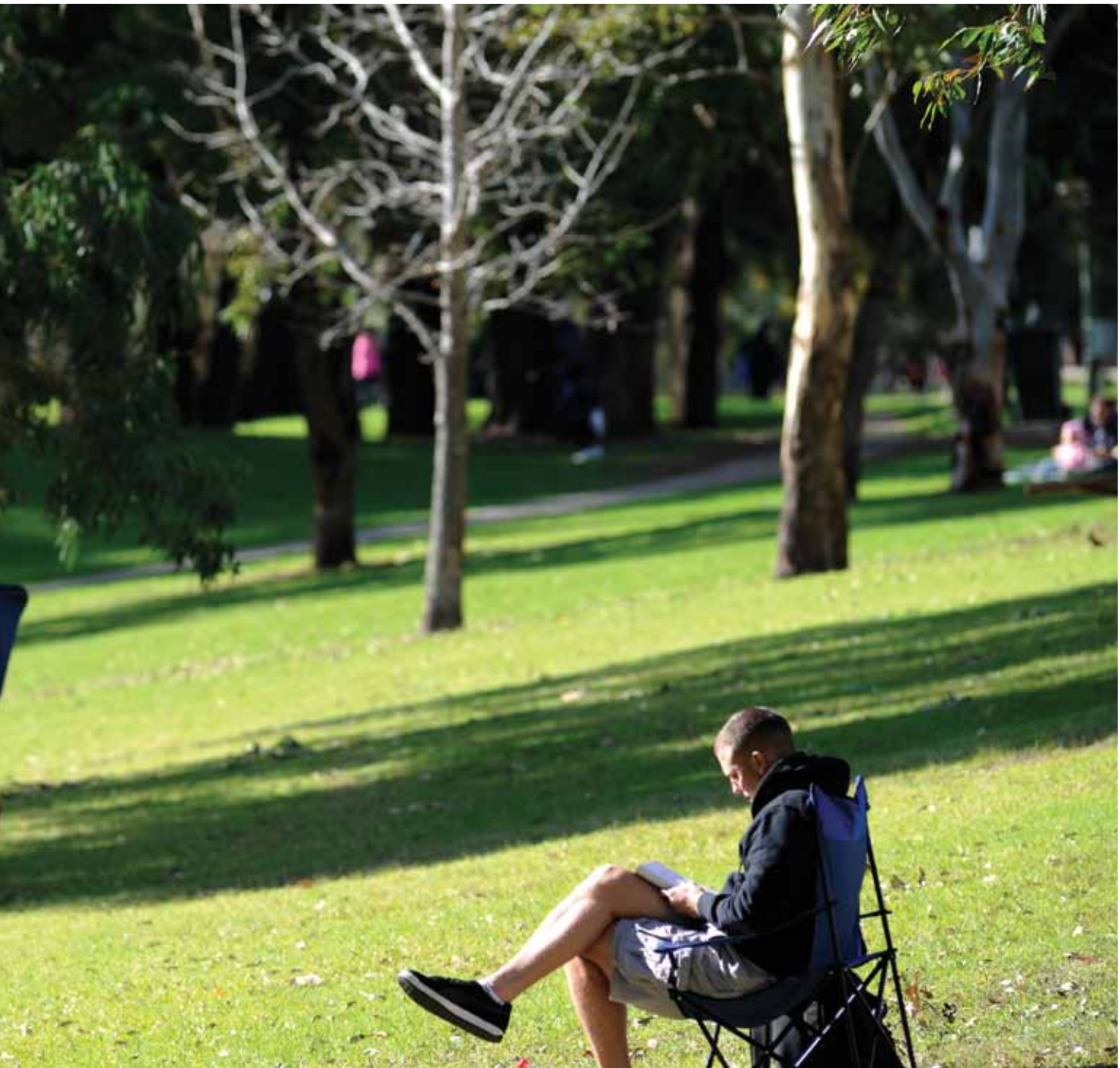
Appendix F – Parks Asset Management Plan

The Asset Management Plans (Transport, Buildings, Drainage, Fleet and Parks) are available as individual documents on Council's website www.penrithcity.nsw.gov.au

or can be made available as a CD by contacting Council's City Works Manager.



Penrith
Regional City

RESOURCE STRATEGY 2011 - 2021
APPENDIX F - PARKS ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

leading
opportunities
green
liveable
vibrant

Version

January 2011

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

AAAC	Average annual asset consumption
AMP	Asset management plan
ARI	Average recurrence interval
BOD	Biochemical (biological) oxygen demand
CRC	Current replacement cost
CWMS	Community wastewater management systems
DA	Depreciable amount
DoH	Department of Health
EF	Earthworks/formation
IRMP	Infrastructure risk management plan
LCC	Life Cycle cost
LCE	Life cycle expenditure
MMS	Maintenance management system
PCI	Pavement condition index
RV	Residual value
SS	Suspended solids
vph	Vehicles per hour

GLOSSARY

Annual service cost (ASC)
An estimate of the cost that would be tendered, per annum, if tenders were called for the supply of a service to a performance specification for a fixed term. The Annual Service Cost includes operating, maintenance, depreciation, finance/ opportunity and disposal costs, less revenue.

Asset class
Grouping of assets of a similar nature and use in an entity's operations (AASB 166.37).

Asset condition assessment
The process of continuous or periodic inspection, assessment, measurement and interpretation of the resultant data to indicate the condition of a specific asset so as to determine the need for some preventative or remedial action.

Asset management
The combination of management, financial, economic, engineering and other practices applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost effective manner.

Assets
Future economic benefits controlled by the entity as a result of past transactions or other past events (AAS27.12).

Property, plant and equipment including infrastructure and other assets (such as furniture and fittings) with benefits expected to last more than 12 month.

Average annual asset consumption (AAAC)*
The amount of a local government's asset base consumed during a year. This may be calculated by dividing the Depreciable Amount (DA) by the Useful Life and totalled for each and every asset OR by dividing the Fair Value (Depreciated Replacement Cost) by the Remaining Life and totalled for each and every asset in an asset category or class.

Brownfield asset values**
Asset (re)valuation values based on the cost to replace the asset including demolition and restoration costs.

Capital expansion expenditure
Expenditure that extends an existing asset, at the same standard as is currently enjoyed by residents, to a new group of users. It is discretional expenditure, which increases future operating, and maintenance costs, because it increases council's asset base, but may be associated with additional revenue from the new user group, e.g. extending a drainage or road network, the provision of an oval or park in a new suburb for new residents.

Capital expenditure
Relatively large (material) expenditure, which has benefits, expected to last for more than 12 months. Capital expenditure includes renewal, expansion and upgrade. Where capital

projects involve a combination of renewal, expansion and/or upgrade expenditures, the total project cost needs to be allocated accordingly.

Capital funding
Funding to pay for capital expenditure.

Capital grants
Monies received generally tied to the specific projects for which they are granted, which are often upgrade and/or expansion or new investment proposals.

Capital investment expenditure
See capital expenditure definition

Capital new expenditure
Expenditure which creates a new asset providing a new service to the community that did not exist beforehand. As it increases service potential it may impact revenue and will increase future operating and maintenance expenditure.

Capital renewal expenditure
Expenditure on an existing asset, which returns the service potential or the life of the asset up to that which it had originally. It is periodically required expenditure, relatively large (material) in value compared with the value of the components or sub-components of the asset being renewed. As it reinstates existing service potential, it has no impact on revenue, but may reduce future operating and maintenance expenditure if completed at the optimum time, e.g. resurfacing or resheeting a material part of a road network, replacing a material section of a drainage network with pipes of the same capacity, resurfacing an oval. Where capital projects involve a combination of renewal, expansion and/or upgrade expenditures, the total project cost needs to be allocated accordingly.

Capital upgrade expenditure
Expenditure, which enhances an existing asset to provide a higher level of service or expenditure that will increase the life of the asset beyond that which it had originally. Upgrade expenditure is discretional and often does not result in additional revenue unless direct user charges apply. It will increase operating and maintenance expenditure in the future because of the increase in the council's asset base, e.g. widening the sealed area of an existing road, replacing drainage pipes with pipes of a greater capacity, enlarging a grandstand at a sporting facility. Where capital projects involve a combination of renewal, expansion and/or upgrade expenditures, the total project cost needs to be allocated accordingly.

Carrying amount
The amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation / amortisation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Class of assets
See asset class definition

Component
An individual part of an asset which contributes to the composition of the whole and can be separated from or attached to an asset or a system.

Cost of an asset

The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, plus any costs necessary to place the asset into service. This includes one-off design and project management costs.

Current replacement cost (CRC)
The cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date. The cost is measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits could be obtained in the normal course of business or the minimum it would cost, to replace the existing asset with a technologically modern equivalent new asset (not a second hand one) with the same economic benefits (gross service potential) allowing for any differences in the quantity and quality of output and in operating costs.

Current replacement cost "As New" (CRC)
The current cost of replacing the original service potential of an existing asset, with a similar modern equivalent asset, i.e. the total cost of replacing an existing asset with an as NEW or similar asset expressed in current dollar values.

Cyclic Maintenance**
Replacement of higher value components/sub-components of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle including repainting, building roof replacement, cycle, replacement of air conditioning equipment, etc. This work generally falls below the capital/ maintenance threshold and needs to be identified in a specific maintenance budget allocation.

Depreciable amount
The cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for its cost, less its residual value (AASB 116.6)

Depreciated replacement cost (DRC)
The current replacement cost (CRC) of an asset less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset

Depreciation / amortisation
The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount (service potential) of an asset over its useful life.

Economic life
See useful life definition.

Expenditure
The spending of money on goods and services. Expenditure includes recurrent and capital.

Fair value
The amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties, in an arm's length transaction.

Greenfield asset values **
Asset (re)valuation values based on the cost to initially acquire the asset.

Heritage asset
An asset with historic, artistic, scientific, technological, geographical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture and this purpose is central to the objectives of the entity holding it.

Impairment Loss
The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Infrastructure assets
Physical assets of the entity or of another entity that contribute to meeting the public's need for access to major economic and social facilities and services, e.g. roads, drainage, footpaths and cycle ways. These are typically large, interconnected networks or portfolios of composite assets The components of these assets may be separately maintained, renewed or replaced individually so that the required level and standard of service from the network of assets is continuously sustained. Generally the components and hence the assets have long lives. They are fixed in place and are often have no market value.

Investment property
Property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:
(a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or
(b) sale in the ordinary course of business (AASB 140.5)

Level of service
The defined service quality for a particular service against which service performance may be measured. Service levels usually relate to quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, environmental, acceptability and cost).

Life Cycle Cost **
The life cycle cost (LCC) is average cost to provide the service over the longest asset life cycle. It comprises annual maintenance and asset consumption expense, represented by depreciation expense. The Life Cycle Cost does not indicate the funds required to provide the service in a particular year.

Life Cycle Expenditure **
The Life Cycle Expenditure (LCE) is the actual or planned annual maintenance and capital renewal expenditure incurred in providing the service in a particular year. Life Cycle Expenditure may be compared to Life Cycle Expenditure to give an initial indicator of life cycle sustainability.

Loans / borrowings
Loans result in funds being received which are then repaid over a period of time with interest (an additional cost). Their primary benefit is in 'spreading the burden' of capital expenditure over time. Although loans enable works to be completed sooner, they are only ultimately cost effective where the capital works funded (generally renewals) result in operating and maintenance cost savings, which are greater than the cost of the loan (interest and charges).

Maintenance and renewal gap
Difference between estimated budgets and projected expenditures for maintenance and renewal of assets, totalled over a defined time (eg 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance and renewal sustainability index
Ratio of estimated budget to projected expenditure for maintenance and renewal of assets over a defined time (eg 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance expenditure
Recurrent expenditure, which is periodically or regularly required as part of the anticipated schedule of works required to ensure that the asset achieves its useful life and provides the

required level of service. It is expenditure, which was anticipated in determining the asset's useful life.

Materiality
An item is material is its omission or misstatement could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances.

Modern equivalent asset.
A structure similar to an existing structure and having the equivalent productive capacity, which could be built using modern materials, techniques and design. Replacement cost is the basis used to estimate the cost of constructing a modern equivalent asset.

Non-revenue generating investments
Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are not expected to generate any savings or revenue to the Council, eg. parks and playgrounds, footpaths, roads and bridges, libraries, etc.

Operating expenditure
Recurrent expenditure, which is continuously required excluding maintenance and depreciation, eg power, fuel, staff, plant equipment, on-costs and overheads.

Pavement management system
A systematic process for measuring and predicting the condition of road pavements and wearing surfaces over time and recommending corrective actions.

Planned Maintenance**
Repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown criteria/experience, prioritising scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

PMS Score
A measure of condition of a road segment determined from a Pavement Management System.

Rate of annual asset consumption*
A measure of average annual consumption of assets (AAAC) expressed as a percentage of the depreciable amount (AAAC/DA). Depreciation may be used for AAAC.

Rate of annual asset renewal*
A measure of the rate at which assets are being renewed per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital renewal expenditure/DA).

Rate of annual asset upgrade*
A measure of the rate at which assets are being upgraded and expanded per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital upgrade/expansion expenditure/DA).

Reactive maintenance
Unplanned repair work that carried out in response to service requests and management/supervisory directions.

Recoverable amount
The higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell and its value in use.

Recurrent expenditure
Relatively small (immaterial) expenditure or that which has benefits expected to last less than 12 months. Recurrent expenditure includes operating and maintenance expenditure.

Recurrent funding
Funding to pay for recurrent expenditure.

Rehabilitation
See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Remaining life
The time remaining until an asset ceases to provide the required service level or economic usefulness. Age plus remaining life is economic life.

Renewal
See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Residual value
The net amount which an entity expects to obtain for an asset at the end of its useful life after deducting the expected costs of disposal.

Revenue generating investments
Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are expected to generate some savings or revenue to offset operating costs, eg public halls and theatres, childcare centres, sporting and recreation facilities, tourist information centres, etc.

Risk management
The application of a formal process to the range of possible values relating to key factors associated with a risk in order to determine the resultant ranges of outcomes and their probability of occurrence.

Section or segment
A self-contained part or piece of an infrastructure asset.

Service potential
The capacity to provide goods and services in accordance with the entity's objectives, whether those objectives are the generation of net cash inflows or the provision of goods and services of a particular volume and quantity to the beneficiaries thereof.

Service potential remaining*
A measure of the remaining life of assets expressed as a percentage of economic life. It is also a measure of the percentage of the asset's potential to provide services that is still available for use in providing services (DRC/DA).

Strategic Management Plan (SA)**
Documents Council objectives for a specified period (3-5 yrs.), the principle activities to achieve the objectives, the means by which that will be carried out, estimated income and expenditure, measures to assess performance and how rating policy relates to the Council's objectives and activities.

Sub-component
Smaller individual parts that make up a component part.

Useful life
Either:
(a) The period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity, or
(b) The number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.
It is estimated or expected time between placing the asset into service and removing it from service, or the estimated period of time over which the future economic benefits embodied in a depreciable asset, are expected to be consumed by the council. It is the same as the economic life.

Value in Use
The present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. It is deemed to be depreciated replacement cost (DRC) for those assets whose future economic benefits are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate new cash flows, where if deprived of the asset its future economic benefits would be replaced.

Source: DVC 2006, Glossary
Note: Items shown * modified to use DA instead of CRC
Additional glossary items shown **

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Asset Management Plan covers Penrith City Council's Parks network, which incorporates all sporting fields and ovals, parks, playgrounds and associated facilities (excluding buildings) as well as passive open space areas such as reserves and gardens. Council provides a parks network to ensure:

- **Our community's needs for recreation services and facilities are met and that these facilities are well used.**
- **The City's biological diversity is protected and conserved.**

What does council provide?

The range of assets covered by this plan includes:

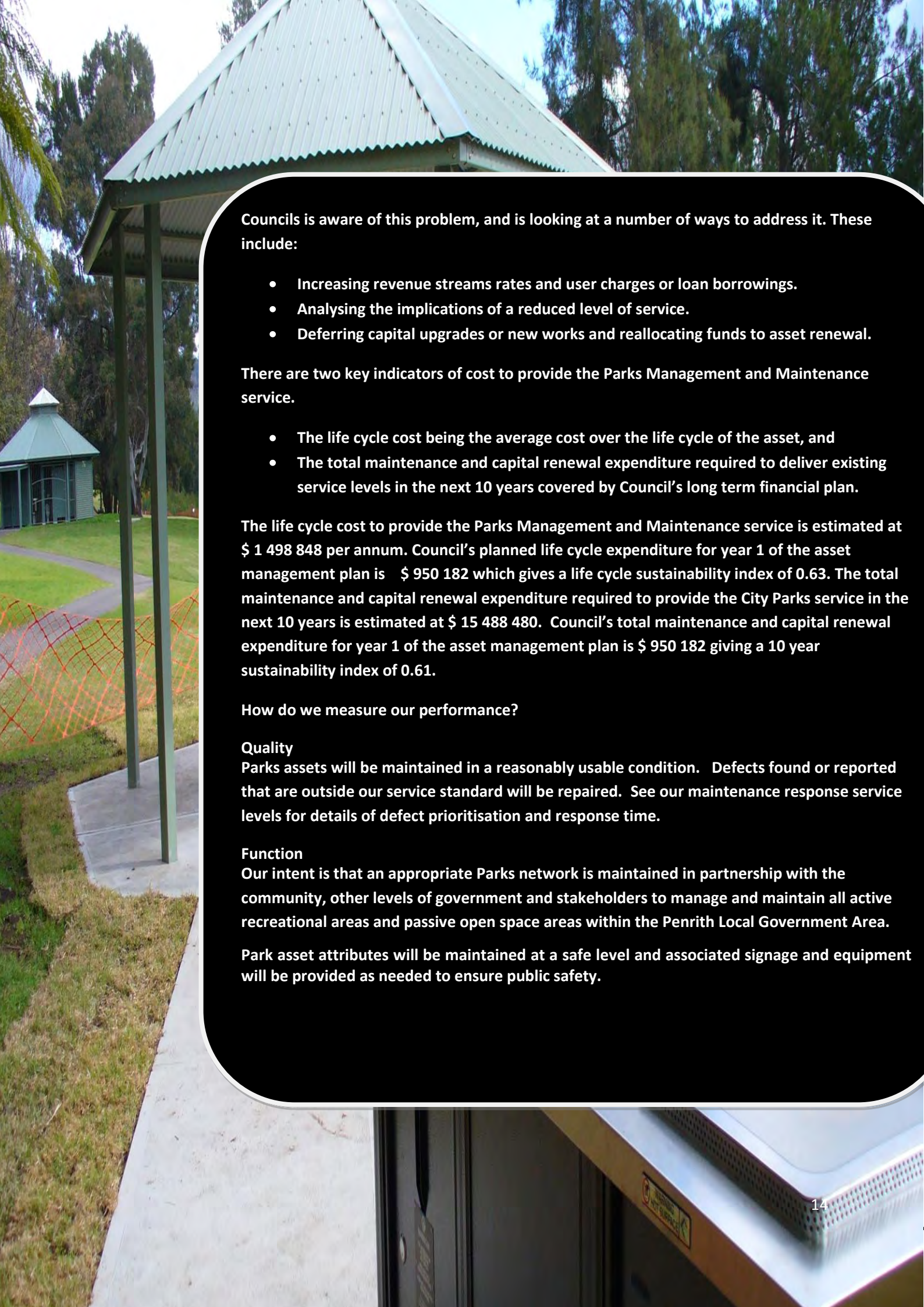
- **Playgrounds**
- **Sporting fields (including goal posts and lighting)**
- **Cricket wickets, run up surfaces, sight screens and nets)**
- **Netball courts (including goal posts)**
- **Irrigation systems**
- **Seating, bins, fencing and signage**
- **Throwing cages, backstops and dugouts**
- **Landscaping and gardens**

Over 85% of these assets are rated as being in 'good' condition, meaning that they are serviceable but significant maintenance is required.

