

district sport park: ^{Potential} golf course

Publically accessible competition standard golf course with associated clubhouse and community facilities.

Key requirements and embellishments

- Publically accessible with a network of pathways linked into the linear open space network
- Fairways and greens located above 5 year ARI flood level
- Clubhouse and facilities located above 100 year ARI flood level
- Protection of conservation values along waterway buffer area
- Clubhouse easily accessible via district road network and active transit network
- Publicly accessible
- Clubhouse and community facilities with on site parking
- Network of pathways and cycleways along and across the corridor to link adjacent communities
- Turfing and Landscaping
- Rehabilitation
- Passive recreational areas and seating along pathways to provide for passive recreation and observation

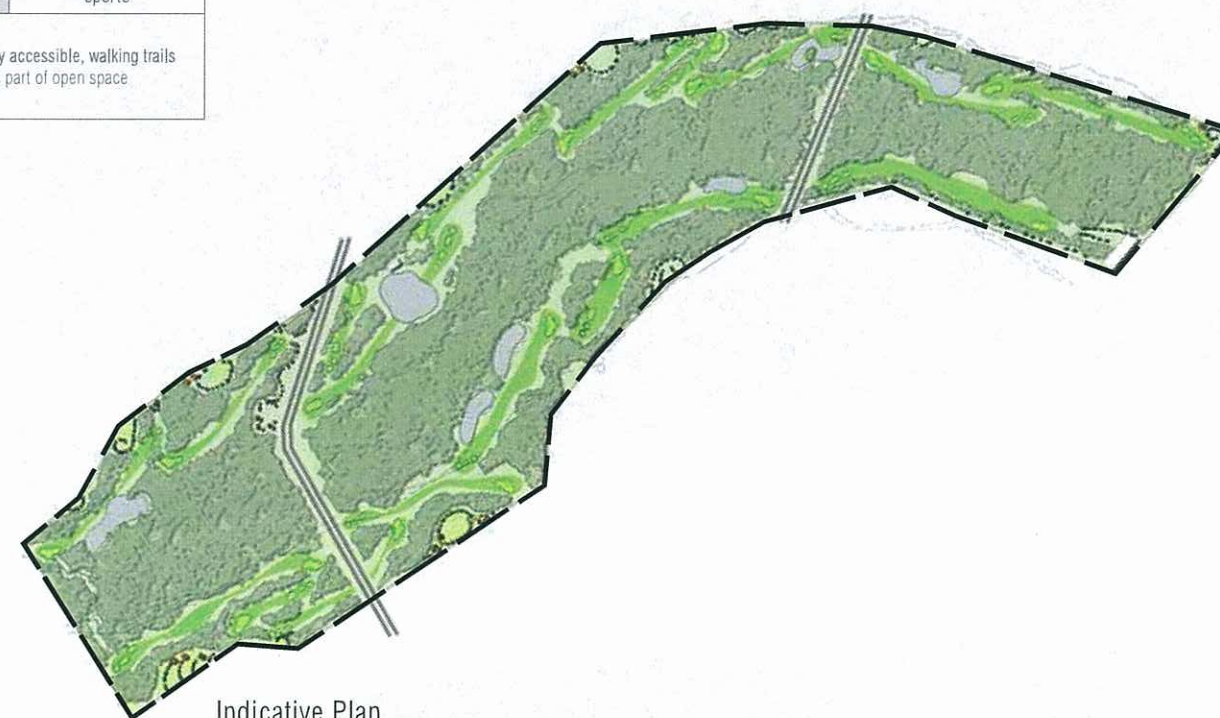
** Should golf course not be developed, sports park shortfall to be addressed through an alternative open space network.*

