



CITY OF VINCENT

AGENDA

Late Reports

Council Briefing

4 December 2018

Time: 6pm
Location: Administration and Civic Centre
244 Vincent Street, Leederville

David MacLennan
Chief Executive Officer

Order Of Business


| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| 6 | Engineering | 4 |
| 6.4 | LATE REPORT: Waste Strategy Project 1 – Recovery of Organic Material – Food and Greens Options Appraisal..... | 4 |
| 7 | Corporate Services | 9 |
| 7.6 | LATE REPORT: November 2018 Budget review (including Carry Forwards) [ABSOLUTE MAJORITY DECISION REQUIRED]..... | 9 |
| 8 | Community Engagement | 30 |
| 8.1 | LATE REPORT: Draft Banks Reserve Master Plan - Public Comment Feedback..... | 30 |
| 8.2 | LATE REPORT: Draft Public Open Space Strategy - Public Comment Feedback | 120 |

6 ENGINEERING**6.4 LATE REPORT: WASTE STRATEGY PROJECT 1 – RECOVERY OF ORGANIC MATERIAL – FOOD AND GREENS OPTIONS APPRAISAL**

TRIM Ref: D18/177448

Author: Yvette Plimbley, Manager Waste and Recycling

Authoriser: Andrew Murphy, Director Engineering

Attachments: 1. Options - Advantages and Disadvantages [↓](#) 

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. **SUPPORTS** in principle the implementation of a three bin Food Organics/Garden Organics (FOGO) system for the City of Vincent in line with the draft State Waste Strategy;
2. **REQUESTS** Administration to prepare a comprehensive implementation plan including a public engagement and communications strategy to be presented to Council in March 2019; and
3. **NOTES** that:
 - 3.1 **Administration** will investigate funding opportunities via the Waste Authority's Better Bins Program; and
 - 3.2 **further financial modelling** will be carried out as part of the City's annual budget process.

PURPOSE OF REPORT:

For Council to consider the introduction of a three bin Food Organics/Garden Organics (FOGO) system for the City of Vincent.

BACKGROUND:

The City of Vincent currently spends around \$6.5 million per annum on its Waste and Recycling Service, which includes kerbside collections for domestic rubbish and recycling, commercial rubbish and recycling collections, bulk verge hard waste (junk), bulk verge green waste collections, public space litter collections and street cleaning, City event bins, waste education and community engagement events/workshops, and subsidised home composting equipment.

The City recently adopted the new Waste Strategy 2018 – 2023 with a Vision of "Zero waste to landfill by 2028". The City's current diversion from landfill is around 42%. The City will not achieve this vision without significant changes to current waste management practices.

The Strategy recognises that currently around 55% of a typical Vincent rubbish bin is organic waste. Project 1 of the Strategy is an options appraisal to consider ways that this organic material could be diverted from landfill.

The new Western Australia draft Waste Strategy 2030 has recently been released for comment. This Strategy but has a much stronger focus on waste avoidance and creating a circular economy approach where waste is valued as a resource which can be reused or recycled for the benefit of the Western Australia Economy. A headline strategy is for Local Governments to "*Deliver a harmonised kerbside collection system, which includes food organics and garden organics (FOGO), in all Perth and Peel regions by 2025*".

DETAILS:**Current Service**

The City provides a two bin kerbside collection service through a general waste bin and recovery of dry recyclables in a yellow lid bin.

Mindarie Regional Council (MRC) manages the treatment and disposal of the City's residual waste collected in the general waste bin via its Tamala Park Landfill and Neerabup Resource Recovery Facility (RRF). Waste disposal costs have risen significantly in recent years due to increases in both the landfill levy and MRC gate fees. Since its implementation in 2013, the landfill levy has increased year-on-year from the original \$28 per tonne 2013/14 to \$70 per tonne in July 2018. Similarly the MRC gate fee has risen consistently from \$120 per tonne in 2013/14 to the current rate of \$205 per tonne. This trend is set to continue as member councils continue to divert their organic tonnages to various green and FOGO collection schemes.

