

# Appendix B

DETAILED EXPLANATION OF STRATEGIES



TOWN OF  
VICTORIA PARK



WE'RE OPEN  
VIC PARK



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Prepared by:

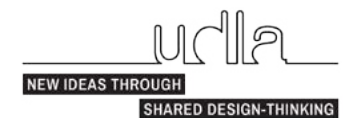


Image 1. Art In The Park, ToVP (cover)  
Image 2. Redelectic, ToVP (previous)

# 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.

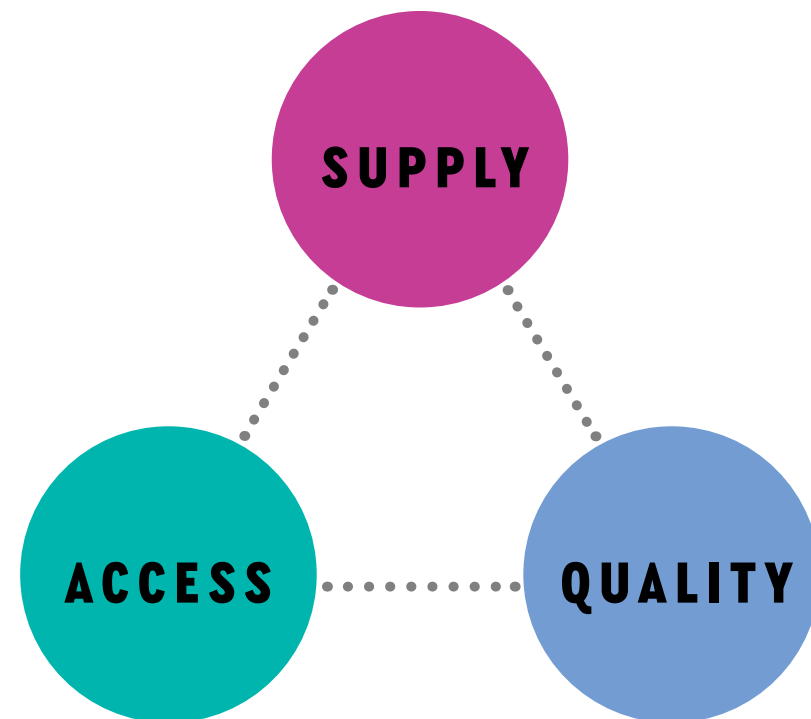


Image 3. Rayment Park, ToVP (previous)

## 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'*

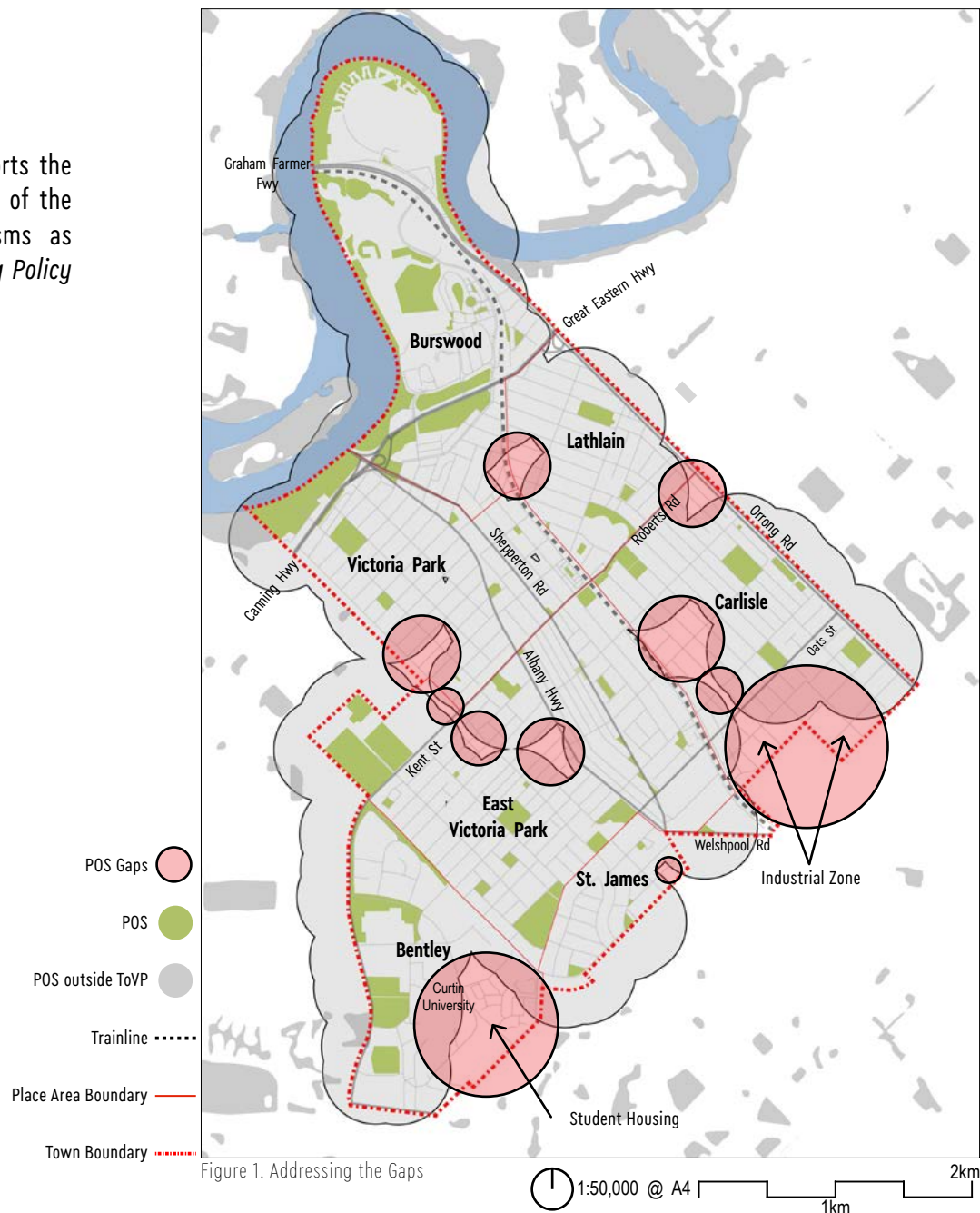


Figure 1. Addressing the Gaps

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1km 2km

Revitalising drainage infrastructure into Micro POS (<0.4Ha) would close the significant walkable catchments gaps in POS within Lathlain, Carlisle and Victoria Park.

Below are the drainage basins as that would be best suited to addressing the POS gaps.

1. 6 Sunbury Rd
2. 22 Gallipoli St
3. 60 Egham Rd
4. 59 Manchester St
5. 19 Ashburton St
6. 39 Esperance St
7. 91 Planet St
8. 76 Planet St
9. 6 Paltridge Ave
10. 30 Satellite Pl
11. 71 Oats St

Although this opportunity is highly worth exploring, revitalising drainage basins requires in-depth investigation such as a business case and engineering approach in order to determine suitability for POS.

There is also opportunity to provide for gaps during the station precinct masterplanning that is set to occur (*METRONET*).

The Town recognises that although the Watercorp-owned sumps are not Town owned, the Town can advocate to the re-purposing of these sumps.

