storm water sump to provide additional area for passive and active play while meeting drainage design requirements.
- Intensify tree planting in eco-zones to increase tree canopy cover by 20% within the reserve.

\* Hydro-zoning is a water conservation practice achieved by designing reticulation and watering practices to be configured in a manner that allows zones of differing usage and plant types to receive. ^ Eco-zoning is a water conservation practice where ground conditions are managed in a manner that the watering needs of plants are ultimately met by rainfall alone.

## **Risk Management**

The JPEMP seeks to manage a range of risks associated with the future management of the City's parks. The primary risk to the continuing delivery of current service levels for parks is managing the likelihood of a twenty percent (20%) reduction in groundwater allocations. The new irrigation infrastructure needs to be designed in a manner that future proofs the provision of a quality recreational facility in an environment of reduced groundwater accessibility.

The proposed initiatives are to be implemented in a staged approach to manage financial risk. The proposed projects are contained within the proposed 5-year Capital Works Programme and listed in future budgets outside this timeframe. Staging of projects also allows the City to gauge community acceptance of the initiatives once implemented.

### **Key Relevant Previous Council Decisions:**

Ordinary Meeting of Council 27 June 2017, Item 13.8, Adoption of the Annual Budget 2017/18

Council Resolution (excerpt):

*Council:*

1. *adopts the 2017/18 Annual Budget as detailed in the attachment (Rate Setting Statement), representing an increase in rate revenue of 3%.*

Ordinary Meeting of Council 26 June 2018, Item 13.9, Adoption of the Annual Budget 2018/19

Council Resolution (excerpt):

*Council:*

1. *adopts the 2018/19 Annual Budget as detailed in the Attachment for the year ending 30 June 2019, representing an increase in rates income 2.95%.*

### **Consultation**

The community consultation generally supported the concept and identified some issues of concern and some ideas for consideration as follows:

- **Playground**

There was general agreement that the current playground character was not the preferred option when considering future upgrades. It was agreed by most that a more natural based character to the playground would be more appropriate to the general bushland setting/surrounds of the park. Notwithstanding, there was general agreement that the basic elements of swings, slides and climbing structures should be retained in future upgrades.

- **Existing Paths**

There was general agreement that the footpath conditions and connections in the precinct should be improved. Support for constructing missing links and improving access for people with disabilities was prevalent during the consultation period.

- Vegetation

There was general support for improved management of declining and ageing trees in the park and surrounds. Improved bushland conservation management was also broadly supported.

- Parks Facilities

A number of ideas for additional/enhanced facilities were provided that included installing a basketball half court, tennis hit up wall, expanding the size of the playground, expansion of the bushland footprint, installation of a drinking fountain near the playground and installation of BBQ facilities.

Refer to Attachment 2 for further detail.

## Budget/Financial Implications

Operational budget – a negligible overall impact on current maintenance operations budgets is forecast over the life of the JPEMP.

Capital Budget - The proposed initiatives are listed as capital budget items in the 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 budgets and in the 5-year Capital Works Programme 2018-2023 as indicated in the table below:

Financial Year	Project Description	Cost (inc. on-costs)	Grant	Municipal
2018/19	Upgrade irrigation system and include hydro-zoning	\$15,430*	\$0	\$15,430*
	Install 165 m of garden kerbing	\$14,008	\$0	\$14,008
	Complete missing link in asphalt path	\$5,304	\$0	\$5,304
2019/20	Replace wooden bollards with recycled plastic bollards and install bushland fencing	\$16,500	\$0	\$16,500
	Install drinking fountain	\$11,600	\$0	\$11,600
	Upgrade stormwater sump	\$55,000	\$27,500	\$27,500
2020/21	Install junior basketball half court	\$21,000	\$0	\$21,000
	Replace entry chain-gate with boomgate	\$5,740	\$0	\$5,740
2022/23	Replace bike racks (2)	\$4,060	\$0	\$4,060
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$148,642</b>	<b>\$27,500</b>	<b>\$121,142</b>







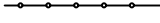

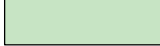









\* Funds are to be carried forward to 2018/19 financial year.

Note: This program was established prior to the adoption of an EMP consequently could change to accommodate altered priorities.





**LEGEND**

-  EXTENT OF WORKS
-  EXISTING FOOTPATH
-  PROPOSED FOOTPATH
-  CONCRETE EDGE
-  NEW FENCE ON BLOCK WALL
-  EXISTING RETAINING WALL
-  BUSHLAND CONSERVATION FENCING
-  ECO-ZONE (MULCH & NATIVE PLANTING)
-  CASUAL USE TURF
-  INFILTRATION ZONE
-  PROPOSED BOLLARDS
-  EXISTING BOLLARDS
-  EXISTING CANOPY
-  EXISTING PLAYGROUND & BINS
-  BBQ ON CONCRETE PAD
-  DRINK FOUNTAIN
-  DOG WASTE STATION
-  JUNIOR SIZE BASKETBALL HALF-COURT





**Proposed Enviro-scape Master Plan for  
Jones Park, Swanbourne**

**Community Engagement Results**

**Friday, 1 June to Monday, 25 June 2018**



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Community engagement has been undertaken with residents, stakeholders and the community generally on a proposed enviro-scape master plan for Jones Park, Swanbourne which will provide a strategic vision for the park's future use and development, aligned to current service levels and budgets.

In planning and developing the enviro-scape master plan the City researched a range of topics and issues based on best-practice thinking relevant to Jones Park to identify possible constraints and opportunities. The natural and built environment, water quality and conservation, climate change, amenity, accessibility, potential community uses and ensuring the facilities are fit for purpose were addressed.

Jones Park is an important park within the Swanbourne bushland area as it joins Allen Park Reserve via a footpath. It also links to another City project at 8 Sayer Street to transfer this land from the Crown to join it with Allen Park. This will provide an additional linkage between the two areas of land.

Jones Park is classified as a local park<sup>1</sup> which is characterised as:

- A small park that services the needs of the immediate residents in nearby streets.
- Usually comprises of a high proportion of recreation space and may include some nature space.
- There being, usually, no provision for sports space.
- Having a catchment area contained to 400 metres or a five-minute walk.
- Having an area, generally under one hectare.
- Having facilities and activities may include children's play area, dog walking, picnics and barbecues, friends and family gatherings, relaxation and rest opportunities, casual sporting activity.

The purpose of the engagement was to seek community feedback on the draft master plan which aligns with similar sized local parks. The draft master plan addresses current and future management, service limitations and aims to ensure community needs are met in the most economical way possible across the lifetime of the park.

The master plan will be finalised following the assessment of the feedback from the community engagement and will be presented as an enviro-scape master plan with explanatory text indicating how regular parks users will be catered for now and into the future.

The draft enviro-scape master plan prepared for community engagement follows.

<sup>1</sup> Parks and Reserves Function and Hierarchy Classifications (Technical Services), V.01 Endorsed, 19 January 2017 (PAR-01171). Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia, Version 01:2017, [landgate.wa.gov.au](http://landgate.wa.gov.au)

## JONES PARK – PROPOSED ENVIRO-SCAPE MASTER PLAN



### 2. PURPOSE OF ENGAGEMENT

Information was provided to assist the community to gain an understanding on the limitations and issues relevant to the park, learn about the importance of enviro-scape planning and the requirements of the park with a 'local' park classification.

Opportunities were provided for the community to provide their thoughts on the draft enviro-scape master plan to enable the City to confirm the priorities for the future development and management of the park.

The engagement outcomes would contribute to the development of the final vision for the park's future use in alignment with the current service levels and budgets.

