



Randwick City Council

Kensington Park and Surrounds

Background Paper

June 2016

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Introduction

Kensington Park is a unique district park with a strategic location. It is located approximately 300m from UNSW and 200m to Kingsford Town Centre and the future light rail stops. It is the only district park in northern Randwick, with a total area of 4ha.



Context map

Context and drivers

The preparation of a Plan of Management (PoM) and a Landscape Concept Plan for Kensington Park is a direct response to a Council resolution. The need for a site-specific PoM for Kensington Park is also identified in Council's Generic District Park PoM and the Recreation Needs Study (2008).

Other key drivers for the project include the recently approved Kensington Park Community Centre, the upcoming light rail and the increasing pressure on public open space in general.

A development consent has been granted recently to convert the former bowling club site and the adjoining 5-a-side soccer field into a community centre (with on-site parking) and a landscaped area accommodating a half basketball court. This new Council asset requires an effective management framework to guide and monitor the operation of the centre.

Kensington Park will be served with improved public transport following the introduction of light rail. However, any changes to the traffic movement and parking as a result of light rail will also have a direct impact on the park and its surrounding road network. Therefore, the project will not only address the planning and

management matters of the park but also issues relating to the traffic flow, parking and pedestrian movement of its surrounding area.

The open space resources in Randwick City will face continuing pressure in the context of growing population density. Optimised planning, use and maintenance of existing parkland has become increasingly important to address the recreational demand of the growing and changing population. It is therefore critical to maintain and strengthen the character and function of Kensington Park as a multi-purpose park, to provide opportunities for diverse and balanced active and passive recreational activities.

Scope of the project

The project will deliver a PoM and a Landscape Concept Plan for Kensington Park and its surrounds.

As noted, the scope of the project has been extended to areas beyond the park, to also address:

- traffic, parking and access issues around the park
- visual or physical connections between the nursery and the park, and
- green links that connect the park with other key destinations

Aims and objectives

The objectives of the project are outlined below:

- to correspond to the objectives and principles set out in the generic PoM and Recreation Needs Study for district parks
- to ensure that Kensington Park retains its importance as a sporting field while providing increased opportunities and improvements in passive recreation
- to introduce a series of safe and pedestrian-friendly “green links” connecting the park with schools, shops and public transport to achieve an extended and connected open space network, and
- to develop a strategic and practical planning and management framework accompanied by a detailed action and staging program to guide future asset management and capital works in and around the park

Planning framework

Relevant Council plans and policies

Council resolution (2014)

This project has been undertaken as a direct response to the Council resolution of 23 September 2014, which resolved (Moore/Stavrinos) that:

Council, in recognising Kensington Park is one of six District Parks in the City,

- a) *has previously adopted generic and site specific Plan of Management (PoM) to assist and guide the maintenance, development, operation and management for the City's range of parks, reserves and community facilities as an integral component of the City Open Space and Recreational Plan of Management (COSRPM) and*
- b) *has recently committed to converting and refurbishing the former Kensington Bowling Club to a Community Centre*
- c) *prepare a Plan of Management for Kensington Park that*
 - i) *is consistent with the goals outlined in the current District Park Generic Management Plan including the objective to establish a site specific Plan of Management for Kensington Park*
 - ii) *gives consideration to the historical and established use of the park, recognises the changes that have occurred since previously adopted and outlines a vision for the future of the park*
 - iii) *explores opportunities to create linkages with the Randwick City Council Nursery as integral to the Park and Community Centre*
 - iv) *comprises land owned or in the care or control of Council within and the immediately surrounding Kensington Park*
 - v) *includes consideration for the following aspects PoM*
 - 1. *Kensington Oval*
 - 2. *proposed Kensington Community Centre*
 - 3. *John Calopedos Memorial Reserve*
 - 4. *the broader Kensington Park open space*
 - 5. *Randwick City Council Nursery*
 - 6. *park amenities and facilities*
 - 7. *car parking and access.*

District Parks Generic Plan of Management

The need for a site-specific Plan of Management for Kensington Park is also identified in Council's District Parks Generic Plan of Management.