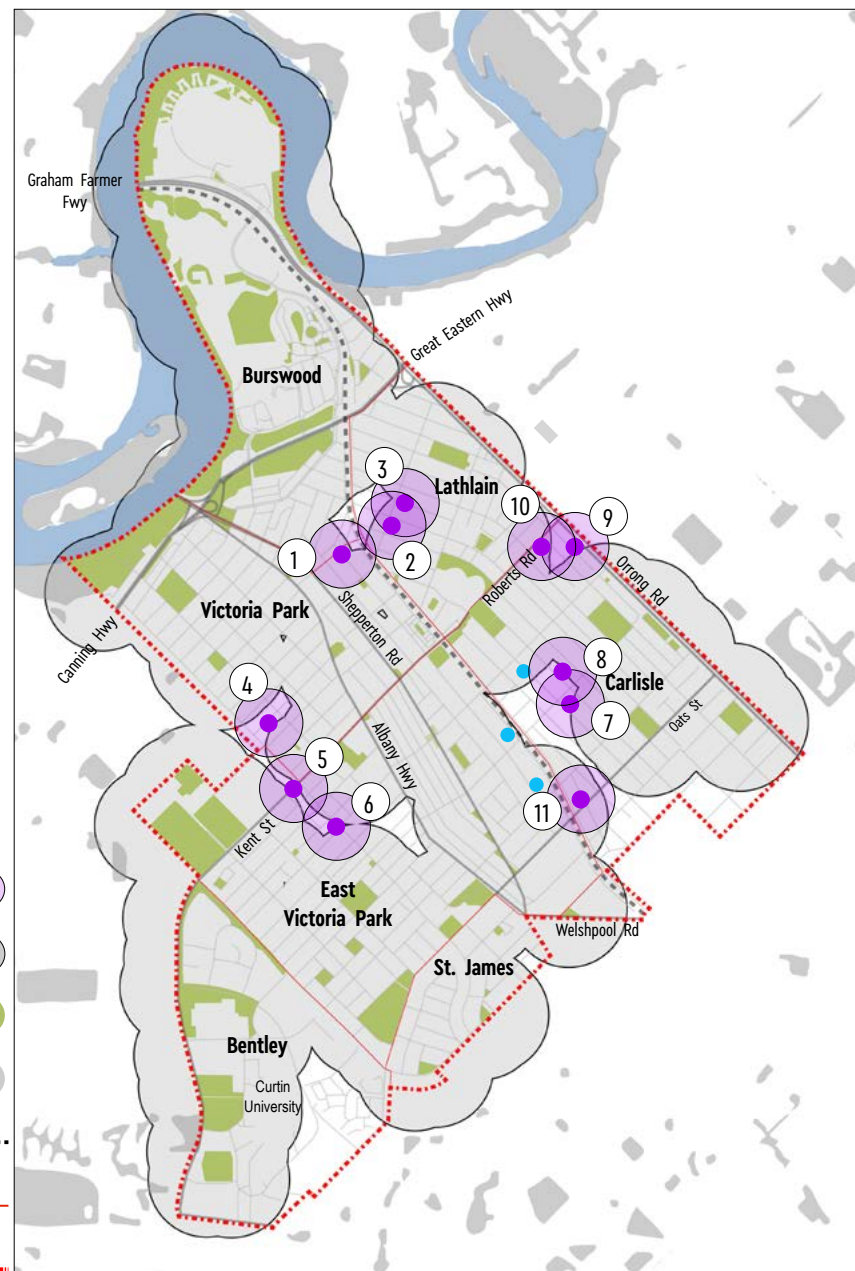
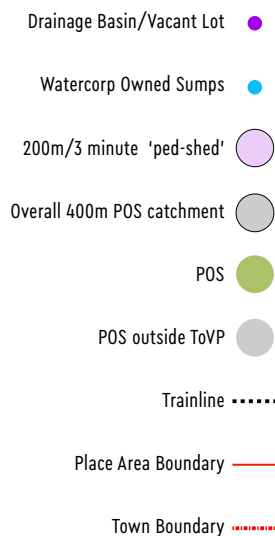


Figure 2. Addressing the Gaps

*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

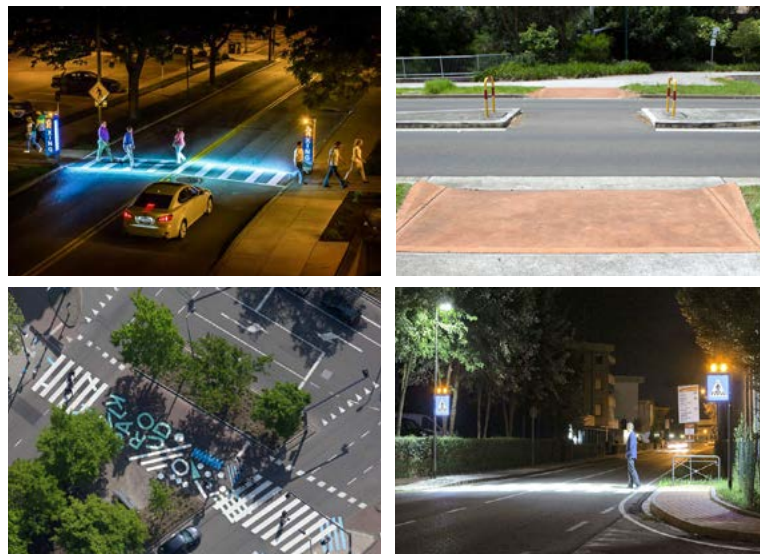
Providing a safe crossing point no more than 400m across every major road or trainline encourages pedestrian/bike movement throughout the Town.

#### 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 - · - · - ·

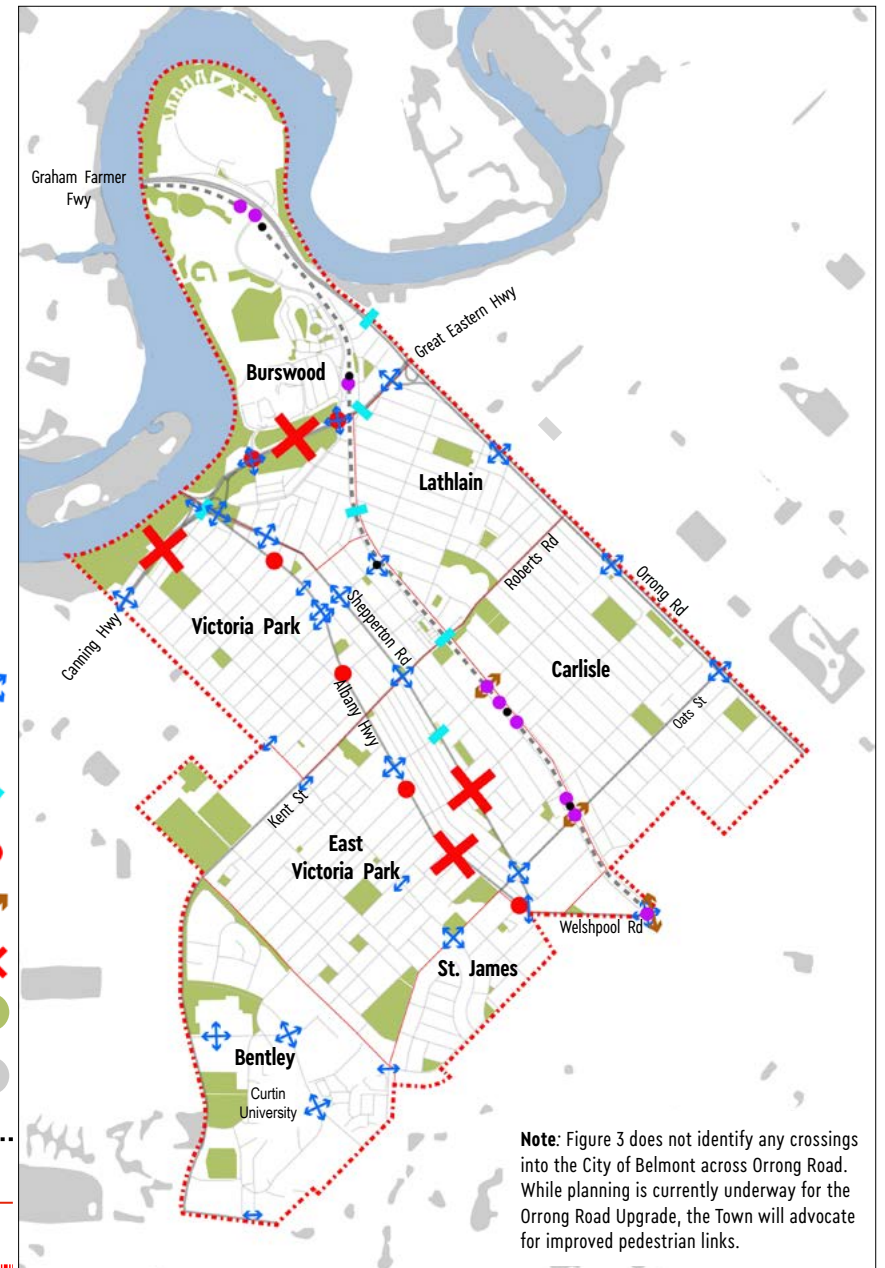
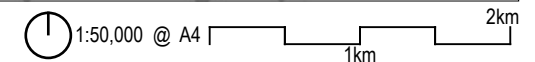