INDICATIVE LAYOUT

Summary of golf course

hierarchy	district
park type	sports

Features: publically accessible, walking trails provided as part of open space



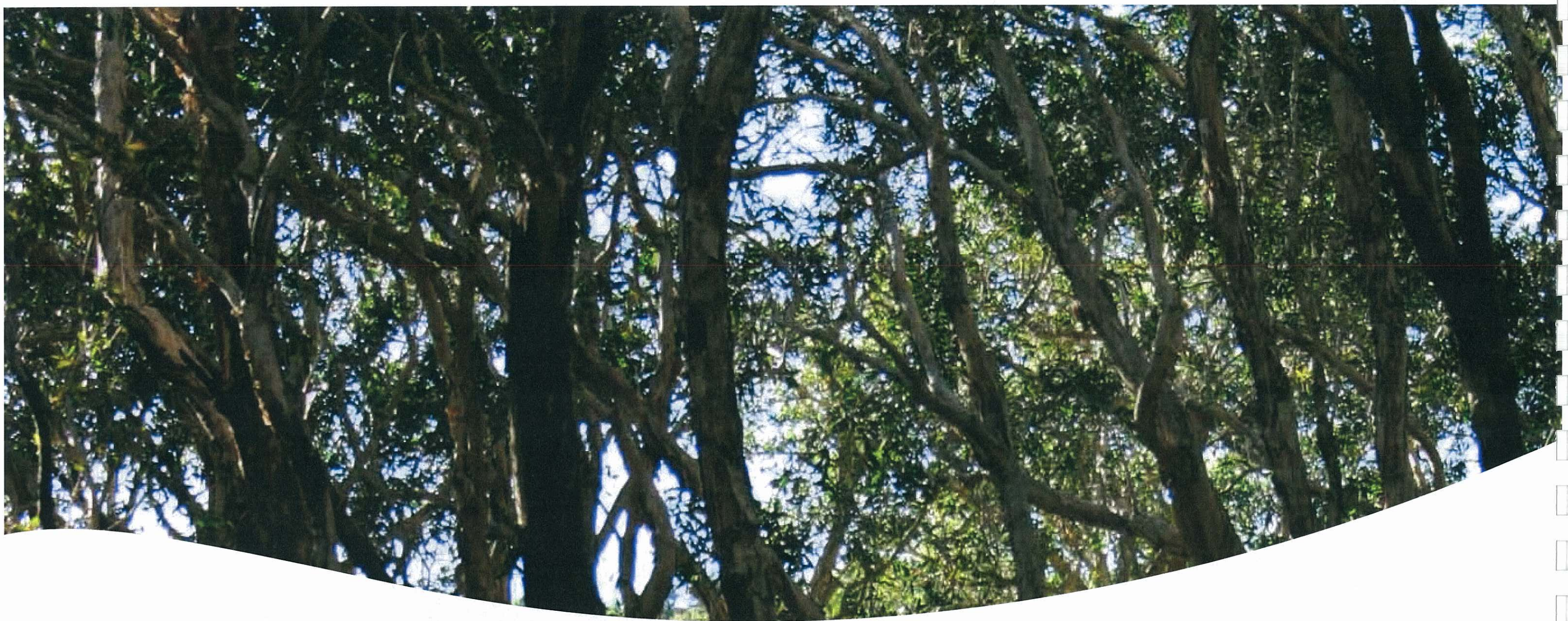
Indicative Plan



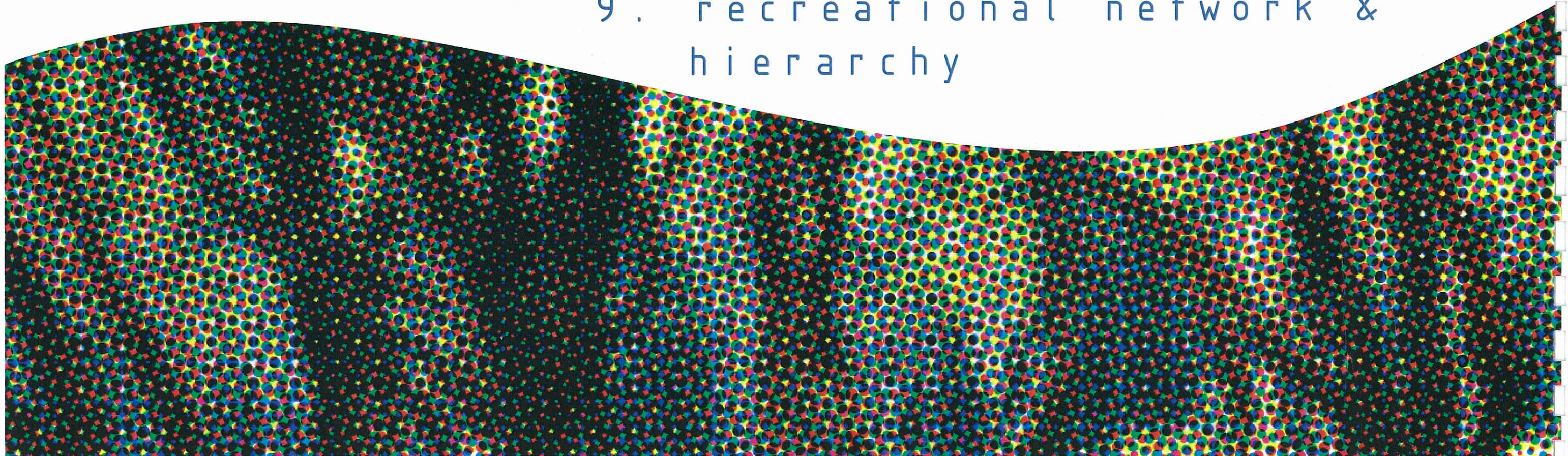
Publically accessible pathways



Integrated water treatment facilities



9 . recreational network & hierarchy



recreational network and hierarchy

The recreational network and hierarchy is provided by the major and minor linear open space corridors which provide a 'green lattice' of connectivity across the site. These corridors will provide a open space, water management and active transit function. Signature spaces and active sports nodes are linked to the network via these linear corridors. Local or neighbourhood recreational parks will be provided within each neighbourhood and wherever possible will be located adjacent to the linear corridors.



recreational sports network and hierarchy

major / regional recreational park

A very large park with extensive facilities and settings to cater for the varied recreation demands of a large population catchment. Major recreation parks provide a significant range of active and passive recreation opportunities to cater for the whole community, and should be capable of supporting a large community event and multiple activities undertaken simultaneously by large groups of people.

Central Park: A large scale parkland space providing passive recreation, relaxation and escape from urban life and designed to showcase the natural environment and maximise environmental integrity and stewardship.

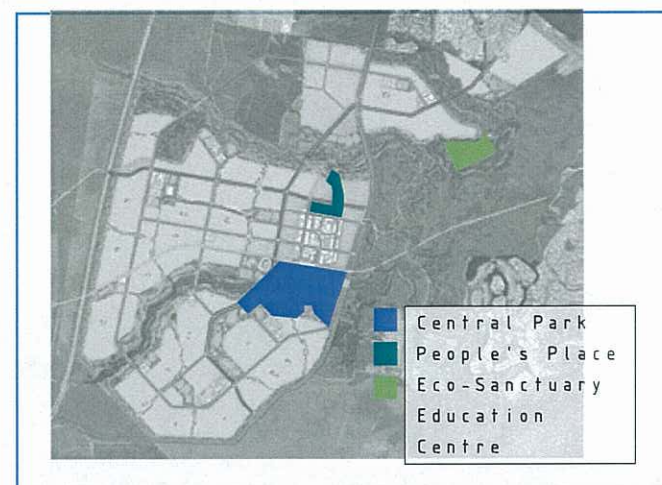