In 2016/17 the City collected 17,695 of waste and recovered 7,375 tonnes; achieving a recovery (landfill diversion rate) of 42%, as detailed below:

| Main Sources of City Waste | Tonnage 2016/17 | % Diverted from Landfill |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Rubbish – green lid bin | 12,782 | 29% (3707 tonnes) |
| Recycling – yellow lid bin | 3,750 | 82% (3075 tonnes) |
| Bulk hard waste (junk) | 670 | 15% (100.5 tonnes) |
| Bulk green waste | 493 | 100% (493 tonnes) |

Waste Composition Audit

A recent MRC audit of the City's general waste (summer and winter cycles) highlighted that an average of 55% of a typical rubbish bin is food or garden organic waste. This is made up of an average of 17.75% food waste and 37.62% green garden waste.

There is a significant opportunity to increase diversion rates through organic waste segregation at source.

Organic Material Recovery – Options Considered

The City considered the following four options:

Option 1 – Three bin system, garden organics only (GO)

Option 2 – Three bin system, food organics and garden organics (FOGO) - combined

Option 3 – Four bin system, food organics and garden organics (FOGO) – separate bins

Option 4 – Three bin system. Garden Organics to single dwellings and Food Organics to Multi unit dwellings

Key factors considered for each option were the cost implications, potential waste diversion and advantages and disadvantages of introducing a separate organics collection system.

Costings and options were prepared with the assistance of Waste Management Consultants Talis. They assisted Administration with analysis of the options and provided wide ranging experience from working with other local governments.

Organic Material Recovery Options Costs – Key Findings

| Scenario | Description | | Rollout costs (one off)* | Indicative Annual Saving or Additional Cost* | Diversion rate |
|----------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--|----------------|
| Baseline | Current service | 2 bins | | | 42% |
| 1 | Garden only | 3 bins | \$1,086,289 | \$124,663 saving | 57% |
| 2 | FOGO | 3 bins | \$1,182,636 | \$44,120 cost | 62% |
| 3 | FO + GO | 4 bins | \$1,798,422 | \$695,220 cost | 62% |
| 4 | FO(units) + GO (houses) | 3 bins | \$1,184,976 | \$67,317 cost | 58% |



Preferred option

Discussion of Options

Option 1 (Garden organics) is the simplest option. It is easy to communicate and for residents to understand, would generate the best saving in annual service costs and provide a significant improvement in the City's diversion from landfill. It is now becoming standard across the metro region and does not preclude adding food waste to the service in the future when the FOGO processing become more widely available.

Option 2 (FOGO) is best practice and is emerging as a service option in WA providing greater diversion from landfill than option 1. It carries a higher risk of implementation because it is more complicated in terms of resident behaviour, would marginally increase service cost and FOGO processing options are currently limited in the market. It also results in the fortnightly collection of the rubbish bin and aligns with both the City's Waste Strategy and recently the released draft WA Waste Strategy 2030.

Option 3 is not recommended. It does not provide any advantage in terms of landfill diversion rate. It is a significantly higher cost than option 2 and requires 4 bins.

Option 4 could be considered as a hybrid for staged implementation that provides appropriate services for the different type of dwellings in the City. It carries similar risks to options 2 and 3 in terms of market availability for food processing services and it does carry higher cost for only a modest estimated additional 1% of landfill diversion when compared to Option 1 and a lower landfill diversion than Option 2.

More detailed advantages and disadvantages of each option are contained in **Attachment 1**.

CONSULTATION/ADVERTISING:

It is essential that the City develops a comprehensive public engagement and communications strategy to inform, educate and promote any new collection system.

An engagement strategy would be developed utilising best practice principles and incorporating lessons learnt from other local governments.

The proposed public engagement and communications strategy would be presented to the March 2019 Council meeting as part of the overall implementation plan.

LEGAL/POLICY:

The introduction of an organic bin aligns with the City's Waste Strategy 2018-2023 and its aim to achieve *"Zero waste to landfill through maximising recovery and avoidance"*.

It also aligns with new Western Australia draft Waste Strategy 2030 that aims to *"Deliver a harmonised kerbside collection system, which includes food organics and garden organics (FOGO), in all Perth and Peel regions by 2025"*.