Figure 3. Pedestrian Crossing



## 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 - · - · - ·

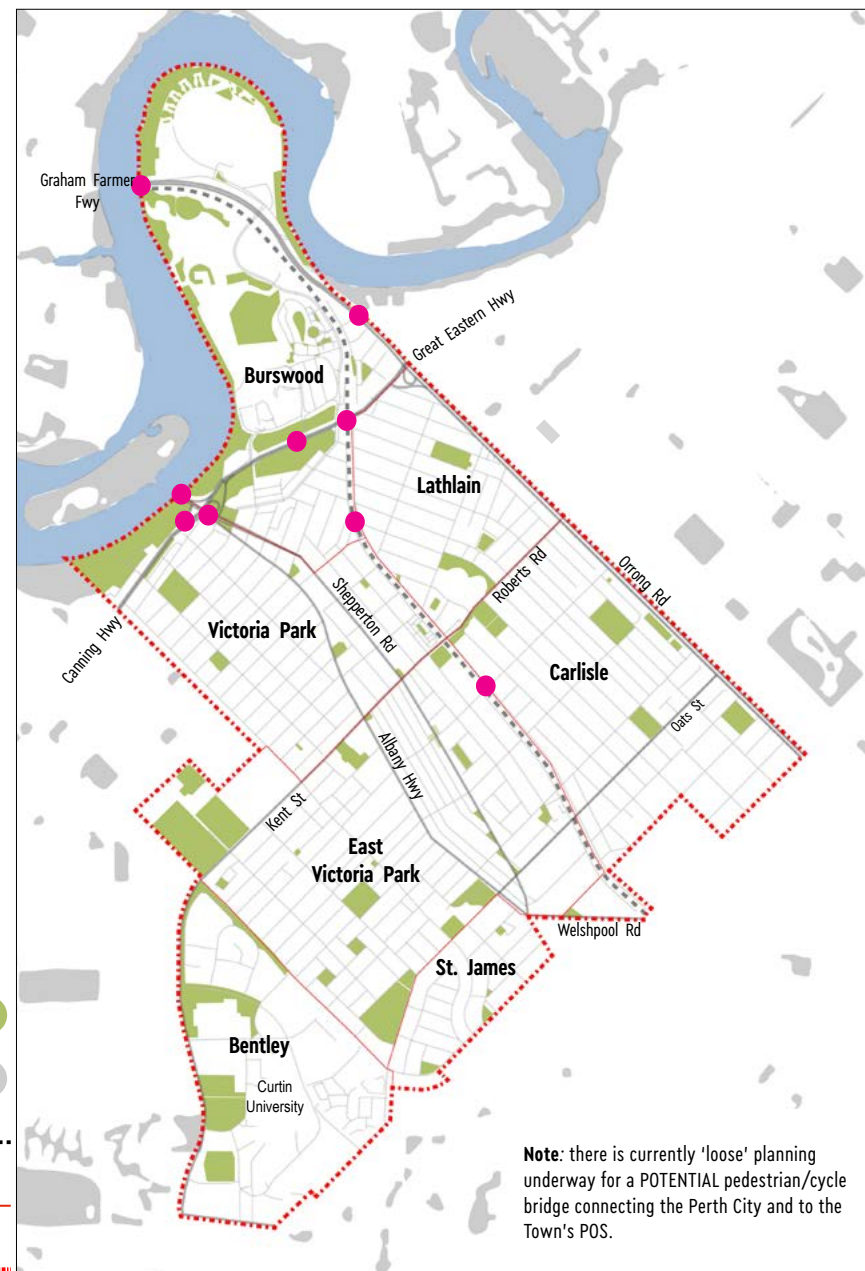


Figure 4. Under & Overpasses

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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

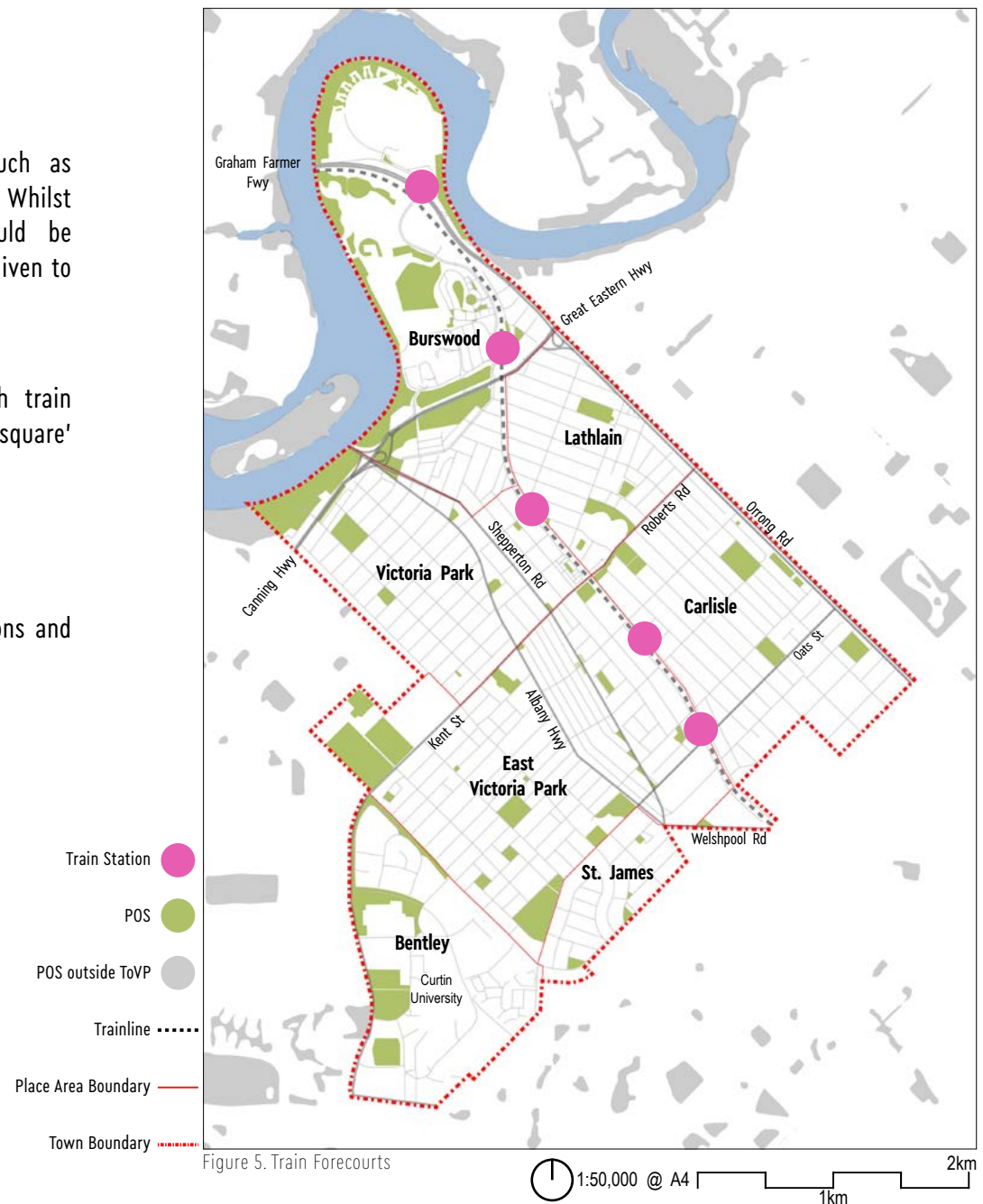
Train Stations within the Town offer varying public realm environments. Some such as the Burswood and Carlisle Station offer very poor pedestrian

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.