People's Place: A captivating and engaging place for leisure, culture and creativity.

Potential **Eco Sanctuary:** An educational and interpretive centre designed to showcase the natural environment and maximise environmental integrity and stewardship.

Key outcomes and embellishments

- Minimum size 10ha
- Locate built facilities and high use facilities adjacent to town centre and regional sporting precinct
- Maximise opportunities for users to connect with water and nature
- Network of pedestrian and cycle routes to provide access throughout the entire park which are connected to the broader active transit network
- Direct access from trunk connector or higher order road, and by frequent public transport
- Provide for a multitude of passive recreational spaces of varying scale, form and function
- Minimum dimension of any part not less than 10m
- Minimum 50% of park perimeter to have road frontage

- Multiple active recreation spaces including multiple large spaces for active group recreation commensurate with scale and nature of park.
- Maximum 20% park to exceed gradient of 1:10
- Regional play facility
- End of trip cycle facilities
- Wetland and water treatment facilities
- BBQs, taps, bubblers, seating and toilet facilities
- Lighting to allow safe night time use
- Pedestrian pathways, boardwalks and interpretative walkways
- Landscaping and turfing
- Integrated public art
- Community events spaces
- Maximum gradient of turfed batters 1:4, (except when designed as an integral play experience) planted batters 1:3
- Maximum 30% of park below 5 year ARI
- Clubhouses, toilet and amenities block and other buildings are above 100 year ARI
- 50% shading of walking/cycle paths and formal seating