Legislation: The Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Medium: Community acceptance of a three bin FOGO scheme. It would be essential to undertake a comprehensive communications campaign to inform, educate, and promote any new scheme and encourage good waste diversion behaviours.

Medium: Lack of established FOGO processing infrastructure. This would develop as more Councils move to a FOGO system. Talis have estimated that there are seven Councils in the Perth and Peel region that have approved or are close to approving the adoption of a FOGO system.

Medium: MRC cost increases. As member councils remove their residual waste from the MRC facilities, this adversely impacts the remaining member councils as gate fees increase. It is estimated that for every 10,000 tonnes removed, the gate fee increases in the region of \$5 per tonne. However, failure to divert waste, would incur even higher costs as MRC gate fees and the landfill levy continue to rise.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

The introduction of an organic bin would contribute to the following priority in the City's Strategic Community Plan 2018-2028:-

Priority: Enhanced Environment

Outcome: We have improved resource efficiency and waste management by delivering a contemporary and sustainable waste service that minimises waste generation and increases recovery, reuse and recycling.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS:

Separation of organic waste at source to allow recovery of clean organics is high on the Waste Hierarchy and is a considerably better environmental outcome than sending organic material to landfill.

FINANCIAL/BUDGET IMPLICATIONS:

High level modelling for each option shows the indicative one off costs of rollout and the saving or additional cost for each option. This modelling shows the one off rollout costs of the preferred FOGO option to be \$1,182,636 with an additional annual cost of \$44,000.

The one-off rollout cost in year one includes the cost of additional bins to be delivered to each household, a full time education officer to cover the roll-out of the new service and marketing and education costs of the new service. This cost could be spread over more than one financial year depending on the final implementation timetable.

The ongoing cost includes the collection and processing costs for the organics and residual streams as well as ongoing bin maintenance and education. The cost of the impact of the reduction in tonnage sent to MRC (which results in a rise of the MRC gate fee) has been included.

The impact of an increase in landfill levy has not been modelled as future rises in the levy have not been confirmed by State Government.

All options modelled assume no changes to other waste services although it is recommended that all services are reviewed after rollout so that the impact of the change on other waste services can be measured. For example a FOGO bin rollout may well cause migration of organic material from the bulk verge green waste service which could result in recommended changes to that service.

There may be the opportunity to apply for Better Bins Grant funding which is currently up to \$30 per participating household. This opportunity has not been included in the modelling as the deadline for applications under the existing scheme is December 2018 and there has been no confirmation of funding beyond this date. This opportunity would be further explored by Administration as part of the implementation process and modelling would be updated as necessary.

Further financial modelling would be undertaken if an option is supported in principle by Council and the modelling would be used to inform the annual budget process.

COMMENTS:

It is recommended that Council supports in principle the implementation of a three bin Food Organics/Garden Organics (FOGO) system for the City of Vincent.

It offers potentially the most cost effective solution for the City to recover organic material from its waste stream it achieves the joint highest diversion of the options considered for a marginal additional annual service cost.

Attachment 1 – Recovery of Organic Material Options - Advantages and Disadvantages

| Option | Advantages | Disadvantages |
|--|---|---|
| Option 1 Garden only | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simple system for residents to understand - Stable market for garden waste composting and for product - Low processing cost resulting in cost savings compared to baseline. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doesn't optimise organics recovery or align with the draft Waste Strategy 2030 objectives to provide FOGO collection systems by 2025. |
| Option 2 FOGO collected co-mingled | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Best practice organics recovery. - Aligns with the new draft Waste Strategy 2030 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More complex household behaviour required. - Contamination risks are higher than for garden organics - Cost of service implementation. - FOGO processing not routinely available but emerging. - Market risks for food organics soil conditioner. - Perceptions and challenges around fortnightly collection of general waste bin. |
| Option 3 – FO + GO Collected Separately | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce market risk by optimising market and cheaper processing cost of garden organics. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional bin storage and servicing requirements. - More complex household behaviour required. - Cost of service implementation. - Market risks for food organics soil conditioner. - FO processing not routinely available and limited market options exist. |
| Option 4 – FO (Units) + GO (Houses) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides an appropriate organics diversion option for apartments ensuring that all residents get an 'equivalent' waste service for their rates. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May be some confusion about whether separate households can put food in with their garden organics. - FO processing not routinely available and limited market options exist. - High risk of contamination of FO in units |

