



Town of  
VICTORIA PARK

# Public Open Space Strategy

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# Executive Summary

Public Open Space (POS) provides significant benefit to the community including provision of amenity to support active sporting pursuits, recreational pastimes and spaces for community interaction with their environment and engagement with each other. POS also provides opportunity to protect and improve natural systems within the Town of Victoria Park. Well-designed POS can support beneficial community health outcomes including increased physical activity, mental well-being and social cohesiveness.

This Public Open Space Strategy is intended to provide direction to the Town on equitable provision, access, type and quality of POS to ensure the myriad of benefits are available to the entire community. POS is defined in this strategy as land set aside for the purpose of public enjoyment and protection of unique, environmental, social and cultural values for existing and future generations

Utilising qualitative and quantitative data a thorough review of the Town's existing POS was undertaken. This review found:

Areas of the Town are undersupplied with POS and this will be exacerbated throughout the Town given expected population increases through to 2050;

Whilst there is currently sufficient large POS, there is a lack of smaller POS; There are significant physical barriers to accessing POS across the Town;

POS is predominantly used for active and passive recreation with a traditional setting being most prevalent; and Residents valued POS for leisure and recreation the most. Environmental value was also highly valued.

In order to address these key outcomes the POS strategy makes recommendations aligned to the following approaches:

1. Supply of POS – What opportunities are there to address the gap in equitable access to POS?
2. Access – How can barriers to POS be removed to facilitate use?
3. Quality – Improvements to existing POS to provide high quality well managed POS.

Using these recommendations an implementation plan is provided based on Place Areas to assist the Town in ongoing acquisition, planning, improvement and management of POS for the community.



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# Strategy

# 1.1 A Strategy for Public Open Space

The Public Open Space Strategy (the Strategy) is intended to provide direction to the Town of Victoria Park (ToVP or the Town) on equitable provision, access, type and quality of Public Open Space (POS) to ensure the myriad of benefits are available to the entire community. The Strategy will be a key reference document that informs the Town on its current and future POS directions.

There are many factors that influence the provision and programming of POS, including location and timing of new developments, funding availability and extent, along with many other topical issues that resonate with the community. The delivery of these factors can create a reactionary approach to the provision and improvement of POS, which can lead to higher costs and less strategic implementation of approaches.

***In this strategy, POS is defined as land set aside for the purpose of public enjoyment and protection of unique, environmental, social and cultural values for existing and future generations.***

The POS Strategy does have limitations which should be taken into consideration when applying the strategy.

1. The POS Study was predominately developed via a desktop study.

There will need to be site assessment of any recommendations for existing POS as it is impossible to pick up idiosyncrasies that subjectively impact on the 'quality' of a park.

2. The Study captures the current situation.

Shifting populations, future works programs or future development are estimation only, based on current available information, and significant changes to these estimations may have an impact on the data presented in this document.



Figure 1. Study Extents

## 1.2 Core Principles for a Public Open Space Strategy



### Equity

Fair and impartial allocation of parks and facilities can be difficult to ascertain when mapping in isolation. A strategic document, such as this one, aims to ensure all elements of POS are allocated in an equitable manner. This takes into account considerations such as geographical distribution, socio-economic factors, demographic influences and distribution of facilities.



### Diversity of Functions

POS is a public asset and must be designed to provide functionality to a diverse population. Achieving this means that POS must have a diverse range of functions (natural/recreational/sporting). Ensuring residents have adequate access to these functions provides the best possible opportunity to ensure diversity within the POS product and its users.



### Public Health + Well-Being

There are numerous benefits, both physical and mental, associated with well designed and implemented POS. A strategy which aims to provide each and every residents with easy accessible, diverse and high quality POS will achieve improved health outcomes for residents.



### Sustainability

Ensuring environmental, economic and social sustainability are key to a POS strategy. Sustainability not only ensures long term viability of each facet of POS provision and implementation, it is key in ensuring industry best approaches are undertaken and as such is used as an 'umbrella' consideration for each decision made.



### Quality + Enjoyment

Beyond fair and equitable distribution, POS provides significant public value when well designed. Ensuring quality spaces that reference local community characteristics encourages community engagement and enjoyment with POS, as well as enhancing a sense of community and providing social value to the community.



### Financial Responsibility

Well planned and executed strategies almost always offer significant economic benefits when compared to reflexive approaches. The POS strategy will allow the Town to prepare budgets for future works to manage ongoing maintenance and upgrades of all the parks within the Town.



### Flexibility

This document can only be created on current, available data and information, and as such any recommendations should be considered with the current site environment. The document has been written with a level of flexibility within it to ensure longevity, as much as is possible with a static document.



### Efficient Use of Resources

There are numerous benefits to planning and allocation of resources when utilising a POS Strategy. An ability to forward plan works and teams, apply economies of scale to upcoming work plans and utilise specialist services when required will provide significant benefit to resource planning within the Town.

## 1.3 Public Open Space Strategy process

Phase One of the project quantifies and generalises information collected from a number of sources relating to ToVP POS. This data is produced through the mapping of ToVP POS along with data collected from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, ID Forecast and various reports and policies. In addition to quantitative data the collation of qualitative data is undertaken to provide prevalent trends and stakeholder thought and opinion. This data is collected through community consultation and key stakeholder input. The outcomes of Phase One are captured in Appendix A, D and E.

Phase Two of the project outlines a set of guiding principles for the ongoing development of POS in the Town. These principles are based on an approach to POS that is guided by the outcomes of Phase One, along with general best practice approaches to POS management. The outcomes of Phase Two are captured in Appendix B and C.

Phase Three will involve the Town incorporating the recommendations of Phase Two into Place Plans for implementation.

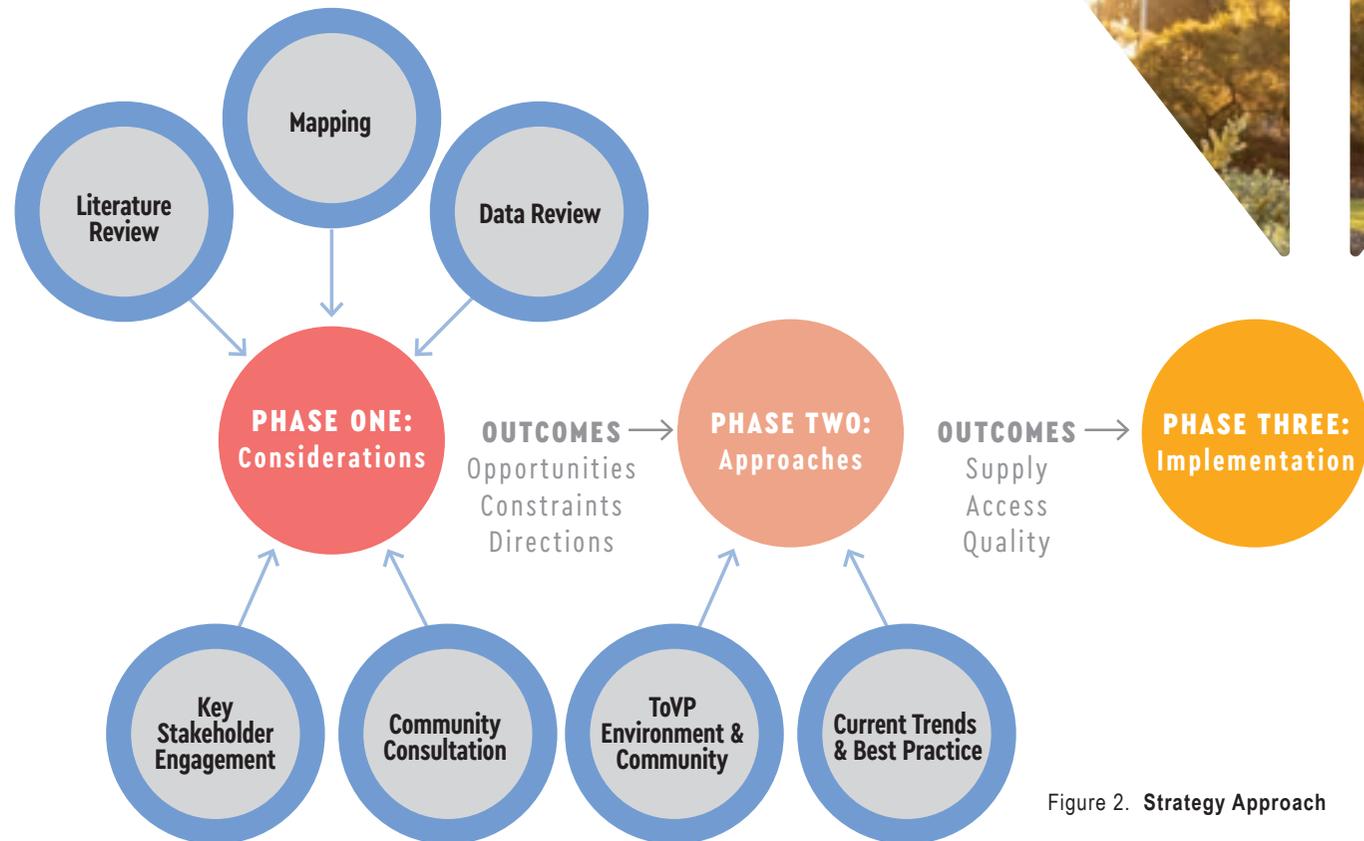


Figure 2. Strategy Approach

## 1.4 Guiding Vision + Objectives for Public Open Space

Every community has unique attributes that define their culture and lifestyle. Understanding these characteristics and developing the POS strategy accordingly, ensures that the strategy is implemented in a manner that respect the sense of place of the community. These attributes can be influenced by social, spatial, cultural and historical factors and should be developed in collaboration with the community.

The Vision and associated Objectives were developed in collaboration with the Community Reference Group (CRG). The Vision is a guiding statement for the strategy, whilst the Objectives spells out how the Vision is achieved. Each recommendation will align with the Vision and Objectives to ensure the outcomes of the Strategy reflect the unique characteristics and needs of the Town.



# The Vision

*Our Town is shaped by connection to river, the natural assets of bushland, wildlife and green spaces, a strong sense of heritage and a social, active, diverse and engaged community. The Public Open Space Strategy will ensure that public open spaces are delivered in a way that maintains, enhances and preserves these important attributes of the Town for current and future generations.*

## Equitable Access to POS

The Town offers significant diversity in the types of POS and experiences an even greater diversity in the residents who live in these areas. A priority of the POS strategy is to ensure that all residents of the Town of all ages, backgrounds and abilities, have equitable access to high quality POS.

## A Connected POS Network

Whilst the Town of Victoria Park is well connected with key road networks, trainlines and bus routes, this transport network can create barriers to pedestrian/bike movement across the Town. The POS strategy will support a connected pedestrian/bike network that provides the community safe and easy-going access to open space.

## A green Town on the Banks of the Swan

Being located on the banks of the Swan River has greatly influenced the Town and its vibrant community. Similarly, large areas of bushland in the Town have significant environmental and cultural value. The Strategy will ensure POS along the river reflects and improves this rich environment and creates opportunity for the community to utilise this special space.

## Reflecting our Heritage

As Whadjuk Noongar Boodjar (Country), the land the Town of Victoria Park is situated on was long occupied by the Noongar people and later settled by European pioneers in 1894. As a result, there exists today a rich cultural heritage which has strongly influenced the creation and activation of POS. The POS Strategy aims to highlight areas of significant heritage, along with ensuring that the local character is retained and respected for the future.

## A Diverse & Empowered Community

The Town of Victoria Park community is a diverse group of people engaged civically, socially and actively within the Town. This Strategy is intended to develop POS that physically supports the varying needs of a diverse community along with a governance model that allows the community to be actively involved in the development, care and ongoing use of the spaces.

## A Vibrant Town

With a university, the Burswood Peninsula, the stadium, riverfront, café strip and Belmont Park the Town has significant recreational, civic and commercial infrastructure that supports the Town economically as well as socially.

## 1.5 Enduring High Quality Public Open Space

Whilst there are elements of POS that are subjectively 'good', there are approaches that lead to a High Quality Design Outcome. These are highlighted below, and overleaf. Alongside these elements are the consideration of localised context, specifically:

### **Incorporation/acknowledgment of Aboriginal culture**

As the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the land the Town is located on, Whadjuk Noongar people shall be consulted on the development of POS. The outcomes of this consultation shall be utilised collaboratively to develop POS within the ToVP in a respectful manner, that builds the capacity of the broader community.

### **Community requirements**

The ToVP has an engaged and active community and their ongoing involvement in the development of POS is key to understanding the needs of each unique community, as well as building capacity and a sense of ownership for the community involved. Community consultation shall be undertaken in a manner which allows for true engagement and involvement by the community.

### **Knowledge of the land**

Whilst the Town is an urbanised environment, there are still natural processes and heritage considerations that should provide a basis for development of POS. Understanding the processes of the social and natural environmental will ensure the park is both reflective of and builds upon the unique ToVP identity.

These considerations are to be undertaken within all Key Principles opposed to being considered a principle of their own. Implementation of each consideration will be undertaken through engagement with relevant stakeholders and site specific research and analysis.



## 1.6 Approaches to Achieving High Quality Public Open Space



### Accessible

- The whole population is able to access POS equitably (i.e. it is well distributed).
- That the POS is located within an acceptable walking distance (being 400m/5minutes).
- That the POS is diverse in size and function to meet the various needs of the community.
- That POS accessibility is not hampered by roads, trainlines, fences/buildings or inaccessible pathways.
- That POS is accessible to all, considering the needs of people of all ages, abilities and cultures.



### Well Designed

- Fundamentally POS should be representative of the community of which it serves, to be of place.
- POS is considerate of the diverse needs of the community.
- POS is integrated with the broader Town context to reflect local identity and character.
- POS enhances mental health and well-being of the community, is safe, and be designed in a manner that improves aesthetics.
- POS that meets the needs of the community through provision of infrastructure and amenity that supports social inclusion, access and respect for surrounds.



### Great Impact on the Environment

- POS provides the opportunity to support and enhance the natural environmental of ToVP and its broader ecological region.
- POS attributes to improved tree canopy coverage, increased green spaces, habitat for fauna, biodiversity, and sustainable management practices.
- POS addresses the ecological heritage of ToVP and the broader Swan Coastal Plain.
- POS that enhances treatment of water and soil management.
- POS that provides a healthy environment to support a healthy community.



### Resilient & Future proof

- Planning of POS considers community needs, the site and the likely future population.
- Design of POS is innovative and responsive to current best practice approaches.
- Implementation of POS that is high quality and the inclusive of technology that assists with ongoing maintenance.
- The use of technology to manage POS, upgrades to POS to address changes to community structures and interests and ongoing governance to support sustainable POS management.

## 1.7 Current Public Open Space Provision

The highlighted POS have varying ownership and zoning however, as per this documents definition of POS, areas that do function as POS for the community have been included for consideration in this Strategy. See Figure 3.

Within the POS reviewed, the following considerations are made;

**Town POS:** Areas that are owned and managed by ToVP

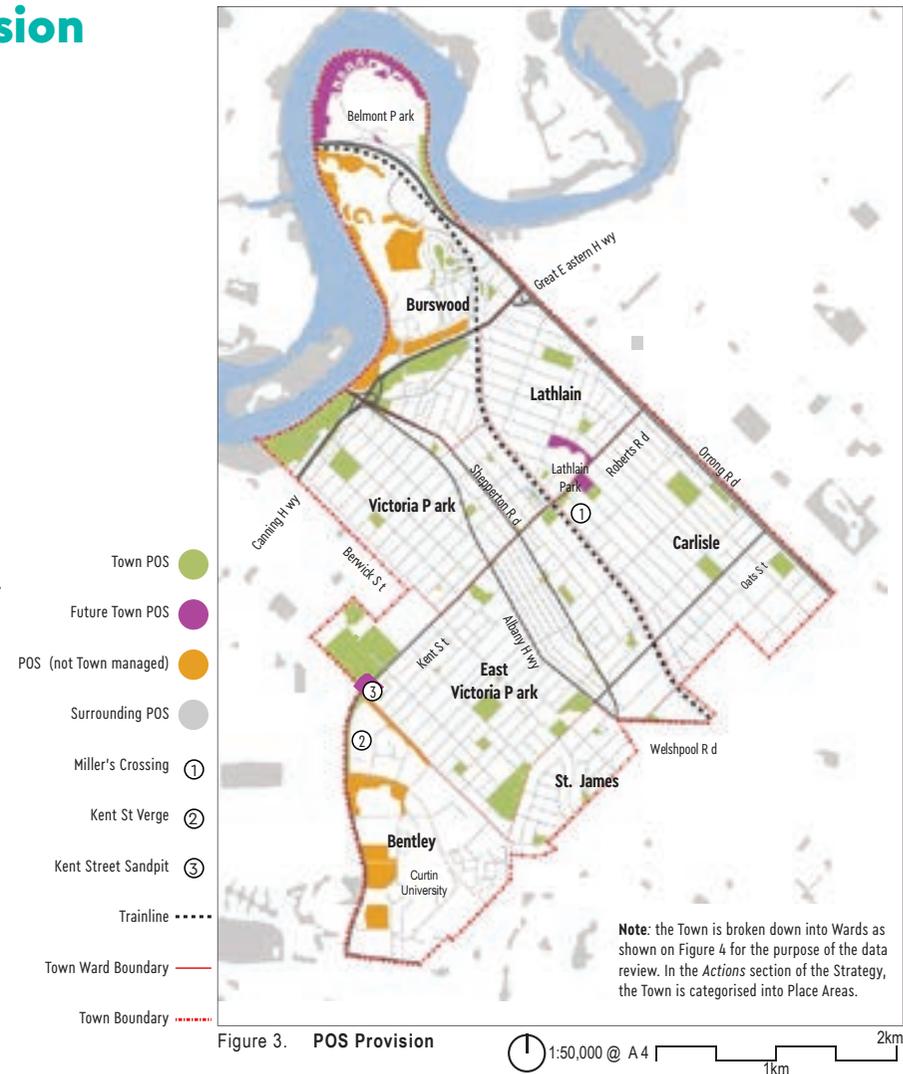
**Future Town POS:** Spaces that are planned for, but not yet constructed. These include Lathlain Park and Belmont Park.

**POS (not Town Managed):** These areas may provide a POS function to the community, however as they are not managed by the Town their use as POS may not be guaranteed into the future.

**Special Consideration:** Two POS provide recreational or environmental value to the Town and community however have special

considerations, these being Miller's Crossing (1) – not owned by the Town, nor is it zoned as POS and Kent Street Verge (2)- not Town owned but is Town managed.

Given these considerations there are instances within the Strategy where the POS are considered holistically, and other times where it is appropriate to only consider existing or Town owned POS. To ensure transparency of the Strategy as it is implemented by the Town these considerations will be clearly outlined in each appropriate section.







## 1.8 Assessment of Public Open Space in the Town of Victoria Park

A significant review of existing POS was undertaken. This review considered both qualitative and quantitative data to gain a clear and cohesive view of the existing POS situation in the Town. This detailed review can be found in Appendix A.

The core findings of this review are as follows:

### Is there enough supply of POS in the Town currently?

Some Residents of Lathlain, Carlisle, Victoria Park and Bentley do not have access to a POS within a 5-10minute walk.

A majority of suburbs have sufficient supply of POS available for the population, with the exception of Carlisle, Lathlain and Victoria Park.

It is noted that there is an undersupply of POS to Carlisle, Lathlain and Victoria Park residents. The types of land uses in Bentley mean that the apparent undersupply in this area is not considered to be an issue.

### Is there diverse POS within the Town?

There is sufficient access to regional POS for the Town, however smaller POS, specifically micro and local

parks are under supplied or not sufficiently distributed.

There are no formalised and publicly available event spaces to the south-east of Town.

There are significant physical barriers to accessing POS across the Town.

POS is predominantly used for active and passive recreation with a traditional setting being most prevalent. Improved areas of environmental POS would provide additional diversity to current POS.

### Is there sufficient POS supply to address future needs?

Carlisle, Lathlain, St. James and Victoria Park will have insufficient POS supply by the 2036 projections.

On balance it is expected that the ToVP will have an undersupply of POS by 2050.

### How does the community feel about the Town's POS?

Most residents felt that there was good access to POS and they were satisfied with the POS in the Town.

Some residents felt there were major barriers in the Town that prevent pedestrian access to POS.

### What were the key POS qualities that the community commented on?

Residents who responded to the survey valued POS for leisure and recreation the most. Environmental value was also highly valued by the community reference group.

People wanted to see POS that has more trees, is better for walking dogs and has improved safety.

These outcomes will guide all recommendations for the POS strategy.



## 1.9 Public Open Space Strategies

The strategies recommended in this document consider the need for sufficient POS, that is accessible and high quality. In order to achieve this recommendations are split into three key sections, as follows.

### Supply

Approaches to addressing gaps in POS provision, specifically;

The provision of POS with a 400m walk; and

Opportunities to provide POS to a growing population.

### Access

Ensuring that POS is highly accessible by the community that it is intended for. Strategies for this include:

#### Safe Pedestrian Street Crossings

Ensuring pedestrian crossings are available at 400m across major transport barriers such as roads and train lines;

#### Improve Under & Overpasses

Ensuring existing access points are safe and welcoming.

#### Town Square at Train Stations

Encouraging use of public transport and improving consideration of pedestrian environment across trainline.

### Park Streets (Active & Environmental)

The use of streets to provide POS function in areas of undersupply or key environmental or social value.

### Quality

Improvements to provide high quality well managed POS includingL

### Public Open Space For Sporting Use

Ensuring ongoing availability and quality of active reserves.

### Public Open Space For Environmental Use

Utilising POS to reinforce areas of environmental significance.

### Tree Coverage

Ensuring POS provide space to achieve higher density Tree Canopy Coverage.

### Reduction of Turf

Reducing turf in underutilised areas to improve water usage and improve vegetation coverage.

### Heritage

Acknowledging history and memories as important ways of showcasing and celebrating identity and cultural narrative.

### Play

Ensuring play facilitates support children's health and well-being and are well located and serviced.

### Active Transport

Provision of infrastructure at key locations to support active transport.

### Wayfinding

Connecting key pedestrian environments with places of interest in an intuitive and fun way.

### Dog Walking

Ensuring POS supports the facilitation of dog walking harmoniously with other community needs.

### Community Ownership

Develop a Community Reference Group to assist in implementation of the POS Strategy.

### Events

Increase the ability of the public and the Town to host events and manage the impacts of events on POS.

### Safety

Ensure the community feels safe utilising POS.

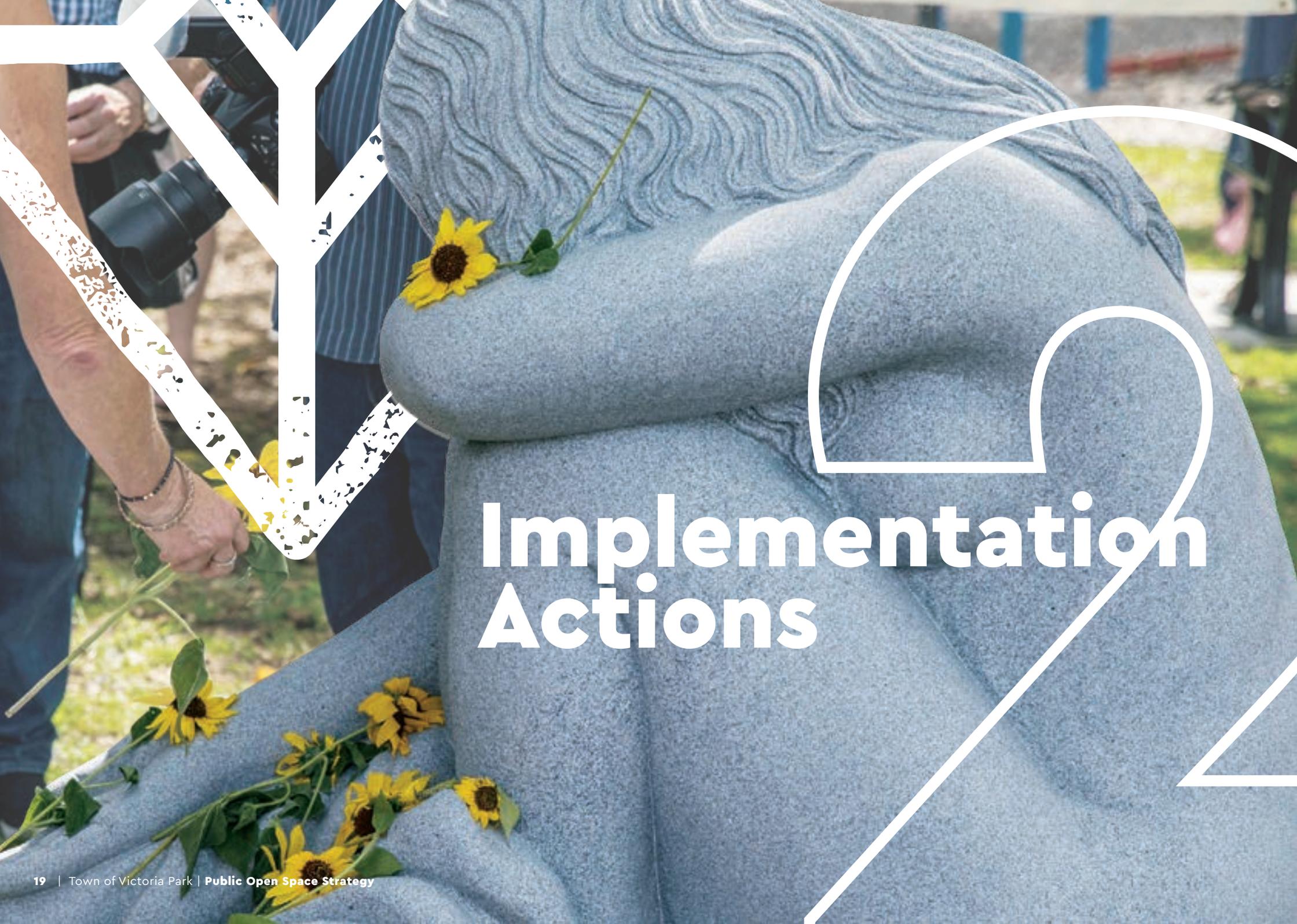
### Supporting Local Economy

Co-locate facilities in POS situated in key commercial areas to create socio-economic benefits.

### Management

Implement approaches to assist with ongoing implementation and management of POS.

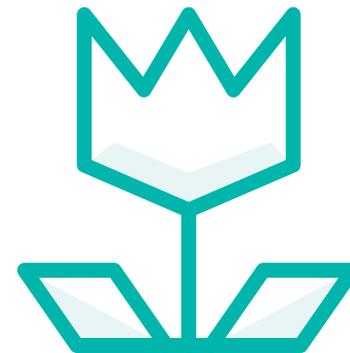




# Implementation Actions

## 2.1 Actions Strategy

The Strategy will be used to guide and inform the future decision making for all POS in the Town. The below process outlines the process by which the Town will make those decisions.



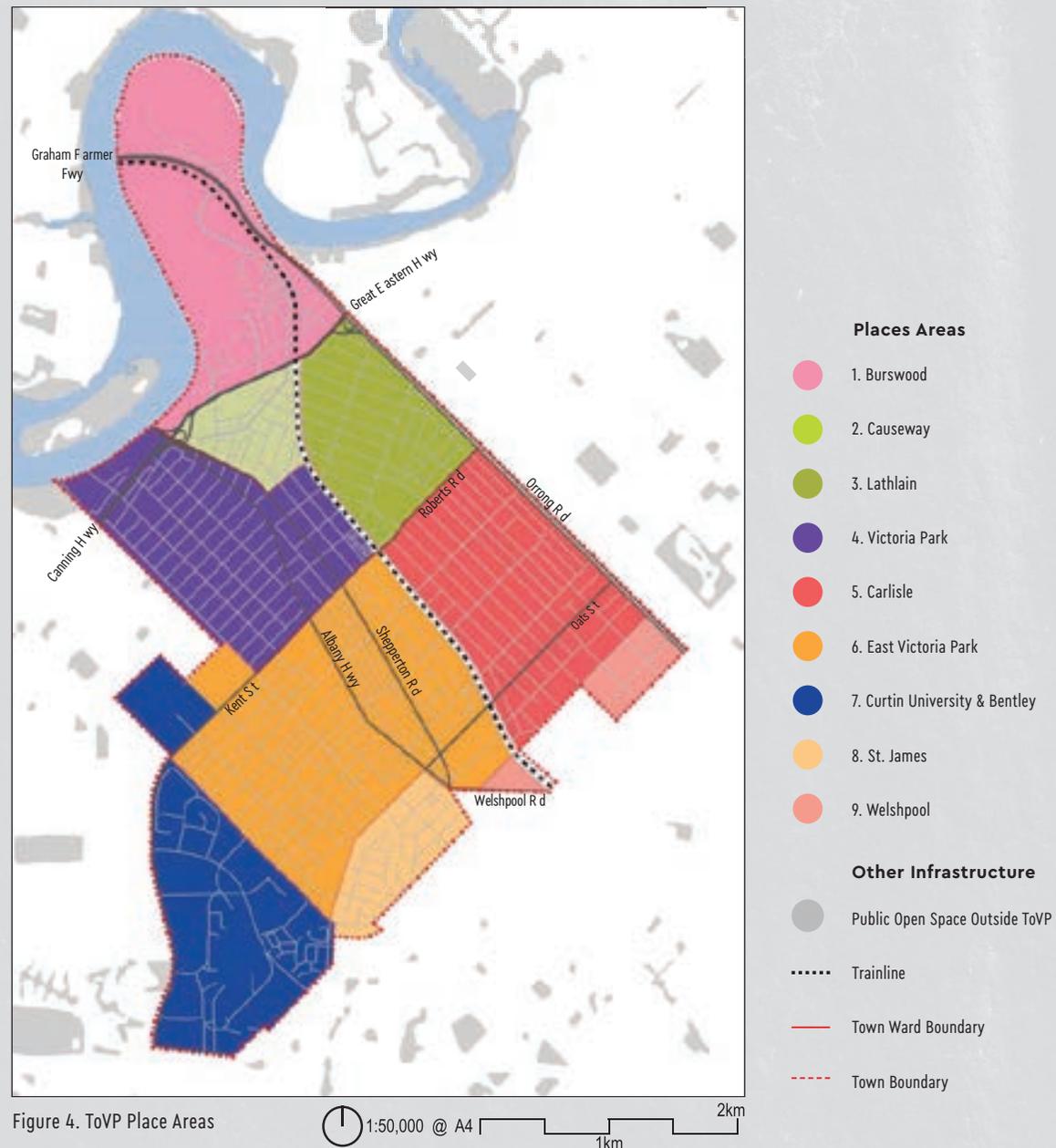
## 2.2 Place Areas

Previous maps in the POS Strategy utilised ToVP ward boundaries as a basis of the analysis as this is how the demographic statistics are presented.

The Town utilises a Place approach to plan and manage POS. The Place Areas, shown in Figure 4, are slightly different boundaries to ToVP wards. The Town will plan and manage each 'Place' through a Place Plan is assigned to Place Areas.

It is important that the POS Strategy is simple to implement. This document is intended to feed into the development of Place Plans and is delivered accordingly to ensure symmetry with the ToVP planning approach and for the community to know what is planned for each neighbourhood.

This section provides Place approaches to the delivery of Phase Two Recommendations.



## 2.3 Procurement of Land

As outlined in Appendix B the ongoing acquisition of sufficient land to address POS shortfall, especially in the face of a growing population will be difficult. Whilst this strategy highlights existing opportunities for land acquisition and identifies means for future acquisition it is likely that there will be ongoing shortfall in POS when utilising the metric of 3.36 hectares per 1,000 population.

**This however may not mean there is insufficient supply of POS for the community.**

The metric is based on the The Department of Planning and Land Heritage basic requirement of Public Open Space to be 10% of the gross sub-divisible area, derived from the Stephenson-Hepburn Plan. This plan was developed in 1955 and is therefore not adjusted to current trends in recreation, lifestyle of housing typology. Unfortunately this is the only metric available in the West Australian planning system to address supply of POS, so it should always be used as a guide only.

It is recommended that the Town continue to survey the community and monitor POS usage to gauge understanding and knowledge on types of use, community needs and

wants and changing management approaches. If community demand for POS is high then this strategy may be used to guide the selection of location and typology of land purchased for POS use.







## 2.4 Burswood Implementation Actions



Future Consideration: It is strongly recommended that the development of Belmont Park, as a large scale, inner-city, high density development, should include active sporting facilities, noting that the current plan does not allow for sufficient space to incorporate active sporting reserves.

- Road Crossing 
- Train Forecourt 
- Under/Overpasses 
- Park Street (Environmental) 
- Park Street (Active) 
- ToVP Boundary 



Figure 5. Burswood Implementation Actions

## Place Area | Burswood

<b>Number of POS</b>	15
<b>Place Description</b>	<p>The Burswood Peninsula is the entertainment hub of the Town, home to some of the State's biggest tourist attractions and surrounded by parkland. The Peninsula is just three kilometres from the CBD and connected to East Perth by the newly built Matagarup Bridge. The long-term vision for Burswood Peninsula is to create an attractive, vibrant and sustainable urban setting, with a diverse mix of housing, recreation, entertainment, tourism and employment opportunities.</p> <p>This Place is shown to have the strongest growth of all of ToVP and will include the Belmont Park development, which is one of the few opportunities for large scale POS development in the Town.</p>

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

Place Identified with Yes / **No**  
Insufficient POS?

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

#### 2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings

#### Priority

Great Eastern Hwy at G.O. Edwards Park (over/underpass) Short Term

#### 2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses

#### Priority

Windan Bridge Underpass (Image 1) Short Term

Stadium Station Overpass (Image 2) Medium Term

Victoria Park Drive (Image 3) Medium Term

Riversdale Road Overpass (Image 4) Short Term

Graham Farmer Freeway Overpass (Image 5) Short Term

Rutland Avenue Overpass (Image 6) Medium Term

Shepperton Road Underpass (Image 7) Short Term

Causeway Underpass (Image 8) Medium Term

#### 2.3 Upgrade Train Stations to a 'Town Square'

#### Priority

Burswood Train Station (Image 9) Short – Medium Term

#### 2.4 Create Park Street

#### Priority

Environmental and Active Park Streets extend through River foreshore between Burswood and Albany Highway Cafe Strip (11) Short – Medium Term

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

Recommendations for Actions to each POS are made in Appendix C. This includes preparing and or implementing a masterplan for the following parks:  
- Stiles Griffiths Reserve

## 2.5 Causeway Implementation Actions



Figure 6. Causeway Implementation Actions

-  Road crossing
-  Under/Overpasses
-  ToVP Boundary



## Place Area Causeway

**Number of POS**

2

**Place Description**

Situated at the eastern gateway to the Perth Central Business District (CBD), the Causeway is home to numerous businesses and homes that enjoy convenient access to the attractions of the CBD, Burswood Peninsula and Victoria Park. With an attractive parkland setting and its outstanding proximity to the CBD, Perth Airport and road and public transport connections, the area is set to transform into a vibrant centre for business, entertainment and inner-city living.