The District Parks Generic Plan of Management (PoM) is one in a set of eight generic plans of management which provide a comprehensive management approach for open space and recreational facilities in Randwick City. The District Parks Generic PoM recognises the importance of developing site-specific PoMs as each district park has its own distinct management issues particularly in regard to the use and leasing/licensing of the sports fields.

Site-specific PoMs have been prepared for Latham Park (1985) and Pioneer's Park (1990). The Generic PoM notes that it is necessary to complete the site-specific plans for the remaining district parks, including Snape Park, Nagle Park, Kensington Oval and Coral Sea Park. All new site-specific PoMs are to be drawn up in accordance with the recommendations and directions set out in the Generic PoM.

Recreation Needs Study (2008)

The Study was undertaken to explore how the changing needs for open space may impact upon current and future provision of open space and sporting facilities across Randwick City. It provides Council and stakeholders with a framework for strategic recreation planning and effective recreation facilities development.

The Study identifies that the primary function of districts parks is to provide for organised and formal sporting activities while opportunities for informal recreation should also be provided through the provision of children's playgrounds, picnic facilities and landscaped areas.

The Study provides a set of principles for each open space classification (e.g. regional parks, district parks, etc) to guide their future development, management and use. The principles identified for district parks include:

- multi-use should be maximised, that is, balancing formal and informal recreation needs
- provide opportunities for both passive and informal recreation
- provide amenity buildings and other facilities that support both active and passive park users, and spectators
- provide facilities that support people's participation in active sporting activities without minimising opportunities for access to the open space by the community for informal or passive recreational activities

- ensure adequate access and associated parking to support the variety of uses and to minimise impacts on the neighbouring residential communities, and
- ensure sustainable use of the playing fields by developing procedures and opportunities to manage over use of playing fields

The Randwick City Plan (2013)

The Randwick City Plan is a 20-year guide for future planning of Randwick City. This Plan, first developed in 2006, is kept up-to-date by ongoing and close consultation with the community. The Plan identifies six themes:

- Responsible management
- A sense of community
- Places for people
- A prospering city
- Moving around, and
- Looking after our environment

These themes reflect the community's vision and the long term goals for the future of the City.

Under the theme "Places for people", one of the outcomes is "Excellence in recreation and lifestyle opportunities". A key action identified to achieve this outcome is "Progressively update open space plans of management, in accordance with an established priority list and the Recreation Needs Study, focusing on active and passive recreation opportunities".

Randwick Local Environmental Plan (2012)

The Randwick Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012 is the principal statutory instrument regulating land use and development in Randwick City. It controls the use and development of land through zoning and other planning provisions.

Kensington Park is zoned RE1 Public Recreation under the Randwick LEP 2012. The objectives of RE1 are:

- To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes
- To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes, and

- To protect, manage and restore areas with high biodiversity, ecological and aesthetic values, including buffer areas and habitat corridors

Development for the purpose of the following in Zone RE1 requires development consent:

Animal boarding or training establishments; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Car parks; Child care centres; Community facilities; Heliports; Horticulture; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Kiosks; Markets; Passenger transport facilities; Plant nurseries; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Respite day care centres; Restaurants or cafes; Water recreation structures

Randwick Development Control Plan (2013)

The Randwick Development Control Plan (DCP) 2013 contains detailed planning and design guidelines for development, which supplements the statutory planning and development controls in the Randwick LEP 2012.

It applies to different types of development such as dwelling houses, residential flat buildings, and different locations such as business centres. It also addresses specific planning issues. Section F1 of the DCP sets out specific requirements for development in recreation zones (i.e. RE1 and RE2). It requires development proposed in these zones to avoid or minimise any potential adverse impacts on the enjoyment and preservation of areas currently used or reserved for open space and recreation purposes.

Council's Hall Hire Policy

First adopted in 2011, the policy sets out guidelines for the hire of Council's community halls. It was reviewed in 2015 to include specific provisions for the use and management of the Kensington Oval Community Centre.