Council undertakes a regular community satisfaction survey to assist in determining whether the current level of asset provision is acceptable to the community. This information, plus engagement with user groups, will help Council to establish the required levels of service, and build this into future versions of this plan.

What does it cost?

Council needs to consider the total life cycle cost of an asset when preparing an asset management plan. This includes the cost to create/construct/purchase the asset, maintenance over the lifetime of the asset and disposal. Currently there is a significant shortfall between the projected costs and the budget available to renew parks assets over the next ten years. This means that the current spending pattern is not sustainable, and will ultimately result in a decrease in service levels.



Councils is aware of this problem, and is looking at a number of ways to address it. These include:

- Increasing revenue streams rates and user charges or loan borrowings.
- Analysing the implications of a reduced level of service.
- Deferring capital upgrades or new works and reallocating funds to asset renewal.

There are two key indicators of cost to provide the Parks Management and Maintenance service.

- The life cycle cost being the average cost over the life cycle of the asset, and
- The total maintenance and capital renewal expenditure required to deliver existing service levels in the next 10 years covered by Council's long term financial plan.

The life cycle cost to provide the Parks Management and Maintenance service is estimated at $ 1 498 848 per annum. Council's planned life cycle expenditure for year 1 of the asset management plan is $ 950 182 which gives a life cycle sustainability index of 0.63. The total maintenance and capital renewal expenditure required to provide the City Parks service in the next 10 years is estimated at $ 15 488 480. Council's total maintenance and capital renewal expenditure for year 1 of the asset management plan is $ 950 182 giving a 10 year sustainability index of 0.61.

How do we measure our performance?

Quality

Parks assets will be maintained in a reasonably usable condition. Defects found or reported that are outside our service standard will be repaired. See our maintenance response service levels for details of defect prioritisation and response time.

Function

Our intent is that an appropriate Parks network is maintained in partnership with the community, other levels of government and stakeholders to manage and maintain all active recreational areas and passive open space areas within the Penrith Local Government Area.

Park asset attributes will be maintained at a safe level and associated signage and equipment will be provided as needed to ensure public safety.

We need to ensure key functional objectives are met:

- City Parks and Sporting grounds are maintained, renewed and replaced at the required time and that the services are delivered effectively and efficiently to best meet the needs of the community.
- The operation and maintenance of the City Parks services does not have an adverse effect on the environment, and does not cause damage to private properties or public places.

The main functional consequence of ensuring the City Parks services is maintained at a safe and functional standard as set out in this Asset Management Plan is the continued provision of parks and sporting grounds to the Penrith Local Government Area at the highest level acceptable by the community and in compliance with the standards, specifications and legislations.

Safety
We inspect all Parks assets regularly and prioritise and repair defects in accordance with our inspection schedule to ensure they are safe.

What happens next?

Council plans to operate and maintain the Parks and Open Space network to achieve the following strategic objectives:

1. Ensure the Parks and Open Space network is maintained at a safe and functional standard as set out in this asset management plan.

2. Maximise the operating life of Sporting Fields through efficient maintenance practices.

3. Ensure that playgrounds are safe, well maintained and are provided with equipment that is in keeping with contemporary needs.

Council commissioned an Asset Management Gap analysis and Improvement Plan which were completed in late 2009. The recommendations of these documents are now being implemented, with a view to that process being completed in 2012. This will result in significant improvements in Council's asset management practices.

This plan will be updated as asset management practices change and as the value and make-up of the parks assets group changes. Significant variations in finance and budget will also be incorporated into future versions of this plan. It is anticipated that his plan will be updated annually, with a significant review occurring every four years.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

The parks, playgrounds, sports fields and reserves owned and maintained by Council represent one of the most visible services we provide to our communities. Parks are used by people of all ages from all section of our community. They provide an opportunity for play, competition and relaxation and can help contribute to a healthy and active lifestyle. The provision of public recreation spaces in a variety of forms is becoming even more important as residential development styles change, and housing blocks become smaller, thereby reducing the opportunities for backyard play.

Given this, it is critical that council maintains these assets so that they are safe, usable and provide a reasonable level of service to the community. This Asset Management Plan has been prepared to provide a context and framework for the management of all assets that fall within the parks portfolio. Some of the issues which need to be addressed are common to all forms of assets, while others are more specific. This plan demonstrates responsible management of Council's open space assets, compliance with the regulatory requirements, and explains the funding necessary to provide the required levels of service.

This plan should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- Parks Management and Maintenance Service Specification
- Community Strategic Plan 2031
- Penrith's Resource Strategy 2011 – 2021

Table 1.1 Assets covered by this Plan

Asset Category	Number	Replacement Value
Playground equipment	123	$2,228,100
Skate Parks	4	$1,100,000
Field lighting	232	$3,208,098
Park lighting	102	$54,188
Irrigation	32	$780,850
Signage	251	$106,535
Furniture and seating	477	$336,606
Structures	10	$124,842
Litter Bin Stations and Storage Units	380	$66,585
BBQs	5	$60,530
Fencing / bollards	36.4km	$1,762,660
Bubbler and Taps	7	$8,475
Fountains and pumps	3	$36,320
Sporting Field Surfaces - Grass	140	$3,389,682
Netball Court Surfaces - sealed	42	$1,943,700
Tennis Court Surfaces – Flexi Pave	16	$744,000
Tennis Court Surfaces – Synthetic Grass	31	$1,441,500
Synthetic Cricket Wicket Surfaces	35	$273,933
Synthetic Run up Surfaces	13	$335,240
Turf Wickets	6	$145,278
Cricket Practice Nets	12	$100,355
Cricket Sight Screens	10	$36,320
Throwing Cages	13	$48,425
Backstops and dugouts	17	$121,060
Goal Posts - sets	78	$308,710
Landscaping and Gardens	775,000m2	$387,395
Total		**$19,149,387.00**

Key stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of this asset management plan are listed in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Internal Stakeholders

Penrith City Council	Parks Technical Officer Financial Services Officers City Infrastructure Officers Penrith City Council Engineering Staff Penrith City Council Finance Staff Asset Management Engineer Construction and Maintenance Staff Children's Services Public Domain, Amenity and Safety Recreation Department

External Stakeholders are listed in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 External Stakeholders

Federal and State Government
Community
Visitors
Insurers
Sporting Clubs/Association

2.2 Goals and Objectives of Asset Management

The Council exists to provide services to its community. Some of these services are provided by infrastructure assets. Council has acquired infrastructure assets by 'purchase', by contract, construction by council staff and by donation of assets constructed by developers and others to meet increased levels of service.

Council's goal in managing infrastructure assets is to meet the required level of service in the most cost effective manner for present and future consumers. The key elements of infrastructure asset management are:

- Taking a life cycle approach,
- Developing cost-effective management strategies for the long term,
- Providing a defined level of service and monitoring performance,
- Understanding and meeting the demands of growth through demand management and infrastructure investment,
- Managing risks associated with asset failures,
- Sustainable use of physical resources,
- Continuous improvement in asset management practices.[1]

[1] IIMM 2006 Sec 1.1.3, p 1.3

This asset management plan is prepared under the direction of Council's vision, mission, goals and objectives.

Council's vision is:

One of a sustainable and prosperous region with a harmony of urban and rural qualities with a strong commitment to environmental protection and enhancement. It would offer both the cosmopolitan lifestyles of a mature city and the casual character of a rural community.

Council's mission is:

Is to implement council's strategy and program. It will do this through skilled and responsive management, by valuing its staff, partnerships and community involvement, by providing quality customer service and upholding ethical standards and behaviour.

Relevant Council goals and objectives and how these are addressed in this asset management plan are:

Table 2.1 Council Goals and how these are addressed in this Plan

Goal	Objective	How Goal and Objectives are addressed in IAMP
Optimising Council Asset Performance	Implementation of Asset Management Plan	**An Asset Management Strategy is in operation for City Parks that optimises its use and maintains it to agree standards fit for its contemporary purpose.**
17. A City with infrastructure that responds to community needs **21.1 Encourage the wellbeing of our communities**	To improve and support the wellbeing, health and safety of the Penrith community. Asset Management Strategy. Effective community involvement in asset investment decision making. Ensure safe parks and playgrounds. Promote and enhance the 'liveability' of Penrith.	**Demand Forecasting, Level of Service and Monitoring:** **The section of this IAMP dealing with future demand, analyses future cash flows required to maintain the City's expanding City Parks Network.** **Capital Works are programmed subject to funding.** **Data on forward works programs is available to the community for comments and suggestions. Staff has a significant input into the development of the plan.** **Provision of good Asset Management practices and analysis.**
4. A Council that manages its finances, services	To improve economic prosperity of the region.	**Financial Summary:** **Maintenance works are optimised against the capital works program.**

and assets effectively		**Expenditure data available to assist in decision making.** **Demand forecasting analysis**
11.2 Protect and conserve the natural areas under Council's responsibility **11.1 Work with others to protect and conserve the River, waterways and catchments, and natural environments** **22.1 Promote good design, sustainable buildings, and development that enhances our City**	A leading and action focused Council for the environment. Water resources and ecosystems protected and conserved. Sustainable use of energy.	**Technology Change:** **Improving storm water quality runoff into creeks and streams from the City Parks network.** **Re-use of stormwater wherever possible.** **Appropriate construction of infrastructure to minimise loss of natural habitat and enhance the environment.**
20.2 Support cultural initiatives that meet local needs, and attract regional interest **23. A City with opportunities to engage, participate and connect** **23.1 Enhance community strengths and capacity by supporting collaborative networks and partnerships**	Build and support opportunities for connection, trust and interaction in the community. Promote community pride reflecting on past and present achievements and future possibilities. Create partnerships with community, volunteers and government agencies to build a safe community.	**Demand Forecasting and Lifecycle Management:** **Support, provide and maintain community facilities as focal points for community involvement, learning, leisure and sporting activities.** **Plan and implement appropriate public and civic spaces.** **Explore improvements to community access to facilities and venues across the city – cost, availability, etc.** **Support and promote special events that celebrate our culture, diversity and history.**
3. A Council that plans responsibly for a sustainable future	Sustainable community finances and assets. Effective delivery of services to the community.	**Long term planning for the future operation, maintenance, renewal, disposal of assets and improvement of this plan and practices.** **Setting levels of service, both technical and customer focussed, to ensure services are delivered effectively.**

7. A City with equitable access to services and facilities **19. A City with active and healthy communities** **19.1 Provide community facilities, and recreation and leisure programs, that encourage healthy activity** **20. A City with people and places that are inclusive, foster creativity, and celebrate diversity**	Respect and celebrate the cultural and social diversity of Penrith. Focus on the needs and opportunities for children and families. Focus on the needs and opportunities for young people. Focus on the needs and opportunities for older people. Focus on the needs and opportunities for people with a disability.	**Asset Management Practices, Demand Forecasting and Level of Services:** **Promote and facilitate cultural events.** **Ensure an understanding of, respect for and responsiveness to Penrith's social diversity – historically, currently and future changes in our community.** **In collaboration with stakeholders, develop and maintain recreation facilities for children and families – including playgrounds, skate parks, bike tracks, Rage Cage, sporting facilities, parks, walking trails.** **Ensure young people have safe and affordable places to connect – parks, recreation facilities.** **In collaboration with the community and key agencies, develop and maintain recreation and leisure facilities appropriate for older people, including parks, walking paths, bike paths, and fitness facilities.** **Ensure the diverse needs of older people are acknowledged and supported, including age diversity, cultural needs, health needs, socioeconomic needs and social isolation.** **Ensure City of Penrith continues to meet legislative requirements and implement and review the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA).** **Through the DDA Action Plan, continue to proactively address barriers and improve access to City of Penrith facilities, infrastructure and services for people with a disability.**
18. A City with safe, inviting parks and public spaces **18.1 Provide safe, well-maintained public spaces and parks**	Investigate and develop crime prevention initiatives to improve the sense of personal and community safety in Penrith.	**Regulatory controls, Planning Documents, Monitoring and Specifications:** **Ensure good open space design and management in crime prevention - i.e. through CPTED practices (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design).**

		Ensure safe roads, footpaths and crossings, safe parks and playgrounds. **Maintain urban development guidelines.** **Support community and personal safety through City of Penrith facilities and services - information provision and promotion as safe places.**

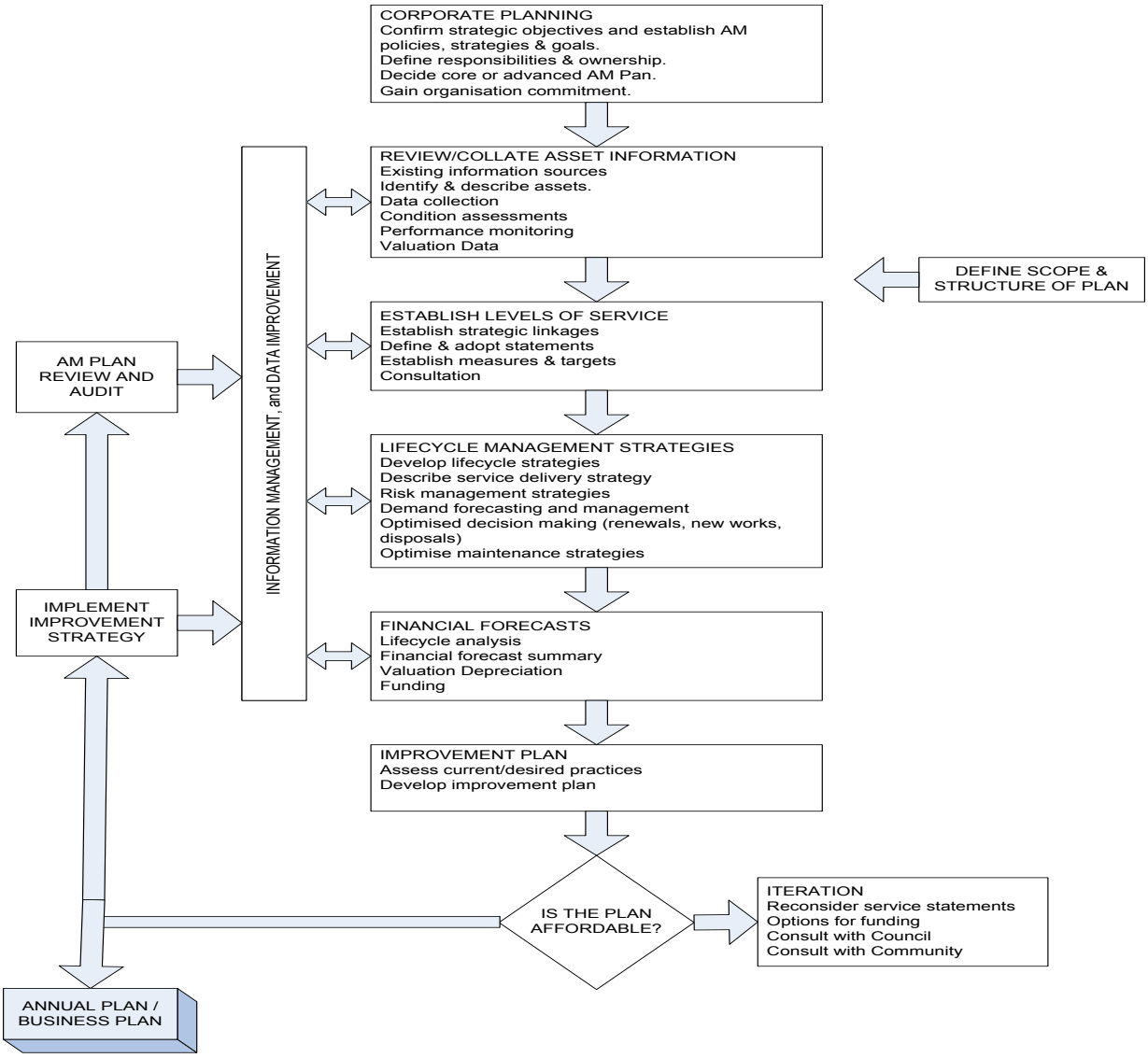
2.3 Plan Framework

Key elements of the plan are

- Levels of service – specifies the services and levels of service to be provided by council.
- Future demand – how this will impact on future service delivery and how this is to be met.
- Life cycle management – how Council will manage its existing and future assets to provide the required services
- Financial summary – what funds are required to provide the required services.
- Asset management practices
- Monitoring – how the plan will be monitored to ensure it is meeting Council's objectives.
- Asset management improvement plan

A road map for preparing an asset management plan is shown below.

Road Map for preparing an Asset Management Plan
Source: IIMM Fig 1.5.1, p 1.11



2.4 Core and Advanced Asset Management

This asset management plan is prepared as a 'core' asset management plan in accordance with the International Infrastructure Management Manual. It is prepared to meet minimum legislative and organisational requirements for sustainable service delivery and long term financial planning and reporting. Core asset management is a 'top down' approach where analysis is applied at the 'system' or 'network' level.

Future revisions of this asset management plan will move towards 'advanced' asset management using a 'bottom up' approach for gathering asset information for individual assets to support the optimisation of activities and programs to meet agreed service levels.

3. LEVELS OF SERVICE

3.1 Customer Research and Expectations

Council participates in the 2009 Comparative Performance Measures in Local Government Customer Satisfaction survey. This survey polls a sample of residents on their level of satisfaction with Council's services. The most recent customer satisfaction survey reported satisfaction levels for the following services. For a more detailed outline of the results please refer to the 'Penrith City Council' Customer Survey 2009 Final Report prepared by IRIS research.

Table 3.1 Community Satisfaction Survey Levels

Performance Measure	Satisfaction Level				
	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied
Provision of sports grounds and playing fields		√			
Condition of sports grounds and playing fields		√			
Maintenance of facilities around the river		√			
Provision of parks and playgrounds		√			
Condition of Parks and playgrounds		√			

Council uses this information in developing the Strategic Management Plan and in allocation of resources in the budget.

3.2 Legislative Requirements

Council has to meet many legislative requirements including Australian and State legislation and State regulations. These include:

Table 3.2 Legislative Requirements

Legislation	Requirement
Local Government Act	**Sets out role, purpose, responsibilities and powers of local governments including the preparation of a long term financial plan supported by asset management plans for sustainable service delivery.**
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1998	**Sets out the role, purpose, responsibilities and powers of Council relating to protection and preservation of the environment.**
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	**• Requirement for LEP and DCP's.** **• Council control of service approvals.**
Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000	**• Impacts all operations.** **• Note public safety – insurance.** **• Cost implications.** **• Council's responsibility to ensure health, safety and welfare of employees and others at places of work.**
Contaminated Land Management Act	**Sets out specific requirement in connection with the remediation of land.**
Department of Environment and Conservation – Threatened species conservation Act - 1995	**Developing strategies to tackle biodiversity loss requires the identification and understanding of the threatening processes that lead to the extinction of species, populations and ecological communities such as weeds, feral animals and climate change.**
Water Management Act	**Sets out responsibilities associated the use of water.**
Child Protection Act	**Provides requirements in relation to the protection of children in public spaces.**

3.3 Current Levels of Service

The levels of service that is currently in use by City Parks are derived using historical budget information, consultation with stakeholders, statutory requirements, service specification and a corporate customer service request system (CRS).