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

Place Identified with Insufficient POS? Yes / **No**

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

#### 2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings

#### Priority

Great Eastern Hwy at G.O. Edwards Park (Image 4)

Medium Term

#### 2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses

#### Priority

Shepperton Road Underpass (Image 1)

Short Term

Kitchener Ave to Rutland Ave Overpass (Image 2)

Medium Term

Rutland Ave Overpass (Image 3)

Medium Term

#### 2.3 Upgrade Train Stations to a 'Town Square'

#### Priority

No Recommended Upgrades

n/a

#### 2.4 Create Park Street

#### Priority

No Recommended Upgrades

n/a

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

Recommendations for Actions to each POS are made in Appendix C. This includes preparing and or implementing a masterplan for the following parks:

- Charles Patterson Park
- G.O Edwards Park

## 2.6 Lathlain Implementation Actions



Figure 7. Lathlain Implementation Actions



**Future Consideration:** In order to address long-term shortfall in Active Sporting POS the Lathlain oval may be returned to public use at the end of its lease.

## Place Area

## Lathlain

### Number of POS

5

### Place Description

Lathlain is a well-established residential area bounded by Great Eastern Highway, Orrong Road, Roberts Road and the Perth-Armadale railway. It has wide, tree-lined streets and attractive parks, including JA Lee Reserve and Rayment Park, as well as Lathlain Park, which since 1959 has been home to Western Australian Football League club, the Perth Demons, and is now the new headquarters for the West Coast Eagles. Serviced by the Victoria Park and Burswood train stations, Lathlain has excellent access to the CBD and is very close to the attractions of the Burswood Peninsula and various amenities along Albany Highway.

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

Place Identified with **Yes** / No  
Insufficient POS?

### If Yes, investigate acquiring/developing the below properties to POS; Priority

22 Gallipoli Street (8)	Medium Term
60 Egham Street (9)	Medium Term
6 Sunbury Rd (10)	Medium Term

Investigate opportunities as part of the Victoria Park Station Metronet Precinct Plan Long Term

*Note: Lathlain will still have insufficient POS for the projected population for 2036. This strategy identifies land available in key gaps (identified by physical access). Refer to Appendix B for detailed recommendation for meeting POS demand of future projected populations.*

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

#### 2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings

#### Priority

No Recommended Upgrades

n/a

#### 2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses

#### Priority

Graham Farmer Freeway Overpass (Image 1)

Medium Term

Rutland Avenue Overpass (Image 2)

Medium Term

Kitchener Avenue to Rutland Road Overpass (Image 3)

Medium Term

Miller Street Overpass (Image 4)

Medium Term

Maple to Newey Street Overpass (Image 5)

Short – Medium Term

#### 2.3 Upgrade Train Stations to a 'Town Square'

#### Priority

Victoria Park Station (Image 6)

Long Term

#### 2.4 Create Park Street

#### Priority

Bishopsgate Road – Active Park Street (7)

Short Term

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

Recommendations for Actions to Each POS are made in Appendix C.

## 2.7 Victoria Park Implementation Actions

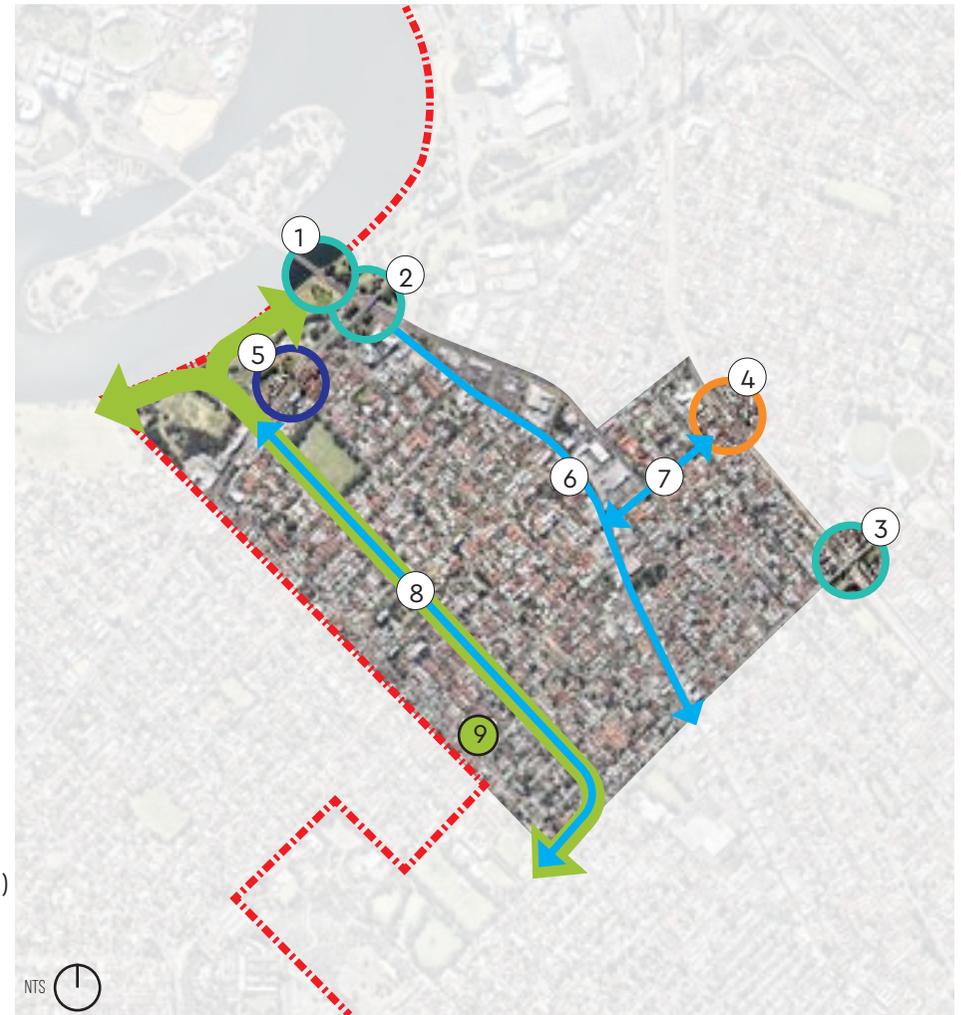
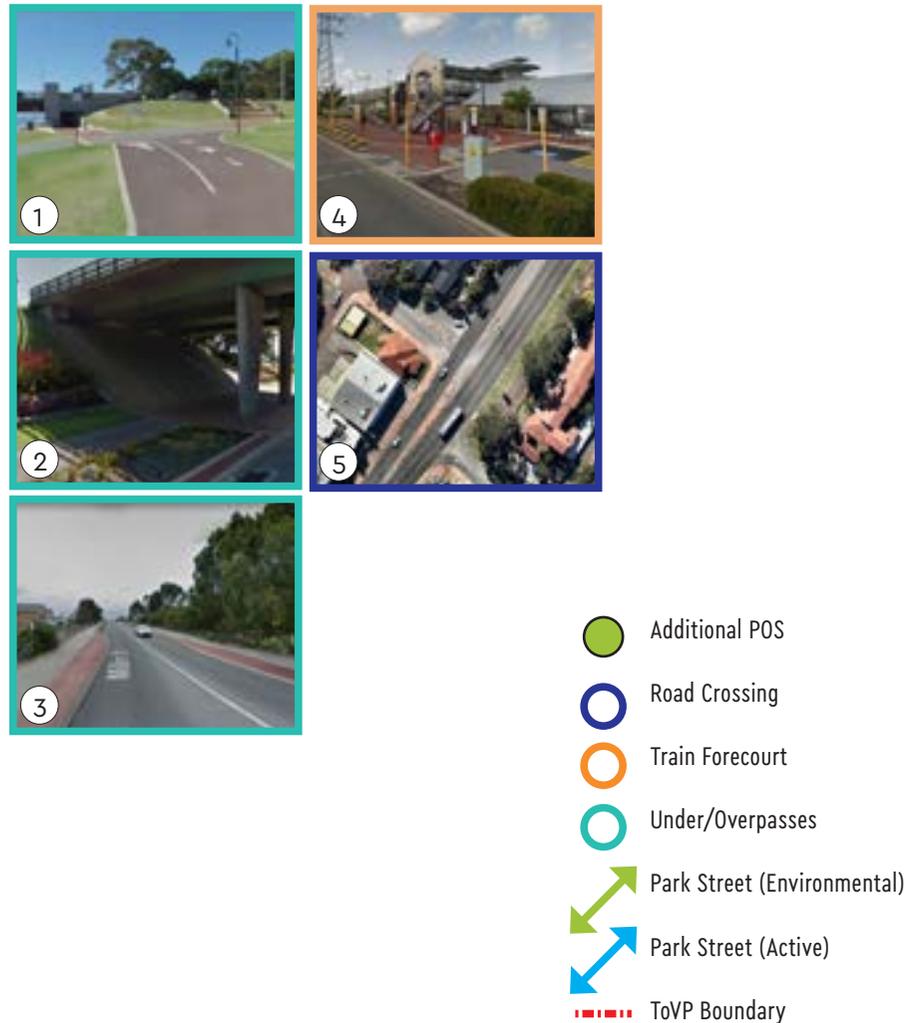


Figure 8. Victoria Park Implementation Actions

## Place Area

## Victoria Park

### Number of POS

12

### Place Description

Victoria Park is the heritage heart of the Town. It is home to numerous character cottages from the early twentieth century, many of which have been lovingly restored, as well as leafy streetscapes and several State Registered heritage buildings. McCallum Park and Taylor Reserve provide opportunities for recreation and events with stunning views of the Perth skyline. Albany Highway offers an eclectic range of local businesses and is home to the Town of Victoria Park's administration offices. Victoria Park is the gateway to the Town from the CBD, and a highly sought after place to live and visit. Given the age of the housing in the Place there is generally a generous set-back of built form from the road; in combination with wide verges and road reserves the streetscapes are substantial and for the most part accommodate footpaths and shade trees.

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

Place Identified with Insufficient POS? **Yes / No**

#### If Yes, investigate acquiring/developing the below properties to POS;

#### Priority

59 Manchester Street (9)

Medium Term

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

#### 2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings

#### Priority

Advocate to Main Roads for a crossing at Taylor St, Canning Hwy, Gloucester St to address 400m crossing to Canning Highway. (Image 5)

Medium Term

#### 2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses

#### Priority

Causeway Underpass (Image 1)

Short Term

Shepperton Road Underpass (Image 2)

Short Term

Miller Street Overpass (Image 3)

Medium Term

#### 2.3 Upgrade Train Stations to a 'Town Square'

#### Priority

Victoria Park Station (Image 4)

Long Term

#### 2.4 Create Park Street

#### Priority

Albany Highway – Active Street (6), as a highly activated street that is current car orientated it is recommended that the Town investigate opportunity to retrofit micro-POS into this park street.

Short Term

Duncan Street – Active Street (7)

Gloucester Street – Environmental and Active Street (8), Environmental street to connect through to River Foreshore POS.

Short Term

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

Recommendations for Actions to each POS are made in Appendix C. This includes preparing and or implementing a masterplan for the following parks:

- Hawthorne Reserve
- McCallum Park and Taylor Reserve
- Memorial Gardens





## 2.8 Carlisle Implementation Actions

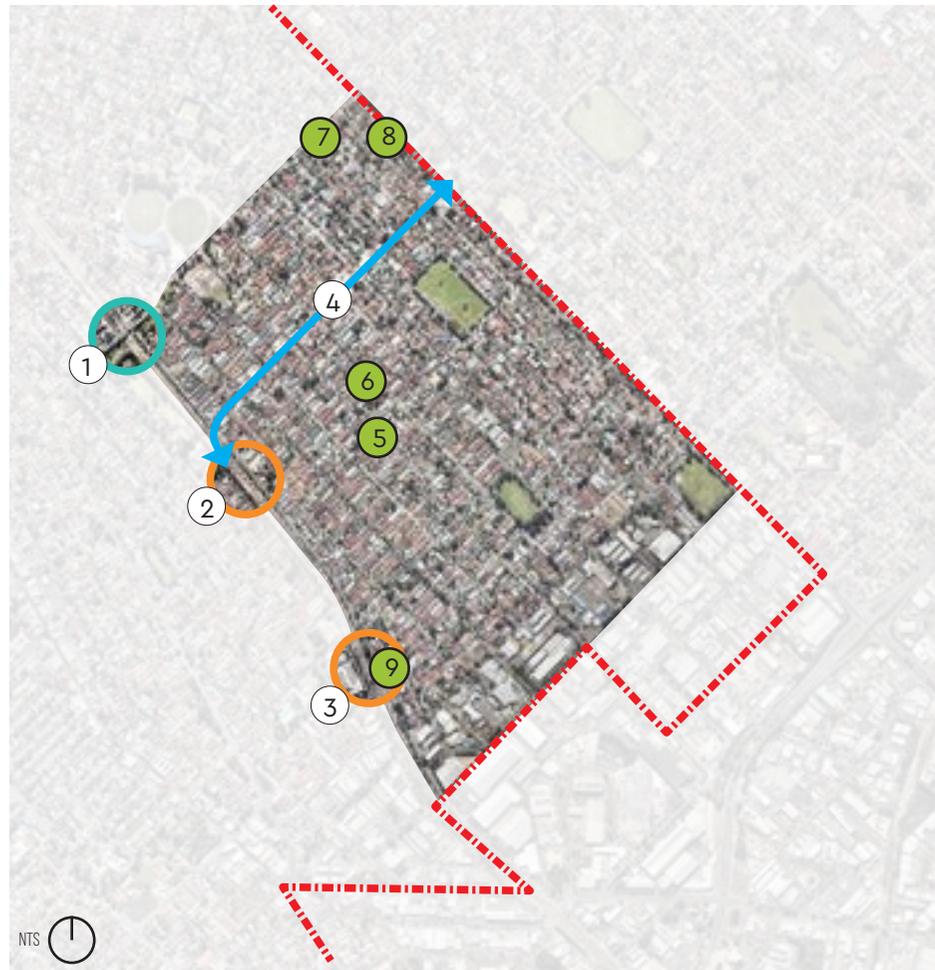


Figure 9. Carlisle Implementation Actions

- Additional POS
- Train Forecourt
- Under/Overpasses
- ↔ Park Street (Active)
- - - ToVP Boundary



## Place Area | Carlisle

<b>Number of POS</b>	8
<b>Place Description</b>	Carlisle is a primarily residential area focused around a vibrant local centre on Archer street. The neighbourhood offers a great lifestyle with a range of housing choices, well-connected to the Perth CBD and beyond by two train stations, and multiple lifestyle outlets on its doorstep. There are plenty of places to walk to, including green spaces such as Fletcher Park and the new Zone 2X.

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

Place Identified with **Yes** / No  
Insufficient POS?

#### If Yes, investigate acquiring/developing the below properties to POS; Priority

91 Planet Street (5)	Medium Term
76 Planet Street (6)	Medium Term
6 Paltridge Avenue (7)	Medium Term
30 Satellite Place (8)	Medium Term
71 Oats Street (9)	Medium Term

Investigate opportunities as part of the Carlisle and Oats Street Station Metronet Precinct Plan Short Term

*Note: Carlisle will still have insufficient POS for the projected population for 2036. This strategy identifies land available in key gaps (identified by physical access). Refer to Appendix B for detailed recommendation for meeting POS demand of future projected populations.*

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

#### 2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings Priority

No Recommended Upgrades n/a

#### 2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses Priority

Miller Street (Image 1) Medium Term

#### 2.3 Upgrade Train Stations to a 'Town Square' Priority

Carlisle Station (Image 2) Medium Term

Oats Street Station (Image 3) Medium Term

#### 2.4 Create Park Street Priority

Archer Street – Active Street (4) Short Term

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

Recommendations for Actions to Each POS are made in Appendix C.

## 2.9 East Victoria Park Implementation Actions



- Additional POS ●
- Road Crossing ○
- Train Forecourt ○
- Under/Overpasses ○
- Park Street (Environmental) ↗
- Park Street (Active) ↘
- ToVP Boundary - - -

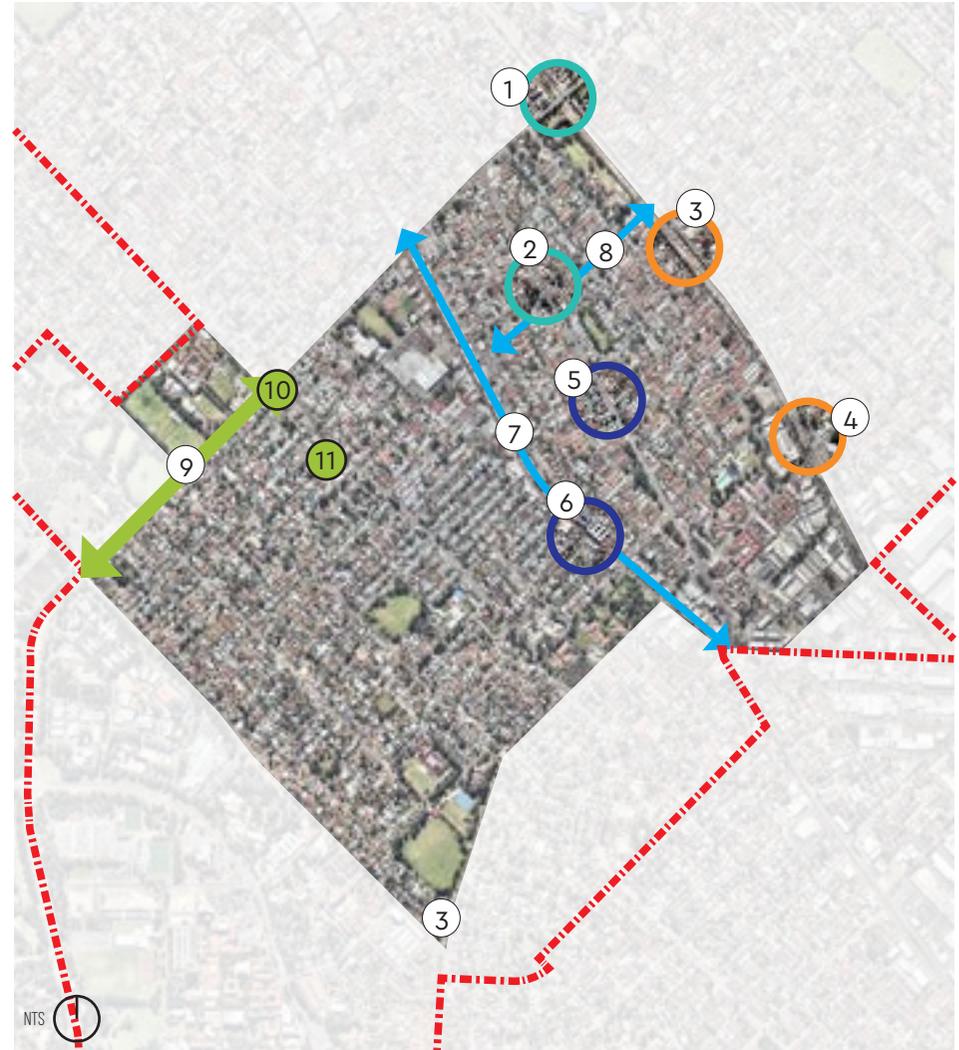


Figure 10. East Vic Park Implementation Actions

## Place Area

## East Victoria Park

### Number of POS

17

### Place Description

East Victoria Park is a vibrant and diverse place where residential suburbs, key community assets and urban commercial streets combine. The Albany Highway strip forms a central active spine for the area drawing in surrounding residents to shop, socialise and enjoy the lively street environment. Important community assets are based in East Victoria Park including two of the Town's leisure centres, the Victoria Park Library, Edward Millen House and Reserve, Higgins Park Sporting Place and John MacMillan Reserve. These community assets and the Albany Highway strip attract people from across the Town and beyond and provide an abundance of amenity to enrich the lives of the vibrant local community.

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

Place Identified with **Yes** / No  
Insufficient POS?

### If Yes, investigate acquiring/developing the below properties to POS; Priority

19 Ashburton Street (10)	Medium Term
39 Esperance Street (11)	Medium Term

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

#### 2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings

#### Priority

Dane Street & Shepperton Road (Image 5)	Medium Term
Dane Street & Albany Highway, Willis Street & Albany Highway (Image 6)	Medium Term

#### 2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses

#### Priority

Miller Street (Image 1)	Medium Term
Shepperton Road Overpass (Image 2)	Short Term

#### 2.3 Upgrade Train Stations to a 'Town Square'

#### Priority

Calrlisle Station (Image 3)	Medium Term
Oats Street Station (Image 4)	Medium Term

#### 2.4 Create Park Street

#### Priority

Albany Highway – Active Street (7)	Short Term
Mint Street – Active Street (8)	Short Term
Kent Street – Environmental Street (9)	Short Term

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

Recommendations for Actions to each POS are made in Appendix C. This includes preparing and or implementing a masterplan for the following parks:

- Higgins Park	- Playfield Reserve	- John Bisset Park
- John Macmillan Park	- Manners Reserve	
- Mazzini Reserve	- Edward Millen Reserve	

## 2.10 Curtin University & Bentley Implementation Actions

<b>Place Area</b>	<b>Curtin – Bentley</b>
<b>Number of POS</b>	7
<b>Place Description</b>	Curtin-Bentley is the epicentre of knowledge and innovation within the Town of Victoria Park. Anchored by the Curtin University Bentley campus and surrounded by private training institutions, technology innovators and community service leaders, Curtin-Bentley is well-located for business and learning in Perth's inner suburbs. Curtin-Bentley is also home to Kensington Bushland, the Town's most pristine area of natural bush, and the popular Harold Rossiter Park.

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

Place Identified with Insufficient POS? Yes / **No**

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

<b>2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings</b>	<b>Priority</b>
No Recommended Upgrades	n/a
<b>2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses</b>	<b>Priority</b>
No Recommended Upgrades	n/a
<b>2.3 Upgrade Train Stations to a 'Town Square'</b>	<b>Priority</b>
No Recommended Upgrades	n/a
<b>2.4 Create Park Street</b>	<b>Priority</b>
Kent Street – Environmental Street	Short Term

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

Recommendations for Actions to each POS are made in Appendix C. This includes preparing and or implementing a masterplan for the following parks:

- Jirdarup Bushland Precinct
- Harold Rossiter Park

## 2.11 St James Implementation Actions

<b>Place Area</b>	<b>St. James</b>
<b>Number of POS</b>	5
<b>Place Description</b>	St. James is primarily a residential neighbourhood with many established trees and local parks. The neighbourhood focal point is a bustling centre on Albany Highway with a number of major retailers and local businesses on offer. The residential area comprises of large lots and predominantly single level brick bungalows. There are less battleaxe developments within St. James and as such many houses have mature trees in their back yards. Streetscapes benefit from generous set-back of built form, wide verges and wide road reserves accommodating footpaths and street trees.

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

Place Identified with Insufficient POS? Yes / **No**

*Note: St. James will still have insufficient POS for the projected population for 2036. This strategy identifies land available in key gaps (identified by physical access) but not through population gaps. Refer to Section XX for detailed recommendation for meeting POS demand of future projected populations.*

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

<b>2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings</b>	<b>Priority</b>
No Recommended Upgrades	n/a
<b>2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses</b>	<b>Priority</b>
No Recommended Upgrades	n/a
<b>2.3 Upgrade Train Stations to a 'Town Square'</b>	<b>Priority</b>
No Recommended Upgrades	n/a
<b>2.4 Create Park Street</b>	<b>Priority</b>
No Recommended Upgrades	n/a

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

Recommendations for Actions to each POS are made in Appendix C. This includes preparing and or implementing a masterplan for the following parks:

- Rotary Park



## 2.12 Welshpool Implementation Options

<b>Place Area</b>	Welshpool
<b>Number of POS</b>	1
<b>Place Description</b>	The Town's area includes the western edge of the Welshpool industrial area. Strategically located close to the Perth CBD, Kewdale Freight Terminal and major transport routes, Welshpool provides an excellent location for industry to do business. There is one POS within the Place, which should be considered for its service to the worker population within the area.

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

<b>Place Identified with Insufficient POS?</b>	<b>Yes / No</b>
	<p>Whilst it is important that POS provide amenity to the working community the application of a residential access metric is not appropriate for reasons as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial developments generally have large floor plans with few workers indicating a smaller population to service than residential areas.</li> <li>The streetscape environment is not pedestrian orientated and it is not comfortable to walk to destinations.</li> <li>There is not land for acquisition within the precinct.</li> </ul> <p>It is recommended the Town engage with workers in this area to gauge demand for additional POS.</p>

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

<b>2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings</b>	<b>Priority</b>
No Recommended Upgrades	n/a
<b>2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses</b>	<b>Priority</b>
No Recommended Upgrades	n/a
<b>2.3 Upgrade Train Stations to a 'Town Square'</b>	<b>Priority</b>
No Recommended Upgrades	n/a
<b>2.4 Create Park Street</b>	<b>Priority</b>
No Recommended Upgrades	n/a

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

Recommendations for Actions to Each POS are made in Appendix C.



## 2.13 Town Wide Actions

There are a number of actions that do not relate to a specific place area or park. These are considered to be Town wide actions and are as follows:

### Percent for Parks Scheme:

The Town should investigate and implement the planning framework that will allow the Town to require developer contributions for POS in the form of ceded land or cash-in-lieu.

### Residential Interface with POS:

Amend the current planning framework to ensure that opportunities for passive surveillance from the uses surrounding POS are maximised. This includes ensuring that residential design does not turn its back on POS.

### Monitor Community POS Usage:

The Town shall establish a program to monitor and survey the community regarding POS usage. The purpose of this program will be to understand the types of use, community needs and wants, and changing management practices relating to POS. framework to ensure that opportunities for passive surveillance from the uses surrounding POS are maximised. This includes ensuring that residential design does not turn its back on POS.





# Summary

### 3.1 Conclusion

This report provides a high level approach to provision of quality POS in the Town of Victoria Park to address current and projected shortfalls in supply, access to and quality of POS.

Recommendations range from simple 'quick win' approaches to much more complex recommendations that will require more significant planning to implement.

The strategy has been designed to be highly implementable. Its utilisation as a guide to develop Place Plans, along with a considered funding and governance model, should lead to the sustainable improvement of POS availability, accessibility and quality throughout the Town of Victoria Park.



# Appendices

 **Appendix A** Background Information + Project Approach

 **Appendix B** Detailed Explanation of Strategies

 **Appendix C** POS Recommendations

 **Appendix D** Survey Information and Responses

 **Appendix E** Workshop Details



# Appendix A

BACKGROUND INFORMATION + PROJECT APPROACH

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TOWN OF  
VICTORIA PARK



WE'RE OPEN  
VIC PARK



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Prepared by:



Image 1. Twilight Trio 2019, ToVP (cover)  
Image 2. Twilight Trio 2019, ToVP (previous)

## 1.0 OVERVIEW

Public Open Space (POS) within the Town of Victoria Park (ToVP) have varying ownership and zoning however, as per this documents definition of POS, areas that do function as POS for the community have been included for consideration in the Public Open Space Strategy. See Figure 1.

Within the POS reviewed, the following categories are recognised;

- **Town POS:** Areas that are owned and managed by ToVP.
- **Future Town POS:** Spaces that are planned for, but not yet constructed. These include Lathlain Park and Belmont Park.
- **POS (not Town Managed):** These areas may provide a POS function to the community, however as they are not managed by the Town their use as POS may not be guaranteed into the future.
- **Special Consideration:** Two POS provide recreational or environmental value to the Town

and community however have special considerations, these being Miller's Crossing (1) – not owned by the Town, nor is it zoned as POS and Kent Street Verge (2)- not Town owned but is Town managed.

There are instances within the Public Open Space Strategy (POSS) where the POS are considered holistically, as existing or Town owned POS.

- Town POS (Green circle)
- Future Town POS (Purple circle)
- POS (not Town managed) (Orange circle)
- Surrounding POS (Grey circle)
- Miller's Crossing (1) (Circle with 1)
- Kent St Verge (2) (Circle with 2)
- Kent Street Sandpit (3) (Circle with 3)
- Trainline (Dashed line)
- Place Area Boundary (Red solid line)
- Town Boundary (Red dotted line)

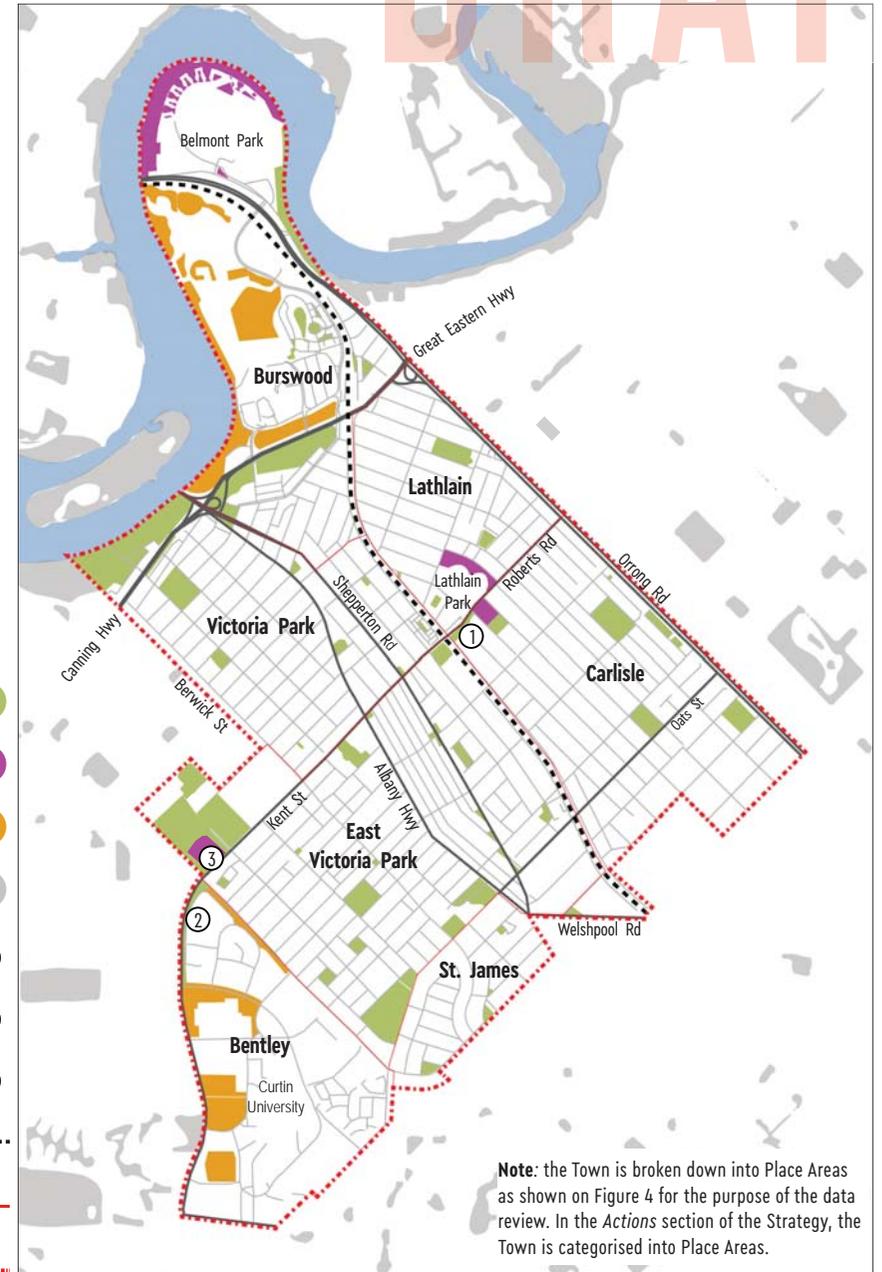
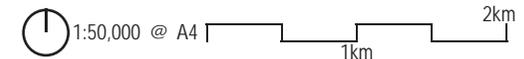


Figure 1. POS Provision

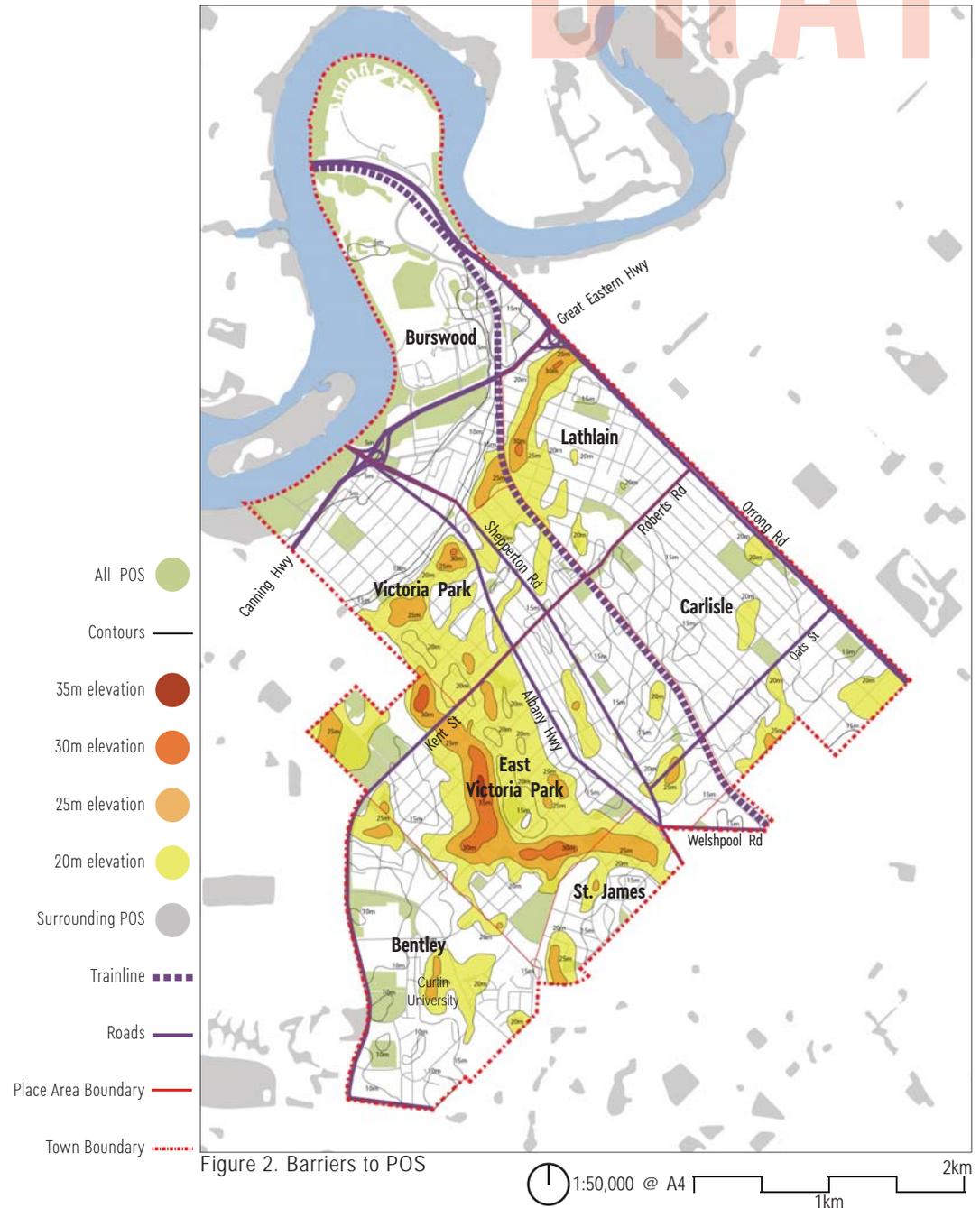


## 2.0 BARRIERS

POS is intended to be predominantly walkable, to and from key destinations, transit nodes and residential locations, and utilised regularly by the community. Whilst the ToVP is well-connected with a trainline and main feeder roads to the CBD, this infrastructure also creates major barriers to pedestrian movement. These barriers can impact community access to open space, especially limiting accessibility for certain communities.