### 3. ENGAGEMENT PERIOD

The engagement was advertised for the period from Friday, 1 June to Monday, 25 June. Late feedback was accepted until Monday, 2 July 2018 (**32 days**).



## 4. 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.

## 5. COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDERS

The community and stakeholders included:

- Residents and property owners from within the project area
- Users of Jones and Allen Park
- Nearby groups and organisations: Mayo Community Garden, Friends of Allen Park, Fellowship of Australian Writers
- Defence Housing Authority
- City of Nedlands community generally
- Elected members
- Relevant City staff

Property owners and residents within the project area consisted of 218 properties within the streets of Iolanthe, Lynton, Wood, Swansea, Jameson, Sayer, Hooley, Lynton, and Wavell Place, Seaward Avenue, Tide Court and Langoulant Road (222 including stakeholders).

These properties are within the parks classification of distance to the park (+/- 400 metres, or a five-minute walk). Residents and property owners were invited to participate in the engagement activities, along with park users, stakeholders and the general community. A map of the project area follows:

### ENGAGEMENT PROJECT AREA



## 6. 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, ideas generator and a facility to provide general feedback. People could ask the City a question, read FAQs, view the proposed master plan and key dates. Project updates via newsfeeds were also provided.
- A letter and a copy of the draft master plan was forwarded to all residents/property owners within the project area (refer Section 5 above) to provide project information and the draft master plan along with an invitation to participate in the onsite community information session and to provide feedback.
- A Community Information Session was held at Jones Park. This session enabled community members to discuss the proposal with Council staff to gain an understanding of the proposed master plan, the design elements and to learn about enviro-scape master planning. Attendees were invited to provide feedback.
- People could also contact the City by email ([yourvoice@nedlands.wa.gov.au](mailto:yourvoice@nedlands.wa.gov.au)) or telephone to discuss the draft enviro-scape master plan with a member of the project team.

Awareness of the project was provided by advertising in the POST newspaper and the Western Suburbs Weekly (engagement period and the community information session). Signage was displayed onsite.

### 6.1 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 – proposed plan
- Frequently asked questions (FAQs)
- Advice on the key dates
- Project team contact details

Three methods were used to provide feedback: a survey for people to share their thoughts and indicate their level of importance of the City addressing the issues identified in the development of the master plan, provide their ideas, or provide more general feedback.

**Your Voice Nedlands** email was available for people to send their feedback or to ask questions of the City.

Prior to, during and following the engagement process, newsfeeds were placed on the engagement page for notifications and how people could participate, along with placing updates on the project and to promote the onsite information session.



## 6.2 Community Information Session

A Community Information Session was held at the park on Wednesday, 13 June 2018 from 2pm to 4pm with Council Officers (Director Technical Services, Manager Parks Services, Parks Coordinator – Irrigation and the Community Engagement Coordinator) to discuss the draft master plan and proposals.

Feedback from the session was recorded which included people's views on the park (dislikes, likes and suggestions).

## 6.3 Mail out

A mail out to 222 residents, property owners, stakeholders was undertaken advising of the draft master plan and inviting them to view the information on **Your Voice Nedlands**, attend the onsite community information session and to provide feedback on the proposal.

## 6.4 Advertising and media

Advertising was placed in the POST newspaper on 9 June 2018 and in the Western Suburbs Weekly on 12 June 2018.

Signage was also placed at the key entrances to the site, as follows:

- Allen Park entrance
- Hoolley Street
- Seaward Avenue

An electronic newsletter was also distributed to registered participants on Your Voice Nedlands.

Due to the location and discreetness of the project, social media was not used.

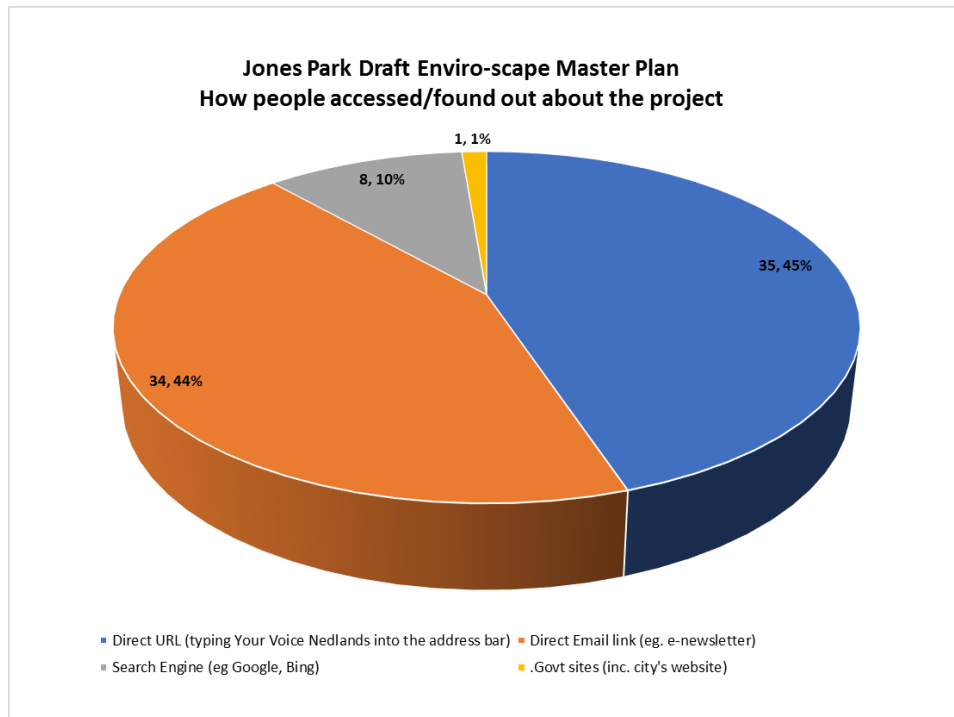
The infographic is titled "Jones Park Enviro-scape Master Plan" and is presented by the City of Nedlands. It features a central aerial map of the park with several callout boxes pointing to specific areas. The callouts include: "Extend mulch area and bollards" (top left), "New eco-zone" (middle left), "Upgrade of sump and beautification" (top right), "New concrete edging to separate eco-zones" (middle right), and "New connecting footpath" (bottom right). The infographic is divided into two main sections: "Proposed works" and "Onsite info session".

Proposed works	Onsite info session
This proposed plan addresses issues such as water quality and conservation (hydro-zoning and eco-zoning), the natural and built environment, accessibility and amenity to ensure Jones Park is fit for purpose.	Talk to council staff about this project at the onsite information session (held at the intersection of Hoolley St and Jameson St) anytime from 2pm-4pm, Wednesday 13 June 2018.

To find out more, visit [yourvoice.nedlands.wa.gov.au](http://yourvoice.nedlands.wa.gov.au) or call 9273 3500

## 6.5 Summary of traffic sources to the engagement page

Traffic Sources provides an overview of the number of people who found out about the consultation and accessed the engagement page. The communication activities resulted in 78 visits using the methods of: typing **Your Voice Nedlands** into the address bar mainly from the letter (35, 45%), direct email link (34, 44%), search engine (8, 10%), access via .govt sites (1, 1%). The following graph highlights the traffic sources for this project.



Traffic Sources show the number of people who found out about the consultation / entered the site as follows:

- Direct URL – typing the URL directly into the address bar of a search engine.
- Search Engines – searching using Google, Bing etc.
- Email – direct email campaigns using EHQ email / newsletters
- Govt – Any site with a .gov or .govt that refers people to the consultation

## **7. ENGAGEMENT PARTICIPATION**

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

### **7.1 Online engagement – Your Voice Nedlands**

During the engagement period, the engagement page received 66 visitors who collectively made 78 site visits and viewed 254 pages. 57 of these viewed at least one page. There were 21 downloads of the proposed master plan and 9 visits to the FAQ page. Seven people participated in the engagement tools: three surveys were completed, four posted feedback and three people posted five ideas. There were eleven responses from seven people. Four of these people also posted ideas from the feedback provided.