Community levels of service relate to how the community receives the service in terms of safety, quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, cost / efficiency and legislative compliance.

Supporting the community service levels are operational or technical measures of performance developed to ensure that the minimum community levels of service are met. These technical measures relate to service criteria such as:

- Maintenance is work undertaken to ensure that the parks asset continues to meet the required performance and standard throughout its useful life.
- There are two main strategies of maintenance approach, namely "preventive" maintenance and "reactive" maintenance.
- Preventive maintenance – the actions performed to retain an item or asset in its original condition as far as practicable by providing systematic inspection, detection and prevention of incipient failure. Preventive maintenance is normally programmed.
- Reactive maintenance – the actions performed, as a result of failure, to restore an item or asset to its original condition, as far as practicable. Reactive maintenance may or may not be programmed.

Service Criteria	**Technical measures may relate to**
Quality	Cleanliness of parks
Quantity	Area of parks per resident
Availability	Distance from a dwelling to a park
Safety	Number of injury accidents

Council's current service levels are detailed in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 City Parks Current Service Levels

Key Performance Measure	Level of Service	Performance Measure Process	Performance Target	Current Performance
COMMUNITY LEVELS OF SERVICE				
Quality	Provide quality playground equipment that is adventurous, entertaining and stimulating.	CRS and Inspections.	Less than 10 CRS / month	Within Guidelines
Function	To provide a diverse range of playgrounds within the City which ensures that user requirements are met.	Survey and Open Space Strategy, Development approval.	100% subject to budget	Within Budget
Safety	To provide a safe hazard free environment.	Reported accidents and incidents.	Attend to within 7 days	Within Guidelines
Sustainability	Playgrounds are managed for future generations.	Forecasting future users for the playgrounds (demographics).	Incorporate in replacement/ improvement program	Within Guidelines

TECHNICAL LEVELS OF SERVICE				
Condition	CRS, Inspections, maintenance program and Independent audits.	CRS, Inspections, maintenance program and Independent audits.	Respond to CRS within 7 working days.	Within Guidelines
Cost effectiveness	The playgrounds are managed efficiently for the required level of service.	Effectively manage within allocated resources.	Within -/+ 5% of budget.	Within Guidelines
Accessibility	To maintain current DDA accessible and integrated playgrounds.	DDA compliant.	Monthly Inspections	Within Guidelines
Safety	To provide a safe hazard free equipment.	Inspections as per Local Government Act, AS 1924, AS 4685, and ASNZ 4422:1996.	Monthly Inspections	Within Guidelines
Serviceability/ Quality	To maintain the quality of the City's Parks and Sports Grounds including lighting, furniture, amenities and landscapes.	Percentage of properties inspected, cleaned and maintained in accordance with the preventative maintenance plan. Audit of parks and sports grounds at key seasonal times during the year	>85%	Within Guidelines
Environmental	Mitigate environmental impacts of Council activities on parks and sports grounds.	Investigate latest clean technology and audit process of maintenance.	Efficient maintenance in the City Parks network	Within Guidelines

3.4 Desired Levels of Service

At present, indications of desired levels of service are obtained from various sources including the 2009 Customer Satisfaction survey, residents' feedback to Councillors and staff, service requests and correspondence. Council has yet to quantify desired levels of service. This will be done in future revisions of this asset management plan.

The following principles are adopted in delivering levels of service in relation to parks and playgrounds:

(a) Safe for users, particularly play equipment.
(b) Appearance is acceptable
(c) Regular maintenance is undertaken
(d) Facilities are appropriate and in good condition
(e) Facilities are operational
(f) Accessible to all people of all abilities
(g) Regular asset inspections are carried out
(h) Signage is appropriate
(i) Council responds to complaints and issues.

The City of Penrith Open Space Network will reinforce the amenity and functionality of the City's linear corridors that follow our creek lines, transport corridors and infrastructure easements. People will have close access to opportunities for non-motorised movement throughout a completely connected City, breathing new life and enhanced functionality in to the space set aside to contrast the built and natural environment.

Outside of linear reserves, sport grounds will form activity nodes for each suburb. Infrastructure and design will accommodate a variety of uses by both sports clubs and the general community, increasing the level of activity within a quality setting, ensuring minimal conflict while generating a greater sense of community connectivity.

Beyond these large scale spaces Council will manage focal points for localised family activity within neighbourhood level reserves. One or two recreation reserves per precinct will result in meaningful destinations for low key family recreation and physical activity.

This approach will enhance the local communities; replacing the proliferation of small spaces and facilitating a transition from private open space to private use of public open space in **higher density neighbourhoods. This will ultimately allow for the targets stated in Table 3.3 to be achieved.**

4. FUTURE DEMAND

4.1 Demand Forecast

Factors affecting demand include population change, changes in demographics, seasonal factors, vehicle ownership, consumer preferences and expectations, economic factors, agricultural practices, environmental awareness, etc. Demand factor trends and impacts on service delivery are summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Demand Factors, Projections and Impact on Services

Demand factor	Present position			Projection (2020)			Impact on services
Population	177,152 (2006 Census)			189,052			Increase in maintenance and renewal costs
Demographics (By age group)	0 to 9	26,379	14.9%	0 to 9	26163	13.8%	Increased demand on passive & semi passive recreation activities Increased demand for active sports Increased demand for playgrounds Less active volunteers
	10 to 14	13,709	7.7%	10 to 14	12,521	6.6%	
	15 to 19	13,840	7.8%	15 to 19	13,060	6.9%	
	20 to 24	14,553	8.2%	20 to 24	14,698	7.8%	
	25 to 29	13,688	7.7%	25 to 29	15,289	8.1%	
	30 to 34	13,737	7.8%	30 to 34	14,459	7.6%	
	35 to 39	12,826	7.2%	35 to 39	13,381	7.1%	
	40 to 44	12,668	7.2%	40 to 44	12,277	6.5%	
	45 to 49	12,932	7.3%	45 to 49	11,889	6.3%	
	50 to 54	11,628	6.6%	50 to 54	11,028	5.8%	
	55 to 59	10,450	5.9%	55 to 59	10,501	5.6%	
	60 to 64	6,641	3.7%	60 to 64	9,635	5.1%	
	65 to 69	4,535	2.6%	65 to 69	8,306	4.4%	
	70 to 74	3,334	1.9%	70 to 74	6,681	3.5%	
	75 to 79	2,728	1.5%	75 to 79	4,195	2.2%	
	80 to 84	2,064	1.2%	80 to 84	2,770	1.5%	
	85 +	1,430	0.8%	85 +	2,226	1.2%	
Fashion & Trends	Traditional sports, football, soccer, netball			'New' sport trends i.e.: skate parks, individual pursuits rather than team based			Increased costs in establishing 'new' sport facilities and disposing of old facilities. Establishment of multi-use space
Environment	Mains water supply being limited in use			Increase in restriction of mains supply, more use of recycled water or alternative sources			Additional cost in establishment of new systems and networks. Potential for reduced quality of facilities. Change in reserves from traditional green areas to mulched area/dry open space

Urban consolidation	Urban areas are being improved and populated by various new urban release areas	Urban areas will face higher levels of dense urban housing developments.	Increased use of existing reserves and demand for upgrading of reserves to a higher standard

4.2 Changes in Technology

Technology changes are forecast to affect the delivery of services covered by this plan in the following areas.

Table 4.2 Changes in Technology and Forecast effect on Service Delivery

Technology Change	Effect on Service Delivery
Plant and Equipment – Zero Turn Toro Mowers	Reduction in maintenance time.
Improved soft fall material (wet pour rubber)	Reduction in maintenance requirements
Sub-surface irrigation system	Reduction in maintenance of above ground sprinklers. Reduction on water usage.

4.3 Demand Management Plan

Demand for new services will be managed through a combination of managing existing assets, upgrading of existing assets and providing new assets to meet demand and demand management. Demand management practices include non-asset solutions, insuring against risks and managing failures.

Opportunities identified to date for demand management are shown in Table 4.3. Further opportunities will be developed in future revisions of this asset management plan.

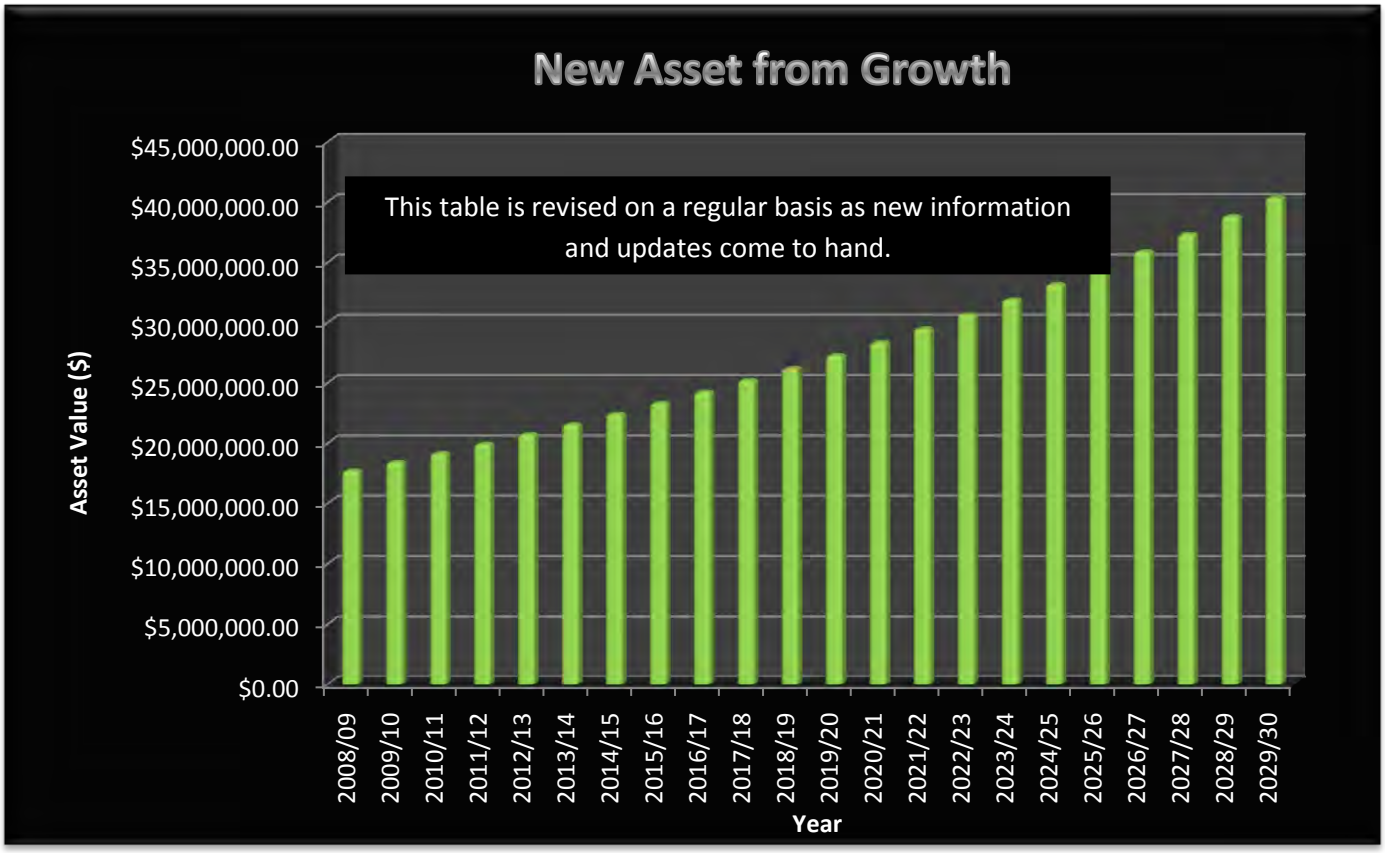
Table 4.3 Demand Management Plan Summary

Service Activity	Demand Management Plan
Planning	The Penrith City PLANS Strategy Report, Development Contribution Plans (s94) will aim to realise the following actions within the City's Community Wellbeing and Environmental Care Goal Plans: Support, provide and maintain community facilities as focal points for community involvement, learning, leisure and sporting activities. Develop a detailed plan of current and future parks, playgrounds, open spaces and verges. Use this as the basis for development of a long term forward plan. Planning and resource allocation strategy for reserve management. The plan should integrate the need for interconnected open spaces, vegetation corridors and pedestrian and cycle routes (linked to public transport nodes). Develop a simple audit methodology to track changes in the standard of reserves and open space.
Financial	Developing long term Financial Management Plans to ensure financial sustainability.
Customer Service Delivery	To ensure that the services required (via surveys) are driving the demand for our Parks and Sporting Grounds assets.

4.4 New Assets from Growth

The new assets required to meet growth will be acquired from land developments and constructed by Council. The new asset values are summarised in Fig 1.

Fig 1 New Asset from Growth



The graph above is only a projection of asset value increase. The above graph will be updated when exact costings for new works become available.

Acquiring new assets will commit council to fund ongoing operations and maintenance costs for the period that the service provided from the assets is required. These future costs are identified and considered in developing forecasts of future operating and maintenance costs.

New assets will also be created by developers as part of the development of new subdivisions. The details of works to be carried out are detailed in Section 94 Contribution Plans. These plans are available for viewing at www.penrithcity.nsw.gov.au/index.asp?id=3204

5. LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The lifecycle management plan details how Council plans to manage and operate the assets at the agreed levels of service (defined in section 3) while optimising life cycle costs.

5.1 Background Data

5.1.1 Physical parameters

The assets covered by this asset management plan are shown below.

For the purposes of identifying the different strategies and asset management requirements for the different types of open space for this AMP, all public open space has been classified based on the function, setting, capacity and vegetation type. The following outlines the definition of the different classifications:

Sportsgrounds:

- **District Sportsground**: District standard facilities generally attract people from within and beyond the Penrith City LGA. District sports facilities cater for training and competition, and are normally the "headquarter" ground or centre for clubs, with additional playing facilities being accessed from Local sports facilities.

- **Local Sportsground**: Local sports facilities primarily cater for junior training and competition and are generally at a lower scale to the District facilities. Local sports facilities typically comprise of a playing field(s) and amenity buildings that contain change rooms, showers and storage. Local facilities are generally used by clubs identified with a particular suburb.

Parks:

- **District Park**: Substantial park areas greater than 5 hectares that provide for a wide range of recreational experiences for the whole family. Catchment area extends beyond the Penrith City LGA. District Parks will have good provision of visitor facilities, such as BBQ's and picnic furniture, access to power, attractive landscaped areas, shade structures and playground systems. A range of pedestrian and cycleway systems and informal areas for sports/recreation are also available. A District Park is maintained at a higher standard than other open space areas.

- **Neighbourhood Park**: Comprises an area up to 5 hectares that has a catchment area within the Penrith City LGA but typically serves a cluster of suburbs. These parks will generally include limited parking areas, landscaping, and a range pedestrian and cycle way systems. Standard toilet facilities, shade structures and picnic facilities and playground systems are also available.

- **Local Park**: Comprises an area from 0.5 to 3 hectares that predominantly serves a suburb, or area up to 2km radius. This park will be typically serviced by on street parking, and comprises a mixture of landscape treatments, natural shade, park benches / seating, a basic level playground area but no toilet facilities.

- **Pocket Park**: Comprises an area of between 0.25 to 1 hectare that caters for the immediate local area. Will be accessible from all households within a 600m to 800m radius. Lower level maintenance.

- **Linear / Drainage Reserves**: Linear open space that primarily serves a drainage purpose, but also provides for pedestrian / cycleway access. These reserves generally have grassed surface areas which can often include detention basins, and will have no formal recreation structures. Maintenance is at a lower standard that is predominantly grass cutting, tree pruning and litter removal.

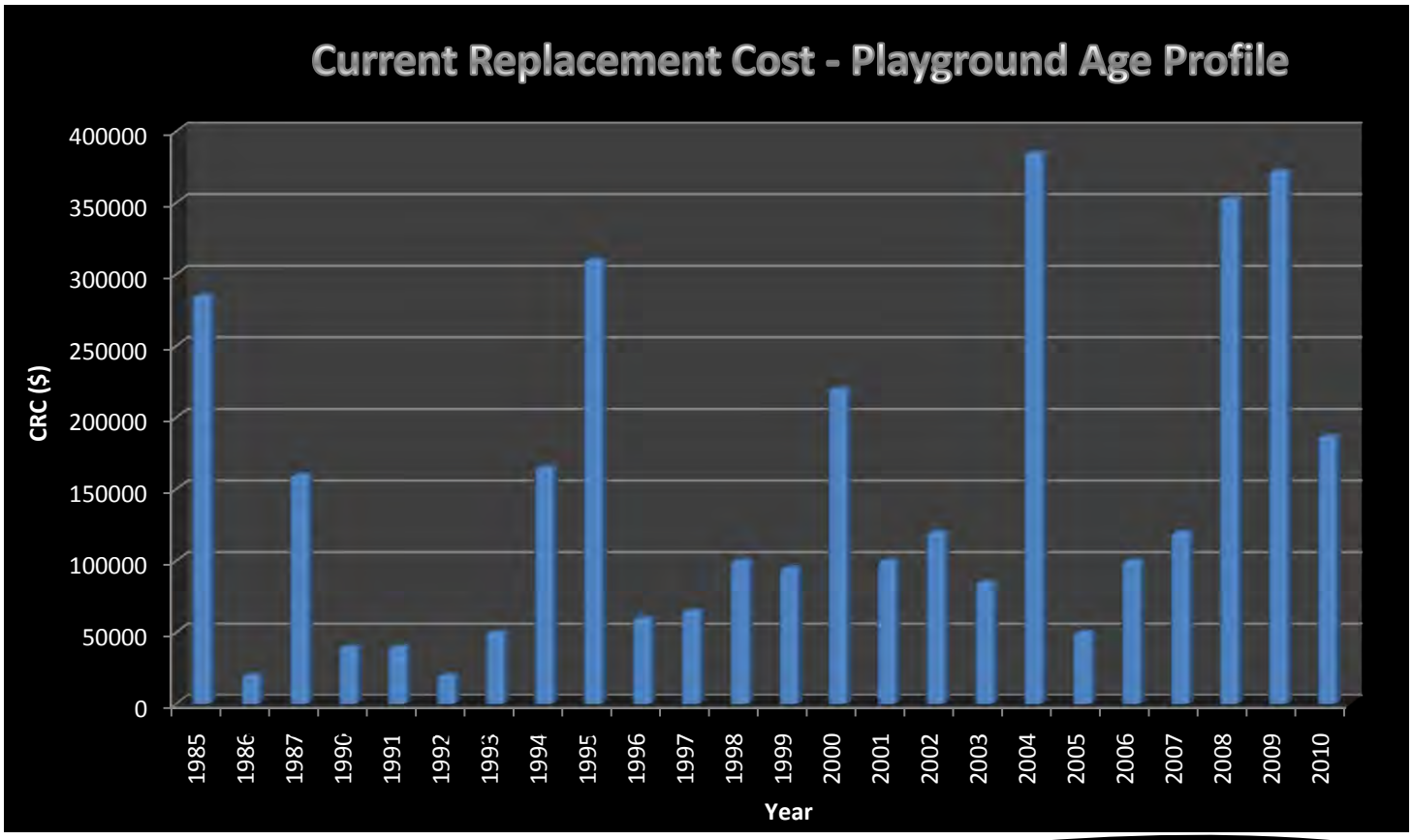
Natural Areas:

- **Bushland Areas:** Comprises areas throughout the Penrith City LGA that are set aside to ensure that the natural resources of flora and fauna are protected for the community.