Other legislative context

Crown Lands Act 1989

The Crown Lands Act 1989 governs the planning, use and management of Crown land, including occupation, sale, leasing, licensing, reservation or dedication for a public purpose and other

dealings. Crown land is to be managed in accordance with the following key requirements:

- the objects of the Act (s.10) - “to ensure that Crown land is managed for the benefit of the people of New South Wales”
- the principles for Crown land management (s.11)
 - that environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land
 - that the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible
 - that public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged
 - that, where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged
 - that, where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity, and
 - that Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles

s.112 ~ 116 of the Act sets out additional requirements relating to plans of management. Some of the key provisions are:

- The Minister gives consent for the preparation of a plan of management for a Crown reserve, and
- The draft plan of management shall be placed on public display for not less than 28 days to allow for submissions to be made on the plan of management

Local Government Act 1993

The Local Government Act 1993 provides the legal framework for managing various affairs of local government, including the use and management of public land.

The Act requires all public land to be classified as either “community” or “operational” and requires councils to prepare a plan of management for all land classified as “community”. The plan of management is to include (refer to s.35 & 36):

- the category of the land
- description of the land
- purposes for which the land will be permitted to be used and the scale and intensity of any such permitted use
- the objectives and performance targets of the plan
- means to achieve the objectives and targets, and

- measures to assess the performance

When the subject land is not owned by the council, the plan of management is to identify (refer to s.37):

- the owner of the land
- whether the land is subject to any trust, estate, interest, dedication, conditions, restriction or covenant, and
- any condition or restriction imposed by the owner

Once completed, the plan of management must be publicly exhibited for not less than 28 days. A minimum of 42 days must be specified (from the date when the exhibition commences) during which submission can be made to the council. Before giving public notice of the draft plan, the council must forward a copy of the draft plan to the land owner if the land is not owned by the council.

Implications

It is important to note that this PoM for Kensington Park will not carry statutory effect under either legislation. This is because:

- Kensington Park is Crown land to which the Crown Lands Act applies. Therefore, provisions in the Local Government Act relating to the preparation of PoMs for community land do not apply, and
- The Minister did not grant consent or direct a PoM to be prepared for Kensington Park Reserve and therefore will not finally adopt the plan. It is to be noted that Council officers have previously written to Crown Lands seeking the Minister's consent. Crown Lands advised that according to their current policy, preparation of PoMs under the Crown Lands Act is not supported unless the Crown reserve is of state or regional significance

However, the preparation of this PoM will still be guided by both Acts, in particular requirements relating to public exhibition and key matters to be included and addressed in a PoM. This PoM, once adopted by Council, will become a Council policy that sets out the strategic framework and directions for asset management and future capital works.

Background

Land to which the Plan of Management applies

This PoM applies to Kensington Park and several adjoining local streets.

Kensington Park is a Crown reserve (Reserve No. D500235 & D500357), dedicated for “public recreation and community purposes”. Uses, activities, agreements and developments of the park therefore must conform to its dedicated public purposes.

It is a large district park with a total area of approximately 4ha, containing 4 lots including:

- Lot 7076 in DP 1028730 (under Reserve No. D500357)
- Lot 7112 in DP 94001 and Lots 7073&7074 in DP 1028719 (under Reserve No. D500235)

The Park is managed by Randwick Council as the Reserve Trust Manager.



Kensington Park Reserve

History of the park

Kensington Park was part of the Samuel Terry's land grant and originally a swamp. The stream running from the Lachlan Swamps in the Centennial Park area to Botany Bay ran through this swamp and was part of the Sydney Water Supply from 1858 to 1886. Prior to 1858, the stream in the Kensington area was home to at

least three mills - a flour mill located near Ascot Street/Anzac Parade Kensington; Winder's mill, located south of Gardener's Road Daceyville and the Lachlan Mill, located at Kensington Park.

The area around Kensington Park appears to have been first developed in the early 1900s. By World War I development in Barker Street had started to move westward from Anzac Parade. At the same time development moved south along Doncaster Avenue.

