

Snowy Monaro Regional Recreation and Open Space Strategy

Volume One



Acknowledgement of Country

Snowy Monaro Regional Council acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the region's land and water, the Ngarigo, Walgalu, Southern Ngunnawal, and Bidawal Peoples.

We pay our respects to Elders past, present, and emerging.



Record of Versions

Uncontrolled document when printed. Please refer to intranet for controlled document.

Version	Date Published	Reason for Amendments	Resolution	Author/Document Owner
1.0		Original Document		Strategic Planning Team
1.1				
1.2				
1.4				
1.5				
1.6				
1.7				

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Snowy Monaro Regional Recreation and Open Space Strategy

The purpose of the Snowy Monaro Regional Council Recreation and Open Space Strategy is to identify an understanding of the current state of our recreation facilities within the region.

The Strategy will develop a framework for the future planning and management of our recreation assets, identifying the challenges, opportunities and priorities.

The Recreation and Open Space Strategy has two components



Volume One - The Strategy

Provides the key direction, objectives, recreational needs analysis and actions required to achieve the vision for recreation and open space facilities in the Snowy Monaro.



Volume Two- Background Information

Provides the data and supporting information used to determine the key direction and actions of the Strategy.

1. Introduction

Snowy Monaro Regional Council is one of NSW's largest Local Government Areas, spanning 15,158 km². The region is located south of Canberra and shares borders with Victoria, the Australian Capital Territory, Snowy Valleys, Bega, Eurobodalla and Queanbeyan Palerang.

Many residents consider a healthy and active lifestyle important and a significant reason they choose to live in the Snowy Monaro region. The 2021 Community Satisfaction Survey results show that parks, reserves and playgrounds are among the top three most important facilities and services to our community. Sport and recreation facilities are also rated highest as a category the community would like to see improved over the next ten years.

Over a quarter (28%) of the region is National Park or reserve. The region is the gateway to Kosciuszko National Park, which offers a range of alpine sports and activities in a majestic and spectacular environment. Whilst various areas support the outdoor pursuits of many visitors and local residents, other facilities are still required to sustain the community's recreation needs. Council plays an important role in planning for and providing a range of facilities that will encourage sports and physical activity participation.

The purpose of the Snowy Monaro Regional Council Recreation and Open Space Strategy is to identify an understanding of the current state of our recreation facilities within the region. The Strategy will also develop a framework for the future planning and management of our recreation assets, identify challenges, opportunities and priorities.

1.1 Project Scope

The Strategy will focus on land and facilities managed by Council and available to the community and visitors for leisure, amenity, recreational activities and events. This includes public parks, natural areas, public reserves, aquatic facilities, sports grounds and showgrounds.

Council's recreational land falls into the following classifications:

1. Community land (parks and sports grounds)
2. Operational land (urban and infrastructure property)
3. Council managed land (Crown Land managed by Council)

Other types of infrastructure, such as public halls, urban footpath connections, Crown Reserves (not under Council management) and Council operational land not used for recreational purposes, are not specifically covered in the scope of this Strategy. Recreational land and facilities not managed by Council will be recognised as a valuable contribution to the broader recreational experience for the community and the region's visitors.

1.2 Vision

It is Council's role to protect and sustain what makes the community great. This Strategy presents the opportunity to improve the quality and ongoing management of recreation and open space assets across the Local Government Area (LGA).

The SMRC Community Strategic Plan adopts a vision that highlights a quality lifestyle, a beautiful natural environment and a place of opportunity. The Snowy Monaro is a destination that offers year-round experiences. The benefits of recreation infrastructure that increase tourism will contribute to a more sustainable year-round economy.

The Vision:

"To have a diverse range of recreational facilities that are high quality and sustainably managed, to encourage a healthy and active Snowy Monaro community. Recreation facilities provide the opportunity to recognise the value of cultural heritage and the natural environment and are key to an attractive lifestyle and a thriving year-round economy"

1.3 Methodology

In developing the Recreation and Open Space Strategy, the process included the following:

1. **Data gathering and analysis** of the current situation through a literature and policy review, demographic analysis and facility audit
2. **Stakeholder engagement** involving an LGA-wide survey on recreation and targeted consultation with sporting clubs, groups, community organisations, regional sports representatives and Council staff
3. **Recreation facility and open space audit** that identified location, size, usage, hierarchy, issues and condition
4. **Recreational needs analysis** to identify current and future shortfalls within the LGA's recreation facilities and open space
5. **Action plan development** that identifies strategies and ongoing management, identifying priorities, funding sources and responsibility.

Review

It is anticipated that the Strategy will require review in five years and a complete revision in ten years.

2. Current Situation

2.1 Recreation Facility Provision

Snowy Monaro Regional Council manages approximately 1,100 hectares of recreation land. Based on the current population of 21,666 (ABS Census, 2021), this equates to a provision of 50ha per 1,000 people.

The annual 2022-23 budget for open space and recreation is \$3,764,122, whilst the income is \$202,416. The depreciation on open space and recreation infrastructure and assets is \$800,431.

The completion of the Recreation and Open Space Strategy is identified as an action in the 2022-23 Operational Plan and 2022-26 Delivery Program.

Key recreation projects already funded include:

- Jindabyne Sports Ground amenities upgrade
- Lake Jindabyne Shared Trail project
- Cooma North Ridge Reserve track repair and interpretive and directional signage
- Jindabyne Skate Park upgrade
- Jindabyne Pool roof and HVAC upgrade
- Nimmitabel Showground upgrade
- Cooma Regional Sports Hub
- Bombala and Cooma Swimming Pool upgrade stage 1
- Black Summer Bushfire Recovery projects.

All projects are funded via grant funding and add up to a capital investment of \$48,816,819.

Other projects relevant to the recreation Strategy include:

- Completion of Crown Land Plans of Management
- Plan priority projects within the Regional Trails Masterplan
- Development of a Plan of Management for the East Jindabyne Foreshore
- Complete development plan for stage 1a Monaro Rail Trail
- Development of a Tourism Strategy
- Preparation of a Community Engagement Strategy
- Completion of the Disabilities Inclusion Action Plan
- Cooma and Cooma Back Creek Beautification

A facility audit was undertaken to understand the current provision of facilities across the region. The table below summarises the existing recreation facility provision per the identified category.

Facility Category	Number	ha
Sports Ground	14	44
Showgrounds	8	60
Parks	58	277
Natural Reserves	8	558
Linear Linkages	13	30
Undeveloped Open Space	23	124
Indoor Sports Facility	2 (1 under construction)	
Aquatic Facilities	5	

Snowy Monaro Regional Sporting and Recreational Activities

Sporting and recreation activities provided within Council managed land

Currently, 15 types of sporting and recreation activities are provided within Council managed land. It is important to note that many sports and recreation facilities are managed privately or by other government agencies. The table below summarises the recreation facilities for the type of activity it is currently used for.

 Swimming Pools 4 x 25m outdoor 1 x 25m indoor	 Playgrounds 35 x playgrounds	 Basketball 4* x indoor courts (3 under construction)	 Netball 2 x venues 6 x courts * 3 x indoor	 Cricket 8 x fields
 Tennis 13 x tennis venues 33 x courts total	 Soccer 1 x senior 2 x junior	 Rugby League 3 x rugby fields	 Rugby Union 2 x Rugby fields	 BMX/Pump 2 x pump tracks
 MTB Park 2 x MTB networks	 Skate Park 4 x skate parks	 Equestrian 8 x (showgrounds)	 Touch Football 3 x fields	 Athletics 1 x athletics track and field

* Indicated that a new facility is currently under construction and will increase provision

Snowy Monaro Regional Sporting and Recreational Activities

Sporting and recreation activities managed privately or by other government agencies



Squash

2 x squash
(private)



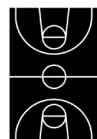
Golf

4 x golf course
(private)



Athletics

1 x athletics
(State)



Indoor Courts

2 x venues
(1 State, 1 private)
2 x courts



Outdoor Courts

1 x venue
(State)
2 x courts



Shooting

3 x shooting
ranges
(private)



Equestrian

1 x centre
(private)
1 x racecourse
(private)
3 x trails (private)



BMX/Pump

1 x BMX (State)
2 x pump
(private)



MTB

1 x MTB parks
(private)



Martial Arts

4 x martial arts
studios (private)



Yoga/Pilates

7 x yoga studios
(private)
1 x Pilates studio
(private)



Fishing

4 x fishing
services
(private)



Gym

6 x gyms
(1 State,
5 private)



Tennis

3 x venues
(2 private,
1 State)
9x courts



Bocce/Bowls

1 x bocce
(private)
5 x bowls clubs
(private)



Dance

2 x dance
studios
(private)



Walking Trail

2 x trails
(Crown)



Swimming

1 x swimming
pool
(private)



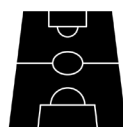
Skate Park

1 x skate park
(private)



High Ropes

1 x high ropes
course
(State)



Sports Field

1 x venue
(State)
for soccer and
AFL



Snow Sports

3 x ski fields
(private)



Water Sports

1 x water sports
equipment hire
(private)

2.2 Community Engagement

Community and stakeholder consultation was undertaken to understand the current recreation situation across the region. Understanding the issues, needs and desires of our community and internal staff have informed the strategic plan's objectives. An open online survey and key stakeholder interviews were the methods of engagement used. The information below provides a summary of the key findings.

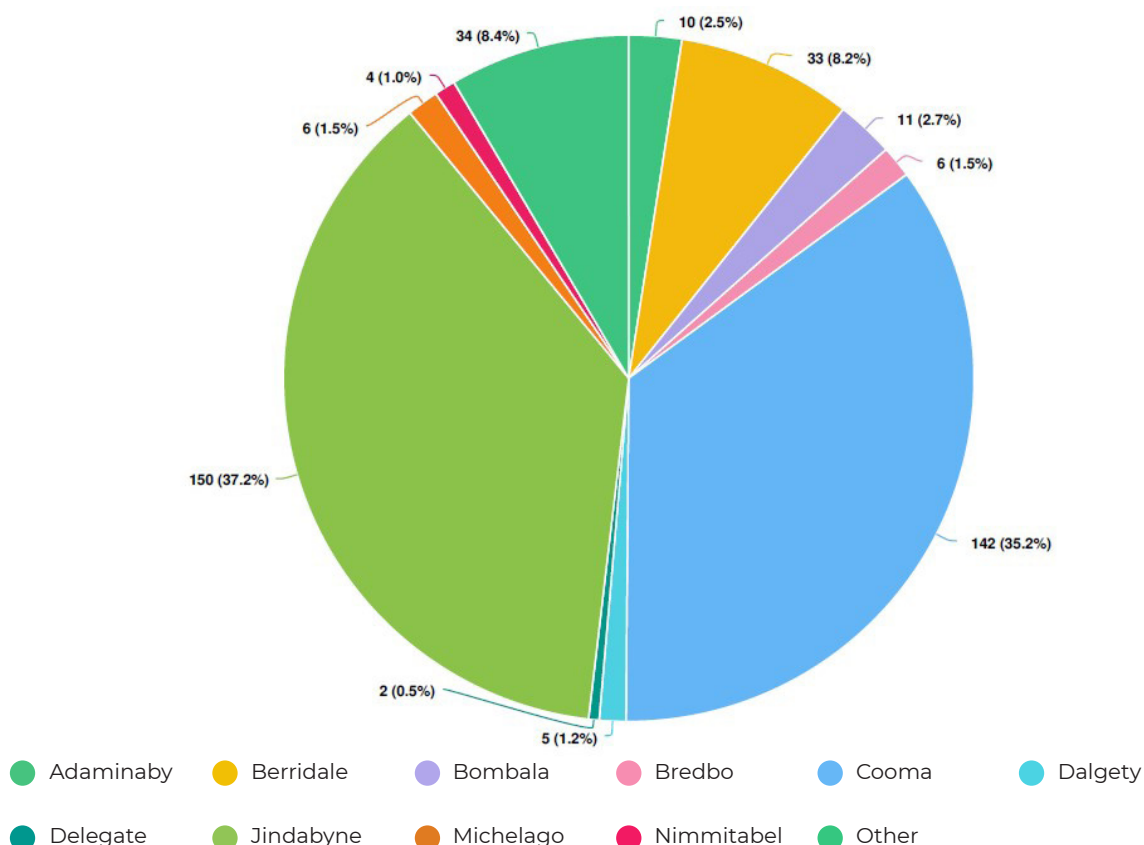
2.2.1 Open Community Consultation via Online Survey

The recreational needs online survey was launched via the Snowy Monaro Regional Council 'Your say' platform between 26 August and 25 October 2019. The purpose of the online survey was to seek initial feedback on community needs and future ambitions for recreation facilities. Appendix A, Volume 2 provides a comprehensive report of the survey results. The following summarises the key findings:

- **738** survey webpage visits
- **402** total survey responses
- **54%** of respondents were female, 41% Male, 5% other
- **60%** completed survey on behalf of their family

Demographic of respondents

- **30%** aged 35-50 years
- **20%** under 12 years
- **19%** 51-70 years
- **16%** 19-34 years
- **12%** 12-18 years



Most Popular Activities



1. Walking



2. Swimming



3. Mountain Biking



4. Bush Walking



5. Play Equipment

Top 5 Recreation Priorities- New and Improved Facilities



1. Mountain Biking



2. Swimming Pools



3. Shared Paths



4. Golf Course



5. Basketball

Facility Rating

53% rated overall quality of recreation facility as three (one poor, five great)

Desires for future provision

- Indoor sports centre - fencing, indoor roller skating, indoor flip-out or inflatable world, rock climbing
- Mountain Bike Park with lift facilities
- Pump track, bike skills
- Skate park in Adaminaby
- Hockey fields in Cooma
- Wakeboard cable park
- Squash courts/volleyball
- Enclosed year-round pool
- Facilities at O'Brien Park in Berridale for Equestrian Association
- Extension of the recreation trails
- Badminton courts
- Accessible boating, canoeing, trout fishing
- Basketball courts
- Dedicated soccer fields
- Fitness stations in Berridale
- Indoor training facilities for skiing, snowboarding, mountain biking
- Shared paths suitable for family use (especially from Kalkite to Hatchery Bay)
- Pram-friendly shared paths

Swimming Pools

Three of the region's swimming pools received grant funding for a major upgrade during the Council merge process in 2017. The ongoing maintenance costs are significant for Council. This was, therefore, specifically included in the online survey. The results are as follows:

- **45%** of respondents were not happy with the opening hours
- **45%** of respondents were willing to pay up to 5% and 33% would pay up to 10% extra to have longer operating hours
- **74%** of respondents would like to see other multi-use amenities at the swimming pool
- **30%** of respondents that use the Cooma and Bombala pools would use the facility year-round if this was available.

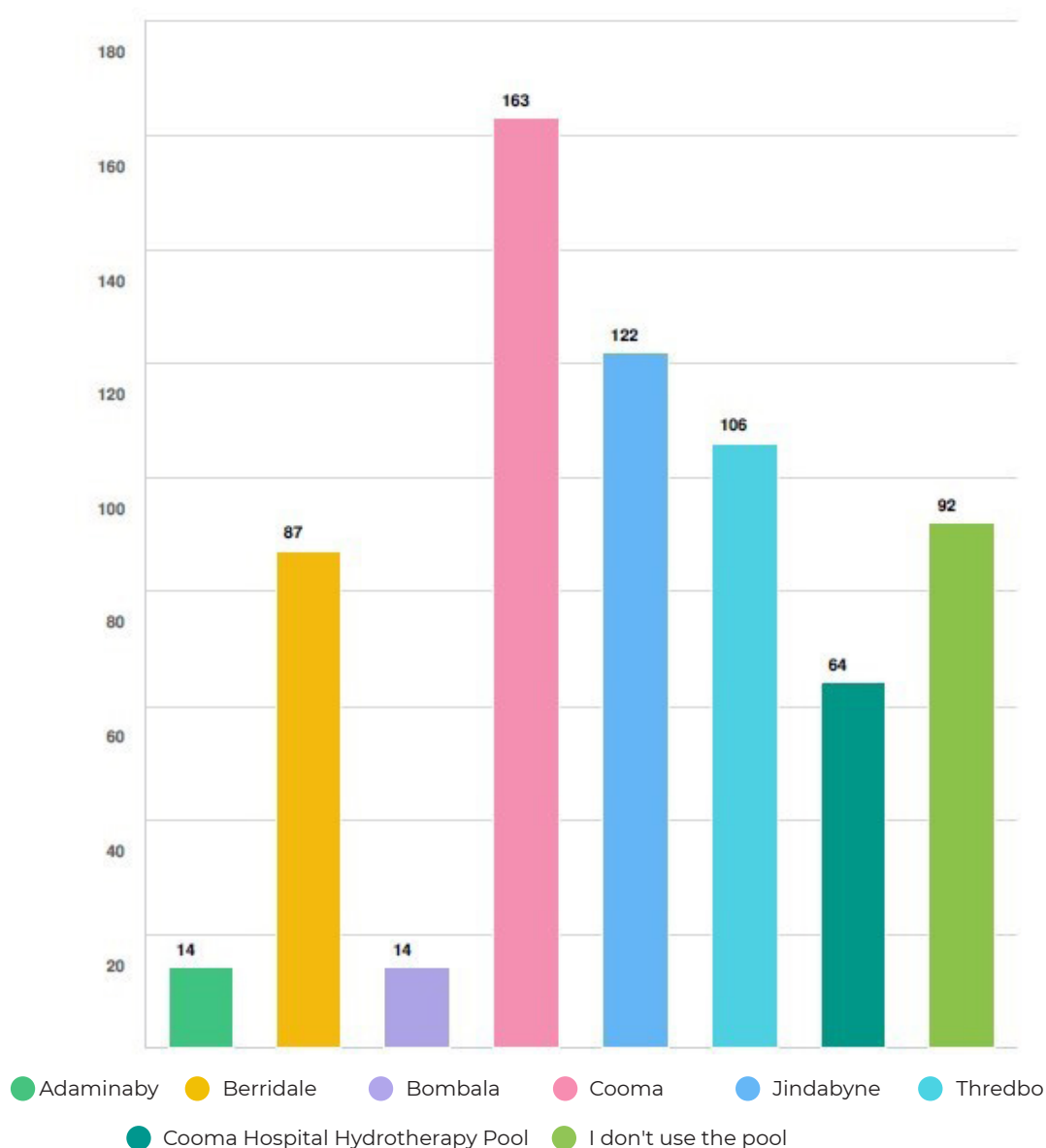


Figure 1: Survey results region's pool use

2.2.2 Stakeholder Consultation

A total of 90 interviews were undertaken with sporting clubs, user groups/committees, schools and internal staff. The discussion points included current participation (number of members/volunteers or players), current conditions and quality of facilities they use, recent projects for renewal or upgrade, user conflict issues, maintenance and operational arrangements with Council and needs and desires for improvement.

Several themes arose on the current situation of our recreation and open space network. The Facility Audit Summary- Volume 2 provides further detail on the facility's condition and stakeholder comments. The results of the stakeholder consultation have been summarised below:

1. Many of our recreation assets are in poor condition and require upgrade or repair
2. The operation and ongoing management of recreation facilities lack coordination and consistency across the region
3. There is no guidance on project priorities
4. Governance arrangements for booking facilities, organising events and supporting/guiding clubs, user groups and management committees are not clear or easy to follow
5. The allocated budget and resources to manage the current register of Council-owned recreation facilities and open space is unsustainable
6. Volunteer participation is decreasing, and the pressure on Council resources to provide a higher level of service is increasing
7. Many recreation facilities do not meet Australian Standards. This includes the standards provided in the Disability Inclusion Action Plan
8. Some multi-use facilities are at capacity and do not meet the needs of the community, whilst others are under-utilised
9. Playing seasons have extended, which cause user conflict issues between summer and winter sporting groups and limits the opportunity for Council to remediate playing fields suited to the sport type
10. Demand for trail networks for informal recreation and tourism opportunities is increasing. Pressure on Council resources has increased to support volunteer groups on the development, management and maintenance of trails

3. Objectives

The objectives clarify what the strategy is seeking to achieve. They have been derived from community and stakeholder consultation and the facility audit results.

Strategic Objective A

Provide a recreation and open space network that is safe, accessible and inclusive

Providing public spaces that are accessible, safe and within walking distance are key priorities identified in the most current NSW and regional level planning for public space design.

Recreation facility design principles will consider appropriate locations, follow best practice access solutions, and include infrastructure that increases safety, lighting, clear sight lines and physical barriers.

Opportunities

- Increased participation for individuals with a disability
- Accessible for prams and people of all ages and abilities
- Increase utilisation of parks and recreation facilities

Challenges

- Land topography- some towns and villages are characterised by hills or mountainous terrain, that can make active travel difficult for the elderly and disabled
- Limited budgets for design, construction and maintenance may impact the quality and diversity of infrastructure options

Strategic Objective B

Provide recreational infrastructure that is well-utilised and connected

Many recreation facilities are underutilised as participation in a variety of sports and activities in local communities changes over time. For example, showgrounds not utilised for organised team sports are often only used a few times per year. Our rural communities highly value these assets, but they require a high level of maintenance and care by volunteers and Council for minimal use. Co-located recreation facilities encourage a high level of support from user groups working together and extend the viability of existing facilities. Providing strategically located linkage reserves also supports active transport to and from our recreation areas. The recreation network needs to be looked at holistically as connection to and between sporting fields or district parks is important.

Opportunities

- Multi-use venues are attractive projects for grant funding as the benefits support broader user groups, and the return on investment is greater
- Community involvement by several user groups in the planning, construction and maintenance of recreation facilities benefits Council as it fosters a sense of ownership
- Achieving a network of quality assets and not quantity
- Increase in active transport and less reliance on vehicles

Challenges

- Multipurpose facilities require a high level of management by the user groups and Council to ensure user conflicts are minimal
- Requirement of specialised skills to ensure facility transitions between sporting uses are implemented correctly

Strategic Objective C

Provide recreational facilities that are well-maintained and financially sustainable

Currently, a large proportion of our recreational assets are in poor condition. Council's current financial position does not align with the quantity of assets to maintain or the expectations of our community. New recreation assets and improvements to our existing network need to be well considered, responsive to community needs and include input from key stakeholders.

Opportunities

- Rationalising the provision of recreation assets based on user demand, demographic and the recreational needs analysis will assist in achieving a network of quality recreational infrastructure
- Decreasing the quantity of surplus assets will assist Council in achieving a more sustainable network to manage and maintain
- Prioritising investment in high-quality public spaces will minimise maintenance costs and encourage ongoing community involvement in the care and maintenance

Challenges

- Limited budgets for ongoing maintenance and long-term lifecycle cost may impact the type of projects selected
- Meeting the needs of every town and village across the LGA is challenging. Particularly when considering equitability versus a financially sustainable recreation network

Strategic Objective D

Ensure governance arrangements for management of and access to facilities are clear and simple

Governance frameworks ensure a coordinated approach between Council and key user groups when arranging events, sporting competitions, access to, maintenance and improvements to recreation facilities.

Opportunities

- Use smart technology to provide accessible and cost-effective solutions for managing site access and bookings for recreation facilities

Challenges

- Booking systems and asset management platforms come at a cost, particularly when the platform may have multiple functions and access rights
- Implementing new systems required a high level of resourcing for training customers, internal staff and community groups. When the system fails, the process becomes a burden

Strategic Objective E

Recognise the role of recreation assets in protecting areas of environmental and cultural value and providing economic benefits in the region

Recreation facilities contribute significantly to the quality of life in our community. Certain assets also provide tourism and economic benefits in some areas. Acknowledging and valuing the region's First Nations People can promote and strengthen connection to Country and create healing for Aboriginal communities and non-Aboriginal people too. Public spaces not only provide a platform for cultural connection but also connect people to nature, enhance biodiversity and build climate resilience in communities.

Opportunities

- Recreation assets that attract tourism may have a return on investment and provide opportunities to raise funds through a range of external funding models
- Celebrate and promote the region's cultural heritage and unique environmental values.
- Include stakeholders in the design process of new or improved recreation facilities

Challenges

- Impacts on cultural and environmental heritage need to be considered throughout the early stages of planning. Assessments can be costly and some facilities may have ongoing maintenance responsibilities
- Projects require a high level of resourcing to ensure the planning and design phases of a project are done properly

Strategic Objective F

Improve the quality of recreation facilities to achieve the ambitions of key user groups

Identifying opportunities where well-utilised facilities can be enhanced to provide high quality and sustainable infrastructure that meets the needs of the user groups. High quality facilities will consider state and national design guidelines for specific recreational uses, allowing for increased participation and opportunity for clubs and groups to host events and tournaments.

Opportunities

- Increase in participation in sports and recreational activities
- Increase in visitation where facilities provide high quality infrastructure
- Opportunities for integration and shared use
- Healthier more active lifestyle
- Attractive facilities that are well-utilised by surrounding towns and areas outside the LGA

Challenges

- Often high-quality or fit-for-purpose infrastructure comes at a high capital works cost, particularly when the most current sustainable and innovative design measures have been implemented to ensure a lower lifecycle cost for Council
- Council is heavily reliant on grant funding to implement larger district or regional level infrastructure

4. Recreational Needs Analysis

The analysis phase of the strategy aims to compare the supply and demand of open space and identify gaps, opportunities and constraints. The existing provision of open space and recreation facilities will be compared to the needs identified and the provision standards adopted.

A scan of the LGA and each planning precinct will consider the positive trends or opportunities that might be built upon. Constraints or weaknesses have been identified, along with options for resolving them.

The following planning guidelines have been considered to determine the appropriate standards and methodology for the recreational needs analysis:

- NSW Public Spaces Charter 2022
- Draft Greener Places Design Guide 2022
- Urban Design Guide for Regional NSW 2020
- Open Space Planning and Design Guide (Parks and Leisure Australia 2013)
- NSW Recreation and Open Space Guidelines for Local Government (NSW, 2010)

4.1 Provisional Standards and Concepts

To identify gaps in the current and future provision of recreation, a number of guidelines and standards have been considered. Many of the approaches are used by local and state governments in Australia. They include:

1. **Radial Analysis**- Uses location and population assessment. For example, a standard for a local park might be within 400m of residential homes. This method does not consider the qualitative value
2. **Area Approach**- Establishes a proportion of land area in urban areas (or whole of town/village) to be dedicated to public open space (e.g. 5-10% of total development area)
3. **Traditional Approach**- Benchmark standards developed around population and density against geographic area. The most widely used standard is 2.83ha/1,000people. This approach is no longer used as it does not consider the space's quality, type or demand and accessibility
4. **Recreation Opportunity Spectrum**- A classification method to identify the relationship between recreation spaces and settings, activities and experiences. For example, this Strategy used classification of sports ground, park, natural area, linear and linkage, etc. This approach enables an analysis of open space and gaps of opportunity to be determined
5. **Limits of acceptable change model**- A system used to assess the relationship between recreational use and its existing and/or potential impact (social, ecological, cultural and economic). i.e., the carrying capacity. The model was initially intended for reserves and extensive natural areas
6. **Interconnected Park System Model**- Identifies open and recreational spaces by their connection to similar facilities and areas. It uses the hierarchy method of planning (local, district, regional) where parks and open space are arranged by size and service in relation to population hubs

There is no one size fits all method for determining the most appropriate local provisional standard approach. The Snowy Monaro region has various settlement types, such as rural, regional and growth areas. It is important to note that each area faces different challenges and opportunities that may influence open space provision.

A more integrated and holistic interpretation of these planning methods has been adopted to determine the best outcome for an equitable and sustainable supply of recreational assets.

4.2 Analysis Criteria

The analysis of the recreational needs of the Snowy Monaro region has taken into consideration the following criteria:

1. **Recreation facility classification-** the role and function
2. **Land or facility hierarchy-** size and service in relation to catchment
3. **Provision-** using the benchmark of 2.8ha per 1,000 people
4. **Distribution-** using a distance benchmark of 500m (walking distance) to a local facility and 2km to a district facility
5. **Local needs and participation trends-** the demographic review and local characteristics of a precinct

4.2.1 Classification of recreation and open space land

There are generally two types of open space:

- **Active Open Space:** Land set aside for the primary purpose of formal outdoor sports (cricket, tennis, football etc.)
- **Passive Open Space:** Open space for parks, gardens, linear corridors, conservation bushlands, nature reserves, public squares and community gardens, available for passive recreation, play and unstructured physical activity

The classifications below aim to identify the role and function of all recreational land.

Classification	Function
Sports Ground	Venues designed to support team sports, training and competition
Showground	A multipurpose sporting and event asset. Used for recreational pursuits involving organised and informal sporting activities, games and community events such as agricultural exhibitions
Indoor Sports	Venues designed to support indoor team sports, training and competition
Aquatic Facility	Swimming Pools- Either indoor or outdoor. Used for organised sports, training and completion, along with informal recreation
Parks	Public spaces that have had their physical character and/or vegetation modified to support community recreation. Includes play facilities, community and/or ornamental gardens and informal lawns. All can access parks to play, socialise, exercise or participate in other activities
Natural Reserves	Provide a setting where people can enjoy nature and protect local cultural heritage, biodiversity and natural area values. Provide for low-impact recreational activities such as walking, cycling, exploring natural features
Linear Linkages	Pathways linking urban areas, sporting and recreation precincts, and regional trails. Includes creek and river reserves
Undeveloped	Land acquired or zoned for open space purposes to protect its assets or to meet assessed community needs once development of an area proceeds. Reserves are maintained but do not contain any infrastructure or play facilities
Proposed	Land proposed to be zoned for recreation

4.2.2 Determining the land or facility hierarchy

The following hierarchy identifies the size and service concerning how population hubs access a facility.