- **Foreshore Areas**: Comprises areas along the river banks throughout the Penrith City LGA. These areas are preserved to ensure that the flora, fauna and scenic quality are protected for the community. Where appropriate multiple uses of these areas is encouraged.

Penrith City Council has a very large mix of Parks assets compliant with the standards and specifications referred to in this Asset Management Plan. The parks and recreation facilities serviced by Council are located in ideal locations which have been determined by the level of population and needs of the surrounding community. Sporting grounds are more concentrated in the urban areas of the city. Improvements are forecasted to ensure that the assets of Council are of the highest quality, sustainably and economically viable and so that the changes in community needs are appropriately addressed.

Fig 2 Playground Asset Age Profile



Council's services are generally provided to meet design standards where these are available.

Locations where deficiencies in service performance are known are detailed in Table 5.1.2.

Table 5.1.2 Known Service Performance Deficiencies

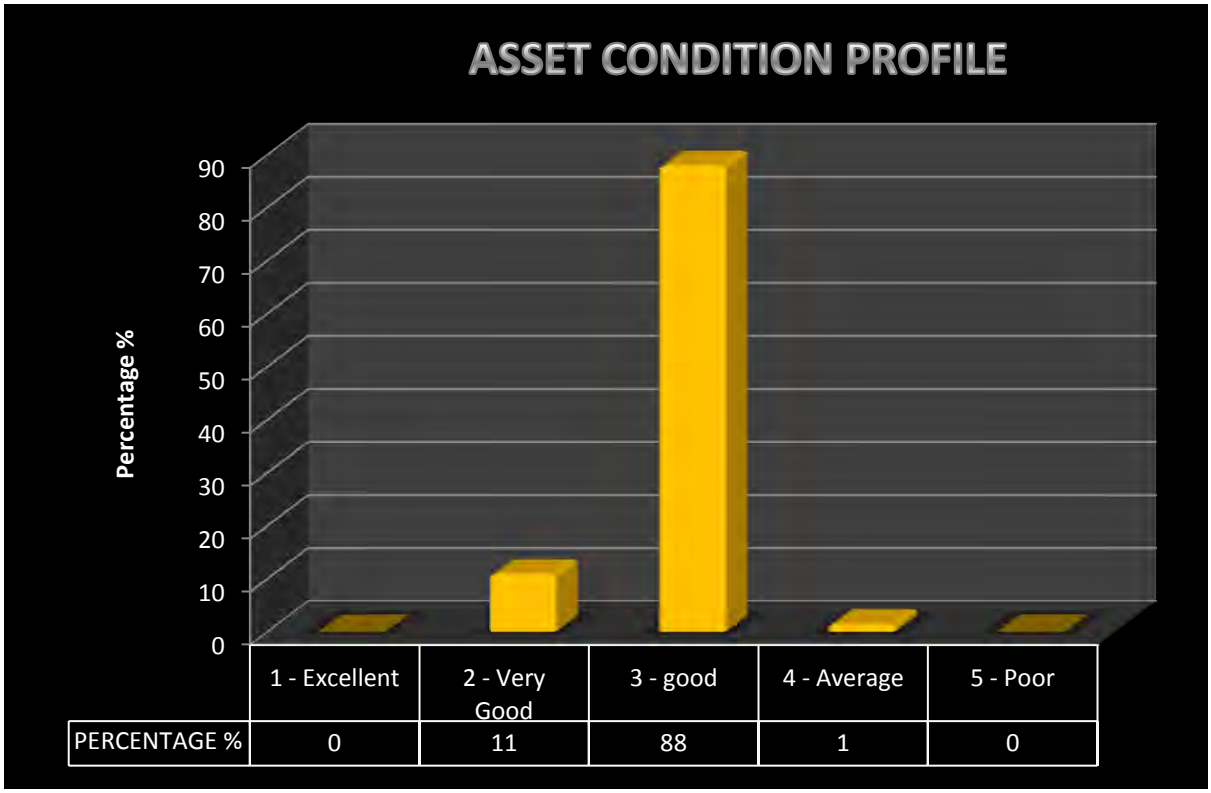
Location	Service Deficiency
Playgrounds	Vandalism has caused in several instances, reduced activity of the playground and the life of components.
Irrigation	Manual systems should be automated systems.
Park Furniture	Vandalism has caused in several instances, reduced activity of the item and the life of components.

The above service deficiencies were identified from Customer requests and regular assets inspections.

5.1.3 Asset condition

The condition profile of Council's assets is shown below.

Fig 3 Asset Condition Profile



Condition is measured using a 1 – 5 rating system.[2]

Rating	Description of Condition
1	Excellent condition: Only planned maintenance required.
2	Very good: Minor maintenance required plus planned maintenance.
3	Good: Significant maintenance required.
4	Average: Significant renewal/upgrade required.
5	Poor: Unserviceable.

5.1.4 Asset valuations

The value of assets as at 30 June 2010 covered by this asset management plan is summarised below. Assets were last revalued at July 2010. Assets are valued at current rates.

Current Replacement Cost	$19 149 387
Depreciable Amount	$19 149 387
Depreciated Replacement Cost	$18 549 387
Annual Depreciation Expense	$ 600 000

Council's sustainability reporting reports the rate of annual asset consumption and compares this to asset renewal and asset upgrade and expansion.

Asset Consumption	4.00%
Asset renewal	1.30% [Planned Renewal/Current Replacement Cost]
Annual Upgrade/expansion	2.70% [Capital Works OP 10/11/CRC]

5.2 Risk Management Plan

An assessment of risks[3] associated with service delivery from infrastructure assets has identified critical risks to Council. The risk assessment process identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the consequences should the event occur, develops a risk rating, evaluates the risk and develops a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks.

Critical risks, being those assessed as 'Very High' - requiring immediate corrective action and 'High' – requiring prioritised corrective action. Council has a separate Risk Management Plan which is used to assess the risks of all assets in the Asset Management Plan for City Parks. Please refer to Council's Service Risk Assessment Document.

Climate change is an emerging field of possible risk to the lifecycle management of existing and new assets. The NSW Government Guidelines Economic Appraisal (TPP 07-05) has been updated to reflect upon growing concerns on the possible effects that climate change may have on Asset and Infrastructure Assessments.

[2] IIMM 2006, Appendix B, p B:1-3 ('cyclic' modified to 'planned')
[3] Refer to Penrith City Council's Risk Management Tool Kit and Resource Strategy

An economic appraisal assists efficient public sector resource allocation decisions, by systematically analysing all the quantifiable and non-quantifiable costs and benefits - economic, social and environmental - of various ways of meeting a service objective. Economic appraisal (cost benefit analysis; cost effectiveness analysis) is the standard evaluation framework for resourcing decisions. It is applicable to policy evaluation and analysis of recurrent programs as well as capital projects, to assist decision making.

City parks assets will be maintained and constructed taking into account any risk arising from Climate Change. Risk management for climate change related concerns will form part of the Council's Risk Management Tool kit and asset planning strategies will be formed to adapt to possible uncertain risk from climate change. A key method to aid in the effective use of funding is through the economic appraisal of parks assets to determine adaptability to climate change. This method will assist in determining which assets require replacing or upgrading and that this asset class will be assessed within a standard cost benefit framework (economic appraisal of the costs and benefits of various options to achieve a service objective) in accordance with *NSW Government Guidelines for Economic Appraisal.*

Refer to NSW Treasury Circular NSW TC10/12 15 September 2010 for more information.

5.3 Routine Maintenance Plan

Routine maintenance is the regular on-going work that is necessary to keep assets operating, including instances where portions of the asset fail and need immediate repair to make the asset operational again.

5.3.1 Maintenance plan

Maintenance includes reactive, planned and cyclic maintenance work activities.

Reactive maintenance is unplanned repair work carried out in response to service requests and management/supervisory directions.

Planned maintenance is repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown experience, prioritising, scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

Cyclic maintenance is replacement of higher value components/sub-components of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle including repainting, building roof replacement, etc. This work generally falls below the capital/maintenance threshold.

Maintenance expenditure trends are shown in Table 5.3.1

Table 5.3.1 Maintenance Expenditure Trends

Year	Maintenance Expenditure			
	Reactive	**Planned**	**Cyclic**	**Total Maintenance**
2006/07	$253 494	$584 415	N/A	$837 909
2007/08	$197 937	$539 895	N/A	$737 832
2008/09	$165 470	$583 189	N/A	$748 659
2009/10	$219 873	$608 920	N/A	$828 793

Planned maintenance work is 74% of total maintenance expenditure.

Maintenance expenditure levels are considered to be adequate to meet required service levels. Future revision of this asset management plan will include linking required maintenance expenditures with required service levels.

Assessment and prioritisation of reactive maintenance is undertaken by Council staff using experience and judgement.

5.3.2 Standards and specifications

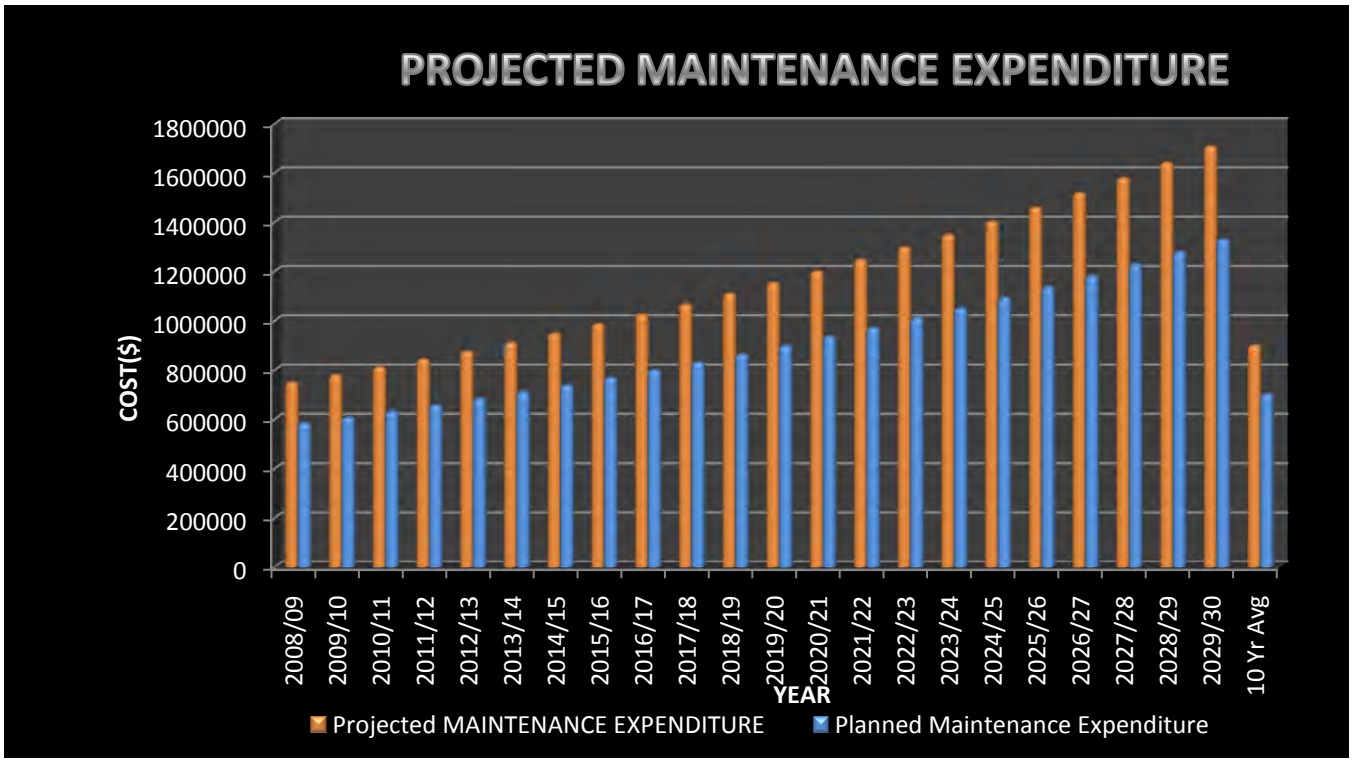
Maintenance work is carried out in accordance with the following Standards and Specifications.

- Local Government Act 1993
- Penrith City Council Service Specifications
- Parks Management and Maintenance Services Service Specification
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1998
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000
- Roads Act 1993
- Council's Probity and Governance Policies
- Council's Customer Service Charter
- Dept of Environment and Conservation – Threatened species conservation Act 1995
- Aus-Spec #6A for Penrith City Council
- AS 1742.3 – 1996 Traffic Control Devices for Works on Roads
- AS2560.2.3 – 2002 Sports field Floodlighting
- AS 158 (SAA Public Lighting Code) – Category C for "Lighting of outdoor public areas within "parks"
- AS/NZS 4486.1 – 1997 Playgrounds and play equipment PART 1- Development, Installation, Inspection, Maintenance and Operation.
- AS/NZS4422 – 1996 Playground surfacing – Specifications, Requirements and Test Methods
- AS1924.2 ~ 1981 Playground equipment for Parks, Schools and domestic use design and construction safety aspects
- AS4419 –2003 Soils for landscaping and gardening use.

5.3.3 Summary of future maintenance expenditures

Future maintenance expenditure is forecast to trend in line with the value of the asset stock as shown in Fig 4. Note that all costs are shown in current 2009/10 dollar values.

Fig 4 Projected Maintenance Expenditure



Deferred maintenance, i.e. works that are identified for maintenance and unable to be funded is to be included in the risk assessment process in the infrastructure risk management plan.

Maintenance is funded from Council's operating budget and grants where available. This is further discussed in Section 6.2.

5.4 Renewal/Replacement Plan

Renewal expenditure is major work which does not increase the asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, replaces or renews an existing asset to its original service potential. Work over and above restoring an asset to original service potential is upgrade/expansion or new works expenditure.

5.4.1 Renewal plan

Assets requiring renewal are identified from estimates of remaining life obtained from the asset register worksheets on the *'Planned Expenditure template'*. Candidate proposals are inspected to verify accuracy of remaining life estimate and to develop a preliminary renewal estimate. Verified proposals are ranked by priority and available funds and scheduled in future works programmes. The priority ranking criteria is detailed in Table 5.4.1.

Table 5.4.1 Renewal Priority Ranking Criteria

Criteria	Weighting
Safety	60%
Structural Integrity	20%
Function	10%
Economic Advantages/Availability of materials	10%
Total	100%

Renewal will be undertaken using 'low-cost' renewal methods where practical. The aim of 'low-cost' renewals is to restore the service potential or future economic benefits of the asset by renewing the assets at a cost less than replacement cost.

Examples of low cost renewal include regular renewal of sprinklers in automatic irrigation systems increasing efficiency which has reduced power consumption and water usage.
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5.4.2 Renewal standards

Renewal work is carried out in accordance with the following Standards and Specifications and those referred to in section 5.3.2 and 7.1.

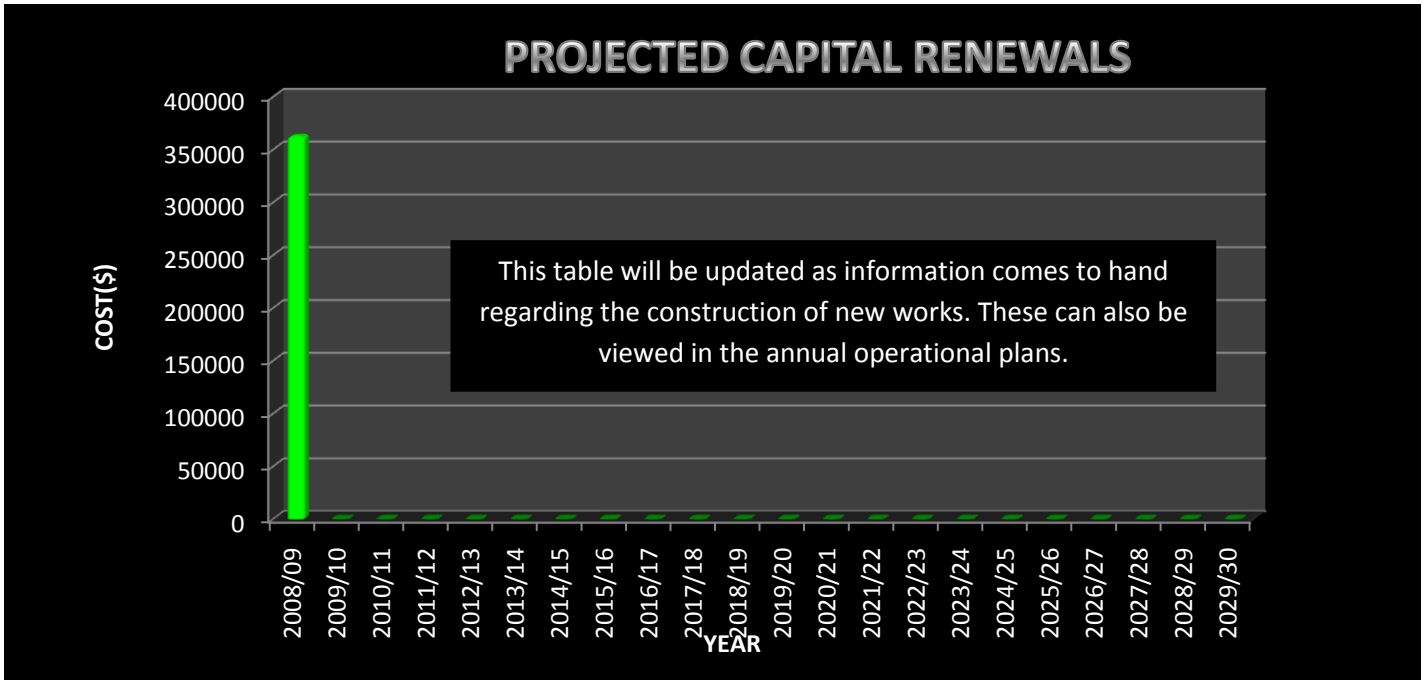
- Penrith City Council Service Specifications
- Parks Management and Maintenance Services Service Specification
- Australia New Zealand Standards
- Australian Standards for Playgrounds:
- AS1924 – Safety requirements and test methods.
- AS 4685 – Current safety requirements and test methods.
- ASNZ 4422:1996 – Impact attenuating surfaces.
- AS/NZS 4422-1996 - Playground Surfacing – Specification's requirements and test methods.
- AS/NZS 4486 -1997 – Playground Equipment - Development, installation inspection maintenance and operation.
- AS 1924 Part 2 – 1981- Design and Construction – Safety Aspects.