Major Pedestrian Barriers in the ToVP are:

- Shepperton Road;
- Canning Highway;
- Albany Highway;
- Great Eastern Highway;
- Orrong Road; and
- The Trainline



## 3.0 400M 'PED-SHED' - WHY 400M?

Ensuring POS is within a walkable catchment to the community is important as it increased physical activity and associated health benefits, activates streets, minimise infrastructure required for vehicles and has environmental benefits. Walkable catchments are referred to as 'ped-sheds' and are used to map accessibility of spaces throughout a region.

A 400m, or a 5-10 minute, ped-shed is generally accepted as a standard catchment for regularly accessed facilities. Ped-sheds beyond 400m are generally only accepted for destinations that are a significant attractor. Furthermore walking beyond 5-10 minutes can limit access for community members with physical disability, those pushing prams or wheelchairs and for activities that require carrying equipment.

For the purpose of this strategy ped-sheds have been shown 'as the crow-flies' however there are obviously other considerations such as short-cuts

through parks, physical barriers or feelings of safety which can impact of walking times.

As shown, the Town has a well balanced spread of POS, however there are gaps that have arisen from this analysis. These are within Lathlain, Carlisle, Bentley and a small gap within East Victoria Park. Carlisle experiences the greatest lack of POS within 400m or a 5 minute walk.

- 400m 'Ped-shed' 
- Town POS 
- Future POS 
- POS (not Town managed) 
- Surrounding POS 
- Trainline 
- Place Area Boundary 
- Town Boundary 

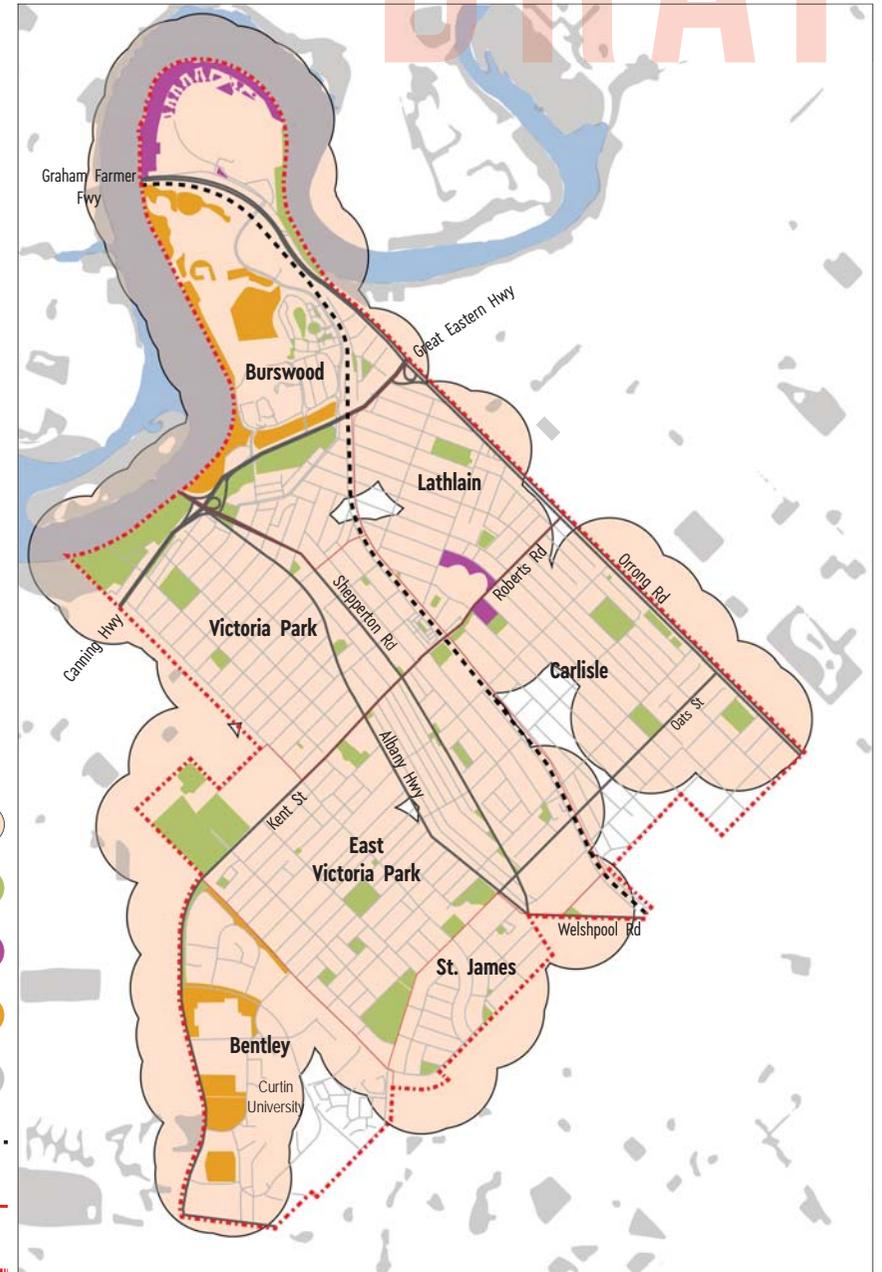
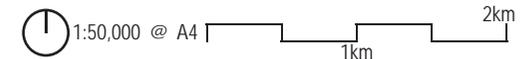


Figure 3. POS Walkability



## 4.0 POS CLASSIFICATION

### HIERARCHY

The size of POS is indicative of the uses it can offer the community. Smaller POS offer day to day passive recreational opportunities, whereas larger spaces provide organised active recreation and events. Due to these differing uses and demands, it is necessary to assess the distribution of these spaces to ensure the population have equitable access to each type of open space.

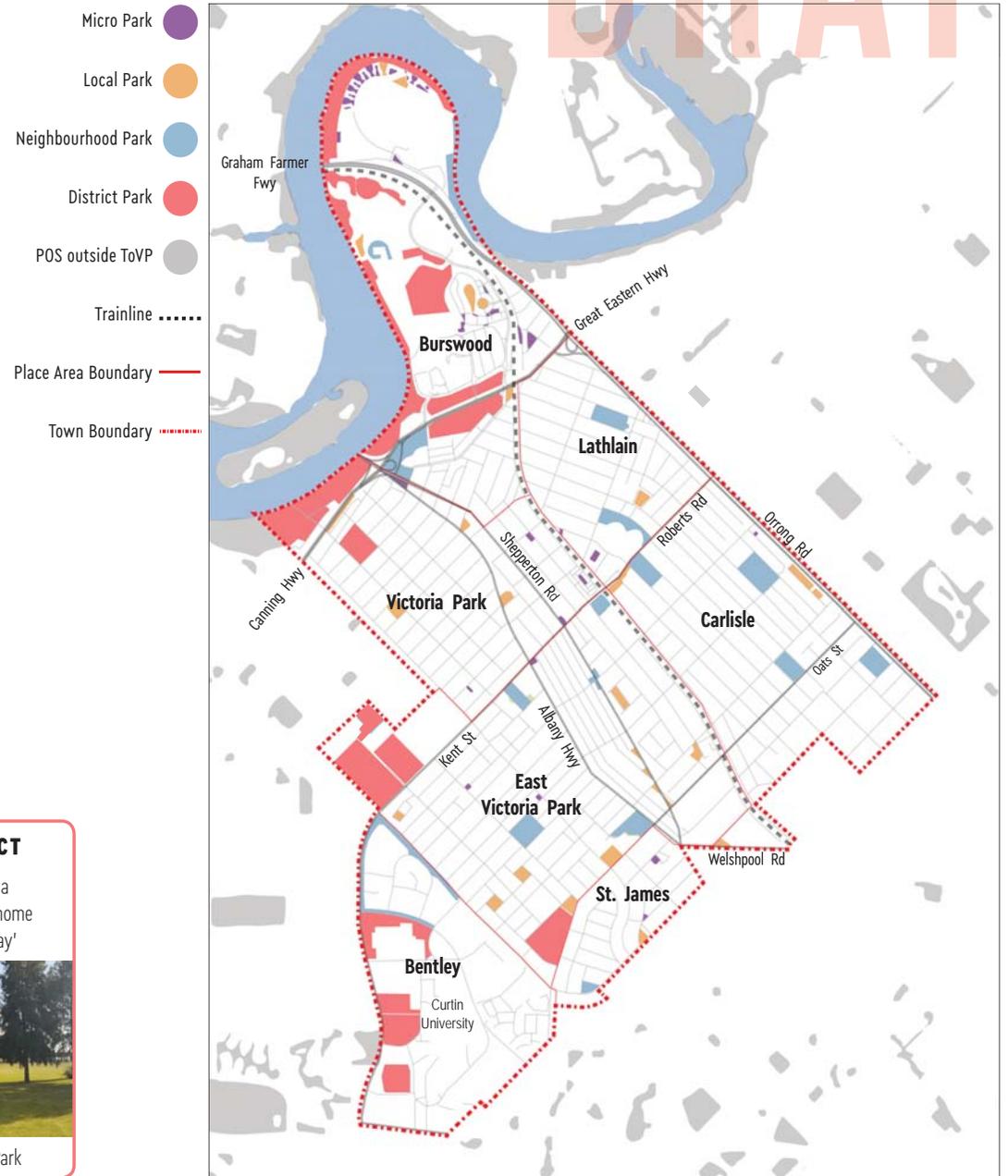


Figure 4. POS Hierarchy



## 4.1 MICRO PARKS

Key User Group: Resident / Worker/  
Visitor

Size: <0.4Ha

Broad Purpose:

A public 'backyard'/respite point, designed to function as a small green pocket that allows for green relief; residential size passive spaces (i.e grass for kids to play, path for children to ride, dog walking) and respite points (i.e a spot to eat lunch, check your phone). It may be provided through small upgrades to cul-de-sac ends, verges, re-purposed drainage basins, in new development or retrofitting space into existing streetscapes (especially Town Centers).

Length of Stay: 30min - 1hr

Bentley lacks any Micro Parks and Carlisle is limited to a single Micro Park, whereas the greatest concentration is central to the ToVP boundaries and within the Burswood precinct.



Image 3. Charnley Gardens



Figure 5. Micro Parks

1:50,000 @ A4  
1km 2km

## 4.2 LOCAL PARKS

Key User Group: Resident

Size: 0.4Ha - 1Ha

Broad Purpose:

A Local Park is a small space that provides day to day recreation opportunities for the immediate residential population. The space may incorporate areas of natural vegetation to provide both ecological function and the enjoyment of the community.

Length of Stay: 1 - 2hrs

Local Parks in the Town:

There is a well balanced spread of Local POS within ToVP and a high number in comparison to other POS types. Carlisle, East Victoria Park and Sections of Lathlain and Burswood experience significant gaps in Local POS whereas Bentley is without.



Image 4. Kate St Reserve



Figure 6. Local Parks

## 4.3 NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS

Key User Group: Resident, Sporting

Size: 1Ha - 5Ha

Broad Purpose:

Neighbourhood POS provide a passive and active recreational and social space to Town precincts. These POS will have a variety of features and facilities and will reflect the unique characteristics of the precinct. Neighbourhood POS will also serve a function in the area's broader ecological system.

Length of Stay: 1 - 3hrs

Neighbourhood Parks in the Town:

There is a concentration to the south-east portion of Town. Victoria Park is without any Neighbourhood POS and the most significant gaps are in Burswood, Victoria Park, between Carlisle & East Victoria park and the southern half of Bentley.



Image 5. Fraser Park

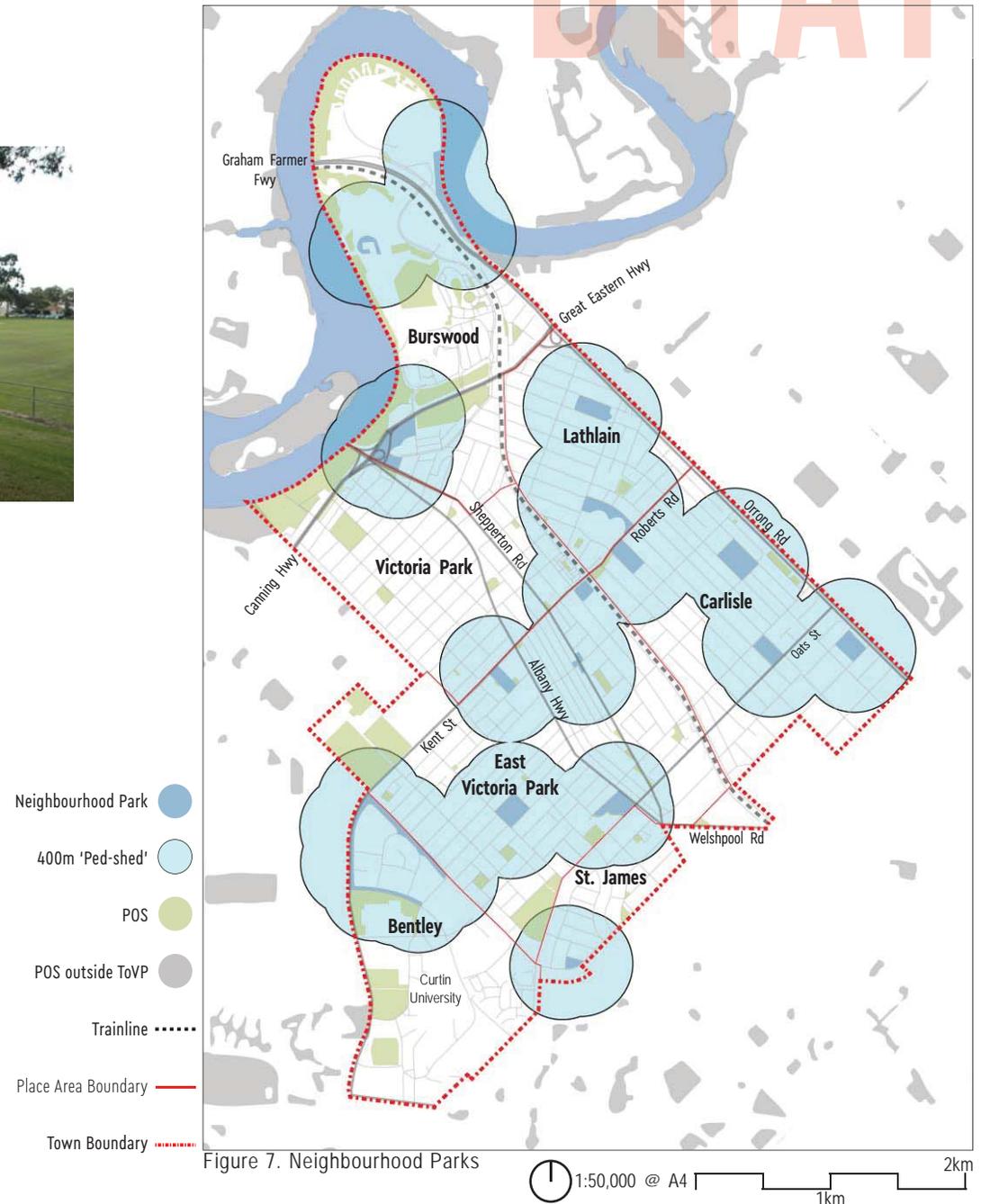


Figure 7. Neighbourhood Parks



### 4.4 DISTRICT PARKS

Key User Group: Resident / Sporting / Visitor (Surrounding Suburbs)

Size: 5Ha - 15Ha

Broad Purpose:

District POS provide space for organised formal sports, large scale Town events and/or significant ecological processes. These spaces serve the ToVP as a whole, reflecting a broader Town character and will be utilised by both residents and visitors.

Length of Stay: 1 - 3hrs

District Parks in the Town:

The highest concentration of District POS is located along the river's edge within Victoria Park and Burswood. Lathlain, Carlisle and St. James do not have District Parks however the District Parks within the surrounding precincts service the above mentioned well except for Calisle which experiences the only true gap of District Parks within the Town.



Image 6. McCallum Park



## 4.5 GAP ANALYSIS

Overlaying each POS with the appropriate 'ped-shed', each with a 400m/5 minute walkable catchment except the Micro Park which have a 200m/3 minute walkable catchment applied, highlights where there are gaps.

The significant gaps within the Town are located at the Lathlain-Victoria Park edge, the south-west corner of Victoria Park, throughout East Victoria Park, within the north corner & central-west portion of Carlisle and a small portion of St. James. These gaps show where there are no POS within a recommended walkable distance.

There are large gaps located within Bentley, however as a predominantly student housing area with a high proportion of private landscape spaces. Similarly, area to the south of Carlisle are Industrial. These factors require a different approach to equitable POS provision compared to residential zones.

The barriers as previously highlighted (the trainline, major roads, level changes) are important to consider

when analysing the walkable distances to POS. An allocated 'ped-shed' assumes easy walkability whereas these barriers prevent this, most significantly along the trainline where there aren't clear, accessible crossings.

- 200m Micro Park 'Ped-shed' ●
- 400m Local Park 'Ped-shed' ●
- 400m Neighbourhood Park 'Ped-shed' ●
- 400m District Park 'Ped-shed' ●
- POS ●
- POS outside ToVP ●
- Trainline
- Place Area Boundary
- Town Boundary

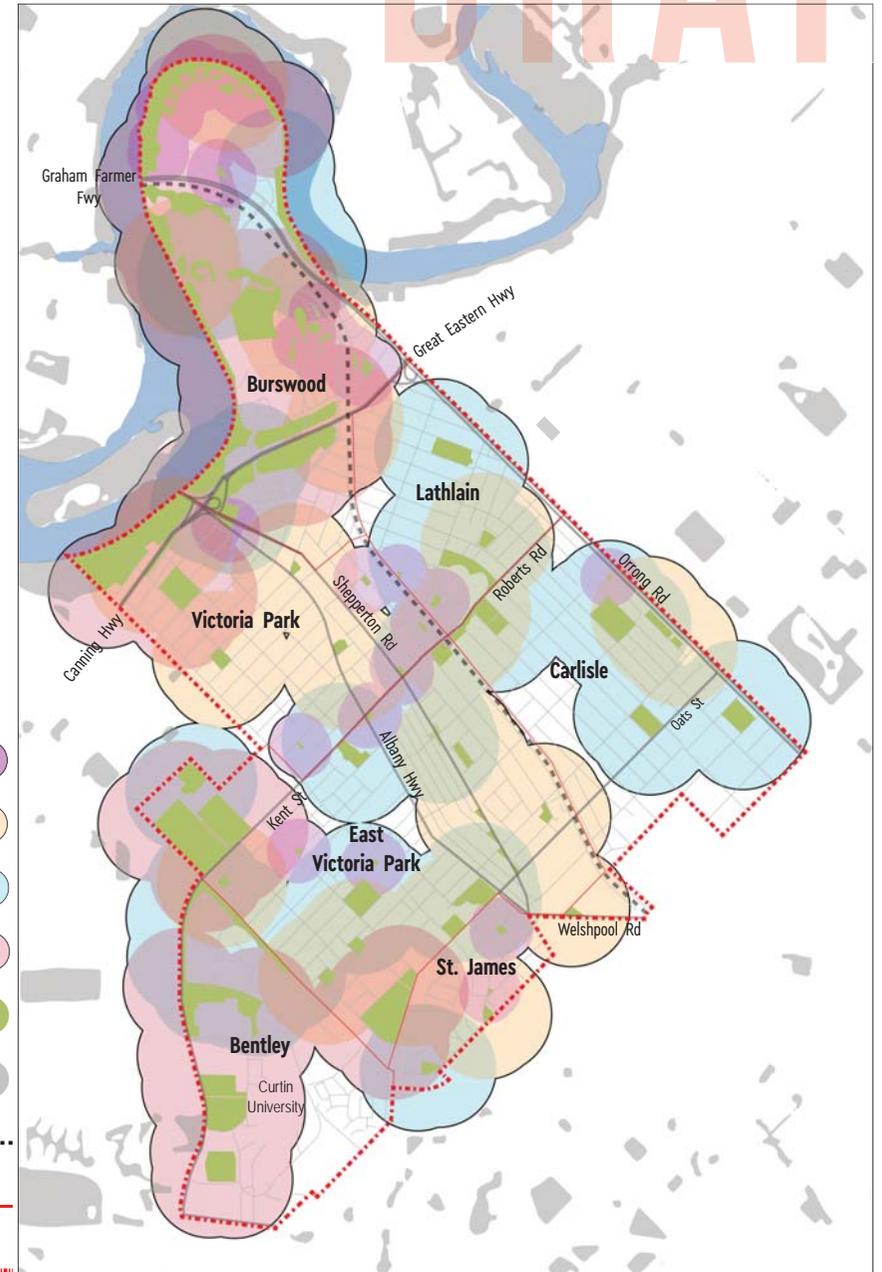
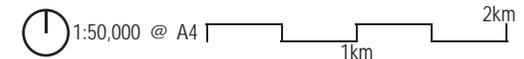


Figure 9. POS Supply Gaps

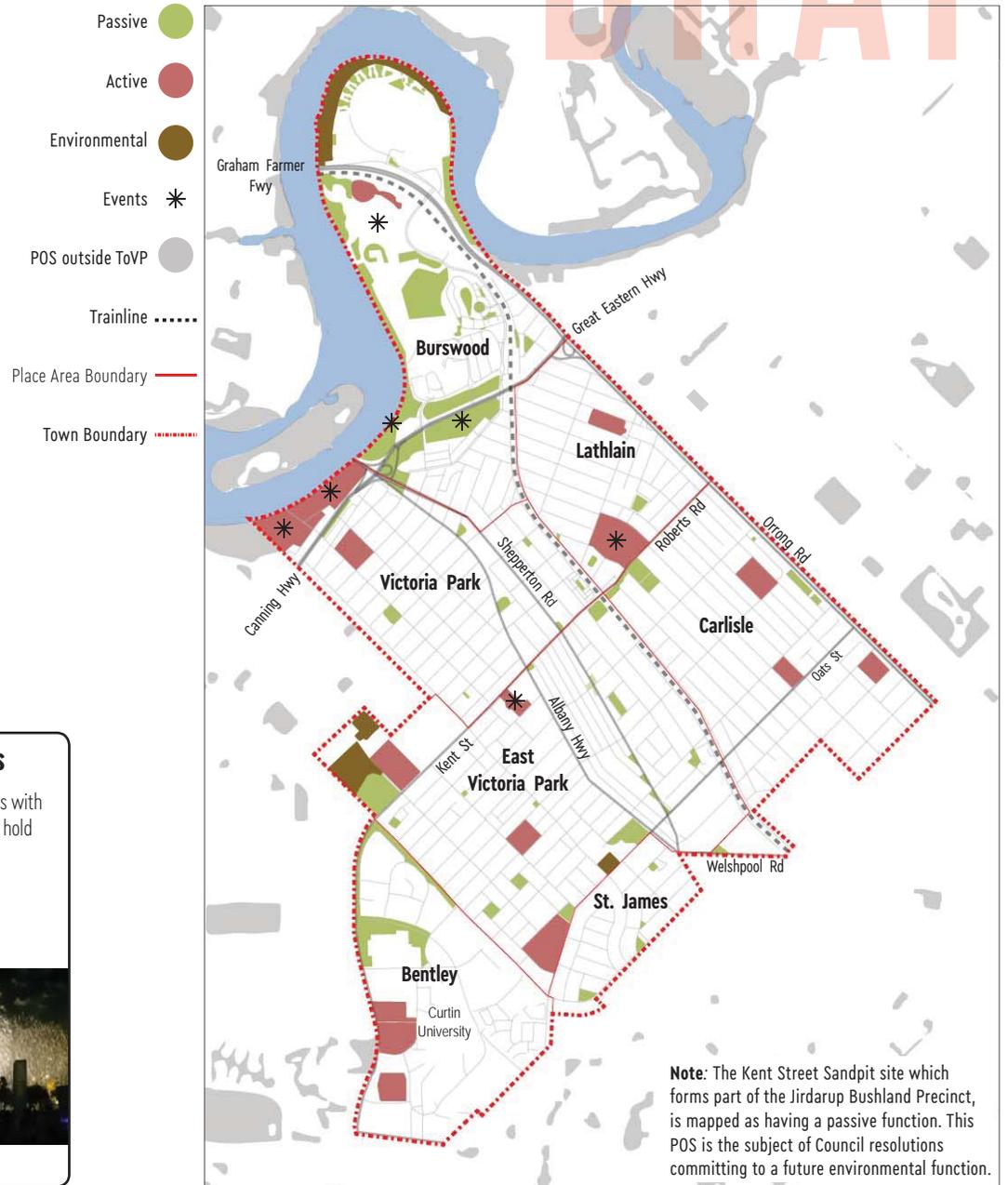
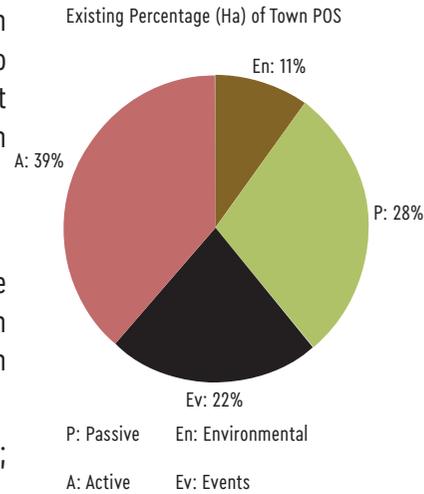


## 5.0 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE FUNCTION

The function of POS reflects the way in which the park 'primarily' is designed to be utilised. This is particularly important as it will assist in recreational, health and event planning.

Mapping of the Town indicates:

- whilst a majority of the POS are solely passive spaces, POS with an active function covers a much greater physical area;
- a lack of environmental function; and
- formalised event spaces are concentrated to the river.



PASSIVE	ACTIVE	ENVIRONMENTAL	EVENTS
No organised sporting facilities, however may include open turf areas, play spaces and infrastructure to support social gathering.	Has infrastructure to accommodate competitive sport and recreational pursuits such as skateparks.	Areas worth protection and enhancement due to environmental values. Predominantly vegetated green space with limited open space.	Gathering spaces with opportunity to hold events.
G.O. Edwards Park	Organised Sport	Kensington Bushland	Fireworks

Figure 10. POS Function 1:50,000 @ A4

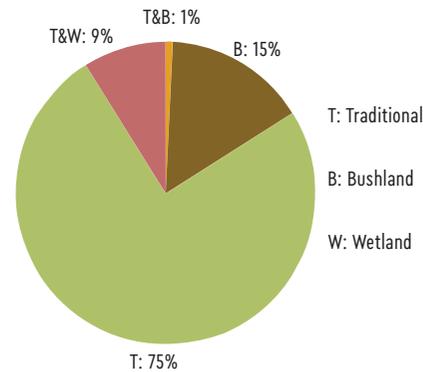
## 6.0 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE SETTING

The setting of POS references the look of the space. This is important to consider as it will provide direction on opportunity to connect ecologically important spaces, along with maintenance approaches.

Mapping of the Town indicates:

- lack of Wetland despite riverside location;
- majority of POS are traditional; and
- Jirdarup Bushland Precinct & Hill View Bushland are important spaces.

Existing Percentage (Ha) of Town POS



T: Traditional  
B: Bushland  
W: Wetland

TRADITIONAL	BUSHLAND	WETLAND
Areas of open turf, trees and garden beds with activity nodes or respite points connected via pathways.	Bushland with a significant conservation value. Remnant vegetation, rehabilitation and resources for flora and fauna.	Wetland places of conversation value such as waterways, foreshore or remnant wetland vegetation.
		
River Foreshore	Kensington Bushland	Wetland Vegetation



Figure 11. POS Setting  
1:50,000 @ A4  
1km 2km

## 7.0 KEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The Town has a diverse community that are engaged and knowledgeable on all aspects of POS delivery and management. Diversity in a community will mean differences in expectations and uses of POS across the Town. These considerations include perceptions on safety and associated impacts on women using POS, cultural expectations, requirements for elderly with mobility issues, young families need for playgrounds and bike paths or those with English as a second language requiring visual cues as opposed to text on wayfinding and signage. Taking into consideration the needs of the broader population not only provides for more equitable and accessible POS, but it can also assist to alleviate supply issues in areas of higher density if the entire population can utilise a singular space.

Whilst these considerations may be made as broad assumptions on a population there will always be localised community needs that cannot be ascertained through demographic data, which is where community engagement

and ongoing involvement is key in delivering community responsive POS. The following data is collected from id.Forecast.

### Age

- 20 – 39 years old is the dominating age group.
- Predominately a young worker/parent/home builder population.
- These communities are:
  - Likely to be more engaged in active sports than older populations.
  - Likely to have less time to utilise POS due to working hours.
- Forecast increase in people aged 40-44, making up 7.0% of total persons.

### Household Structure

- Predominantly single person households, 34.3%, followed closely by couples without dependents 32.3%.
- This population has a high risk

of social isolation which has detrimental health outcomes.

- Families make up approximately 32% of the population meaning that demand for services and infrastructure for children will be high.

### Birthplace

- 40.0% of people were born overseas (2016).
- Significantly lower proportions of United Kingdom and New Zealand residents, compared to greater Perth region.
- Higher percentage of residents from countries including India, China, Malaysia, Ireland, South Korea, Italy and Indonesia, compared to greater Perth region.
- Culturally diverse population.
- 26.9% of people speak a language other than English at home.

### Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage or SEIFA index is utilised to measure levels of disadvantage in a community. A higher score on the index means a lower level of disadvantage. A lower score on the index means a higher level of disadvantage.

- Greater Perth has an index of 61.
- Burswood Peninsula has a 98 index indicating a very low level of disadvantage.
- Carlisle and St. James have index ratings of 45 and 42 respectively.

### Assistance

- 4.7% of the ToVP population require assistance with their core activities due to disability, 0.8% higher than greater Perth.
- This may indicate a demand for accessible infrastructure in POS.

## 8.0 PLANNED FUTURE GROWTH

The consideration of future population is important in forward planning POS in the Town. The Town is projected to experience a population increase as highlighted in the *Central Sub-Regional Framework/D2031 targets set by the State Government*. This increase varies greatly as highlighted on the map. The key findings from analysing the current and future population of the ToVP include:

- Burswood is projected to experience very high population growth.
- Bentley, East Victoria Park and Lathlain are predicted to see combined average population growth of 14.2% in 2036.
- Victoria Park and Carlisle are forecast to have a rise in population between 5 and 8%.
- St. James is forecast to experience a very minor population increase.

Long term, the State Government has set a target for the Town to add 18,187 new dwellings by 2050, potentially seeing the population increase to around 77,000 people.