### **7.2 Mail-Out**

The City undertook a mail out to 222 residents, property owners and stakeholders within the project area. No submissions were received, however one stakeholder attended the onsite information session and provided comments.

### **7.3 Onsite Community Information Session**

Approximately 15-20 people attended the onsite Community Information Session.

### **7.4 Customer Enquiries**

One telephone call was received to discuss the proposal further and any impacts in relation to their residence. Support for or against the project was not offered.



## 8. ENGAGEMENT RESULTS

The results from the engagement activities are provided for each method of community engagement: survey, feedback, ideas, submissions, onsite community information session and customer enquiries. All comments have been assessed to identify the general level of acceptance for the proposal.

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 perceived level of support. The table indicates there is support for the project to proceed. Although there is support the project, several issues and suggestions were raised. These are listed in this section.

Level of Support	Your Voice Nedlands			Hardcopy & email submissions	Onsite Info. Session	Customer Enquiries	Total Support (less multiples)
	Survey	Feed-back	Ideas				
Generally support	3	4	3 (3)	0	20	0	<b>27</b>
Generally do not support	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Unsure	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Total Received</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	

**Note:** Figures in brackets in red indicate the result if the duplicates (eight posts) 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.

### 8.1 Your Voice Nedlands – Survey

The survey looked at the issues the City identified for managing Jones Park to ensure it is appropriately maintained in a way that meets the needs of all its users and will meet the needs of the community for many years to come. The issues addressed in the survey related to water quality, conservation, the natural and built environment, climate change, accessibility, amenity and community use.

#### Purpose

The City also looked at understanding the community who participated in the survey by asking where they live, their age group, gender and a statement that best describes them (currently working, retired, raising children, high school student, completing tertiary studies, young in the workforce, children left home, elderly person).

The survey also included questions to enable the City to understand the reasons why and how people visited the park. Questions included the frequency people visited the park (daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, occasionally) and their preferred times (Monday to Friday or weekends: 5am-9am, 9am to 5pm, 5pm to 10pm or every day).

People were asked about their likes and dislikes, and why they visited the park using the following categories:

- Exercise their dog
- Access Allen Park and the Swanbourne coast/beach
- Children using the playground
- Bush conservation interests
- Informal active play
- Enjoy the surrounding bushland area
- Picnics
- Participating in special events e.g. weddings.

Regarding the issues identified by the City, people were asked to rate their level of importance on the following statements for the City to address:

- Responding to climate change
- Providing access for everyone regardless of ability
- Maintaining the connection with, and the integration with Allen Park
- Providing passive recreation
- Providing facilities
- Managing groundwater to ensure the grassed areas are kept green
- Protecting and maintaining the bushland and mature trees

People could also discuss their concerns with the project team.

## Responses

Three people from nearby streets responded and generally supported the proposal. The respondents were in the age range of 35 to 64 years, two were female and one male. One person worked, one retired, and the third person is raising children. One person used the park monthly, one person used the park weekly and the third person used the park daily, in the main for children to use the park and playground, mostly on weekends between 9am to 5pm. People generally walked to the park.

People liked:

- Vegetation and tree coverage: provides screening, privacy, aesthetics from Seaward Avenue for Iolanthe Street houses, is a habitat for birds and has open space for walking.
- Play equipment: a good mix of play equipment and area for play
- Walking tracks: connecting through to Sayer Street.

People disliked:

- The strip of land between Jameson Street and the bush is dry and sandy with lots of rubble. It looks untidy, cars get bogged when parking on it and the gutters are damaged. There is nothing to retain moisture and plants do not survive.
- Improve the sandy area in the south-east part of the park, however, it has vastly improved over the last two years with a change of sprinklers.

In relation to the issues, all three respondents agreed that it was important (very, quite or important) to respond to the issues. There was one response of not important for responding to climate change, accessibility for all, maintaining a connection with Allen Park, providing for passive recreation and providing facilities.

## **8.2 Your Voice Nedlands – Online Feedback**

Three items of feedback were received from residents in the Swanbourne area who were generally supportive of the proposal. Responses received will be analysed and used to inform the final design and priorities for the master plan. People noted that, in summary, Jones Park is small and simple in design (play equipment, grass, trees and bush), has minimal traffic flow and doesn't attract people other than people who live locally. It has a secret feel about it and feels like it is part of the bushland.

The following issues, concerns and suggestions were identified:

- Footpaths: access from streets to have improved pram, wheelchair, mobile scooter access and connection of paths in the area was supported along with incorporating the adjoining park area and walkway to Sayer Street.
- Parking: increase parking availability for park users. Comments also included the cul-de-sacs and reduced traffic flows address vehicle flow-through and the park being a local park indicated parking was sufficient.
- Plants and trees: management of ageing trees to be improved. Support received for the eco-zoning and watering of plants to enable better survival rates
- Dog exercise: Responsible dog ownership required and bins to be moved away from the playground.
- Playground: play equipment and activities: upgrade (including increased size and fencing). Children mainly build cubbies in the bush. It was suggested that it would be good to convert the playground equipment to a timber construction to encourage nature play. Every playground needs slides and swings and climbing structures. It was also suggested that a basketball hoop and tennis wall be constructed for older children.
- Sump area: reduction is supported.

## **8.3 Your Voice Nedlands – Ideas**

The following ideas were provided by three members of the local community who also provided feedback. The ideas received were:

- Basketball hoop and concrete play pad.
- Hard wall for tennis hitting.
- Extend the path in two directions and play area as proposed and towards Jameson Street fork intersection.
- Further regeneration of the area with planting and mulch on the verge areas.
- Look at ways to minimise damage to the turf from trucks when work is being undertaken.

## **8.4 Submissions Received**

The City did not receive any submissions.



## 8.5 Onsite Community Information Session

Approximately 15-20 people attended the onsite community information session. The comments and suggestions follow:

### Infiltration Zone

- Build a slide on the land contour.
- Incorporate nature play in the design of the sump modifications.

### Playground

- Construct a basketball hoop and half court for teenagers.
- The birds nest swing is seen as dangerous for those with small children but loved by the teenagers.
- Nature based play is preferred to the current playground.

### Dog facilities

- Dog tidy bin, poo bags and water bowl to be incorporated into the park and be positioned where the paths connect.

### Plants

- Prune the fig tree properly.
- Do not plant more trees in the area where children play ball games.
- Importance placed on the size of the area for children to play ball games.
- Set aside a bush interface between bushland and the park to reduce the impact on the bushland restoration efforts to allow for cubby and swings.

### Paths and signage

- The stairs section on the path connecting 8 Sayer Street need a hand rail and/or design to include allowance for bike riders and walkers.
- Need to make sure that the Whadjuk Trail / Bush to Beach signage is updated following the completion of the upgraded park network.

### Other

- Install a tennis wall on the Seaward Avenue area of the park.
- Install a barbecue.
- People want to keep the park simple and natural.
- Install a water fountain.
- Install benches on top of the hill (two together).

## 8.6 Customer enquiries

One telephone call to discuss the proposal further, who were also directed to the engagement page to provide comment.

## 9. CONCLUSION

### 9.1 Project overview

The City undertook community engagement during June 2018 with residents, stakeholders and the community on a proposed enviro-scape master plan for the park and to understand the priorities going forward.