- AS 4685-1 – 2004 – General safety requirements and test methods.
- AS 4685-2 – 2004 – Particular safety requirements and test methods for swings.
- AS 4685-3 – 2004 – Particular safety requirements and test methods for slides.
- AS 4685-4 – 2004 – Particular safety requirements and test methods for runways.
- AS 4685-5 – 2004 – Particular safety requirements and test methods for carousels.
- AS 4685-6 – 2004 – particular safety requirements and test methods for rocking equipment.
- The Code of Practice for Irrigated Public Open Space (IPOS)

5.4.3 Summary of future renewal expenditure

Projected future renewal expenditures are forecast to remain constant over time as the asset stock ages with aid of regular funding each financial year. The costs are summarised in Fig 5. Note that all costs are shown in current 2009/10 dollar values.

Fig 5 Projected Capital Renewal Expenditure



Deferred renewal, i.e. those assets identified for renewal and not scheduled for renewal in capital works programs are to be included in the risk assessment process in the risk management plan.

Renewals are to be funded from Council's capital works program and grants where available. This is further discussed in Section 6.2.

5.5 Creation/Acquisition/Upgrade Plan

New works are those works that create a new asset that did not previously exist, or works which upgrade or improve an existing asset beyond its existing capacity. They may result from growth, social or environmental needs. Assets may also be acquired at no cost to the Council from land development. These assets from growth are considered in Section 4.4.

5.5.1 Selection criteria

New assets and upgrade/expansion of existing assets are identified from various sources such as councillor or community requests, proposals identified by strategic plans or partnerships with other organisations. Candidate proposals are inspected to verify need and to develop a preliminary renewal estimate. Verified proposals are ranked by priority and available funds and scheduled in future works programmes. The priority ranking criteria is detailed below.

Table 5.5.1 New Assets Priority Ranking Criteria

Criteria	Weighting
Community Profiling	45%
Funding Availability	25%
Physical Environment Issues	15%
City Planning	15%

5.5.2 Standards and specifications

Standards and specifications for new assets and for upgrade/expansion of existing assets are the same as those for renewal shown in Section 5.4.2.

5.5.3 Summary of future upgrade/new assets expenditure

Planned upgrade/new asset expenditures are summarised in Fig 6.

Fig 6 Planned Capital Upgrade/New Asset Expenditure

***Note* Current funding and Asset Analysis is based on Asset Renewal and the Long Term* Financial Plan. The service review will identify New Assets required.**

New assets and services are to be funded from Council's capital works program and grants where available. This is further discussed in Section 6.2.

5.6 Disposal Plan

Disposal includes any activity associated with disposal of a decommissioned asset including sale, demolition or relocation. Assets identified for possible decommissioning and disposal are shown in Table 5.6. These assets will be further reinvestigated to determine the required levels of service and see what options are available for alternate service delivery, if any.

Table 5.6 Assets identified for Disposal

Asset	Reason for Disposal	Timing	Cash flow from disposal
Playground Equipment	End of useful life	2011	NIL

Where cash flow projections from asset disposals are not available, these will be developed in future revisions of this asset management plan.

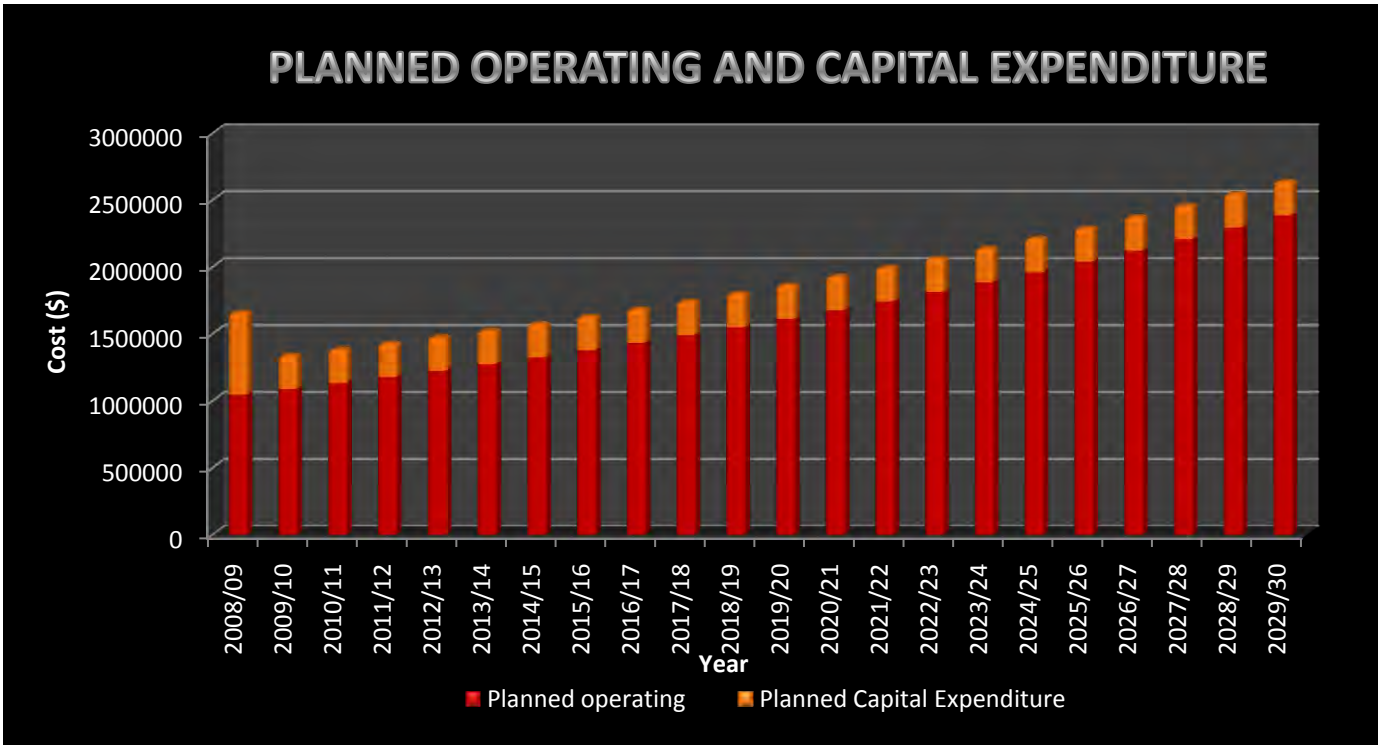
6. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

This section contains the financial requirements resulting from all the information presented in the previous sections of this asset management plan. The financial projections will be improved as further information becomes available on desired levels of service and current and projected future asset performance.

6.1 Financial Statements and Projections

The financial projections are shown in Fig 7 for planned operating (operations and maintenance) and capital expenditure (renewal and upgrade/expansion/new assets).

Fig 7 Planned Operating and Capital Expenditure



Note that all costs are shown in current 2009/10 dollar values.

6.1.1 Sustainability of service delivery

There are two key indicators for financial sustainability that have been considered in the analysis of the services provided by this asset category, these being long term life cycle costs and medium term costs over the 10 year financial planning period.

Long term - Life Cycle Cost

Life cycle costs (or whole of life costs) are the average costs that are required to sustain the service levels over the longest asset life. Life cycle costs include maintenance and asset consumption (depreciation expense). The annual average life cycle cost for the services covered in this asset management plan is $1 498 848 per annum.

Life cycle costs can be compared to life cycle expenditure to give an indicator of sustainability in service provision. Life cycle expenditure includes maintenance plus capital renewal expenditure. Life cycle expenditure will vary depending on the timing of asset renewals. The life cycle expenditure at the start of the plan is $950 182 per annum.

A gap between life cycle costs and life cycle expenditure gives an indication as to whether present consumers are paying their share of the assets they are consuming each year. The purpose of this Parks asset management plan is to identify levels of service that the community needs and can afford and develop the necessary long term financial plans to provide the service in a sustainable manner.

The life cycle gap for services covered by this asset management plan is $548 666 per annum. The life cycle sustainability index is 0.63.

Medium term – 10 year financial planning period

This asset management plan identifies the estimated maintenance and capital expenditures required to provide an agreed level of service to the community over a 20 year period for input into a 10 year financial plan and funding plan to provide the service in a sustainable manner.

This may be compared to existing or planned expenditures in the 20 year period to identify any gap. In a core asset management plan, a gap is generally due to increasing asset renewals.

Fig 8 shows the projected asset renewals in the 20 year planning period from the asset register. The projected asset renewals are compared to planned renewal expenditure in the capital works program and capital renewal expenditure in year 1 of the planning period as shown in Fig 8. Table 6.1.1 shows the annual and cumulative funding gap between projected and planned renewals.

Fig 8 Projected and Planned Renewals and Current Renewal Expenditure

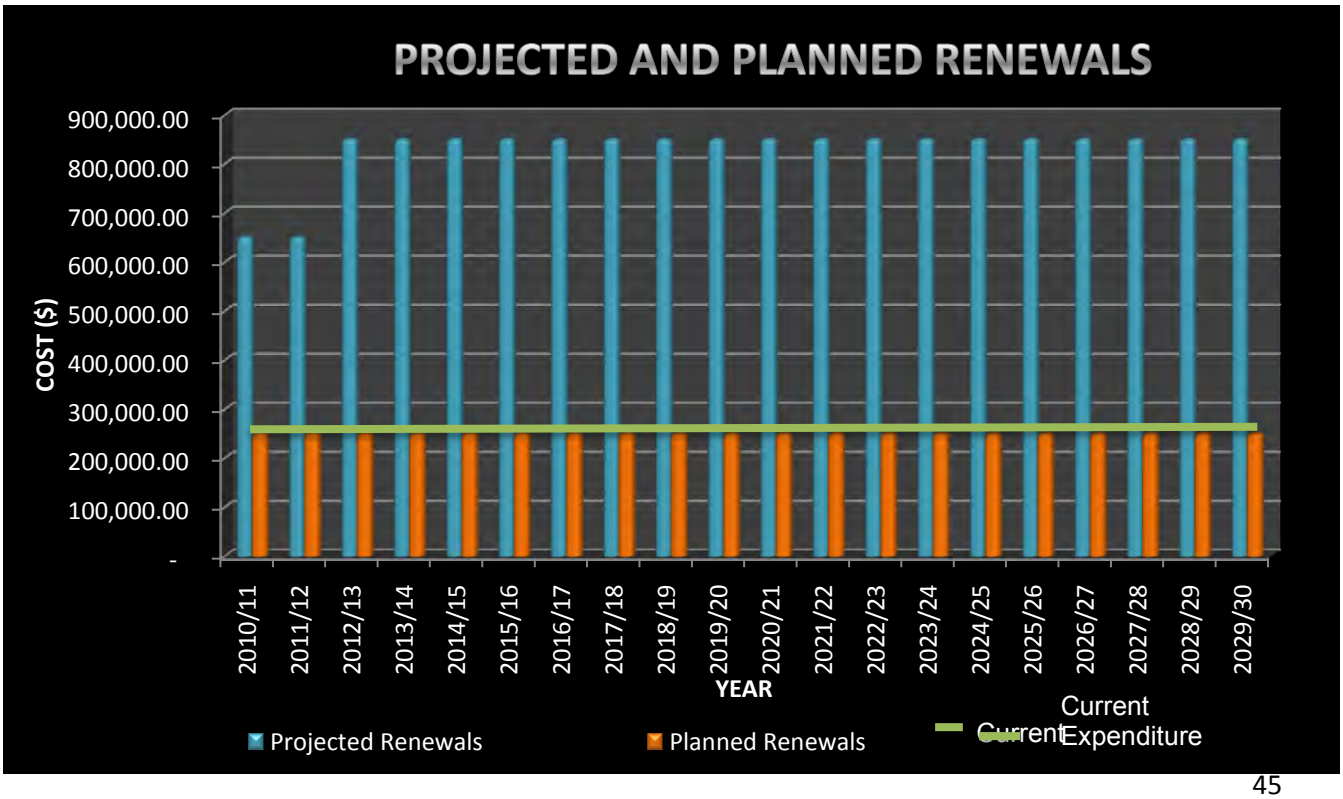


Table 6.1.1 shows the gap between projected and planned renewals.

Table 6.1.1 Projected and Planned Renewals and Expenditure Gap

Year	Projected Renewals	Planned Renewals	Renewal Funding Gap	Cumulative Gap
2010/11	$650,000.00	$250,000.00	$400,000.00	-$400,000.00
2011/12	$650,000.00	$250,000.00	$400,000.00	-$800,000.00
2012/13	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$1,400,000.00
2013/14	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$2,000,000.00
2014/15	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$2,600,000.00
2015/16	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$3,200,000.00
2016/17	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$3,800,000.00
2017/18	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$4,400,000.00
2018/19	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$5,000,000.00
2019/20	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$5,600,000.00
2020/21	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$6,200,000.00
2021/22	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$6,800,000.00
2022/23	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$7,400,000.00
2023/24	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$8,000,000.00
2024/25	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$8,600,000.00
2025/26	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$9,200,000.00
2026/27	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$9,800,000.00
2027/28	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$10,400,000.00
2028/29	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$11,000,000.00
2029/30	$850,000.00	$250,000.00	$600,000.00	-$11,600,000.00

Providing services in a sustainable manner will require matching of projected asset renewals to meet agreed service levels with planned capital works programs and available revenue.

A gap between projected asset renewals, planned asset renewals and funding indicates that further work is required to manage required service levels and funding to eliminate any funding gap.

Council will manage the 'gap' by developing this asset management plan to provide guidance on future service levels and resources required to provide these services, and to help reduce the implication of funding gaps that include decreased asset values, poor quality and reliability and increased maintenance and renewal costs and failure to meet the needs of the community.

Council's long term financial plan covers the first 10 years of the 20 year planning period. The total maintenance and capital renewal expenditure required over the 10 years is $15 488 480.

Estimated maintenance and capital renewal expenditure in year 1 is $950 182. The 10 year sustainability index is 0.61.

6.2 Funding Strategy

Projected expenditure identified in Section 6.1 is to be funded from Council's operating and capital budgets. The funding strategy is detailed in the Council's 10 year long term financial plan.

Achieving the financial strategy will require the following:

- Increasing revenue streams, rates and user charges or loan borrowings
- Cost analysis from a reduced service level and implementation
- Deferring capital upgrades/new works and reallocates funds to capital renewal/preservation work

In order to reduce/eliminate the funding gap and provide the required funds for the renewal/replacement of city parks assets, the following measures need to be undertaken:

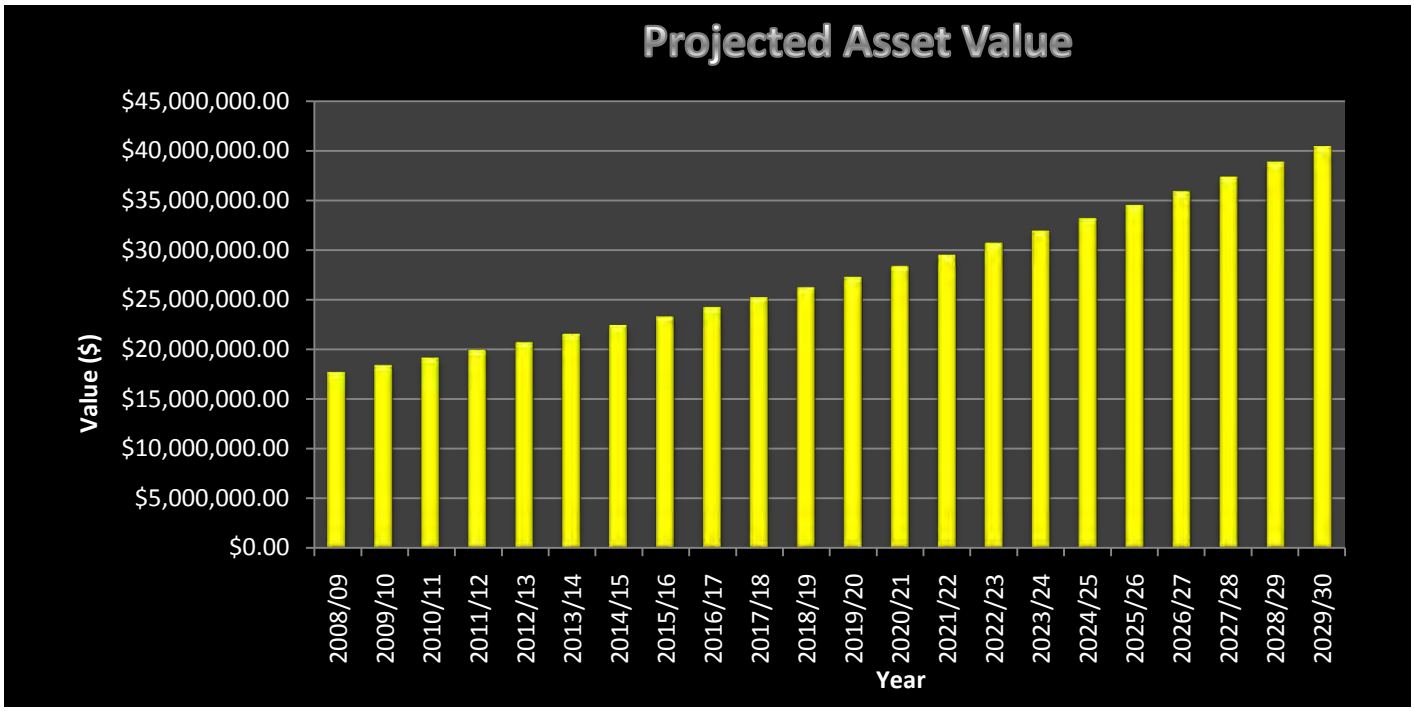
1. Rationalization of asset renewal/replacement – it is very important to thoroughly investigate asset conditions, estimate the remaining of their useful life and prioritize maintenance/renewal/replacement works accordingly. Asset renewal/replacement to be carried out based on asset conditions, rather than asset age.

2. Monitor the fees and charges for water supply/treatment & maintenance/operation and adjust them based on the actual cost, taking into account elevated charges during drought periods due to low water consumption as a result of water restrictions. Also during seasonal changes for increased maintenance i.e. school holidays. Implementing the abovementioned measures should provide substantial savings without affecting the level of service and hence provide sufficient funds for the asset renewal/replacement as required.