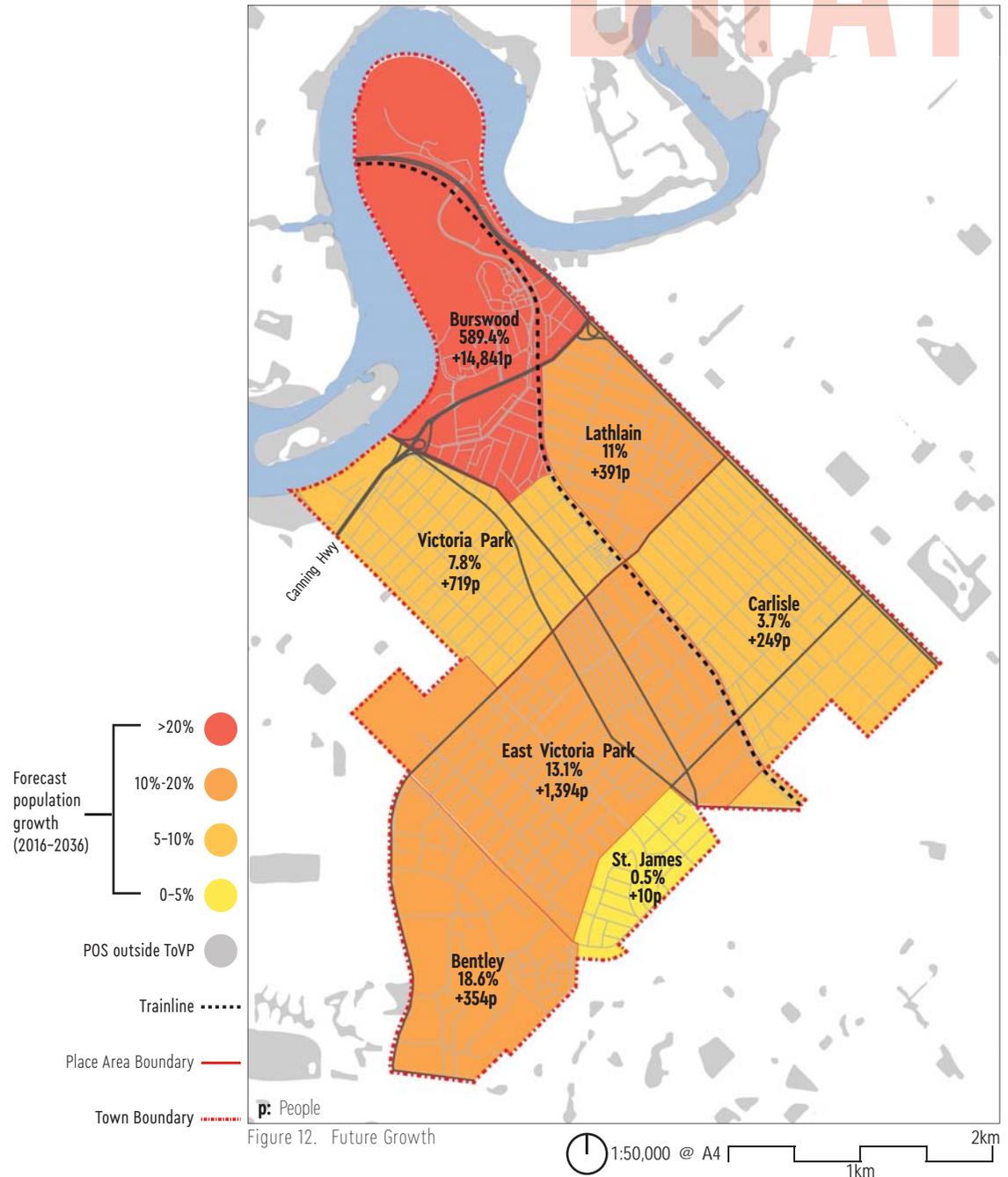


Figure 12. Future Growth

## 8.1 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE + POPULATION

The 10% allocation for POS was originally derived from an assumption of 3.36 hectares per 1,000 population or 33.6m<sup>2</sup>/person. Utilising this metric, as opposed to a spatial numerator, can assist in gauging supply for increasing density. This metric is used as a guide only.

Based on this metric the ToVP has the following allocation of POS:

- 2018 (Population 36,601) = 3.41Ha/1000person

- 2036 (Population 54,713) = 2.28Ha/1000person

- 2050 (Population 77,000) = 1.62Ha/1000person

This indicates a future undersupply at a Town level. 2018 and 2036 data is available at a Place Area level and is shown in Figure 13 and 14.

### Key Findings:

- Burswood has a high POS quantity per resident.
- Bentley and East Victoria Park have a supply of POS above the recommended quantity per resident.

- Lathlain and Victoria Park are currently slightly undersupplied with POS per resident.
- Carlisle and St. James are currently undersupplied and are forecast to have an undersupply of POS per resident in 2036.

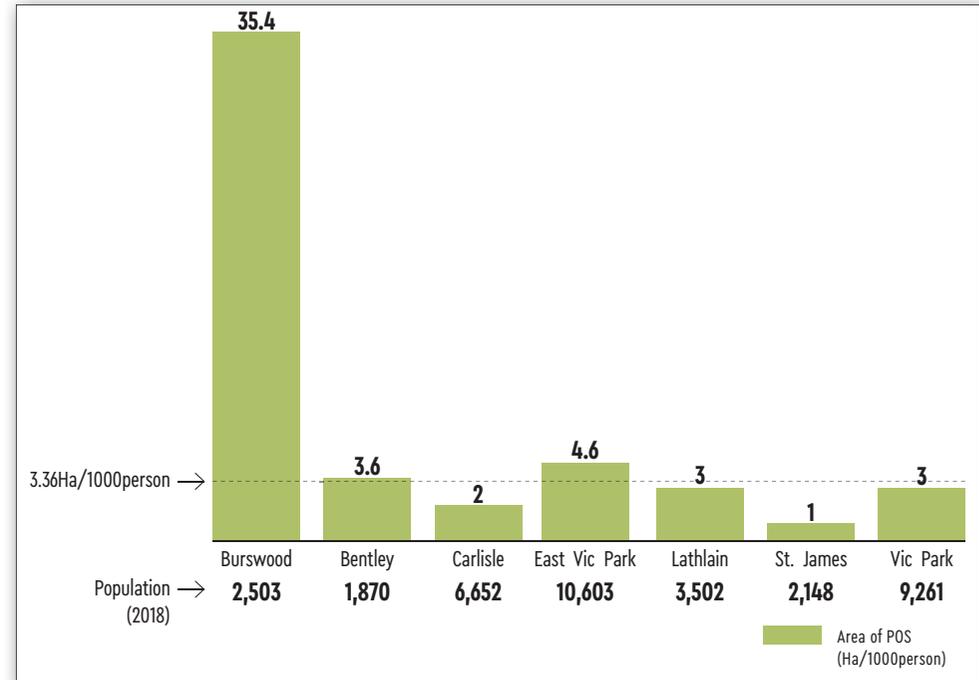


Figure 13. 2018 POS Quantity per resident

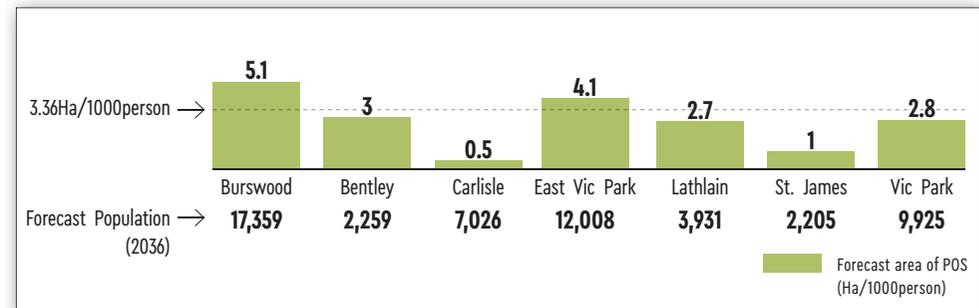


Figure 14. 2036 Forecast POS Quantity per resident

## 9.0 KEY STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

The project team engaged with a number of people from many different backgrounds on a variety of platforms. The focus of the engagement stage of the POS Strategy was to gauge a clear understanding of how the Town's Key Stakeholders and community see the Town and what it has to offer.

### Stakeholder Engagement

An initial Invitation Letter was sent out to Key Stakeholders who are listed overleaf. This letter provided an introduction to the POS Strategy, the intended purpose of the document and invited the Key Stakeholder to share their experiences and knowledge of the ToVP. A point of contact was supplied for feedback to be communicated with the project team.

### Public Engagement Surveys

The Town facilitated two surveys with the wider public. The first being a survey at the Perth Garden Festival (PGF) where the Town set up an information booth. The booth at PGF introduced the POS Strategy and to gathered qualitative

feedback with an open ended question and asking participants to rate a number of POS-related statements.

Another survey was distributed using the Town's *Your Thoughts* platform. This provided further opportunity for Town residents and visitors to provide feedback on the Town's POS which was supported by a short video. Refer to Appendix D for a summary of community feedback to the surveys.

### Community Reference Group

Finally, the Town formed a Community Reference Group (CRG) made of a number of key community members from various groups. The Reference Group was invited to attend two community consultation workshops. Workshop One was based on the opportunities and directions and Workshop Two focused on reaching an 'agreed direction' which outlined the Vision and Key Objectives of the POS Strategy. Refer to Appendix E for details of the CRG process.



Image 7. Perth Garden Festival, ToVP

## 9.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT LIST

The Town has undergone thorough engagement directly with key stakeholders, the ToVP community and the wider public.

The list of the Key Stakeholders contacted are as follows, those highlighted provided response:

- Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
- **Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions**
- **Department of Health**
- Office of State Government Architect
- Department of Communities
- Department of Education and Training
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
- Department of Jobs, Tourism, Services and Innovation
- **Australian Institute of Landscape**

### **Architects - WA Chapter**

- Disability Services Commission
- Water Corporation
- National Trust
- Heritage Council
- Curtin University Representative
- WALGA
- **Parks and Leisure Australia (PLA)**
- Planning Institute of Australia (PIA)
- Perth Stadium
- Council of the Ageing WA
- Heart Foundation
- Burswood Board

### **Surrounding LGA's:**

- City of Perth
- City of South Perth
- City of Canning
- City of Belmont

### **Schools:**

- Victoria Park Christian School

- Regent College
- Kent Street Senior School
- Lathlain Primary School
- East Vic Park Primary School
- Perth Individual College
- **Victoria Park Primary School**
- **Ursula Frayne Catholic College**
- Millen Primary School
- Carson Street School
- St Clare's School
- Carlisle Primary School
- East Victoria Park Ed Support
- Kensington Secondary School

The key outcomes from discussion with Key Stakeholders are incorporated into the Strategy and referenced accordingly.

## 9.2 SURVEYS

UDLA and the ToVP developed a survey which was distributed at the Perth Garden Festival and through the Towns 'Your Thoughts' website. Feedback was sought from residents with 70 responses gathered at PGF and 47 responded through *Your Thoughts*. Whilst these responses were too low to be statistically significant there were some clear outcomes of the surveys that can guide the public opinion of the Town's POS.

See Appendix D: Survey Information and Responses.



Open Ended Question

Rated responses to  
POS-related statements



27-Question Online Survey

## 9.3 COMMUNITY REFERENCE GROUP WORKSHOPS

The strategy incorporated two Workshops with approximately 24 people in attendance at each Workshop.

The outcomes of workshop one guided the development of the Vision and Objectives. Workshop Two reviewed the key project approaches and gauged general agreement on suggested approaches. Community feedback has been incorporated into the broad moves.

See Appendix E: Workshop Details.

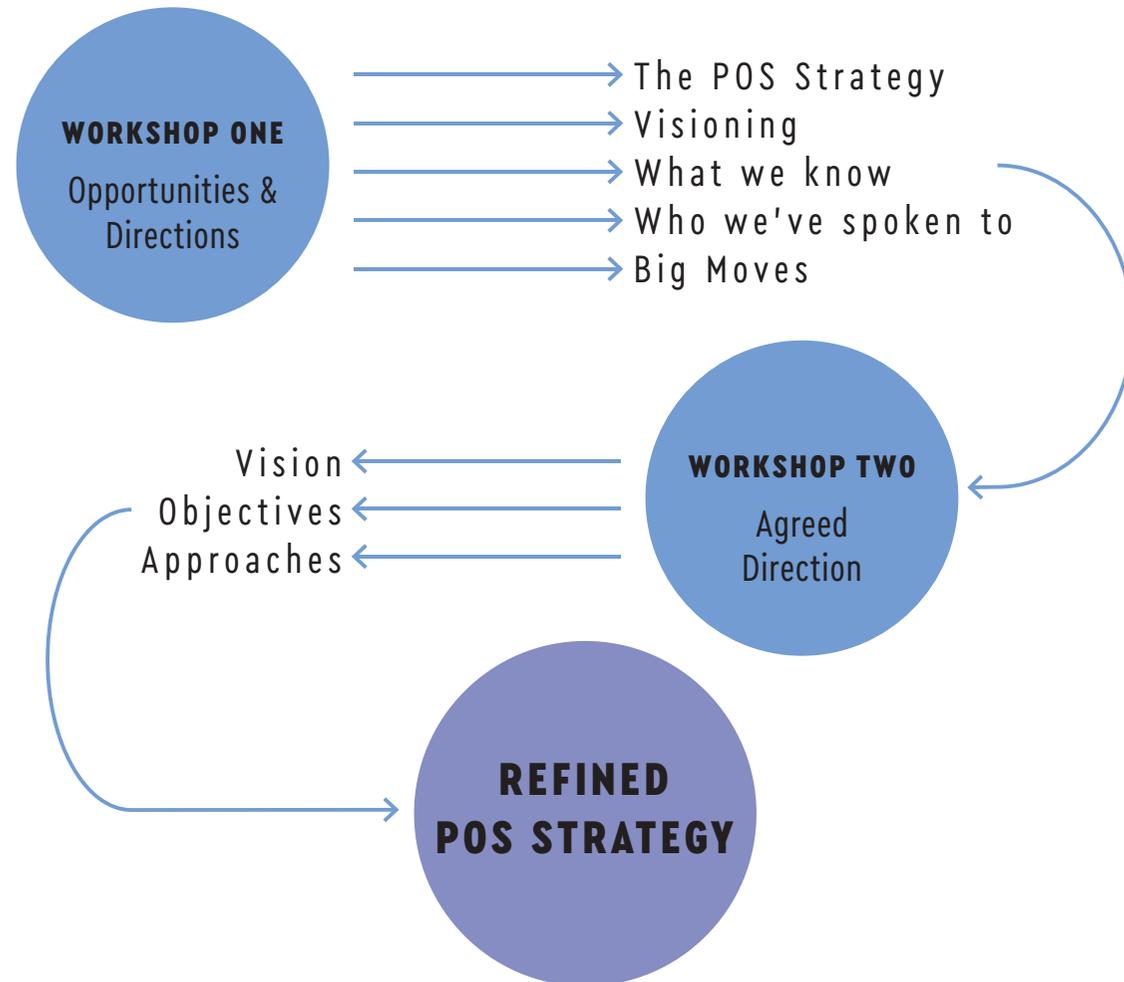


Figure 15. Workshop Approach

## 10.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

Planning and management of POS is guided by a significant number of state and local government guidelines and policy. The following documents were reviewed to inform the POS Strategy and have been cross referenced into final recommendations:

### State Government Planning

#### Documents:

- Liveable Neighbourhoods (2009)
- DSR Public Parkland Planning and Design Guide (2014)
- DSR Classification Framework for Public Open Space (2012)
- WALGA Local Government Declaration on Climate Change

#### Town of Victoria Park Documents:

- *Land Asset Optimisation Strategy* (2013)
- *Town of Victoria Park Synthetic Turf Hockey Facility Site Assessment* (2017)
- *Town of Victoria Park Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP)*

- *Parks Facility Matrix*
- *Reserve Booking Lists* (2018–19)
- *Public Open Space Assessment* (2015)
- *Town of Victoria Park Environmental Plan 2013–2018* (2013)
- *Healthy Vic Park Plan 2017–2022* (2017)
- *Joint Bike Plan, City of South Perth and Town of Victoria Park* (2018)
- *Urban Forest Strategy* (2018)
- *Lathlain Park Precinct* (2016)
- *GO Edwards Park* (2012)
- *GO Edwards Park Design Report* (2014)
- *Lathlain Precinct Redevelopment Project* (2017)
- *Taylor Reserve and McCallum Park Concept Report* (2018)
- *Bentley-Curtin Specialised Activity Centre* (2018)

- *Belmont Park Racecourse Redevelopment Structure Plan* (2013)
- *Burswood Peninsula District Structure Plan* (2015)
- *Burswood Lakes Structure Plan* (2003)
- *Curtin Masterplan – The Vision* (2013)
- *Dieback and Management Procedures and Protocols*
- *Disability Access and Inclusion Plan* (2017–2022)
- *Kensington Bushland Management Plan* (2018)
- *Foreshore Access and Management Plan* (2015)
- *George Street Reserve, Kensington* (2012)
- *Safer Neighbourhoods Plan 2013–2016* (2012)
- *Strategic Waste Management Plan 2018–2036* (2018)

- *Town of Victoria Park Strategic Community Plan 2017–2032* (2017)
- *Integrated Movement Network Strategy* (2013)
- *Water Efficiency Action Plan* (2016)
- *Town of Victoria Park Remnant Vegetation Management Plan* (2004)
- *Town of Victoria Park Town Planning Scheme No. 1*
- *Bush Forever Site 048 'Kensington Bushland'*

# Appendix B

DETAILED EXPLANATION OF STRATEGIES



TOWN OF  
VICTORIA PARK



WE'RE OPEN  
VIC PARK

DRAFT



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Prepared by:



Image 1. Art In The Park, ToVP (cover)  
 Image 2. Redelectic, ToVP (previous)

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

There are a number of factors that impact on the use and enjoyment of Public Open Space (POS). Having sufficient open space in the right place is an important factor however we must then consider if these spaces are accessible and of sufficient quality to be desirable and engaging spaces for the community. As such this appendices provides direction on provision and management of POS through three key approaches:

### Supply

*What opportunities are there to address the gap in equitable access to POS?*

Provision of spaces equitably throughout the Town ensure all members of the community have equal opportunity to utilise and gain the benefits of POS.

### Access

*How can barriers to POS be removed to facilitate use?*

Provision and ongoing management of POS is a significant investment for the Town and when done well has significant benefit to the community,

so it is important that existing POS is highly accessible to the community that it is intended for. POS that is inaccessible by roads, trainlines, large fenced lots, topography or inaccessible, unsafe or uncomfortable pathways are often underutilised. Lack of access can specifically affect people impacted by mobility and navigation through disability, impaired vision, being young or ageing and culturally diverse.

### Quality

Improvements to provide high quality well managed POS. POS is provided for the whole community including residents, workers and visitors; as such the design of POS should be considerate of the diverse needs of the community. This includes the development of POS to support active and passive uses, enhance mental health and well-being of the community, be safe, and be designed in a manner that improves aesthetics. These factors assist in creating a healthier, safer and activated space that build the capacity of the

communities physical, mental, social, aesthetic, economic and environmental health. Fundamentally POS should be representative of the community of which it serves, to be of place.

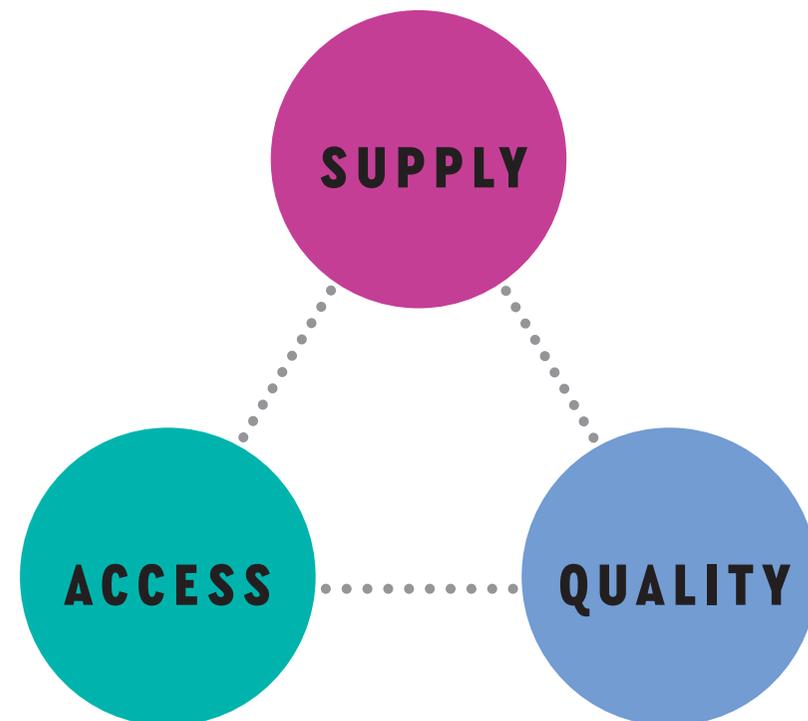


Image 3. Rayment Park, ToVP (previous)

## 2.0 ADDRESSING THE GAPS IN SUPPLY

### Why are we creating new POS?

- Using the metric of walkable catchments gaps, Lathlain/Victoria Park, East Victoria Park, Carlisle, St. James and Bentley show gaps in supply of POS.
- Using population statistics for 2018 Carlisle, Lathlain, St. James and Victoria Park have an insufficient POS supply.
- The physical gap shown in Bentley is student housing with significant private open space. Bentley is therefore not considered undersupplied.
- Lathlain, Victoria Park and Carlisle require new POS to address physical gaps and undersupply.

### How?

- Purchasing of new land.
- Ceding of land through Town Planning framework

The Town recognises and supports the implementations and utilisation of the appropriate planning mechanisms as stated within the *State Planning Policy 7.3 'Residential Design Codes'*

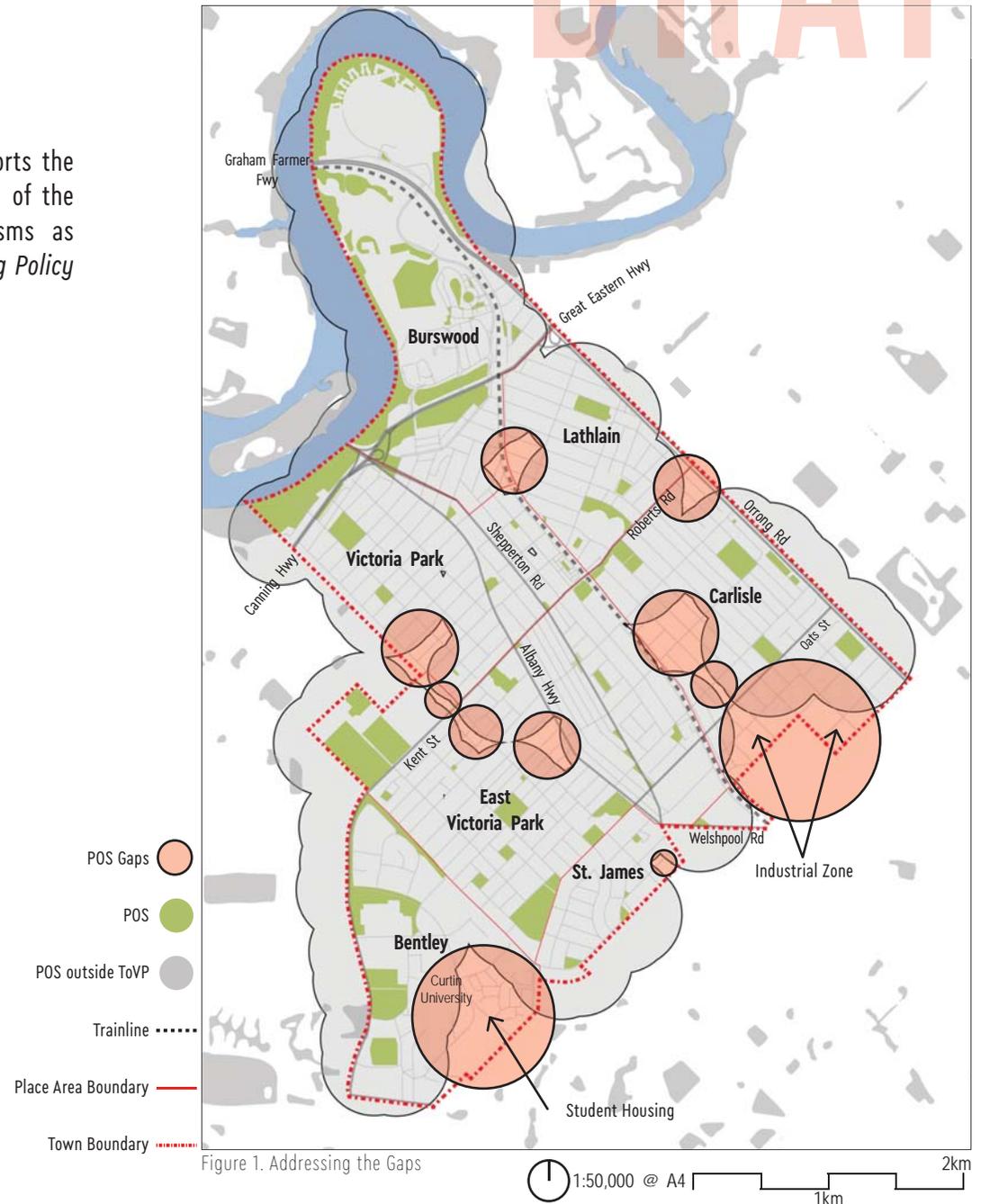
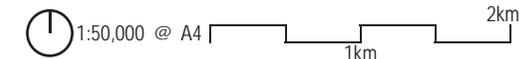


Figure 1. Addressing the Gaps





*State Planning Policy 7.3 Residential Design Codes* allows the Town to consider and approve the provision of POS as a community benefit and in result provide developers with incentives to encourage its provision. Whilst the identification of basins assists in addressing gaps in walkable catchments significant gaps still exist in consideration of a growing population. In line with estimated population increases through to 2050, additional POS will be required to most of the Town, specifically, approaches to achieving this additional supply include;

### 1. Additional transformation of drainage infrastructure.

Of the basins identified in the LAOS the following are recommended as suitable for POS.

- 2 Cookham Road, Lathlain
- 101 Howick Street, Lathlain
- 10 Axon Street, Victoria Park
- 19 State Street, Victoria Park
- 3 Merton Street, Victoria Street

- 21 Swansea Street, East Victoria Park
- 42 McMillan St, Victoria Park.

### 2. Creation of POS as part of Future Development

In some circumstances the provision of an area of land for public open space is not practical and it may be more appropriate for cash-in-lieu of public open space to be given. This process is governed by planning legislation (being the Town Planning and Development Act 1928 and Development Control Policy 2.3). In general the circumstances under which cash in lieu would be considered appropriate include, where at subdivision stage:

- The land area is such that a 10 percent contribution would be too small to be of practical use
- There may be sufficient public open space already in the locality; or
- Public open space is planned in

another location by way of a town planning scheme of local structure plan.

### 3. Support the Sinking of the Trainline

Without development of large areas of land within the Town it will be difficult, if not impossible, to provide additional large POS to areas within the Town that need it. Whilst the sinking of the trainline is a significant (unfunded) project it is important that the Town support it as a future project. Redevelopment of the trainline into POS would provide a green spine to the Town, would provide POS to areas that are currently undersupplied and would create a green-link that supports flora/fauna connections and active transport through the Town into the City.

### 3.0 ADDRESSING THE GAPS IN ACCESS

There are significant areas of high quality POS within the Town, however, there is not sufficient access to all. Specifically, main roads and the trainline which cross throughout the Town creating major barriers to pedestrian movement.

The following approaches are implemented to address issues with accessible POS throughout the Town.



Image 4. Walkable Environments , ToVP

### 3.1 SAFE PEDESTRIAN STREET CROSSINGS

#### Issue

Providing a safe crossing point no more than 400m across every major road or trainline encourages pedestrian/bike movement throughout the Town.

#### Current Situation

In review of all pedestrian crossings four new crossing locations have been identified two on Canning Highway, one to Shepperton Road and one to Albany Highway.

#### Recommended Action

Liaise with relevant authorities to have safe crossings installed at locations identified to create an accessible pedestrian network across the Town.



- Train Stations ●
- Traffic light crossing ⚡
- Train pedestrian crossing ●
- Overpass/bridge ⚡
- Zebra crossing ●
- Level crossing ↗
- Proposed crossing location ✖
- POS ●
- POS outside ToVP ●
- Trainline - - - - -
- Place Area Boundary —
- Town Boundary - · - · - ·

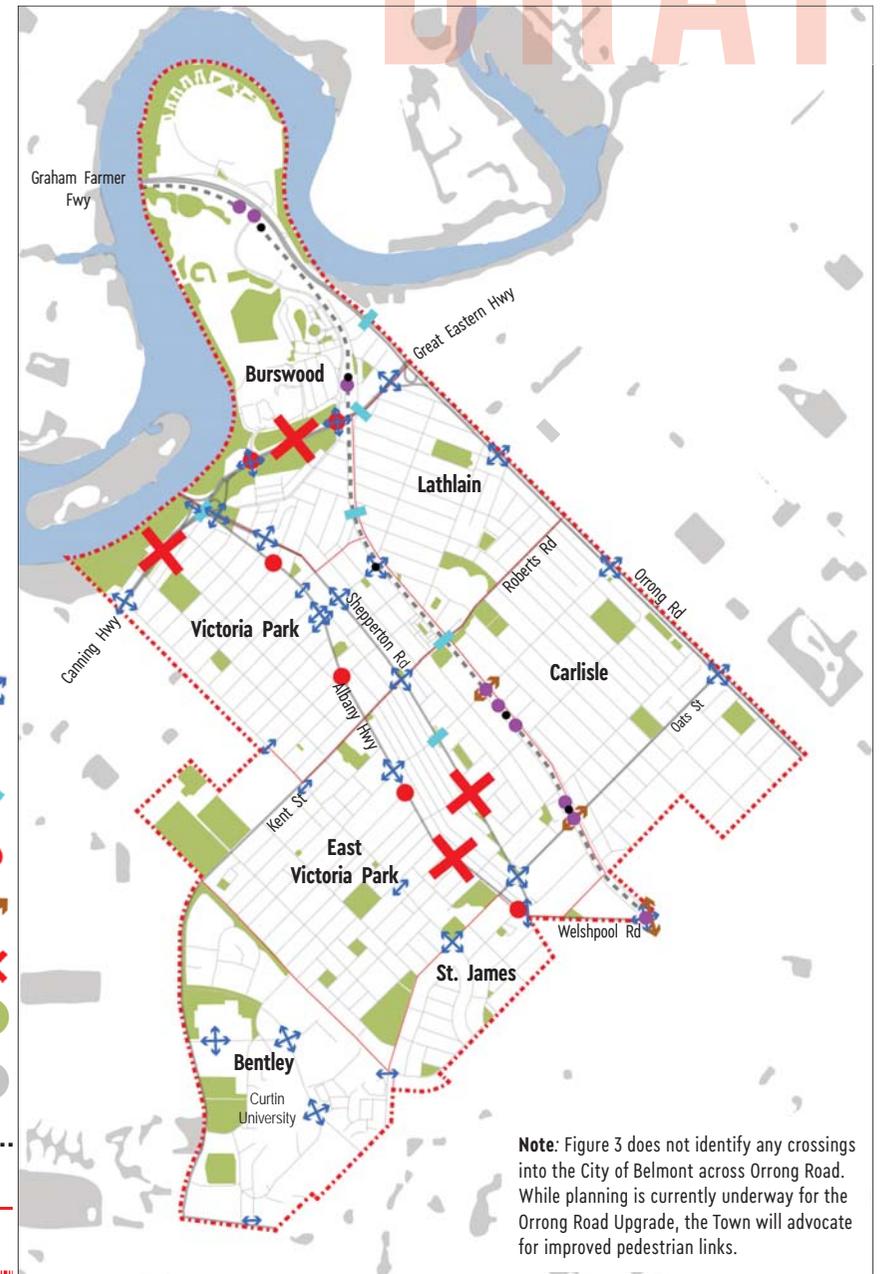
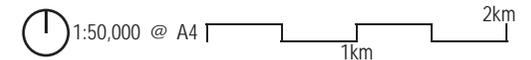


Figure 3. Pedestrian Crossing



## 3.2 IMPROVE UNDER & OVERPASSES

### Issue

Poor pedestrian environments can discourage access to POS, can lead to dangerous behaviour (such as crossing busy roads) and are generally an underutilised public realm. Upgrading Under/Overpasses can encourage pedestrian movement around the Town, add to the aesthetic of the public realm and engage the community through art and interpretive signage.

### Current Situation

Underpasses and overpasses within the Town tend to lack lighting, passive surveillance and are generally uninviting environments.

### Recommended Action

It is recommended that the following actions to Under/Overpasses are undertaken:

- Ensure lighting and passive surveillance;
- Implement an art strategy to engage pedestrians and improve aesthetics;

- Provide wayfinding to guide to POS; and
- Where appropriate, plant shade trees in pots or vegetated gardens at entrances.



- Under/Overpasses ●
- POS ●
- POS outside ToVP ●
- Trainline - - - -
- Place Area Boundary —
- Town Boundary - · - · - ·

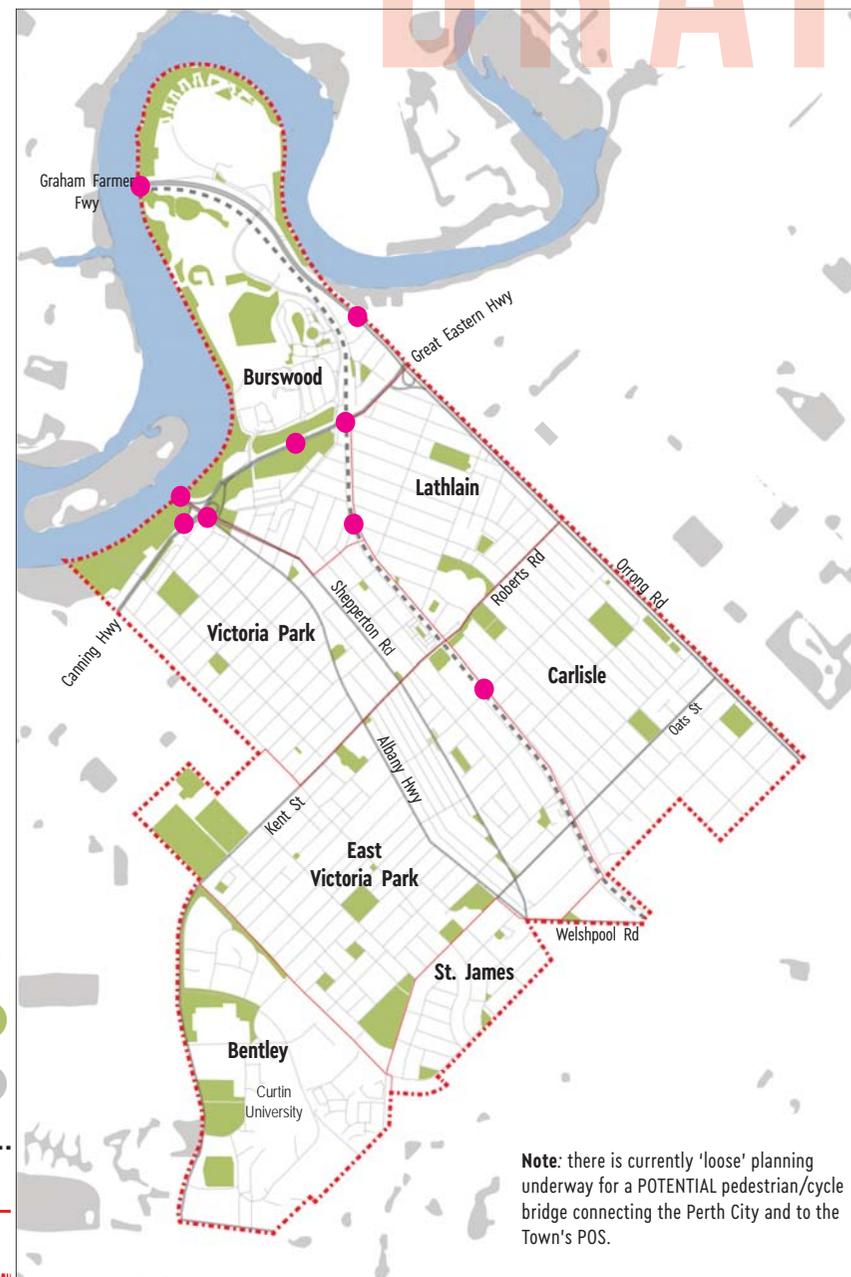


Figure 4. Under & Overpasses

1:50,000 @ A4  
1km 2km

### 3.3 TOWN SQUARE AT TRAIN STATIONS

**Issue**

Activated and safe train stations can encourage improved use of public transport, which provides access to POS for those unable to drive. Train stations also provide a some of the few pedestrian links across the train station and upgrading these crossings can encourage pedestrian movement across the trainline in a safe manner.