7 CORPORATE SERVICES






7.6 LATE REPORT: NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (INCLUDING CARRY FORWARDS)

TRIM Ref: D18/180777

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Authoriser: Kerryn Batten, Director Corporate Services

Attachments:

1. Statement of Comprehensive Income by Nature or Type [↓](#) 
2. Statement of Comprehensive Income by Program [↓](#) 
3. Rate Setting Statement [↓](#) 
4. List of other Budget amendments [↓](#) 
5. List of Capital expenditure amendments [↓](#) 

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council BY ABSOLUTE MAJORITY:

1. **ADOPTS** the November 2018 Budget amendments to the 2018/2019 annual budget as detailed in the report and Attachments 1 – 5,
2. **WAIVES** the 2018/19 local government rates for the following organisations, pursuant to Section 6.47 of the *Local Government Act 1995*:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| • East Perth Football Club Inc | Leederville Oval | \$ 1,309.76 |
| • Subiaco Football Club Inc | Leederville Oval | \$ 1,309.83 |
| • Earlybirds Playgroup Inc | 87 The Boulevarde, Mount Hawthorn | \$ 648.83 |
| • North Perth Playgroup Inc | 15 Haynes Street, North Perth | \$ 702.11 |
| • Mount Hawthorn Toy Library Inc | Mt Hawthorn Community Centre | \$ 992.68 |
| • Mount Hawthorn Playgroup Inc | Mt Hawthorn Community Centre | \$ 550.53 |
| • North Perth Community Garden | Woodville Reserve | \$ 856.66 |
| TOTAL | | \$6,370.40 |

PURPOSE OF REPORT:

The purpose of this report is to:

- consider and authorise the proposed budget amendments including amendments to the 2017/18 capital carry forwards items, and
- consider additional rates waivers which were incorrectly calculated in the original 2018-19 Budget.

BACKGROUND:

During the preparation for the 2018/19 annual budget, an allowance was made to carry forward funds for incomplete capital projects from 2017/18. The value of the carry forwards was based on estimates of expenditure that would be unspent as at 30 June 2018. As the Annual Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2018 has been finalised and audited, the estimated funds available to be carried forward can be updated to reflect the actual level of expenditure and consequently the remainder of the budget available to be carried forward into 2018/19.

Waiver of rates for relevant organisations was considered as part of the 2018-19 Budget, pursuant to section 6.47 of the Local Government Act 1995. However seven organisations' waiver calculations were incorrectly calculated and approved. This report details and requests approval for the corrected rates waivers.

This budget review has also accommodated other budget amendments. The reasons for these budget amendments can be found in **attachment 4**.

DETAILS:**Capital Expenditure**

The 2018/19 adopted budget included a capital expenditure program totalling \$14,789,424, including carry forward funding of \$3,169,772.

In most instances, the estimated expenditure and the available funds carried forward closely aligned to the actual outcome for 2017/18. Overall, expenditure to 30 June 2018 on carry forward projects was over-estimated by \$525,507 and the budget available in 2018/19 for these projects should now be reduced accordingly.

Attachment 5 (*List of capital expenditure amendments*) lists the capital projects to be amended in the 2018/19 budget.