Jones Park is an important park within the Swanbourne bushland area as it joins Allen Park Reserve via a footpath. It also links to another City project at 8 Sayer Street to transfer this land from the Crown to join with Allen Park.

The proposed park is intended to cater for a range of uses permissible for a local park. The site is classified as a local park in accordance with the City's and State Government's policies for classifying parks which is characterised as:

- A small park that services the needs of the immediate residents in nearby streets.
- Usually comprises of a high proportion of recreation space and may include some nature space.
- There being, usually, no provision for sports space.
- Having a catchment area contained to +/- 400 metres or a five-minute walk.
- Having an area, generally under one hectare.
- Having facilities and activities may include children's play area, dog walking, picnics and barbecues, friends and family gatherings, relaxation and rest opportunities, casual sporting activity.

The engagement outcomes contributed to the development of the final master plan for the park's future use, in alignment with the current service levels and budgets.

Opportunities to learn about enviro-scape master planning, to seek information and to provide feedback were provided through **Your Voice Nedlands** (78 visits), one community information session (15-20 attendees), a mail out to residents, property owners and stakeholders (222), and park signage to capture park users. This was supported by advertising in the POST newspaper and the Western Suburbs Weekly.

Feedback was by an online survey, feedback (online, email or hardcopy), online ideas tool, customer enquiries and the outcomes from the onsite Community Information Session.

During the engagement period, the engagement page received 66 visitors who collectively made 78 site visits and viewed 254 pages. 57 of these viewed at least one page. There were 21 downloads of the proposed master plan and 9 visits to the FAQ page. Seven people participated in the engagement tools: three surveys were completed, four posted feedback and three people posted five ideas. There were eleven responses from seven people. Four of these people also posted ideas from the feedback with a further 29 people attending the onsite community information session.

From the responses received the draft master plan was generally supported subject to the City assessing the suggestions provided.

## 9.2 Project outcomes

The following provides an overview of the thoughts of the people who provided feedback in relation to the enviro-scape master plan initiatives.

### Infiltration Zone/Water Sump

- build a slide on the land contour
- incorporate nature play in the design of the sump modifications.

### Playground area and play equipment

- upgrade (including increased size and fencing)
- children mainly build cubbies in the bush
- convert to a timber construction to encourage nature play
- consider slides, swings and/or climbing structures
- basketball hoop (and pad)
- tennis wall for older children
- birds nest swing is dangerous with small children but loved by the teenagers.

### Dogs and dog facilities

- responsible dog ownership required
- dog tidy bin, poo bags and water bowl to be incorporated into the park
- position where the paths connect away from the playground.

### Bushland and plants

- management of ageing trees be improved
- support for the eco-zoning, watering of plants to enable better survival of plants
- do not plant more trees in the area where children play ball games
- set aside a bush interface between bushland and the park to reduce the impact on the bushland restoration efforts to allow for cubby and swings.

### Paths, parking and signage

- access from streets to have improved pram, wheelchair, mobile scooter access
- connection of paths in the area was supported
- consider a hand rail for the stairs section on the path connecting 8 Sayer Street along with considering access for bike riders and walkers in this section
- update the Whadjuk Trail/Bush to Beach signage
- increase parking availability for park users. Comments also included the cul-de-sacs and reduced traffic flows address vehicle flow-through and the park being a local park indicated parking was sufficient.

### Other

- install a barbecue
- people want to keep the park simple and natural
- install a water fountain
- install benches on top of the hill (two together).

## 10. ADMINISTRATION COMMENT

Administration have considered the responses from the community and will develop a revised draft master plan including the following:

- Basketball facilities: there are basketball facilities at Allen Park a short distance away, however a junior height backboard and key-way will be included.
- Barbecue: the City will install a barbecue.
- Infiltration zone: The suggestion for a slide and nature-based play has been investigated and unfortunately it cannot be incorporated into the design due to the primary purpose of the sump being for stormwater infiltration. However, the sump area will be reduced.
- Delineation between grassed area and bushland, including transition zone: when the garden kerbing is installed, the bush area will increase slightly, and the existing grassed ball area will be retained. In addition, a bush fence will be installed from the western and southern boundaries of the grassed area to the bollard section adjacent to Jameson Street to separate the bush from the green space.
- Bench seating: seating will be replaced with materials that reflect heat and a seat at the top of the hill will be installed.
- Dog, waste and water facilities: A dual bin station will be installed where the paths connect away from the playground. Facilities will also include a water bowl for dogs as part of a drinking fountain.
- Plants: there are no more trees being planted in the grassed area used for ball games and the health of the fig tree will be assessed to consider options to improve its health. Any dead trees will be removed and replaced.
- Paths: Suggestions in regard to the hand rail for the stairs has been referred to the City's Environmental Conservation team for consideration as it is outside of the scope for this project. Trail signage will continue following the completion of the new pathway.

Changes to the enviro-scape master plan will not reflect suggestions for vehicle parking, changes to the playground and the installation of a tennis wall as explained below:

- Parking: The City is not planning to change the current parking provisions. Jones Park is a local park. This classification of park is designed to have a catchment area of a local neighbourhood of approximately +/- 400 metres or a five-minute walk and are not intended to cater for vehicle rips. This classification is in accordance with the City's and State Government's policies for classifying parks.
- Playground: the replacement of the playground is programmed for the year 2020/21 as it is currently half-way through its useful life. However, the City will progress the replacement of the playground with a nature-based design which will include community engagement closer to the replacement date. The City will be retaining the bird swing as it is an important piece of equipment for teenagers.
- Tennis wall: a tennis wall is currently being planned for Allen Park (near the Tennis Club) which is close by.



## 11. NEXT STEPS

The next steps will be the development of the final master plan and a report for Council consideration for a briefing of Council on 17 July 2018. Council will formally consider the results at its meeting in August 2018.

Following approval by Council, work will proceed with the implementation of the master plan in accordance with the City's Five-Year Capital Works Program as follows:

Financial Year	Project Description	Cost (inc. on-costs)	Grant	Municipal
2018/19	Upgrade irrigation system and include hydro-zoning	\$15,430	\$0	\$15,430
	Install 165 m of garden kerbing	\$14,008	\$0	\$14,008
	Complete missing link in asphalt path	\$5,304	\$0	\$5,304
2019/20	Replace wooden bollards with recycled plastic bollards and install bushland fencing	\$16,500	\$0	\$16,500
	Install drinking fountain	\$11,600	\$0	\$11,600
	Upgrade stormwater sump	\$55,000	\$27,500	\$27,500
2020/21	Install junior basketball half court	\$21,000	\$0	\$21,000
	Replace entry chain-gate with boom gate	\$5,740	\$0	\$5,740
2022/23	Replace bike racks (2)	\$4,060	\$0	\$4,060
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$148,642</b>	<b>\$27,500</b>	<b>\$121,142</b>

<b>TS20.18</b>	<b>Proposed Reserve Names for the Shenton Park Rehabilitation Hospital Redevelopment</b>
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<b>Committee</b>	14 August 2018
<b>Council</b>	28 August 2018
<b>Applicant</b>	Landcorp
<b>Officer</b>	Steve Crossman – Asset Management Coordinator
<b>Director</b>	Martyn Glover – Director Technical Services
<b>Attachments</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Application from Landcorp</li> <li>2. Location Plan</li> <li>3. Extract of Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia.</li> </ol>

## Executive Summary

Landcorp are seeking the endorsement of Council to replace the existing name of Ellis Griffiths Drive, to the proposed road name of Orton Road (Refer Attachment 1). This will be the final road to be named in Landcorp's redevelopment of the Shenton Park Rehabilitation Hospital site. The redevelopment is known as Montario Quarter.