Kensington Park (originally known as "Waterloo Park") was formally handed to Randwick Council on 23 June 1915. The evolving history of the Park since then can be summarised as follows:

- In 1927, the grassing of the cricket oval appears to have been completed as well as the fencing.
- In 1928, the Park was made available to the Randwick Rugby Club for training. In the same year, all the facilities including the grandstand, bowling greens and children's playground were constructed.
- In 1929, Council proposed to take some land from the Park to extend Doncaster Avenue through to Gardeners Road. Council then decided not to proceed with the extension due to community concerns.
- In 1929, the bowling club house was completed.
- Cricket formally started in 1933 after a scoreboard was erected.
- From 1936, there had been numerous issues with the oval ground (e.g. hard crust, thin layer of grass) which continued for years.
- In 1949 permission was granted for sport on Sundays.
- From 1966 – 1977, the space under the grandstand was used as storage for the bookmobile collection (Randwick Library Service).
- In 1973, picket fences and floodlights were replaced.
- A new grandstand building was officially opened in 1996. The grandstand is named after Kevin Longbottom - a local Rugby League player.
- In 2012, the refurbished playground was reopened to the public, following a \$210,000 upgrade which included the removal of old equipment and the installation of new see-saws, slides, swings, seating and rock climbing embankments. The revamped playground was further enhanced by new seating, large areas of landscaping and native plants, and an extension to the bike track, which includes interactive traffic signs.



1930



1942



1961



2002



2004



2011



2012



2014

Current uses

As the only district park in northern Randwick, Kensington Park provides the following recreational areas and facilities to support a range of uses and activities:

- Kensington Oval (mainly for organised sports, e.g. rugby league and cricket)
- The John Calopedos Memorial Playground, a fenced playground with swings, slides and climbing equipment
- A grandstand building, with public toilets, player's facilities, a kiosk on match days and storage
- A community centre (under construction as per DA approval)
- Passive parkland around the oval and to the north of the proposed community centre
- Grassed triangle site at the corner of Edward Ave and Day Ln
- A half basketball court (under construction as per DA approval)
- Other facilities: bench seating, public car parking, footpaths, lighting, signage and bins, etc.

(Note: There are 14 off-leash dog areas in Randwick City. Kensington Park, given its high visitation rate for sports activities, is not a designated area for this purpose.)

Park catchment and demographic analysis

Kensington Park is a district park that caters for formal sporting activities as well as passive recreational uses. The main users and visitors of the park include:

- Active uses – Randwick Petersham Cricket Club, South Sydney District Junior Rugby League, UNSW, Eastern Suburbs Police Rugby League, Michael Cusacks Gaelic Club, Paddington Colts Jrlfc, Paddington Tigers Jrlfc, Kensington Public School, Randwick Boys High School, South Sydney District Junior Rugby League and Sydney Triathlon Group Multisport
- Passive uses – university/school students and local residents

A catchment analysis based on an 800m radius indicates that the park serves a large area of Kingsford and Kensington, comprising mostly single dwelling houses and some higher density developments along Anzac Pde in Kingsford.

The catchment area of the park generally demonstrates the following demographic characteristics (based on census 2011):



Catchment of Kensington Park

- There is a higher proportion of people in the younger age groups (15~29) in both Kingsford (38%) and Kensington (44%), compared with 26% in Randwick City. Both suburbs have a fairly high percentage of people aged 20 to 24 (20% for Kingsford and 22% for Kensington), compared to the city average (10%)
- The average household size of Kingsford (2.61) is higher than Kensington (2.37) and Randwick City (2.41). Compared with the City average, there is a higher percentage of households with 3 or 4 persons in Kingsford while the share of households with 2 persons is relatively higher in Kensington
- There is a greater concentration (76%) of higher density dwellings (e.g. semis, townhouses, flats) in Kensington, compared with 73% in Randwick City and 65% in Kingsford

The high percentage of higher density dwellings in Kensington and relatively larger households in Kingsford both indicate a high demand for public open space. The generally younger population in both suburbs also has particular implications for the design and planning of recreational facilities in the park.

The pressure on Kensington Park will continue growing due to the expected population growth and increasing apartment living. To address the increasing demand on public open space, it is critical

to upgrade our existing parks into multi-functional/multi-purpose parks which can attract and meet the needs of a wider range of people.