Key capital budget amendments are summarised in the table below:

| Capital Expenditure | Revised Budget | New Budget | Difference | Comment |
|--|----------------|------------|------------|--|
| Bike Boulevard Stage 2 | 500,000 | 76,397 | - 423,603 | Reduction of \$500,000 from carry forward as funds were spent in 2017-18. Additional budget of \$76,397 is required in the current financial year for completion of the project. |
| Replace Existing Skid Steer Loader | 130,000 | - | - 130,000 | Skid steer loader is no longer required as the plant is being hired on a needs basis instead of outright purchase. |
| Greening (Streetscapes) | 380,000 | 335,268 | - 44,732 | Reduction of: \$10,634 as this amount was spent in 2017-18; Reallocation of \$9,098 to Menzies Park; and \$25,000 transferred to Bike Boulevard project. |
| CCTV Upgrade - Multiple Sites | 80,000 | 62,282 | - 17,718 | Reallocation of costs to upgrade lighting at Loftus Recreation Centre. |
| Chelmsford Road Car Park | - | 42,512 | 42,512 | No carry forward budget for invoices received in 2018/19. |
| Loftus Rec Centre - Synthetic Soccer Pitch Surface | - | 38,460 | 38,460 | No carry forward budget for invoices received in 2018/19. |
| Banks Reserve - Foreshore restoration stage 2 | - | 23,710 | 23,710 | Capital works for the current year have been budgeted under operating expenditure. |
| Redevelopment of Website (stage 2) | - | 11,430 | 11,430 | Intranet and Councillor portal costs for the current year have been budgeted under operating expenditure. |
| Graffiti Reporting Equipment | - | 11,617 | 11,617 | Equipment purchased for better graffiti reporting, funded from grants received in 2017/18. |

At the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 16 October 2018 (Item 11.7) Council approved the reallocation of \$160,000 from the recycling expenditure budget to the Leederville town centre share space budget. This is reflected in the attachments to this report.

Other budget amendments:

Detail on all other budget amendments are included in **attachment 4**. Key amendments from this attachment include:

- An increase of employee costs of \$323,778 due to previously unbudgeted employer superannuation for casual staff;
- A \$250,000 decrease in proceeds from the Tamala Park joint venture due to decreased projected land sales proceeds; and,
- An increase in transfer to reserves of \$600,000 as a result of unbudgeted savings realised in 2017/18 financial year.

Opening operating surplus:

The estimated opening surplus for the 2018/2019 budget was \$4,829,483. The 2017/2018 audit has now been finalised and the budget opening surplus has been confirmed as \$5,524,402. The additional surplus is largely a result of lower than estimated capital expenditure in 2017/2018 financial year.

Rates waiver:

In the 2018/2019 budget, Council approved rates waivers of \$135,841.37 for City owned properties leased to not for profit organisations having a community and /or sporting purpose. Administration subsequently identified errors in the rate waiver calculation and is now requesting these corrected rates be waived.

This would result in additional waivers of \$ 6,370.40.

CONSULTATION/ADVERTISING:

Not applicable

LEGAL/POLICY:

Section 6.47 from the *Local Government Act 1995* states:

- 6.4.7 *“Subject to the Rates and Charges (Rebates and Deferments) Act 1992, a local government may at the time of imposing a rate or service charge or at a later date resolve to waive a rate or service charge or resolve to grant other concessions in relation to a rate or service charge.”*

This budget review is performed as a matter of good governance and is not required by the Act or associated regulations. The review is in accordance with the functions of the CEO as set out in section 5.41 of the Act:

- 5.41(d) *“manage the day to day operations of the local government.”*

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Low: Conducting this budget review ensures Council is aware of any proposed expenditure which varies from that in the approved budget.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

This recommendation aligns with the “Innovative and Accountable” priority in the City’s Strategic Community Plan 2018 – 2028:

- *“The City of Vincent has a significant role to play in supporting our community to realise its vision. To achieve this, we will be an innovative, honest, engaged and responsible organisation that manages resources well, communicates effectively and takes our stewardship role seriously.”*

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable

FINANCIAL/BUDGET IMPLICATIONS:

The overall effect of the various budget amendments would result in a budget surplus of \$226,499 for 2018/19. \$200,000 of this increase is restricted funds for the bike network plan for 2019/2020.

COMMENTS:

With the completion of the year-end processes and audit for the 2017/18 financial year, it is good practice for the carry forward components of the 2017/18 capital expenditure budget to be adjusted to reflect the actual funds available at the end of 2017/18.

A further mid-year budget review as required under Regulation 33A of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations* will be tabled at the April 2019 Ordinary Meeting of Council. This will address further budget amendments identified during coming months and is line with good financial governance practices.