### 3.4 PARK STREETS - ACTIVE & ENVIRONMENTAL

#### 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.

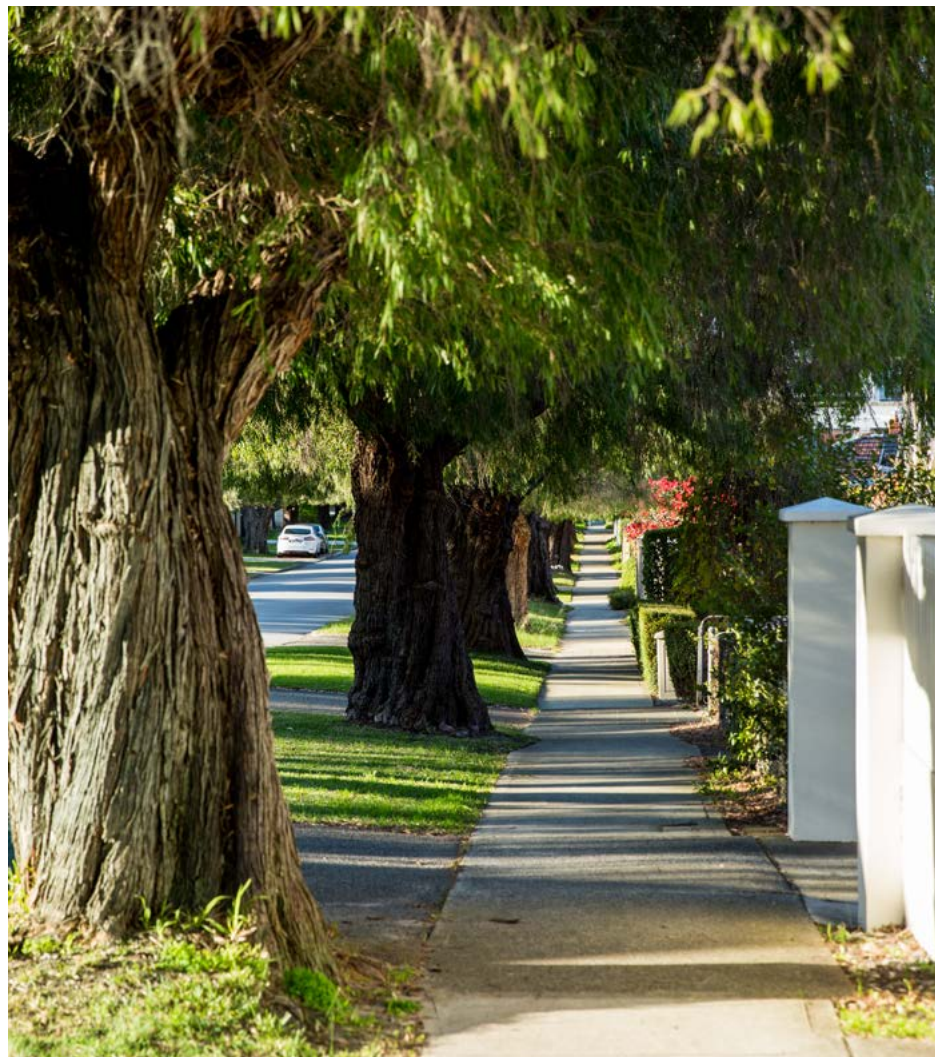


Image 5. Town of Victoria Park Trees, ToVP

**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:

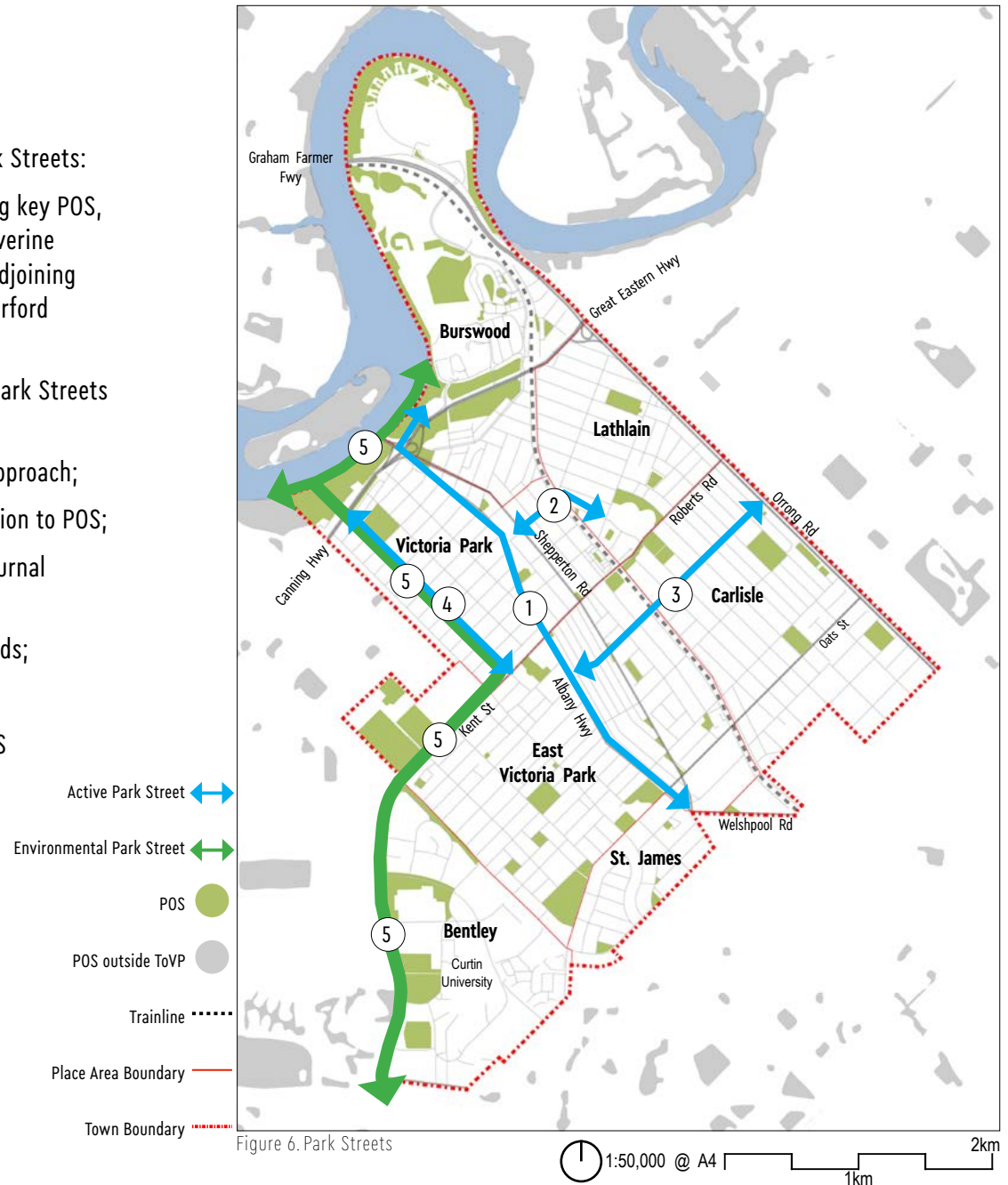
- Integrated street furniture;
- Shade trees;
- Interpretive and interactive art and signage;
- Integrated wayfinding;
- Lighting to encourage extended use; and
- Links to key pedestrian connections.