6.3 Valuation Forecasts

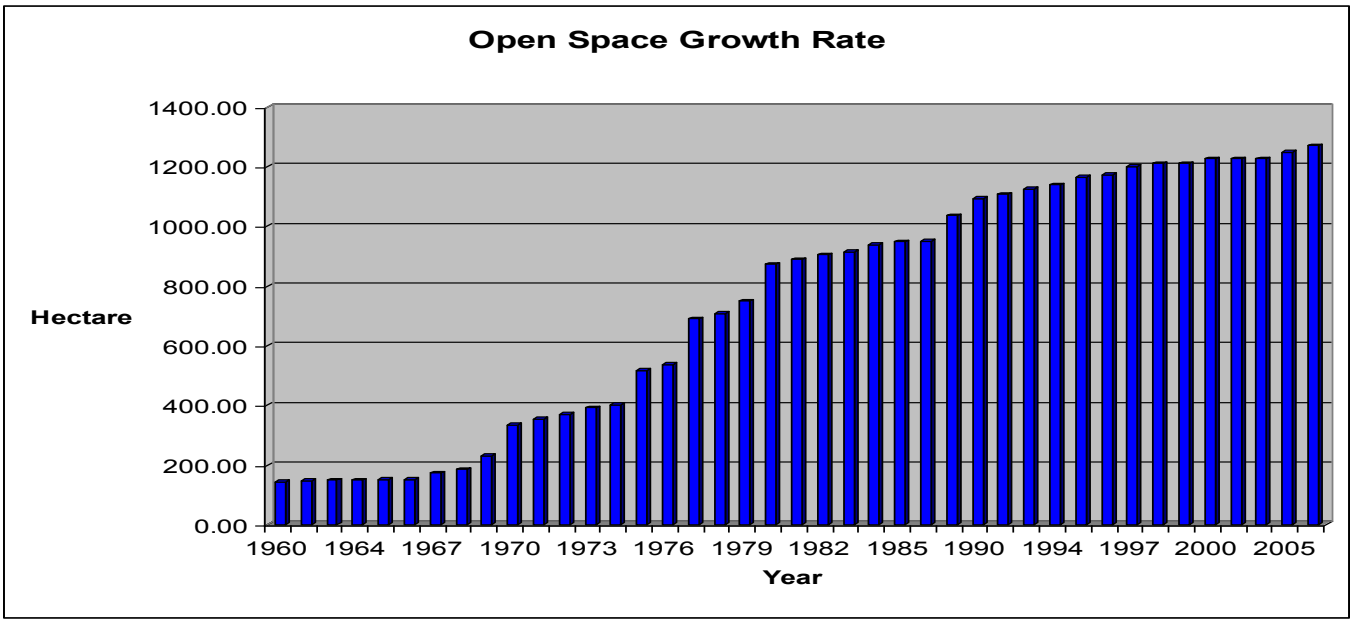
Asset values are forecast to increase as additional assets are added to the asset stock from construction and acquisition by Council and from assets constructed by land developers and others and donated to Council. Fig 9 shows the projected replacement cost asset values over the planning period in current 2008/09 dollar values.

Fig 9 Projected Asset Values



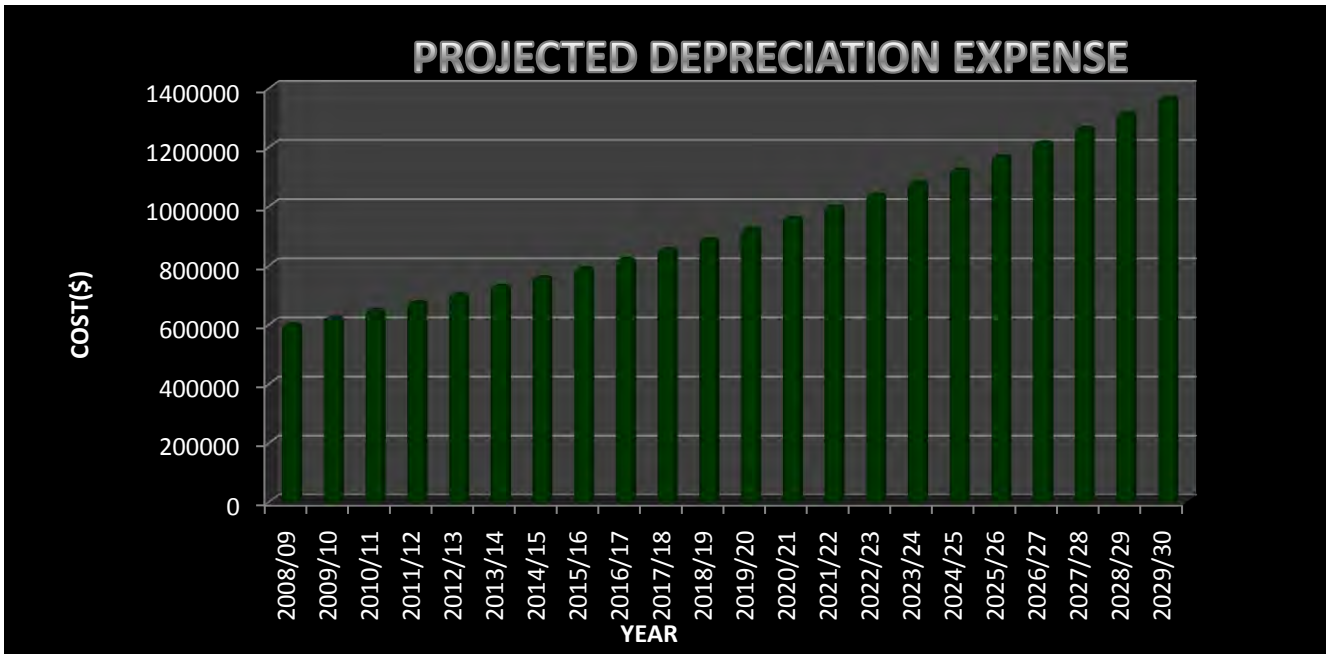
Since 1960 the Council has gradually increased the amount of public space to be maintained. The graph below shows the Open Space Growth Rate in the Penrith Local Government Area.

Fig 10 Open Space Growth Rate



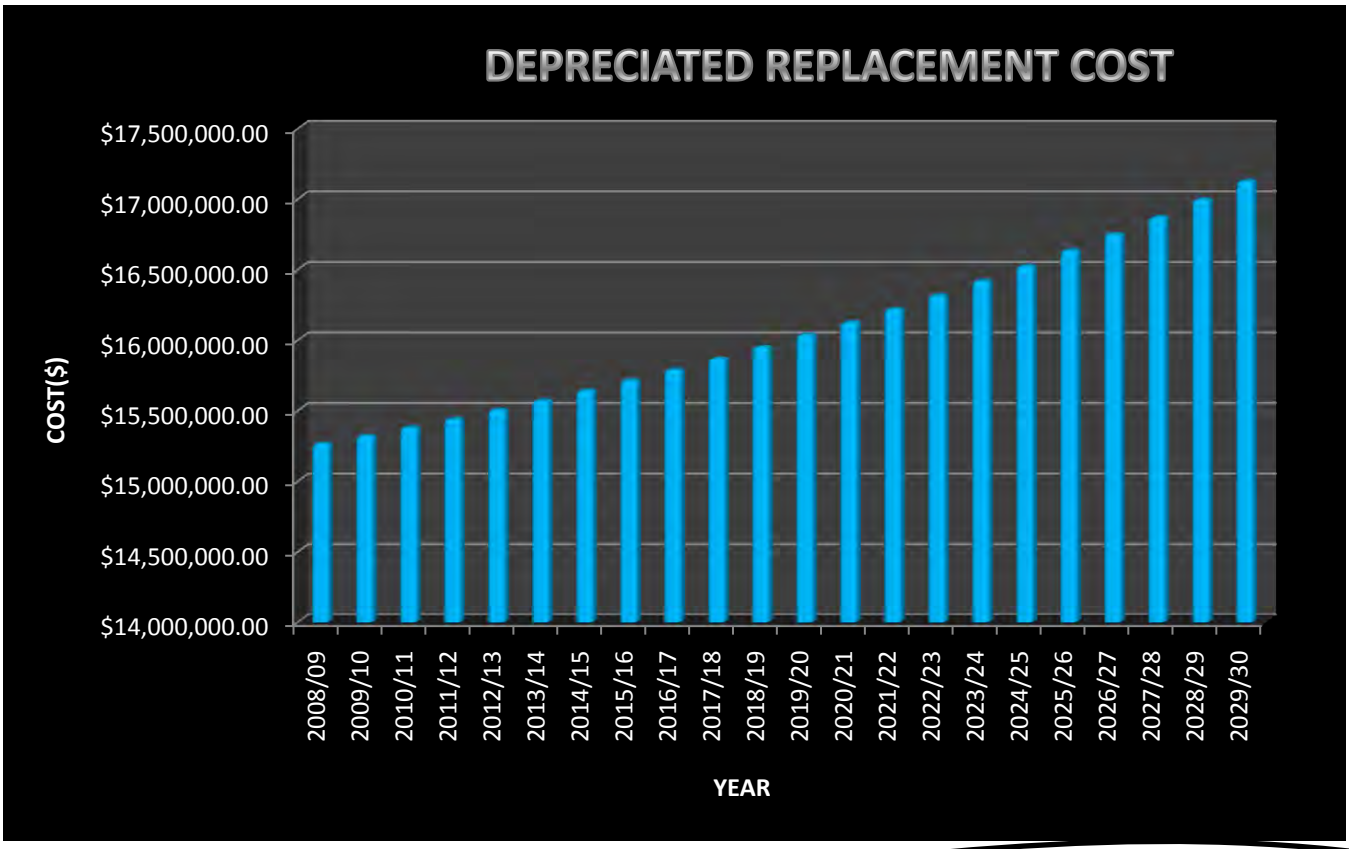
Depreciation expense values are forecast in line with asset values as shown in Fig 11.

Fig 11 Projected Depreciation Expense



The depreciated replacement cost (current replacement cost less accumulated depreciation) will vary over the forecast period depending on the rates of addition of new assets, disposal of old assets and consumption and renewal of existing assets. Forecast of the assets' depreciated replacement cost is shown in Fig 12.

Fig 12 Projected Depreciated Replacement Cost



6.4 Key Assumptions made in Financial Forecasts

This section details the key assumptions made in presenting the information contained in this asset management plan and in preparing forecasts of required operating and capital expenditure and asset values, depreciation expense and carrying amount estimates. It is presented to enable readers to gain an understanding of the levels of confidence in the data behind the financial forecasts.

Key assumptions made in this asset management plan are:

- Newly constructed assets will have the base allocation for the service specification increased in the subsequent financial year as per the agreed (indexed) rate in the adopted Service Specification.
- Property assets will remain in Council ownership throughout the planning period.
- Forecasts are based on current equipment and construction cost and will be influenced by cost increases in materials and labour.
- The projected and planned renewals will remain constant at $850 000 and $250 000 respectively. Maintenance costs are based largely on historical expenditure and assume there are no significant increases in service requirements or contractor/material rates.
- Asset renewal costs in years 1 to 3 are generally based on staff assessment of renewal needs, and from year 3 on, the costs are based on the life expectancy of the asset and the proposed alignment with other asset groups.
- It is assumed that new release areas in Penrith will significantly increase the population of Penrith City Council Local Government Area thus increasing the need for capital expenditure (new works and renewals).
- Maintenance costs are based largely on historical expenditure and assume there are no significant increases in service requirements or contractor/material rates.
- Projections have used the asset consumption, upgrade/expansion and renewal rates listed in section 5.1.4 assuming that the rate of growth and decline in asset values remained relatively constant to the available financial history data.

Accuracy of future financial forecasts may be improved in future revisions of this asset management plan by the following actions.

- Improved tracking of operation / maintenance and rehabilitation costs.
- Centralised asset management and data analysis.
- The implementation of a Council wide Asset Management Plan.
- Confirming rates of development in new release areas

7. ASSET MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

This section identifies the strategies, practices and guidelines supporting Asset Management at Penrith City Council. These activities have no direct impact on the condition or performance of the asset themselves, but provide the tools and functions required to support the maintenance, renewal and enhancement plans. These functions include:

- System planning and monitoring
- System record management
- Asset management planning and policy

7.1 Accounting/Financial Systems

Financial transactions are recorded in Council's corporate financial systems (currently Technology 1 – Financials).

The Senior Finance Officer and Senior Accountant are responsible for operating the finance system. A Systems Analyst provides technical support for the systems operation and maintenance.

The Long Term Financial Plan also uses the life cycle program as a stand-alone asset management database for all infrastructure assets. Asset data is manually transferred (at a Group level) into the general ledger (Finance One).

The finance system is the responsibility of the Financial Services. The life cycle asset management database is the joint responsibility of the civil maintenance function and the information management function.

Council's long term Financial Model as included in the Resource Strategy demonstrates Council's financial position and its capacity to fund additional major capital expenditure, continued asset renewal and any potential increase in services or service levels. It has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Amendment (Planning and Reporting) Act 2009 and the associated guidelines and manual. It clearly shows that Council, with its current income, has no capacity to fund additional facilities or upgrades unless services or service levels are decreased, or additional funding sources are identified. This has particular relevance given that there is already a gap identified between planned parks asset renewals and projected parks asset renewals.

The Local Government Act 1993 requires that Council prepare and maintain all accounting records, accounts and financial statements in accordance with all relevant Australian Accounting Standards. The following accounting standards and guidelines must be complied with:

- AASB 116 Property, Plant & Equipment – prescribes requirements for recognition and depreciation of property, plant and equipment assets
- AASB 136 Impairment of Assets – aims to ensure that assets are carried at amounts that are not in excess of their recoverable amounts
- AASB 1021 Depreciation of Non-Current Assets – specifies how depreciation is to be calculated
- AAS 1001 Accounting Policies – specifies the policies that Council is to have for recognition of assets and depreciation

- AASB 1041 Accounting for the reduction of Non-Current Assets – specifies the frequency and basis of calculating depreciation and revaluation basis used for assets
- AAS 1015 Accounting for acquisition of assets – method of allocating the value to new assets on acquisition
- AAS 27 Financial reporting by Local Government
- AAS 1010 Recoverable Amounts of Non-Current Assets – specifies requirement to test the reasonableness of valuations

Financial thresholds and activities have been developed to assist in determining when expenditure is capital or maintenance.

Accounting for Property, Plant, Equipment and Infrastructure Policy, the objective of this policy is to provide guidance around identifying, classifying, valuing, recording and disposing of non-current physical assets. This will provide for greater understanding and accuracy of Penrith City Council's capital requirements and depreciation expenses in the context of financial sustainability and intergenerational equity as well as ensuring that Penrith City Council is meeting its statutory reporting obligations.

Any changes to our current financial systems will be driven from the Service Review and the Asset Strategy Framework.

7.2 Asset Management Systems

Physical Asset data are recorded in Council's Parks Technical systems (currently AssetMaster v5)

Council is in the process of acquiring a software interface to assist in integrating AssetMaster data to its counterparts in Technology 1 Financials.

Responsibilities for administering asset management systems are as follows:

- Parks Technical Officer – Asset Master V5
- GIS Officer – MapInfo
- Systems Analyst – Authority

Data entry on a job by job basis is handled via several staff within Penrith City Council City Parks Department. It is suggested that life cycle is used as the base for a proactive maintenance program using data collected in the most recent survey.

As a result of this asset management plan, the following changes are proposed for the asset management system:

- Tighter integration with the GIS so that all assets can be located easily with some accuracy
- Transition to work order system for work planning and control
- Add additional asset data to the asset register to make the system more useful for staff
- Link customer requests with specific assets or asset types.

7.3 Information Flow Requirements and Processes

The key information flows *into* this asset management plan are:

- The asset register data on size, age, value, remaining life of the network;
- The unit rates for categories of work/material;
- The adopted service levels;
- Projections of various factors affecting future demand for services;
- Correlations between maintenance and renewal, including decay models;
- Data on new assets acquired by council.

The key information flows *from* this asset management plan are:

- The assumed Parks Program and trends;
- The resulting budget, valuation and depreciation projections;
- The useful life analysis.

These will impact the Long Term Financial Plan, Strategic Business Plan, annual budget and departmental business plans and budgets.

Penrith City Council in cooperation with other stake holders are in a process of establishing a system where physical data from AssetMaster v5 can be easily linked to financial data in Technology 1 Financials.

New assets are added to the AssetMaster and Technology 1 Financials asset management system by the Parks Technical officer. Every new park registered by the Property Development Department results in a handover file that is forwarded to the Parks Technical officer. AssetMaster and the GIS records are updated to reflect any changes made to the asset inventory. Additionally, data pertaining to the capital expenditure is captured for each asset. Once this is complete, the project is removed from the Work In Progress (WIP) ledger.

7.4 Standards and Guidelines

- Local Government Act 1993
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1998
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000
- Roads Act 1993
- Council's Probity and Governance Policies
- Dept of Environment and Conservation – Threatened species conservation Act – 1995
- Aus-Spec #4,#6 and #6A for Penrith City Council
- AS 1742.3 – 1996 Traffic Control Devices for Works on Roads
- AS2560.2.3 – 2002 Sports field Floodlighting
- AS 158 (SAA Public Lighting Code) – Category C for "Lighting of outdoor public areas within "parks"

- AS/NZS 4486.1 – 1997 Playgrounds and play equipment PART 1- Development, Installation, Inspection, Maintenance and Operation.

- AS/NZS4422 – 1996 Playground surfacing – Specifications, Requirements and Test Methods

- AS1924.2 ~ 1981 Playground equipment for Parks, Schools and domestic use- design and construction safety aspects

- AS4419 –2003 Soils for landscaping and gardening use.

- Council's Customer Service Charter

- Australian Accounting Standards (AASB116, Property, Plant and Equipment, Australian Accounting Standards Board, July 2007. International Infrastructure Management Manual, Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, 2006) IPWEA, 2006, 'International Infrastructure Management Manual', Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au

- ISO 36000 – Risk Management

- Councils' Customer Service Charter

- Council's Probity and Governance Policies

- AS1742.3 – Traffic Control Devices for Works on Roads

- RTA's Traffic Control at Work Sites Manual

- AAS27, Financial Reporting by Local Governments, Australian Accounting Standards, June, 1996.

- AASB1031, Materiality, Australian Accounting Standards Board, July 2004.

- Local Government Asset Accounting Manual, Department of Local Government, New South Wales, Update No. 4, 1999

8. PLAN IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING

8.1 Performance Measures

The effectiveness of the asset management plan can be measured in the following ways:

- The degree to which the required cash flows identified in this asset management plan are incorporated into council's long term financial plan and Strategic Management Plan;
- The degree to which 1-5 year detailed works programs, budgets, business plans and organisational structures take into account the 'global' works program trends provided by the asset management plan;

8.2 Improvement Plan

The asset management improvement plan generated from this asset management plan is shown in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Improvement Plan

Task No	Task	Responsibility	Resources Required	Timeline
1.	Capture new parks assets	PARKS MANAGER	staff	
2.	Update and revise plan to reflect changes in asset portfolio and business practices.	PARKS TECHNICAL OFFICER		
3.	Review the use of all playgrounds with a view to rationalise small underutilised playgrounds with single items or minimal/NIL equipment. Ensure all renewal and future new works are designed for a range of age groups and suitable for all abilities.	PARKS MANAGER		
4.	Establish a reporting system to update the Asset Register as per feedback from the field including new assets, renewed assets and disposed of assets. Ongoing rolling program of data Collection by developing a sustained inspection regime.	PARKS TECHNICAL OFFICER		
5.	Develop and review detailed risk analysis and planning for critical assets.	PARKS TECHNICAL OFFICER/RISK CO-ORDINATOR		
6.	Review service levels and commence Internal and Elected Member consultation on service level provision.	PARKS MANAGER/PARKS TECHNICAL OFFICER		
7.	Separate the operation costs and maintenance costs, and split the	PARKS TECHNICAL OFFICER		

	maintenance costs into reactive, planned and cyclic. Capital cost to be split into renewal, upgrade and new.	
8.	Develop a policy in relation to the provision of playgrounds, sporting grounds and passive parks in recognition of risk management issues and climate change concerns.	PARKS MANAGER/RECREATION PLANNER RISK CO-ORDINATOR
9.	Progressively develop and expand this plan by including other parks assets as they are quantified, valued and assessed. These assets include irrigation systems, recreational lakes	PARKS TECHNICAL OFFICER
10.	Undertake a customer satisfaction survey and consult with the community to identify the desired level of service.	PARKS MANAGER

8.3 Monitoring and Review Procedures

This asset management plan will be reviewed during annual budget preparation and amended to recognise any changes in service levels and/or resources available to provide those services as a result of the budget decision process.