Endorsement by Council will allow Landcorp to apply formally to Geographic Names Landgate (GNL) to accept the proposed road name.

## Recommendation to Committee

### Council:

1. **endorses the following proposed road names for use by Landcorp for the Shenton Park Hospital redevelopment:**
  - Orton Road;
  - Salk Road; or
  - Sabin Road.
2. **Supports the use of the name Orton Road for the re-naming of Ellis Griffiths Drive.**

## Discussion/Overview

### Background

The Shenton Park Rehabilitation Hospital ceased operation on 4 October 2014 when its vital services and functions were relocated to the new Fiona Stanley Hospital.

Landcorp, as the land and development agency for the Western Australian Government, is redeveloping the Shenton Park Rehabilitation Hospital site into a residential development as part of the Government's asset divestment program.

On the 27 March 2018, Council approved the first tranche of names for use by Landcorp including a supplementary list. This list of names was then sent to the GNL

for approval. GNL approved the following names and they have subsequently been used:

- Sadka,
- Muecke,
- Dawes,
- Guttman,
- Seymore, and
- Goatcher.

All other names on the list were disapproved by GNL.

Ellis Griffiths Drive borders the development at the northern boundary (Refer Attachment 2). A replacement road name for Ellis Griffiths is required as it is currently a private road which will be developed into a public road, to gain access to Montario Quarter.

There are various reasons for the name change including:

- It is currently not a registered street name;
- Ellis Griffiths Drive is a double barrel name which does not meet Landgate's naming conventions; and
- The name is overused within this area.

## **History**

The proposed road names provided by Landcorp are based on people who were influential in the running of the hospital. These people are named in order of preference:

- Orton - Jess Orton (2 August 1916 – 9 June 1997) was a volunteer who provided services to patients of the Paraplegic Unit and to those living in the community. Orton was among those volunteers who called themselves the Wembley Women's Auxiliary (later changed to Paraplegic Welfare Auxiliary). Jess Orton was the President of this group, which was part of the Paraplegic Association. She also was on the fundraising committee for this association. The volunteering expanded to assist new centres such as the Quadriplegic Centre and the Activity Therapy Centre.

Orton was then appointed to the board of the Paraplegic-Quadriplegic Association and the Quadriplegic Centre and was awarded the Life Membership award of the Paraplegic- Quadriplegic Association. Orton was also honourably awarded an MBE by the Queen.

- Salk - Jonas Edward Salk (28 October 1914 – 23 June 1995) was an American medical researcher and virologist. He discovered and developed one of the first successful polio vaccines. Salk's inactivated polio vaccine was the first vaccine for the disease; it came into use in 1955. It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines and is one of the most effective and safe medicines needed in the health system.

- Sabin - Albert Bruce Sabin (26 August 1906 – 3 March 1993) was a Polish American medical researcher, best known for developing the oral polio vaccine which has played a key role in nearly eradicating the disease. Sabin refused to patent his vaccine, waiving every commercial exploitation by pharmaceutical industries, so that the low price would guarantee a more extensive spread of the treatment. From the development of his vaccine, Sabin did not gain a single dollar and continued to live on his salary as a professor.

## **Legislation**

Under the provisions in the *Land Administration Act 1997*, the Minister for Lands has the authority for officially naming roads in Western Australia. Through delegated authority, Geographic Names Landgate, acts on the Minister's behalf to undertake administrative responsibilities, including the development of policies and procedures required for the formal approval of road names.

Policy dictates that the selection of new road names within new subdivisions is usually the developer/landowner's role. Endorsement from the relevant Local Government(s) is necessary prior to the developer/landowner making a submission to the GNL for approval.

An extract of Landgate's Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia can be viewed in Attachment 3.

## **Council Policy**

Council's Naming of Parks, Streets, Public Facilities, Buildings and Signs on Reserves dictates that the naming of roads must align with Landgate Policy.

## **Key Relevant Previous Council Decisions:**

Ordinary Council Meeting of 27 March 2018, Item 12.3, Report TS03.18

Council Resolution (excerpt):

*Council endorses the proposed road names list as provided.*

## **Consultation**

Landcorp have advised the City that the State Heritage Office and their contracted heritage consultants, Palassis Architects, were consulted in the process of developing proposed road names for the Montario Quarter. A Conservation Management Plan and an Interpretation Plan were developed for the site in 2017.

Policy 15 of the Conservation Management Plan states:

*"Interpretation about the social significance of SPRH should be included in the Interpretation Plan and implemented by Landcorp within the public realm as part of the overall site redevelopment."*

Landcorp have advised that the Interpretation Plan goes into some detail about significant people and associations and naming themes. This Plan identifies that,



where place names respond to the historic use(s) or significant association(s) of the site, the alignment if these names need to, where possible, reflect the previous physical locations of buildings on the site. Road names should have a similar orientation as the old walkways, and new road names should be close to the physical locations of the old buildings.

Given the interface with the Spine and Limb Foundation and the ParaQuad centre to the north of Montario Quarter, LandCorp liaised with Executive Director of the Spine and Limb Foundation, Shane Yensch, who suggested “Orton” as a significant figure due to the extensive time and effort Jess Orton made volunteering to now what is called the Spine and Limb Foundation

### **Budget/Financial Implications**

Nil.



**Our Ref:** A1610380

**Enquiries:** Mariam Yaqub (9482 7464) or Amaarah Samnakay (9482 7502)

**Date:** 2 July 2018

---

Steve Crossman  
Assets Management Coordinator  
71 Stirling Highway,  
Nedlands WA 6009


Dear Steve,

LandCorp would like to kindly request one of Montario Quarter's road name's to be considered at the next City of Nedlands council meeting on Tuesday 24 July 2018.

A replacement road name for Ellis Griffiths is needed as it is currently a private road, which will be an entry for residents at Montario Quarter (see Attachment 1). Given the GNC's approval process, it is our strong preference to have this item considered and sure the City's satisfaction of the proposed names ahead of the August Council meeting as this will impact the timing of the clearances and titles for LandCorp's single residential lots.

We have suggested 3 names, who have significantly impacted Shenton Park Rehabilitation Hospital or the Spine and Limb Foundation. Alike our previous road names that were approved by the council for Montario Quarter, these names were chosen to ensure acknowledgement of the former site will be achieved i.e. current approved road names were named after doctors and nurses who went above and beyond their job to impact patients' lives. This align with the Interpretation Plan and Conservation Management Plan, which guides the redevelopment outcomes on site to ensure acknowledgment of significant cultural heritage will continue. An overview of the new road names and their contribution is attached for your review (Attachment 2).

Given the interface with the Spine and Limb Foundation and the ParaQuad centre to the north of Montario Quarter, LandCorp liaised with Executive Director of the Spine and Limb



Foundation (Shane Yensch) who suggested “Orton” as a significant figure due to the extensive time and effort Jess Orton made volunteering to now what is called the Spine and Limb Foundation (Attachment 3). Supplementary information from the book “Lives of Courage: a history of the Quadriplegic” was obtained to confirm that Orton was a noteworthy figure and made a difference to the lives of many patients.

A further two names were obtained through research of Sabin and Salk. Both these important figures were medical researchers who developed the polio vaccination. Polio was one of the major disease that were managed and then later treated once the vaccination was developed. These suggested names align with the key principles of the Interpretation Plan and the Conservation Management Plan to ensure that the cultural heritage of the former hospital is achieved.

We acknowledge that this is a late item, and it would be appreciated if it could be accommodated.