CITY OF VINCENT
 NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 BY NATURE OR TYPE

Attachment - 2



| | Note | Previous Year Actuals | Current Budget | Proposed Revised Budget | Budget Increase/ (Decrease) |
|--|------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Revenue | | | | | |
| Rates | | 33,377,748 | 34,717,855 | 34,711,485 | (6,370) |
| Operating grants, subsidies and contributions | | 2,217,799 | 779,453 | 756,566 | (22,887) |
| Fees and charges | | 18,873,789 | 19,261,366 | 19,259,366 | (2,000) |
| Interest earnings | | 1,028,880 | 941,260 | 941,260 | 0 |
| Other revenue | | 1,429,638 | 1,536,630 | 1,541,630 | 5,000 |
| | | 56,927,854 | 57,236,564 | 57,210,307 | (26,257) |
| Expenses | | | | | |
| Employee costs | | (23,248,963) | (24,316,824) | (24,640,602) | (323,778) |
| Materials and contracts | | (17,274,514) | (18,457,433) | (18,449,433) | 8,000 |
| Utility charges | | (1,933,363) | (1,852,150) | (1,852,150) | 0 |
| Depreciation on non-current assets | | (10,386,679) | (10,289,210) | (10,289,210) | 0 |
| Interest expenses | | (997,101) | (954,449) | (954,449) | 0 |
| Insurance expenses | | (829,909) | (675,216) | (675,216) | 0 |
| Other expenditure | | (2,974,253) | (2,960,894) | (3,012,660) | (51,766) |
| | | (57,644,782) | (59,506,176) | (59,873,720) | (367,544) |
| Gross result | | (716,928) | (2,269,612) | (2,663,413) | (393,801) |
| Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions | | 2,610,635 | 1,829,854 | 1,872,868 | 43,014 |
| Profit on asset disposals | | 150,369 | 296,730 | 296,730 | 0 |
| (Loss) on asset disposals | | (10,466) | (192,155) | (192,155) | 0 |
| Fixed assets written off | | (91,264) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (Loss) on revaluation of Infrastructure | | (3,572,563) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Change in Equity WALGA Local Govt House Trust | | (19) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Net share of interest in Joint Ventures | | 325,217 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Profit on Assets Held for Sale (TPRC Joint Venture) | | 289,155 | 583,333 | 333,333 | (250,000) |
| Net result | | (1,015,864) | 248,150 | (352,637) | (600,787) |
| Other comprehensive income | | | | | |
| Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss | | | | | |
| Changes on revaluation of non-current assets | | 56,913,164 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total other comprehensive income | | 56,913,164 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total comprehensive income | | 55,897,300 | 248,150 | (352,637) | (600,787) |

Current and adopted budget varies by \$160,000 due to reallocation of monies from recycling expenditure as per council decision at OMC held on 16 October 2018 (Item 11.7)

CITY OF VINCENT
 NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 BY PROGRAM