**Current Situation**

Train Stations within the Town offer varying public realm environments. Some such as the Burswood and Carlisle Station offer very poor pedestrian

environments, whilst other such as Victoria Park are well serviced. Whilst upgrades to all stations could be accommodated priority will be given to poorer quality stations.

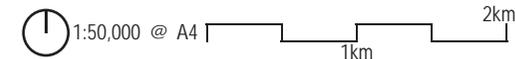
**Recommended Action**

Upgrade the forecourt to each train station to create a small 'town square' including:

- Bike parking;
- Lighting;
- Sheltered seating; and,
- Signage with key destinations and walk times.



Figure 5. Train Forecourts



### 3.4 PARK STREETS - ACTIVE & ENVIRONMENTAL

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#### Issue

Upgrading verges to accommodate the traditional uses of parks and backyards, i.e. green relief, active and passive recreation, will assist in addressing the increased impacts of high density of the ToVP communities. The environmental potential of the streetscape have already been widely acknowledged through greening strategies, design guidelines and street tree master plans. However the value of streets as an open space, which can provide recreational and passive enjoyment to residents is a less explored topic. To achieve sufficient land for suitable POS function, only long linear streets connecting key sites are considered. While smaller areas of verge may be available, these generally will not provide sufficient space to achieve POS function.

#### Current Situation

Streets within the Town are wide, with large verges. Development of key streets may assist in creating active recreational and environmental links throughout the Town, assisting in addressing shortages of POS.

#### Recommended Action

Two types of park streets are proposed for the ToVP, Active Park Streets and Environmental Park Streets.

##### Active Park Streets

Active park streets focus on the provision of amenity for pedestrians, increasing green infrastructure where possible. Park streets in active areas have many benefits including;

- Generating foot traffic past local business, improving economic opportunity;
- Encouraging Visitors to stay longer,
- Improving aesthetics and increasing green amenity in highly urban precincts, and
- Providing activation and vibrancy to key community hubs.

##### Environmental Park Streets

The proposed Environmental Park Street aims to create a substantial green corridor, encouraging movement of fauna throughout, providing key flora connections and creating green pedestrian links throughout the Town.

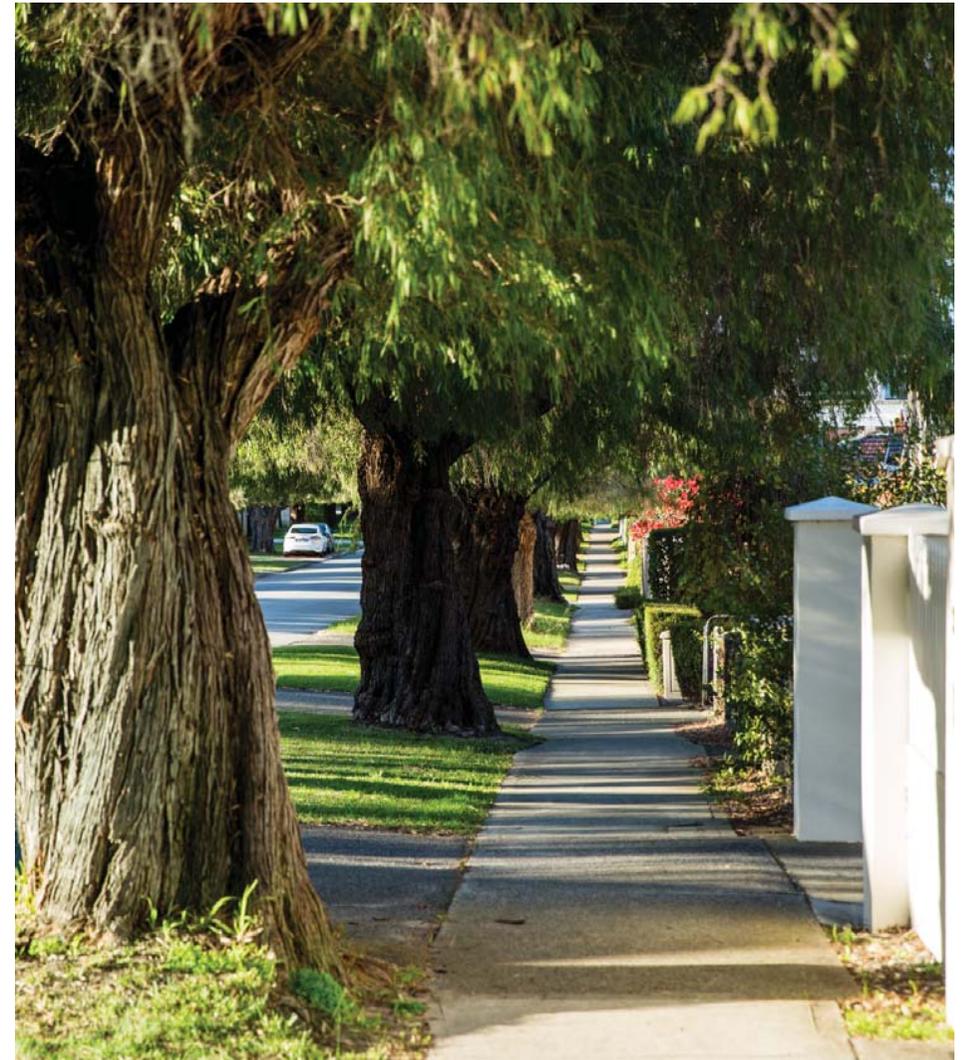


Image 5. Town of Victoria Park Trees, ToVP

**Recommended Action cont.**

Proposed Active Park Streets:

- ① Albany Highway, connecting the Café strip to the River foreshore.
- ② Lathlain to the Café strip, through Victoria Park train station.
- ③ Archer Street/Mint Street, a key east/west connector.
- ④ Gloucester Street, note the Town is currently applying for funding to create as a 'safe active street'.

Upgrades to Active Park Streets include:

- Integrated street furniture;
- Shade trees;
- Interpretive and interactive art and signage;
- Integrated wayfinding;
- Lighting to encourage extended use; and
- Links to key pedestrian connections.

Proposed Environmental Park Streets:

- ⑤ River to River, connecting key POS, university buffers and riverine foreshores in ToVP and adjoining City of South Perth Waterford foreshore.

Upgrades to Environmental Park Streets would include:

- Verge Native Greening approach;
- Native trees and vegetation to POS;
- Lighting to support nocturnal fauna;
- Arboreal links across roads;
- Habitat creation;
- Connecting path and POS infrastructure; and
- Interpretive signage and wayfinding.

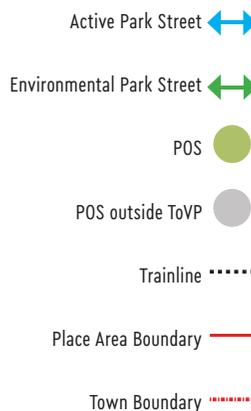


Figure 6. Park Streets



## 4.0 IMPROVE QUALITY OF EXISTING PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

As outlined in Phase One, quality of POS is an important factor to ensure spaces are highly utilised and meet the needs of a diverse community.

The following approaches aim to provide POS that address the needs of the Towns community and assist in ongoing management and maintenance.



Image 6. Rayment Park, ToVP

## 4.1 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE FOR SPORTING USE

### Issue

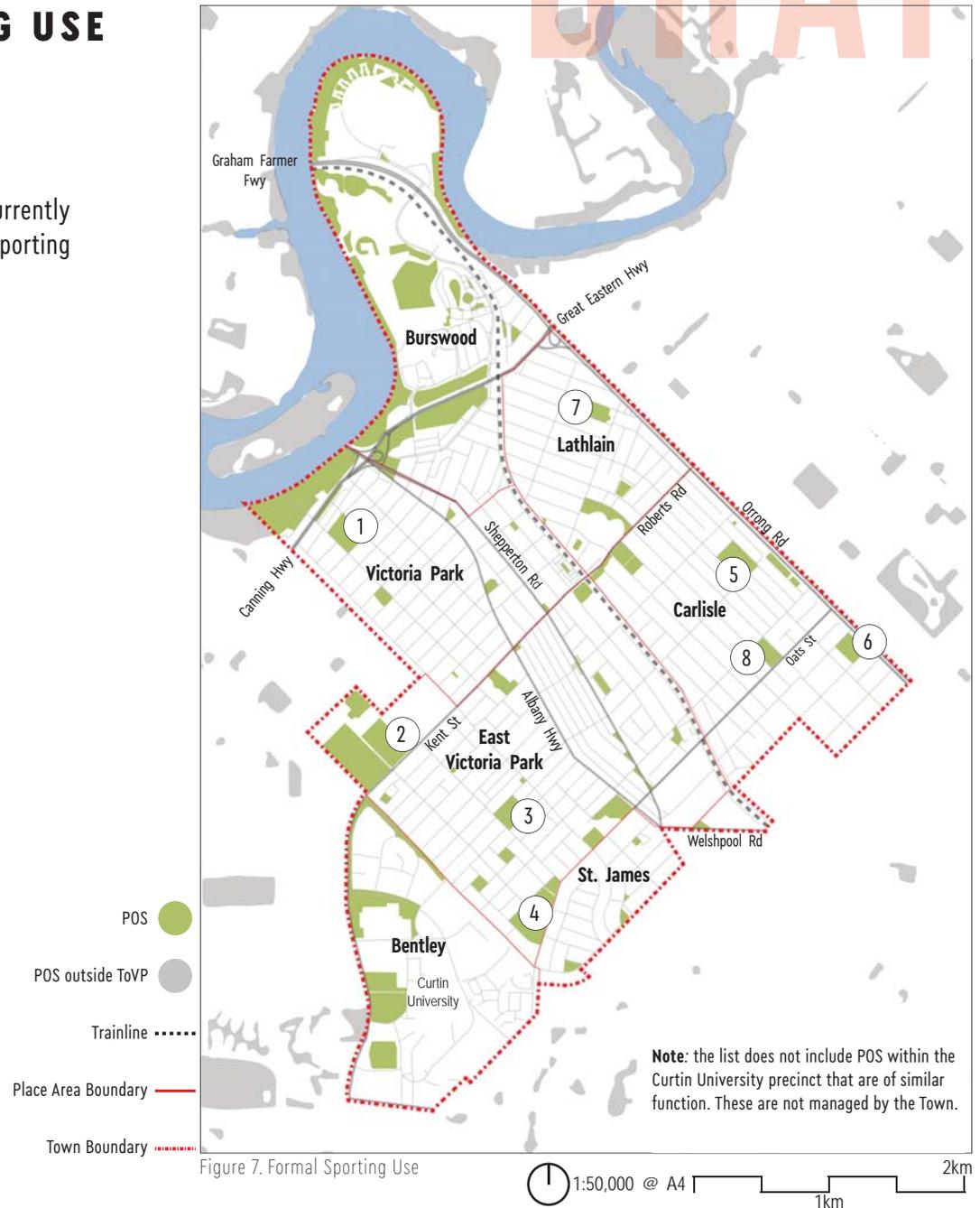
POS provides formal and informal active sporting facilities for community use. Involvement in physical activity, especially as part of a team, brings many benefits to the community including;

- Opportunity for social inclusion and a sense of community;
- Improvement in mental health and well-being;
- Contribute to socio-economic growth;
- Instil a sense of pride in community;
- Encourage active transport; and
- Improve physical health and well-being.

### Current Situation

The following spaces are currently being used primarily as formal sporting spaces:

- 1 Raphael Park;
- 2 Harold Rossiter Park;
- 3 Fraser Park;
- 4 Higgins Park;
- 5 Fletcher Park;
- 6 Carlisle Reserve;
- 7 J.A. Lee Reserve; and
- 8 Parnham Park.



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### Current Situation Cont.

Research highlighted in *Emerging Constraints for Public Open Space in Metropolitan Suburbs: Implications of Bush Forever, Water Sensitive Urban Design and Liveable Neighbourhoods for Active Sport and Recreation (2010)* suggests that approximately 7m<sup>2</sup> of active sport space per person is adequate provision. Utilising the total sqm of the playing fields identified overleaf the following provision is currently provided for;

2018 = 9.2sqm/per person

2036 = 6.61sqm/per person

2050 = 4.82sqm/per person

This indicates that by 2036, with estimated population growth the Town will have insufficient sporting space. It should be noted that this may be considered a best case scenario, the following issues for consideration may continue to put more pressure on the supply of Active POS in the Town:

- The research, recommending 7sqm

per person was completed in 2010. In 2012 the Australian Government released a report titled '*About time! Women in sport and recreation in Australia (About Time Report)*' which focuses on reducing the barriers to female involvement in sport. Along with the recent inclusion of professional female teams in major sporting leagues (such as AFL and BBL) this figure would be expected to increase demand of sporting facilities as it is implemented.

- Whilst the total POS area are taken into consideration the whole area of POS is not utilised for active sports.
- Management of POS when utilised for active sports, especially through winter, is difficult. A consideration of POS planning and management is the ability to maintain turf to competition level. Currently active fields within the Town are struggling through wet winters and occasionally use is limited due to poor paying fields.



Image 7. Fraser Park, ToVP

**Current Situation cont.**

Table 3 indicates that the active fields in ToVP are well utilised and the Town is aware that there are clubs that wish to expand their use.

Assuming 7am-8pm use of ovals Saturday and Sunday, and 7-9/6-8pm use Monday to Friday = 46hours a week

- Less than 50% = Availability
- 50%-75% = Some Availability
- Over 75% = No Availability

**Table Limitations:**

Timing is only one metric in which a field can be seen as utilised to maximum potential. This does not take into account community use, surrounding environments (i.e. bushland, river, shopping centres etc.), availability of parking and wear and tear on fields. The table does not take into consideration passive use which has its own maintenance issues such as dog-related maintenance etc..

**Recommended Action**

Given that active sporting use can require significant POS, it is difficult to acquire future POS large enough to facilitate active sporting uses in an established suburb. As such it is important to retain and protect existing active sports fields, ensure programming of space is considered on a Town wide scale and implement management approaches to ensuring these spaces are well maintained.

It is strongly recommended that development of Belmont Park, as a large scale, inner-city, high density development, should include active sporting facilities, noting that the current plan does not allow for sufficient space to incorporate active sporting reserves.

In order to address long-term shortfall in Active Sporting POS the Lathlain oval may be returned to public use at the end of its lease.

Active Reserves	POS Size	Clubs	Total users Per Week (Winter)	Total Hours per Week (Winter)	Winter Capacity	Total Users Per Week (Summer)	Total Hours Per week (Summer)	Summer Capacity
Carlisle Reserve	3.8Ha	Carlisle FC AFL (Winter)- 225 Dowerin FC AFL (Winter)- 50 Carlisle CC Cricket (Summer)- 10	275	27		107	33	
Fraser Park	3.3Ha	SPJCC Cricket (summer) - 160 CVPCC Cricket (Summer) 22 Fraser Park FC Soccer (winter) 90 Emerald FC Soccer (Winter) 90	180	13		182	27.5	
Harold Rossiter Reserve	8.1Ha	CVPCC Cricket (Summer) - 22 SPJCC Cricket (Summer) - 80 Shamrock Rovers Soccer - 185	180	14		102	36.5	
Higgins Park	5.75Ha	Victoria Park Raiders AFL (winter) 1080 Beverley FC AFL (Winter) - 50 SPJCC Cricket (Summer) - 160 Carlisle CC Cricket (Summer) - 22	1130	48		182	26.5	
JA Lee Reserve	3.05Ha	Perth Royals Soccer (Winter) 160	160	13		0	0	
Fletcher Park	4.23 Ha	Panthers Hockey Club (Winter) Cricket Club (Summer)	3250	15				
Parnham Reserve	2.05Ha	Vic Park Soccer Club (Winter) - 180	180	17.5		0	0	
Raphael Park	5.9Ha	CUFC (winter) - 1010 CVPCC (winter) - 150 CVPCC (Summer) - 22 SPJCC (Summer)- 334	1160	36		556	22.5	

Table 1. Active Reserves Usage Register

## 4.2 POS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL USE

### Issue

POS provides opportunity to support and enhance the natural environment of the Town and its broader ecological region. This includes improved tree canopy coverage, increased green spaces, habitat for fauna, improved biodiversity, and sustainable management practices.

Key benefits of an approach to the natural environment include:

- Integrate and positively contribute to the broader ecological community;
- Promote greening and increased tree canopy;
- Be water sensitive;
- Supports Fauna habitat; and
- Access to green POS has links with improved mental health.

### Current Situation

The following POS provide significant environmental value:

- 1 Kagoshima Park\*
- 2 GO Edwards Park

\* Not Town Managed

- 3 Burswood Park\*
- 4 McCallum Park
- 5 Taylor Reserve
- 6 Jirdarup Bushland Precinct
- 7 Hill View Bushland

Of high value are the POS adjacent the Swan River foreshore (POS 3, 4, 5). The Swan Canning Development Control Areas provides direction on managing authority for the Swan River within the Town due to its highly sensitive environmental value.

Considering the ecological and cultural value of the river foreshore, it is important that the POS strategy ensures a balanced approach to the use and management of riverfront POS.

Management of the river banks specifically through rehabilitation

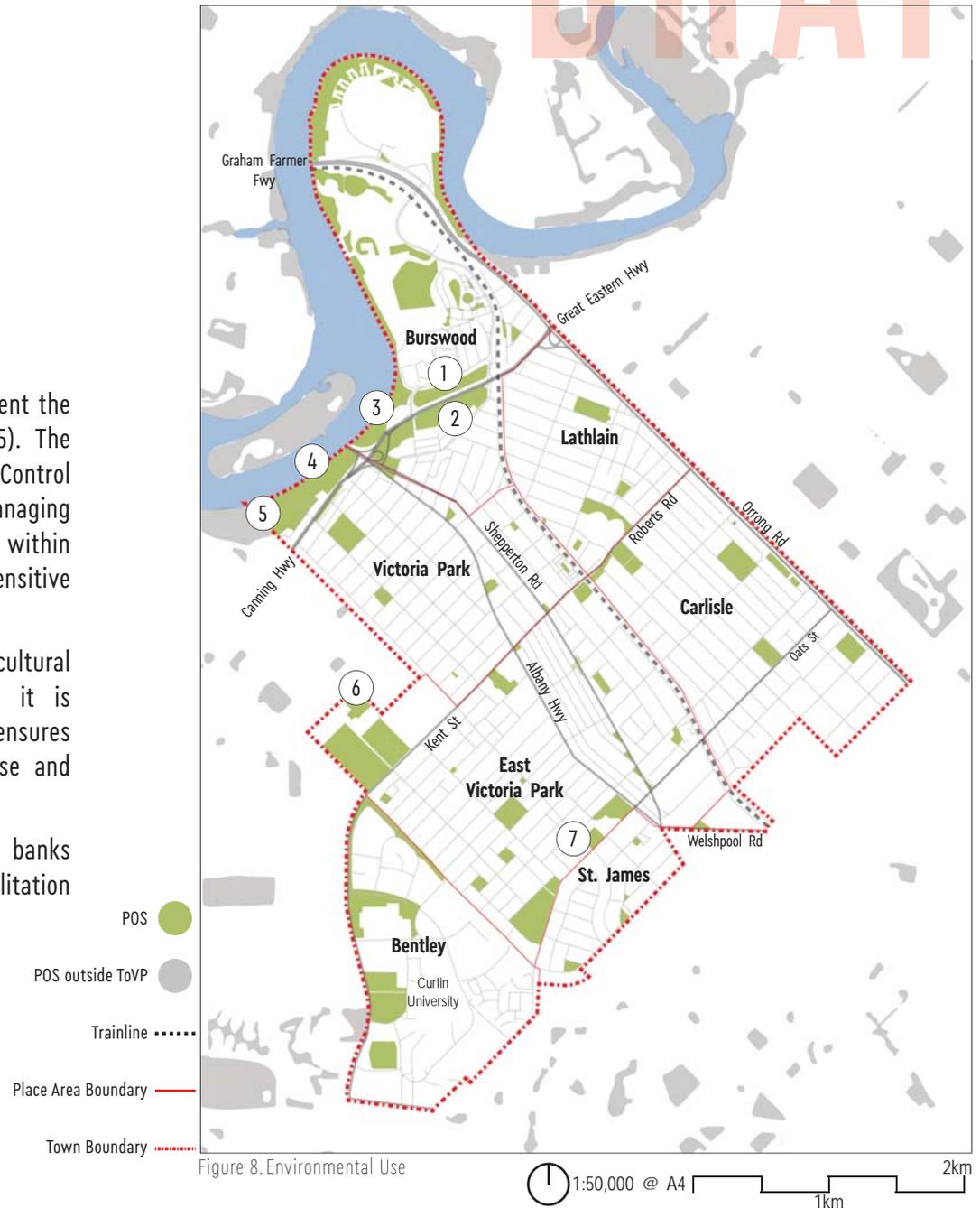
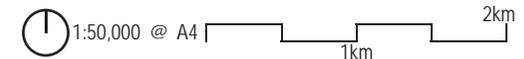


Figure 8. Environmental Use



works, provides increased fauna habitat, feeding opportunity, restricting uncontrolled access to the river, management of nutrients to the river and prevention of erosion.

DBCA's policy 42 'Planning for Land Use, Development and Permitting Affecting the Swan Canning Development Control Area' outlines approaches to management of the foreshore including;

- Prioritise the protection of threatened flora and fauna;
- Promote maintenance and restoration of natural vegetation to provide ecological linkages, specifically avoid removal or fragmentation of flora to banks.
- Provide access points to the river that are well planned, safe and reduce impact to the river system;
- Manage erosion and surface water runoff; and
- Undertake works with consultation of traditional Aboriginal owners to respect cultural importance of the river.

Other areas within the Town offer high environmental value, such as Kensington

Bushland which has excellent to very good vegetation and provides habitat to significant fauna communities. Similarly Hill View Bushland contains high quality dense Banksia woodland providing habitat for native fauna.

### **Recommended Actions**

Approaches to the natural environment of the Town should take into consideration the ecological heritage of ToVP and the broader Swan Coastal Plain.

It is recommended that these POS are considered predominantly for Environmental revegetation and protection as well as passive recreation, such as walking tracks, bird watching and seating nodes.

An interpretive signage/way-finding approach is recommended for all environmental POS.



Image 8. Art In The Park, ToVP

### 4.3 TREE COVERAGE

**Issue**

POS provides an opportunity to plant large trees that are not normally suitable for streetscape.

The ability to accommodate more density and higher coverage of tree canopy within POS also assist the broader Town to achieve tree canopy targets.

**Current Situation**

As shown in Figure 26 a majority of the ToVP has less than 20% tree canopy coverage.

The Town has an Urban Forest Strategy which provides the following target for Tree Canopy Cover across the Town.

*"Protect existing trees on public and private land and plant enough trees by 2020 to allow 20% canopy when the trees have matured."*

**Recommended Actions**

Tree Coverage recommendations include:

- Utilise native spaces and large shade trees in POS to increase

biodiversity and improve urban cooling opportunities.

- Sporting ovals to have a perimeter of dense shade trees.
- POS not used for formal sporting shall achieve higher coverage.
- Tree planting in POS to be designed strategically to ensure recreational and social value of POS is retained.

It is recommended that the following canopy coverage is achieved for POS\*:

- Environmental POS - 60%+ tree canopy coverage, in line with the existing vegetation type.
- Traditional POS - 40% tree canopy coverage
- Active POS - 30% tree canopy coverage, to the boundary of the POS only.

\*Tree canopy coverage targets subject to suitability of species, POS capability/suitability and other factors where relevant.

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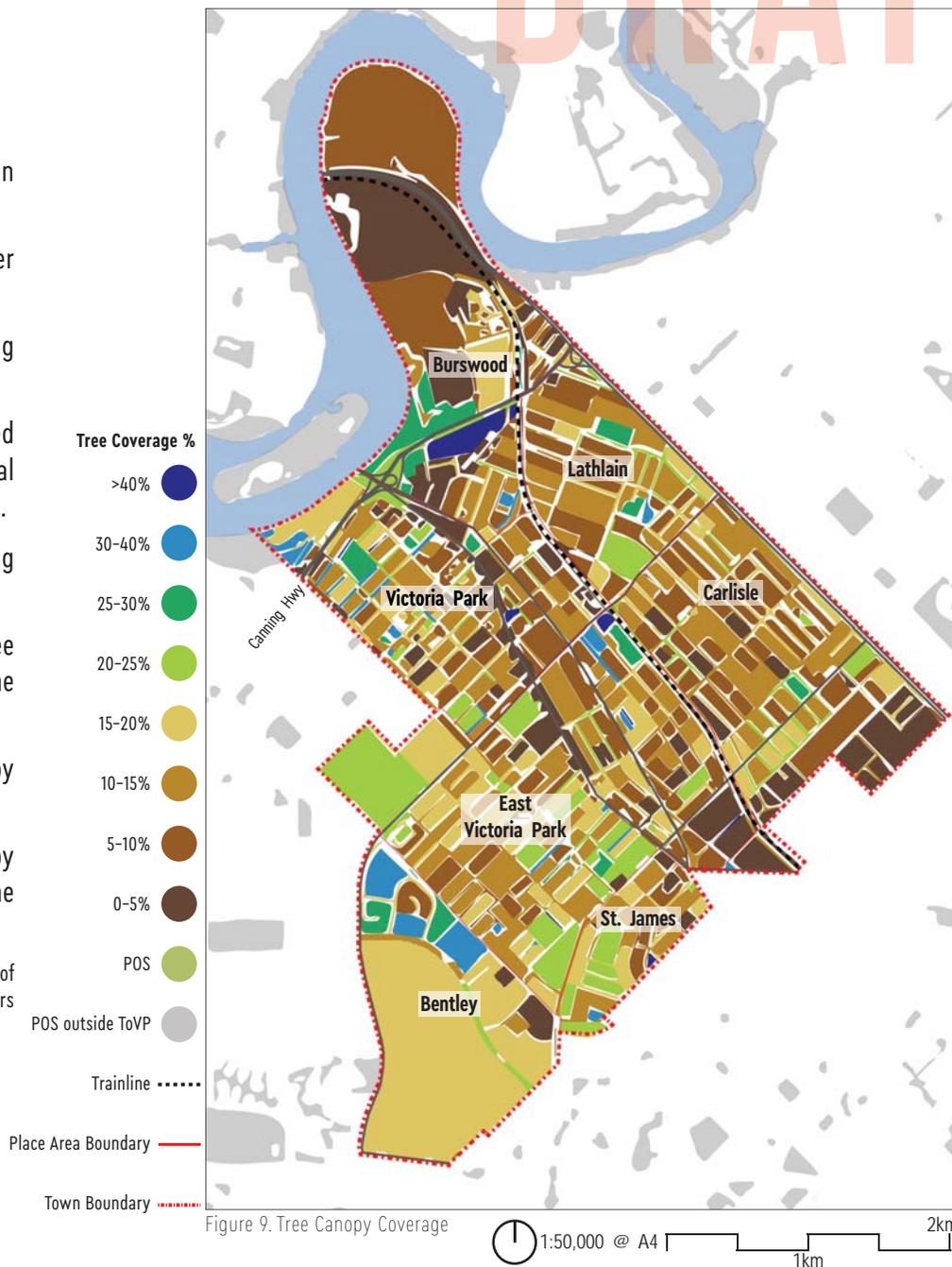


Figure 9. Tree Canopy Coverage



## 4.4 REDUCTION OF TURF

### Issue

The use of turf in POS allows for flexibility in between recreational uses and events, is relatively easy to manage and is a socially and culturally desirable aesthetic finish to POS. However, the extensive use of turf, and community expectation for it to be highly manicured requires substantial water use and maintenance. The drying climate presents a significant challenge for the Town in regards to ongoing management of POS, specifically open active areas and turf spaces. There are numerous water sensitive native and exotic species that provide opportunity to reduce water use and increase biodiversity, whilst maintaining the cooling benefits of turf, which can be utilised in areas that do not experience active or event uses.

### Current Situation

The Town has a majority traditional setting POS which are typified by the extensive use of turf. There are many examples of turf being underutilised

due to steep ground, poor passive surveillance and too much shade.

### Recommended Actions

Turf should be retained and consolidated to the following areas:

- Active sporting fields;
- Event spaces; and
- Picnic/gathering spaces.

Turf use should be minimised/replaced to the following areas;

- Areas that are shaded by trees;
- Small, sloped or piecemeal areas that are not usable for active recreation; and
- Riverbank environments where fertiliser can impact nutrient levels in water.

Note: Replacing turf with gravels, mulch and other non-organic materials can contribute to urban heat. It is important that anywhere turf is to be replaced with non-organic finishes there should be significant shade provided by trees.

Pictured, Image 7, are the results of Main Roads' Wildflower Capital Initiative fully supported by the Town.



Image 9. Slip-road onto Canning Hwy from Albany Hwy

## 4.5 HERITAGE

### Issue

It is important that cultural heritage is considered within the Towns approach to POS to ensure the spaces feel 'of place'. The Town has many unique environments that boast vibrant communities, significant environmental conditions and active spaces. The history and memories around these places are important to showcase and celebrate heritage, identity and cultural narrative.

### Current Situation

There are a significant number of heritage sites mapped within the Town, see Figure 27. Noting that the heritage of traditional owners, Whadjuk Noongar, is not well represented within these recorded heritage sites.

Generally cultural heritage is not clearly represented or celebrated within the Towns POS.

### Recommended Actions

- Engage Whadjuk Noongar consultants to advise on implement of heritage and culture into art,

interpretive signage, treatment, management of POS and ongoing governance.

- Engage with retained heritage built form in POS, including Edward Millen Park and the Windmill.
- Ensure retention and interpretation of significant trees, including figs in John MacMillan Park.
- Consider community engagement to uncover cultural quirks, memories and legends around the Town, ensuring the protection of stories for future generations.



Image 10. Asquith Reserve, ToVP

- Municipal Heritage Site ●
- State Heritage Site ●
- Aboriginal Heritage Sites ●
- Significant Trees ●
- POS ●
- POS outside ToVP ●
- Trainline - - - - -
- Place Area Boundary —
- Town Boundary - · - · - · -

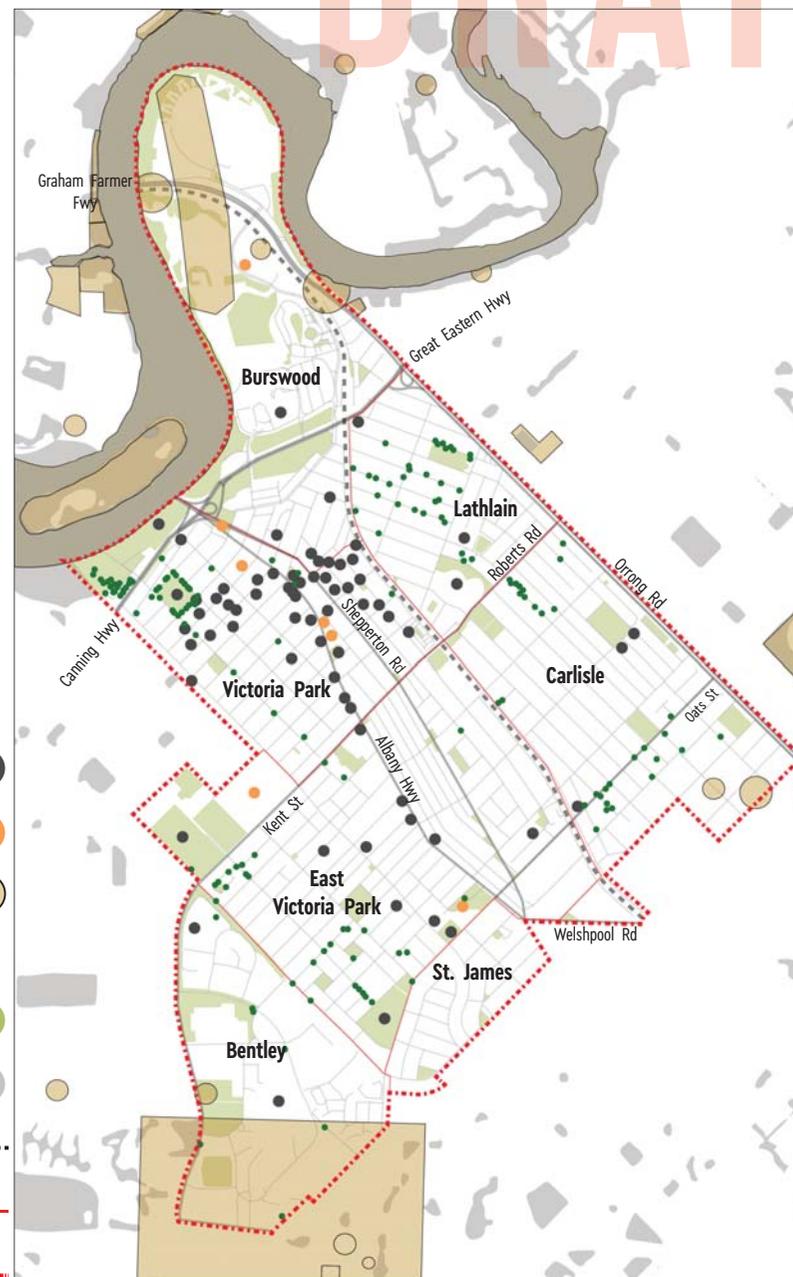
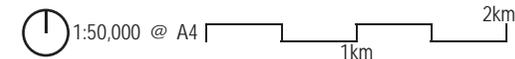


Figure 10. Heritage & Sites of Significance



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## 4.6 PLAY

### Issue

Play is child led, fun, unstructured and self-motivated. It can be spontaneous, encourage group discussion, negotiation and planning and is ideally free of adult intervention. Play is a human right and all children have the right not only to play but to the benefits associated with it. These benefits are outlined as follows:

- Being outdoors;
- Ownership;
- Physical activity;
- Improved mental health;
- Social skills; and
- Independence.