The Plan will be updated annually, with a significant review occurring every four years.

REFERENCES

Penrith City Council, 'Strategic Management Plan',

Penrith City Council, 'Annual Plan and Budget.

DVC, 2006, 'Asset Investment Guidelines', 'Glossary', Department for Victorian Communities, Local Government Victoria, Melbourne, http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/web20/dvclgv.nsf/allDocs/RWP1C79EC4A7225CD2FCA257170003259F6?OpenDocument

IPWEA, 2006, 'International Infrastructure Management Manual', Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au

Penrith City Council, 'Parks Management and Maintenance Service Specification' – Prepared May 2005 (Adopted by Policy Review on 25 July 2005)

Various AMP

APPENDICES

Appendix A Sports Grounds and Parks covered in this Plan

Asset No	Park Name	Park Classification	Suburb	Park Condition (Figure 3 in section 5.1.3)
L3420	Summerfield & Newham Reserve	Park	Cambridge Gardens	3
L3440	Trinity Drive Reserve	Park	Cambridge Gardens	3
L3480	Allsopp & Paterson Ovals	Sportsground	Cambridge Park	3
L3070	Harold Corr Oval	Sportsground	Cambridge Park	3
L3060	Shaw Park	Sportsground	Cambridge Park	3
L3600	Steamroller Park	Park	Cambridge Park	3
L3550	Lincoln Park	Park	Cambridge Park	3
L4090	Smith Park	Sportsground	Castlereagh	3
L1490	Myrtle Rd Fields	Sportsground	Claremont Meadows	3
L1470	Cedars Park	Park	Claremont Meadows	3
L1530	Claremont Meadows Y C	Park	Claremont Meadows	3
L1510	Myrtle Rd Reserve	Park	Claremont Meadows	3
L4390	Roper Rd Soccer Fields	Sportsground	Colyton	3
L4640	Shepherd St Park	Sportsground	Colyton	3
L4520	Barr and Bass Reserve	Park	Colyton	3
L4560	Brooker and Day St Reserve	Park	Colyton	3
L4510	Edward (Ted) Little Park	Park	Colyton	3
L4470	Gilmore St Reserve	Park	Colyton	3
L4430	Iron Bark Way Reserve	Park	Colyton	3
L4570	Kevin Maley Park	Park	Colyton	3
L4450	Paperbark Reserve	Park	Colyton	3
L4660	Shepherd St & Harwell St	Park	Colyton	3
L3710	Andromeda Drive Reserve	Sportsground	Cranebrook	3
L4070	Cranebrook Park	Sportsground	Cranebrook	3
L3840	Greygums Oval	Sportsground	Cranebrook	3
L3870	Sherringham Rd fields	Sportsground	Cranebrook	3
L3640	Grays Lane & Ellim Place Reserve	Park	Cranebrook	3

L6140	Ironbark Drive Park	Park	Cranebrook	3
L3890	Neried & Borrowdale Way	Park	Cranebrook	3
L3970	Pendock & Sherringham Rd Reserve	Park	Cranebrook	3
L1640	Clissold Park	Park	Emu Heights	3
L1600	Outlook Avenue Reserve	Park	Emu Heights	3
L0060	Dukes Oval	Sportsground	Emu Plains	3
L0070	Emu Park / Darcy Smith Oval	Sportsground	Emu Plains	3
L0010	Annett St Reserve	Park	Emu Plains	2
L0140	Bunyarra Drive Reserve	Park	Emu Plains	3
L0040	Dewdney Rd Reserve	Park	Emu Plains	3
L0110	Gough & Lucas St Reserve	Park	Emu Plains	3
L0030	Lowery Close	Park	Emu Plains	3
L0170	Regatta Park West	Park	Emu Plains	4
L0440	Chameleon Drive Reserve	Sportsground	Erskine Park	3
L0510	Peppertree Reserve	Sportsground	Erskine Park	3
L0450	Fantail & Whistler Reserve	Park	Erskine Park	3
L0480	Kestrel Crescent Reserve	Park	Erskine Park	3
L1210	Ridgeview Crescent Reserve	Park	Erskine Park	2
L0530	Skylark Crescent Reserve	Park	Erskine Park	3
L1190	Spica Place Reserve	Park	Erskine Park	3
L1260	Blue Hills Reserve	Sportsground	Glenmore Park	3
L1310	Ched Towns Reserve	Sportsground	Glenmore Park	3
L1410	Surveyors Creek Softball Fields	Sportsground	Glenmore Park	3
L1280	Applegum Reserve	Park	Glenmore Park	3
L1400	Glengarry Drive Reserve	Park	Glenmore Park	3
L1440	Laguna Drive Reserve	Park	Glenmore Park	3
L7350	Nindi Crescent Reserve	Park	Glenmore Park	3
L1320	Oriole St Reserve	Park	Glenmore Park	3
L1330	Richardson Place Reserve	Park	Glenmore Park	3
L1420	Sunbird Terrace Reserve	Park	Glenmore Park	3
L1370	The Carriageway Reserve	Park	Glenmore Park	3
L1250	Torquay Terrace Reserve	Park	Glenmore Park	2
L7590	Windmill Park	Park	Glenmore Park	2

L2540	Robinson Park	Park	Jamisontown	3
L2620	Tench Reserve	Park	Jamisontown	2
L2520	Willoring & Harris St Reserve	Park	Jamisontown	3
L3230	Chapman Gardens	Sportsground	Kingswood	3
L3240	Doug Rennie Field	Sportsground	Kingswood	3
L3180	Amaroo St Reserve	Park	Kingswood	3
L3170	Kanangra Reserve	Park	Kingswood	3
L3360	Oag Crescent Reserve	Park	Kingswood	3
L3380	Peppermint Reserve	Park	Kingswood	3
L3260	Wainwright Park	Park	Kingswood	3
L2700	Illawong & Kareela Reserve	Park	Kingswood Park	3
L2720	Henry Brigden Park	Park	Lemongrove	3
L2750	Thurston & King St Reserve	Park	Lemongrove	3
L0260	Leonay Oval	Sportsground	Leonay	3
L0270	Leonay Parade Reserve	Park	Leonay	3
L4240	Wilson Park	Park	Llandilo	3
L4120	Londonderry Park	Sportsground	Londonderry	3
L4250	Sales Park	Sportsground	Luddenham	3
L4230	Gow Park	Sportsground	Mulgoa	3
L4220	Mulgoa Park	Park	Mulgoa	2
L5340	Boronia Park	Sportsground	North St Marys	3
L5350	Poplar Park	Park	North St Marys	2
L4830	Robin Wiles Park	Park	North St Marys	3
L5190	Tobruk & Warrego St Reserve	Park	North St Marys	3
L5210	Wattle Avenue Reserve	Park	North St Marys	3
L4690	Samuel Marsden Reserve	Sportsground	Orchard Hills	3
L4370	Ridge Park / Cec Blinkhorn Oval	Sportsground	Oxley Park	3
L4340	Brian King Park	Park	Oxley Park	3
L5880	Andrews Rd Baseball Complex / Nepean Rugby Park	Sportsground	Penrith	3
L2300	Hickeys Park	Sportsground	Penrith	3
L1730	Howell Oval	Sportsground	Penrith	3
L1980	Parker St Reserve	Sportsground	Penrith	3
L2260	Bel-Air Rd reserve	Park	Penrith	3
L1740	Brown St Reserve	Park	Penrith	2
L1750	Burcher Park	Park	Penrith	3
L1850	Judges Park	Park	Penrith	2
L2410	Ladbury Avenue Reserve	Park	Penrith	3
L1760	Pauline Fields Park	Park	Penrith	3
L1780	Spence Park	Park	Penrith	3
L4310	Gibbes St Reserve	Park	Regentville	3

L1900	Eileen Cammack Reserve	Sportsground	South Penrith	3
L2230	Jamison Park	Sportsground	South Penrith	3
L1930	Barnett St Reserve	Park	South Penrith	3
L2140	Baronesa Park	Park	South Penrith	3
L2000	Damien & Joanna St Reserve	Park	South Penrith	3
L2180	Evan St Reserve	Park	South Penrith	3
L2100	Greenway & Braemar Reserve	Park	South Penrith	3
L2080	Mazepa & Hilliger Reserve	Park	South Penrith	2
L2150	Penrose Park	Park	South Penrith	3
L2200	Pioneer Park	Park	South Penrith	3
L1810	Timaru & Tukara Reserve	Park	South Penrith	3
L2020	Wardell Drive Reserve	Park	South Penrith	3
L0650	Cook and Banks Reserve	Sportsground	St Clair	3
L0710	Mark Leece Sporting Complex	Sportsground	St Clair	3
L0930	Peter Kearns Reserve	Sportsground	St Clair	3
L0900	Saunders Park	Sportsground	St Clair	3
L0580	Arundel Park Drive Reserve	Park	St Clair	3
L1100	Solander Ponds Reserve	Park	St Clair	2
L0680	Denver Rd Reserve	Park	St Clair	3
L0670	Dorothy Radford Reserve	Park	St Clair	4
L1200	Explorers Way & Henley Grove Res	Park	St Clair	3
L0960	Lexington & Topeka Glen Reserve	Park	St Clair	3
L0910	Shakespeare Drive Reserve	Park	St Clair	3
L0870	Timesweep Drive Reserve	Park	St Clair	3
L0980	Windrush Circuit Reserve	Park	St Clair	2
L4750	Cook Park	Sportsground	St Marys	3
L4890	Monfarville Park	Sportsground	St Marys	3
L7340	South Creek Park / Blair Oval	Sportsground	St Marys	3
L5080	Adelaide St Reserve	Park	St Marys	3
L5010	Astley Park	Park	St Marys	3
L5030	Australia & Brisbane St Reserve	Park	St Marys	3
L5020	Bennett Park	Park	St Marys	3
L4960	Beresford St Reserve	Park	St Marys	3
L5230	Jack Jewry Reserve	Park	St Marys	3
L5280	Kokoda Park	Park	St Marys	2
L4950	Margaret Porter Reserve	Park	St Marys	2
L4840	Monfarville St Reserve	Park	St Marys	3
L4920	Schultz St Reserve	Park	St Marys	3
L4780	Victoria Park	Park	St Marys	2
L4160	Fowler Reserve	Sportsground	Wallacia	3
L4180	Downes Park	Park	Wallacia	3
L3100	Parkes Avenue Reserve	Sportsground	Werrington	3
L3110	Rance Oval	Sportsground	Werrington	3
L3120	The Kingsway Playing fields	Sportsground	Werrington	3
L3050	Werrington Lakes Reserve	Sportsground/Park	Werrington	3
L3020	Armstein Crescent Reserve	Park	Werrington	3

L2980	John Batman Avenue Reserve	Park	Werrington County	3
L2890	Jim Anderson Park	Park	Werrington Downs	2
L9999	Misc Parks			

Appendix B Projected Asset Value Increase

Asset Category	Replacement Value			
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR3	YEAR 4
Playground equipment	$2,228,100	$2,317,224	$2,409,913	$2,506,309
Skate Parks	$1,100,000	$1,144,000	$1,189,760	$1,237,350
Field lighting	$3,208,098	$3,336,422	$3,469,879	$3,608,674
Park lighting	$54,188	$56,356	$58,610	$60,954
Irrigation	$780,850	$812,084	$844,567	$878,350
Signage	$106,535	$110,796	$115,228	$119,837
Furniture and seating	$336,606	$350,070	$364,073	$378,636
Structures	$124,842	$129,836	$135,029	$140,430
Litter Bin Stations and Storage Units	$66,585	$69,248	$72,018	$74,899
BBQs	$60,530	$62,951	$65,469	$68,088
Fencing / bollards	$1,762,660	$1,833,166	$1,906,493	$1,982,753
Bubbler and Taps	$8,475	$8,814	$9,167	$9,533
Fountains and pumps	$36,320	$37,773	$39,284	$40,855
Sporting Field Surfaces - Grass	$3,389,682	$3,525,269	$3,666,280	$3,812,931
Netball Court Surfaces - sealed	$1,943,700	$2,021,448	$2,102,306	$2,186,398
Tennis Court Surfaces – Flexi Pave	$744,000	$773,760	$804,710	$836,899
Tennis Court Surfaces – Synthetic Grass	$1,441,500	$1,499,160	$1,559,126	$1,621,491
Synthetic Cricket Wicket Surfaces	$273,933	$284,890	$296,286	$308,137
Synthetic Run up Surfaces	$335,240	$348,650	$362,596	$377,099
Turf Wickets	$145,278	$151,089	$157,133	$163,418
Cricket Practice Nets	$100,355	$104,369	$108,544	$112,886
Cricket Sight Screens	$36,320	$37,773	$39,284	$40,855
Throwing Cages	$48,425	$50,362	$52,376	$54,472
Backstops and dugouts	$121,060	$125,902	$130,938	$136,176
Goal Posts - sets	$308,710	$321,058	$333,901	$347,257
Landscaping and Gardens	$387,395	$402,891	$419,006	$435,767
Total	**$19,149,387.00**	**$19,915,362.48**	**$20,711,976.98**	**$21,540,456.06**

Appendix C Maintenance Response Levels of Service

Maintenance Response Indicators	LOS Targets
Achieving the Mowing Frequency Activity Schedule	>96%
Satisfaction rating of maintenance of sports and playing fields (medium to high satisfaction) From 2003 Citywide Customer Survey	84%+
Satisfaction rating of maintenance of parks and playgrounds (medium to high satisfaction) From 2003 Citywide Customer Survey	81%+
Other Maintenance Response Indicators	**LOS Target**
Number of trees planted per annum (includes both new trees as well as replacement trees	20,000.

Appendix D 2008/09 Parks Improvement Program

1.	*Cook Park, St Marys*	Provide flood lighting to cricket facility for the St Clair AFL Club. This is an important project and lengthy negotiations with Grade cricket and AFL have been ongoing. If the AFL can move to Cook Park, it would 'free up' Cook and Banks for St Clair JRL.	High	$65,000
2.	*Peppertree Reserve, Erskine Park*	Provide play equipment, fencing and landscaping. This is a very large club and work is urgently needed.	High	$90,000
3.	*Leonay Oval*	Fencing western field and extend irrigation to same field. The club and JRL have been asking for this work to be undertaken for the last couple of years.	High	$40,000
4.	*Caloola Avenue North Penrith*	New playground system with synthetic under surfacing. In 2007 Council resolved to remove a children's playground in North Penrith near the shopping centre due to "anti social" behaviour. This is the replacement playground for North Penrith.	High	$57,500
5.	*Adelaide Street Ridge Park Oxley Park*	New playground system with synthetic under surfacing. An old swing was removed from Lucy Cobcroft Reserve due to safety reasons. This playground will provide a new facility for the eastern section of Oxley Park.	High	$52,500
6.	*Mazeepa/Hilliger South Penrith*	New playground system with synthetic under surfacing. There is some existing equipment in this reserve that needs to be replaced. This in South Penrith was identified as needing new equipment.	High	$57,500

Appendix E Playground Age Profile (From the Play Equipment Audit and Maintenance System Report October 2008)

PARK NO	PLAYGROUND NAME	YEAR INSTALLED	CURRENT AGE - YRS	CURRENT VALUE	REPLACEMENT COST
L5010	Astley Park Playground	1985	25	81	20,000
L1930	Barnett Street Playground	1985	25	0	20,000
L0040	Dewdney Road Playground	1985	25	0	20,000
L4310	Gibbes Street Playground	1985	25	810	20,000
L0110	Gough and Lucas Reserve	1985	25	1,620	20,000
L2700	Illawong and Kareela Ave Pg	1985	25	81	20,000
L5230	Jack Jewry Playground	1985	25	0	20,000
L3170	Kanangra Reserve Playground	1985	25	81	20,000
L4840	Monfarville Street Playground	1985	25	81	20,000
L3360	Oag Crescent Playground	1985	25	0	20,000
L4920	Schultz Street Playground	1985	25	81	20,000
L4640	Shepherd Street Park Playground	1985	25	100	25,000
L3420	Summerfield and Newham Playground	1985	25	0	20,000
L5190	Tobruk Street Playground	1985	25	0	20,000
				2,935	***285,000***
L0450	Fantail & Whistler Playground	1986	24	810	20,000
				810	***20,000***
L0580	Arundel Park Drive Playground	1987	23	81	25,000
L0480	Kestrel Crescent Playground	1987	23	1,215	20,000
L2200	Pioneer Park Playground	1987	23	810	25,000
L0530	Skylark Crescent Playground	1987	23	810	20,000
L2620	Tench Reserve Playground No 1	1987	20	20,250	50,000
L5210	Wattle Avenue Playground	1987	23	100	20,000
				23,266	***160,000***
L0960	Lexington and Topeka Playground	1990	20	1,000	20,000
L2750	Thurston and King Street Playground	1990	20	81	20,000
				1,081	***40,000***
L2000	Damien and Joanna Playground	1991	19	2,349	20,000
L4450	Paperbark Reserve Playground	1991	19	1,215	20,000
				3,564	***40,000***
L1470	Cedars Park Playground	1992	18	4,050	20,000
				4,050	***20,000***
L3710	Andromeda Drive Playground	1993	17	11,745	25,000
L0680	Denver Road Playground	1993	17	1,000	25,000
				12,745	***50,000***
L5020	Bennett Park Playground	1994	16	4,050	25,000
L4560	Brooker and Day Street Playground	1994	16	4,050	20,000
L1640	Clissold Park Playground	1994	16	7,290	25,000
L0060	Dukes Oval Lions Park Playground	1994	16	17,820	35,000
L3640	Ellim Place Playground	1994	16	6,075	20,000
L4570	Kevin Maley Park Playground	1994	16	4,455	20,000
L1330	Richardson Place Playground	1994	16	3,402	20,000