If you have any further question, please do not hesitate to contact Mariam Yaqub on 9482 7464 or Amaarah Samnakay on 9482 7502.

Thank you for your consideration.

Kind regards,

Susan Oosthuizen  
Business Manager – Metro North

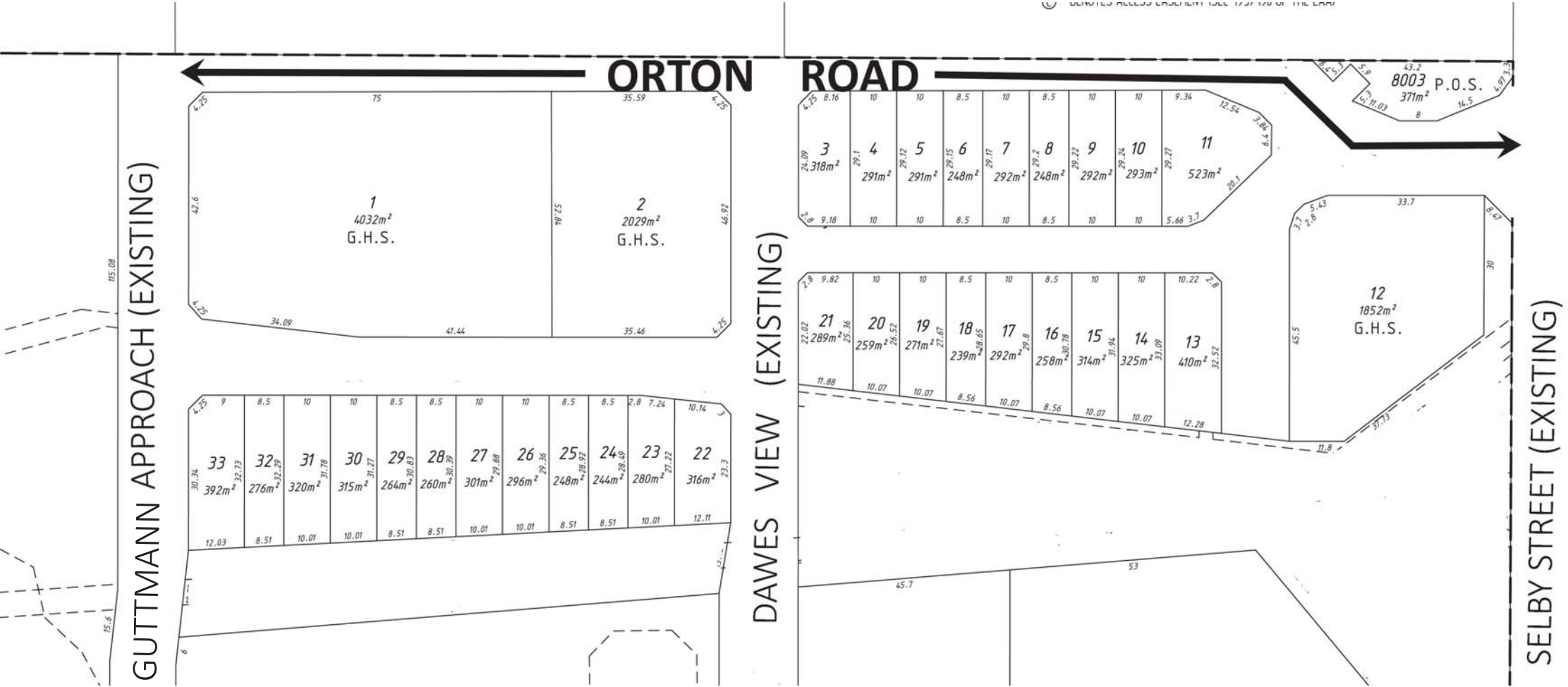




Table 1 List of preferred names in order

Name	Justification
<b>Preferences in order for new road replacing Ellis Griffiths</b>	
Orton	<p>Jess Orton was a volunteer who provided services to patients of the Paraplegic Unit and to those living in the community. Orton was among those volunteers who called themselves the Wembley Women's Auxiliary (later changed to Paraplegic Welfare Auxiliary). Jess Orton was the President of this group, which was part of the Paraplegic Association. She also was on the fundraising committee for this association. The volunteering expanded to assist new centres such as the Quadriplegic Centre and the Activity Therapy Centre.</p> <p>Orton was then appointed to the board of the Paraplegic-Quadriplegic Association and the Quadriplegic Centre and was awarded the Life Membership award of the Paraplegic- Quadriplegic Association. Orton was also honourably awarded an MBE by the Queen.</p>
Salk	<p><b>Jonas Edward Salk</b> (October 28, 1914 – June 23, 1995) was an American medical researcher and virologist. He discovered and developed one of the first successful polio vaccines. Salk's inactivated polio vaccine was the first vaccine for the disease; it came into use in 1955. It is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines, and is one of the most effective and safe medicines needed in the health system.</p>
Sabin	<p><b>Albert Bruce Sabin</b> (August 26, 1906 – March 3, 1993) was a Polish American medical researcher, best known for developing the oral polio vaccine which has played a key role in nearly eradicating the disease. Sabin refused to patent his vaccine, waiving every commercial exploitation by pharmaceutical industries, so that the low price would guarantee a more extensive spread of the treatment. From the development of his vaccine Sabin did not gain a single dollar, and continued to live on his salary as a professor.</p>

## Amaarah Samnakay

---

**From:** Shane Yensch <syensch@slfwa.org.au>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 2 May 2018 4:12 PM  
**To:** Mariam Yaqub  
**Subject:** Replacement name for Ellis Grithis Drive  
**Attachments:** SColour Cop18050216040.pdf

Hi Mariam,

Further to our conversation today I have attached some information on my suggestion of Jess Orton. You can see that she was a significant contributor.

For reference PQA was the Paraplegic Quadriplegic Association of WA and CMLA was the Civilian Maimed and Limbless Association of Western Australia. Both combined to form the Spine and Limb Foundation.

I will look for more information but it may be well and truly archived!

Cheers  
Shane

*Shane Yensch*  
Executive Director



Spine & Limb  
Foundation Inc

W 0893810111  
F 08 93823687

**From:** no-reply@paraquadwa.asn.au [mailto:no-reply@paraquadwa.asn.au]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 2 May 2018 4:04 PM  
**To:** Shane Yensch  
**Subject:** Message from Colour Copier

Click [here](#) to report this email as spam.



~ Dale ~

Jess Orton, M.B.E., J.P.

2 August, 1916 - 9 June, 1997

<i>Councillor, PQA</i>	1964 - 1969
<i>Vice-President, PQA</i>	1969 - 1996
<i>Executive Committee Member, C.M.L.A.</i>	1976 - 1984
<i>Vice-President, CMLA</i>	1984 - 1997
<i>Member, Quadriplegic Centre Board of Management</i>	1972 - 1986
<i>President, Women's Auxiliary, Paraplegic Association</i>	1959 - 1975
<i>Also: Justice of the Peace</i>	<i>Appointed -1960</i>
<i>Member of the Children's Court</i>	1960 - 1972
<i>Member of the Board of Management of King Edward Memorial Hospital</i>	1964 - 1984

*We give thanks for the life and work of an  
outstanding member of our community.*

REST IN PEACE







The City of Nedlands accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of this image or the results of any actions taken when using this image

Proposed public road,  
"Orton Road"

30/07/2018

1:900





## 8: Road Names and Extents

### 8.1 Road naming

Within Western Australia, road naming is standardised to facilitate the application of correct address information and to ensure that a consistent approach is undertaken to benefit emergency services, transport and goods delivery. If established policies for road naming were not applied, the provisions of emergency services, utilities and postal deliveries would be compromised.