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.



## 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.



### 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

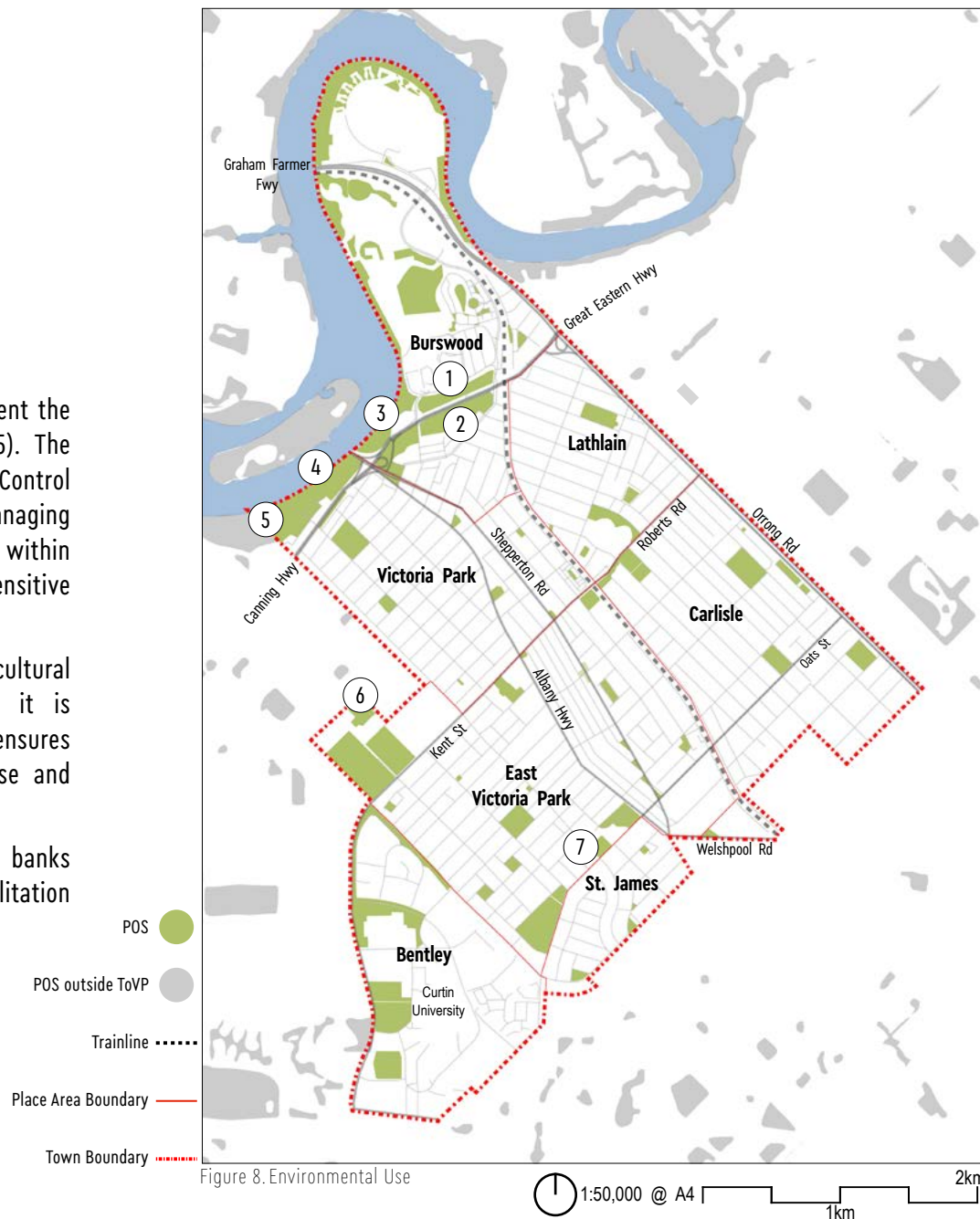


Figure 8. Environmental Use

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.