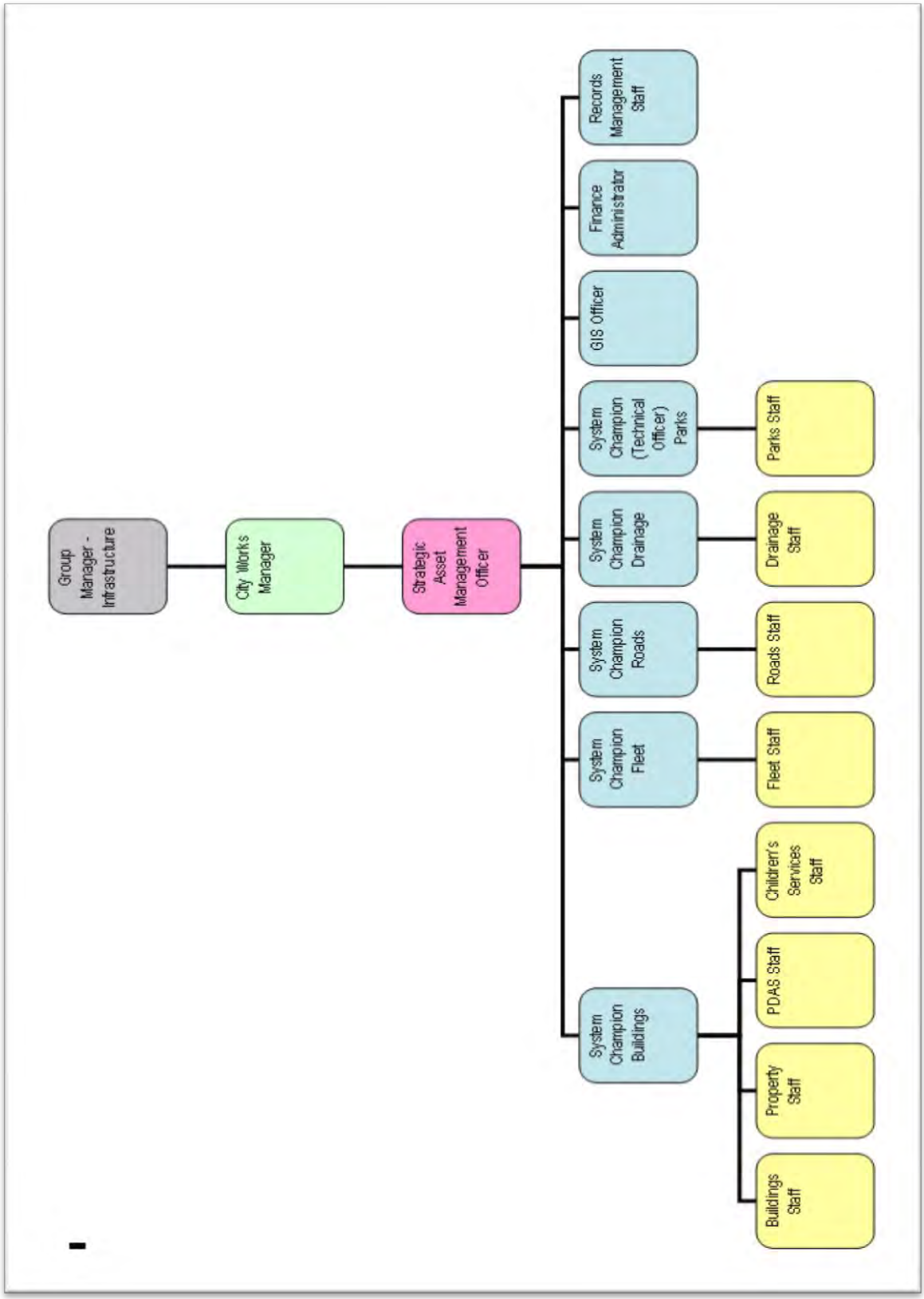
				47,142	***165,000***
L1280	Applegum Reserve Playground	1995	15	8,100	25,000
L0140	Bunyarra Drive Playground	1995	15	4,050	25,000
L3840	Greygums Oval Playground	1995	15	9,315	35,000
L4430	Iron Bark Way Reserve Playground	1995	15	5,670	20,000
L6140	Ironbark Drive Park Playground	1995	15	4,860	20,000
L1440	Laguna Drive Playground	1995	15	9,315	25,000
L3550	Lincoln Park Playground	1995	15	7,290	25,000
L1510	Myrtle Road Playground	1995	15	12,960	25,000
L1320	Oriole Street Playground	1995	15	5,000	20,000
L3100	Parkes Avenue Reserve Playground	1995	15	6,480	25,000
L4390	Roper Road Reserve Playground	1995	15	8,910	25,000
L1190	Spica Place Playground	1995	15	4,050	20,000
L1810	Timaru Grove Playground	1995	15	4,000	20,000
				90,000	***310,000***
L3230	Chapman Gardens Playground	1996	14	9,720	35,000
L2980	John Batman Ave Reserve Playground	1996	14	8,100	25,000
				17,820	***60,000***
L1760	Pauline Fields Park Playground	1997	13	1,215	20,000
L1370	The Carriageway Playground	1997	13	7,290	20,000
L1250	Torquay Terrace Playground	1997	13	14,580	25,000
				23,085	***65,000***
L0290	Pamela Parade Playground	1998	12	3,240	20,000
L0910	Shakespeare Drive Playground	1998	12	7,290	25,000
L0870	Timesweep Drive Playground	1998	12	4,050	20,000
L4240	Wilson Park Playground	1998	12	5,670	35,000
				20,250	***100,000***
L4520	Barr and Bass Playground	1999	11	4,050	20,000
L1600	Outlook Avenue Playground	1999	11	10,125	20,000
L2150	Penrose Park Playground	1999	11	5,589	20,000
L4090	Smith Park Playground	1999	11	8,100	35,000
				27,864	***95,000***
L1750	Burcher Park Playground	2000	10	5,508	20,000
L1530	Claremont Meadows YC Playground	2000	10	7,290	40,000
L5280	Kokoda Park Playground	2000	10	21,060	25,000
L0270	Leonay Parade Playground	2000	10	14,000	25,000
L3480	Paterson Oval Playground	2000	10	6,480	25,000
L2620	Tench Reserve Playground No 2	2000	10	50,000	50,000
L7590	Windmill Park Playground	2000	10	7,695	35,000
				112,033	***220,000***
L4180	Downes Park Playground	2001	9	3,969	20,000
L1980	Parker Street Reserve Playground	2001	9	20,250	35,000
L1420	Sunbird Terrace Reserve Playground	2001	9	17,010	20,000
L2520	Willoring Cres Reserve Playground	2001	9	20,000	25,000
				61,229	***100,000***
L1200	Henley Grove Playground	2002	8	25,000	20,000
L2230	Jamison Park Playground	2002	8	13,770	50,000
L3380	Peppermint Reserve	2002	8	6,480	25,000
L3260	Wainwright Park Playground	2002	8	17,820	25,000

				63,070	***120,000***
L0440	Chameleon Drve Playground	2003	7	8,910	25,000
L1400	Glengarry Drive Playground	2003	7	7,290	20,000
L4660	Harwell Place Playground	2003	7	21,060	20,000
L1210	Ridgeview Crescent Reserve Playground	2003	7	17,010	20,000
				54,270	***85,000***
L5030	Austalia and Brisbane St Playground	2004	6	14,580	20,000
L4340	Brian King Park Playground	2004	6	14,580	25,000
L4750	Cook Park Playground	2004	6	20,250	25,000
L0670	Dorthy Radford Reserve Playground	2004	6	16,200	25,000
L4470	Gilmore Street Playground	2004	6	14,580	20,000
L2720	Henry Brigden Park Playground	2004	6	16,200	20,000
L2410	Ladbury Avenue Playground	2004	6	11,340	20,000
L3890	Nereid Street Playground	2004	6	20,250	25,000
L7350	Nindi Crescent Reserve Playground	2004	6	16,200	25,000
L3970	Pendock and Sherringham Playground	2004	6	17,820	20,000
L0170	Regatta Park West Playground	2004	6	23,490	50,000
L4830	Robin Wiles Park Playground	2004	6	17,820	25,000
L2540	Robinson Park Playground	2004	6	14,580	25,000
L3440	Trinity Drive Playground	2004	6	17,010	20,000
L2020	Wardell Drive Playground	2004	6	23,490	40,000
				258,390	***385,000***
L1900	Eileen Cammack Reserve Playground	2005	5	45,000	50,000
				45,000	***50,000***
L1100	Banks Drive Pg	2006	4	45,000	50,000
L1850	Judges Park Playground	2006	4	45,000	50,000
				90,000	***100,000***
L2890	Jim Anderson Park Playground	2007	3	45,000	50,000
L0030	Lowery Close Reserve Playground	2007	3	10,000	20,000
L5350	Poplar Park Playground	2007	3	35,000	25,000
L1780	Spence Park Playground	2007	3	17,820	25,000
				107,820	***120,000***
L3180	Amaroo Street Playground	2008	2	37,000	37,000
L0010	Annett Street Playground	2008	2	37,000	37,000
L1740	Brown Street Reserve Playground	2008	2	37,000	37,000
L4150	Edward (Ted) Little Park Playground	2008	2	50,000	50,000
L4950	Margaret Porter Reserve Playground	2008	2	37,000	37,000
L2080	Mazepa and Hilliger Reserve	2008	2	55,000	55,000
L4220	Mulgoa Park Playground	2008	2	45,000	35,000
L4370	Ridge Park Playground	2008	2	50,000	40,000
L4780	Victoria Park Playground	2008	2	20,000	25,000
				368,000	***353,000***
L5080	Adelaide Street Playground	2009	1	50,000	50,000
L2140	Baronesa Park Playground	2009	1	40,000	40,000
L4120	Londonderry Park Playground	2009	1	46,000	46,000
L0510	Peppertree Reserve Playground	2009	1	57,000	57,000

L4250	Sales Park Playground	2009	1	35,000	35,000
L0980	Windrush Circuit Playground	2009	1	50,000	50,000
L3050	Werrington Lakes Playground	2009	15	142,713	94,000
				420,713	***372,000***
L3020	Armstein Crescent Playground	2010	0	37,000	37,000
L2260	Bel-Air Road Playground	2010	0	38,000	38,000
L2090	Greenway Drive Reserve Playground	2010	0	38,000	38,000
L4960	Beresford Street Playground	2010	0	37,000	37,000
L3600	Steamroller Park Playground	2010	0	37,000	37,000
L2660	Caloola Avenue Playground	2010	0	37,000	37,000
	Glenmore Park Child and Family Centre	2010	0	50,000	50,000
	Berkshire Park	2010	0	50,000	50,000
				324,000	***324,000***

Appendix F Asset Management Systems Structure

Responsibilities for administering asset management systems are as follows:

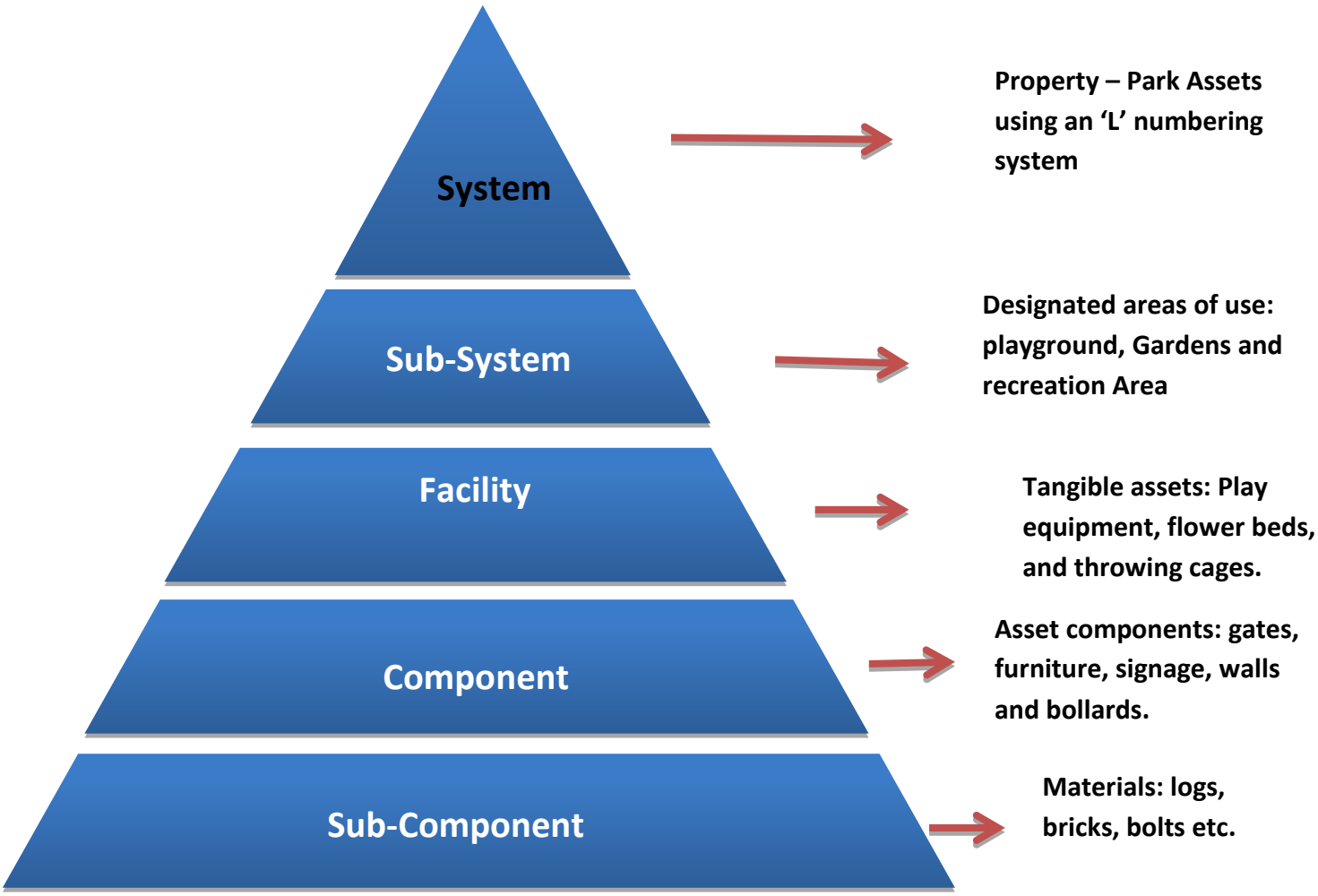


Appendix G Parks Asset Hierarchy

The effectiveness of an asset management database system depends on its ability to allow operators to quickly and easily store, recall, sort, analyse and evaluate different types of information about assets.

This can best be achieved by following a hierarchical structure and designing a meaningful and recognisable asset numbering system.

Taking this approach, assets may be defined at a number of levels within a system; from the system level itself, to sub-systems, facilities or components of the system according to the information to be collected.



Appendix H Sustainability Costing

City Parks 10 Year Scenario			Notes
10 Year Sustainability Ratio			
Required 10 Year	**Total ($)**	**Annual ($)**	
Renewal	$6,500,000.00	$650,000.00	
Maintenance	$8,988,480.00	$898,848.00	
Total	**$15,488,480.00**	**$1,548,848.00**	
Planned 10 Year	**Total ($)**	**Annual ($)**	
Renewal	$2,500,000.00	$250,000.00	
Maintenance	$7,001,820.00	$700,182.00	
Total	**$9,501,820.00**	**$950,182.00**	
10 Year Sustainability Ratio			
Planned		$9,501,820.00	
Required		$15,488,480.00	
Ratio		**0.61**	
Average Annual Lifecycle Sustainability Ratio			
Lifecycle Cost		**Annual ($)**	
Renewal	AAAC	$600,000.00	
Maintenance	10 Year Average	$898,848.00	
	Total	**$1,498,848.00**	
Lifecycle Expenditure		**Annual ($)**	
Renewal	10 Year Average	$250,000.00	
Maintenance	10 Year Average	$700,182.00	
	Total	**$950,182.00**	
Average Annual Lifecycle Sustainability Ratio			
Planned		$950,182.00	
Required		$1,498,848.00	
Ratio		**0.63**	

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For more information contact Penrith City Council's
Asset Systems team on 02 4732 7910

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Telephone: 02 4732 7777

Website: www.penrithcity.nsw.gov.au

Interpreting Assistance

ENGLISH	If you do not understand this, please contact the Telephone Interpreting Service on 131 450 and ask them to contact Penrith City Council on your behalf on (02) 4732 7777. Or come to the Council offices and ask for an interpreter.
ARABIC	إذا لم يكن بامكانك قراءة النص أعلاه. الرجاء الاتصال بخدمات الترجمة الفورية الهاتفية (TIS) على الرقم 131 450 والطلب منهم الاتصال بدورهم بمجلس مدينة بنريث نيابة عنك على الرقم 7777 4732 (02) . أو يمكنك الحضور إلى المجلس وطلب ترتيب مترجم فوري لك .
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GREEK	Αν δεν μπορείτε να το διαβάσετε αυτό, τηλεφωνήστε στην Τηλεφωνική Υπηρεσία Διερμηνέων στο 131 450 και ζητήστε τους να επικοινωνήσουν με το Δήμο Penrith (Penrith City Council) για λογαριασμό σας στον αριθμό (02) 4732 7777, ή ελάτε στη Δημαρχία και ζητήστε διερμηνέα.
HINDI	यदि आप इसे नहीं पढ़ पाते हैं, तो कृपया 131 450 पर टेलीफोन दुभाषिया सेवा से संपर्क करें और उनसे कहें कि वे आपकी ओर से पेनरिथ सिटी काउंसिल से (02) 4732 7777 पर संपर्क करें. या आप काउंसिल आएँ और एक दुभाषिये की माँग करें.
ITALIAN	Se non riuscite a leggere questo, contattate il servizio telefonico di interpretariato al numero 131 450 e chiedetegli di contattare da parte vostra il comune di Penrith City al numero (02) 4732 7777 oppure venite in comune e richiedete un interprete.
MALTESE	Jekk ma tistax taqra dan, jekk jogħġbok, ikkuntattja lit-Telephone Interpreting Service fuq 131 450 u itlobhom biex jikkuntattjaw Penrith City Council f'ismek fuq (02) 4732 7777. Jew ejja l-Kunsill u itlob għal interpretu.
PERSIAN	اگر نمی توانید این مطلب را بخوانید، لطفاً به خدمات ترجمه تلفنی به شماره 131 450 زنگ بزنید و از آنان بخواهید با شورای شهر پنریث Penrith City Council به شمار ه 7777 4732 (02) از جانب شما تماس بگیرند. یا اینکه به شهرداری Council آمده و مترجم بخواهید.
SINGHALESE	ඔබට මෙය කියවීමට නොහැකි නම්, කරුණාකර දුරකථන අංක 131 450 ඔස්සේ දුරකථන පරිවර්තන සේවාව (Telephone Interpreting Service) අමතා ඔබ වෙනුවෙන් දුරකථන අංක (02) 4732 7777 අමතා පෙන්රිත් නගර සභාව (Penrith City Council) හා සම්බන්ධ කර දෙන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටින්න. නැතිනම් නගර සභාව වෙත පැමිණ භාෂා පරිවර්තකයකු ලබා දෙන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටින්න.
TAMIL	இதை உங்களால் வாசிக்க இயலவில்லை என்றால், 'தொலைபேசி உரைபெயர்ப்பு சேவை'யை 131 450 எனும் இலக்கத்தில் அழைத்து 'பென்ரித் நகரவை'யுடன் (02) 4732 7777 எனும் இலக்கத்தில் உங்கள் சார்பாக தொடர்பு கொள்ளுமாறு கேளுங்கள். அல்லது நகரவைக்கு விஜயம் செய்து உரைபெயர்ப்பாளர் ஒருவர் வேண்டுமெனக் கேளுங்கள்.
VIETNAMESE	Nếu quý vị không thể đọc được thông tin này, xin liên lạc Dịch Vụ Thông Dịch Qua Điện Thoại ở số 131 450 và yêu cầu họ thay mặt quý vị liên lạc với Hội Đồng Thành Phố Penrith ở số (02) 4732 7777. Hoặc hãy tới Hội Đồng và yêu cầu có thông dịch viên.

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