Summary of previous consultations

A community survey was conducted in February/March 2014 for the new community centre. While most of the comments received specifically relate to the use of the community centre, a number of responses provide feedback on broad issues beyond the boundary of the community centre, which are summarised below:

To provide the following facilities in the park:

- a place where people can sit, rest, relax and enjoy nature
- a community garden running in the vicinity of the community nursery
- outdoor gym suitable for all age groups
- a dog off-leash area
- better passive recreational amenity/facilities in the park
- native flora providing habitat for birds and other small indigenous fauna
- walking trail with trees
- a kiosk/cafe
- bike facilities to encourage people to cycle to the park
- restricted on-street parking during weekdays around the park to limit long-stay parking by university students
- better toilet facilities
- BBQ facilities and picnic tables
- a table tennis table

Issues that need to be investigated in and around the park:

- Parking shortage, especially during university terms
- Deteriorating condition of the scout hall and investigation of possible upgrade/adaptive reuse of the building
- Insufficient recreational facilities in the park

Stationary surveys in the park

A number of “stationary surveys” were carried out between October 2015 and January 2016, to record different types of activities occurring in the park and number of people involved in those activities. The survey basically is “non-participatory” in nature, which does not require communication with park users. When necessary, park users were also approached or interviewed to help identify where they live, how they normally get to the park,

how often they visit the park and what additional facilities they need most in the park, etc.

Results from the stationary surveys are illustrated by a series of maps (see Attachment 1), with key findings summarised below:

- Kensington Park is a popular destination for dog walking.
- The Children's playground is the most popular facility in the park, both in the morning and afternoon, weekdays and weekends
- The cross-site pathway is a commonly used pedestrian link as well as an informal cycle path
- Walking through/cut across the oval is a desired path to get to the other end of the park
- During summer season, the oval is primarily used for passive recreational activities, such as dog walking and exercising (walking, jogging, etc)
- The parkland between the former bowling green and the oval is relatively underused, and
- Bench seats provided in the park are barely used during the daytime of hot sunny days due to limited shade but are largely occupied in the late afternoon

Key Issues

1) Traffic movement, parking and access

Kensington Park is located in close proximity to Kingsford Town Centre, UNSW and light rail. It is approximately 300m from UNSW and 200m from the future light rail stops.

Traffic movement

The introduction of light rail may result in a number of changes to traffic movement in the area, for example, “no right turns” from Anzac Pde onto several side streets. As such, Barker St may possibly expect higher traffic volume, carrying a large number of vehicles that intend to go through local streets to avoid traffic lights and then join traffic on Gardeners Rd. However, the western end of Barker St (the section adjoining the park) is relatively narrow (6.5m wide) and may have limited capacity to accommodate the increased traffic flow as well as on-street parking.



Western section of Barker St



Barker St

Another commonly raised issue is the poor design of the two intersections near the north-eastern and south-eastern corners of the park. These two intersections have the following safety issues:

- Wide crossing distances that make it unsafe for pedestrians
- Poor sightlines, and
- Lack of line-marking and signs to establish a clear roadway priority

These issues need to be investigated for improvement to better respond to the traffic impact associated with light rail.



Intersections (Barker St - Day Ln & Strachan St – Day Ln)

Parking

There are approximately 180 parallel parking spaces along the edges of the park (on both sides of Barker St, Cottenham Ave, Edward Ave and Day Ln). Apart from the spaces on the western side of Day Ln (e.g. loading zone, disabled parking and clearway), parking around the park is generally unrestricted. The new community centre will provide 16 on-site parking spaces for centre users and 14 public spaces are currently available within the park, to the west of the grandstand building.



Parallel parking immediately near the park

The community survey (for the community centre DA) indicated that parking near the park, during university terms, is always at capacity, largely taken by university students. This is generally consistent with the result of a parking survey undertaken as part of the community centre DA. The survey concluded that only 15-

20% of on-street parking spaces within 200m of the community centre are available between 10am and 4pm on weekdays whilst there is significant on-street parking available at other times, including university holidays.