Catchment Hierarchy	Definition
Local	Sports ground/Showground- A facility that caters for activities undertaken by local population/township. May be used for junior sports, sports training or smaller events if appropriate space is available. Generally maintained to a lower level when compared to district facilities Park- Provides informal passive and active recreation opportunities to immediate residential population. May contain a variety of facilities to socialise, such as playgrounds or areas for informal sports. Lower level maintenance
District	Sports ground/Showground- A facility that caters for a catchment population supporting several townships within the LGA. Provides for organised formal sports. Normally, the 'headquarters' ground or centre for clubs with additional playing facilities. A district level showground would cater for larger, multi-day community events such as agriculture shows Park- High-quality facility developed to support the social, cultural, leisure and recreational needs of a district catchment or a number of residential neighbourhoods. Providing a diverse range of facilities that can cater to a larger number of people. These areas are medium to high level of maintenance
Regional	Sports ground/Showground- A facility that caters to/attracts users from beyond the LGA and can cater for a larger number of participants. Facility will meet the recommended NSW design criteria for hosting a sports tournament or larger multi-day events Park- Catchment area is typically LGA or beyond, attracting significant visitor numbers. Highest standard of recreational open space with a diverse range of facilities. These parks should be able to facilitate large community events and provide opportunities for all age groups and levels of ability
National/State	Sports ground- Standard facilities are specialised and built to a specific requirement to enable elite level competition and events. Such facilities have a large catchment area attracting visitors or competitors from a state or national level

It is important to note that many of our local sporting clubs and groups desire higher quality playing surfaces and supporting infrastructure. There are specific national and state facility design standards for club, regional and state level competition.

Many facilities are in poor condition and it is important that this be addressed. Consideration of Australian Standards for playgrounds, accessibility and desired guidelines for a quality open space also need to be considered.

Undertaking an audit assessment against a design criteria matrix has been recommended in the strategy's action plan. This process will help address Council's position in reaching the expectations of our local sporting clubs and groups.

4.2.3 Provision

Includes an analysis of the existing supply of developed open space. To achieve a balanced recreation and open space network benchmark standards are considered. The default standards presented in the NSW Design Guidelines have been considered. This includes a 'fixed' standard of 2.8ha per 1,000 people. The NSW Greener Places Design Guide 2020 suggests that a local park would be deemed at capacity if more than 1,500 residents to 0.5ha of parkland are within 500m. Outdoor sporting land would be deemed at capacity if the population to area of land exceeded a rate of 1,000 people/ha.

It is important to note that both provision and distribution standards do not adequately consider all aspects of open space planning, such as quality, type of use, accessibility and local/tourism demand. Each precinct within the LGA varies in character and local demographic. The standards are being used as a guide only as the current approach to planning is to consider access to be within walking distance and connected to walking and cycling routes.

The precincts that identify as major towns include Cooma, Jindabyne, Bombala and Berridale. All other precincts will be assessed as rural towns or villages.

Facility	Major Towns	Rural towns/ Villages
Park (developed)	1.3 ha per 1,000	1ha per 1,000
Sports ground/showground	1.5 ha per 1,000	1.8ha per 1,000

The differences in the above ratios for both the major town areas and the rural areas allow for:

- The likely reduced community demand for recreational open space in rural areas
- The need for the allocation of sports or showground facility provision in the rural areas to provide for some diversity in facility provision (e.g. sports field and tennis court facility) despite a reduced population base

4.2.4 Distribution

Distribution of recreation facilities and open space will aim to be a quality, strategically located, multifunction and cost efficient network. Generally, Council will aim to provide local level developed parks within a 500m (5-10 Minute walk) from most dwellings and/or district facilities with 2km (25min walk) in our towns and villages.

The key issues to consider are proximity and safe access to an opportunity. In some cases, solutions that offer a larger, higher-quality park with a longer distance can be appropriate if accessible via a high quality linear and linkage park. Therefore, in some cases, equitable distribution may mean that some residents have a linear open space within 500m and others have a local park.

This method will incorporate a spatial mapping exercise to identify where there may be an under or oversupply of developed open space within the preferred proximity of residential areas. Specific catchments have been applied to Council's core recreation and open space facilities (i.e. local, district and regional).

Open Space- Passive recreation (developed parks)	Catchment	Desired minimum size	Open Space- Active recreation (Sports ground / showground)	Catchment	Desired minimum size
Local	500m (5-10 min walk)	0.5-1ha	Local	500m	2ha
District	2km (25min walk)	2ha	District	2km (25 min walk)	5-10ha
Regional	LGA-wide	5ha	Regional	LGA-wide	10-20ha

4.2.5 Local needs and characteristics

- Location and quantity in relation to the needs identified through community and stakeholder consultation
- Evidence presented through participation trends
- Evidence presented on current and future population and demographic predictions
- Tourism demand and consideration of current funded projects
- Consideration of other recreation land or facilities not managed by Council

4.3 Planning Principles

The NSW State Government have developed a public spaces charter. Ten principles have been developed to guide the development of high quality open spaces. Whilst some of the planning principles may be more appropriate for metropolitan areas with greater resources, the overall core values are relevant and will be useful when considering open space design and development guidelines for the Snowy Monaro region. Further reference to the charter has been made in Appendices A- Open Space Planning Guidelines and Design Principles.

The following principles are identified to assist in the appropriate location of recreation facilities:

1. Linear and linkage areas should be located to create strategically important links with adjoining open space, and other land uses. They should be easy and safe to walk or cycle to.
2. District and regional parks, showgrounds and sports grounds should be co-located with other community and visitor infrastructure. This may include schools, community halls, cultural facilities, and libraries.
3. Local parks should be located to front low traffic volume streets.
4. Maximise street frontage along parks and sports grounds to provide attractive, functional and safe interfaces between people, traffic, buildings and landscaped areas. E.g. avoid back and side fences facing onto reserves.

4.4 Other Recreation Facilities

This chapter considers open space for both passive and active outdoor recreation. There are other recreation facilities to consider, including skate parks, pump and BMX tracks, aquatic facilities and indoor sports centres. These facilities have a specific use and are often costly to construct and maintain. They require a heightened level of planning and investigation to ensure Council works towards a sustainable level of provision. The provision of these facilities will be considered in accordance with the recommendations of a needs analysis or feasibility study.

4.4.1 Aquatic Facilities

Swimming pools provide a valuable service to the local community through physical and social benefits of recreational swimming. The 2019 Recreational needs survey identified swimming as one of the top five most popular activities. 45% of respondents were willing to pay extra to have longer hours of operation and 30% would use a year-round facility if available.

Like many Councils, Snowy Monaro faces the difficult combinations of increasing expenditure, declining income and an increasing need for capital investment into our aquatic building assets. A lack of available resources will always constrain what is possible and priorities must be determined.

Council own and manage five community swimming pools. Four are outdoor seasonal pools located in Bombala, Cooma, Berridale and Adaminaby and one is an indoor pool in Jindabyne. The Bombala, Cooma and Jindabyne swimming pools were included in a detailed facility audit report completed by a team of specialists in August 2020. The report concluded that there was an extensive list of issues common to all pools in the region.

The audit was conducted following the opportunity to apply for grant funding to upgrade three of the regional swimming pools. This included enclosing Cooma and Bombala pools and upgrading the existing indoor pool at Jindabyne. An extended season and/or year-round access to pool facilities were strongly supported politically and by the community.

A total of \$3,815,066 was allocated to enclosing Bombala and Cooma swimming pools via Council contributions and grant funding. During the project's planning phases, it was discovered that the project was underfunded, and the pool enclosures could not be delivered without a significant variation to the project scope and budget.

All three pools have undergone urgent upgrades to rectify the most urgent safety and compliance issues. There is a community expectation for year-round access to both the Cooma and Bombala pools.

There has been a history of passion within many of our smaller towns and communities concerning investment into their seasonal swimming pool since their creation in the 1950's and 1960's. While this is recognised and appreciated, the economic sustainability of such a small catchment population cannot be ignored. Benchmark standards suggest that aquatic centres that operate year-round need a catchment of 50,000 people or more to be viable. SMRC has a total population of 21,659.

Seasonal outdoor pools versus enclosed pools or extending the 'shoulder' season is a complex cost-benefit analysis involving social, economic and political evaluations beyond the scope of this strategy. The Swimming Pool Overview Audit report (Baenziger Coles Pty Ltd, 2020) recommends Council seek professional advice from an aquatic industry specialist and complete a regional aquatic strategy. Further benchmarking for solutions via professional bodies with guidelines specific to outdoor season pools is required to determine the most feasible approach for our LGA.

4.4.2 Pump Tracks, Skate Parks/BMX Facilities

The desire for pump tracks/Mountain Bike skills parks, skate parks and BMX facilities has been highlighted as a growing need throughout consultation. There has been significant growth in the use of these facilities in the last 20 years. The Regional Trails Masterplan recommends that the planning for the development of park based recreation facilities, such as pump tracks, be included within the development of a recreation plan.

These facilities often come with high construction and long-term lifecycle cost. Determining the need and priorities is essential. Like aquatic facilities, there should be appropriate benchmarking standards, guidelines and stakeholder consultation complete to determine the best outcome for these facilities more specifically. The following information provides a high level analysis of the current situation: however, it is recommended that Council undertake a pump track, skate and BMX needs assessment.

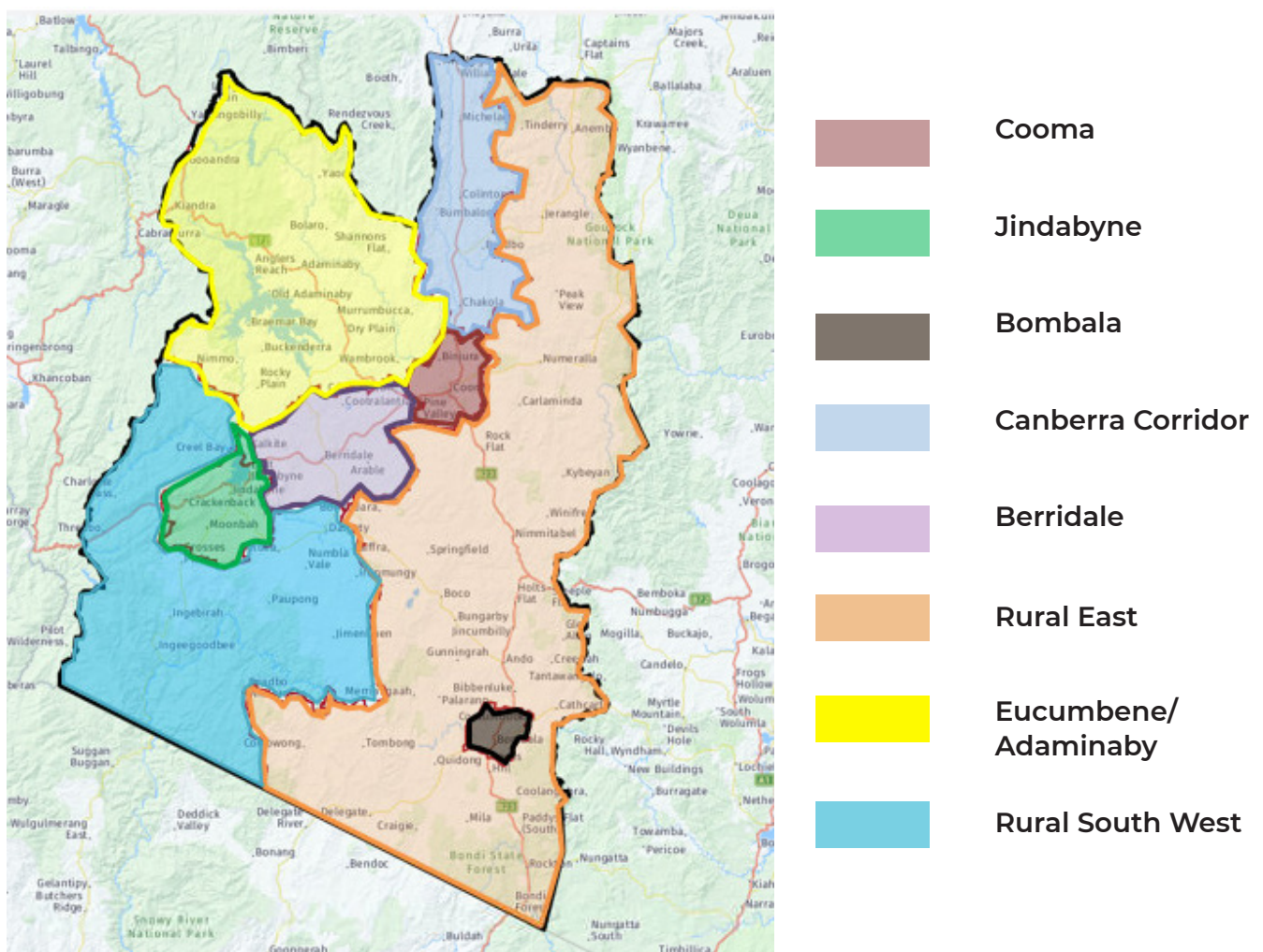
The majority of our existing facilities are small-scale, local level facilities that serve the local catchment. The Jindabyne Skate Park has recently been funded for an upgrade. The location sits within a visible part of town, on the Lake Jindabyne foreshore and is connected to Banjo Paterson Park. With the Snowy SAP Masterplan development, the site is likely to be well-utilised by both the local community and visitors to town.

The following key points are observations made on our existing infrastructure and potential considerations for any future developments or upgrades:

- Facilities that are unsealed/dirt-based will require regular shaping and maintenance. The necessary level of maintenance is not sustainable with current resourcing. These facilities often result in being degraded within a short timeframe
- Previous Memorandum of Understanding arrangements for care and maintenance often fail when community volunteers leave town. Existing dirt pump or BMX tracks often become eroded and overgrown with weeds. Council is still responsible for ensuring the facility is safe. This requires a certain level of experience and expertise
- Sealed facilities will require minimal maintenance: however, long-term lifecycle costs need to be considered. The average lifecycle for sealed pump tracks and skate parks is approximately 20 years
- For any major investment of funds, the location and level of use/benefits will impact the success of grant funding. Therefore, consideration of local demographic, visitation/tourism, and connections or links with other recreational facilities are factors that will inform a feasibility study or needs-based assessment
- Skate, BMX, or pump track facilities are considered youth spaces or precincts and attract youth that are indirectly or directly participating at sites
- Pump track/bike skill areas are often well-utilised in areas developed as mountain biking destinations. This type of infrastructure is a popular asset for riders of all ages to develop their skills
- Our local Jindabyne Trails Stewardship and Snowy Mountains MTB Club are keen to see the development of a pump track to complement and support the existing MTB trail networks that are valued by the community and attract visitors to town
- There is a recommendation for a pump track and bike skills park within the Snowy SAP Masterplan, however, the exact location and size of the facility have not been determined

The former Cooma Monaro Draft Mountain Bike Strategy suggests a pump track at Nijong Oval: however, a learner bike skills area has already been developed at this site. Both projects will require further consultation and consideration of lifecycle costs and appropriate location.

The Local Government Area has been divided into eight planning precincts to better understand the geographical and demographic characteristics relevant to recreation within the snowy Monaro Region.



The Planning Precincts include:

1. Cooma
2. Jindabyne including Tyrolean Village East Jindabyne, Kalkite
3. Bombala
4. Canberra Corridor including Michelago, Bredbo
5. Berridale and surrounds
6. Rural East including Numeralla, Nimmitabel, Delegate, Mila, Cathcart, Bibbenluke
7. Eucumbene/Adaminaby and surrounds. Including Adaminaby, Old Adaminaby, Anglers Reach
8. Rural South West including Dalgety, Numbla Vale

4.5 Snowy Monaro LGA needs analysis

Provision

Snowy Monaro Regional Council manages approximately 1,100 hectares of recreation land. There are 15 types of sporting and recreational activities provided by Council and another 23 supplied by private or state government agencies.

Facility Category	Number	ha	Hierarchy Total		Facility type
Sportsgrounds	14	44	Local	9	Six cricket fields, two rugby union, three soccer fields (one senior, two junior), five Netball courts, 13 ennis venues (33 courts), one athletics
			District	5	
			Regional	-	
Showgrounds	8	60	Local	2	Two league, eight equestrian and/or team sorting, one touch football
			District	5	
			Regional	-	
Parks	58	276	Local	51	35 playgrounds, four skate parks, two pump tracks
			District	7	
			Regional	-	
Natural Reserves	8	558	Local	5	Two MTB Parks
			District	2	
			Regional	1	
Linear Linkages	13	30	Local	11	
			District	2	
			Regional	-	
Undeveloped open space	22	124	Local	22	
			District		
			Regional		
Indoor Sports Facility*	2 (1 under construction)		Local		One basketball court and gymnastics area (three proposed basketball, netball, futsal, volleyball)
			District	1	
			Regional	1	
Aquatic facilities	5		Local	2	One indoor and four outdoor 25m pools
			District	4	
			Regional		

The following tables summarise the current and future provision of open space using population versus land area benchmark standards. The analysis includes the provision of developed passive and active open space only. Benchmarks were not specified for linear and linkages, natural reserves due to their opportunistic locations and varied intent of use.

Type	Number provided	provision (ha)	Rate	Desired Provision 2021 (pop 21,207)	2021 Gap (ha)	Surplus/ gap 2041 (pop 24,284)
Sportsground/showground (1.5ha per 1000 people)						
Sportsground/ Showground	21	103	0.0015	32	71	66
Parks (1.3 ha per 1000 people)						
Parks	58	276	0.0013	27.5	248.5	244

- Overall, there is a current and future surplus of developed open space when comparing hectares per population. The analysis of each planning precinct will show that the overall supply is not equal throughout the LGA
- The LGA only has one regional level facility (Mt Gladstone), which has been classified as a natural reserve due to the size and purpose of the facility
- There are currently no regional level sports grounds or parks within the LGA, which impacts when encouraging participation in active sports, and providing the opportunity for clubs and sporting groups to host higher-level competitions and tournaments
- A regional level indoor and outdoor sporting facility is proposed at Snowy Oval, Cooma. Stage 1- indoor sports hall is funded. Stage 2- sports field and athletics track is unfunded
- Following a commitment of funding via the Snowy SAP project, it is likely that some of our district parks will become regional level facilities post construction
- There is 124ha of undeveloped open space in the region. These primarily consist of parcels of land devolved to Council from crown lands or allocated for recreation as part of a development approval. Most are undeveloped as they are likely to be surplus to our needs

Distribution

- The analysis of each precinct shows further detail on the supply of local and district level facilities. Most areas of the region as adequate distribution or an oversupply
- There is currently a gap in the supply of regional level facilities across the region

The following funded projects will influence the distribution of recreation provision:

- Construction of the Cooma Regional Sports Hub
- Upgrades to the Lake Jindabyne foreshore shore from district to regional
- Completion of the Lake Jindabyne shared trail network from district to regional
- Progression of the Monaro Rail Trail- national level facility
- Implementation of the Snowy SAP Masterplan
- There is likely to be an addition of at least four regional level facilities in the future, following the construction of the above projects

Local needs and characteristics

Changes in settlement types and population density vary across the region. The forecast changes in population predict that the Jindabyne, Berridale and Cooma precincts will experience population increases.

Some key influences that are driving change and will increase the pressure of community expectations for open space include:

- Projects such as Snowy 2.0 and the Snowy Mountains Special Activation Precinct (SAP)
- The Snowy Mountains tourism sector is in the process of diversification as the region increasingly builds upon its summer tourism offerings. Tourism is a fundamental component of the local economy for many precincts within the LGA. The total tourism GRP for the region is \$526.4M
- Natural areas are a key drawcard for visitation, and significant investment is currently being made into the region's trail network

The community online survey and stakeholder engagement highlighted the following local recreational needs and aspirations for future provision:

- The most popular activities were passive/non-formal, including walking, mountain biking and use of play equipment
- Priorities for new and improved facilities included recreational trails, swimming pools, shared paths, golf courses and basketball courts
- Indoor sports facilities were rated highly as a desire for future provision. This included having access to year-round indoor pools
- Other assets identified for future provision included squash courts, pump tracks/bike skills, improvement to skate parks, basketball courts
- There is a desire for higher quality playing fields and facilities to enable groups and clubs to host regional level competitions
- Support for volunteers (i.e. governance arrangements for facility bookings, events, maintenance, upgrades new and improved projects) lacks coordination
- Having a 'home ground' was highlighted as being of high importance to sporting clubs as often a home ground has been established by the hard work of sporting club volunteers. Co-locating various sports and activities has been identified as a sustainable approach to ongoing management and maintenance. Extensive consultation with stakeholders will be required if this were to occur

4.7 Action Plan

The recommendations of this study are presented as action items and are grouped as follows:

- Snowy Monaro wide actions (LGA)- including Council policies, planning and management for recreation and open space that will achieve the strategic objectives
 - Precinct area actions- Specific for planning precinct:
 - Cooma (C)
 - Jindabyne (J)
 - Bombala (BO)
 - Berridale and Surrounds (BE)
 - Canberra Corridor (CC)- Michelago, Bredbo
 - Rural East (RE)- Delegate, Numeralla, Mila, Cathcart, Bibbenluke and Nimmitabel
 - Eucumbene/Adaminaby (A)
 - Rural South West (RSW)- Dalgety
1. Actions have been identified with a priority rating acknowledging that it is not feasible to deliver all the actions at the same time. A high recommendation would be undertaken in the next two to three years while medium (within six years) and low (six to ten + years) are not as urgent. Some actions have an ongoing priority rating. This refers to recommendations that are already being undertaken and should continue. * indicates that funding is required to complete the action
 2. Cost estimates include the resources required to implement each action. These are broad estimates and should be reviewed prior to implementation. The following indicative cost estimates include:
 - Low < \$50,000
 - Medium \$50,000-\$100,000
 - High \$100,000-\$250,000
 - Major project > \$250,000

Key stakeholders within Council departments are identified for each action.

Abbreviations for responsibility include:

- Strategic Planning- (SP)
- Communications and Engagement – (CE)
- Land and Property- (LP)
- Corporate Projects (CP)
- Governance- (GOV)
- Economic Development, Tourism & Events (EDT)
- Civic Maintenance (CM)
- Community Facilities (CF)
- Community Support Programs (CSP)
- Asset Management (AM)
- Development Assessment (DA)
- Infrastructure-Road (R)

Ref.	Action	Rationale	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
A. Provide a recreation and open space network that is safe, accessible and inclusive					
LGA.1	Adopt the SMRC Signage Strategy that adopts the Snowy SAP Masterplan Buro North signage style guide. Ensure a supplier is not specified for manufacture	To ensure information is consistent and reliable across the region. Signage also provides the opportunity to increase public awareness and acknowledges the cultural heritage, flora and fauna values of a site	High	Low	SP CM
LGA.2	Seek funding to manufacture and install consistent and visible wayfinding signage to recreational parks, sportsgrounds and recreational trails that are consistent with the signage strategy	To encourage users to safely and confidently access key recreational areas and trail networks. Action consistent with Regional Trails Masterplan	*High	Medium	CP CM
LGA.3	Develop a style guide for park and recreation infrastructure such as toilets, shelters, playground equipment, water fountains, seating and bins	To ensure design consistency and sustainability, consider design principles for accessibility and multi-use. Ensure affordability and low-maintenance materials are sourced	*High	Medium	CM CP
LGA.4	Complete a combined Active Transport and Pedestrian Access Mobility Plan. Consider connection between recreation and open space precincts. Ensure new, and/or upgrades to footpaths and shared paths consider supporting infrastructure such as lighting, water and shade where appropriate	Improve safety, comfort, level of use connectivity and accessibility between recreation precincts and other residential or community infrastructure. The plan will direct staging, investments and design of walking, cycling and shared pathways across the region. Action adopted as part of the Regional Trails Masterplan	*High	Medium	SP
LGA.5	Incorporate the recreation and open space planning principles and design guidelines in all new or improved facility projects. Ensure consultation includes various community groups. Align the Guidelines and Planning Principles with relevant policies and plans	Connection to Country and community engagement are core values of the NSW Public Spaces Charter. Inclusion of a diverse working group during the design phases of projects will lead to open spaces that are more welcoming and inclusive	Ongoing	Low	All of Council

Ref.	Action	Rationale	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
LGA.6	Develop a register of community groups and contacts that want to be involved in recreation facility design or upgrades. This should include: - Registered volunteer groups (Rotary, Lions Clubs) - Aboriginal community groups or individuals - People with a disability - Young people/youth Council	Engaging with the vulnerable and harder to reach members of the community are incorporated in the NSW Public Charter Planning Principles. Inclusion of a diverse working group during the design phases of projects will lead to open spaces that are more welcoming and inclusive	Ongoing	Low	SP CE
LGA.7	Continue partnership with the Touch By Oliva Foundation during design phases of playgrounds	The Touch By Oliva Foundation have been a great resource when sourcing an inclusive design and funding for parks and playgrounds equipment	Ongoing	Low	CP CM
Provide recreation Infrastructure that is well-utilised and connected					
LGA.8	Undertake a strategic property review of all undeveloped recreational land. Determine the future use with consideration of the following options: - Retention of green space or linkage corridor - Rehabilitate - Stewardship investment - Repurpose - Divestment	To determine the recreational value and identify which parcels of land are surplus to the community's needs	Medium	Medium	SP LP AM
LGA.9	Update recreation facility content on Council's website	To assist residents and visitors in being aware of available facilities and events. Increase the promotion of recreation facilities and services they provide by updating the website and using of social and local media	Medium	Low	SP CE

Ref.	Action	Rationale	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
Provide recreation facilities that are well-maintained and financially sustainable					
LGA.10	Seek funding to complete a Regional Aquatic Strategy. Include a broader business case for each facility	The Swimming Pool Audit Overview report by Baenziger Coles, 2020 provides this recommendation to determine the priorities for the region long-term	*High	Medium	CF SP
LGA.11	Undertake a Skate, BMX and Pump Track facility needs assessment	The Recreation and Open Space Strategy provides overarching guidelines and planning principles for park-based recreation facilities. A needs assessment will provide further detail on user expectations, sustainable management, equitable provision and affordability, condition assessment and future upgrades or developments	Medium	Medium	SP
LGA.12	Support funding applications that enable Council to engage with NSW Tennis to develop a Regional Tennis plan. This includes individual club action plans, facility health check, scope and costings for maintenance and repair, and long-term lifecycle maintenance schedules	NSW Tennis offer a wide range of services for affiliated clubs. This enables clubs in being self-reliant with ongoing operational and maintenance of the facility	High	Low	CM SP CP
LGA.13	Conduct a review of sponsorship and advertisement for sustainable funding of sports and recreation assets. The policy will need to address approval processes	Improve the financial performance and viability of recreational facilities that have a higher usage by visitors or require a higher standard of maintenance	Medium	Low	EDT
LGA.14	Collaborate with regional and state sporting bodies and encourage clubs to become affiliated members	State and regional sporting bodies offer and range of support services that assist clubs in being self-reliant and financially sustainable	High	Low	SP CM

Ref.	Action	Rationale	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
LGA.15	Implement staff training on the procedures for asset management data entry. The procedure links asset lifecycle costs and recreation facility renewal to civic maintenance budgeting and annual works programs	Staff are required to provide asset renewal information and lifecycle costs for all projects that involve a facility upgrade or implementation of a new facility. The asset management system must include proposed asset lifecycle costs for future budgeting requirements	High	Low	AM
LGA.16	In alignment with the Regional Trails Masterplan, investigate funding models for sustainable funding opportunities for facility maintenance and improvement	Action adopted in the Regional Trails Masterplan. Funding opportunities for the management of recreational trails can also include other recreational facilities	High	Low	SP EDT
LGA.17	Implement the actions from the Regional Trails Masterplan for sustainable, responsible trail developments, integrated planning and management, existing trail upgrades and new trail development	Actions adopted as part of the Regional Trails Masterplan to ensure our recreational trail networks are sustainably managed and that any new trail projects are considered for the right reasons	Various Priorities identified in RTM	Medium/ High	SP CM CP EDT
LGA.18	Work with Community sporting groups and stakeholders to develop a standard/quality rating matrix for recreation facilities to inform fees and charges	Current fees and charges are ad-hoc and require further review to ensure fees are appropriate for facility type	High	Low	CM LP
Ensure governance arrangements for management of and access to facilities are clear and simple					
LGA.19	Utilise the existing Trails Control Group to incorporate recreation more broadly. Include relevant departments within Council to ensure strategic development and ongoing sustainability of the SMRC recreation network	A Trail Control Group has been established as an action adopted from the Regional Trails Masterplan. Internal communication between Council Department is required to ensure staff are informed and working more cohesively. The group can be expanded to include recreation more broadly	High	Low	SP
LGA.20	Update the S355 Committee Manual and ensure alignment with the Recreation and Open Space Strategy	Identifies role and responsibility	High	Low	GOV