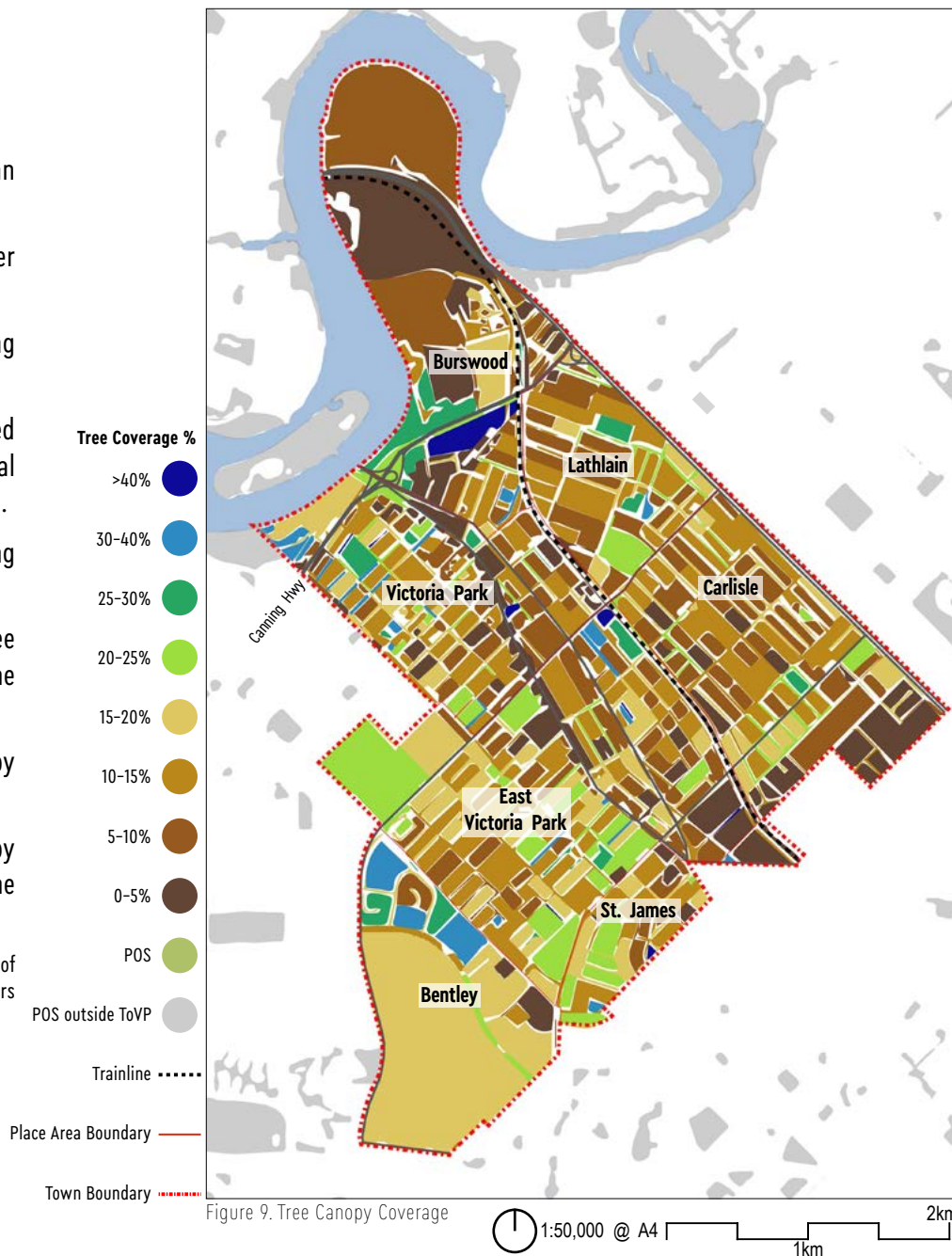


Figure 9. Tree Canopy Coverage

1:50,000 @ A4 1km 2km

## 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

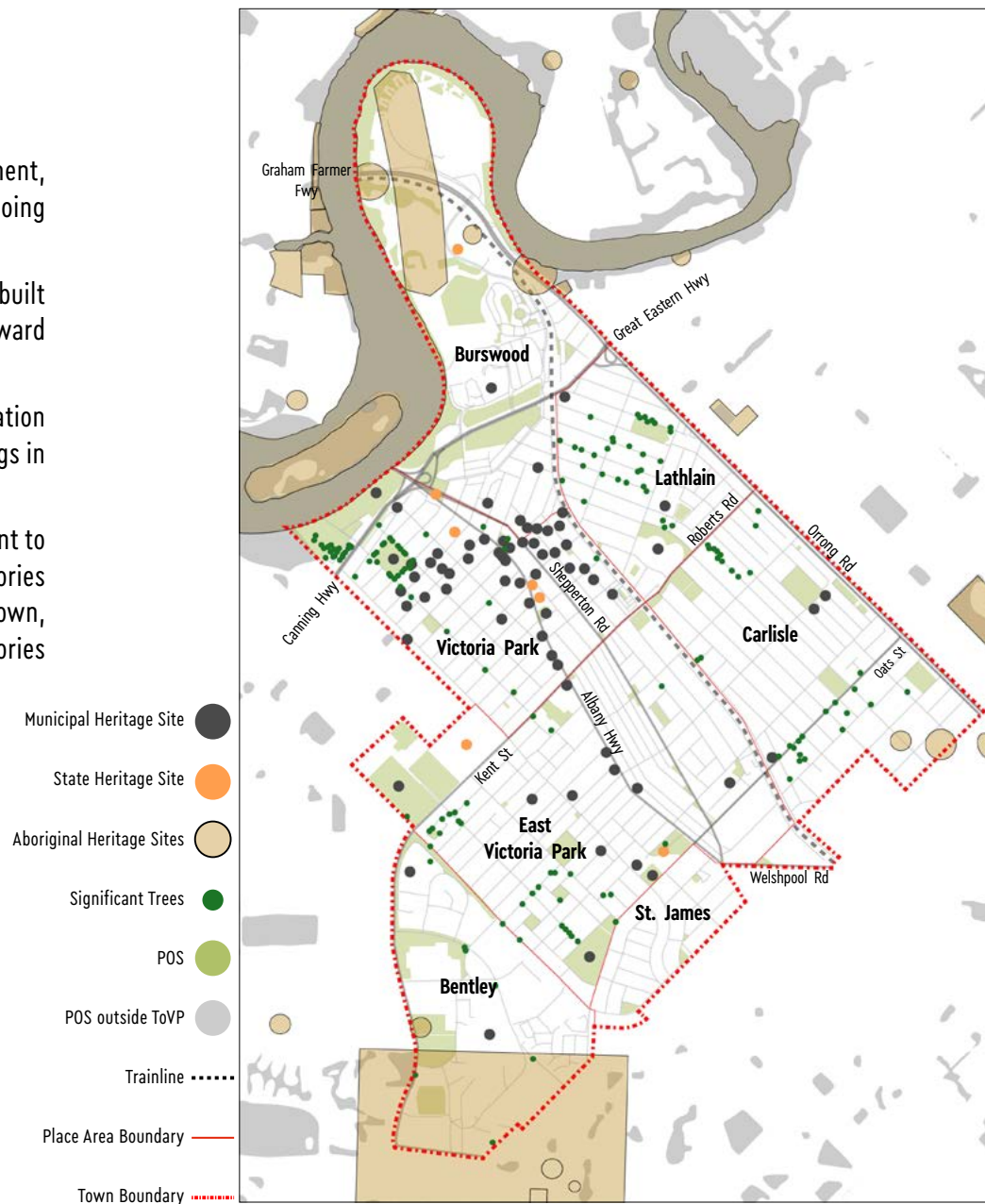
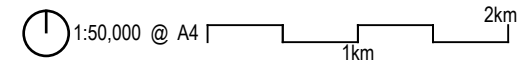