### Current Situation

The ToVP has recently undertaken a program of improving existing neighbourhood playgrounds and, in combination with new and planned spaces delivered as part of major developments Perth Stadium and Lathlain, the ToVP has a generally

good quality network of playgrounds. However, as outlined above play has significant benefit to children and with an increasing population it is likely demand for high quality playspaces will continue to increase.

Mapping of existing playspaces, Figure 28, show a well distributed network, with a majority of existing play spaces being plastic 'off-the-shelf' elements. It is recommended that rather than creating new play spaces that playgrounds are developed to meet growing demands of the community. Playgrounds should be accessible in design and approach for children of all ages and abilities.

- Existing Playgrounds (Pink circle)
- Future Playgrounds (Orange circle)
- Schools (Blue circle)
- POS (Light Green circle)
- POS outside ToVP (Grey circle)
- Trainline (Dashed line)
- Place Area Boundary (Red solid line)
- Town Boundary (Red dotted line)

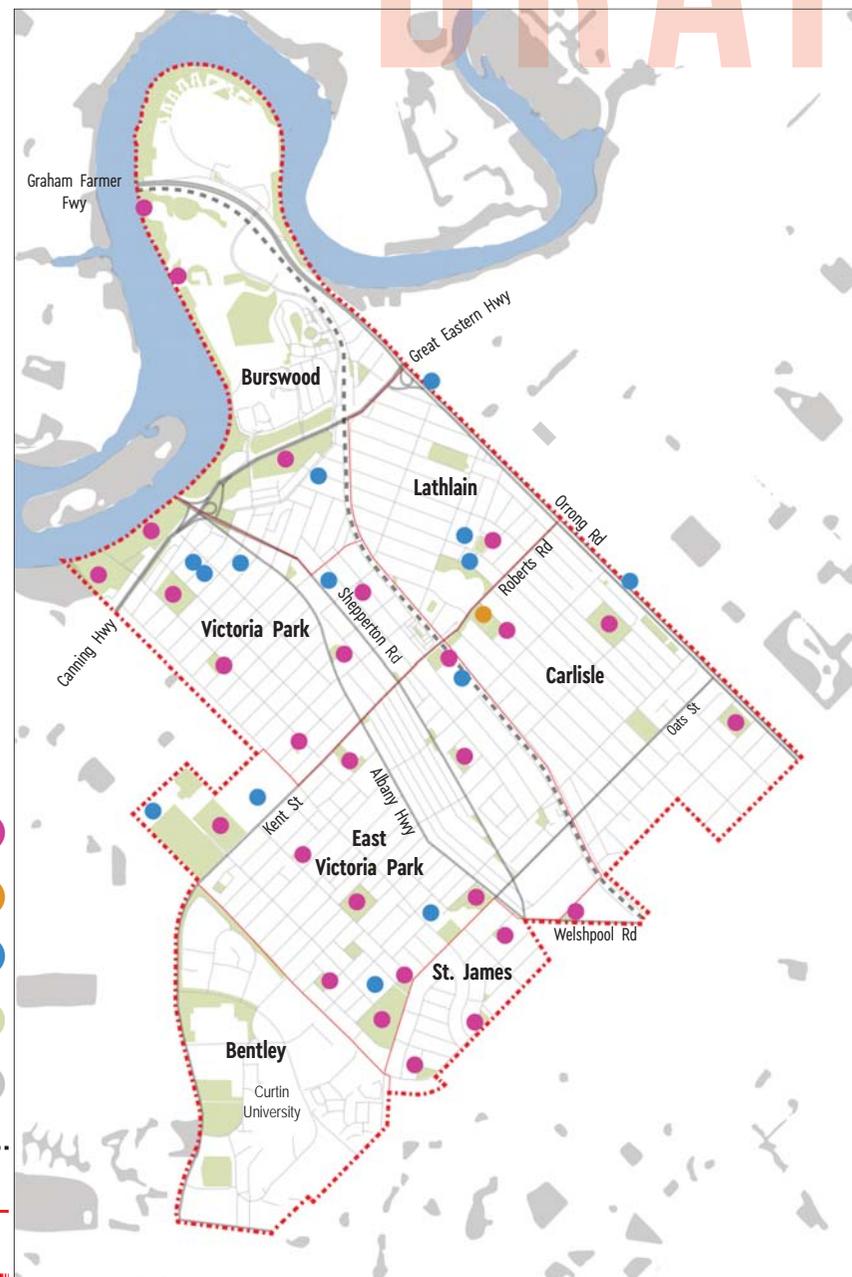
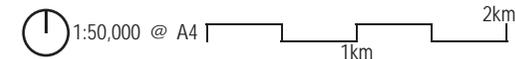


Figure 11. Playgrounds & Schools



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## PLAY - CURRENT SITUATION

A visual review of each play space is provided as follows.



POS: Chevron Park

Age: All Ages

Equipment: Custom and off-the-shelf elements. Play space is high Quality/ New Park



POS: The Promenade

Age: 0 – 5

Equipment: New off-the-shelf plastic equipment.



POS: G.O. Edwards Park

Age: 0-10

Equipment: New custom nature play space.



POS: Tom Wright Park

Age: 5-10

Equipment: Off-the-shelf equipment, well shaded and fenced.



POS Sensory Park

Age: All Ages

Equipment: Mix of custom and off-the-shelf elements. Play space is high Quality/New Park



POS: Burswood Park Foreshore

Age: 0-7

Equipment: Significant off-the-shelf equipment with good shade and fencing.



POS: Rayment Park

Age: All Ages

Equipment: New off-the-shelf and custom Nature/Adventure play, well shaded, fenced.



POS: Fletcher Park

Age: 5-10

Equipment: good condition off-the-shelf equipment, well shaded and fenced.



POS: Parnham Park

Age: 5-10

Equipment: Fenced off-the-shelf equipment in good condition.



POS: Alday Street Reserve

Age: 0-5

Equipment: Off-the-shelf equipment in good condition and well shaded.



POS: Houghton Reserve

Age: 6-12

Equipment: Average quality, off-the-shelf equipment, partly fenced and well shaded.



POS: Playfield Reserve

Age: 0-3

Equipment: Average quality, off-the-shelf equipment, no shade or fencing.



POS: Forward Reserve

Age: 5-10

Equipment: Fenced off-the-shelf equipment



POS: Rotary Park

Age: 0-10

Equipment: Average quality, off-the-shelf equipment, partly fenced.



POS: Higgins Park

Age: 6-12

Equipment: Average quality, off-the-shelf equipment, partly fenced and well shaded.



POS: Manners Reserve

Age: 6-12

Equipment: Average quality, off-the-shelf equipment, partly fenced and well shaded.



POS: Edward Millen Park

Age: 6-12

Equipment: Average quality, off-the-shelf equipment, fenced and shaded.



POS: Alec Bell Park

Age: 3-7

Equipment: Small off-the-shelf playground.



POS: Harold Rossiter Park

Age: 5-10

Equipment: Fenced, shady off-the-shelf equipment in good condition.



POS: John Bissett Park

Age: 5-10

Equipment: Fenced, shady off-the-shelf equipment in good condition



POS: Read Park

Age: 5-10

Equipment: Fenced, shady off-the-shelf equipment in good condition.



POS: Fraser Park

Age: 6-12

Equipment: Average quality, off-the-shelf equipment, fenced and shaded.



POS: Devenish Reserve

Age: 0-5

Equipment: New nature play space, fenced and shaded.



POS: John MacMillan Park

Age: 5-10

Equipment: Fenced, shady off-the-shelf equipment.



POS: State Street Reserve

Age: 3-7

Equipment: Small off-the-shelf playground, fenced and shaded.



POS: Hawthorne Reserve

Age: 3-7

Equipment: Small off-the-shelf playground, shaded.



POS: McCallum Park

Age: 6-12

Equipment: Small off-the-shelf playground.

**Recommended Actions**

Recommended upgrades to play spaces will utilise information on the quality of existing play spaces along with their suitability for surrounding POS environment and adjacent community needs.



POS: Kate Street Reserve

Age: 5-10

Equipment: Fenced, shady off-the-shelf equipment in good condition.



POS: Raphael Park

Age: 6-12

Equipment: Off-the-shelf equipment, fenced and shaded.



POS: Duncan Reserve

Age: 6-12

Equipment: Off-the-shelf equipment, fenced and shaded.

## 4.7 ACTIVE TRANSPORT

### Issue

Active transport has numerous benefits to the Town's POS strategy, these benefits include:

- Reduction of dependency on parking at key POS locations;
- The use of transport networks as a part of the experience of visiting POS; and
- Assist in reducing vehicles and associated impacts on residents during events.

Similarly, connecting broader pedestrian and bike networks through POS can provide safer, well connected and aesthetically pleasing active transport networks.

Active transport also has significant benefits for individual health and well-being, as well as environmental benefits, economic benefits.

Improving Public Transport connections provides accessibility to residents unable to drive or walk to POS.

### Current Situation

The ToVP has a Joint Bike Plan with the City of South Perth which outlines a 5-year approach to upgrading path networks throughout the Town.

### Recommended Actions

POS that are likely to be visited for an hour or more, are visited by active groups and are well connected to transport networks should include end of trip facilities, of universal design, such as covered bike racks, water fountains and bathroom facilities.

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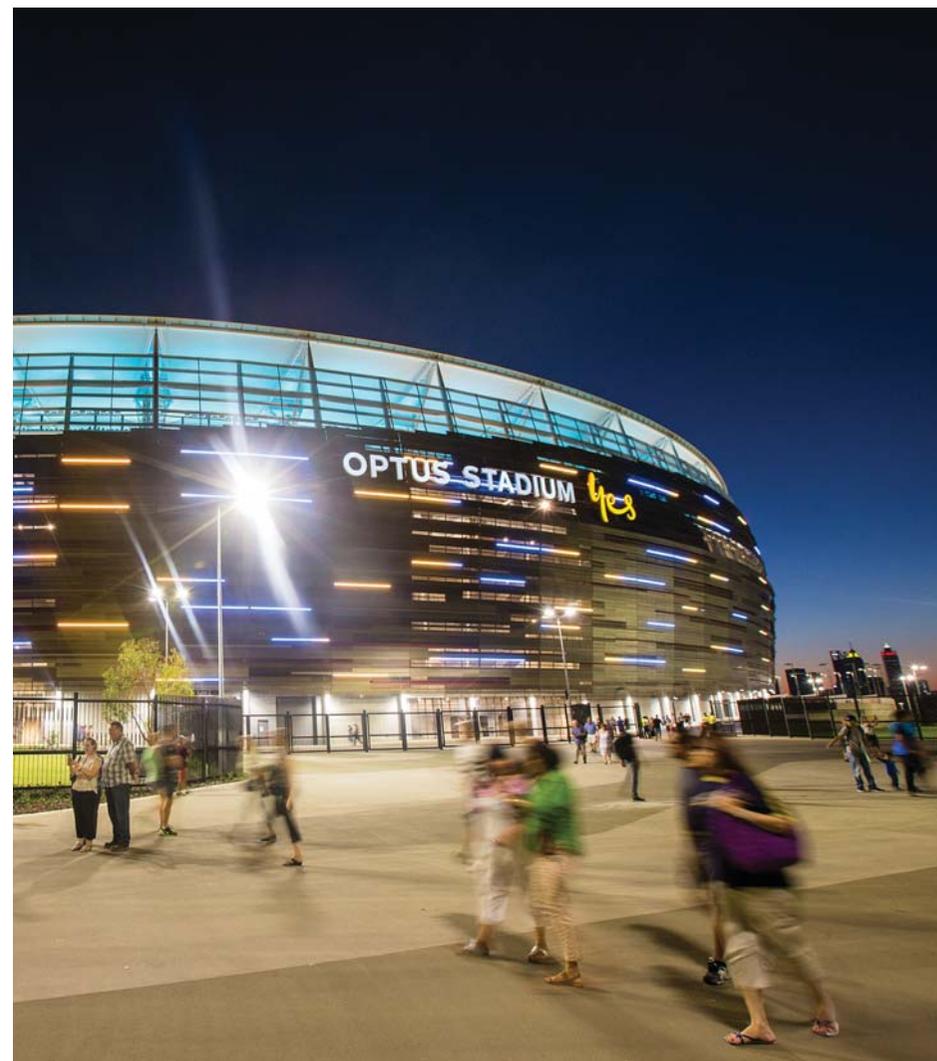


Image 11. Perth Stadium, ToVP

## 4.8 WAYFINDING

### Issue

Wayfinding, both through signage and intuitive approaches, encourages pedestrian movement through key public realm and POS. Good wayfinding ensures this pedestrian movement is accessible by all in the community and can improve activation, vibrancy, community connection to site and socio-economic outcomes.

### Current Situation

The Town boasts a number of key destinations, however navigation around the Town to these key spaces is difficult due to lack of information or intuitive wayfinding.

### Recommended Actions

Key stakeholders have highlighted the importance of working beyond the boundaries of the Town to achieve a regional approach to create a cohesive environmental, tourism and wayfinding, along with a consistent aesthetic. It is recommended that key wayfinding approaches are developed for:

- The River Foreshore, aligning with adjoining City of Perth, City of Belmont and City of South Perth approaches;
- Between train stations and key destinations;
- Through environmental corridors; and
- Down Albany Highway to the River.

Wayfinding approaches should also be supported through implementation of Park Streets.

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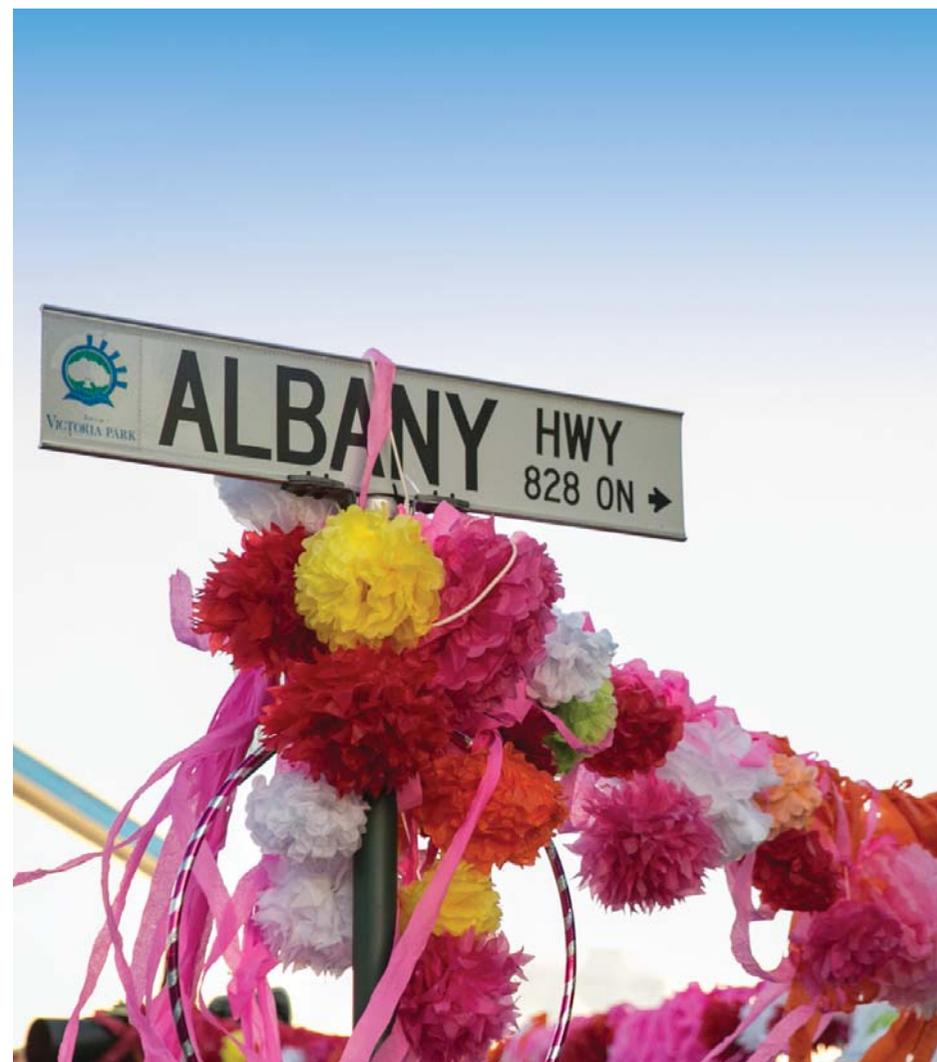


Image 12. Redeclectic, ToVP

## 4.9 DOG WALKING

### Issue

Dog ownership has been linked to increased physical activity for owners, meaning they are often out and about walking their pets. It is important that the Town offers comfortable and safe walking opportunities for both owners and the rest of the public. Dog walking is often a source of conflict in the community with owners looking for open spaces their dogs can enjoy themselves off-lead, whilst others in the community raise concerns about safety, cleanliness and issues with native flora and fauna.

### Current Situation

A majority of POS within the Town are allocated as dog exercise areas. Whilst using these areas dog owners are reminded that pets must be kept under control near their owner and that owners are responsible for cleaning up after their pet (bags provided at these locations). In some parks, such as Zone 2X, specific fenced dog exercise areas are provided.

Concern has been raised regarding the co-location of dog walking parks and sporting fields, specifically dogs digging holes and defecating on playing fields which can cause injury and health concerns for players.

### Recommended Actions

The strategy strongly supports the facilitation of dog walking harmoniously with other community needs, specifically;

- Management of dogs on playing fields. There are six playing fields highlighted as dog exercise areas. If issues continue and the risk to children and adults playing sport becomes too high it is recommended that these fields are highlighted as on-lead only locations and off-lead walking occurs in other POS.
- Areas with little to no clashes should be developed to actively encourage dog walking.
- Areas of high environmental value should consider approaches (such as on-lead only) to managing dog use.

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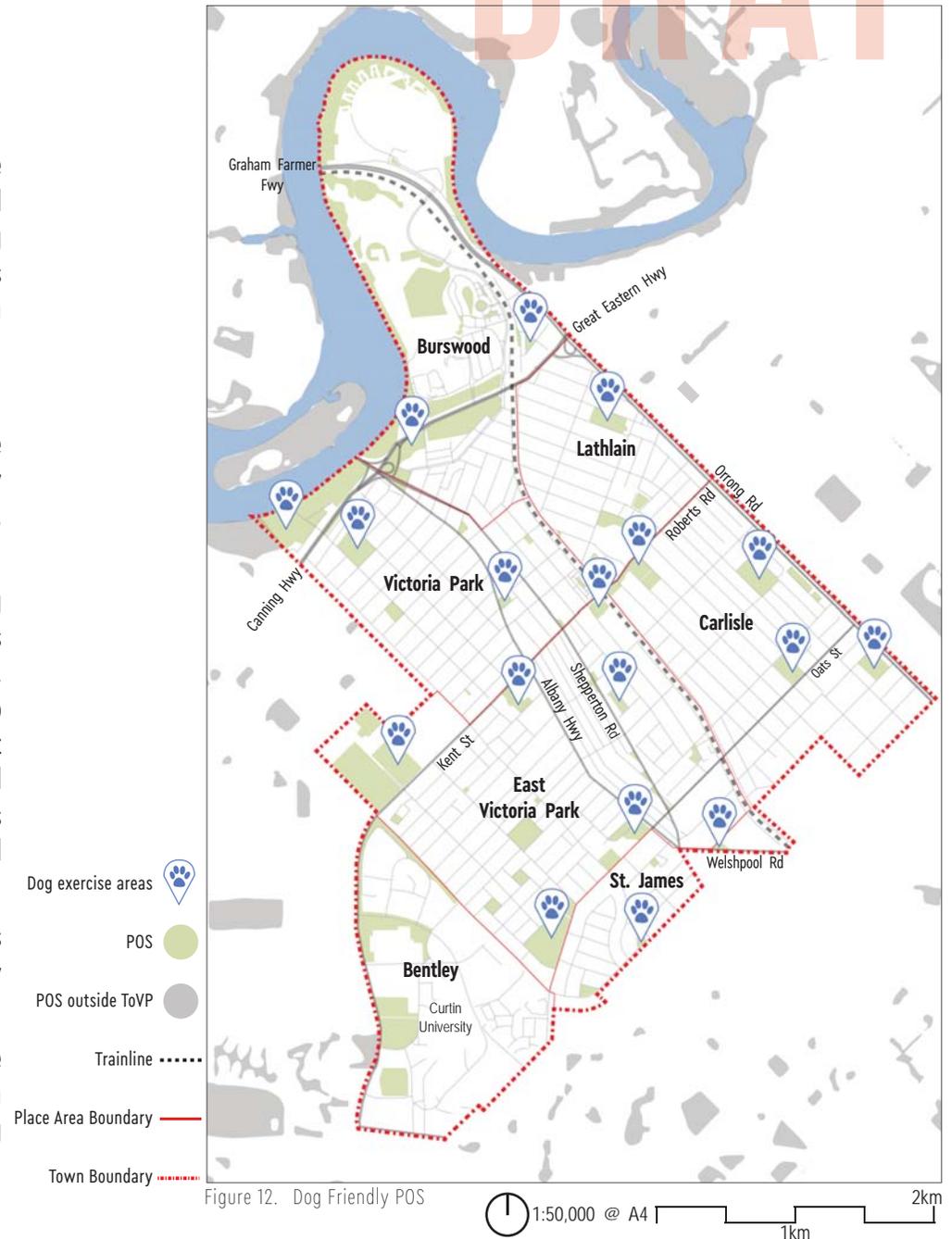
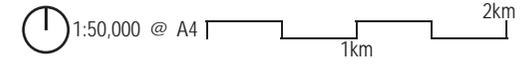


Figure 12. Dog Friendly POS



## 4.10 COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP

### Issue

The benefits of community engagement include;

- Utilising community perception on neighbourhood values to develop parks that represent a true sense of place;
- Development of events and enlivenment programs that is developed and well-supported by the community; and
- Diverse representation of community ensures outcomes meet the needs of residents, tourist and worker populations.

### Current Situation

The ToVP Community are highly engaged and educated on various aspects of POS provision and management. The community have been involved in numerous initiatives; have developed the Town's Urban Forest Strategy and were an engaged key stakeholder on the development of this strategy.

### Recommended Actions

It is imperative that ongoing implementation of the POS strategy is undertaken with the guidance of the community through a Community Reference Group. Participation of a Community Reference Group in enhancing places is to be part of the local governance framework, requiring an active and engaged response from the community, including stakeholders, at all levels of strategy implementation.

It is recommended that micro and local POS that are located within residential areas are developed under the guidance of a CRG and local residents to ensure future works in the Park align with community needs.



Image 13. Vic Park Community Garden, M.Devlin

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## 4.11 EVENTS

### Issue

Events can temporarily create vibrancy or buzz around a certain area or event.

POS provide the Town with opportunity to hire and utilise its spaces, often showcasing them to local, national and international visitors, along with many other benefits. Whilst the majority of residents support ToVP events, noise, dust, traffic/parking need to be managed. Design of POS can assist in mitigating these ongoing issues.

### Current Situation

Current event spaces, shown in Figure 30, are predominantly located to the North of the Town. The Towns event calender is well populated and attended.

Events are both Town and community led and there is a need to provide for a variety of events of different scales.

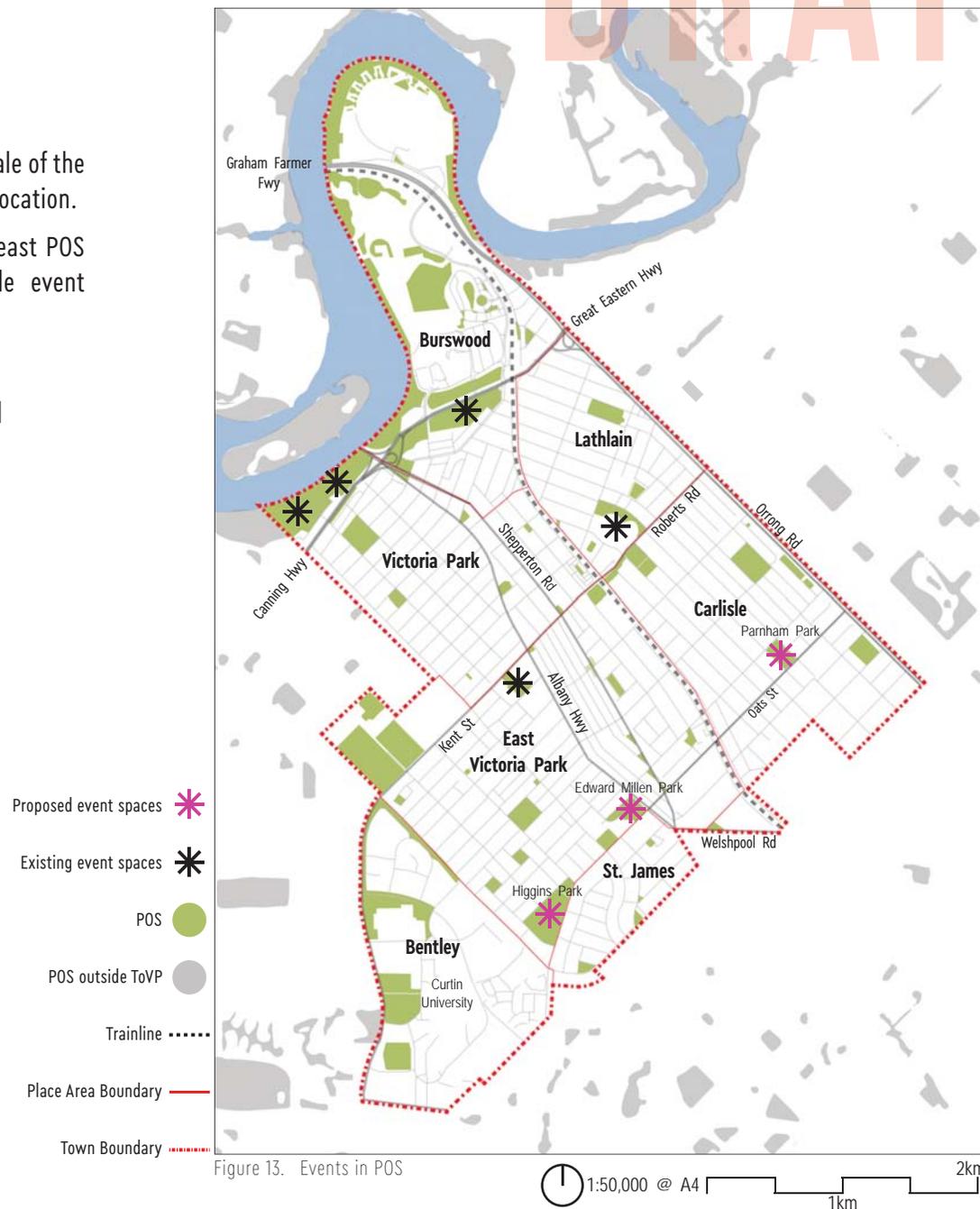
### Recommended Actions

The Strategy looks to increase the ability of the public and the Town to host events in POS by providing an increase

in locations for hire with the scale of the event to be appropriate to the location.

It is recommended that south-east POS are considered for large scale event space, including;

- Parnham Park;
- Edward Millen Reserve; and
- Higgins Park.



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## 4.12 SAFETY

### Issue

POS should be designed in a way that considers the safety of users. This can be achieved through the implementation of CPTED principles, activation of spaces at all hours of the day, co-location of facilities to POS and passive surveillance of the site.

Key approaches should include management of clear sight-lines to roads and nearby buildings, lighting and clear accessible pathways.

### Current Situation

The community notes safety as a major barrier to accessing POS. It is understood that this is both perceived safety concerns in POS as well as actual safety threats.

### Recommended Actions

The Town is recommended to amend local planning policy to ensure that opportunities for passive surveillance are maximised. This includes having a policy in place that ensures dwellings do not 'turn their backs' on POS and provide

opportunities for passive surveillance through design outcomes.

Numerous residents noted that they felt that safety and security in POS was a key consideration. The implementation of CPTED principals may assist in improving the perception of safety in POS.

It is recommended that key areas such as the following are reviewed for safety improvements such as lighting and improved sight-lines;

- Underpasses and Overpasses;
- Play Grounds; and
- Known crime hot spots within POS.

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Image 14. Rayment Park Median, ToVP

## 4.13 SUPPORTING LOCAL ECONOMY

### Issue

Upgrade parks that adjoin business' to provide co-located services, such as playgrounds near coffee shops, respite points near shopping centres and Wifi in tourist and student hotspots. The co-location of POS upgrades does not preclude the introduction of facilities such as cafes within parks themselves where appropriate and feasible.

### Current Situation

The Town has a unique public realm environment in the Albany Highway Cafe strip. This space is dominated by vehicles and is not a pedestrian friendly environment. Improvements to this strip, and other key economic precincts can provide many benefits to the community and businesses.

### Recommended Actions

Key tourist sites should be developed to provide economic opportunities for the Town. Consider case studies of foreshore treatment and opportunity to upgrade facilities and associated business

support to these areas to increase use and economic opportunity.

It is recommended that the Town investigates opportunities for temporary and permanent retail and hospitality offerings along the river-front. This should be achieved in a low impact way that is supportive of community needs respectful of the precious and sensitive natural environment.



Image 15. redeclctic, ToVP

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## 4.14 MANAGEMENT

### Issue

The community places high expectations on POS. Managing this expectation is an ongoing consideration for the Town

### Current Situation

Whilst the towns POS are generally kept to a high standard ongoing implementation of management approaches can assist in improving maintenance outcomes and reducing time to undertake management.

### Recommended Actions

There are a number of key approaches that can assist the Town in ongoing maintenance of Town POS. These include:

- A Town wide audit on the management of POS and events to consider the context of events (small, medium and large) and to be clear about how events impact POS.
- Smart irrigation systems to POS with large areas of turf;
- Utilisation of high quality

sustainable materials that are innovative and easily maintained; and

- Introduce a simple and consistent palette that will provide a high quality setting for other activities to take place and ensure the parks evolve over time with minimal change.