In Western Australia the following road naming policies shall be applied:

- all roads shall be named, including private roads which are generally open to public access or for services. This includes but is not limited to:
  - highways, motorways and freeways;
  - roads within complexes such as universities, hospitals and retirement villages;
  - roads within conservation reserves, State forests, water reserves and any other government administered land; and
  - pedestrian-only roads such as malls or steps.
- all road naming proposals shall be submitted to Landgate for approval.

The naming of major state roads shall conform to these naming policies and standards, and shall be referred to the Minister for Lands for approval. The process for the selection of names shall include consultation with relevant State and local government agencies and should include consultation with the wider community.

Any proposal to name, rename or extend a road shall clearly indicate the full extent of the road to which the name will apply. The extent of a road is considered to be its start and end points. This includes bends, divided carriageway sections and curves which are included between these two points.

A road name shall not be applied in a way that is ambiguous or could cause confusion for road users. The road name should be applied to a single, unobscured and unobstructed roadway that leads from point A to point B, in a clear and logical manner.

Roads are not suitable for dual naming and approval will not be given to such proposals.

Each road name proposal shall include the following information:

- the reason for the proposal or name change;
- origin of each road name and its source;
- a location by local government, locality and estate name if known;
- identification on a map clearly indicating extent and precise start and end points;
- photographs or sketches; and
- any other supporting information such as historic articles, reference materials, publications etc.

#### 8.1.1 Public roads

A public road is any road that is opened, dedicated or declared to be a public road, whether under the *Land Administration Act 1977, Part 2 – General administration, Division 3 - General* or any other Act.

As a prerequisite to lodgement, all survey documents creating, extending or showing abutments to roads must show the correct approved road names. If no approved name exists, the new road names must be formally approved by Landgate before the survey can be lodged. To help expedite this process, the developer or their agent should be prompt in lodging a concept plan and a proposal for road names with the relevant local government. Local governments shall then propose the names to Landgate for approval.

### **8.1.2 Private roads**

A private road is any road that is not a public road which is open to public access or for use by other services.

The delivery of emergency and other services are often impeded for residents and businesses when private road names are not officially recorded. In order to minimise confusion, standardise address allocations and support emergency services, all road naming policies and addressing standards shall be applied. They will be processed as a regular naming application and shall be submitted to Landgate for approval.

Private roads include but are not limited to:

- some roads or driveways to battleaxe blocks;
- roads indicated on community subdivision plans;
- roads in various cluster developments;
- roads on private property, for example, roads in caravan parks; and
- other forms of 'rights of way';

Naming a road on private land does not mean that Landgate, the Secretariat, the GNC or the Minister for Lands is accepting responsibility for that road other than of ensuring its name meets the required naming policies for Western Australia.

### **8.1.3 Reserved road names**

Local governments may request that eligible road names be reserved for use within their boundaries for five years from the date of approval. If the name is not used within five years from the date of approval, the approval and reservation of those road names is null and void. Extensions of time maybe granted upon request but if such extensions do not occur, the names will be made available to other local governments for use upon request.

All requests for names to be placed on the reserve register shall be in writing and must list the correct spelling and origins of the proposed names before they will be reviewed against the current naming processes for suitability.

Upon completion of the review, Landgate will provide the local government with a list of the eligible road names which have been formally approved as reserved in the road name database.

### **8.1.4 Naming Malls and Pedestrian access ways**

Malls and pedestrian access ways shall be named according to the current road naming policies and standards. The names shall be recorded as private road names and may be used for the allocation of street addresses if required.

If a mall or public access way is created as an official reserve and a name is required for the actual reserved area, then the name shall be recorded separately as a road name and as a topographic feature name (reserve).

## **8.2 Road extents**

### **8.2.1 Laneways and short roads**

The increase in urban density in new developments and urban redevelopment has resulted in many narrow short lanes and rights-of-way requiring names. Laneways shall be named if a name is required for addressing purposes or has been created as a public road by survey.

The naming of such roads is supported with a preference for use of the road type LANE and short names consisting of no more than six letters. The leg of a battleaxe lot shall not be considered a laneway.

Roads which are regarded as short, e.g. a small cul-de-sac or private road with five or less address sites, that are not proposed to be lengthened or will not have additional address sites needed in the future, may not need a separate name. Any address numbers required may be assigned on to the road on which it connects.

### **8.2.2 Contiguous navigable roads**

A named road shall include only one section navigable by vehicles. If a road has been separated to become two unconnected navigable sections of road, then these shall be assigned separate road names. Common separations may include unbridged streams, pedestrian segments, railings etc.

The above does not apply when the separate sections are either of the following:

- two sides of the same road separated by a median strip; or
- part of a classified highway that is split by a section that is assigned a local name where it passes through a town or city.

## **8.3 Components of a road name**

### **8.3.1 Road name elements**

Every road name shall consist of a single name element followed by a road type, e.g. Smith Road, Jones Street etc not Black Swan Drive, John Smith Avenue.

A single length of road shall have only one name.

Road names without a type shall not be used, e.g. Broadway, Causeway, The Avenue, The Boulevard, The Esplanade, The Mews, The Strand etc.

### **8.3.2 Road types**

All road names shall include a road type.

The road type must be selected from the list as shown in *AS/NZS 4819:2011 Rural and urban addressing – Appendix A, Road Types – Australia*. A copy of this road types list has been provided in this document in *Section 9.2: Road types suitable for use in Australia*.

The road type shall be chosen to convey the function and characteristics of the road as described in the 'description' field of the road type list.

Road types shall not be used to distinguish different roads of the same or similarly sounding names, e.g. Reed Street, Reed Crescent and Reed Way. Such roads shall be considered as duplicates and are not acceptable.

This also applies to similar sounding names such as Read Street, Rede Crescent and Reid Way.

### **8.3.3 Unacceptable road names**

As outlined in section 2.2 *Characteristics of geographic names – Names starting with “THE”*, the use of the definite article 'the' shall not be approved for use as a road name, for example, The Boardwalk, The Esplanade, The Strand are no longer acceptable road names.

The use of road types as part of a road name shall not be used e.g. Swan View Road, Southern Crest Road, Beachview Drive, Lakeview Avenue, View Street or Boulevard Way.

## **8.4 Road name duplication**

There shall be no road name duplication within a local government, regardless of any differences of road types. Road names submitted for approval cannot be:

- homonymous, e.g. similar in spelling to an existing road name;
- similar in sound to an existing road name;
- in the same locality as an existing road name;
- in an adjoining locality;
- in the same Local Government area;
- duplicated more than six times in the metropolitan area, three north and three south of the Swan River;
- duplicated more than fifteen times within Western Australia;
- less than 10km from the existing duplication in the metropolitan area; and
- less than 50km from an existing duplication in rural areas;

These exclusions shall also apply to similar sounding or written names, and to those within similar sounding suburbs even if they are more than 10km away e.g., Forrestfield / Forrestdale, Woodbridge / Woodridge, Fremantle / East Fremantle etc.

Road name duplication should be avoided in adjoining Local Governments.

## **8.5 Road naming amendments**

Road names are intended to be enduring. The renaming of any road is discouraged unless there are good reasons for a change of name. Reasons that may be considered in support of a name change are:

- redesign of a road layout;
- changed traffic flow;
- mail delivery problems;
- the misspelling of a name in the original application;
- name duplication issues; and
- property street addressing issues.

Renaming shall be necessary when a road is made into a cul-de-sac, resulting in two or more separated sections of road. Such separations can cause difficulties for emergency services and the delivery of other services to the area. The renaming of a portion of separated road may also be used to solve address numbering problems.