Ref.	Action	Rationale	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
LGA.21	Complete the internal Corporate Directory, which identifies the role and responsibilities of staff. Educate community groups on the correct process for contacting Council to ensure their enquiry is allocated to the correct department	Strong community feedback shows that there is a lack of coordination, and often enquiries related to the management of a recreation facility are not answered by the relevant staff member. In some cases, resources are not available to assist with their desired needs. The corporate directory ensures that Council customer service staff are up to date with internal staff roles and responsibilities	High	Low	CE
LGA.22	Continue to review and improve the online booking system. Undertake further internal and external education programs to ensure staff and users understand the process	Several gaps have been identified during the development and implementation of the new online facilities booking system. Further work is required to improve internal and external processes to ensure ease of use and consistency across the region	High	Low	EDT LP CM
LGA.23	Develop a communications package to inform internal staff, 355 committees and sporting/community groups of the project management framework process. Provide Council contacts list identifying roles and responsibilities and update annually	Council has adopted a project management framework to determine the process for new project development. Phase two will focus on further communication and education. The framework ensures a cohesive approach and a centralised system for new projects or facility upgrades	High	Low	CP GOV CE

Ref.	Action	Rationale	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
LGA.24	Work with S355 Committees, sporting groups and show societies to develop a detailed region-wide Showgrounds Masterplan. Plan for each site individually whilst identifying a consistent approach to sustainable management outcomes. Sites include: • Cooma Showground • Bombala Exhibition Showground • Delegate Showground • Dalgety Showground • Nimmitabel Showground • Adaminaby Showground • Bredbo Showground	To provide effective governance to ensure the ambitions of key user groups are relevant to strategic priorities. Identify strategic solutions that can assist with sustainable management outcomes and better coordination of volunteer needs. • Ensure gazettal purpose and management objectives from existing Crown Land Plans of Management are included	*High	Medium	LP SP
LGA.25	Prepare a generic masterplan template that includes SMRC standard management framework	To streamline Council's Public Land Management Framework and ensure all Plans of Management are up to date	High	Low	SP LP
LGA.26	Prepare detailed Masterplans of all core parks and sportsgrounds in priority of utilisation and service catchment	To ensure a strategic and coordinated development of each site, improve liaison with volunteer groups, highlight maintenance responsibilities and facility lifecycle costs, and maximise cost-benefit ratio	Medium	Medium	LP SP
LGA.27	Review existing MOU, lease and license agreement arrangements. Investigate opportunities or needs for additional agreements between Council and volunteer groups undertaking facility maintenance works	MOU, license and lease agreements require updating and development to ensure partnership arrangements between groups and Council are documented and address issues related to maintenance, asset upgrades and improvements, funding and contributions	Medium	Low	LP GOV

Ref.	Action	Rationale	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
LGA.28	Acknowledge the significant contribution of volunteer organisations to the ongoing sustainability of the SMRC recreation network. Encourage and support the involvement of new/other volunteer groups through promotion on website and social media	Recreation facilities are often managed by volunteers who make a significant contribution in maintenance. Partnerships with Council ensure facilities can still be provided with minimal resources. Action adopted in Regional Trails Masterplan	Medium	Low	CE CSP
Recognise the role of recreation assets in protecting areas of environmental and cultural value, and providing economic benefits in the region					
LGA.29	Pursue the staged development of the Monaro Rail Trail between Queanbeyan and Bombala. Continue with the construction of the Jindabyne shared trail upgrade and extension following planning approval	Actions adopted as part of the Regional Trail Masterplan. Projects bring economic benefits to several towns and villages in the LGA	Medium	Major Project	CP SP EDT
LGA.30	Investigate opportunities to enter Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements for any Council-owned land with feasible ecological integrity	The Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement enables landholders to conserve native vegetation and threatened species in exchange for credits that have monetary value. The funding can be used for property maintenance	Medium	Medium	SP
LGA.31	Collaborate with other government departments, sporting bodies and event organisers to pursue opportunities for hosting sports and recreation events and races	SMRC has recreation facilities that attract sporting events, particularly adventure races and/or cycling events. As tourism and event participants visit the area, these opportunities provide an economic return for our community	ongoing	Low	EDT
F. Improve the quality of recreation facilities to achieve the ambitions of key user groups					
LGA.32	Adopt the design guidelines criteria within the Development Control Plan	To ensure any future developments provide open space that considers the surrounding recreation network and ensures open space can be designed to a high standard	High/ ongoing	Low	SP DA

Ref.	Action	Rationale	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
LGA.33	Undertake user satisfaction surveys at key outdoor recreation sites to determine participation rates, user satisfaction, management or maintenance issues and any supply gaps. Investigate or continue to use sensors, QR codes, strava data, heat maps and other technologies at key facilities.	Data collected enables Council to monitor and review facility use, and plan priority works programs.	Medium	Low	EDT
LGA.34	Use the current asset management condition audit of buildings and expand the audit assessment to include sporting fields and associated infrastructure. Develop a minimum standard in accordance with NSW design guidelines for local, district and regional level competition and training to identify priorities for upgrades.	Many facilities are in poor condition, with items such as irrigation, play equipment and amenities at the end of their lifecycle needing replacement or upgrade. Feedback from sporting clubs indicated a desire for improved playing surfaces. This process will identify a cohesive approach to infrastructure upgrade in alignment with Council's budget or grant opportunities.	*Medium	Medium	AM SP CM
LGA.35	Develop a priorities and works program for the maintenance and repair of recreational parks and sports grounds infrastructure.	Identify priorities for infrastructure upgrades to meet the needs of the sporting club or user groups and ensure standards can be achieved within the Civic Maintenance budget.	Medium	Low	SP CM

4.6 Cooma precinct recreation needs analysis

Provision

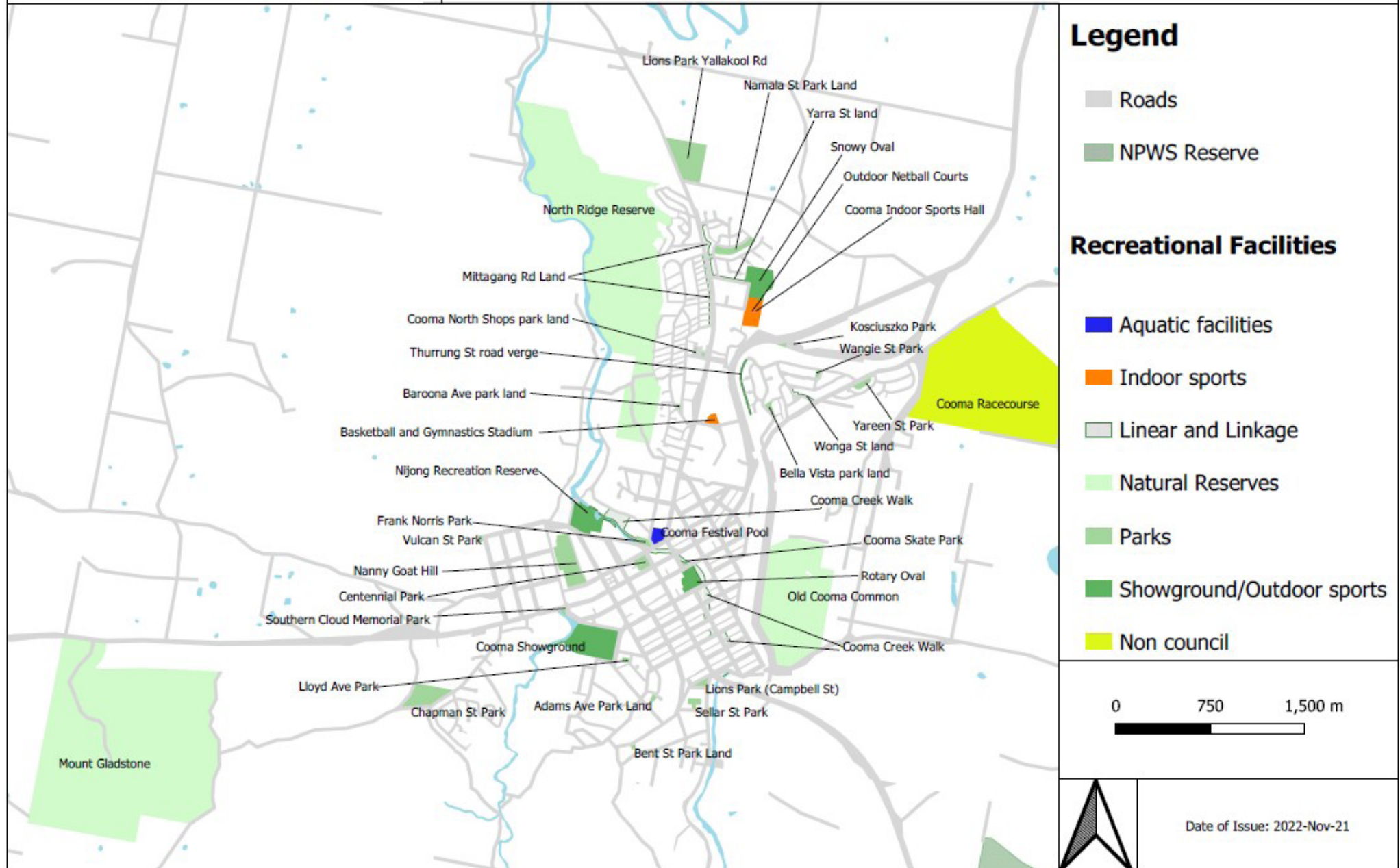
Cooma precinct has a total of approximately 425ha of recreational land. There are 21 developed parks with 17 playgrounds. There is also four district sportsgrounds/showgrounds providing various facilities for a range of sports.

The construction of a regional level indoor sports hall is scheduled for completion in June 2023 and has been included in the facility inventory.

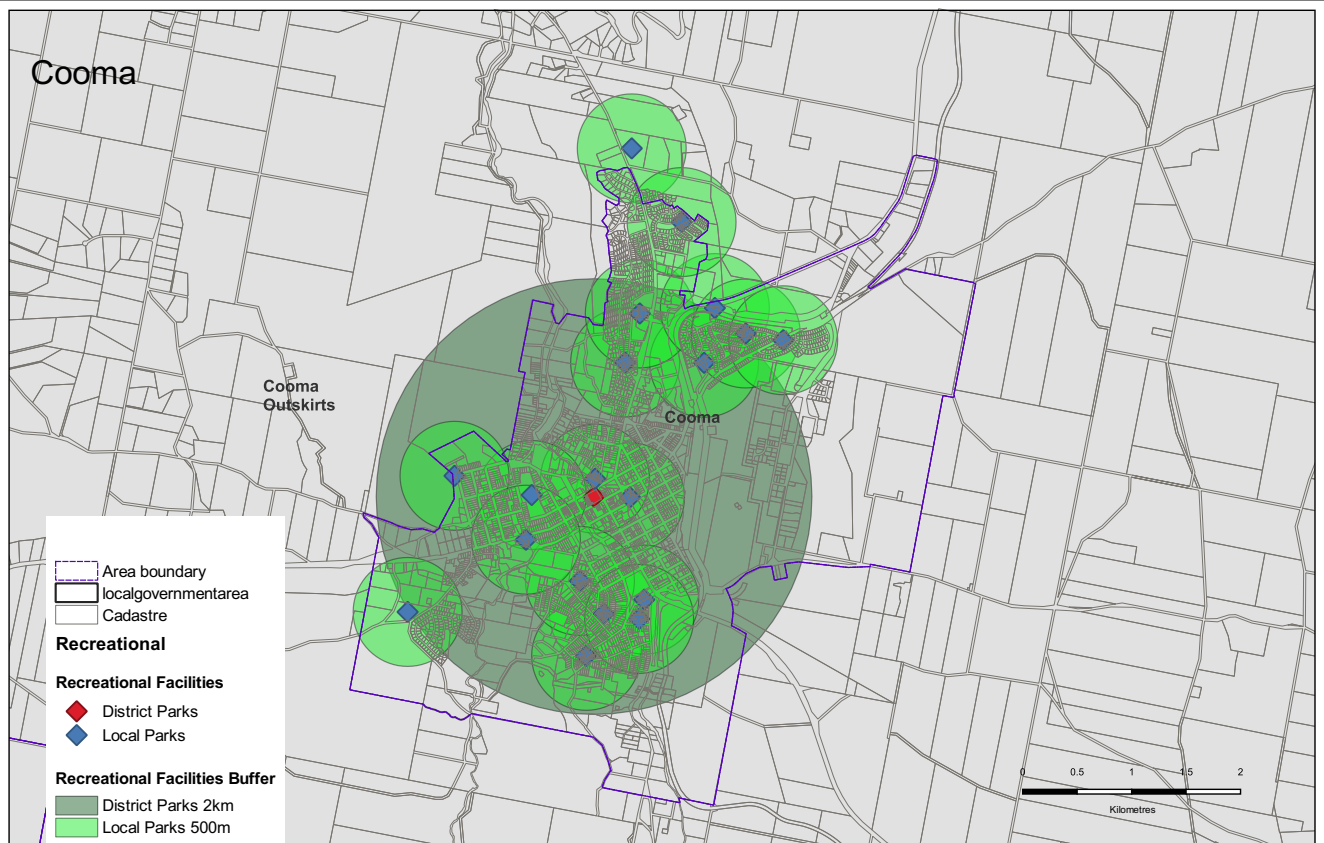
Facility Name/ Category	Facility type	Location	Area (ha)	Hierarchy
Showground				
Cooma Showground	Show events, equestrian, rugby league touch football, dog obedience, rodeo	Cooma	8.7	District
Sportsground				
Nijong Oval	Sports field, cricket pitch and nets, playground, learner bike circuit	Cooma	4.6	District
Rotary Oval	Cricket, rugby union, playground	Cooma	4.3	District
Snowy Oval	AFL, cricket, athletics, tennis courts, fitness stations	Cooma	4.3	District
Indoor Sports Hall				
Indoor Stadium	Basketball (1 court), gymnastics	Cooma		District
Cooma Regional Sports Hall	3 indoor courts-. netball, basketball, futsal, badminton, volleyball	Cooma		Regional
Aquatic Facility				
Cooma Festival Pool	25m outdoor	Cooma	1	District
Park				
Adams Avenue Park	Playground	Cooma	0.3	Local
Baroona Avenue	Playground	Cooma	0.1	Local
Lions Park (Campbell St)	Playground, garden, BBQ/picnic	Cooma	0.4	Local
Southern Cloud Memorial Park	Monument/path	Cooma	0.1	Local
Namala Street Park	Playground	Cooma	1.5	Local
Yareen Road Park Land	Playground	Cooma	0.6	Local
Wangie Street Park	Playground	Cooma	0.2	Local
Stellar Street Park	Playground	Cooma	0.5	Local

Facility Name/ Category	Facility type	Location	Area (ha)	Hierarchy
Lloyd Avenue Park Land	Playground	Cooma	0.2	Local
Vulcan Street Park	playground	Cooma	0.1	Local
Chapman Street/ Zalka Heights	Playground	Cooma	0.2	Local
Kosciuszko Park	Monument	Cooma	0.1	Local
Bella Vista Park	Playground	Cooma	0.3	Local
Cooma Skate Park	Skate park	Cooma	0.1	Local
Lions Park (Yallakool Road)	Picnic/BBQ/shelter: off-leash dog area: playground: shared path	Cooma	7	Local
Cooma North Shops Park	Playground	Cooma	0.1	Local
Bent Street Park	Playground	Cooma	0.1	Local
Frank Norris Park	Toilets, picnic facilities, shared path	Cooma	0.5	Local
Nanny Goat Hill	Lookout, shared trail	Cooma	5.5	Local
Murrumbidgee river Reserve	Picnic area	Cooma	2.5	Local
Cooma Centennial Park	Playground, amphitheatre, picnic tables, toilets	Cooma	1.0	District
Linear and Linkage				
Yarra Street	Vacant road verge	Cooma	0.2	Local
Wonga Street Land	Vacant road verge	Cooma	0.2	Local
Thurrung Street	Vacant road verge	Cooma	0.5	Local
Cooma Creek Reserve	Shared path, fitness stations	Cooma	5.8	Local
Mittagang Road verge	Shared path	Cooma	1.5	Local
Natural Reserve				
Cooma North Ridge Reserve	Shared trail network	Cooma	103	Local
Old Cooma Common		Cooma	44	Local
Mt Gladstone	MTB Park, shared trail network, lookout	Cooma	175	Regional
Undeveloped				
Bolaro Street		Cooma	1.6	Local
Pine Ridge Reserve		Cooma	9.25	Local

Recreational Strategy Facilities Map - Cooma



Facility Name/ Category	Facility type	Location	Area (ha)	Hierarchy
Carinyah Place Land		Cooma	1.2	Local
Memorial Driveway Park		Cooma	19	Local
Nulang Place		Cooma	4.2	Local
Miloo Street		Cooma	1.9	Local
Yareen Street		Cooma	0.5	Local
Polo Flat Road		Cooma	6	Local
Niangala Street Land		Cooma	0.3	Local
Nambucca Street Land		Cooma	1	Local
Mulach Street land		Cooma	0.3	Local
Orana Avenue land		Cooma	0.6	Local
Proposed				
Yallakool Road	Proposed 76 and 62 lot subdivision	Cooma	3.6	Local
Polo Flat	Proposed 289 lot subdivision	Cooma	0.8	Local
Monaro Rail Trail				National



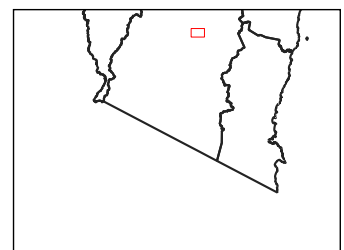
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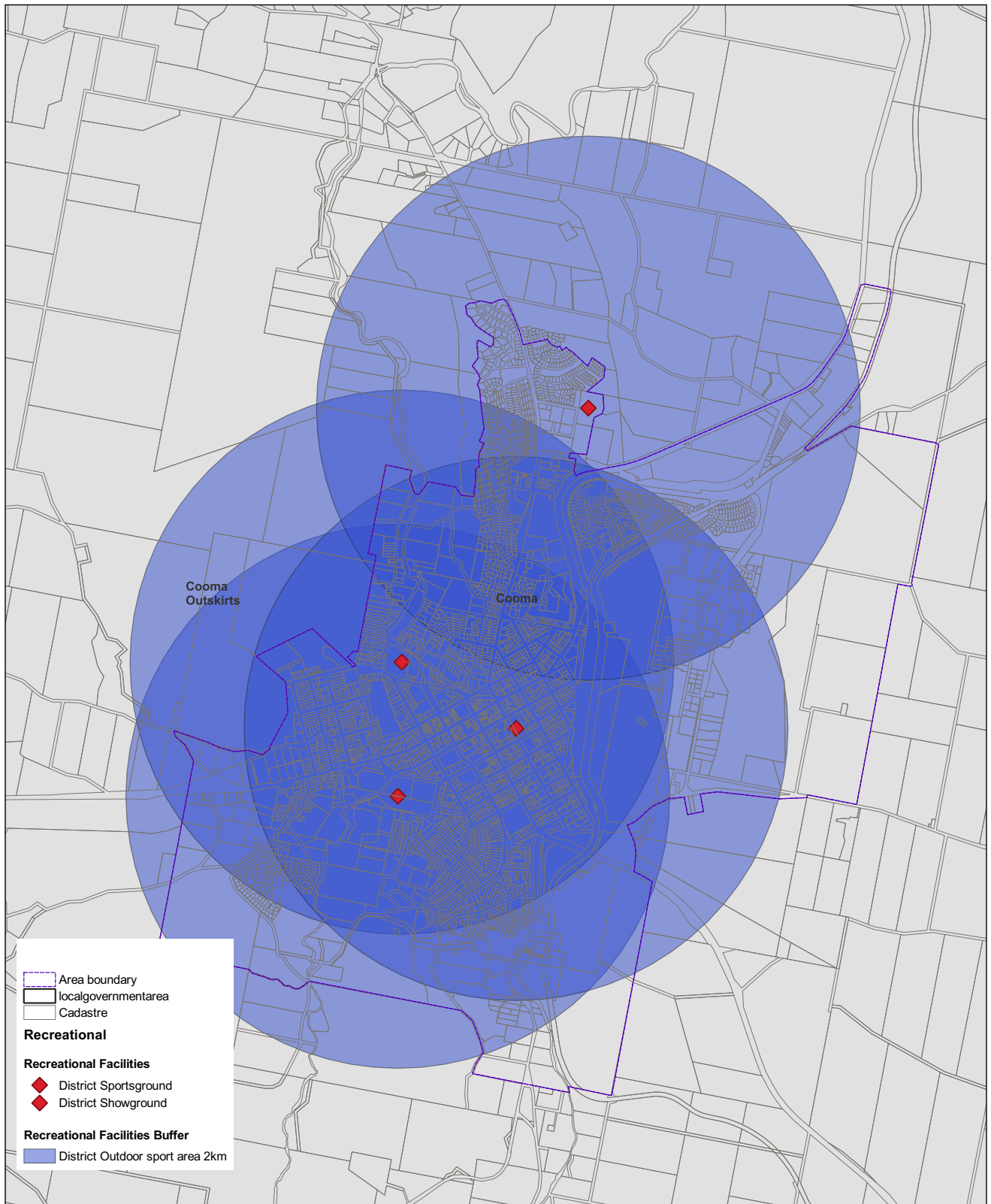
Cooma Parks



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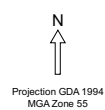
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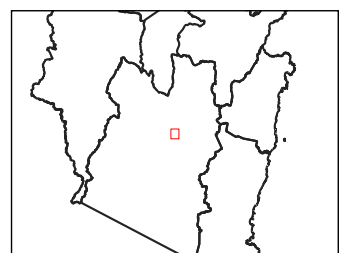
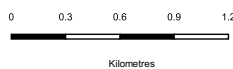


Recreational Strategy 2022

Cooma Sportsgrounds



07/11/2022



Type	Number provided	Provision (ha)	Rate	Desired Provision 2021 (pop 7,860)	2021 Gap (ha)	Surplus/gap 2041(pop 8,493)
Sportsground/showground (1.5ha per 1000 people)						
Sportsground/ Showground	4	22	0.0015	11.8ha	10.2	9.2
Parks (1.3 ha per 1000 people)						
Parks	21	21.3	0.0013	10.2	11	10.2

- There are no local or regional level sportsgrounds within the Cooma precinct
- There is sufficient supply of recreation land for the current and future population. The assessment indicates that there is a surplus of 10ha. This will need to be assessed against quality, access, location and local needs to determine which sites could be consolidated
- The Cooma precinct lacks the provision of high-quality developed parks of reasonable size to provide a variety of facilities that would attract a higher level of utilisation. Many of the parks are well below one hectare in size
- There is a total of 11 undeveloped open spaces covering 46ha of land

Distribution

- Most dwellings are within walking distance of recreation land or facilities. Many of the local parks overlap, suggesting a surplus and lack of high-quality, strategically located open space. Refer to facility distribution map on page 43
- Cooma is well positioned to cater for regional level competition as the town supports the largest population in the region and is located approximately 1hr from Canberra city
- The Cooma precinct also has several large areas of Crown land reserves that Council do not manage. Most add to the natural reserve category and total over 150ha. Most reserves are not well managed or maintained due to a lack of resources and funding

Local needs and trends

- Projects such as Snowy 2.0 has influenced some changes in the demographic profile of Cooma.
- There has been an increase in 35-39 year olds within the precinct
- New residential release areas, such as Yallakool Road and Polo Flat, are forecast catalysts for further growth and diversification

The Regional Trails Masterplan identifies several actions that will benefit recreational opportunities for Cooma. They include:

- Monaro Rail Trail
- Formalising trail link from town to Mt Gladstone
- Completion of a Masterplan for Mt Gladstone and Plan of Management for Cooma North Ridge
- Upgrades to existing trails to meet Australian Standards
- Upgrade Cooma Creek Path to meet cycling infrastructure standards
- Development of a revised concept for Murrumbidgee Reserve Trail
- Review of six Cooma bike ride loops
- Support Crown lands with trail and signage plan for Lambie Bush Reserve and Lambie Gorge

The following summarises the participation trends and local needs identified throughout stakeholder engagement:

- Several sporting clubs and groups have the desire to host or participate in higher-level sporting competitions: however, many of the facilities do not meet standards for regional level competition
- Many sporting clubs and groups are keen to work with Council to improve the quality of the playing surface for outdoor sports such as cricket and soccer. Particularly to cater for the transition between summer and winter sports or remediation after a show event

Throughout key stakeholder engagement, the desire for the following was highlighted:

- Full-size AFL field
- Synthetic athletics track
- Year round access to the swimming pool
- Squash courts
- Upgrade/maintenance to tennis courts
- Better quality playgrounds and
- Upgrade to skate park in consideration of location
- Inclusion of a pump track
- Improvement or expansion of the shared trail/ mountain bike trail network
- Equal access to suitably designed clubhouses and amenities
- Development of the Monaro Rail Trail between Queanbeyan and Bombala
- There is high participation in junior team sports and a decline in some senior teams
- Participation in many of the formal team sports declined throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and there has been a gradual return of registration
- Volunteer group memberships are declining

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/ Recommendation	Rationale	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
C1.0	A B C	Through community engagement, rationalise local parks to provide high-quality parks that consider the desired design guidelines and open space planning principles	The oversupply of local parks comes at a significant cost to Council, as there is an expectation for all public spaces to be mown, irrigated and have play facilities. The process of rationalising will enable Council and the community to determine which parks will provide high quality, well utilised and sustainably managed public spaces	High	Medium	LP SP
C2.0	B	Develop Lions Park (Yallakool Road) into a district level park by improving connectivity and wayfinding signage	To cater for the northern residential area of Cooma to the desired standard of 2km to a district level park. Lions Park will meet district level criteria following the completion of facility upgrades through recent grant funding. Completion of shared pathway connections and linkages to other residential areas will improve the quality and accessibility	*Medium	Medium	CP
C3.0	C	Involve the community in the strategic review of parks, identify key sites for park upgrades, the removal of decommissioned playground equipment and identifying opportunities to recycle steel products	Certain parks contain playground equipment that no longer meets Australian standards and is currently unsafe. Equipment was proposed to be removed within the 2010 Cooma Monaro Playground Strategy. Provision of parks and associated infrastructure in the right location for the right reason will help Council achieve higher quality and sustainably managed facilities	*Medium	Medium	CM
C4.0	C	Liaise with Cooma Basketball and Gymnastic Clubs with regarding the future use of the Cooma Basketball Stadium	The new regional level indoor sports hall provides a high-quality facility that will cater for the needs of Basketball and a range of other indoor sports. Cooma Gymnastics Club are growing and likely to need a larger space	Medium	Low	EDT SP

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/ Recommendation	Rationale	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
C5.0	C	Decommission old toilet block at Nijong Oval	New toilet facility has been constructed and the old block behind the clubhouse is no longer needed	*Low	Medium	CM
C6.0	A	Investigate opportunities for the relocation of the Cooma Skate Park. Consider locations that adopt key planning principles such as: • Co-location with other activities/ diversity • Access and connectivity • Open and visible • Prepare a concept plan for grant funding	The current location of the skate park does not provide a safe, accessible and inclusive facility for the community	*Medium	Low	SP CP
C7.0	B. C.	Review construction and lifecycle costs for stage two of the Cooma Sports Hub Athletics Track and Field. Through engagement with community sporting clubs, investigate opportunities for co-location of compatible sports for the proposed Snowy Oval upgrade	Council have committed to the construction of stage one indoor sports hall only. Stage two requires further review of ongoing operational and lifecycle costs. Co-located sporting groups may provide the opportunity to re-classify an existing district level sporting ground to local to benefit from a regional level facility and sustainably maintain the addition of an athletics track and field	High	Low	SP

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/ Recommendation	Rationale	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
C8.0	A B	Seek grant funding to include a rock climbing wall in the proposed Cooma Indoor Sports Hall	Snowy Monaro Regional Youth Council and Cooma Rotary have expressed interest in seeking funds to include a rock climbing wall to ensure the indoor sports hall is a multipurpose space that will attract usage from youth. The indoor sports hall has been designed to accommodate a climbing wall	*Medium	High	SP
C9.0	A B	Investigate opportunities to allow the Cooma Bowling Club and Showground facilities to be interconnected. This enables both facilities (private and Council-owned) to benefit the community through improved access, shared use and utilisation of an existing recreation and event precinct	The Bowling Club has approached Council to improve recreational facility access and utilisation between the bowling club and the Showground. Co-location of activities to create multipurpose recreation precincts is a key part of the planning principles for providing a high quality, well-utilised recreation network. Action to be complete in alignment with the Cooma Showground Masterplan	Medium	Low	SP CP

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/ Recommendation	Rationale	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
LGA 24.1	D F	Work with the Cooma Showground Committee and user groups to develop a Showground Masterplan. Consider: • Caretakers cottage • Improvement to rugby field • User conflict • Accessibility • Further improvement and upgrade to infrastructure, such as lighting.	Masterplan is in alignment with the LGA-wide action for a region-wide showgrounds Masterplan that would identify project priorities, roles and responsibilities, maintenance arrangements	High	Medium	LP SP
LGA 26.1	C F	Develop a combined Cooma district sports ground masterplan. Identify each asset's current condition, including playing fields, need and desires of user groups, seasonal usage agreements, priorities for future upgrades, user conflict resolutions, and opportunities for consolidation. Sites include: • Snowy Oval • Nijong Oval • Rotary Oval • Cooma Showground sports field	To ensure a strategic and coordinated development of each site, improve liaison with volunteer groups and sporting clubs, highlight maintenance responsibilities, facility lifecycle costs priorities for upgrade or renewal.	Medium	Medium	SP LP