Central Park



People's Place



Eco Sanctuary



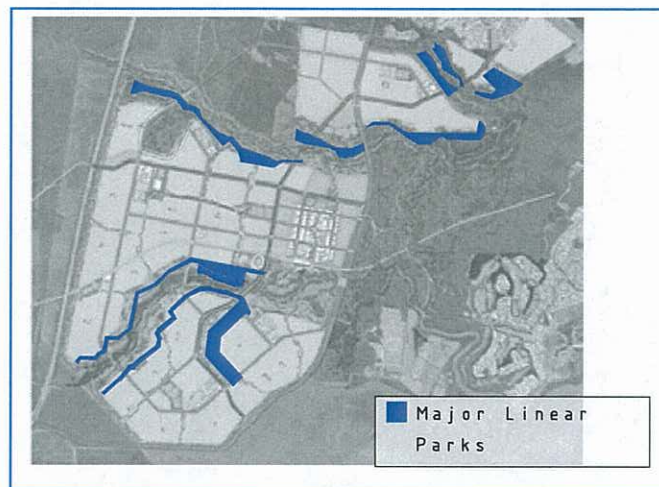
major linear park / district recreational park

A large park that caters for the varied active and passive recreational needs and community activities of a group of neighbourhoods. District recreation parks should provide a variety of settings, spaces and facilities to cater for groups of people at significant community events, and for all age groups and levels of ability in the community.

Linear parks are often provided as part of a floodplain management or environmental area such as a buffer to a waterway or wetland. Linear parks provide informal recreation opportunities, particularly paths for walking and cycling, and are used as a linking element in the overall parks network either within or between neighbourhoods or between neighbourhoods and destinations such as a schools or retail centre.

Key outcomes and embellishments

- Minimum size 5ha
- Located adjacent to the conservation corridors and providing informal recreational opportunities
- Network of pedestrian and cycle routes to provide access along and across the park which are connected to the broader active transit network
- Multiple active recreation spaces including multiple large space for active group recreation commensurate with scale and nature of park
- Create nodal points of activity by grouping high use activities (eg play facilities, BBQs etc) together at key locations along the corridor
- Direct access from local public transport network and connector or higher order road network
- Road frontage to minimum 50% of park
- Minimum dimension of any park not less than 10m
- Maximum 20% of park to exceed gradient of 1:10 maximum gradient of turfed batters 1:4, planted batters 1:3
- Maximum 30% of park below 5 year ARI
- Clubhouses, toilet and amenities block and other buildings are above 100yr ARI
- Play facilities at nodal points along the corridor for a range of ages
- Carparking at nodal points
- Smaller scale active recreational facilities (eg bowls clubs, tennis courts) at nodal points
- Network of cycleways and pathways along and across corridor
- Kickabout spaces and BBQ and seating facilities
- Integrated wetland and water treatment facilities
- Lighting to key pathways and linkages
- Landscaping, turfing, fencing/ bollards and taps/ bubblers
- Integrated public art
- 50% shading of walking/ cycle paths and formal seating



INDICATIVE FUNCTION AND LAYOUT



recreational network and hierarchy

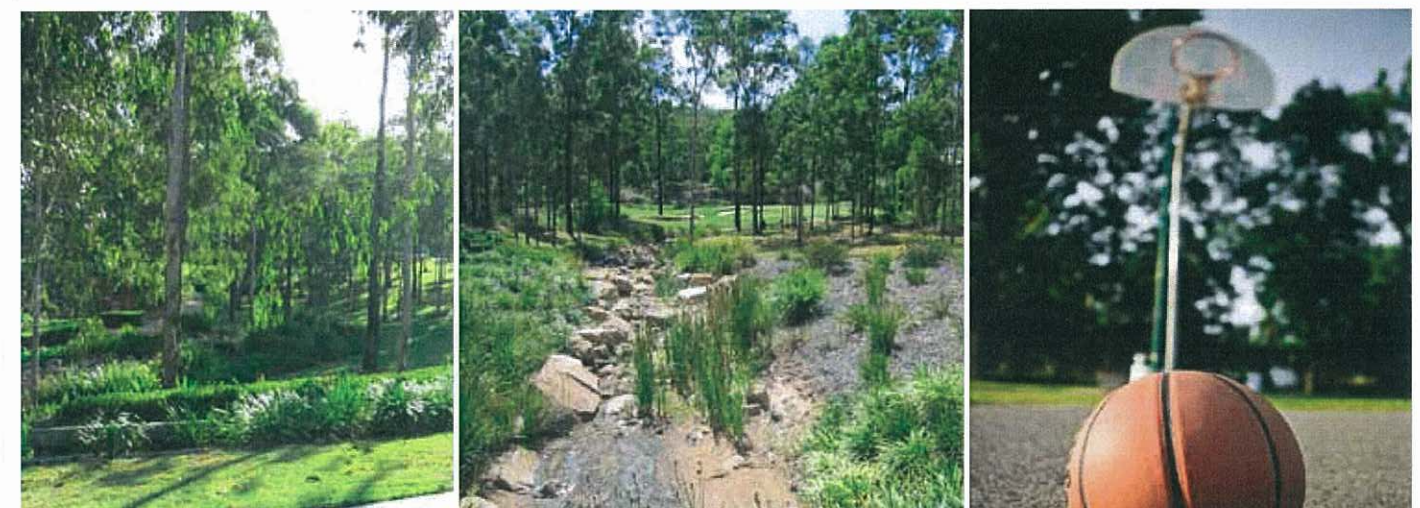
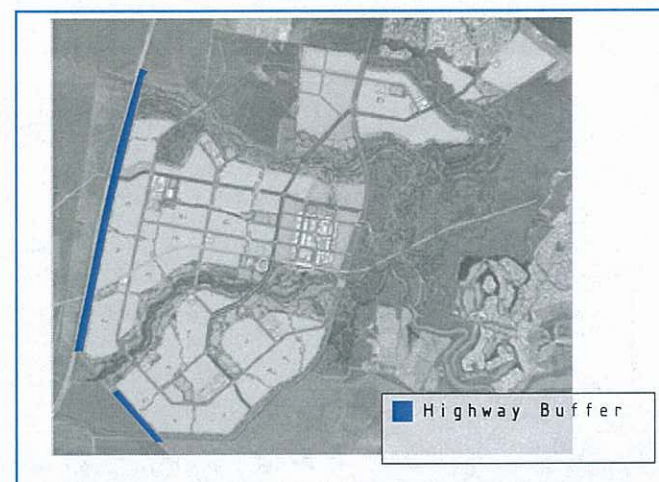
APPROVED IN RED
13 JUN 2012
By: [Signature] (name)
for the ULDA