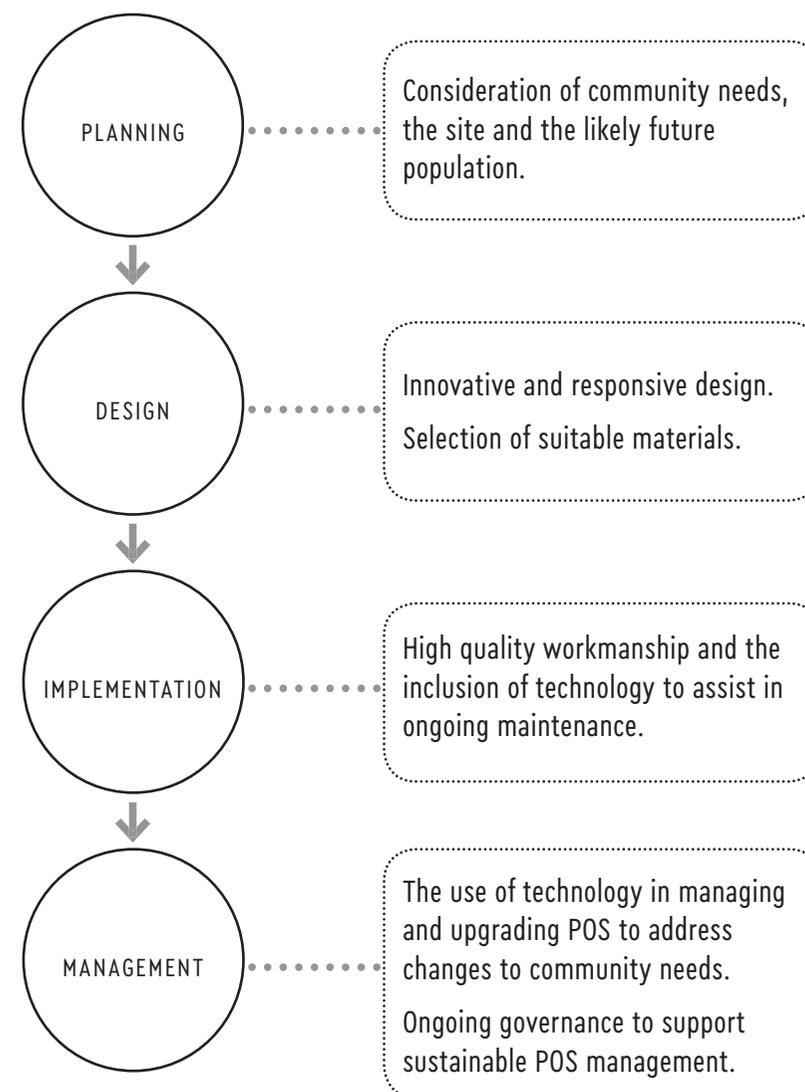


Figure 14. Management Approach

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# Appendix C

## POS RECOMMENDATIONS

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**WE'RE OPEN  
VIC PARK**

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Prepared by:



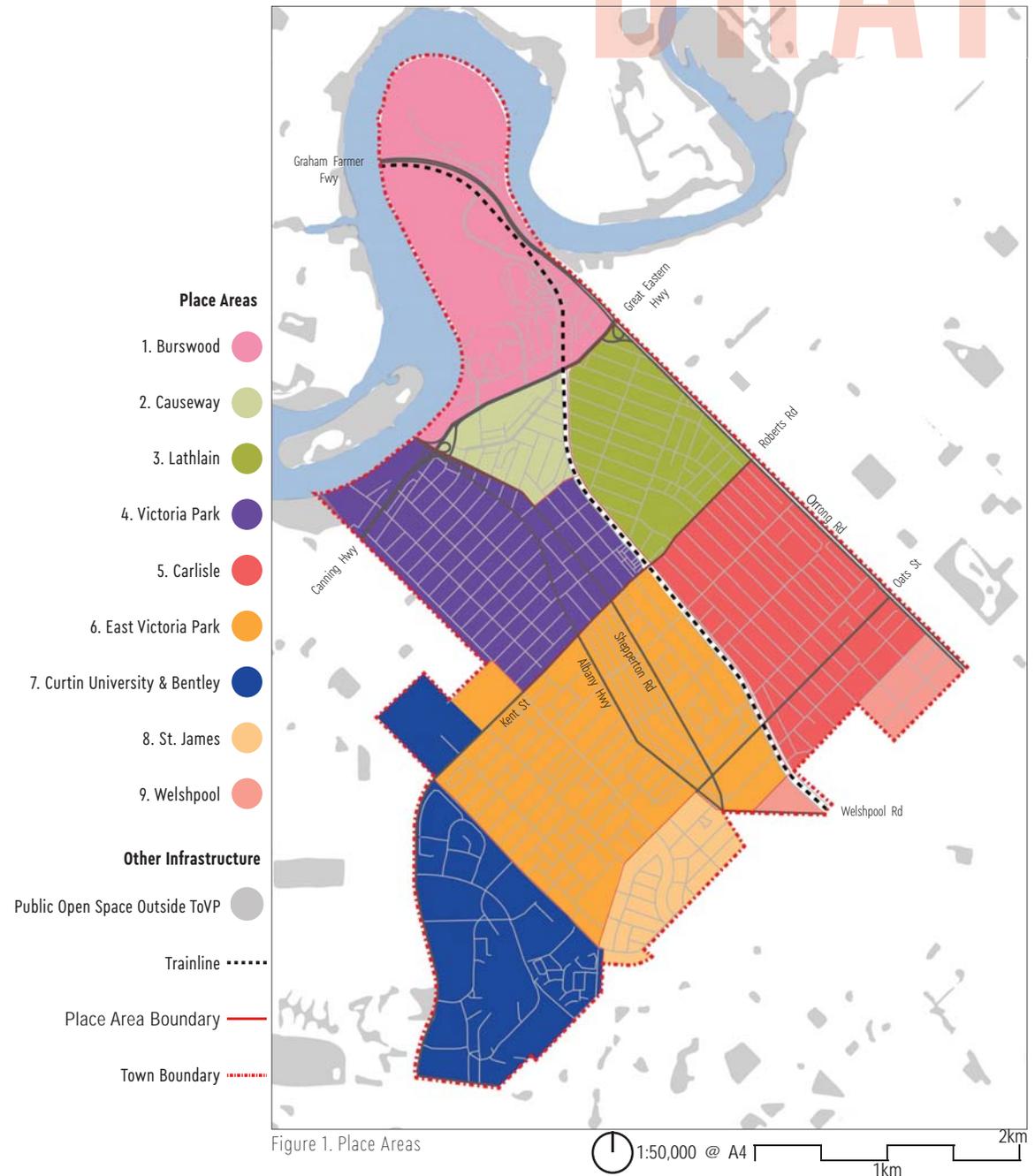
## INTRODUCTION

Previous maps in the POS Strategy utilised Town of Victoria Park (ToVP) Place Area boundaries as a basis of the analysis as this is how the demographic statistics are presented.

The Town utilises a Place approach to plan and manage POS. The Place Areas, shown in Figure 1, are slightly different boundaries to Town of Victoria Park Place Areas. The Town plan and manage each 'Place' through a Place Plan. This Appendix is intended to feed in to the development of Place Plans and is delivered accordingly to ensure symmetry with the ToVP planning approach and to make it easier for the community to know what is planned for each neighbourhood.

Only Town managed POS are considered within this section.

This Appendix provides detailed approaches to the delivery of Phase Three of the Public Open Space Strategy and should be read in conjunction with this document.



# DRAFT

## **BURSWOOD**



## BURSWOOD

<b>POS</b>	<b>Balbuk Reserve*</b>	
<b>Size</b>	2Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	The boat ramp and water ski area are to be considered in line with sporting use of this POS.
Public Open Space for environmental use	✓	Rehabilitate foreshore, remove turf between road and river and rehabilitate with endemic species.
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve +60% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✗	
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	Explore opportunity for interpretation at boat ramp.
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✓	Integrate wayfinding with broader River Foreshore, including future Belmont Peninsula development & adjoining City of Belmont POS.
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✓	Review lighting, sight lines and implement CPTED principles given isolated location.
Supporting Local Economy	✗	

\* There is a shared management/maintenance arrangement in place between the Town and the City of Belmont. The Town acknowledges the need to work collaboratively on planning and future improvements of this POS.

**Note:** There is a need to implement a collaborative approach that considers the *Belmont Foreshore Precinct Plan* (2018) as well as consulting with the City of Belmont.



# BURSWOOD

# DRAFT



<b>POS</b>	<b>The Promenade</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.88Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local / Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover Increase shade trees to north of play space to negate replacing shade cloth in future.
Reduction of Turf	✗	
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Anecdotally in WA, younger families are most likely to live in higher density, as such future upgrades to this playground should consider provision of play equipment (nature/adventure play) for babies and young children.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# BURSWOOD

# DRAFT



<b>POS</b>	<b>The Mews</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.41Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf to active spaces and replace underutilised areas with mulch/garden bed.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Provide informal play/sport for youth, such as hoops, goals or similar to encourage active use by surrounding families.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✓	Encourage local residents to take ownership of Public Open Space through workshops and active days to encourage use
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# BURSWOOD

# DRAFT



<b>POS</b>	<b>The Circus</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.41Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local / Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf to active spaces and replace underutilised areas with mulch/garden bed.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# BURSWOOD

# DRAFT

<b>POS</b>	<b>Charnley Gardens &amp; Pallinup Street</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.14Ha & 0.4Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro / Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Increase native vegetation and reduce turf, consider utilising vegetation to create green fence.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Provide informal play/sport for youth, such as hoops, goals or similar to encourage active use by surrounding families.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✓	Encourage local residents to take ownership of Public Open Space through workshops and active days to encourage use.
Events	✓	
Safety	✓	
Supporting Local Economy	✓	



# BURSWOOD

# DRAFT



<b>POS</b>	Vantage Way/ Oldfield Street	
<b>Size</b>	0.15Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/ Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✗	
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✓	Local residents to take ownership of Public Open Space through workshops and active days to encourage use.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# BURSWOOD

DRAFT



<b>POS</b>	Vantage Way/ Bow River Crescent	
<b>Size</b>	0.15Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/ Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf to active spaces and replace others with garden beds.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Provision of small play/recreational facility space for adjoining residents to utilise, hoops, nature play space for babies/young children and/or ping pong table.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## BURSWOOD



<b>POS</b>	<b>Bow River Crescent &amp; Bolton Avenue</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.18Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✗	
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Exercise equipment and interpretive signage to facilitate active use through grade change.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## BURSWOOD

<b>POS</b>	Bow River Crescent Verge	
<b>Size</b>	0.06Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✗	
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✓	Local residents to take ownership of Public Open Space through workshops and active days to encourage use.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# BURSWOOD

DRAFT



<b>POS</b>	Goodwood Parade Verge	
<b>Size</b>	0.08Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Remove Turf and add vegetation/ mulch.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# BURSWOOD

DRAFT



<b>POS</b>	Stiles Griffiths Reserve
<b>Size</b>	0.21Ha
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro / Passive / Traditional
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>	
<p>A concept plan is currently being developed for Stiles Griffiths Reserve. This concept plan is being developed to ensure that Stiles Griffiths Reserve supports the proposed redevelopment and intensification of density in the surrounding area.</p> <p>It is noted that Stiles Griffiths Reserve is zoned 'Office/Residential' under the Town of Victoria Park <i>Town Planning Scheme No. 1</i>. Priority should be given to rezoning this portion of land to reserve it for the purpose of public open space, securing its future as POS.</p>	



# DRAFT

## **CAUSEWAY**

## CAUSEWAY

<b>POS</b>	<b>G.O. Edwards Park</b>	
<b>Size</b>	10.11Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	District/ Passive / Traditional – Wetland	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
G.O. Edwards Park has an existing masterplan over the site that is currently being implemented. No additional works beyond the implementation of this masterplan are recommended.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve +60% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✗	
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✓	Review lighting, sight lines and implement CPTED principles given isolated location.
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# CAUSEWAY

# DRAFT



<b>POS</b>	<b>Charles Paterson Park</b>	
<b>Size</b>	2.73Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
It is recommended that a concept plan be prepared to guide future upgrades of this open space.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	Encourage Public Open Space for sporting use, significant open turf and ability to park in adjoining mixed commercial/residential area. Site can accommodate 1-2 fields.
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 30% tree canopy coverage – ensuring trees do not impact on future sporting field locations.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Reduce turf to boundary of POS with native planting that will also provide green fence to traffic.
Reduce Water Use	✓	Install Smart Irrigation System.
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Install adult recreational facilities, such as table tennis or outdoor gym to support use of space by workers of adjoining commercial area.
Active Transport	✓	Integrate active transport infrastructure to support use as an Active Park Street.
Wayfinding	✓	Integrate into wayfinding strategy that supports the pedestrian movement between the residential areas and the river foreshore safely and supports the adjacent Active Park street approach.
Dog Walking	✓	Provide formal Dog Park.
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✓	Create formal event space with installation of lighting and services. Given lack of neighbours and parking availability this park is suitable for events. Events should consider the impact of noise and lighting on local bird-life in adjoining G O Edwards Park.
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



**DRAFT**

**VICTORIA PARK**

# DRAFT

## VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	State Street Reserve	
<b>Size</b>	0.06Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
A small Public Open Space retrofitted into a residential lot, infrastructure to this park looks relatively new. Given the recommendations of this strategy to retrofit other lots/basins for Micro-Park use it is suggested that a small case study of this park be undertaken to gauge community uptake and opinion of a park this size and with these features. Outcomes should be used to guide development of drainage basin lots, especially those adjacent to residential lots.		



## VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	<b>Miller Street Reserve</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.1Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro / Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Remove turf and plant vegetation buffer to highlighted areas to provide green fence to site.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✓	Implement community engagement program to encourage ongoing ownership of park, development of park infrastructure and to improve social and mental health of nearby residents.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	

\*Refer to Phase Two of Public Open Spaces Strategy for Further Recommendations



## VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	Read Park	
<b>Size</b>	0.8Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local / Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Replace turf under trees with native vegetation or mulch.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Provide Shade Options (Trees) for exercise nook.
Active Transport	✓	Integrate active transport infrastructure to support use as an Active Park Street.
Wayfinding	✓	As a POS situated on the proposed Active Park Street interpretive wayfinding and signage should integrate the space to the broader Park Street.
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✓	As an Active Park street adjacent the cafe strip implement approaches such as wifi, dining spaces and art/interpretation.



## VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	Hawthorne Reserve	
<b>Size</b>	0.95Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local / Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Undertake a masterplan for this Public Open Space that considers the needs of the local community.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Remove Turf in areas that are not intended for actives use, specifically on steep slopes. Replace with locally native vegetation.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Retain section of turf to provide level playing fields for informal games and sports. Upgrades to playground to support older children / young adult independent play, such as basketball hoops, table tennis or similar.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✓	Suitable for use as dog park if clashes occur with sporting uses in other local parks.
Community Ownership	✓	Implement community engagement program to encourage ongoing ownership of park, development of park infrastructure and to improve social and mental health of nearby residents.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	Raphael Park	
<b>Size</b>	5.9Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	District/ Active/ Traditional Note: Park is used by local schools.	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	Highly utilised in winter by formal sports clubs, appears to have some summer availability. Additional Public Open Space for sporting use on this oval should be managed alongside use by local schools.
Public Open Space for environmental use	✓	As a POS on an Environmental Park Street the south-west boundary of the site should strengthen the Park street approach.
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 30% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf to active spaces and replace underutilised areas with mulch/garden bed.
Reduce Water Use	✓	Install Smart Irrigation System.
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Expansion of play space to incorporate nature play elements aimed at children 0–10 to support use by both school children and to encourage parents and carers who may have younger children to utilise the space before and after school.
Active Transport	✓	Provide facilities to support active transport to and from the park.
Wayfinding	✓	Wayfinding should be implemented to support the Active and Environmental Park Street approach to the south-west of the POS.
Dog Walking	✓	Monitor ongoing use as a formal dog park for potential clashes with sporting and school use.
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# VICTORIA PARK

# DRAFT

<b>POS</b>	Asquith Reserve	
<b>Size</b>	0.24Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve +60% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Remove turf and replace with water sensitive garden beds.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✓	The site contains the ToVP Windmill & Wishing Well which are listed on the state heritage register (place number: 03898). The windmill was built in 1938 to advertise roof tiles and previously also included a Lion, which was removed due to vandalism. Given the limitations of recreational use on this POS it is recommended that artistic exploration of this heritage is considered.
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# DRAFT

## VICTORIA PARK

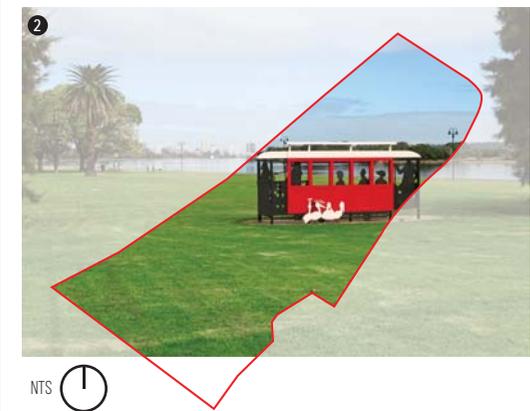
<b>POS</b>	Canning Highway Verge	
<b>Size</b>	0.46Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Increase tree canopy to achieve coverage over 100% of site.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Remove all turf and replace with garden bed and mulch.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✓	Implement art/signage as wayfinding given prominent location.
Dog Walking	✓	
Community Ownership	✓	
Events	✓	
Safety	✓	
Supporting Local Economy	✓	



# VICTORIA PARK

# DRAFT

<b>POS</b>	<b>McCallum Park &amp; Taylor Reserve</b>	
<b>Size</b>	10.53Ha & 7.5HA respectively	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	District / Active – Events / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
The existing masterplan for Taylor Reserve and McCallum Park is supported by this strategy for implementation. For consideration during implementation are the following:		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	Pending development of the Hype Court with the community.
Public Open Space for environmental use	✓	Protect environmental value given river bank environment. This POS will form the end of the Environmental Park Street and should reflect this through wayfinding, signage and art.
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve +60% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Replaced proposed turf bank in the northern section to vegetation to align with vegetated river banks approach.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✓	Integrate heritage relevant to the River (Aboriginal and Colonial).
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✓	Implement a wayfinding approach that is in line with the broader approach for the river foreshore area.
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✓	Reinforce space as event space and consider small scale events such as Food Trucks and local markets.
Safety	✓	Review lighting, sight lines and implement CPTED principles given isolated location.
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# VICTORIA PARK

DRAFT



<b>POS</b>	<b>Sunbury Reserve</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.17Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Replace turf under trees with mulch/garden bed.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Relocate pathway to boundary of park and creating central open turf for active informal play.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✓	Implement community engagement program to encourage ongoing ownership of park, development of park infrastructure and to improve social and mental health of nearby residents. Work with community group to develop approaches to active recreation in the park which may include community gathering spaces, bike tracks for younger children or soccer goal posts.
Events	✓	
Safety	✓	
Supporting Local Economy	✓	



# VICTORIA PARK

DRAFT



<b>POS</b>	<b>Duncan Reserve</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.22Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve +60% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf into single usable space, remove turf from under trees and in non-active areas and replace with native vegetation.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Future upgrade to playground to consider use by schools close by, and parents/carers before and after school, specifically young children.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✓	Implement community engagement program to encourage ongoing ownership of park, development of park infrastructure and to improve social and mental health of nearby residents.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# DRAFT

## VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	<b>Memorial Gardens</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.43Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
The Memorial Gardens are well maintained and provide shady respite along the Café Strip. It is recommended that a concept plan be prepared to guide future upgrades of this open space which takes into account the Streets Ahead document prepared by the Vic Park Collective.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✗	
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✓	Acknowledge and enhance the heritage function of the space.
Play	✓	Given location next to cafés and shops consider a play space for small children or families.
Active Transport	✓	Integrate active transport infrastructure to support use as an Active Park Street.
Wayfinding	✓	As a POS situated on the proposed Active Park Street interpretive wayfinding and signage should integrate the space to the broader Park Street.
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Economy	Local	✓ As an Active Park street adjacent the cafe strip implement approaches such as wifi, dining spaces and art/interpretation.



**DRAFT**

## **EAST VICTORIA PARK**

## EAST VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	<b>Higgins Park</b>	
<b>Size</b>	5.75Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	District / Active / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Note: this POS is currently undergoing a masterplan process.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	Ensure ongoing use of this facility for Public Open Space for sporting use, as the site is currently very well utilised.
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 30% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Remove turf from sloped boundary areas and replace with locally native garden beds.
Reduce Water Use	✓	Install Smart Irrigation System
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✓	Inclusion of infrastructure such as safe bike locks, lighting, water fountains and shelter.
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✓	Implement event strategy for the park to consider event activation opportunities and associated upgrades to infrastructure and management that would be required.
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# EAST VICTORIA PARK

DRAFT



<b>POS</b>	<b>Playfield Reserve</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.8Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local/ Passive / Traditional-Bushland	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Note: this POS is currently undergoing a masterplan process.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf into single usable space and remove turf from under trees and in non-active areas, replace with native vegetation.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Incorporate adventure play facilities aimed at older children. Include supporting infrastructure such as shelter, seating and tables to support parent/carer use of the POS.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✓	Implement community engagement program to encourage ongoing ownership of park, development of park infrastructure and to improve social and mental health of nearby residents.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



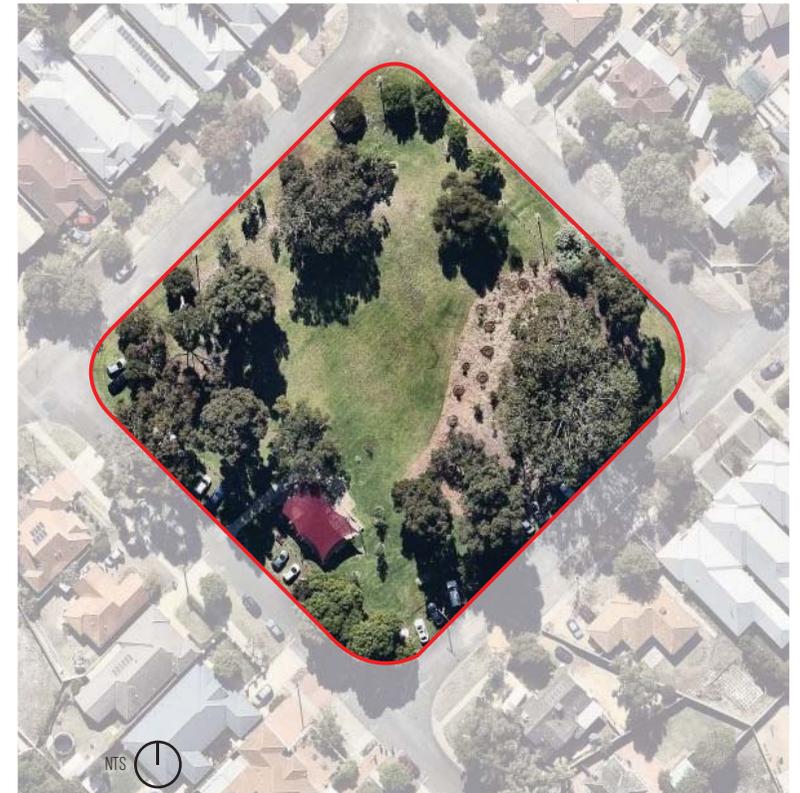
## EAST VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	John MacMillan Park	
<b>Size</b>	1.5Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood/ Active-Events / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Note: this POS is currently undergoing a masterplan process.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	Given POS size consider future formal sporting use.
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf to areas of active use. Replace underutilised turf with native vegetation or, where too shady, use mulch.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✓	Provide interpretation of the figs within the POS.
Play	✓	Given location next to shopping precinct and Albany Highway Café Strip upgrade playground to support active adventure play for older children 10-14.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✓	Encourage ongoing use as dog park given less clashes with Public Open Space for sporting use.
Community Ownership	✓	Implement community engagement program to encourage ongoing ownership of park, development of park infrastructure and to improve social and mental health of nearby residents.
Events	✓	Support ongoing use of John McMillan Park for events.
Safety	✓	Sight-lines from the car park, to the POS are being improved with the current works.
Supporting Local Economy	✓	Install wifi, shady seating and other facilities to support extended community use.



## EAST VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	<b>Manners Reserve</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.74Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Undertake a masterplan for this Public Open Space that considers the needs of the local community.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Remove turf under trees and to non-active or difficult to manage areas. Replace turf with native vegetation or, where too shady, use mulch.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Consolidate turf to areas of active use; consider retaining areas to create level turf areas for informal ball sports.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✓	Encourage ongoing use as dog park given less clashes with Public Open Space for sporting use.
Community Ownership	✓	Utilise the CRG along with local neighbours to develop a masterplan for the POS.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# EAST VICTORIA PARK

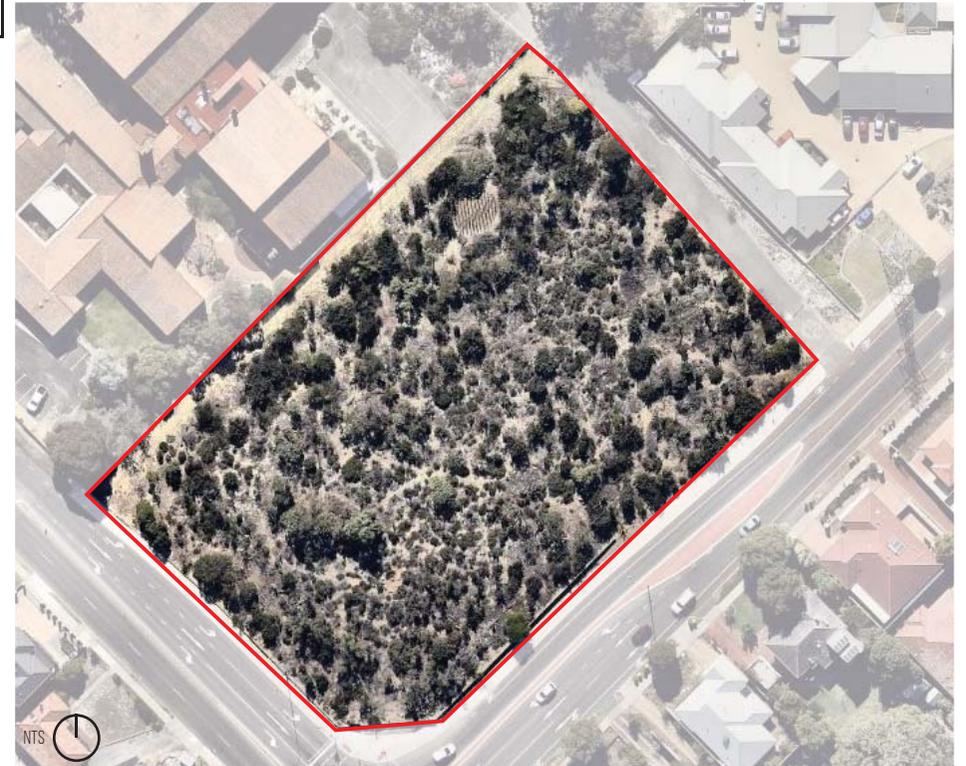
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<b>POS</b>	<b>Mazzini Reserve</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.65Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local / Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Undertake a masterplan for this Public Open Space that considers the needs of the local community.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Remove turf under trees and to non-active or difficult to manage areas. Replace turf with native vegetation or, where too shady, mulch.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Consolidate turf to areas of active use; consider retaining areas to create level turf areas for informal ball sports.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✓	Encourage ongoing use as dog park given less clashes with Public Open Space for sporting use.
Community Ownership	✓	Utilise the CRG along with local neighbours to develop a masterplan for the POS.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## EAST VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	Hill View Bushland	
<b>Size</b>	1.01Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local / Environmental / Bushland	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
This Public Open Space is valuable remnant Banksia woodland and should be retained and managed as required.		



## EAST VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	Edward Millen Reserve	
<b>Size</b>	3.12Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
<p>A masterplan is currently being developed for the Edward Millen Reserve. This strategy supports the development of the Public Open Space in line with the briefing document provided to consultants. Special consideration should be made to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement event strategy for the park to consider event activation opportunities and associated upgrades to infrastructure and management that would be required,</li> <li>- Opportunity for landscape to provide interpretation of the sites heritage; and</li> <li>- The POS location along the Cafe Strip Active Park Street.</li> </ul>		



# DRAFT

## EAST VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	Fraser Park	
<b>Size</b>	3.3Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood/ Active / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	Ensure ongoing use of this facility for Public Open Space for sporting use, considering opportunities to encourage increased in Public Open Space for sporting use through winter and summer use that aligns with current user needs and ability to upkeep turf quality.
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 30% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Remove turf from sloped boundary areas and replace with locally native garden beds.
Reduce Water Use	✓	As a large open turf field this reserve has potential to utilise significant water. Manage water consumption through the implementation of Smart Irrigation System, reduction of turf to surrounds and planting locally endemic species.
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✓	Inclusion of infrastructure such as safe bike locks, lighting, water fountains and shelter.
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## EAST VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	<b>Alec Bell Park</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.08Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf into single usable space and remove turf from under trees and in non-active areas, replace with native vegetation.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Upgrade playground to for use by babies and toddlers given the site is fenced. Include supporting infrastructure such as shelter, seating and tables to support parent/ carer use of the POS.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✓	Implement community engagement program to encourage ongoing ownership of park, development of park infrastructure and to improve social and mental health of nearby residents.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## EAST VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	Devenish Reserve	
<b>Size</b>	0.08Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
<p>A small Public Open Space retrofitted into a residential lot, infrastructure to this park looks relatively new and high quality. No works to this Public Open Space are required, however given the recommendations of this strategy to retrofit other lots/basins for Micro-Park use it is suggested that a small case study of this park be undertaken to gauge community uptake and opinion of a park this size and with these features. Outcomes should be used to guide development of drainage basin lots, especially those adjacent to residential lots.</p>		



# EAST VICTORIA PARK

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<b>POS</b>	Victoria Heights Park	
<b>Size</b>	0.86Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Victoria Heights is a good quality park with large canopy trees and densely planted garden beds.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✗	
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Opportunity to level areas of turf to support independent informal sports.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✓	Implement community engagement program to encourage ongoing ownership of park, development of park infrastructure and to improve social and mental health of nearby residents.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## EAST VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	<b>Isaia Corner</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.12Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf into single usable space and incorporate native garden beds to boundary to hedge against road.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✓	Integrate active transport infrastructure to support use as an Active Park Street.
Wayfinding	✓	As a POS situated on the proposed Active Park Street interpretive wayfinding and signage should integrate the space to the broader Park Street.
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✓	As an Active Park street adjacent the cafe strip implement approaches such as wifi, dining spaces and art/interpretation.



# EAST VICTORIA PARK

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<b>POS</b>	<b>John Bissett Park</b>	
<b>Size</b>	1.42Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Masterplan site to consolidate recreational infrastructure, with the intention to remove underutilised turf, provide clear sight lines and connected active uses.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf to areas of active use. Remove turf under trees and to non-active or difficult to manage areas. Replace turf with native vegetation or, where too shady, use mulch.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Upgrade skate park.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✓	Encourage ongoing use as dog park given less clashes with Public Open Space for sporting use.
Community Ownership	✓	Utilise the CRG along with local neighbours to develop a masterplan for the POS.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## EAST VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	<b>Mint Street Reserves</b>	
<b>Size</b>	1.55Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	This land is effectively road verge to a key feeder road, it is not feasible to utilise for recreational purpose. As such it is recommended that it is completely revegetated with endemic species and shade trees.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✓	Implement art/signage as wayfinding given prominent location.
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✓	Review lighting, sight lines and implement CPTED principles given this is a key pedestrian link.
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



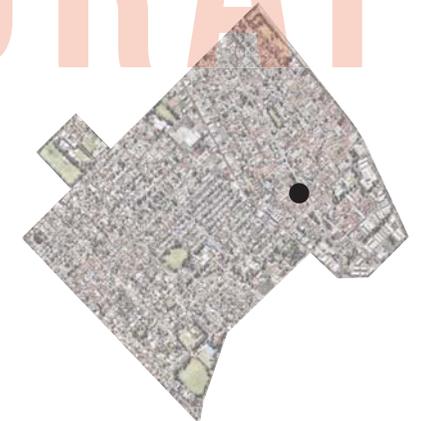
## EAST VICTORIA PARK



<b>POS</b>	<b>Kate Street Reserve</b>	
<b>Size</b>	1.05Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf to areas of active use. Remove turf under trees and to non-active or difficult to manage areas. Replace turf with native vegetation or, where too shady, use mulch.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✓	Encourage ongoing use as dog park given less clashes with Public Open Space for sporting use.
Community Ownership	✓	Implement community engagement program to encourage ongoing ownership of park, development of park infrastructure and to improve social and mental health of nearby residents.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## EAST VICTORIA PARK



<b>POS</b>	Shepperton Road Verge	
<b>Size</b>	0.9Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	This land is effectively road verge to a key feeder road, it is not feasible to utilise for recreational purpose. As such it is recommended that it is completely revegetated with endemic species and shade trees.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✓	Implement art/signage as wayfinding given prominent location.
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## EAST VICTORIA PARK

<b>POS</b>	Somerset Park	
<b>Size</b>	0.4Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use		
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✗	
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Given the location next to a car park this Public Open Space could be considered for a destination facility such as a water play, a large adventure playground or similar.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✓	The fence to the south of the park creates CEPTED issues and consideration for alternative, permeable treatments to this edge should be considered.
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



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## LATHLAIN

# LATHLAIN

# DRAFT

<b>POS</b>	<b>J.A. Lee Reserve</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.05Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood/ Active / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	Ensure ongoing use of this facility for Public Open Space for sporting use, considering opportunities to encourage summer use and exercise by means of fitness equipment. The shape of J.A. Lee Reserve may restrict opportunity for diversification of sporting use, however consideration for increasing winter use through female or children's teams and/or other complimentary sports (Ultimate Frisbee, Touch Football etc.).
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 30% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Install Smart Irrigation System
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✓	Inclusion of infrastructure such as safe bike locks, lighting, water fountains and shelter.
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## LATHLAIN

<b>POS</b>	Rayment Park	
<b>Size</b>	0.9Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local / Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Rayment Park has undergone recent upgrades inclusive of reduction in turf, a new nature playground, recreational facilities, dog exercise area and other supporting infrastructure there are no recommended changes or upgrades required to this space.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✗	
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✓	Consider wayfinding within this park to support the ongoing development of this precinct as a central hub to Lathlain.
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## LATHLAIN

<b>POS</b>	Rutland Reserve	
<b>Size</b>	0.06Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro / Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Rutland Reserve has a unique land tenure status, being part road reserve, private and community managed.		



## LATHLAIN

<b>POS</b>	Lathlain Park Community Activity Space	
<b>Size</b>	6.45Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	District / Active-Events / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Note: this POS is currently undergoing a masterplan process.		



## LATHLAIN

<b>POS</b>	Forster Avenue Reserve	
<b>Size</b>	0.2Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro / Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
The use of this site for recreational Public Open Space purpose is not recommended due to poor CEPTED and accessibility. As such it is recommended that subject to community engagement, that the site be completely re-vegetated with endemic species to support local bird life in a manner that takes into account CPTED principles.		



# DRAFT

## **CARLISLE**

## CARLISLE

### Millers Crossing

#### Recommendations:

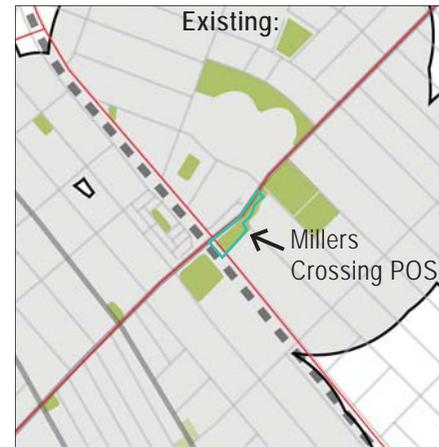
Millers Crossing was space retained by the state government for future road widening. This use is no longer required and has been offered for purchase to the Town. To assist with this decision the Public Open Space strategy has considered the retention of this space as POS.

With the development of Tom Wright Park (Zone 2X) the community will continue to have pedestrian access to local parks, i.e. no additional gaps will occur. It is noted that utilising a population calculation Carlisle is undersupplied by POS.

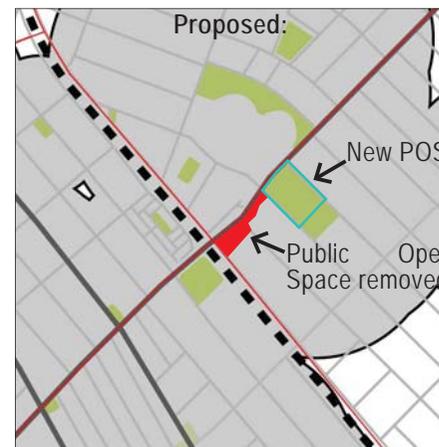
Millers Crossing has some significant trees, circled on map adjacent, both native and exotic species, and a good quality embankment vegetation to the north of the space. Other than bench seats there is no significant infrastructure on site.

It is strongly recommended that the Town work with the State Government to advocate for the requirement to retain all mature trees on this lot should it be developed into the future.

To date Millers Park has been considered Public Open Space by the community and maintained as such by the council. It should be noted that the community may oppose the development of this site.