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/ Recommendation	Rationale	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
LGA 12.1	C	Work with NSW Tennis to undertake a health check of the Snowy and Royal Tennis courts. A health check will provide detail on the current condition and scope of works for upgrade requirements. Encourage Tennis Clubs to undertake an integrated approach to the upgrade and long-term sustainability of a high-quality facility for Cooma Tennis.	Both facilities require urgent repair, in particular Snowy Tennis Courts. Planning is required to determine the scope of work for repair/upgrade. One high-quality facility would be the best outcome for long-term sustainability, higher membership, and utilisation.	High	Low	SP CM CP

4.7 Jindabyne precinct recreation needs analysis

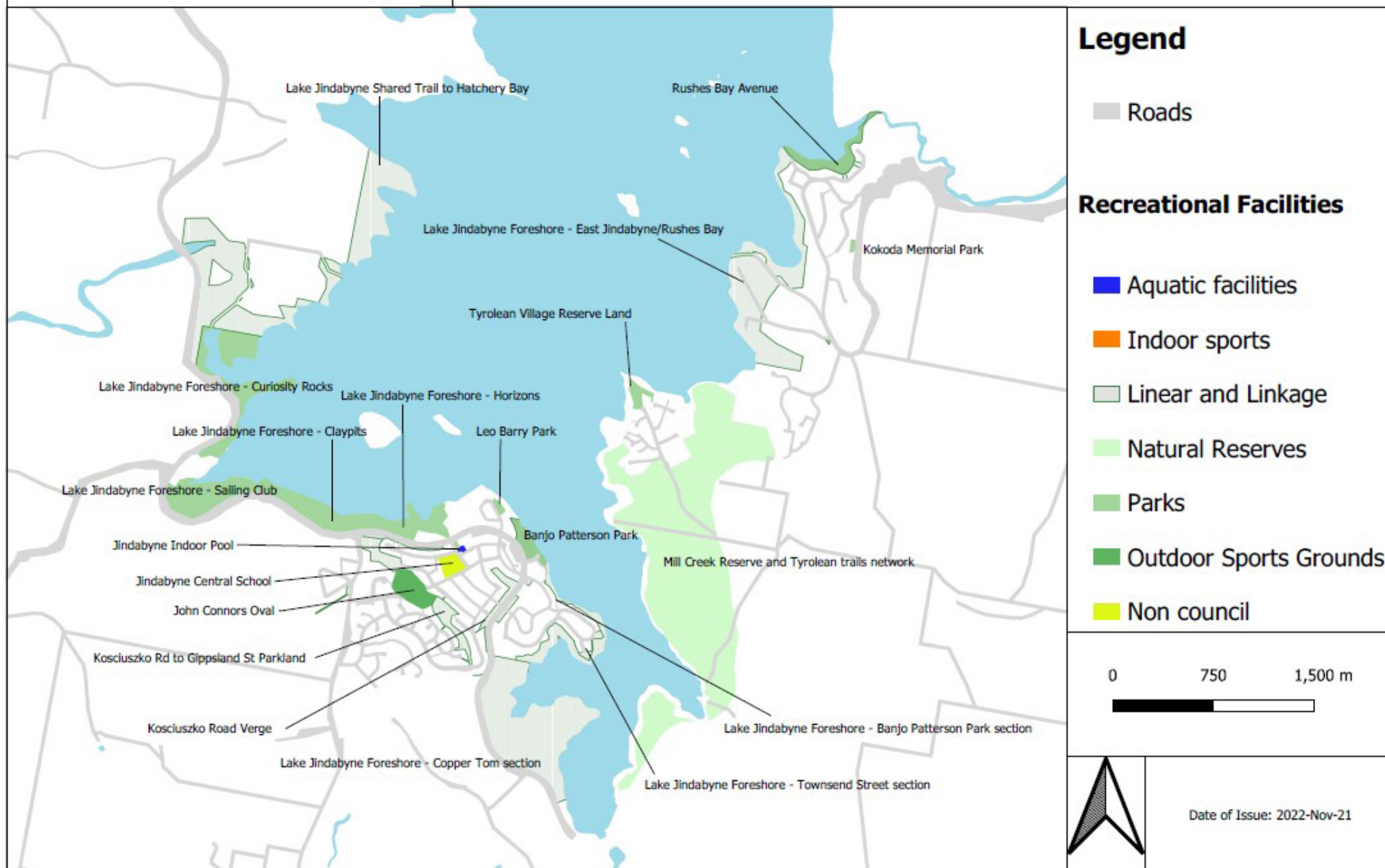
Provision

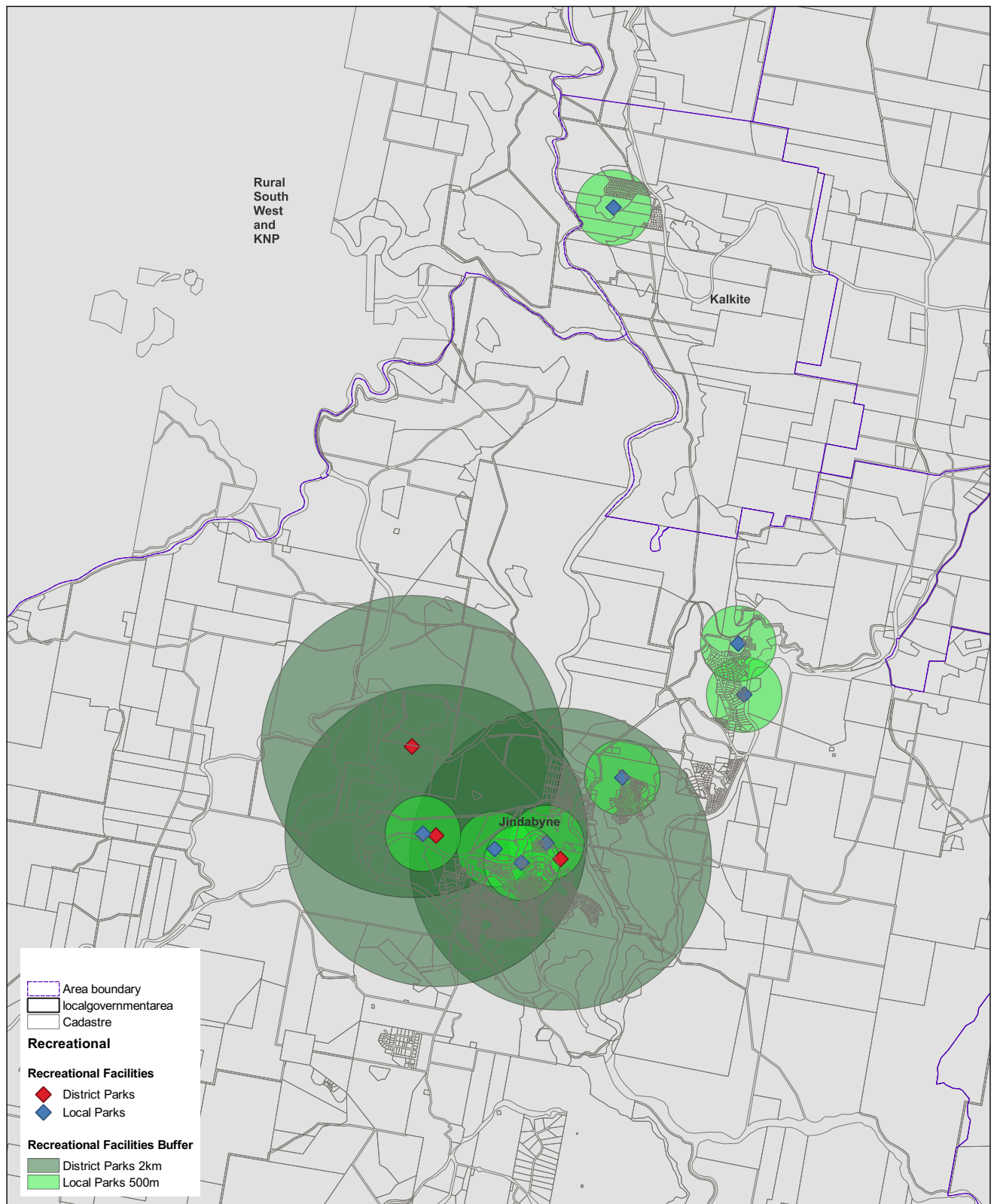
The Jindabyne precinct has 226 ha of recreation land. There are ten developed parks with seven playgrounds. There is only one sports ground: however, the Snowy SAP Masterplan considers an expansion of the recreation facility network for Jindabyne

Facility Name/ Category	Facility type	Location	Area (ha)	Hierarchy
Sportsground				
John Connors Oval	Sports field - union, league, league tag, touch, junior soccer, cricket, rodeo	Jindabyne	5.5	District
Aquatic Facility				
Jindabyne Pool	25m indoor	Jindabyne		District
Park				
Lions Park- Kalkite Street	Playground, BBQ, picnic	Jindabyne	0.2	Local
Tyrolean Village Reserve Land	Playground, shared path	Tyrolean	1.4	Local
Kokoda Memorial Park Land	Playground, table	East Jindabyne	0.3	Local
Kalkite Water intake land	Playground	Kalkite	9.5	Local
Lake Jindabyne Foreshore (Ngarigo Waterfront/ Horizons)	Shared path, frisbee golf	Jindabyne	7.88	Local
Lake Jindabyne foreshore (Sailing club)	Shared path	Jindabyne	12.8	Local
Lake Jindabyne Foreshore-East Jindabyne/Rushes Bay	Shared path, boat ramp	East Jindabyne	10	Local
Lake Jindabyne Foreshore (Banjo Paterson Park, Leo Barry Park)	Playground, skate park, shared path	Jindabyne	5.65	District
Lake Jindabyne Foreshore (Claypits)	Playground, fitness stations, share path, stage, frisbee golf	Jindabyne	9.2	District
Lake Jindabyne Foreshore (Curiosity Rocks-Wollondibby Creek)	Shared path, boat ramp	Jindabyne	11.5	District
Linear and Linkage				
Banksia Avenue Parks Land	Shared path	Kalkite	0.1	Local

Facility Name/ Category	Facility type	Location	Area (ha)	Hierarchy
Mitchell Crescent Park Land (Kosciuszko Road to Gippsland Street) via Jindabyne sports ground	Playground, share trail	Jindabyne	7.25	Local
Lake Jindabyne Foreshore- Townsend Street to Cobbon Crescent	Trail head and parking. Undeveloped open space and informal shared trail	Jindabyne	0.8	Local
Rushes Bay Avenue to East Jindabyne	Shared path	East Jindabyne	0.4	Local
Kosciuszko Road (Jindabyne Verge Land	Shared path			Local
Lake Jindabyne Shared Trail corridor (Hatchery Bay and copper Tom)	Shared trail		3.5	District
Natural Reserve				
Tyrolean/Mill Creek Reserve	Shared trail network/ MTB Park		130	District
Undeveloped				
Nettin Crescent and Barry Way land			0.8	Local
Lion Island			0.8	Local
East Jindabyne RFS land			0.2	Local
Twynam and Rawson Street Park (T-shirt park)			5.5	Local
Proposed				
West Jindabyne/Mountain Side				Local
Lake Jindabyne Foreshore Linear Park to East Jindabyne				Local
Kalkite residential development				Local
Lake Jindabyne shared trail extension (Creel Bay)			2.5	Regional
Lake Jindabyne Shared Trail Extension (East Jindabyne to Kalkite)			6.5	Regional
Lake Jindabyne Shared Trail Extension (Gaden Trout Hatchery to Hatchery Bay)			1.3	Regional

Recreational Strategy Facilities Map - Jindabyne





Recreational Strategy 2022

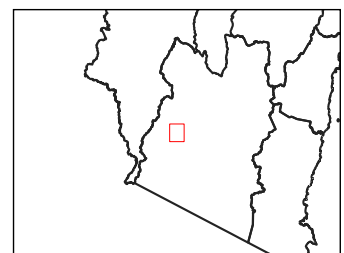
Jindabyne Parks

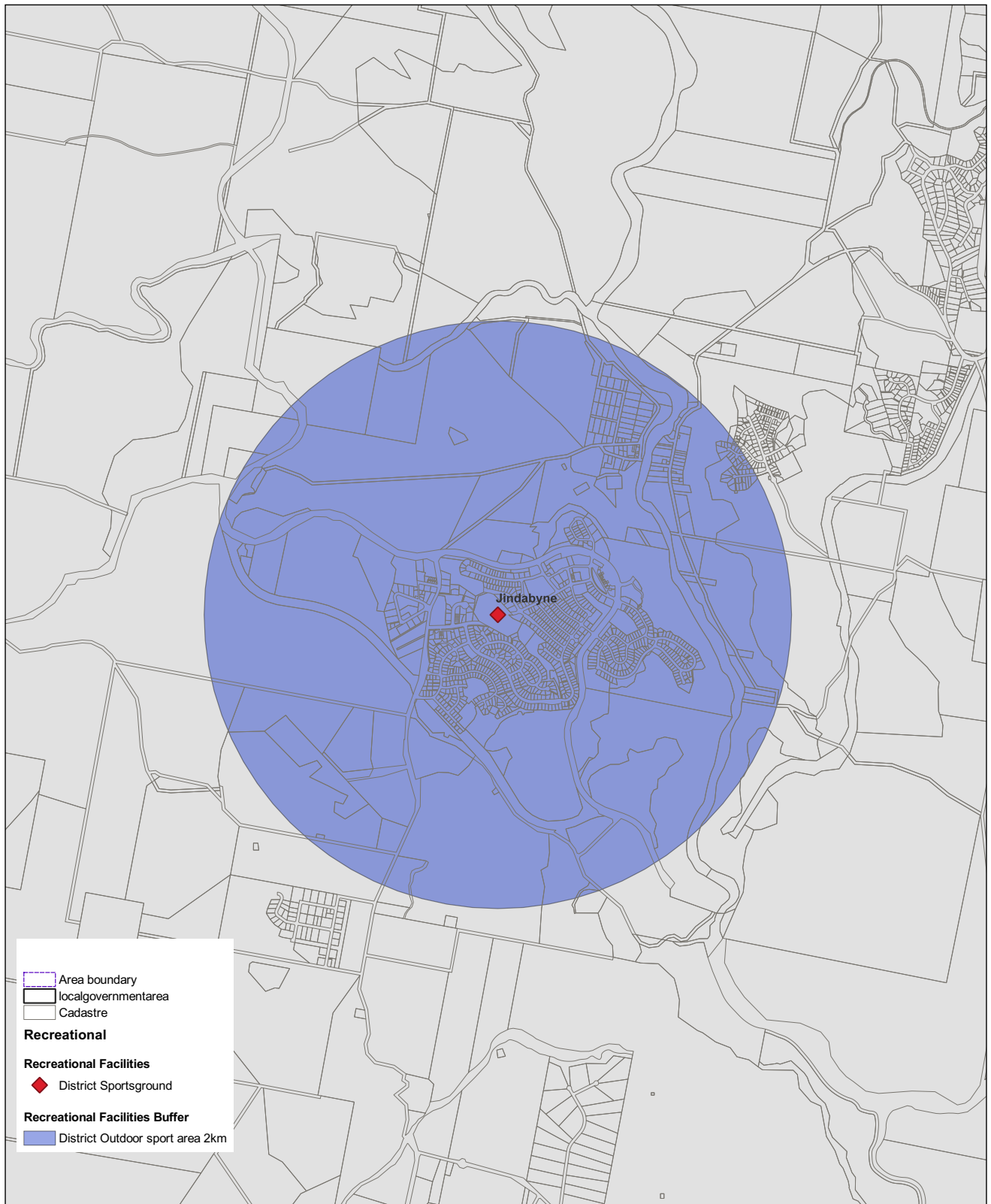


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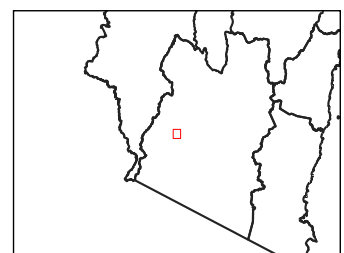
Jindabyne Sportsgrounds



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 Kilometres



Type	Number provided	Provision (ha)	Rate	Desired Provision 2021 (pop 4,728)	2021 Gap (ha)	Surplus/gap 2041 (pop 5,676)
Sportsground/showground (1.5ha per 1000 people)						
Sportsground/ Showground	1	5.5	0.0015	7	-1.5	-3
Parks (1.3 ha per 1000 people)						
Parks	11	67	0.0013	6	61	60

- There is a gap in the provision of sportsgrounds, which has resulted in many user conflict issues for the Jindabyne sporting community at John Connors Oval
- The area analysis suggests a surplus in the provision of developed parks for the local population. It is important to note that Jindabyne supports a large number of visitors. The area mainly covers the Lake Jindabyne foreshore park. The Snowy SAP Masterplan aims to grow visitor number to 1.35 million over the next 40 years. A larger amount of space may be justified to meet the needs of tourism. The focus should be on providing of high quality and appropriate location/size of local level parks

Distribution

- Whilst there is a surplus of recreational land, not all residents are within safe walking distance (500m) of public space. This includes parts of the East Jindabyne area
- The Kosciuszko road presents a barrier to safe access to major public space assets and recreational facilities. The Snowy SAP Masterplan addresses safe, walkable/ridable access to recreation facilities
- Many residential areas are located on land with a greater than 10% gradient. This creates challenges in providing suitable and accessible open space and recreational land
- Linear corridors are essential to connect residents to existing recreation facilities. It is vital the new growth areas consider the recreational network holistically
- Cultural heritage and biodiversity values are of high importance across the LGA. Whilst there is the opportunity to celebrate and promote the regions environmental and cultural heritage values there are also limitations to areas that can be developed for recreation. Planning approval often comes at a high cost

Local needs and characteristics

- Jindabyne's population is predicted to grow by approximately 900 residents over the next 20 years. The precinct has the youngest demographic in the region
- The local population swells during the winter months. The Snowy SAP Masterplan has a strong focus on providing infrastructure to support a more stable year-round economy
- Currently, there is a supply gap in the provision of sporting fields. John Connors oval supports a large number of team sports year-round
- There is no provision for senior soccer or basketball
- The Snowy SAP Masterplan has considered all the above desires: however, not all projects are included in the current business case
- There will be shared use opportunities with the recreation facilities at the new education and Jindabyne sports and recreation campus
- Jindabyne has a steady participation rate in senior sporting teams. There is a higher participation rate of junior teams across the LGA
- Volunteers are declining for both organised sporting clubs and groups

There is a desire for the following assets:

- Multi-use indoor sporting facility that the community can access for sports such as basketball, futsal, netball
- Areas of flat and secure open space for dog obedience and leash free area
- Connectivity to the Lake Jindabyne foreshore
- Developed park within the East Jindabyne area
- Second sports field that would accommodate soccer, football and cricket
- Indoor pool facility that includes a toddler pool or play area
- Pump track/bike skill area
- Mountain bike park
- Upgrades to John Connors Oval

The Regional Trails Masterplan recommends the following actions for the Jindabyne precinct.

- The Jindabyne Shared Trail and Tyrolean trail network has been funded.
- Complete construction of the southern section of Lake Jindabyne Shared Trail (Kalkite and Creel Bay)
- Upgrade and maintain the Tyrolean/Mill Creek Trail Network
- Support the development of the West Jindabyne Mountain Bike and Adventure Park
- Undertake investigations into Lake Jindabyne water-based transport link
- Pursue the development of the Cobbon Creek loop walk

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/Recommendation	Rational	Priority	Cost Est	Responsibility
J1.0	B	Investigate joint use arrangements with NSW Government Office of Sport and the Department of Education for use of new sporting facilities planned for the Sporting and Education precinct	There is a gap in the provision of sporting fields. The Snowy SAP Masterplan identifies 10ha block of crown land as a designated community sporting field to meet the needs of the current and future population	Medium	Low	SP
J2.0	C	Through community engagement, investigate opportunities to rationalise local parks to provide high quality parks within 500m walking distance from dwellings	The oversupply of local parks comes at significant cost to Council as there is an expectation for all public spaces to be mown, irrigated and have play facilities. Some of them are not well-utilised. The process of rationalising will enable Council and the local community to consider the diversity, functions and types of parks available. Council will be in a better position to maintain higher-quality open spaces	Medium	Low	LP SP
J3.0	A B F	Work with the state government, community and key stakeholder groups throughout the detailed design and implementation of key recreation and open space projects funded in the Snowy SAP Masterplan. Seek funding opportunities for projects not funded under the current business case	New and improved infrastructure will address supply gaps in provision for future local population and tourism. Action adopted as part of the Snowy SAP Masterplan	High	Medium	SP CM
J4.0		Review the Jindabyne precinct chapter of the Recreation Strategy in 12 months. Update information following confirmation of funded recreation projects from the Snowy SAP Masterplan	The NSW State Government has not finalised project priorities and implementation plans	High	Low	SP

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/Recommendation	Rational	Priority	Cost Est	Responsibility
J5.0	F	Investigate opportunities for dog obedience and off-leash areas	Currently, there are no fenced off-leash areas for dog owners or dog obedience training. Many areas have steeper topography and conflicting uses. The John Connors oval is often used however, a sports field is a 'no-dog' area	Low	Low	SP CP
LGA 26.2	F	Update the John Connors Oval Masterplan. Consider the following: • Further upgrades to clubhouse • Electronic scoreboards • composite goalposts • Access and parking • Female-friendly change room • Playground • Extension of the soccer field to full size Rugby/soccer field • Upgrade lighting • Multi-use outdoor basketball court	Following facility audit, the masterplan would identify priorities for future maintenance and upgrades, solutions to user conflict and needs/desires or user groups	Medium	Low	SP LP
LGA 26.3	C D	Prepare a Lake Jindabyne Foreshore Management Plan	In alignment with the Snowy SAP Masterplan, major upgrades are proposed for the Lake Jindabyne foreshore. A management plan would identify asset maintenance and lifecycle costs, the process for events and use of the key foreshore park nodes	High	Low	SP LP

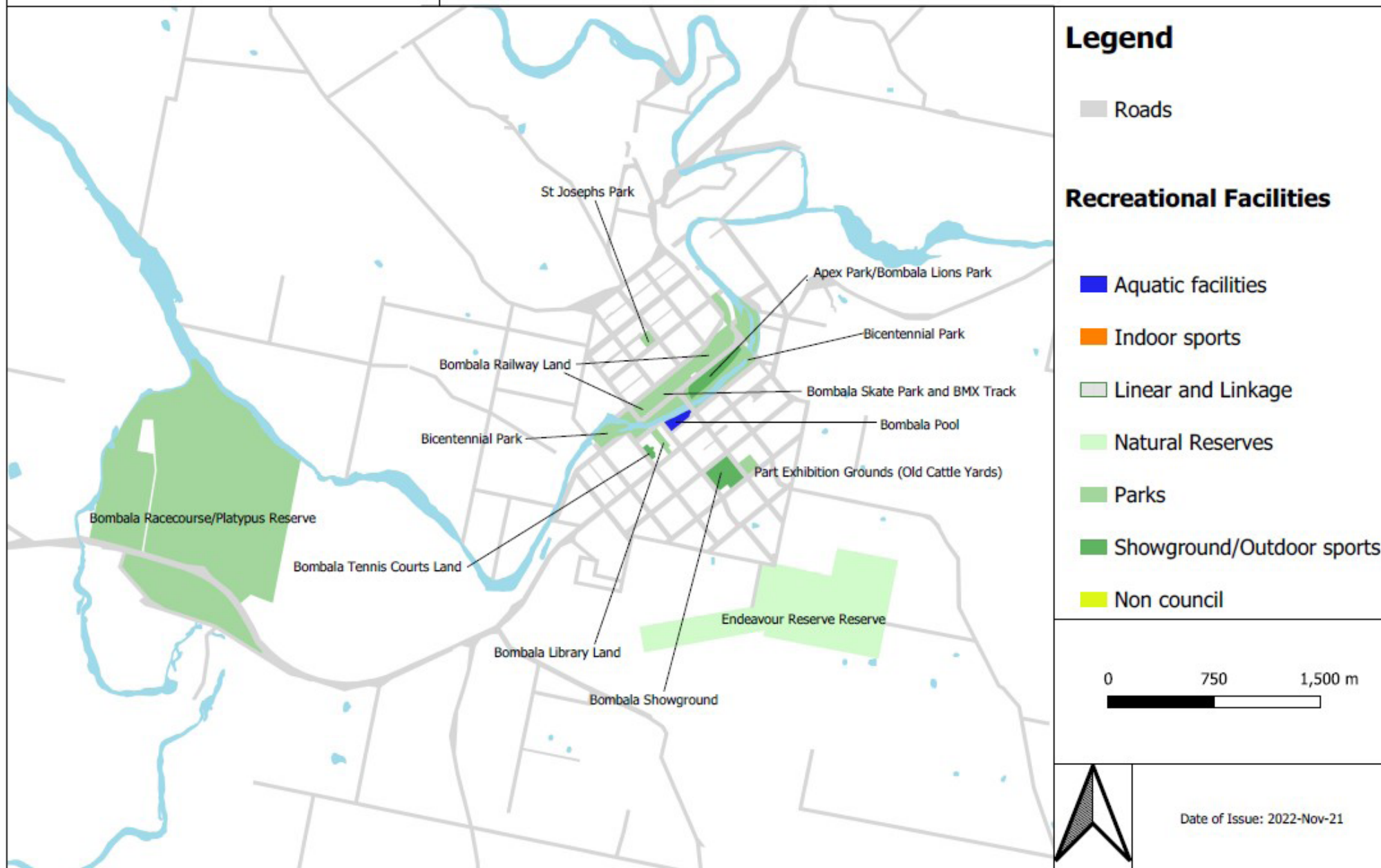
4.8 Bombala precinct recreation needs analysis