Figure 10. Heritage & Sites of Significance



## 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.

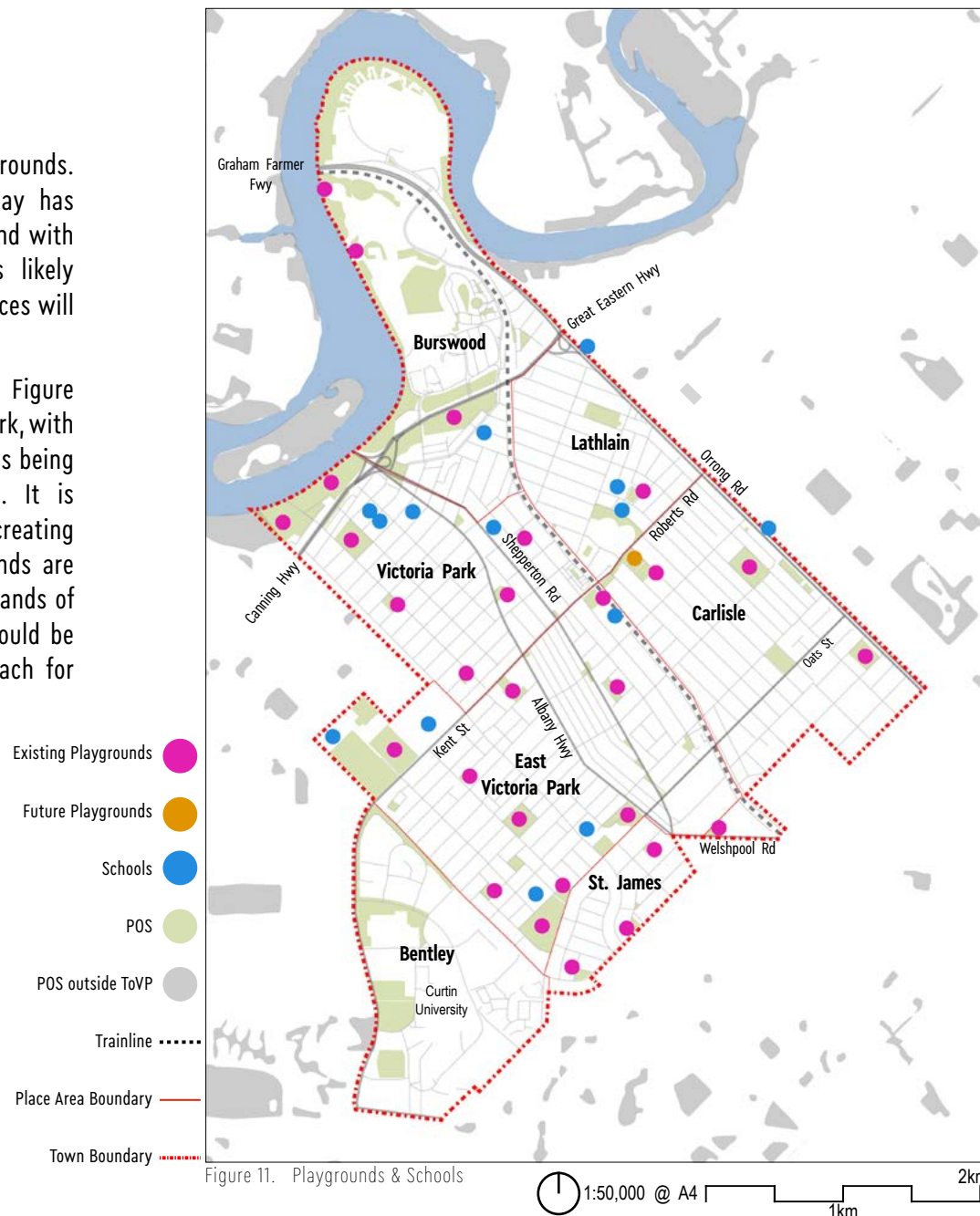


Figure 11. Playgrounds & Schools

## 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

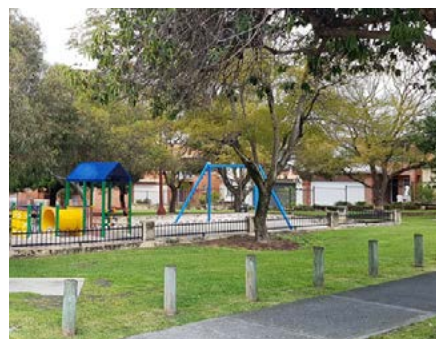
Equipment: Fenced, shady off-the-shelf equipment in good condition.



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.

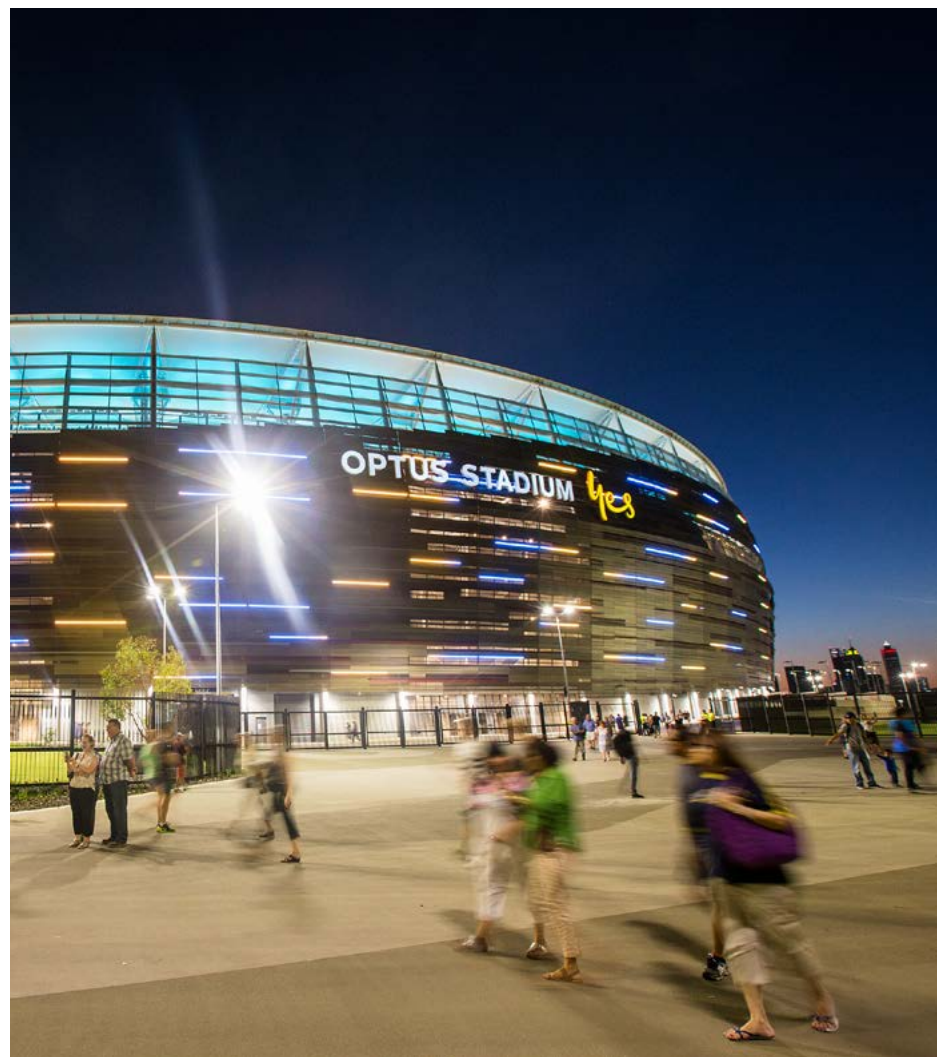


Image 11. Perth Stadium, ToVP

## 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.



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.