district recreational park / highway buffer

A linear park space provided ^{adjacent to} as part of the Bruce Highway buffer corridor that caters for the varied active and passive recreational needs and community activities of a group of neighbourhoods. Provides informal recreation opportunities particularly for walking and cycling and is used as a linking element in the overall parks network.

Key outcomes and embellishments

- ~~Minimum size 5ha~~
- Network of pedestrian and cycle routes to provide access along and across the park which are connected to the broader active transit network
- Multiple active recreation spaces including multiple large space for active group recreation commensurate with scale and nature of park
- Create nodal points of activity by grouping high use activities (eg play facilities, BBQs etc) together at key locations along the corridor
- Direct access from local public transport network and connector or higher order road network
- Road frontage to minimum 50% of park
- Minimum dimension of any park not less than 10m
- Maximum 20% of park to exceed gradient of 1:10 maximum gradient of turfed batters 1:4, (except where designed as an integral play experience) -planted batters 1:3
- Maximum 30% of park below 5 year ARI
- Clubhouses, toilet and amenities block and other buildings are above 100yr ARI
- Play facilities at nodal points along the corridor for a range of ages
- Carparking at nodal points
- Smaller scale active recreational facilities (eg bowls clubs, tennis courts) at nodal points
- Network of cycleways and pathways along and across corridor
- Kickabout spaces and BBQ and seating facilities
- Integrated wetland and water treatment facilities
- Lighting to key pathways and linkages
- Landscaping, turfing, fencing/ bollards and taps/ bubblers
- Integrated public art
- 50% shading of walking/ cycle paths and formal seating



neighbourhood recreational park

A moderately sized park that provides a focal point for a neighbourhood. Provision of places and facilities for passive and active recreational activities and a range of local community activities and events.

Key outcomes and embellishments

- Minimum size 0.5ha
- 90% of dwellings within 400m of a neighbourhood recreational park or other park providing equivalent informal recreation opportunities
- Minimum 50% of park perimeter to have road frontage
- Central accessible location within neighbourhood or adjacent to linear park network
- Linked to the linear open space network via boulevard linkages or linear parklands
- Can also be a civic park in neighbourhood centres
- Minimum dimension of any part not less than 10m
- Maximum of 20% of park to exceed gradient of 1:10
- Maximum gradient of turfed batters 1:4 except where designed as an integral play experience
- Maximum gradient of planted batters 1:3
- Minimum 3 active recreational spaces including one kickabout space minimum dimensions 50m x 30m
- Play space
- Bicycle parking
- On street carparking
- Lighting
- Table and chairs, seating and shade structure
- Half court or similar active function
- Landscaping and turfing
- Pedestrian and cycle paths
- Maximum 30% of park below 5 year ARI
- Clubhouses, toilet and amenities blocks and other buildings above 100 year ARI
- 50% shading of walking/ cycle paths and formal seating areas