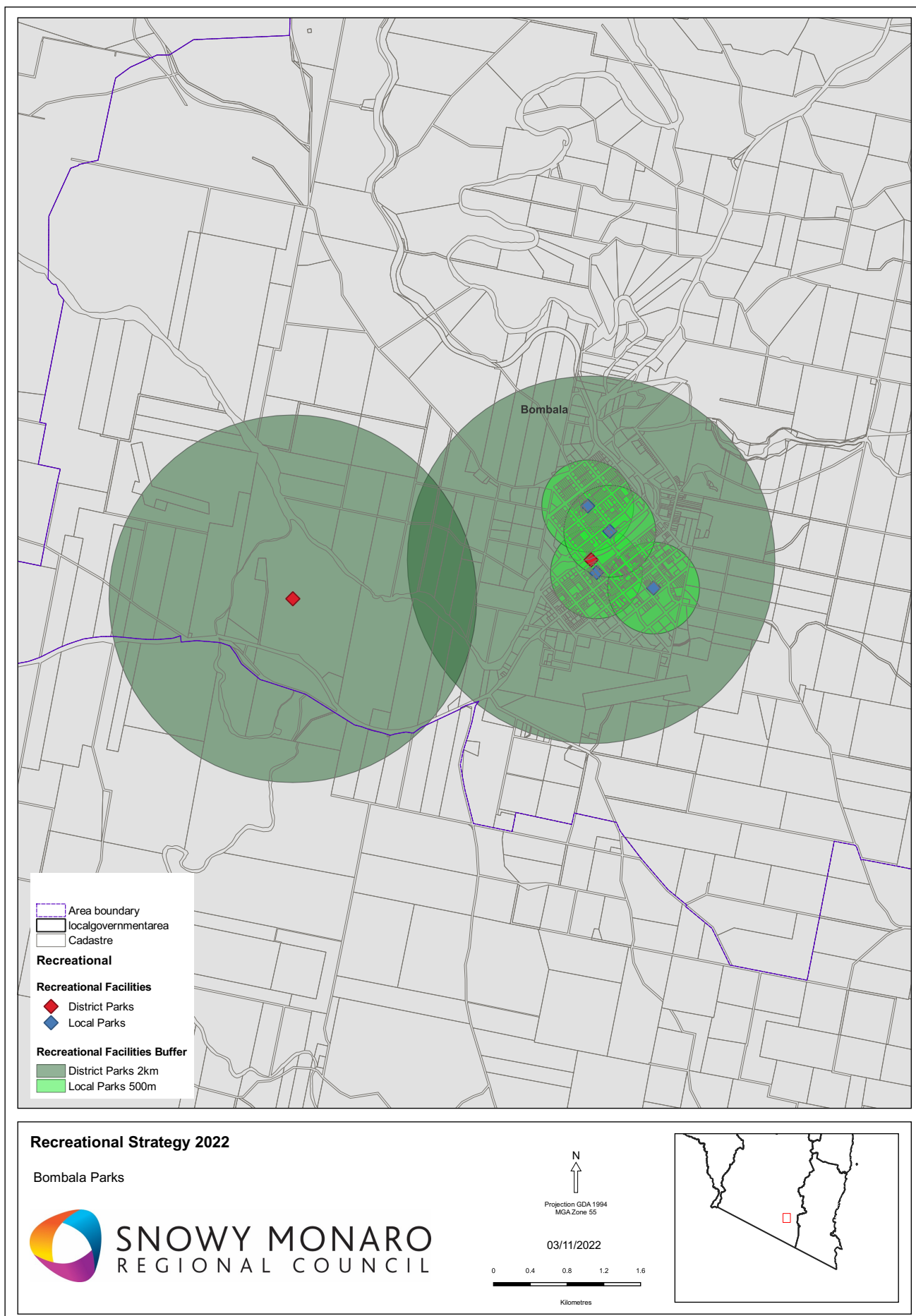
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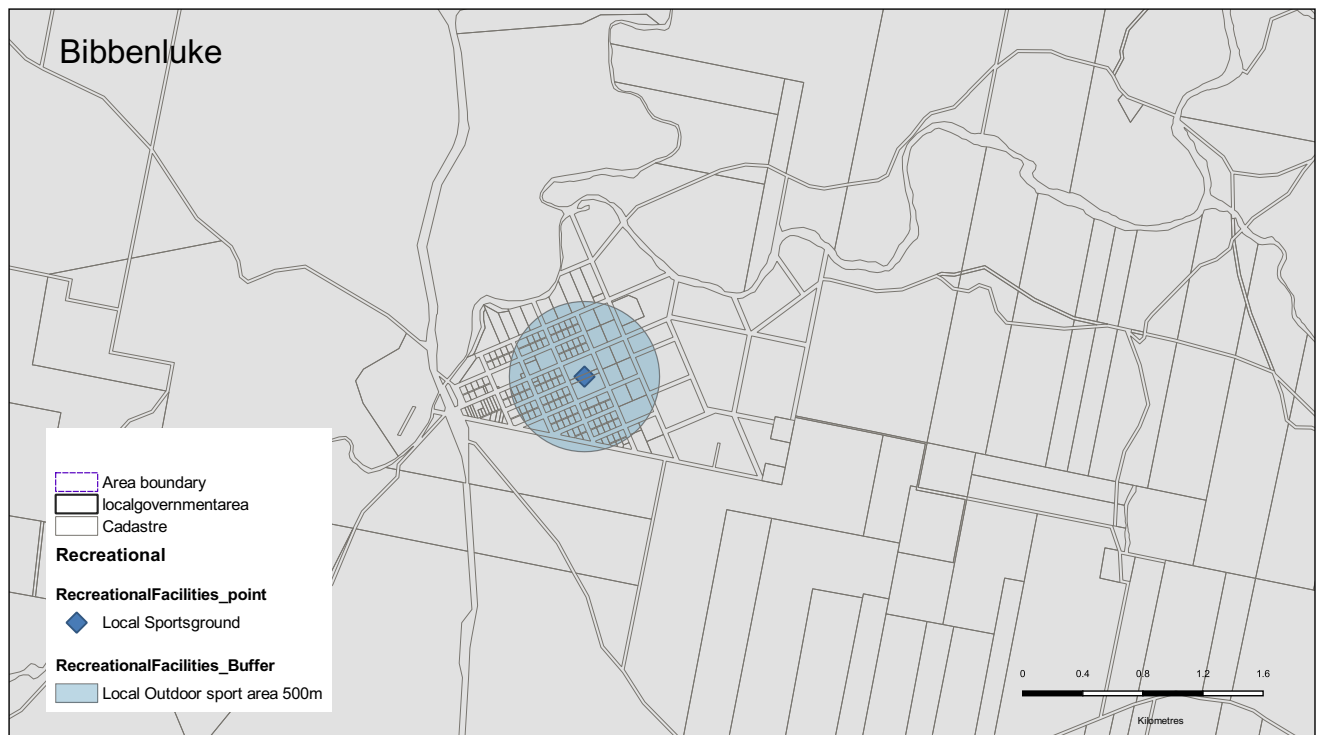
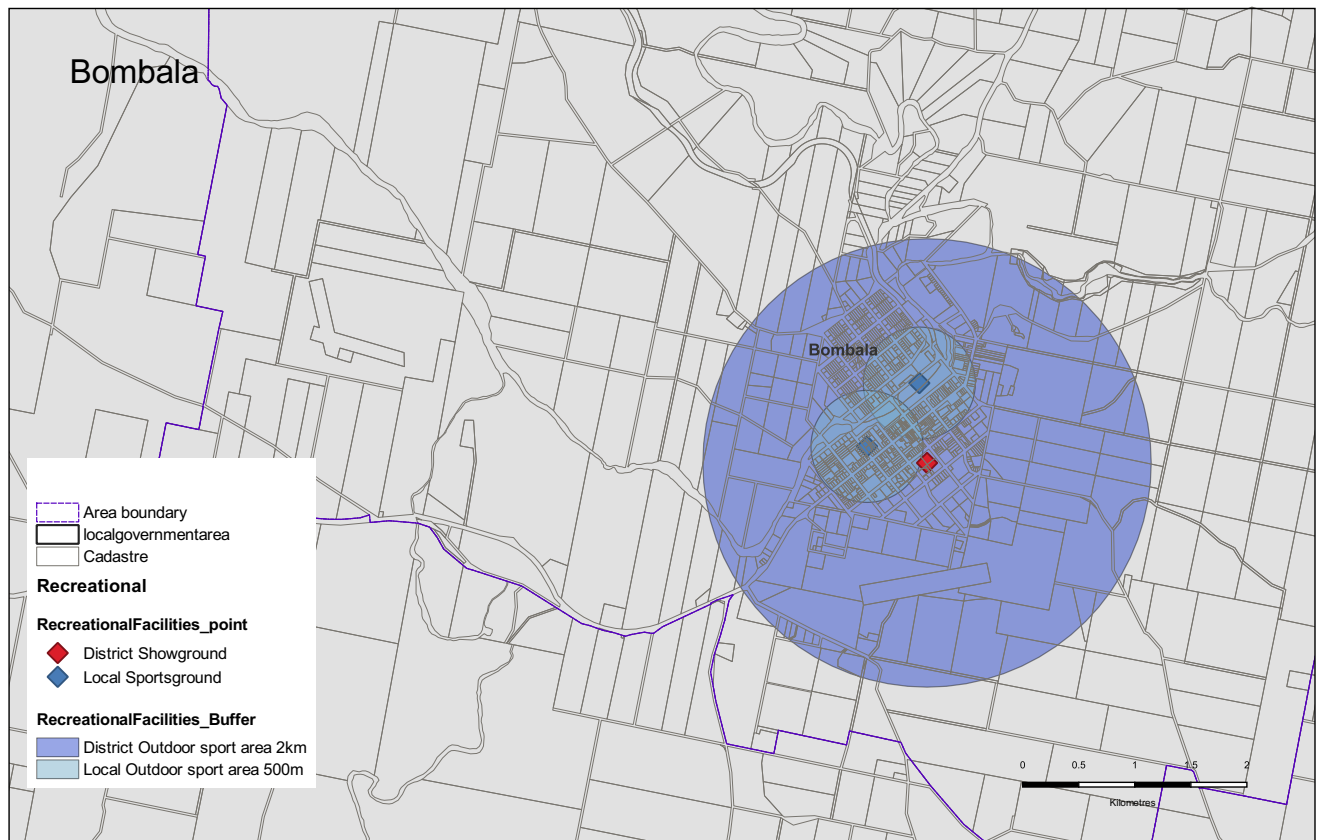
Bombala precinct encompasses 119.7km² and 256.7ha of recreational land. There are two sports grounds, one showground, one pool, two nature reserves and five parks, on which are three playgrounds.

Facility Name/ Category	Facility Type	Location	Area (ha)	Hierarchy
Showground				
Bombala Exhibition Showground	Showground and exhibition buildings, sports ground, netball courts, caretakers cottage	Bombala	3.5	District
Sportsground				
Apex Park	Sports field, playground, shared path, lions park	Bombala	3	Local
Bombala Tennis Courts	5 tennis courts	Bombala	0.4	Local
Aquatic Facility				
Bombala Pool	25m outdoor	Bombala	2.3	Local
Park				
Joseph Park Reserve Land	Playground	Bombala	0.7	Local
Part Exhibition Ground	Old Cattle Yards	Bombala	1	Local
Bombala Railway Land	BMX, pump track	Bombala	7.5	Local
Bombala Library Land		Bombala	0.8	Local
Lions Park-High Street	Playground	Bombala	0.45	Local
Bicentennial Park/ Riverside Park	Shared path, gardens, boat ramp	Bombala	10.7	District
Bombala Racecourse	Equestrian, Events,	Bombala	146	District
Nature Reserves				
Endeavour Reserve	Lookout, shared trails	Bombala	49	Local
Platypus Reserve	Viewing platform, shared trail	Bombala	32	District

Recreational Strategy Facilities Map - Bombala







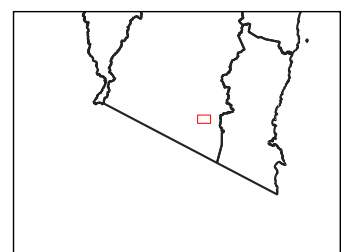
Recreational Strategy 2022

Bombala and Bibbenluke Showground / Sportsgrounds



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08/11/2022



Type	Number provided	Provision (ha)	Rate	Desired Provision 2021 (pop 1,353)	2021 Gap (ha)	Surplus/ gap 2041(pop 1,337)
Sportsground/showground (1.5ha per 1000)						
Major Town	3	6.9	0.0015	2.0	4.9	4.9
Parks (1.3 per 1000)						
Major Town	6	166.7	0.0013	1.8	165	165.0

- Over the next 20 years there is current and future surplus of developed open space, even excluding the 146ha racecourse
- There are no parks below the 0.5ha minimum threshold for site area. This indicates sufficient land is provided for designing a quality park or open space
- The showground is also used as a sportsground, with various sporting groups based at the showground
- There is a lack of linear linkages within this precinct
- The pool at Bombala services the entire precinct and the surrounding localities and villages

Distribution

Local needs and Characteristics

- Bombala has an aging population that translates to the importance of accessibility requirements
- The precinct of Bombala has a declining population that is set to fall by 1.2% over the next 20 years
- Issues arise with equestrian activities on sports fields as the remediation of the grounds takes time and must be completed post each equestrian event
- This town draws in sporting teams from the immediate surrounding villages
- Upgrades are currently underway for Ginger Leigh Park and the Exhibition Showground
- The showground is the heart of sports and events such as the Bombala Show and the whole community within Bombala
- There are community use agreements in place with the Bombala High School for volleyball and basketball

Throughout key stakeholder engagement, a desire for the following was highlighted:

- There is a desire for the pool at Bombala to be open year-round
- Improvement of accessibility for spectators' areas at the Exhibition Showground
Improve access and parking at the site. Facility/or pavilion for live performances and shelter, upgrade of sports field, female-friendly amenities
- Inclusion of cricket practice nets at the Part Exhibition Showground or alternate location nearby
- Development of the Part Exhibition Showground to include levelling the site for camper vans and larger vehicles
- Desire for the showground area to comply with the Campervan and Motorhome Club of Australia standards
- There is a need for the development of a masterplan for multipurpose sites such as the exhibition showground to ensure the committee are equally represented, and there is a common goal for project priorities
- Railway committee have a desire to re-instate the heritage rail

The following actions have been adopted in the Regional Trails Masterplan:

- Development of the Monaro Rail Trail
- Enhance and promote Platypus Reserve
- Review and formalise a recreational trail network at Endeavor Reserve

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/Recommendation	Rational	Priority	Cost Est	Responsibility
BO.1	A	Improve road access to Platypus Reserve lookout	The Platypus Reserve is a popular tourist attraction. Road access is currently eroded and does not easily allow buses to access the site	Medium	Medium	R
BO.2	C	Consult with the community to review the need for the play equipment at St Joseph Park- Lot 7021 DP1028364. Retain area as informal open space for informal recreation and sports	Play equipment is currently in poor condition and either needs replacement or removal. The recent upgrade of Ginger Leigh Park provides a high quality district level facility nearby	Medium	Low	SP CM
BO.3	C	Review the suitability and determine the future of vacant land at High Street Lot 1 DP1255665, Lot 9 DP995614. Site is currently identified for divestment.	Site is no longer an official public reserve. Toilet block is currently decommissioned, and land is not well-utilised as a recreational space.	High	Low	LP
LGA 24.2	D F	Work with the Bombala Exhibition Showground 355 Committee to develop a Showground Masterplan. Consider: • Accessibility/pathways • Shelter/stage or pavilion • Parking and caravan/camping • Cricket nets	Masterplan is in alignment with the LGA-wide action for a region-wide showgrounds Masterplan that would identify project priorities, roles and responsibilities, maintenance arrangements	High	Medium	SP LP
LGA 12.2	C	Liaise with NSW Tennis about health check and scope of works for the Bombala Tennis Court upgrade	NSW Tennis offer a wide range of services for affiliated clubs, enabling clubs in being self-reliant with ongoing operational and maintenance of the facility	High	Low	SP CM CP

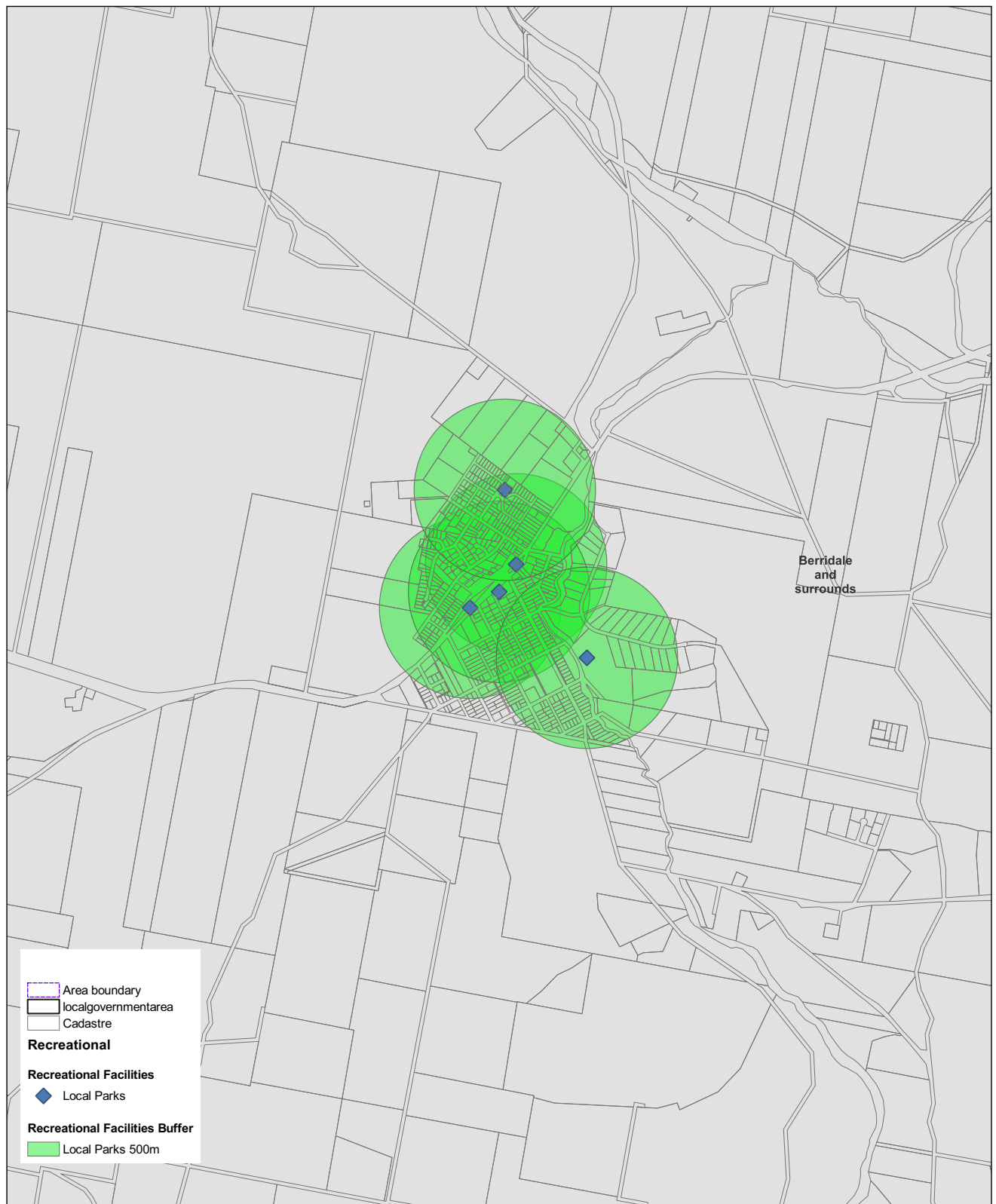
4.9 Berridale and surrounds precinct recreation needs analysis

Provision

Berridale currently has a total area of approximately 14ha of recreation land. There are five parks and three playgrounds.

Facility Name/ Category	Facility Type	Location	Area (ha)	Hierarchy
Sportsground				
Ray Goodman Oval	Soccer and cricket field	Berridale	2.1	District
Aquatic Facility				
Berridale Pool	25m outdoor	Berridale	0.4	District
Park				
Berridale Memorial park		Berridale	0.2	Local
Kiparra Drive Park Land	Playground	Berridale	0.2	Local
Berridale Lions Park	Playground	Berridale	0.6	Local
O'Brien Reserve	BMX, Equestrian, Dog Obedience	Berridale	8.5	Local
Berridale skate park	Skate Park	Berridale	0.2	Local
Linear and Linkage				
Myack Creek Walk	Shared path	Berridale	2.1	Local
Proposed				
North West Berridale	Residential subdivision	Berridale		Local
MTB/shared trail extension	MTB/Shared	Berridale		Local

Type	Number provided	Provision (ha)	Rate	Desired Provision 2021 (pop 1,727)	2021 Gap (ha)	Surplus/gap 2041 (pop 2,119)
Sportsground/showground (1.5ha per 1000 people)						
Sports ground/ Showground	1	2.1	0.0015	2.6	-0.5	-1
Parks (1.3 ha per 1000 people)						
Parks	5	9.7	0.0013	2.2	7.5	7



Recreational Strategy 2022

Berridale Parks

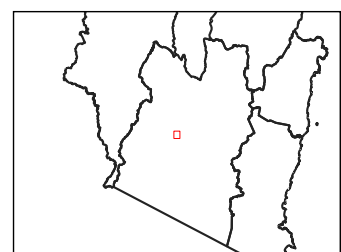


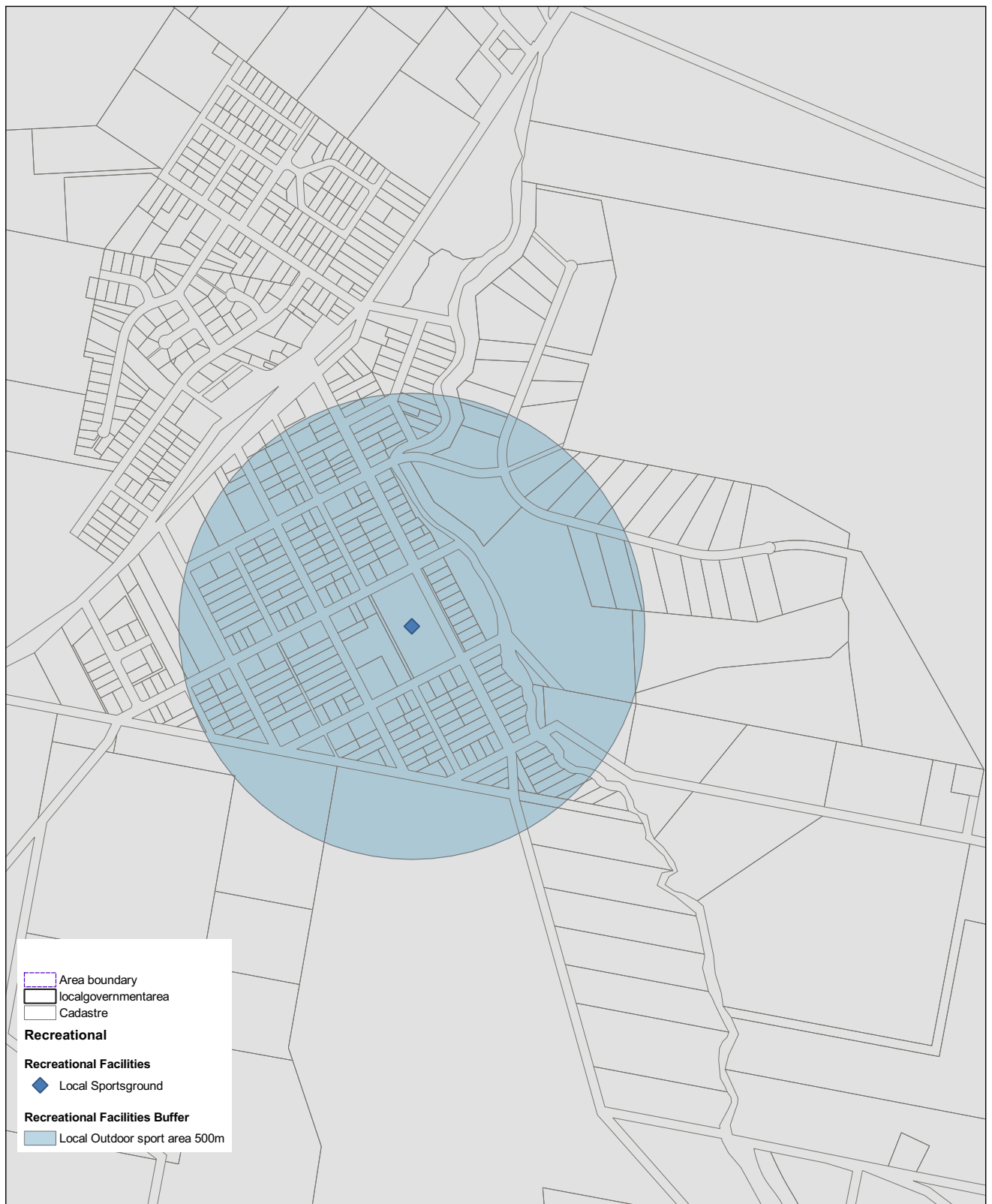
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MGA Zone 55

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Recreational Strategy 2022

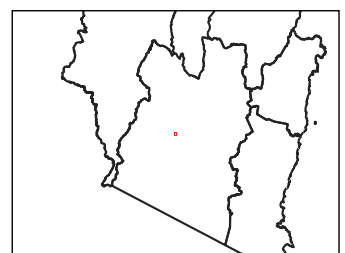
Berridale Sportsgrounds



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 Kilometres



- Berridale and surrounds have one district sportsground. According to the benchmark standards there is a gap in the current and future provision of land available for a sportsgrounds
- The provision of local and regional level sportsgrounds would not be desirable when considering the overall recreation objectives and guidelines
- There is a surplus in the provision of land area for developed parks
- It's likely that O'Brien Reserve will be upgraded to a district level park when improvements are made

Distribution

- Most dwellings are within the desired proximity to a developed park
- Kosciuszko Road presents some challenges to providing safe linkages between residential areas and recreation facilities. Refer to facility distribution map over page

Local needs and trends

- The Berridale and surrounds precinct is predicted to increase by 22.72% over the next 20 years, which is the highest population increase in the region
- The demographic is diverse, with a high proportion of children under 18 and persons aged 60 or older. Parents and homebuilders (aged 35-49) make up the highest proportion of age groups
- The residential area is expected to grow with two development proposals under assessment

The following summarises the participation trends and local needs identified throughout stakeholder engagement:

- There is a keen interest in improving facilities at O'Brien Reserve. This area currently provides for equestrian events, BMX and dog obedience. With a newly constructed club, an updated management plan or license agreement will assist in resolving management and user conflict issues
- Desire for improved quality of playing field and cricket nets at the sports field
- The Coolamatong Golf Course and Berridale Tennis Club are not currently owned or management by Council: however, they still provide a valuable recreation facility for the community. Both venues struggle to get members and keep on top of maintenance
- The Berridale Hall has often been booked for recreational activities such as dance, bootcamp and gym classes. There has not been a consistent arrangement as participation has varied over time
- The Berridale Pool is well-utilised by residents from the Jindabyne precinct as it provides an outdoor aquatic facility suitable for school carnivals and informal recreation during the summer months

The actions adopted in the Regional Trails Masterplan include:

- Reviewing the connectivity of the Myack Creek walk and upgrading the quality of the path
- Pursue the development of a local level trail network near O'Brien Reserve

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/Recommendation	Rational	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
BE1.0	B F	Investigate opportunities to upgrade Kiparra Drive Park, following the progress of the residential growth area.	Provision of a local level recreational space was identified through the recreational needs assessment.	Low	High	SP CP
LGA 26.4	D F	Review the license agreement of O'Brien Reserve. Prepare a Masterplan for ongoing management and future use.	The O'Brien Reserve is currently utilised by the Monaro Equestrian Association, dog obedience, and the Berridale Bike Rider Club. The reserve would benefit from further planning to ensure the broader community has input for future use and reduce potential user conflicts.	Medium	Low	SP LP

4.10 Canberra corridor recreation needs analysis

Provision

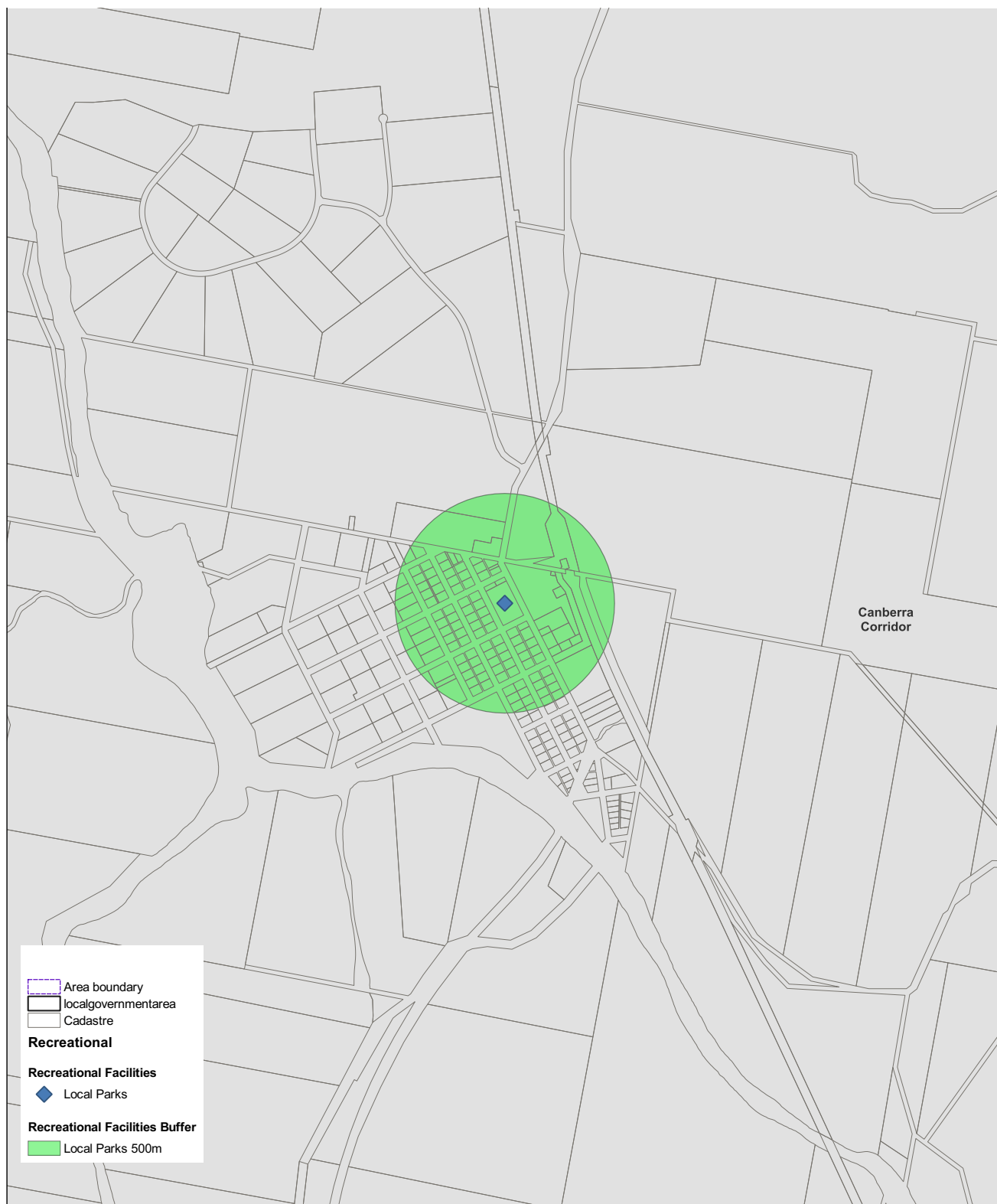
The Canberra corridor precinct incorporates the towns of Michelago and Bredbo, encompassing of 924.2km². There is 13ha of recreational land managed by Council. This encompasses one showground, one sports ground, one developed park and one undeveloped area of recreational land.