- Existing Millers Crossing Public Open Space
- Walkable 'ped-shed'



- Millers Crossing Public Open Space removed
- New Public Open Space added
- Walkable 'ped-shed' unchanged



Significant trees to be retained where possible

# CARLISLE

# DRAFT

<b>POS</b>	Tom Wright Park	
<b>Size</b>	1.97Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood / Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
<p>The Tom Wright Park is proposed to be extended through the old Bowls Club site. These works are captured in the Community Activity Zone Design Report for Lathlain Precinct. The strategy supports the recommendations made for Tom Wright redevelopment with the following to be considered during design development;</p> <p>Ensure Open Turf areas are sized and shaped to support in Public Open Space for sporting use.</p> <p>Given the number of existing and proposed dog parks in the city review the need for the fenced dog space proposed.</p>		



## CARLISLE

<b>POS</b>	Gemini Way Sump
<b>Size</b>	0.08Ha
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>	
A Micro Park retrofitted into a residential lot, infrastructure to this park looks relatively new. Given the recommendations of this strategy to retrofit other lots/basins for Micro-Park use it is suggested that a small case study of this park be undertaken to gauge community uptake and opinion of a park this size and with these features. Outcomes should be used to guide development of drainage basin lots, especially those adjacent to residential lots.	



# CARLISLE

# DRAFT

<b>POS</b>	<b>Fletcher Park</b>	
<b>Size</b>	4.23Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood/ Active / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	Ensure ongoing use of this facility for Public Open Space for sporting use, considering opportunities to encourage summer use. Fletcher Park is currently at capacity for sporting use and ongoing management of turf should be considered.
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 30% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✗	
Reduce Water Use	✓	Integrate Smart Irrigation Technology
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✓	Inclusion of infrastructure such as safe bike locks, lighting, water fountains and shelter.
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✓	Implement event strategy for the park to consider event activation opportunities and associated upgrades to infrastructure and management that would be required.
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## CARLISLE

<b>POS</b>	<b>Orrong Road Verge</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.4Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Current state government planning indicates potentially resume part of this verge by Main Roads. This should be taken into account prior to works being undertaken.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 100% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	This land is effectively road verge to a key feeder road, it is not feasible to utilise for recreational purpose. As such it is recommended that it is completely revegetated with endemic species and shade trees.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✓	Implement art/signage as wayfinding given prominent location.
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## CARLISLE



<b>POS</b>	<b>Carlisle Reserve</b>	
<b>Size</b>	3.8Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood/ Active / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	Ensure ongoing use of this facility for Public Open Space for sporting use, considering opportunities to encourage increased winter and summer use that aligns with current user needs and ability to upkeep turf quality.
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 30% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✗	
Reduce Water Use	✓	Integrate Smart Irrigation Technology
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✓	Inclusion of infrastructure such as safe bike locks, lighting, water fountains and shelter.
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# CARLISLE

# DRAFT



<b>POS</b>	<b>Parnham Park</b>	
<b>Size</b>	2.05Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood/ Active / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	Ensure ongoing use of this facility for Public Open Space for sporting use, considering opportunities to encourage increased winter and summer use that aligns with current user needs and ability to upkeep turf quality.
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 30% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✗	
Reduce Water Use	✓	Integrate Smart Irrigation Technology
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✓	Inclusion of infrastructure such as safe bike locks, lighting, water fountains and shelter.
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✓	Implement event strategy for the park to consider event activation opportunities and associated upgrades to infrastructure and management that would be required.
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



DRAFT

## **ST. JAMES**

# ST. JAMES

# DRAFT

<b>POS</b>	<b>Alday Street Reserve</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.14Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Micro/ Passive / Traditional-Bushland	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf into single usable space and remove turf from under trees and in non-active areas, replace with native vegetation.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✓	Implement community engagement program to encourage ongoing ownership of park, development of park infrastructure and to improve social and mental health of nearby residents.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## ST. JAMES

<b>POS</b>	Beaconsfield Street/ Wyndham Street	
<b>Size</b>	0.19Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/ Setting</b>	Micro / Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf into single usable space and remove turf from under trees and in non-active areas, replace with native vegetation.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✓	Implement community engagement program to encourage ongoing ownership of park, development of park infrastructure and to improve social and mental health of nearby residents.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# ST. JAMES

# DRAFT

<b>POS</b>	Rotary Park	
<b>Size</b>	0.71Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Rotary Park is under-serviced in comparison to other Public Open Space within the Town. Aside from existing mature trees, bench seats and basic playground facilities there is no infrastructure or vegetation on site. Undertake a masterplan for this Public Open Space that considers the needs of the local community.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Remove turf under trees and to non-active or difficult to manage areas. Replace turf with native vegetation or, where too shady, use mulch.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Create level turf areas for informal ball sports.
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✓	Encourage ongoing use as dog park given less clashes with Public Open Space for sporting use.
Community Ownership	✓	Utilise the CRG along with local neighbours to develop a masterplan for the POS. The process should encourage community ownership of park, development and implementation of park infrastructure and to improve social and mental health of nearby residents.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## ST. JAMES

<b>POS</b>	<b>Houghton Park</b>	
<b>Size</b>	1.08Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	Ensure ongoing use of this facility for Public Open Space for sporting use.
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 40% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Remove turf from boundary areas and replace with locally native garden beds.
Reduce Water Use	✓	Integrate Smart Irrigation Technology
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✓	Inclusion of infrastructure such as safe bike locks, lighting, water fountains and shelter.
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



DRAFT

## **CURTIN UNIVERSITY & BENTLEY**

## CURTIN UNIVERSITY & BENTLEY

<b>POS</b>	Jirdarup Bushland Precinct
<b>Size</b>	17.9Ha
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	District/ Environmental / Bushland
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>	
<p>The Jirdarup Bushland Precinct comprises of sub precincts Kensington Bushland, George Street Reserve and Kent Street Sandpit. The sub precinct areas are as follows:</p> <p>Kensington Bushland: <b>10.87Ha</b> (Kensington Bushland Bush Forever Site no. 48: <b>9.1Ha</b>)</p> <p>George Street Reserve: <b>2.7Ha</b></p> <p>Kent Street Sandpit: <b>4.33Ha</b></p> <p>A management plan exists for the both the Kensington Bushland sub precinct and George Street Reserve precinct. All works for these sub precinct should be in accordance with the relevant management plan.</p> <p>The Kent Street Sandpit sub precinct incorporates a former quarry site which is not considered to be usable public open space in its present state. The future use of this site will be the subject of the preparation of a report to rehabilitate and re-vegetate the Kent Street Sand Pit ensuring the recommended options for the site:</p> <p>a) Is consistent with its zoning as a Parks and Recreation Reserve under the provisions of Town Planning Scheme No.1.</p> <p>b) Considers the past recommendations and decisions made in relation to the Kent Street Sand Pit site.</p> <p>c) Culminates in a plan for the Kent Street Sand Pit site including (but not limited to):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design considerations (if any)</li> <li>Site preparatory works</li> <li>Environmental considerations</li> <li>Community engagement</li> <li>Funding, staging and delivery considerations</li> </ol> <p>To truly bring the Jirdarup Bushland Precinct together, it is recommended that when appropriate, the management plan for each sub precinct is brought together to form one management plan. This would allow the Town to consider the health of the precinct as a whole, as well as enabling it to continue to function as the most environmental significant bushland in the Town of Victoria Park.</p>	



# CURTIN UNIVERSITY & BENTLEY

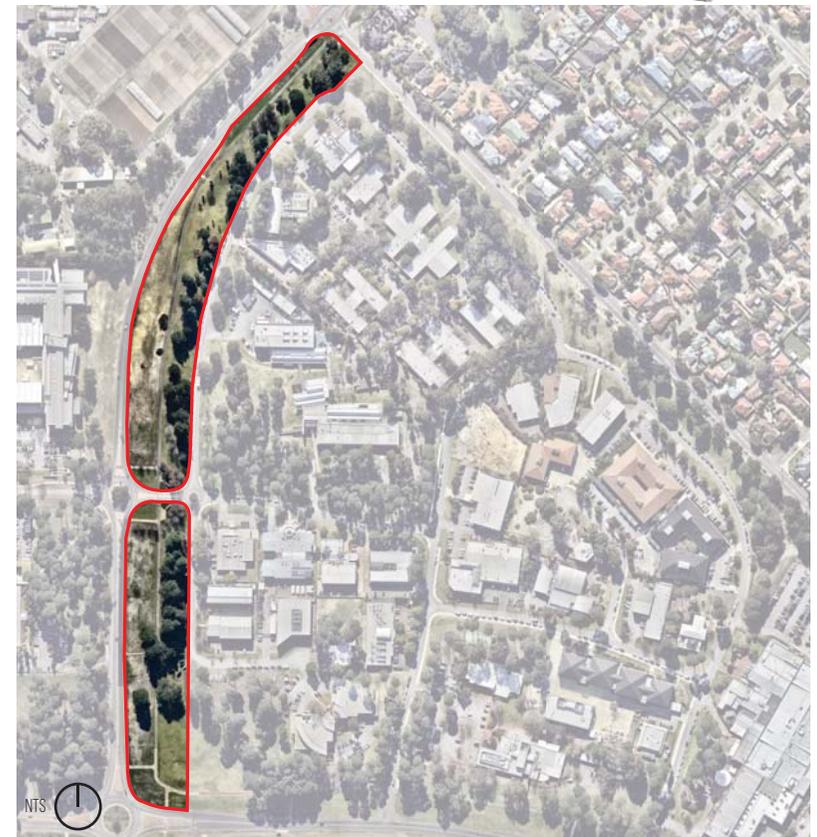
# DRAFT

<b>POS</b>	Harold Rossiter Park	
<b>Size</b>	8.1Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	District/ Active / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Undertake a masterplan for this Public Open Space that considers the needs of the local community.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✓	Ensure ongoing use of this facility for Public Open Space for sporting use, investigating options for use in Winter. Consider upgrades to sport facilities to encourage female sporting teams.
Public Open Space for environmental use	✓	All works to Harold Rossiter Park should consider neighbouring Public Open Space with Public Open Space for environmental use. Lighting and uses should be sympathetic to flora and fauna management of the reserve. These works will also support the Environmental Park Street which will run to the south of the site.
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 30% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Remove turf from boundary areas and replace with locally native garden beds.
Reduce Water Use	✓	Integrate Smart Irrigation Technology
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✓	Inclusion of infrastructure such as safe bike locks, lighting, water fountains and shelter.
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✓	Monitor ongoing use as a formal dog park for potential clashes with sporting use.
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



## CURTIN UNIVERSITY & BENTLEY

<b>POS</b>	Kent Street Verge	
<b>Size</b>	3Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Neighbourhood/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
This land is effectively road verge to a key feeder road, it is not feasible to utilise for recreational purpose. As such it is recommended that it is completely revegetated.		
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 100% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Remove turf, replace with endemic species and shade trees.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✗	
Active Transport	✗	
Wayfinding	✓	Implement art/signage as wayfinding given prominent location.
Dog Walking	✗	
Community Ownership	✗	
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



DRAFT

## WELSHPOOL

## WELSHPOOL

<b>POS</b>	<b>Forward Reserve</b>	
<b>Size</b>	0.48Ha	
<b>Hierarchy/Function/Setting</b>	Local/ Passive / Traditional	
<b>Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS</b>		
<b>Recommendation</b>		<b>Comment</b>
Public Open Space for sporting use	✗	
Public Open Space for environmental use	✗	
Tree Coverage	✓	Achieve 30% Tree Canopy Cover.
Reduction of Turf	✓	Consolidate turf into single usable space and remove turf from under trees and in non-active areas, replace with native vegetation.
Reduce Water Use	✗	
Heritage Value	✗	
Play	✓	Seating nodes and adult recreational facilities, such as table tennis or outdoor gym to support use of space by workers of adjoining industrial area.
Active Transport	✓	Inclusion of infrastructure (safe bike locks, lighting, water fountains and shelter.
Wayfinding	✗	
Dog Walking	✓	Provide a formal dog park exercise area due to lack of conflicting park uses.
Community Ownership	✓	Implement community engagement program to encourage ongoing ownership of park, development of park infrastructure and to improve social and mental health of nearby residents.
Events	✗	
Safety	✗	
Supporting Local Economy	✗	



# Appendix D

SURVEY INFORMATION AND RESPONSES



TOWN OF  
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Prepared by:



Image 1. Markets, ToVP (cover)

Image 2. redelectic, ToVP (previous)

## 1.0 OVERVIEW

The Town of Victoria Park and the Public Open Space Strategy project team conducted surveys on a variety of platforms targeting a number of people from many different backgrounds in order to gather an understanding of how people see and experience the Town as well as what the Town has to offer.

The Town facilitated two surveys with the wider public. The first being a survey at the Perth Garden Festival (PGF) where the Town set up an information booth. The booth at PGF introduced the POS Strategy and gathered qualitative feedback by means of an open ended question and asking participants to rate a number of POS-related statements. The second survey was distributed using the Town's *Your Thoughts* platform. This provided further opportunity for Town residents and visitors to provide feedback on 27 short questions relating to the Town and what it has to offer. The *Your Thoughts* survey was supported by a short video.



Image 3. Perth Garden Festival 2019, ToVP

## 2.0 PERTH GARDEN FESTIVAL

Public Open Space Strategy				
	Disagree		Neutral	Agree
I regularly use public open space outside of the Town of Victoria Park for recreation				
I have a park within 5-6 minute's walk from home				
I visit my local park often (once a week or more)				
I feel safe when I visit my local park				
I often visit events in my local park				
I feel that there is sufficient public open space near my home where I can recreate				

Table 1. Rated Responses Table

What would encourage you to use your local park more often?	

Table 2. Open Ended Question Sheet

## 2.1 RATED RESPONSES

*I regularly use public open space outside of the Town of Victoria Park for recreation* → **67% STRONGLY AGREE**

*I have a park within 5 - 6 minute's walk from home* → **87% STRONGLY AGREE**

*I visit my local park often (more than once a week)* → **57% STRONGLY AGREE  
15% STRONGLY DISAGREE**

*I feel safe when I visit my local park* → **51% STRONGLY AGREE**

*I often visit events in my local park* → **50% STRONGLY AGREE**

*I feel that there is sufficient public open space near my home where I can recreate* → **53% STRONGLY AGREE**

## 2.2 OPEN ENDED QUESTION KEY FINDINGS

*What would encourage you to use your local park more often?*

70 responses



## 2.3 OPENED ENDED QUESTION RESPONSES - THURSDAY & FRIDAY

*What would encourage you to use your local park more often?*

- coffee
- consider seniors
- shaded seats for parents
- safety 'speeding cars'
- enclosed dog areas
- no food vans dogs eat rubbish & scraps
- balance of provision (age & use) Rayment Park is a good example
- new bike repair stations
- adult exercise separate to kids equipment
- use kid-safety officer for advice
- pop-up coffee van/shop along foreshore
- outdoor gym
- take care of verges
- no plastic playgrounds
- toilets open at night along foreshore
- solve problem of people using wrong paths
- improve house to foreshore connection (bus stops)
- improve safety at McCallum Park
- Jo Wheatley Park does all abilities play well
- more along the river
- fix problem of competing users
- keep toilets clean & open on public hols
- an outdoor velodrome
- more shade
- fenced playgrounds for toddlers
- more fairy gardens
- reuse sumps as community gardens
- more shade at the stadium
- more dedicated cycle paths
- moveable things in nature play
- improve safety at John Macmillan Park
- more trees

## 2.4 OPENED ENDED QUESTION RESPONSES - SATURDAY & SUNDAY

*What would encourage you to use your local park more often?*

*good tree density*

*more trees*

*more flowers & birds*

*cushioned running track*

*replace plastic*

*better maintained BBQs*

*more dog walking opportunities*

*community gardens*

*open McCallum Park toilets earlier*

*enclosed dog spaces*

*water Taylor & McCallum Park more & pick up litter*

*fix anti-social behaviour at Raphael Park*

*ensure lighting is on at McCallum Park at 5am*

*make Duncan Reserve less boring cafe, nature play*

*better for grandkids*

*improve traffic at Armagh St for pedestrians*

*keep the parks at Miller's Crossing*

*water the parks more*

*a pond*

*more trampolines*

*the dog enclosed park which was promised*

*fix problem of commuters using park carparks*

*a large playground*

*more marketing around getting fit, healthy & walking the dog*

*enclosed nature play area for all ages with lots of shady trees*

*enclosed park for dogs & kids*

*no dog poo*

*better day-time safety & lighting at night*

*more trees*

*fun exercise equipment*

*compostable dog poo bags*

*less cyclist vs walker accidents*

*more safety initiatives dont feel safe walking at night in Lathlain*

*trees block view for McCallum Park residents, not safe at night*

*better lighting at Harold Rossiter Park in winter*

*better management of major events at McCallum Park*

*better surfaces for walking at causeway toward Mends St*

*seperate bike path to stadium*

## 3.1 ***YOUR THOUGHTS ONLINE SURVEY***

### Public Open Space Strategy

We are developing a Public Open Space Strategy for the Town of Victoria Park. This Strategy will help us shape how we develop and manage these spaces now and into the future.

With a number of parks and reserves within our boundaries, public open spaces provide the community with places to exercise, socialise and participate in recreational, art and cultural activities.

Public open space is land that is freely accessible and for a variety of purposes, including popular regional parks such as McCallum Park, small local playgrounds, sporting fields and civic spaces such as Memorial Gardens.

The engagement process will take place in three distinct stages:

1. Broad community consultation promoted to all Town community members with options for online and face-to-face engagement at pop-up events.
2. Community workshops will discuss in detail the findings to date and explore aspirations and opportunities.
3. Broad community consultation promoted to all Town community members seeking feedback on draft.

#### What is happening now?

Broad engagement has now closed and the second stage has commenced. Feedback received during stage 1 will be reviewed by the Community at workshops and the Project Team.

#### How can I be involved or find out more information?

- Complete a [survey](#) by 5pm, Monday 6 May 2019 - **CLOSED**
- Attend a pop up event - **CLOSED**
- Ask a question and we will respond
- Read the information in the document library and FAQs

**SURVEY**

**ASK A QUESTION**



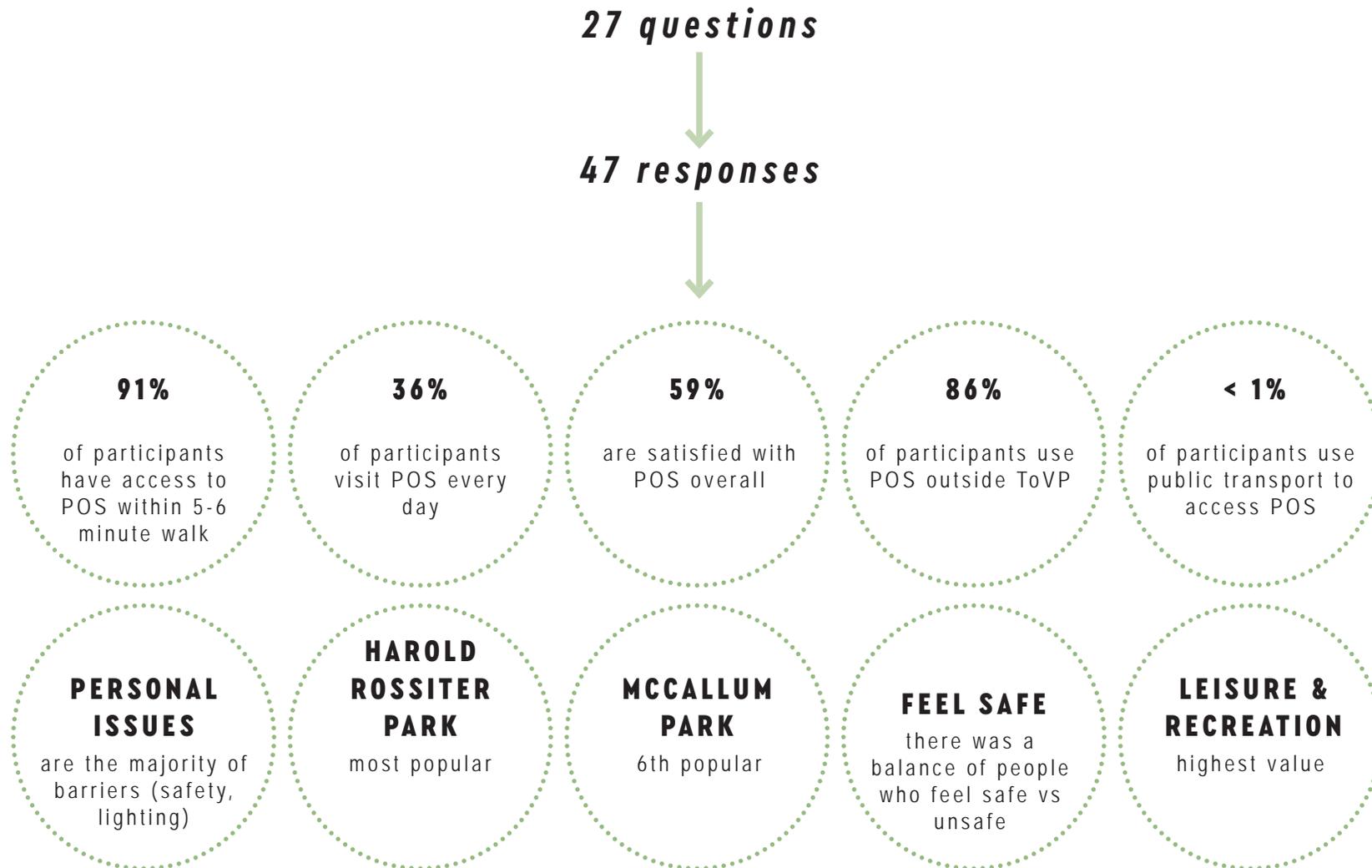
Image 5. *Your Thoughts* Video Clip, ToVP Website

Image 4. *Your Thoughts* Survey Portal, ToVP Website

### 3.1 **YOUR THOUGHTS ONLINE SURVEY QUESTIONS**

1. *What best describes your household?*
2. *What is your relationship to the area?*
3. *Do you have a local park within 5–6 minutes walk from your home?*
4. *How often do you visit or use the park?*
5. *On a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the highest value, what do you value most about your local parks?*
6. *Are there any barriers that prevent you from utilising your local park or public outdoor space?*
7. *What do you currently use your local park for?*
8. *How satisfied are you with the Towns public open space overall, including parks, reserves and natural areas?*
9. *Which park do you most regularly use (please tick your 5 most frequently used).*
10. *Why do you frequent these park the most?*
11. *How do you get to these parks*
12. *Do you visit parks outside of the Town of Victoria Park for recreation?*
13. *Other than parks, do you utilise other areas for recreation?*
14. *Do you or anyone in your household ever use the street for recreation? If so how do you use the streetscape?*
15. *Do you think there is sufficient nearby spaces for recreation?*
16. *Do you attend any regular groups or private events in a park or public outdoor space?*
17. *Do you attend events in the Town of Victoria Park? If so which one and when?*
18. *Do you play informal sports (non sporting club) in parks in the Town?*
19. *Do you play formalised sports (sporting club) in park in the Town?*
20. *Do you ever feel unsafe when visiting a park or public outdoor space?*
21. *Have you experienced an incident that made you feel unsafe? Please specify what the incident was and the location.*
22. *Do you have an idea or improvement to make you feel safer in parks or public outdoor spaces?*
23. *What would encourage you to use your local park more often?*
24. *What do you value most about your local park?*
25. *Do you have any examples of parks or public outdoor spaces outside of the Town that you really love? Please elaborate on what it was that you loved about this space?*
26. *Are you part of a group that works/meets in a parks or public outdoor spaces? Please let us know which group and where you meet.*
27. *To help us plan for the future, do you have an idea on how the Town can provide additional Public Open Space?*

## 3.2 **YOUR THOUGHTS** ONLINE SURVEY KEY FINDINGS



# Appendix E

WORKSHOP DETAILS



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*Prepared by:*



Image 1. Twilight Trio 2019, ToVP (cover)  
Image 2. Vic Park Urban Tree Network, ToVP (previous)

## 1.0 OVERVIEW

The Town of Victoria Park (ToVP) and its project team facilitated three workshops to guide and develop the Public Open Space Strategy (POSS).

Workshop 01 and 02 involved the Town's Community Reference Group (CRG) which was formed by the Town and made of a number of key community members from various groups. The CRG workshops had approximately 24 people in attendance with the first workshop focusing on the guided development of the Vision and Objectives of the Strategy and was themed 'Opportunities and Directions'. Workshop 02 focused on the key approaches of the POSS and was themed 'Agreed Direction'.

The third workshop was presented to Elected Members of the Town. This session was intended to brief ToVP Councillors on the purpose of the Strategy and the initial direction the report was taking. Councillors had the opportunity to ask questions of the POSS but reserved detailed feedback for the formal review process.



Image 3. G.O. Edwards Sod Turning, ToVP

## 2.0 WORKSHOP 01 - COMMUNITY REFERENCE GROUP

12th June 2019, Town of Victoria Park, 6:00pm - 7:30pm

### Agenda

#### Introductions (15 minutes)

ToVP to acknowledgement of country and general housekeeping

Activity One: Participant Pairing Introduction Icebreakers (5 minutes)

#### The Vision: Importance of qualitative information and a 'Vision' in planning. (20 minutes)

Activity Two: High level mapping & discussion

- What makes Victoria Park unique/what is our defining character?
- Why do I like living here?
- What is important to me? (think bigger than POS)
- Groups will present their consolidated discussion outcomes.

#### Quantitative Outcomes: What We Know (5 minutes)

#### Qualitative Outcomes: Key Findings from the Community (20 minutes)

Activity Three: mapping & discussion on the opportunities, constraints and ideas.

Topics to consider will be:

- Barriers to POS
- Area of Interest (places that are highly utilised, of concern, environmentally sensitive)
- Specific Issues (dog walking, recreation spaces, infrastructure)

#### Big Moves: moves that the POS strategy may recommend (20 minutes)

Activity Four: mapping & thoughts on the Big Ideas - likes/dislikes.

#### Summary and Conclusion (2 minutes)

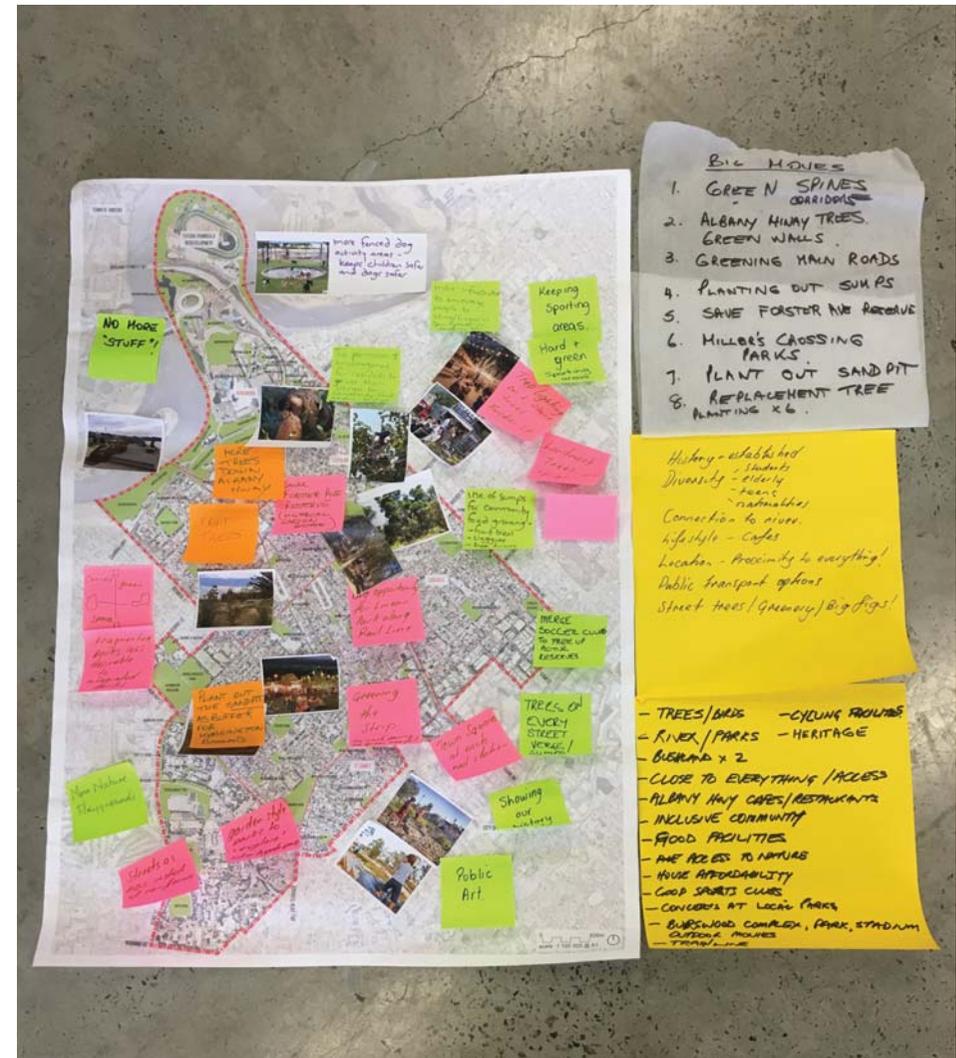


Image 4. Workshop 01 Mapping Activity, udla

## 3.0 WORKSHOP 02 - COMMUNITY REFERENCE GROUP

10th July 2019, Town of Victoria Park, 6:00pm – 7:30pm

### Agenda

#### Introductions (5 minutes)

ToVP to acknowledgement of country and general housekeeping

Presentation: Vision, Objectives, Approaches

Activity One: Reflecting on the Vision. (5 minutes)

- Does the vision reflect how I see my Town?
- Does it highlight our unique attributes?
- If not, what's missing?

#### Approach One: Addressing the Gaps (10 minutes)

Presentation: Why create new POS? How can this be achieved?

Activity Two: Opportunities & Constraints. (15 minutes)

- Do you think it is better to provide more POS or improve what we have?
- Understanding the size of a Micro POS.

#### Approach Two: Enhance access to existing POS (5 minutes)

Presentation: Addressing the barriers & improving the connection.

#### Approach Three: Upgrade Existing POS (10 minutes)

Presentation: Do we need more POS or just better quality POS?

Activity Three: Assessing the 3 approaches (20 minutes)

- Which of these approaches aligns with my interests?
- Is there anything missing?
- Could any of these approaches be improved?

#### Summary & Conclusion (2 minutes)

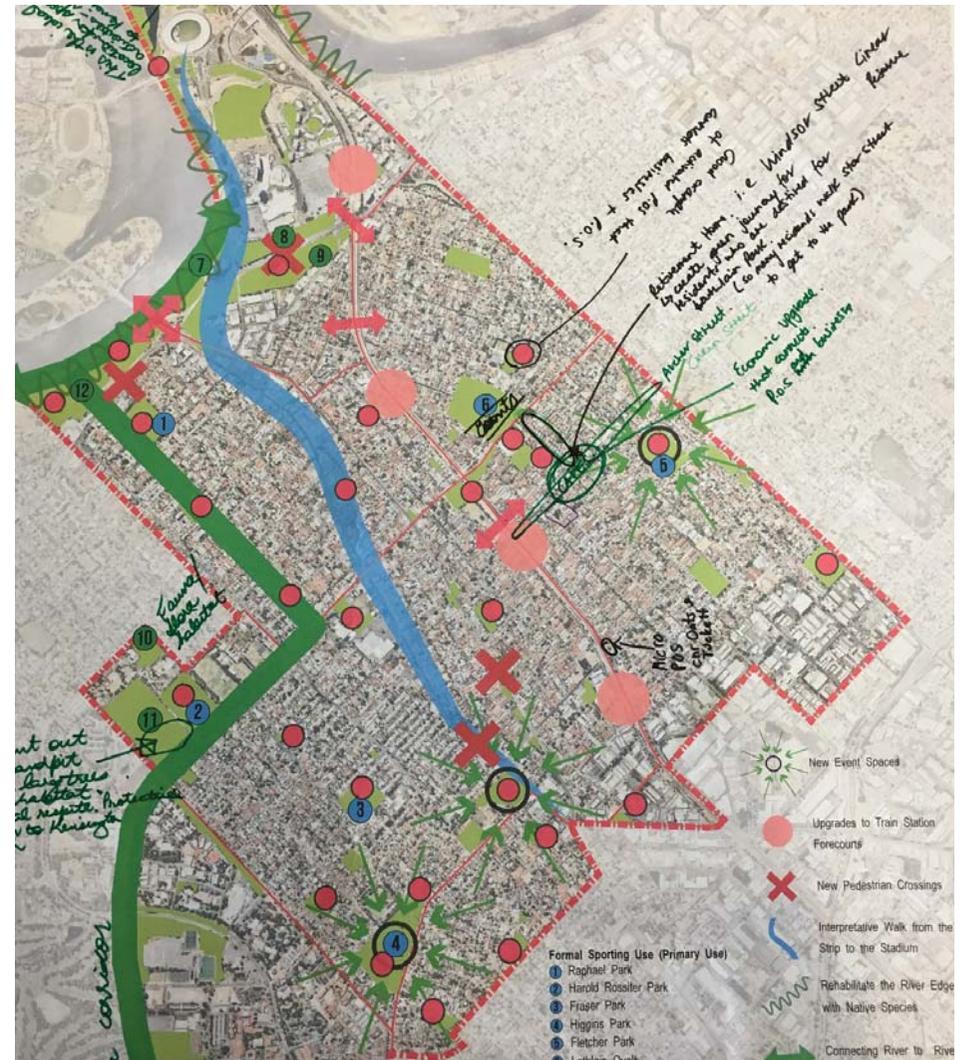


Image 5. Workshop 02 Mapping Activity, udl

## 4.0 WORKSHOP 03 - ELECTED MEMBERS

29th July 2019, Town of Victoria Park, 6:00pm – 7:30pm

### Agenda

#### Introductions (10 minutes)

ToVP to acknowledgement of country and general housekeeping

- What is Public Open Space?
- Purpose of the POS Strategy
- The approach to developing the Strategy

#### The Quantitative Data: (10 minutes)

- POS Classification & Hierarchy
- Gap Analysis
- POS & Population, Future Growth Planning

#### The Qualitative Data: (10 minutes)

- Who we've spoken with
- The key findings

#### Vision & Objectives: (15 minutes)

- An agreed direction for the Strategy

#### Approaches to POS: (15 minutes)

- Thoughts, likes/dislikes, improvements

#### Summary & Conclusion (2 minutes)



Image 6. redeclctic, ToVP