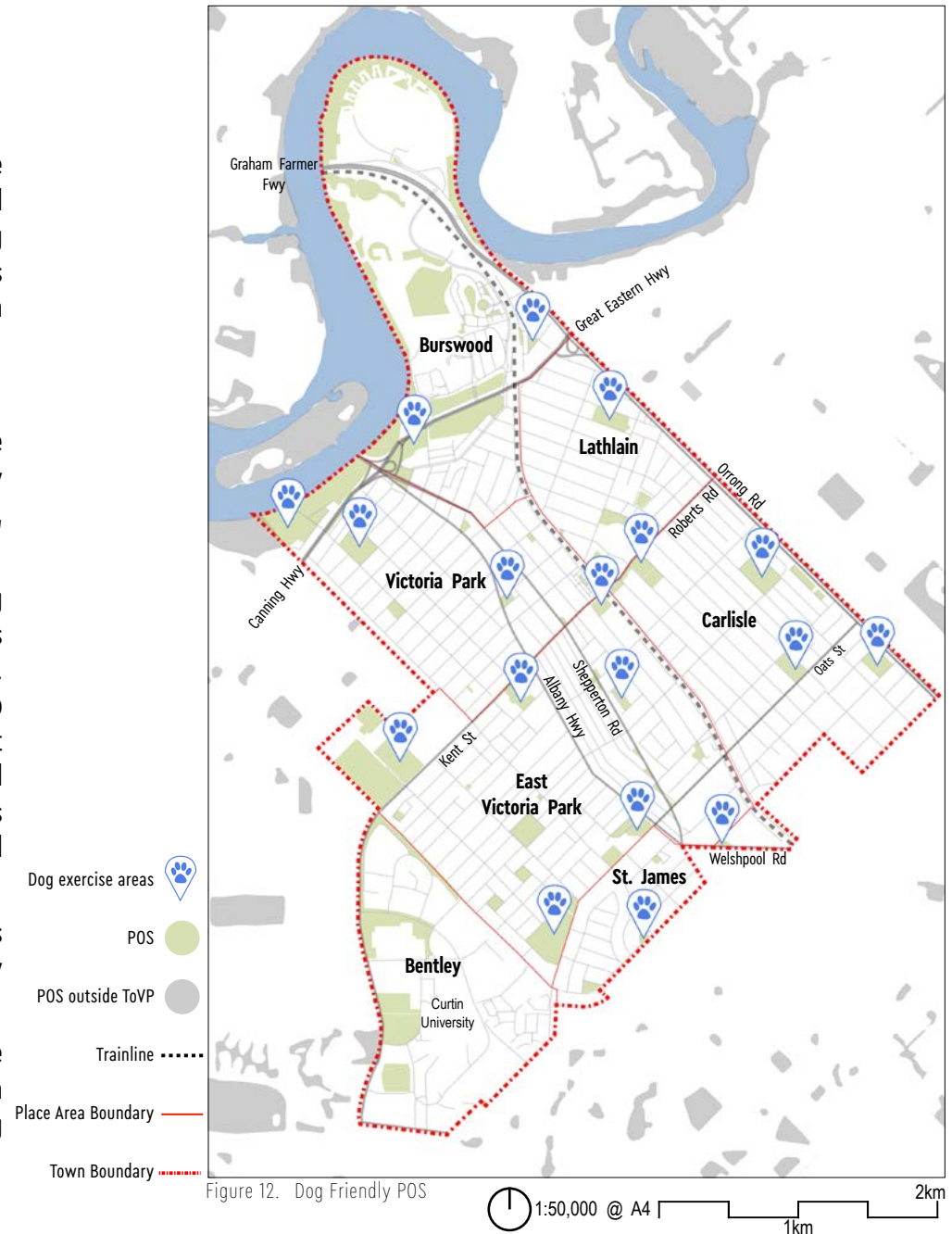


Figure 12. Dog Friendly POS

## 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

## 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 calendar 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.

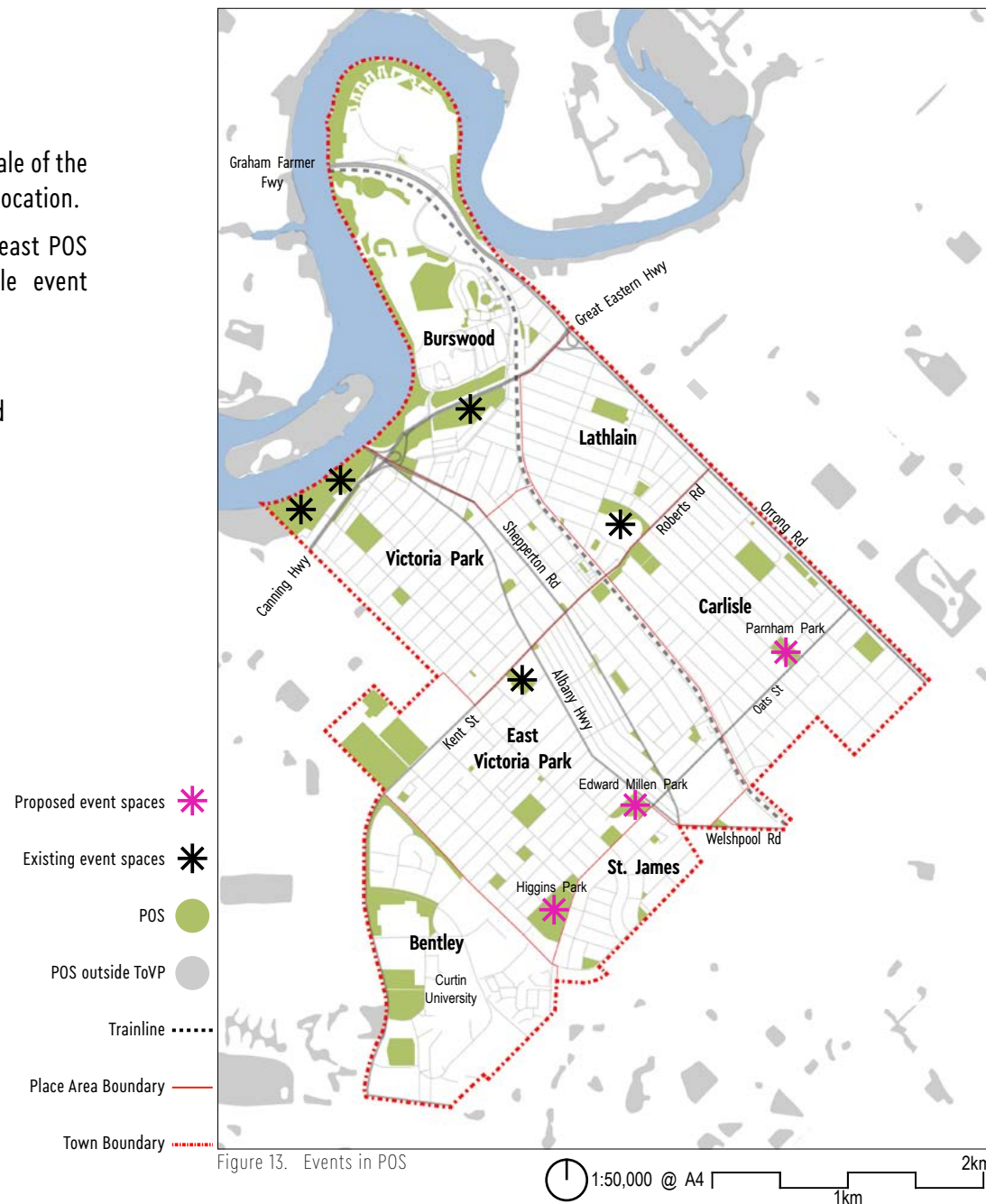
### Recommended Actions

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.





## 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.



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

## 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.

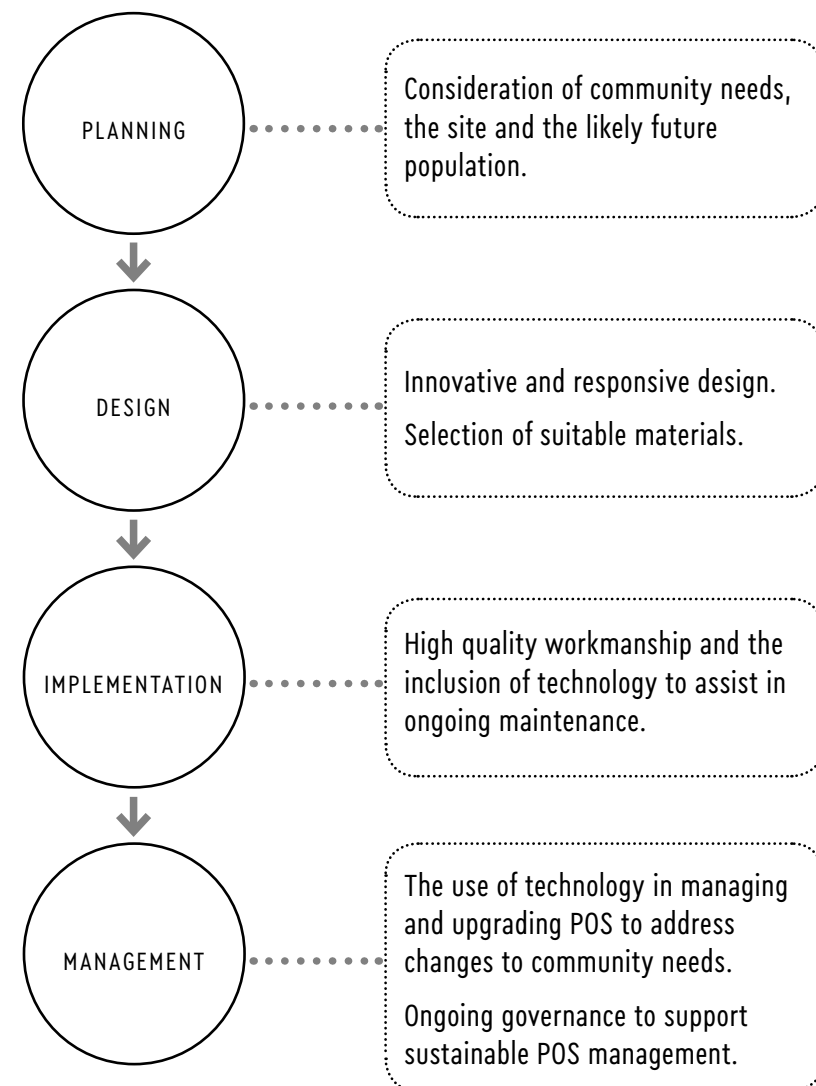


Figure 14. Management Approach