Facility Name/ Category	Facility Type	Location	Area size (ha)	Hierarchy
Showground				
Bredbo Showground	Showground, equestrian, sports field	Bredbo	8.0	Local
Sportsground				
Michelago Sports ground	Two tennis courts, playground, sports field	Michelago	2.6	Local
Park				
Bredbo Centennial Park	Two tennis courts, sports field, playground, outdoor court	Bredbo	1.8	Local
Undeveloped				
Chakola		Bredbo	0.5	Local

- Most sports and recreation facilities are used at a local level with more informal or social sports rather than district level club competition
- The undeveloped land at Chakola is far removed from any town or village, and its location isolates it from the recreation and open space network

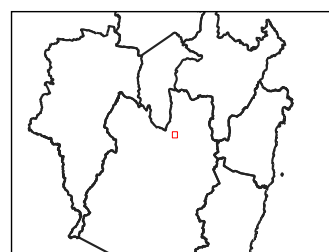
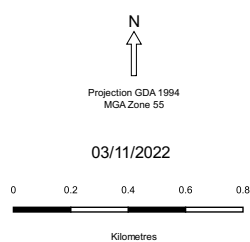
Undeveloped	Number provided	Provision (ha)	Rate	Desired Provision 2021 (pop 1,236)	2021 Gap (ha)	Surplus/gap 2041(pop 1,830)
Sportsground/showground (1.8ha per 1,000 people)						
Rural	2	10.6	0.0018	2.2	8.4	7.3
Parks (1 ha per 1,000 people)						
Rural	2	1.8	0.001	1.2	0.6	0

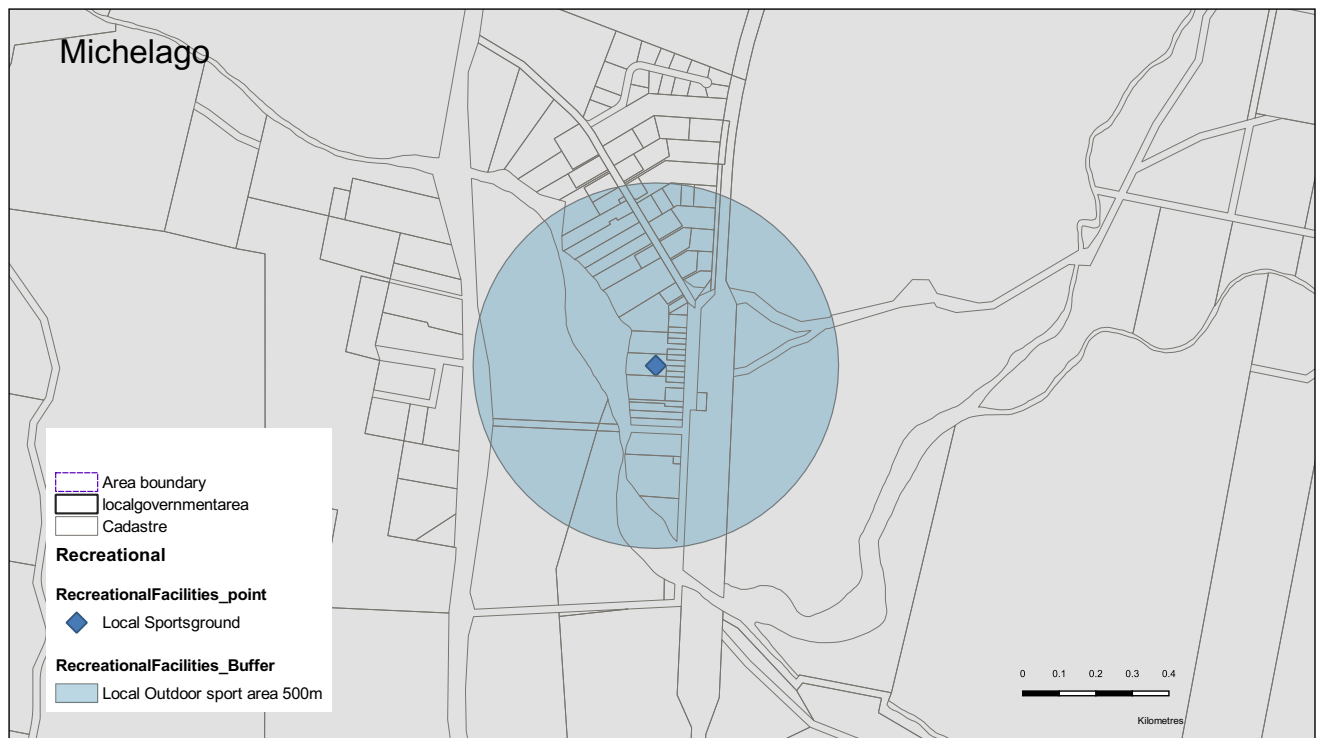
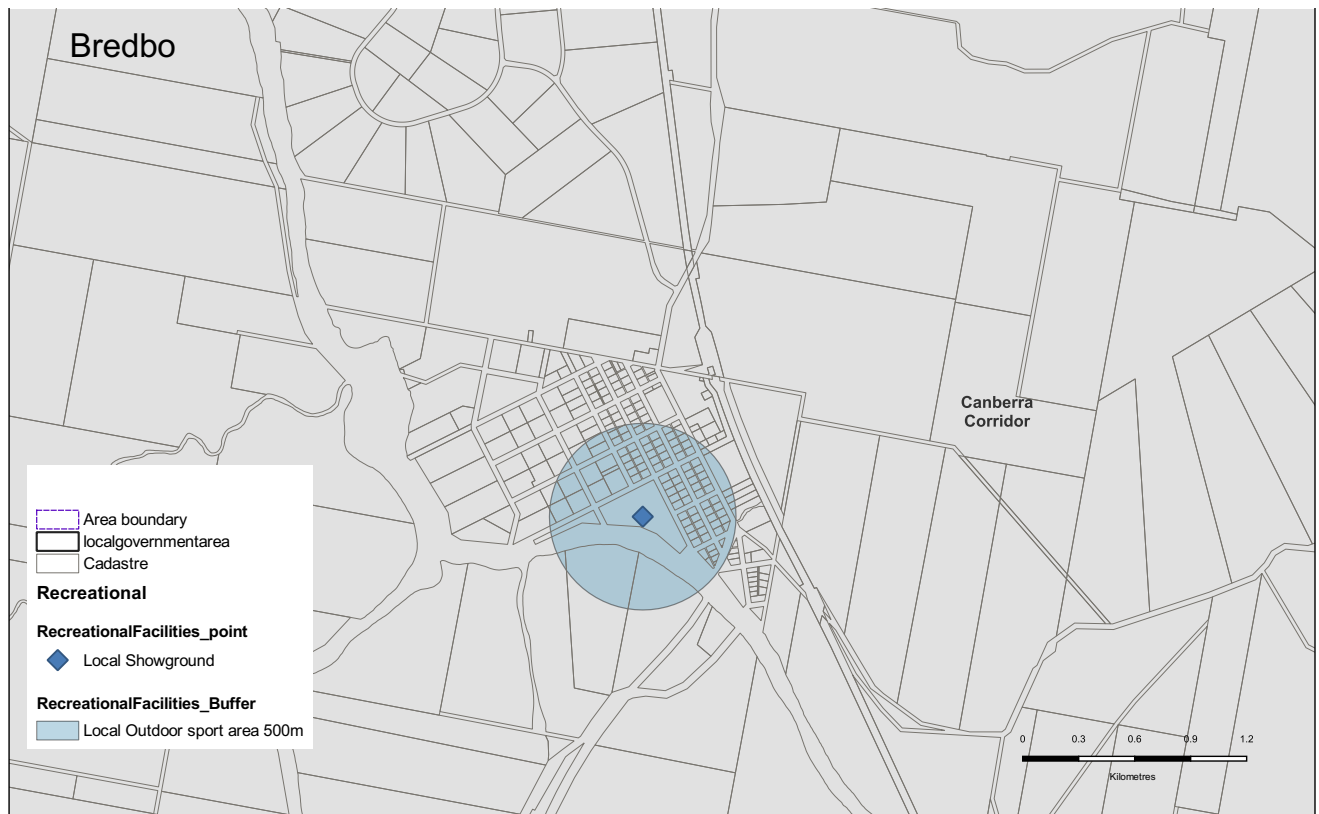
- There is an adequate supply of current and future developed open space when comparing hectares per population
- There is a surplus of 7ha of sportsground/showground area for future populations. Demand for sporting facilities may increase as the population increases
- The undeveloped land at Chakola is crown land categorised as public recreation



Recreational Strategy 2022

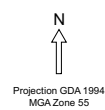
Bredbo Parks



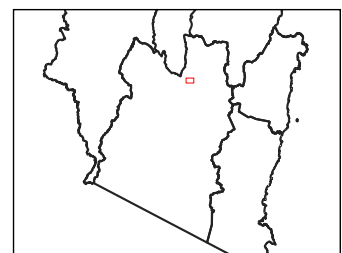


Recreational Strategy 2022

Bredbo and Michelago Showground / Sportsgrounds



07/11/2022



Distribution

- The park at Bredbo is centrally located and provides amenity to residents and visitors alike: however, there are safety issues with the Monaro Highway running along the park.
- The Bredbo showground is currently used for Equestrian or pony club events. The facility is also a sports ground with a cricket field which is currently not in use. Consultation suggested the lack of utilisation was this is due to the location being at the edge of town rather than centrally as the park is.

Local needs and characteristics

- The population of the Canberra corridor is expected to increase by 48.1% over the next 20 years. This would be an additional 594 people
- Most residents are located along the Monaro Highway, which provides decent access to other precincts or Canberra for recreational services
- Four open space and recreation facilities are available for resident's use, and the constant stream of tourists making their way to the snow fields
- Both showground and sportsground are currently used at a local level for more social sports or informal recreation activities
- The Bredbo Centennial Park is currently being used as a touch football field and is well-utilised by the local community and visitors. The location is central and more desirable for social team sports than the showground
- There are two primary schools in this precinct, Michelago and Bredbo, and neither use Council's facilities regularly except the Cooma Pool
- The school tennis court at Michelago was provided through a community use grant in the 2000's that is currently used as part of the Department of Education's 'Share Our Space' program, lasting until 9 October 2022.

Throughout key stakeholder engagement, the following issues or desires for improvements were highlighted:

- Desire for public access to the tennis court for social tennis. The facility is locked, and current arrangements involve getting a key from the local tennis club. Issues around public liability insurance are of concern. There are also some maintenance issues, such as mould and drainage
- Minimal use of the showground/sports ground facilities has resulted in maintenance issues, particularly with toilet blocks
- Shade at the playground, fitness stations and improved access/pathways at Bredbo Centennial Park
- Desire to formalise path from Bredbo village to the River
- Michelago Pony club are keen for improvements such as access to water or shade at their current facility
- Desire for community cricket to start up again at Bredbo showground

Actions Adopted in the Regional Trails Masterplan include:

- Formalising a local level recreational trail between Bredbo and Murrumbidgee River
- Pursuing the development of a local level recreation trail in Michelago incorporating the Michelago Creek

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/Recommendation	Rational	Priority	Cost Est	Responsibility
CC2	A	Investigate opportunities to relocate the Pony Club to a more suitable land area that can accommodate safety requirements such as access to water	Adopted action in the Michelago Masterplan. Pony Club is an important recreational asset for Michelago but is currently difficult and dangerous to access	Medium	Low	SP CP
CC3	B	Investigate opportunity for a local level recreational trail around Michelago Creek. Include associated costs in the Development Contributions Plan	Adopted action in the Michelago Masterplan and Regional Trails Masterplan. The development of precinct trails at key towns like Michelago will leverage further economic benefits	Medium	Medium	SP CP
CC4	B C	Investigate opportunities to co-locate sports facilities at the existing sports field where possible	Action Adopted in the Michelago Masterplan. Due to limited expected growth, any new sporting facilities should be low-maintenance and co-located at the existing sports ground	Low	Low	SP
CC5	D	Investigate possibility of forming a 355 committee for the use and management of the Bredbo Tennis Court. Investigate the use of an 'igloo' lock system for court access	The community have expressed interest in forming a committee to ensure the courts can be easily accessed now that the Tennis Club is not active	High	Low	LP GOV CSP
LGA 24.3	D F	In Alignment with the LGA-wide action to prepare a Masterplan for Showgrounds, the following should be considered at Bredbo Showground: - Utilisation/purpose - Coordination with Michelago Pony Club regarding maintenance for events	The Bredbo showground is currently underutilised. There is some community interest in starting cricket. Through consultation, it was highlighted that the showground is not well connected to the community hence the reason local level sports is currently at Centennial Park	High	Medium	SP LP

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/Recommendation	Rational	Priority	Cost Est	Responsibility
LGA 26.5	D F	Prepare a Masterplan for Bredbo Centennial Park. Consider the following: • Access and pathways • Play equipment • areas for informal sport • upgrade of existing recreation facilities	Bredbo community committee have expressed interest in further improvement to Centennial Park. The site gets a high level of use from both community and visitors	Low	Medium	SP LP

4.11 Rural East Recreation Needs Analysis

Provision

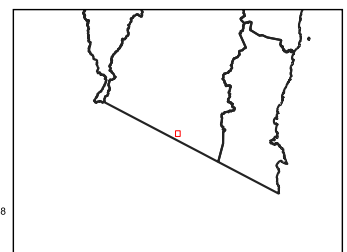
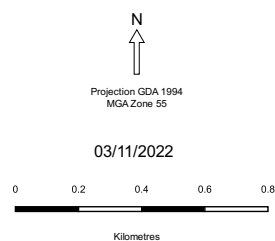
Covering an area of 6,690km² and 210ha of recreational land, the Rural East precinct encompasses the towns of Delegate, Numeralla, Mila, Cathcart, Bibbenluke and Nimmitabel. There are two showgrounds and six sports grounds.

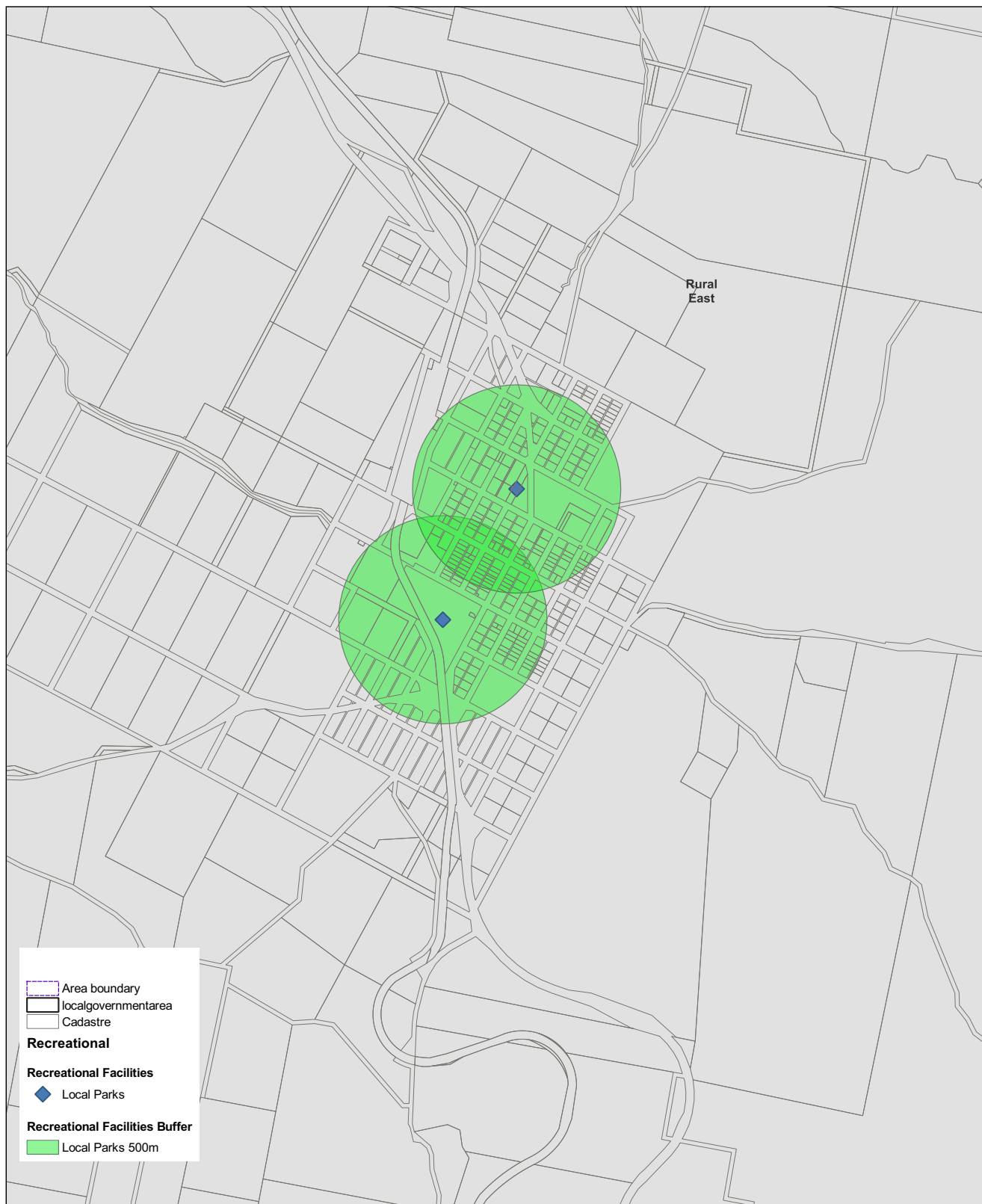
Facility Name/ Category	Facility type	Location	Area (ha)	Hierarchy
Showground				
Delegate Showground	Showground, sports field, four tennis courts	Delegate	9.3	District
Nimmitabel Showground	Showground, sports field, courts	Nimmitabel	7.4	District
Sportsground				
Nimmitabel Sports ground	Sports field, outdoor court	Nimmitabel	1.2	Local
Jerangle Tennis Courts	Two tennis courts, clubhouse, toilets	Jerangle	2.2	Local
Numeralla Tennis Courts	Playground, courts, clubhouse	Numeralla	5.5	Local
Numeralla Oval	Sports field	Numeralla	3.3	Local
Mila Country Club	Three tennis courts,	Mila	0.4	Local
Bibbenluke Oval – Kim Rutherford	Sports field	Bibbenluke	4.9	Local
Park				
Black Lake Reserve	Boat ramp	Bibbenluke	48	Local
Cathcart Park land	Playground, 2 tennis courts in disrepair	Cathcart	1.1	Local
Kybeyan Recreation Reserve		Kybeyan	2.1	Local
Nimmitabel Park	Two tennis courts, playground	Nimmitabel	1.0	Local
Corner Clarke and Wolfe Street		Nimmitabel	0.9	Local
Lake Williams - Nimmitabel	Shared trail, gazebo, fitness stations	Nimmitabel	1.2	Local
Bill Jefferies Memorial Park		Delegate	4.4	Local
Delegate Memorial Park – BMX Land	BMX, playground	Delegate	0.5	Local
Linear and Linkage				
Platypus Walk - Delegate		Delegate	2.5	Local



Recreational Strategy 2022

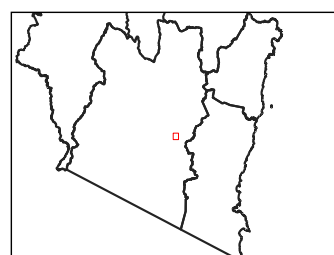
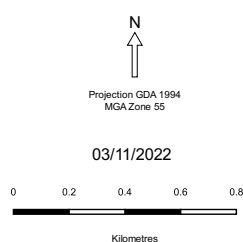
Delegate Parks





Recreational Strategy 2022

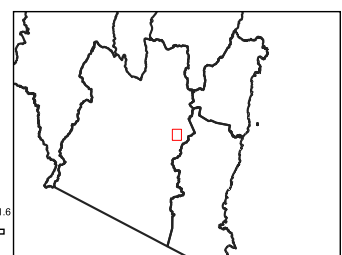
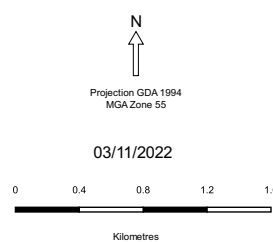
Nimmitabel Parks

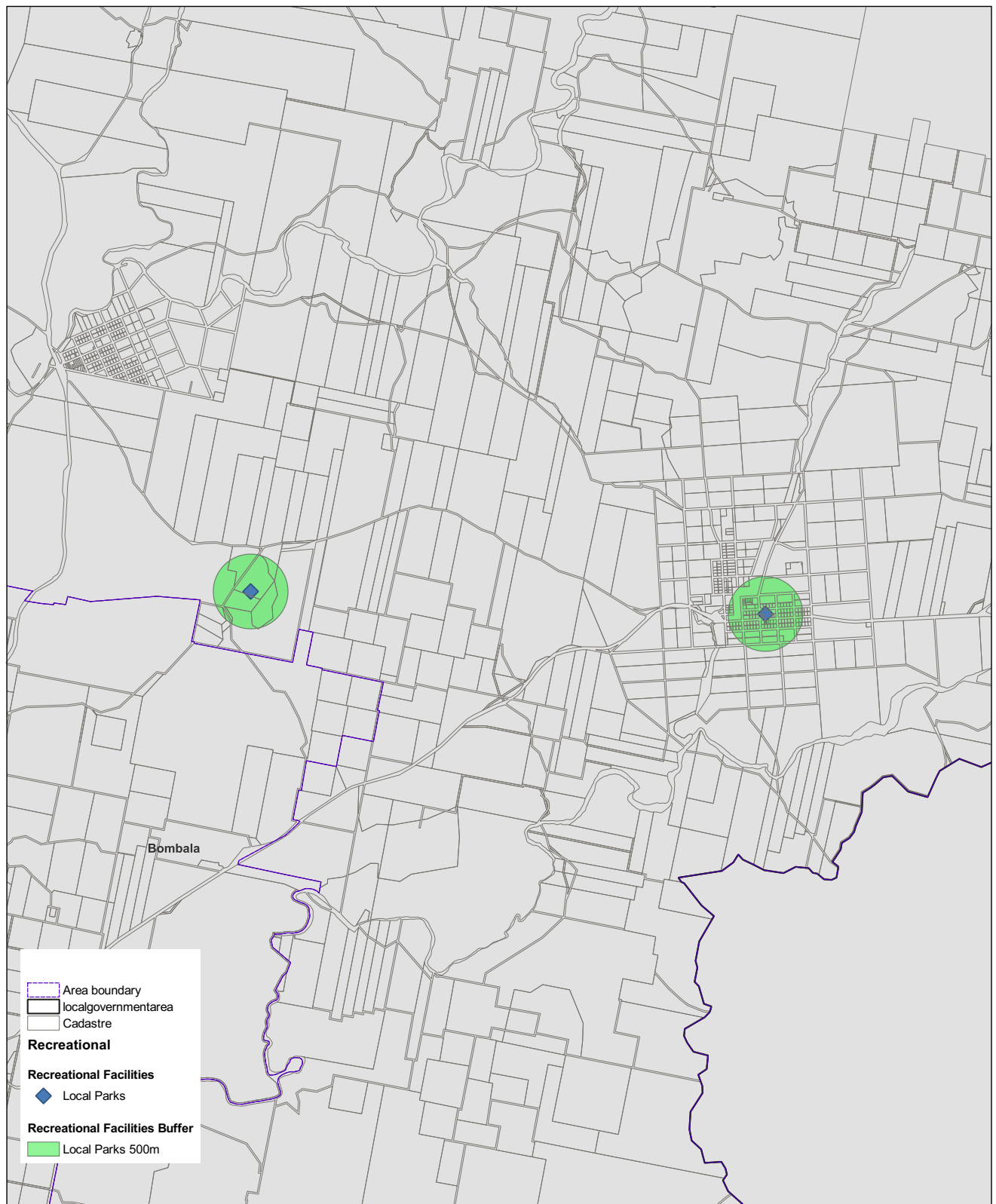




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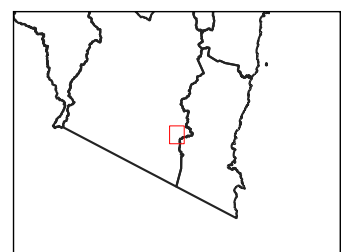
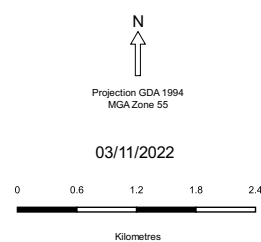
Kybeyan Parks

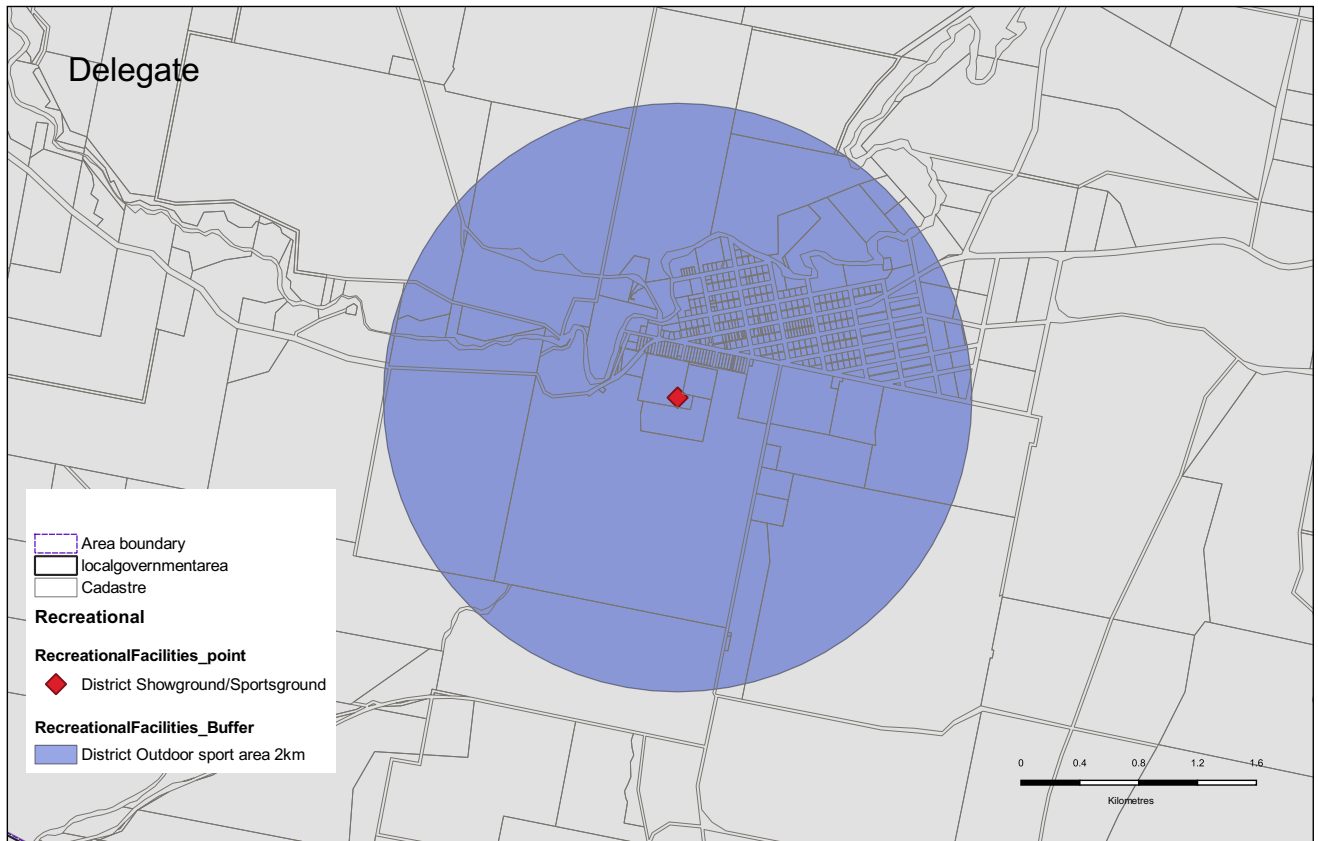




Recreational Strategy 2022

Cathcart and Bibbenluke Parks





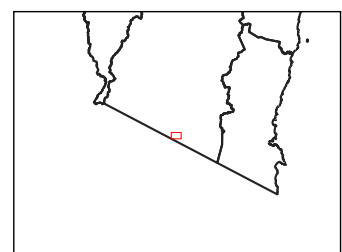
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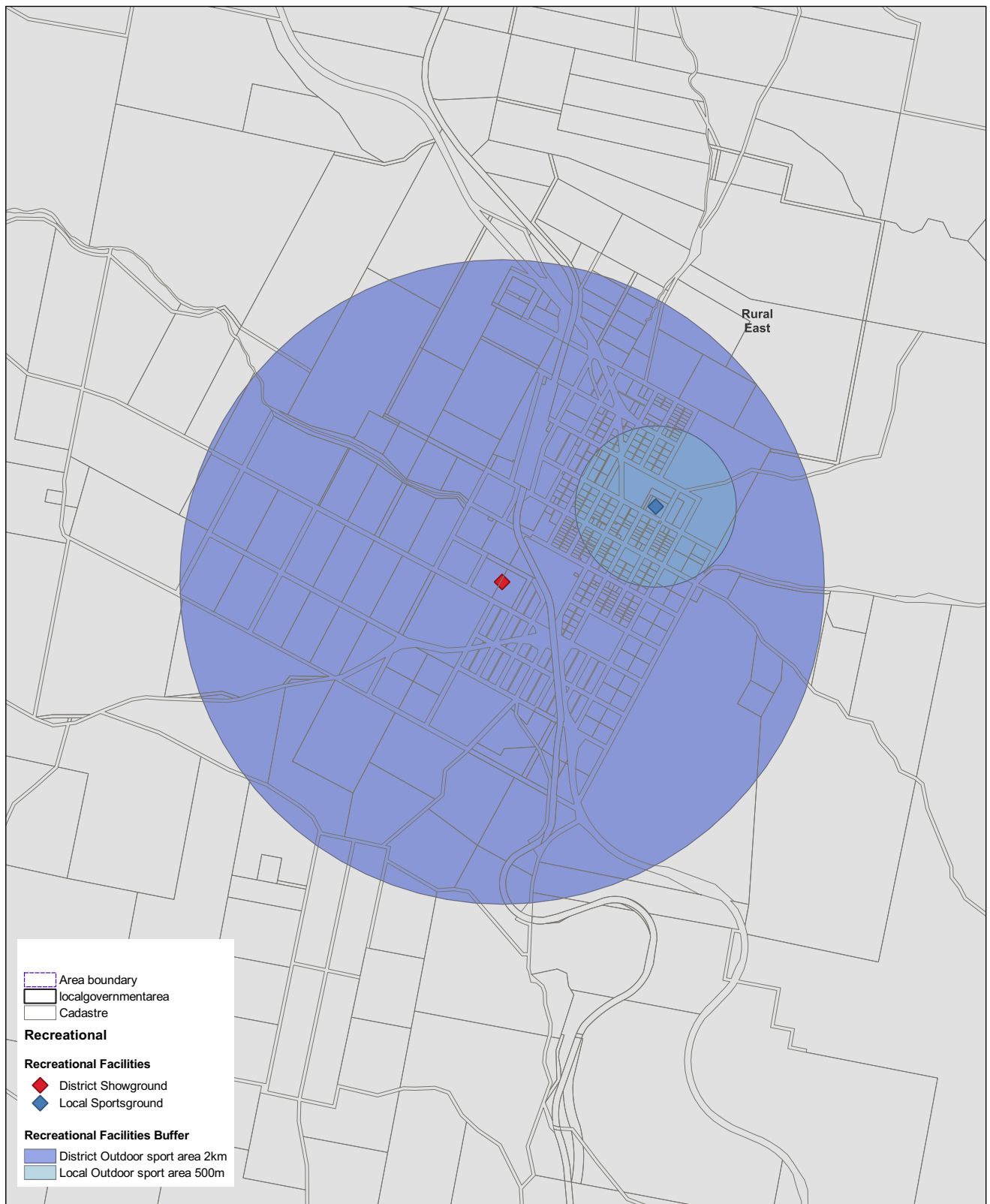
Delegate and Mila Showground / Sportsgrounds