The opportunity for additional parking within or around the park needs to be investigated as part of this project.

Pedestrian accessibility

The edge of the park is clearly defined by 4 local streets that connect the park with the surrounding residential area and Kingsford Town Centre.

It is noticeable that Barker St and Edward Ave both terminate at Cottenham Ave, resulting in a relatively elongated residential block, bounded by Eastern Ave, Cottenham Ave, Day Ave and Tresidder Ave. Area to the west of this block generally has limited direct connectivity to the park. It is worth noting that there is a narrow midblock pathway linking Eastern Ave through the residential block to Cottenham Ave and Barker St. However, due to its location in between private houses, its width of less than 2m and lack of directional signs, this footpath is not popularly used.

Council's previous Pedestrian Access & Mobility Plan (PAMP) study of Kensington and part of Kingsford identified "missing footpath at the northern side of Kensington Park". Along the northern edge of the park is currently an unformed track with uneven ground, crisscrossed with tree roots. Similarly, there is no formal footpath along the eastern side of Day Ln, with the space largely taken up by a row of mature trees. The other three sides of the park are generally facilitated with continuous concrete footpaths, with the exception of the southern boundary where there is a missing section between Court Ave and Day Ln. It is to be noted that part of this missing section (between Doncaster Ave and Day Ln) will be constructed by Council as part of the approved community centre DA.



A narrow footpath running through the residential block



Elongated residential block bounded by Eastern Ave, Tresidder Ave, Cottenham Ave and Day Ave



Footpaths within and along the park



Unformed footpath along the Barker St frontage of the park

2) Linkages between nursery, community centre and the park

To the east of the oval and community centre is a Council-managed community nursery which serves a wide catchment area. The nursery is mostly enclosed with colourbond fencing and is not readily visible from the park.

The Council resolution of 23 September 2014 requires the investigation of potential linkages connecting the nursery with the community centre and the rest of the park. The importance of connecting various Council assets in Kensington Park has also been reflected in the landscape design of the community centre. As part of the approved DA, numerous footpaths will be created along and across the site, to facilitate better connection with the adjacent nursery and through footpaths along Barker St and Strachan St to UNSW, the shops and the future light rail stops.



Approved landscape design for the new community centre

3) Optimised use of the park

A draft Landscape Concept Plan is to be developed for the park and its surrounds based on detailed site analysis and will be fine-tuned to reflect feedback collected through community consultation.

The draft Landscape Concept Plan is to formulate an updated structure plan for the park, to identify opportunities for improved park layout and provision of upgraded or new park facilities. The landscape design of the park is to be centred around the following two principles:

- To meet the recreational needs of a diverse range of people; and
- To ensure active and passive recreation uses are both adequately accommodated with suitable supporting facilities.

4) Potential green links connecting the park with surrounds

The area of publicly available open space in Kingsford and Kensington is very limited. Any future growth of Kingsford and Kensington Town Centres will largely rely on Kensington Park as a key green infrastructure to accommodate the increasing recreational demand.

It is therefore critical to introduce a series of safe, pedestrian-friendly and scenic pathways that link Kensington Park with other parks, shops and public transport (including light rail stops), as an extension of the open space network. These green links will be enhanced with supporting facilities, such as upgraded footpaths, continuous lighting, seats, tree planting/landscaping, surface

marking and signage (showing direction and distance to the Park) at focal points.