Where a change to the name of a road is proposed, the new name selected shall conform to all the necessary naming policies and standards.

For regional roads the change of name must have broad community support, and for local roads, there must be majority support from the affected land owners and residents.

The requirements of emergency services for clear unambiguous road naming shall also be a consideration.

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

Submissions for road name changes deemed to be non-essential or unnecessary shall incur a service charge.

## **8.6 Naming roundabouts and rotaries**

Roundabouts and rotaries are circular intersections in which traffic travels clockwise around a central island. They are constructed to control traffic, to minimise delay by being able to accommodate large volumes of traffic movements, and to provide adequate sight distances. The primary difference between the two is that rotaries have a significantly larger diameter than roundabouts.

All entrances and exits to roundabouts and rotaries must be clearly named and labelled with adequate signage.

### **8.6.1 Roundabouts**

Roundabouts are circular intersections with specific design and traffic control features. These features include yield control of all entering traffic, channelized approaches, and geometric curvature and features to induce desirable vehicle speeds. They may also include more extensive pedestrian and bicycle features.

Roundabouts shall not have names or address ranges.



### **8.6.2 Rotaries**

Rotaries are characterised by a large diameter (a minimum of 40m). Unlike most roundabouts, lane changes may be required within a rotary for some movements.

Rotaries may be named, however all such naming requests shall adhere to the following:

- the naming of State Road rotaries shall be undertaken with consultation with MRWA;
- local government is to be consulted for the naming of rotaries which are under their control;
- rotary names shall be unique and not duplicated anywhere within Western Australia;
- rotary names should be short and preferably of local Indigenous origin;
- rotary names shall not be named the same as any of their intersecting roads.

Rotaries shall not have address ranges.

### **8.7 State Roads**

MRWA is responsible for the management of all freeways, highways and main roads in Western Australia, collectively referred to as State Roads. Management includes all ramps and rotaries associated with State Roads. A list of State Roads is available on Main Roads' website ([www.mainroads.wa.gov.au](http://www.mainroads.wa.gov.au)).

The Minister for Transport has requested that, for all new major roads funded by the State Government, Main Roads consult Government before action is initiated to identify a suitable name. Advice will then be provided on whether the Government is to choose a name, or if Main Roads should undertake community consultation or some other action to identify a suitable name or shortlist of names, for consideration by Government. Main Roads will advise Landgate of the Government's chosen or endorsed name.

The naming policies and standards in this document should be applied for all such naming actions.

### **8.8 Roads and tracks on Government managed land**

Authorities or agencies of Commonwealth, State, Territory or Local Governments which are responsible for the management of roads or tracks on land administered by them, shall liaise with Landgate to develop practices and processes for their naming.

The naming policies in this document shall be applied for all such naming actions and road/track extents. The chosen name, and where possible the origin of the name, shall be forwarded to Landgate so that the information is recorded within the State's Gazetteer.

### **8.9 Tourist drives / routes**

To assist the promotion of Western Australia's diverse range of landscapes, scenery and other 'special places' to overseas and eastern states visitors, State Tourist Drives may be created.

A State Tourist Drive shall be a quality route which is considered to be of state-wide significance. It should be selected because it portrays and links some of the State's unique natural features or exceptional scenic areas.

It must provide a meaningful route for tourists to experience something 'special' and enhance a visitors tour of the State.

It shall be a requirement that the standard of the routes to be recognised as State Tourist Drives be kept at a high level. If this criterion is not adhered to, then the value of such routes will be undermined and the value of such an initiative will be diminished.

A route simply linking features such as National Parks, State Forests, lookouts or other built or natural features is not sufficient to justify a designation as a State Tourist Drive. They can be used to enhance such a route, but cannot be the sole purpose for it. Similarly, a route that links together a townships normal features and facilities would also not constitute justification for a State Tourist Drive.

### **8.9.1 Local scenic drives**

If a route which does not meet the assessment criteria for a State Tourist Drive has been recognised as having a reasonable tourism value then it may be recognised as a Local Scenic Drive.

If the route does not have any tourism merit and may have a negative or misleading impact on tourists and visitors to an area, then no approval for such a route shall be given.

### **8.9.2 General assessment criteria**

Tourism value shall be assessed by the following:

- the tourist drive/route must have significant tourism interest and shall offer an array of significant scenic or natural features which should be of greater interest than the general topography or sights as seen on a regular through route;
- the theme and name of the route must reflect its unique characteristics and not conflict with its natural or physical surroundings or any other official feature, road or route within the State or nationally;
- routes with generic names like "Marine Tourist Drive", "Heritage Tourist Drive" or "Wildflower Tourist Drive" shall not be approved as they are not unique to a specific location within the State;
- the tourist drive/route should not rely on attractions which are strictly seasonal or are not a permanent feature of the route, such as wildflowers;
- the proposed tourist drive/route shall be endorsed by the relevant local government(s), local Visitor Centre(s), WA Tourism Commission and a majority of the local community and businesses;
- be as safe as possible for motorists who may be unfamiliar with the local area;
- only include sealed maintained roads and avoid any hazardous alignments or grades, or single lane roads which may not be suitable for the volume of tourist traffic that may be attracted to the route;
- not follow main arterial roads such as major local government roads and National or State Highways except where necessary for short distances (no more than 5kms) to maintain the continuity of the tourist drive/route;
- not be located in built up areas or town centres;
- to avoid intersections or sections of road which may at times be relatively congested with heavy haulage or other non-tourist traffic; and
- be capable of leading motorists back to the main through route from which they deviated with adequate signage to assist them with continuing their journey.

Whilst tourist comfort is important, the availability of standard visitor services and facilities such as accommodation, fuel supplies or visitor information may not always be appropriate, particularly in remote areas of the State.

Tourist information on the general area, including brochures, maps and guides should be made available from tourist centres and other outlets along the route. The route will also need to be marked on maps in roadside information bays wherever they exist.

### **8.9.3 Applying to have the tourist route recognised**

Applications for a route to be recognised as a State Tourist Drive shall be submitted to Landgate. The application must:

- be supported with a formal resolution from the relevant local government(s);
- indicate that the proposed route is supported by the WA Tourism Commission, Regional Travel Association, local Visitor Centre, as well as the local community and businesses;
- identify the jurisdiction(s) responsible for the erection and ongoing maintenance of direction and other related signs along the route, including the cost of removing the signs if the route fails to meet the criteria for a State Tourist Drive at some point in the future;
- clearly describe the route on a large scale map;
- describe the unique natural features or scenic attributes which exist along the route;
- list all significant natural and built attractions along the route with a brief description of each;
- include a one or two word name for the route which will be suffixed with the words “Tourist Drive”; and
- include a description of how the State Tourist Drive will be promoted and what marketing collateral will be produced.

### **8.9.4 Review of current State tourist drives / routes**

State Tourist Drives/Routes will be subject to review on a regular basis to ensure that the quality of the route has not diminished or been compromised over time. If a State Tourist Drive/Route loses that special quality it had when first assessed and recognised then the route shall be deleted.

### **8.9.5 Identification of State scenic drives, tourist drives and routes**

Local government is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of such drives and routes including the cost of road signage and its maintenance. The signage of State Tourist Drives is governed by *Australian Standard AS1742.6 Manual of uniform traffic control devices – Tourist and service signs*.

Local governments will be required to obtain approval from Main Roads WA (MRWA) for the erection of any route signs which occur on highways and roads under its control.

Supplementary or any other associated Tourist Attraction and Tourist Service signs will be subject to the established approval and funding guidelines available from MRWA and respective local governments.