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Nimmitabel Showground / Sportsgrounds

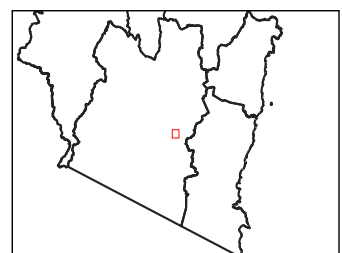


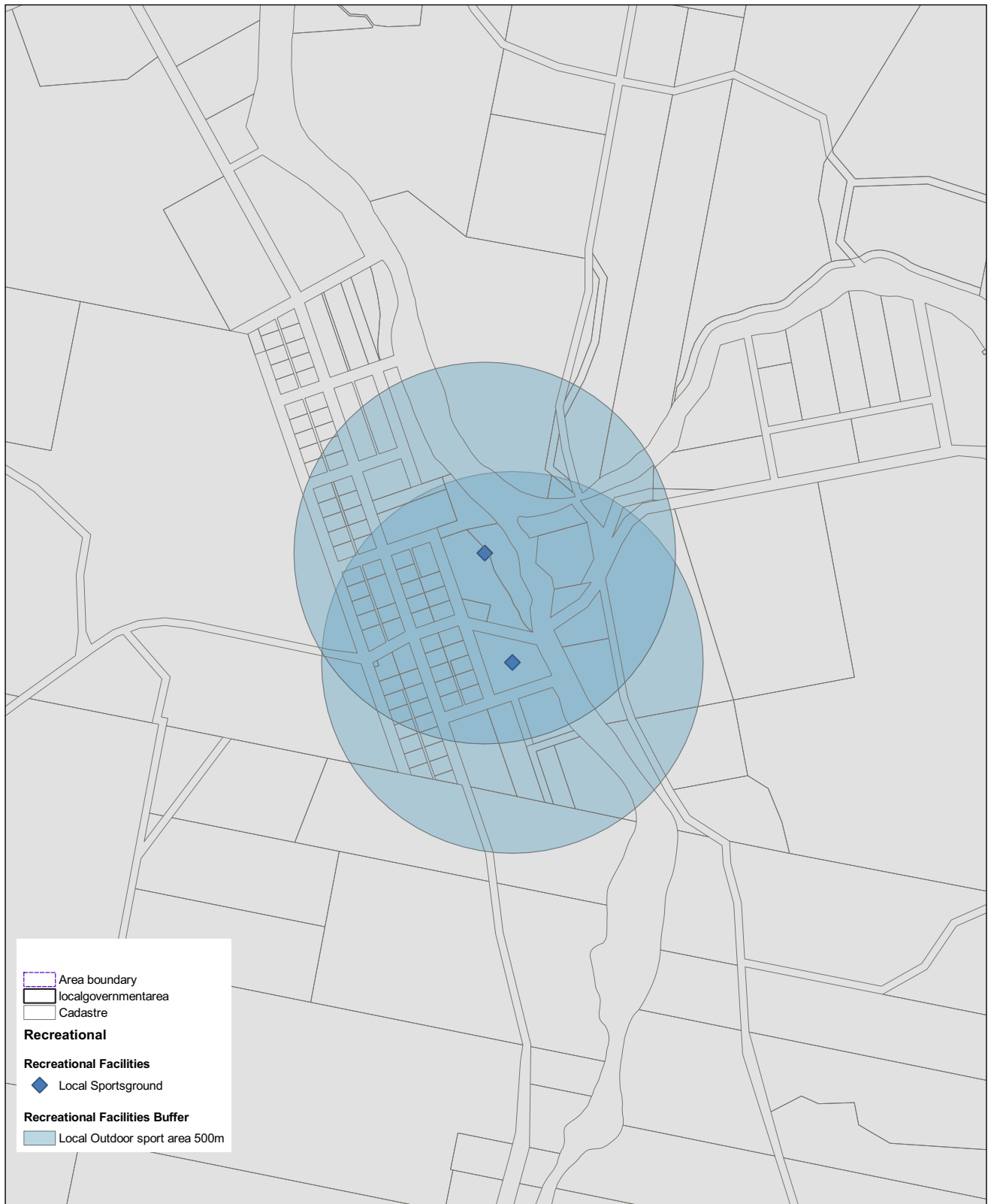
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Recreational Strategy 2022

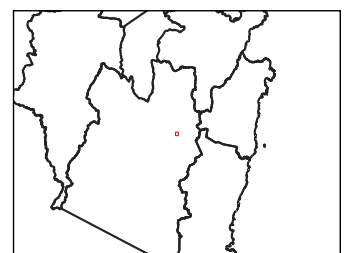
Numeralla Sportsgrounds

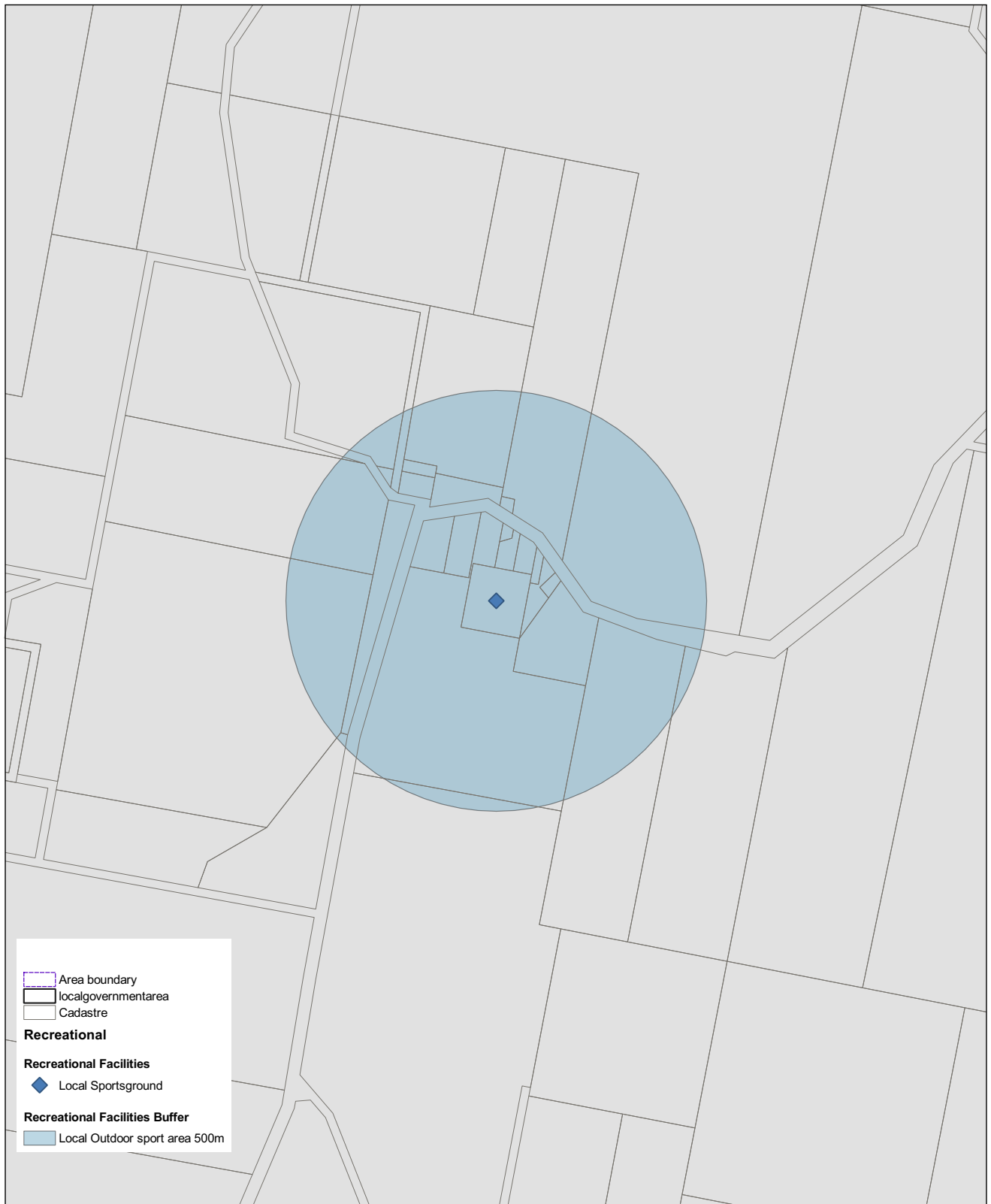


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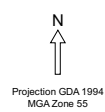
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 Kilometres



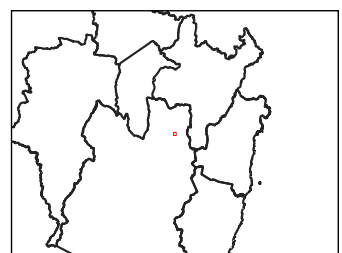
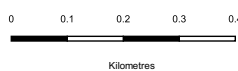


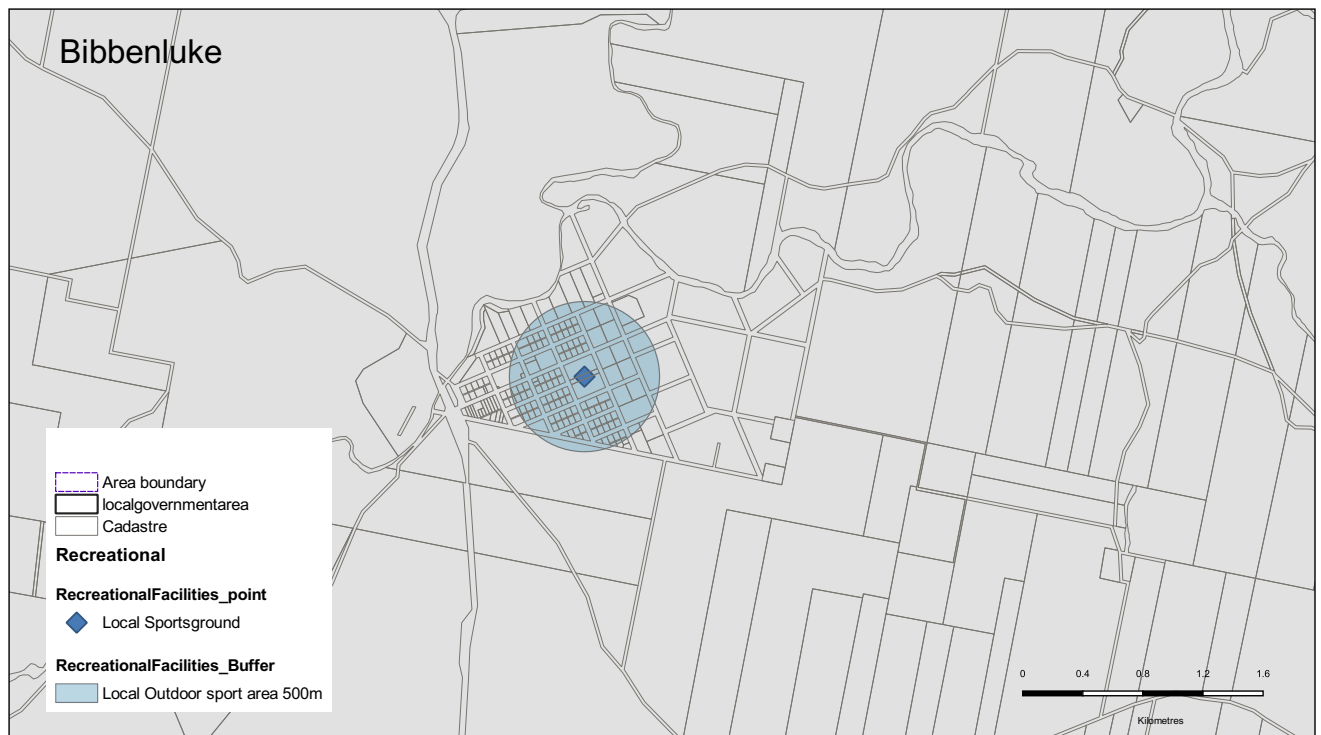
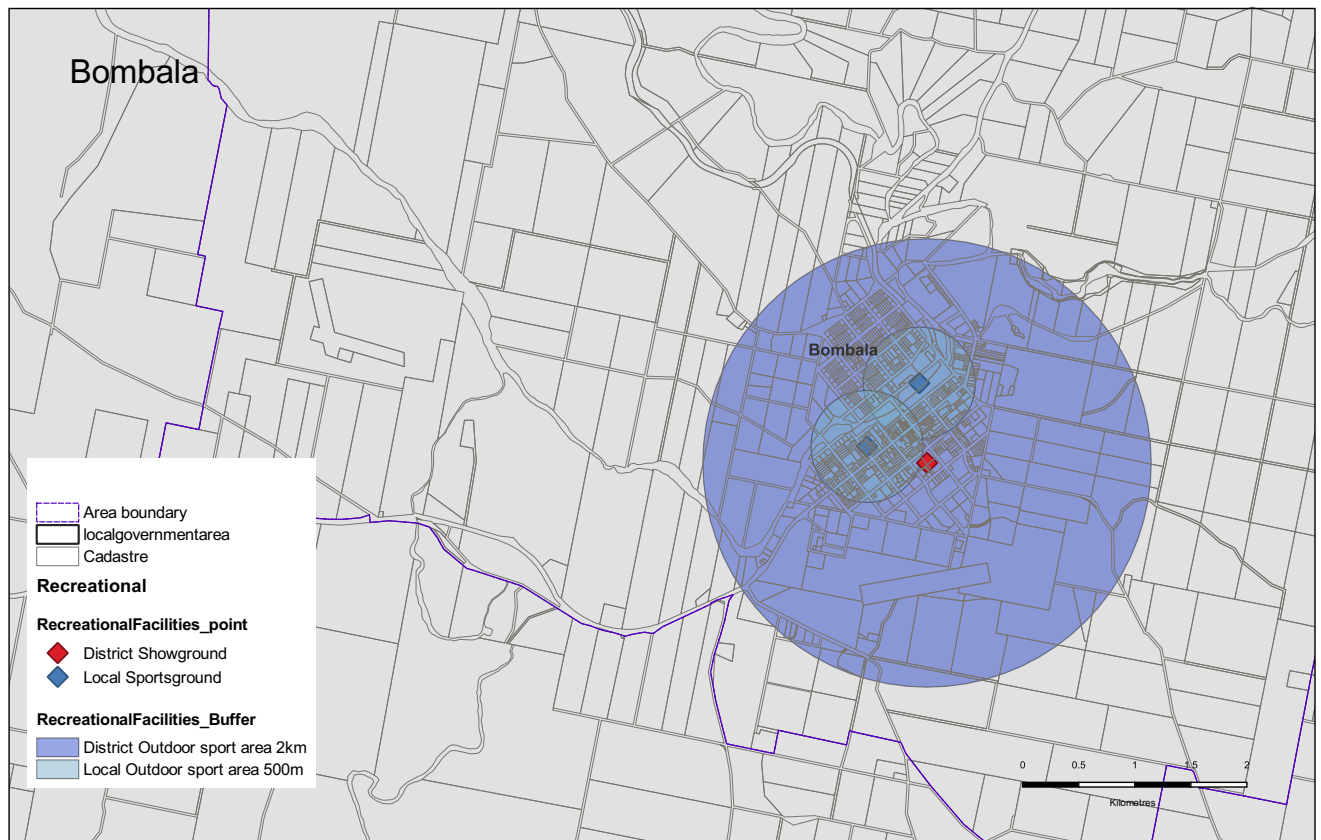
Recreational Strategy 2022

Jerangle Sportsgrounds



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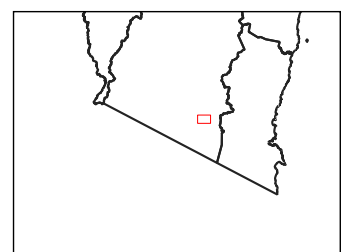
Recreational Strategy 2022

Bombala and Bibbenluke Showground / Sportsgrounds



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 Projection GDA 1994
 MGA Zone 55

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Facility Name/ Category	Facility type	Location	Area (ha)	Hierarchy
Natural Reserve				
Craigie Reserve – Mila Road		Craigie	1.8	Local
Badja Reserve – Numeralla	Campground	Numeralla	7.9	Local
Undeveloped				
Rock Flat Minerals		Rock Flat	49	Local
Cathcart Racecourse		Cathcart	17.768	Local
Cathcart Reserve			3	Local
Linear Linkage				
Platypus Walk - Delegate		Delegate	2.5	District
Nature Reserves				
Craigie Reserve – Mila Rd		Craigie	1.8	Local
Badja Reserve – Numeralla	campground	Numeralla	7.9	Local
Undeveloped				
Rock Flat Minerals		Rock Flat	49	Local
Cathcart Racecourse		Cathcart	17.768	Local
Cathcart Reserve			3	Local

- The smallest park is within the 0.5ha minimum size requirement as per the recommended guidelines
- There are five recreation sites in Nimmitabel and four in Delegate. All other towns have a maximum of two recreation areas (either park, showground or sportsground)
- The undeveloped land requires a review to determine its purpose and future use. Many are isolated and disconnected from villages or other recreational sites. Cathcart Racecourse and Cathcart Reserve are not currently well-utilised places
- The Platypus Walk at Delegate is a short linear walk: however, a linkage or circuit may be beneficial to improve quality and usage
- For the precinct overall, there is a current and future surplus of developed open space over the next 20 years.

Type	Number provided	Provision (ha)	Rate	Desired Provision 2021 (pop 2,467)	2021 Gap (ha)	Surplus/gap 2041 (pop 2,700)
Rural (1.8ha per 1000)						
Sportsground/showground	8	34.2	0.0018	4.4	29.8	29.3
Parks						
Rural	11	121.2	0.001	2.5	118.7	118.5

Distribution

Local needs

- The population in the Rural East precinct is expected to increase by 9.47% over the next 20 years
- Similar to other precincts, aging volunteer committees are struggling to find new members
- The proposed Monaro Rail Trail is currently in the development stages. The asset would provide benefit to Numeralla and Bibbenluke villages
- Agricultural properties make up the majority of this precinct. Open space is required to provide the community with gathering precincts, spaces for events, spaces to play organised sports and to draw in tourists. This has translated into the analysis through varying the requirements between rural precincts and town precincts to reflect the difference in how open spaces are valued by the respective communities
- Residents often travel to the nearby major towns (Cooma or Bombala) to supplement their recreation needs. Travel can be an issue, however, with rising fuel costs and the inequitable spread of sporting fields that are at an adequate standard/quality/size
- A desire for year-round recreation activities and the facilities
- Schools are one of the main users of these facilities and often travel between towns for various activities
- Since the school closed down in Numeralla, the recreation facilities in town are seldom used

Throughout key stakeholder engagement, the following issues were highlighted:

- Nimmitabel show society is keen to upgrade amenities for multi-day events. The Show arena is not currently used for sports due to remediation following horse and cattle events. Issue with rabbit holes
- Nimmitabel sportsground is underutilised, and toilets have been vandalised. Desire to host regional level social sports events, including women's cricket
- Tennis courts at Numeralla have no club/committee. Maintenance issues occurring.
- Rural towns often feel that they are left out of Council's maintenance schedule. Facilities rely on volunteers to prepare for show events. Better communication and coordination are required
- Upgrade to Delegate Tennis court surface
- Delegate show society has a desire for further upgrades to facilities
- Uncertainty around Council donations for maintenance and process for funding to upgrade facilities

Key Actions adopted in the Regional Trial Masterplan include:

- Review and enhance the Nimmitabel and Cathcart Heritage Walks
- Maintain and enhance the Delegate Federation River Walk. Consider extension along the frontage of the Delegate River with trailhead signage
- Pursue the development of the Monaro Rail Trail
- Engage with Tradition Custodians to review the concept of the Bundian Way
- Formalise a trail loop around Lake Williams

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/Recommendation	Rational	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
RE.1	D	Liaise with Numeralla Community Hall Section 355 Committee with regard to the possibility of including care of the tennis courts	Numeralla Tennis court and clubhouse currently lack maintenance. There is no active club: however, courts are often used by the community and visitors for social games	High	Low	LP
RE.2	B C	Engage with Numeralla community to investigate opportunities to repurpose or encourage better utilisation of the Numeralla Sports field	Sports field currently not in use. Through initial consultation, there was some suggestion of repurposing area for camping or caravans	Low	Low	SP
RE.3	B C	Investigate opportunities to repurpose the Bibbenluke Oval to increase utilisation and provide maximum benefit to the local community and minimal maintenance for Council	Sports field currently not in use. Through initial consultation, there was some suggestion of repurposing area for camping or caravans. Options may be considered through development of the Monaro Rail Trial project	Low	Low	SP
LGA 26.6	D F	Prepare a masterplan for Bill Jefferies and Delegate memorial parks. Develop a works program to rectify maintenance issues. In consultation with the community, the following items should be considered in the Masterplan: Review caretaker arrangement and user pay system at show block Address drainage issues Consider decommissioning disused cricket nets, upgrade to toilet block, upgrade to playground	To ensure a strategic and coordinated development of each site, improve liaison with volunteer groups and sporting clubs, highlight maintenance responsibilities, facility lifecycle costs priorities for upgrade or renewal	Medium	Low	SP LP

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/Recommendation	Rational	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
LGA 26.7	D F	Review the Badja Reserve Plan of Management	Plan does not address current issues related to access, remediation and overnight camping	Low	Low	SP
LGA 12.4	C	Support Delegate Tennis Club with funding applications for court upgrade	Delegate Tennis Club are affiliated with NSW Tennis and have the professional support and scope of works for upgrade works	High	Low	SP CM
LGA 24.4	D F	In alignment with the LGA-wide action to develop a showground Masterplan, the following should be considered for Delegate and Nimmitabel Showgrounds: • Volunteer coordination with regard to maintenance and preparation for events • Upgrade and repair of building, yards, stables, amenities etc. • Accessibility • Solutions for the provision of amenities for multi-day events	To provide effective governance to ensure the ambitions of key user groups are relevant to strategic priorities. Identify strategic solutions that can assist with sustainable management outcomes and better coordination of volunteer needs	High	Medium	LP SP

4.12 Eucumbene/Adaminaby precinct recreation needs analysis

Provision

The Eucumbene/Adaminaby precinct has a total of approximately 10ha of recreation land. There are five developed parks and two playgrounds.

Facility Name/ Category	Facility Type	Location	Area (ha)	Hierarchy
Showground				
Adaminaby Showground	Sports field, pump track, outdoor court	Adaminaby	5.1	Local
Aquatic Facility				
Adaminaby Pool/ Seymour Park	25m outdoor pool, playground	Adaminaby	0.6	Local
Park				
Barker Street Park	Playground	Adaminaby	1.7	Local
Rainbow pines Park	Picnic areas	Old Adaminaby	0.15	Local
Old Adaminaby Park	Shared path, boat ramp	Old Adaminaby	0.5	Local
Anglers Reach Park	Playground	Anglers Reach		Local
Frying Pan		Frying pan	0.6	Local
Undeveloped				
Chalker Street Reserve		Adaminaby	0.5	Local
Lett Street Reserve		Adaminaby	1.0	Local
Stoke Street Reserve		Adaminaby	0.35	Local
Proposed				
Lake Eucumbene Trail	Shared trail	Adaminaby to Providence Portal		District

Type	Number provided	Provision (ha)	Rate	Desired Provision 2021 (pop 1,007)	2021 Gap (ha)	Surplus/gap 2041 (pop 1,063)
Sportsground/showground (1.5ha per 1000 people)						
Sportsground/ Showground	1	5.1	0.0015	1.5	3.6	3.5
Parks (1.3 ha per 1000 people)						
Parks	5	2.95	0.0013	1.3	1.6	1.5



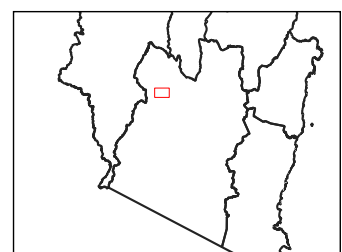
Recreational Strategy 2022

Adaminaby and Frying Pan Parks



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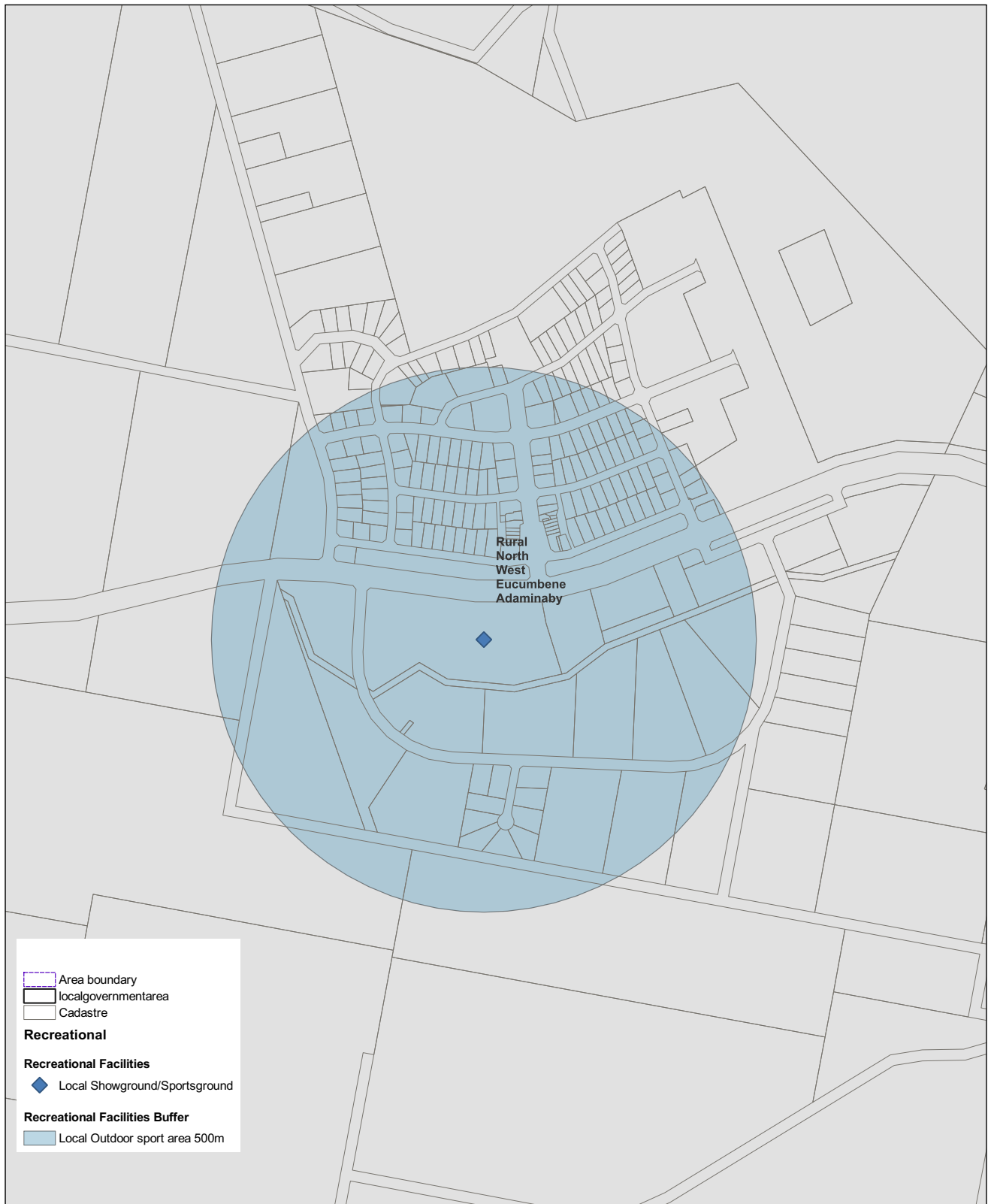
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- The Adaminaby/Eucumbene precinct has one local showground. This space could also be classified as district level due to the Pony Club's annual gala event attracting competitors from outside the catchment. However, this site is predominantly used by the local community, and there are currently no active sporting clubs.
- The provision of a regional level sportsground would not be desirable when considering the overall recreation objectives and guidelines and the proximity to Cooma. This was, therefore, not included in the benchmark assessment
- The current provision of local parks is adequate. There are currently no district level parks.
- There are three undeveloped reserves within the township of Adaminaby, forming a total of 1.8ha.