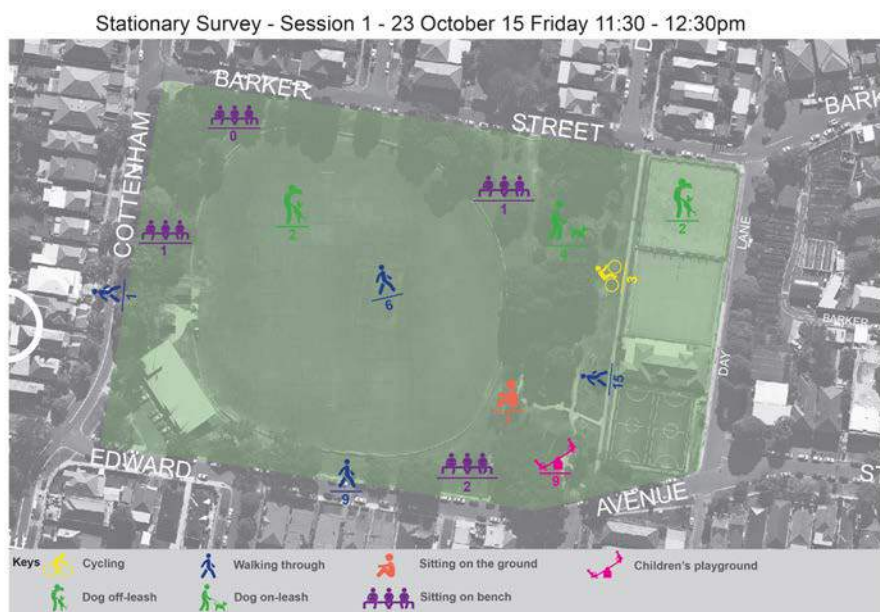
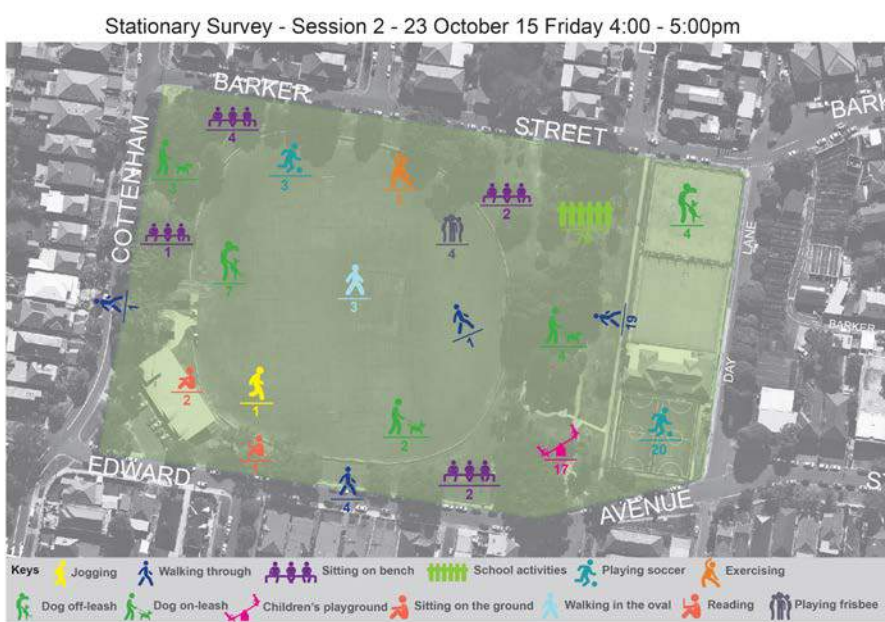
It is recommended that the following local streets/pathways be investigated as potential “green links”:

- Barker St that connects the park with UNSW and the town centre;
- Strachan St that links the park with the town centre and the future light rail stop;
- The midblock pathway that connects the park with Eastern Ave and further north with Fitzpatrick Park; and
- Leonard Ave that connects Kensington Park with a pocket park along Gardeners Rd.



Potential “green links” to be investigated

Appendix 1 In-park stationary surveys



Stationary Survey - Session 3 - 15 December 15 Tuesday 10:00 - 11:00am



Stationary Survey - Session 4 - 30 December 15 Wednesday 10:00 - 11:00am



Stationary Survey - Session 5 - 11 January 16 Monday 5:00 - 6:00pm



Stationary Survey - Session 6 - 16 January 16 Saturday 11:30 - 12:30pm



Stationary Survey - Session 7 - 16 January 16 Saturday 4:00 - 5:00pm



Stationary Survey - Session 8 - 17 March 16 Thursday 12:45 - 1:45pm



Stationary Survey - Session 9 - 23 March 16 Wednesday 7:30-9:00am



Stationary Survey - Session 10 - 30 March 16 Wednesday 6:00 - 7:30pm