TYPICAL LAYOUT : NEIGHBOURHOOD RECREATIONAL PARK



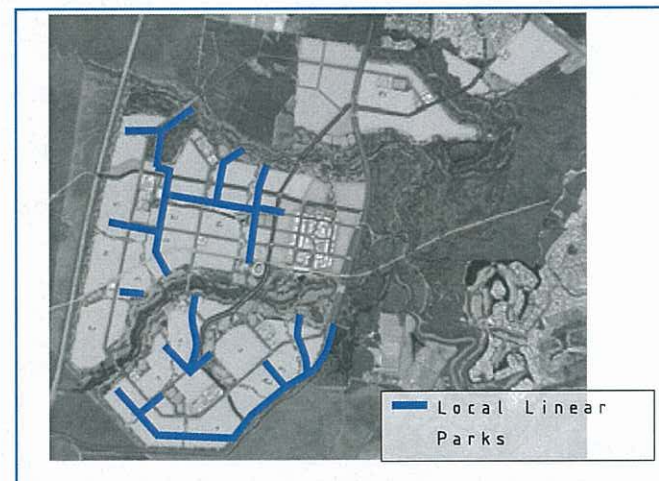
recreational network and hierarchy

local linear park

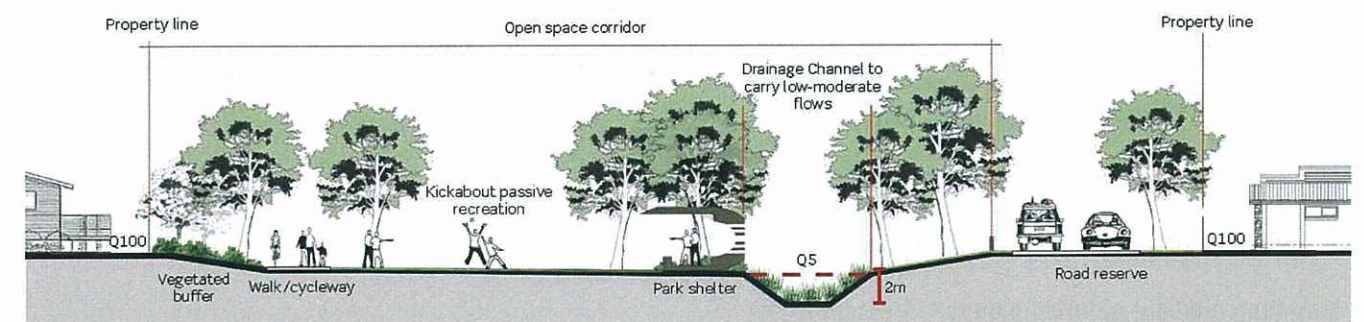
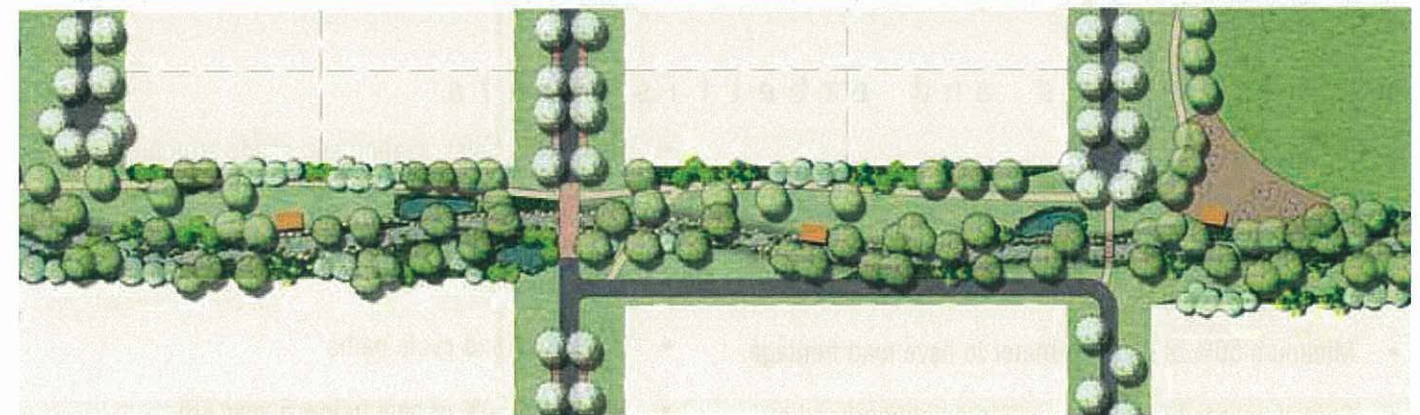
A long relatively narrow park providing informal recreational opportunities and utilised as a linking element in the overall parks and open space network. Typically used to link neighbourhoods or destinations such as schools or centres.