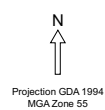
Distribution

- Most dwellings are within the desired proximity to local and neighbourhood parks
- The Snowy Mountains Highway presents some challenges to providing safe linkages between residential areas and the showground. The showground is the main multi-use recreational facility for Adaminaby

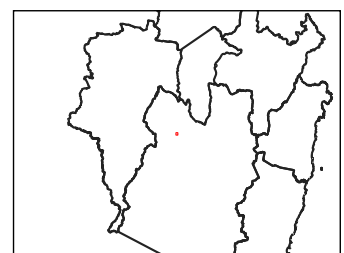
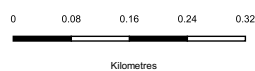


Recreational Strategy 2022

Adaminaby Showground / Sportsgrounds



07/11/2022



Local needs and trends

- The population of the Eucumbene/Adaminaby precinct is not forecast to increase by more than 5.6% in the next 20 years
- The Eucumbene/Adaminaby has an aging population. There is a desire for more informal recreation facilities, such as shared trails for walking and cycling
- The Regional Trails Masterplan identifies a potential shared trail link along Lake Eucumbene between Adaminaby and Providence Portal as a project that is worth investigating
- The boat ramp at Old Adaminaby was scheduled for upgrade: however, further planning and funding are required
- There are several maintenance issues with the showground clubhouse and amenities building as a result of being underutilised
- Participation in formal team sports is low. There is likely to be a much higher rate of participation in informal recreational activities such as swimming, walking, cycling, social cricket, tennis or basketball
- Adaminaby and surrounding villages provide accommodation to holiday makers who participate in fishing and access to Selwyn Snow resort. Recreation facilities that provide for the needs of families and tourists is important to consider

The following summarises the participation trends and local needs identified throughout stakeholder engagement.

- Improved coordination between Council and the Adaminaby Pony Club for maintenance and preparation of the showground for their events
- Maintenance to amenities building and provision of clubhouse/space and loading ramp for pony club
- Regular mowing to sports ground to encourage social cricket and other sports.
- Upgrade Seymour Park to a local park facility. There is a disconnection between facilities located at the showground and the residential area. Seymour park is in a more central location and has safe access
- Consider moving pump track or multi-use court to Seymour Park
- Heating of the pool to allow for an extended season
- Progression of the Lake Eucumbene shared trail

Actions Adopted in the Regional Trails Masterplan include:

- Pursue the development of a regional level recreational trail along the Lake Eucumbene foreshore
- Consider opportunities to establish a spur trail from the Bicentennial National Trail at Providence Portal, linking to Lake Eucumbene/Adaminaby

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/Recommendation	Rational	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
A.1	B C	Investigate opportunities to develop Seymour Park as a local park central to residential areas. Work with the local community to incorporate a design that considers design principles for a quality recreation and open space precinct. Consider relocation of multipurpose court at the showground to Seymour Park	The playground does not meet Australian Standards. The highway presents a barrier to safe access to existing facilities at the showground. The community identified Seymour Park as a better location for multi-use recreation facilities	Medium	Low	SP
A.2	A B	Review the scope of works for the Old Adaminaby Boat Ramp Upgrade. Ensure alignment with recreation design and planning principles	Design and planning are critical to ensuring open space and recreation will be sustainably managed and well-utilised, and that construction costs are scoped correctly	Low	Low	CP
LGA 8.1	C	In alignment with the LGA-wide action to review all undeveloped open space, include Lot 100 DP1153705 Lett Street, Lot K DP28078 Chalker Street, Lot G DP28078 Stoke Street	To determine the recreation value and identify which parcels of land are surplus to community needs	Medium	Medium	LP SP
LGA 24.5	D F	In alignment with the LGA-wide action to develop a showground Masterplan, the following should be considered for Adaminaby: • Volunteer coordination with regard to maintenance and preparation for equestrian events • Illegal grazing • Options to encourage higher utilisation	To provide effective governance to ensure the ambitions of key user groups are relevant to strategic priorities. Identify strategic solutions that can assist with sustainable management outcomes and better coordination of volunteer needs	High	Medium	SP LP

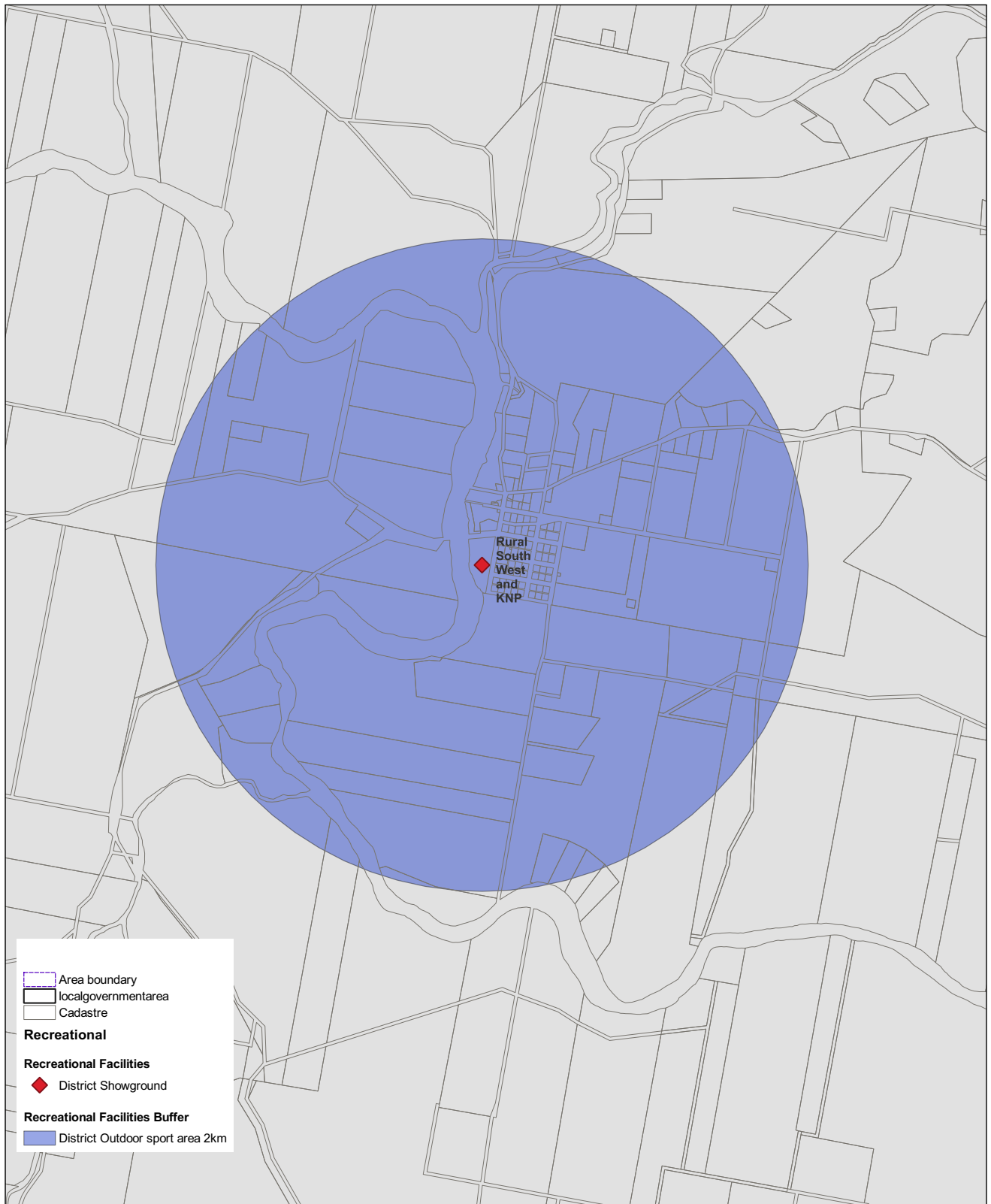
4.13 Rural South-West Needs Analysis

Provision

The Rural South West Precinct is a total of 1,131km², with 53% of the population living in the Kosciuszko National Park and only 47% living areas that Council maintains. There is a total of one showground/sportsground, one developed park and two undeveloped areas of recreation land. The township of Dalgety has most of this precinct's population and Council managed recreation assets.

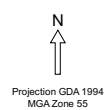
Facility Name/Category	Facility Type	Location	Area size (ha)	Hierarchy
Showground				
Dalgety Showground	Playground, tennis courts, showground, sports field-cricket	Dalgety	3.9	District
Park				
Dalgety Riverside Park		Dalgety	0.7	Local
Undeveloped				
Punt Hill Road	Dirt tracks, cleared land	Dalgety	0.4	Local
Numbula Vale	Dirt tracks, cleared land	Numbula Vale	0.1	Local

Type	Number Provided	Provision (ha)	Rate	Desired Provision 2021 (Pop 1,071)	2021 Gap (ha)	Surplus/ Gap 2041(Pop 1,131)
Rural (1.8ha per 1,000 people)						
Sportsground/showground	1	3.9	0.0018	1.9	2.0	1.9
Rural (1 ha per 1,000 people)						
Parks	1	0.7	0.001	1.1	-0.4	-0.4

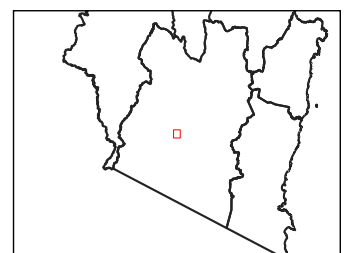
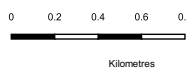


Recreational Strategy 2022

Dalgety Showground / Sportsgrounds



07/11/2022



Distribution

- While there is adequate land supply per person of sportsgrounds/showgrounds, there is an anticipated 0.4ha undersupply of passive recreation provision within 20 years
- The recreation network is supplemented by the primary school's sports fields and other facilities
- There are two undeveloped Crown land reserves at Punt Hill Road and Numbla Vale. Both reserves are categorised as general community use/public recreation within the Crown land Plans of Management. Their location and purpose should be considered in determining their recreational use
- Located along the river, both the Dalgety Showground and the Dalgety Riverside Park are within 500m of residents
- The undeveloped land is far removed from residents and does not benefit the recreation and open space network within the precinct
- The Kosciusko National Park encompasses the majority of the precinct and although not managed by Council, is the largest natural reserve in our LGA

Local needs

- Over the next 20 years, the population is expected to increase by 5.6%
- The majority of the Rural South West Precinct is part of the Kosciuszko National Park, including Perisher Valley, Charlotte Pass, Bullocks Flat and Thredbo. Hosting the ski fields houses 53% of the population of the Rural South West and Kosciuszko National Park precinct. Only 47% (482 people) live outside the national park, with the majority (252 people) living in Dalgety. The anticipated 0.4ha undersupply would change to a surplus of 0.7ha
- Monaro District Cricket Association Regional Competition plays some of its games at Dalgety
- Dalgety Public School has gone into recess
- The Regional Trails Masterplan includes improvements to the Platypus Walk to improve the quality of visitor's stay in Dalgety as a low priority
- There is opportunity for other recreation activities in the surrounding areas of Dalgety as the precinct has a number of land areas that are designated national parks and Crown land

Throughout key stakeholder engagement, the desire for the following was highlighted:

- New nets at the cricket pitch and a boundary fence around the cricket ground
- The Dalgety Show Society has desire to improve amenities at the showground for multi-day events such as team sorting, as well as an to upgrade the horse yards
- Both the Dalgety Cricket Club and the Dalgety Show Society have requested the need to rectify a drainage issue (leaking pipes) at the grounds as an urgent project

Actions adopted in the Regional Trail Masterplan include:

- Review, enhance and maintain the Dalgety Historic Town and River Walk

Ref.	Strategic Objective	Action/Recommendation	Rational	Priority	Cost Est.	Responsibility
RSW1	A C	Investigate funding opportunities to rectify leaking pipes/irrigation and drainage issue at the showground	Maintenance/repairs required to avoid further flooding and damage	High	Medium	CM
LGA 24.6	A C D	In alignment with the LGA-wide action to develop a Showground Masterplan, the following should be considered for Dalgety: • New cricket nets • Upgrading showground amenities for multi-day events • Fencing	Aligns with LGA action to complete a Showground Masterplan for the region	High	Medium	LP SP
LGA 8.2	C	In alignment with the LGA-wide action to review undeveloped open space, include Crown land reserves at Punt Hill Rd (lot 7006 DP1028564) and Numbla Vale (lot 7001 DP94307) to determine the purpose and priority as recreation assets	To determine the recreational value and identify which parcels of land are surplus to community needs	Medium	Medium	LP SP

Appendix A- Guidelines and Planning Principles

Guidelines for Assessing Suitable Open Space

Planning proposals require an Open Space and Recreation Plan for the development inclusion of parks (passive recreation areas), sporting and recreation facilities (active recreation areas) and linear parks (linear and linkage corridors). To achieve high quality open space and recreation facilities, it is important to determine if the land being provided is suitable for open space development. The following guidelines take into consideration the NSW Public Spaces Charter 2022, the Design Guidelines for Regional NSW 2020 and the Greener Spaces Design Guidelines 2022.

The core criteria, that will help guide performance outcomes that drive the planning of open space for recreation include:

1. Accessibility and connectivity
2. Distribution
3. Size and shape
4. Quantity
5. Quality
6. Diversity

It is recommended the following criteria be addressed in an open space plan presented by a developer.

Hierarchy Design Guidelines

Facility Type	Performance Criteria	Design Considerations
Local Park		
Size/catchment	- Minimum 0.5ha 500m from most residents	Consideration of wider recreation network, i.e. provision could be linear and linkage corridor within 500m to a larger high-quality park or other recreation facility
Location	- Quiet location with high visibility - Not adjacent to highways or main roads - Adequate buffering from adjacent land uses - Maximum 1:10 gradient for approximately 50% of the land area - Land area to be either outside of or no higher than flood risk category H1 (safe for people, vehicles and buildings) - All facilities (pathways, play equipment) above the Maximum Probably Flood Level where possible	
Shape and boundary	50% of the perimeter to have road frontage - Land area greater than 15 m wide (excluding width of creeks or waterways), unless it is part of a linkage or minor access - Shape - flexible - No boundary less than 15m	
Connectivity	- Pram friendly - Connected to active transport network (shared footpaths) and meets access standards	Consider multiple access points that are safe and visible

Facility Type	Performance Criteria	Design Considerations
District Park		
Features/facilities (essential elements to be confirmed with Council staff)	• Must have predominantly parkland, natural, or garden-style landscape • Facilities must include seating, shade (preferably natural) and at least one other facility, such as a playground, viewing platform or shelter/picnic table	• Consideration to low maintenance landscaping, especially in high fire risk areas • Consider facilities that are robust and suited to the local natural environmental elements, sustainably managed and long lasting • Where there is a playground, the site should include a fence or landscape barrier if near a road or other hazards
Size/catchment	• Minimum 2ha • 2km from most residents	
Location	• Public space suitable for a diverse range of activities such as picnics, playground, relaxation and events • Land is to be either outside of or no higher than flood risk category H1 (safe for people, vehicles and buildings) • All facilities (pathways, play equipment) to be above the Maximum Probable Flood Level where possible • Maximum 1:10 gradient for 80% of the land area	
Shape and boundary	• 50% of perimeter to have road frontage • Shape may vary to suit local landscape • No boundary less than 30m	
Connectivity	• Pram friendly • Connected to active transport network (shared footpaths) and meets access standards	• Consider safe pedestrian access from both residential and business/commercial areas

Facility Type	Performance Criteria	Design Considerations
Regional Park		
Features/facilities (essential elements to be confirmed with Council staff)	Facilities must include seating, shade (preferably natural) or built shelters and tables. Site should include at least three different activations, public toilets and parking	Consider facilities that are robust and suited to the local natural environmental elements, sustainably managed and long lasting
Size/catchment	- Minimum 5ha - LGA-wide or within a 45min drive	
Location	- Large, highly accessible area - Protected from dominant winds where possible - Public space suitable for a diverse range of events and activities - Land is to be either outside of or no higher than flood risk category H1 (safe for people, vehicles and buildings) - All facilities (pathways, play equipment) to above the Maximum Probably Flood Level where possible - Maximum 1:10 gradient for 80% of the land area	
Shape and boundary	50% of perimeter to have road frontage - Shape may vary to suit local landscape - No boundary less than 50m	
Connectivity	Connected to active transport network (shared footpaths) and meets access standards	Connected to active transport network (shared footpaths) and meets access standards
Features/facilities (essential elements to be confirmed with Council staff)	- Facilities must include seating, shade (preferably natural) or built shelters and tables - Site should include a least five different activations, public toilets, parking and facilities designed to accommodate larger events	Consider facilities that are robust and suited to the local natural environmental elements, to be sustainably managed and are long lasting

Facility Type	Performance Criteria	Design Considerations
District Sportsground/Showground		
Size/catchment	- Corridor to be minimum 10m wide of cleared space - Size and catchment will vary depending on opportunities to link residents to other recreational areas	A linear open space corridor can be included as the primary park/open space provided it's within a 500m radius of residents if linking to a larger or high-quality park or sports ground
Size/catchment	- Corridor to be minimum 10m wide of cleared space - Size and catchment will vary depending on opportunities to link residents to other recreational areas	A linear open space corridor can be included as the primary park/open space provided it's within a 500m radius of residents if linking to a larger or high-quality park or sports ground
Location	- A range of opportunities will contribute to this outcome, including shared user paths and local bush reserve trails - Infrastructure such as shared paths or fitness stations must be above the Maximum probable flood where possible - Gradient may vary, however, shared pathways must be able to be constructed to accessible standards where possible	
Shape and boundary	25% road frontage, with no section of road frontage less than 50m - Minimum 20m from top of bank where linear reserve follows a creekside or waterways/drainage corridors	
Connectivity	Linkages to developed parks, sportsgrounds and other community infrastructure, such as schools, health facilities and shops	

Facility Type	Performance Criteria	Design Considerations
Features/facilities (essential elements to be confirmed with Council staff)	- Seating - Wayfinding signage - Trail heads and major access points should include shade and signage - Water if it's located near a major trail network or reserve - Shared path or trail design should meet Australian standards and consider minimal maintenance	
Linear Park/Open Space Corridor		
Size/catchment	- Minimum 5ha 2km from most residents	
Location	- Protected from dominant winds where possible - Sports fields should be on slopes no greater than 1:100 - Land area should be located no higher than the H1 flood hazard category (generally safe for people, vehicles and buildings) - All building infrastructure should be located above the Maximum Probable Flood level	
Shape and boundary	- Regular shape (square or rectangle) - No boundary less than 150m - Allow for north-south field court orientation	
Connectivity	Connected to active transport networks (shared pathways) and meets access standards	Preferably connected to other facilities such as parks, education, cultural or community hubs

Facility Type	Performance Criteria	Design Considerations
Features/facilities	• Retain existing tree canopy around perimeter of playing field or main show event area where possible • Plant trees or provide built shelters for shade where existing natural shade does not exist • Sporting/show facilities should be multi-use and fit for purpose • Sporting fields, courts, spectator seating, lights or other associated infrastructure should meet design standards for club level competitions • Contain public toilets and clubhouse/change room facilities	• Consider facilities that are robust and suited to the local natural environmental elements, sustainably managed and long lasting
Regional Sportsground/Showground		
Size/catchment	• Minimum 10ha • LGA-wide or within a 45 min drive	
Location	• Large accessible area • Protected from dominant winds where possible • Sports fields should be on slopes no greater than 1:100 • Land area should be located no higher than the H1 flood hazard category (generally safe for people, vehicles and buildings) • All building infrastructure should be located above the Maximum Probable Flood level • Co-located with or near education, recreation, health facilities and other community facilities	

Facility Type	Performance Criteria	Design Considerations
Shape and boundary	• Regular shape (square or rectangle) • No boundary less than 150m • Allow for north-south field court orientation	
Connectivity	• Connected to active transport networks (shared pathways)	• Consider wayfinding signage from town centre and residential areas
Features/facilities	• Retain existing tree canopy around perimeter of playing field or main show event area where possible • Plant trees or provide built shelters for shade where existing natural shade does not exist • Include a range of high-quality recreation facilities for a range of sports and recreation activities • Sporting/show facilities should be multi-use and fit for purpose • Sporting fields, courts, spectator seating, lights or other associated infrastructure should meet design standards for regional level tournaments • Includes public toilets, clubhouse/change room facilities and parking area	• Consider infrastructure that is high-quality and has affordable long-term lifecycle costs

Planning and Design Principles

The following principles aim to ensure that our current and future development of recreation and open space is of high-quality. These ten principles are identified in the NSW Public Space Charter (2022). The charter's core values include the following:

- 1. Connection to Country** - Acknowledge and value the traditional custodians and cultural acknowledgment when public space is planned, managed and delivered.
- 2. Equity and inclusion** - Inclusion in public spaces, and in the process to design, manage and activate them is central to ensuring all people can access the benefits they provide.
- 3. Community engagement** - Engaging the community as active participants in decision-making processes when planning, designing, managing and activating public spaces will help ensure that it reflects their values, needs and aspirations.

The principles should be considered by developers, planners, designers, public space managers, policymakers and community members. They provide guidance on the planning, design, management and activation of public spaces. [Public Spaces Charter Draft Practitioner's Guide, DPIE, 2022](#)

Open and Welcoming - Everyone can access public space and feel welcome, respected and included

- Ensure best practice accessibility solutions are considered
- Local level passive open space within 500m radius of dwellings (5 to 10min walk for most residents)
- Dwellings are within 2km (25min walk to a district level facility)
- Plan for connection with the broader public space networks
- Engage with local stakeholders such as Indigenous communities, volunteer organisations, businesses and local residents in the early phases of the design process
- Consider design solutions that will make people feel safe, such as lighting, location/visibility, the natural environment, and innovative maintenance solutions

Community Focused - Public spaces brings people together and builds strong, connected and resilient communities

- Ensure best practice accessibility solutions are considered
- Local level passive open space, within 500m radius of dwellings (5 to 10min walk for most residents)
- Dwellings are within 2km (25min walk to a district level facility)
- Plan for connection with the broader public space network
- Engage with local stakeholders such as Indigenous communities, volunteer organisations, people with disability, young people, businesses and local residents in the early phases of the design process
- Consider design solutions that will make people feel safe, such as lighting, location/visibility, the natural environment, and innovative maintenance solution
- Utilise the '[Her Sport Her Way](#)' guidelines when planning tools for and designing sporting facilities that are female-friendly and encourage female participation

Culture and Creativity - Public space provides a platform for culture and creative expression • Design to include flexible infrastructure that supports a range of events, cultural uses and community gatherings that is appropriate to location and size • Support First Nations Australians and other groups to collaborate respectfully in the design and development of public spaces, incorporating understanding of Country and culture in the design • Refer to best practice principles to plan, commission and maintain public art
Local Character and Identity - Public space reflects who we are and our diverse stories and histories • Identify opportunities to create new open spaces adjacent to places of cultural significance. Work with the communities to understand what they value about their neighbourhood's character and identity • Retain and re-use existing public space buildings and landscapes of historic or community value • Design open space that respects the history, culture and environment. Take advantage of viewpoints, landscapes, waterways and vistas
Green and Resilient - Public spaces connect us to nature, enhances biodiversity and builds climate resilience in communities • Consider environmentally sustainable design principles that integrate shade measures within landscape and built structures • Use materials that are durable, resilient and appropriate for the climate and surrounds • Use trees, low-level planting and shade devices for natural cooling • Designate creeks and waterways as open space for recreation and protection of biodiversity • Establish linear and linkage corridors between new and existing public spaces • Develop water-sensitive design strategies that would reduce water usage, alleviate flood risk and reduce pollution • Work with the community to identify how new or upgraded public spaces could provide support during emergencies such as flood or bushfire
Healthy and Active - Public space allows everyone to participate in activities that strengthen our health and wellbeing • Consider appropriate location, size, dimension and topography that will support a variety of activities and shared use • Refer to the local community needs-based assessment to determine the most appropriate facilities • Use smart technology to provide accessible and cost-effective solutions for managing site access and bookings for recreation facilities • Consider universal design solutions to encourage use of facilities by a wide range of user groups • Priorities walk and cycling linkages to recreation facilities to encourage active movement • Promote programs offered by NSW Office of Sport that aim to increase participation, including the Active Kids Program and 'Her Sport Her Way'

Local Business and Economies - Public space supports a dynamic economic life and vibrant urban and town centres • Maximise street frontage to public open space so adjoining buildings can positively interface with the space • Conduct place base assessments to gain a better understanding of how specific facilities might support the local economy • Design considers improvement of livability for the local community, along with attracting visitation • Monitor and capture the economic and tourism impacts generated by events and activities in public space to inform capital and operational expenditure
Safe and Secure - Everyone feels safe to access and use public space at all times of the day • Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces, particularly for women, children, older people and those with a disability • Ensure location of parks are not facing busy highways or roads • Consider pedestrian access, fencing and other barriers to minimise user conflict and safety • Plan for how facilities will be maintained to ensure they are clean, active, inviting, cared for and welcoming • Implement Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles such as lighting, clear sight lines, active spaces and physical barriers
Designing for Place - Public space is flexible and responds to its environment to meet the needs of its community • Design multi-functional public spaces in town centres to cater for a range of uses, such as performances and markets • Consider the needs assessment at a precinct scale to determine the design brief for residents and visitors • Co-locate public space with uses such as education, health facilities and cultural facilities where appropriate • Provide attractive, functional and safe interfaces between people, traffic buildings and landscape areas • Consult with First Nations Australians on how to appropriately incorporate Aboriginal stories in place design, virtual experiences or artwork • Work with the local community to identify smart solutions in helping the facility achieve its ambitions, realise opportunities and overcome challenges
Well managed - Well-managed and maintained public space functions better and invites people to use and care for it • Prioritise investment in high-quality public space to minimise operational costs • Consider smart infrastructure in the design to make management more efficient and cost-effective • Work with Council approved materials and systems where possible, designed for durability and long-term ease of maintenance • Consider opportunities for integration and shared use early in the planning process • Choose native green infrastructure that is suited to the location and environment to reduce needs such as watering and weeding • Use governance systems to encourage ongoing community involvement and collaboration to build a sense of place • Adopt plans of management for larger parks or reserves that reflect the communities vision and set out how the site will be managed • Consider the lifecycle costs of infrastructure chosen for open space areas

Evaluating the Quality of Public Spaces

[Greater Spaces Evaluation Tool for Open Space](#) (NSW Government, 2022) provides a number of tools and models for designing high quality public spaces. The following four questions not only help to evaluate the quality of existing open space, they will also guide the design brief for future public space development.



The following key points provide key opportunities to be considered for providing great open spaces, such as a local or district park.

Am I able to get there?	Am I able to play participate	Am I able to stay?	Am I able to connect?
- People can easily access and move through the place - A short walk from homes and places of work - Multiple entry points - Connected to an accessible shared trail network	- Diversity of activities suited to local demographic - People of all ages and abilities have space to exercise and relax - Places for community groups and clubs	- Comfortable places to sit in the sun or shade - Landscaped with trees and plants - Feels safe - Well maintained and clean - Visually attractive and well designed	- Promotes positive social interactions - Inspires community stewardship - Places for social gathering - Vibrant and welcoming - Public art, heritage and local character

Further Information

The Snowy Monaro 2042 Community Strategic Plan, 2022-26 Delivery Program, Operational Plan and Annual Reports can be viewed on Council's website.

For further information visit:



www.snowymonaro.nsw.gov.au



Snowy Monaro Regional Council



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Your Feedback

A copy of this Plan can be obtained from Council's website: www.snowymonaro.nsw.gov.au

We are interested to know your thoughts about this Plan. Your comments and suggestions are valuable because they highlight opportunities for us to improve the quality of our services, plans and reports. If you would like to comment, or require additional information regarding this report please contact us.

Contact Us

Phone: 1300 345 345

Post: PO Box 714, COOMA NSW 2630

Email: Council@snowymonaro.nsw.gov.au

Council Offices

Head Office | 81 Commissioner Street, Cooma NSW 2630

Berridale | 2 Myack Street, Berridale NSW 2628

Bombala | 71 Caveat Street, Bombala NSW 2632

Jindabyne | 2/1 Gippsland Street, Jindabyne NSW 2627