Key outcomes and embellishments

- Provision of off road cycle and pedestrian pathways to allow seamless access to district and regional active and passive open space hubs
- Integrated stormwater management and treatment system
- Minimum 50% of park perimeter to have road frontage
- Maximum 30% of park below 5 year ARI
- Minimum width 10m
- Paths located and designed to maximise passive surveillance opportunities
- Maximum 20% of park to have gradient in excess of 1:10
- Maximum gradient for turfed batters 1:4, planted batters 1:3
- Cycle and walking paths
- Landscaping and turfing
- Passive recreational kicabout spaces
- Tables and seating (uncovered)
- Fencing/ bollards
- 50% shading walking/ cycle paths and formal seating areas



TYPICAL LAYOUT : LOCAL LINEAR PARK



Linear Park Typical Section (nts)



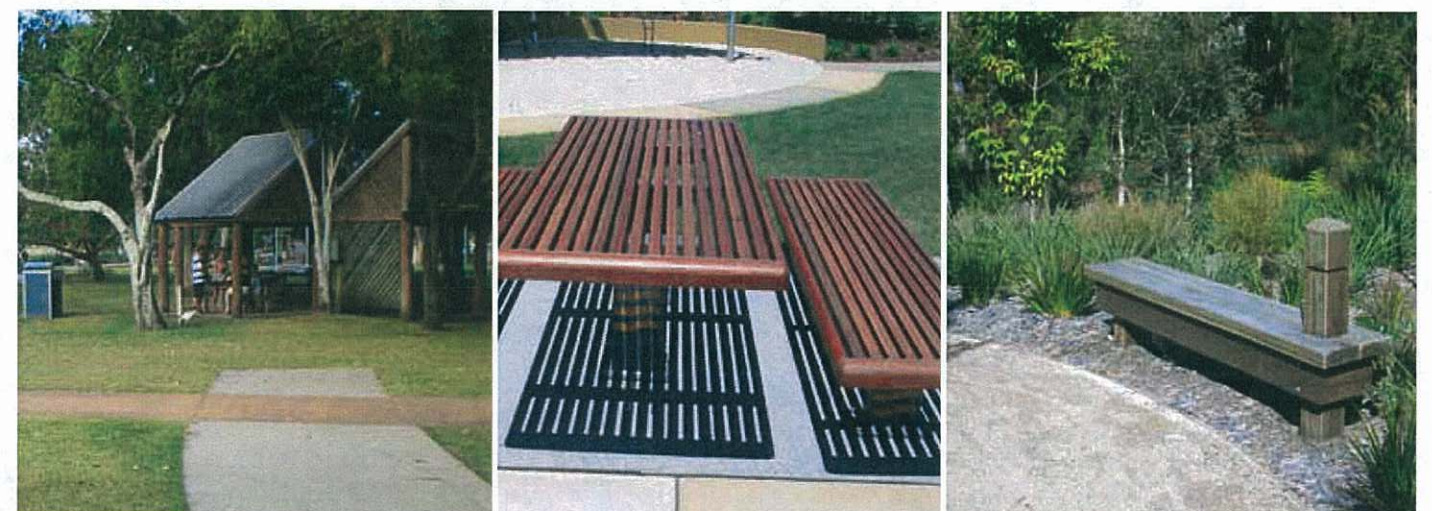
local recreational park

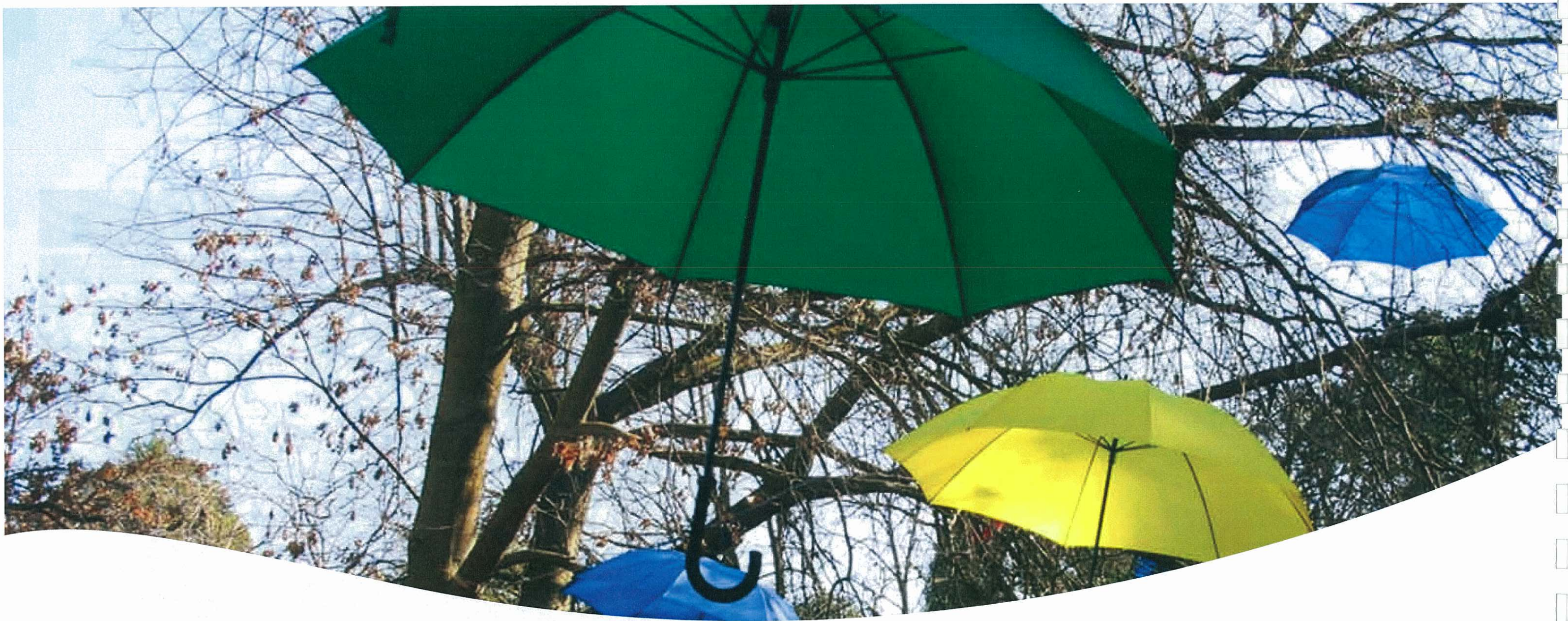
A small park that provides visual amenity and passive recreation opportunities in an area with medium to high net residential density (more than 15 dwellings per hectare). A local recreation park allows existing vegetation to be retained, and provides seating, a small grassed area and, in suitable locations, can also include play equipment for young children. Local recreation parks provide a meeting point for nearby residents.

Key outcomes and embellishments

- Minimum size 500m²
- Provides respite from urban form
- Provides a meeting point for nearby residents
- Facilitates the retention of pockets of existing vegetation
- Where possible links into the linear open space network
- Minimum 50% of park area to have road frontage
- Generally provided in areas of medium to high residential density (more than 15 dwellings per hectare).
- Landscaping and turfing
- Optional : simple play equipment
- Pathways and seating
- Small grassed area

TYPICAL LAYOUT : LOCAL RECREATIONAL PARK





10 . the masterplan





1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be carefully documented to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes recording dates, amounts, and the nature of the transactions.

2. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for reconciling the accounts. It states that the accounts should be reconciled at the end of each month to identify any discrepancies. If a discrepancy is found, it should be investigated immediately to determine the cause and correct the error.

3. The third part of the document describes the process for preparing the financial statements. It notes that the statements should be prepared on a regular basis, typically at the end of each quarter. The statements should include the balance sheet, the income statement, and the cash flow statement.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all financial transactions. It states that all receipts, invoices, and other supporting documents should be kept in a secure and organized manner for a period of at least seven years.

5. The fifth part of the document outlines the responsibilities of the accounting department. It states that the accounting department is responsible for ensuring that all financial transactions are accurately recorded and reported. It also notes that the accounting department should maintain a high level of confidentiality and integrity in all of its dealings.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date on changes in accounting standards and regulations. It states that the accounting department should regularly review the latest standards and regulations to ensure that the company's financial reporting is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

7. The seventh part of the document outlines the process for auditing the financial statements. It states that the financial statements should be audited by an independent auditor to ensure their accuracy and reliability. The auditor should provide a detailed report of their findings to the company's management.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all financial transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be carefully documented to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes recording dates, amounts, and the nature of the transactions.

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RPS