Attachment - 2



| | Note | Previous Year Actuals | Current Budget | Proposed Revised Budget | Budget Increase/ (Decrease) |
|--|------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Revenue | | | | | |
| Governance | | 149,708 | 91,240 | 91,240 | 0 |
| General purpose funding | | 36,006,200 | 36,669,763 | 36,643,506 | (26,257) |
| Law, order, public safety | | 144,537 | 162,350 | 162,350 | 0 |
| Health | | 388,317 | 350,385 | 350,385 | 0 |
| Education and welfare | | 171,871 | 196,115 | 196,115 | 0 |
| Community amenities | | 1,863,747 | 830,189 | 830,189 | 0 |
| Recreation and culture | | 9,704,051 | 10,281,322 | 10,281,322 | 0 |
| Transport | | 7,972,877 | 8,222,300 | 8,222,300 | 0 |
| Economic services | | 249,966 | 238,250 | 238,250 | 0 |
| Other property and services | | 276,580 | 194,650 | 194,650 | 0 |
| | | 56,927,854 | 57,236,564 | 57,210,307 | (26,257) |
| Expenses | | | | | |
| Governance | | (3,787,874) | (2,913,253) | (2,933,533) | (20,280) |
| General purpose funding | | (872,245) | (594,907) | (581,034) | 13,873 |
| Law, order, public safety | | (1,301,976) | (1,583,005) | (1,599,120) | (16,115) |
| Health | | (1,198,977) | (1,390,458) | (1,340,326) | 50,132 |
| Education and welfare | | (1,470,827) | (1,239,595) | (1,232,072) | 7,523 |
| Community amenities | | (11,048,332) | (12,554,205) | (12,565,681) | (11,476) |
| Recreation and culture | | (21,746,775) | (22,688,139) | (23,425,816) | (737,677) |
| Transport | | (12,724,693) | (12,839,008) | (12,814,330) | 24,678 |
| Economic services | | (714,969) | (919,834) | (742,787) | 177,047 |
| Other property and services | | (1,781,013) | (1,829,323) | (1,684,572) | 144,751 |
| | | (56,647,681) | (58,551,727) | (58,919,271) | (367,544) |
| Finance Costs | | | | | |
| Recreation and culture | | (997,101) | (953,324) | (953,324) | 0 |
| Other property and services | | 0 | (1,125) | (1,125) | 0 |
| | | (997,101) | (954,449) | (954,449) | 0 |
| | | (716,928) | (2,269,612) | (2,663,413) | (393,801) |
| Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions | | 2,610,635 | 1,829,854 | 1,872,868 | 43,014 |
| Profit on disposal of assets | | 150,369 | 296,730 | 296,730 | 0 |
| (Loss) on disposal of assets | | (10,466) | (192,155) | (192,155) | 0 |
| Fixed assets written off | | (91,264) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (Loss) on revaluation of Infrastructure | | (3,572,563) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Change in Equity - WALGA LG House Trust | | (19) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Net share of interest in joint ventures | | 325,217 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Profit on Assets Held for Sale (TPRC Joint Venture) | | 289,155 | 583,333 | 333,333 | (250,000) |
| | | (298,936) | 2,517,762 | 2,310,776 | (206,986) |
| Net result | | (1,015,864) | 248,150 | (352,637) | (600,787) |
| Other comprehensive income | | | | | |
| Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss | | | | | |
| Changes on revaluation of non-current assets | | 56,913,164 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total other comprehensive income | | 56,913,164 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total comprehensive income | | 55,897,300 | 248,150 | (352,637) | (600,787) |

Current and adopted budget varies by \$160,000 due to reallocation of monies from recycling expenditure as per council decision at OMC held on 16 October 2018 (Item 11.7)

CITY OF VINCENT
NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
RATE SETTING STATEMENT

Attachment - 3



| Note | Previous Year Actuals 2017/18 | Current Budget 2018/19 | Proposed Revised Budget 2018/19 | Budget Increase/ (Decrease) 2018/19 |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| Net current assets at start of financial year - surplus/(deficit) | 4,475,025 | 4,829,483 | 5,524,402 | 694,919 |
| | 4,475,025 | 4,829,483 | 5,524,402 | 694,919 |
| Revenue from operating activities (excluding rates) | | | | |
| Governance | 149,708 | 91,240 | 91,240 | 0 |
| General purpose funding | 2,628,452 | 1,951,908 | 1,932,021 | (19,887) |
| Law, order, public safety | 166,875 | 215,385 | 215,385 | 0 |
| Health | 388,316 | 355,390 | 355,390 | 0 |
| Education and welfare | 171,870 | 231,115 | 231,115 | 0 |
| Community amenities | 1,881,133 | 836,304 | 836,304 | 0 |
| Recreation and culture | 9,724,879 | 10,302,207 | 10,302,207 | 0 |
| Transport | 7,973,016 | 8,222,300 | 8,222,300 | 0 |
| Economic services | 249,966 | 238,250 | 238,250 | 0 |
| Other property and services | 1,153,712 | 954,673 | 954,673 | 0 |
| | 24,487,927 | 23,398,772 | 23,378,885 | (19,887) |
| Expenditure from operating activities | | | | |
| Governance | (3,787,874) | (2,921,428) | (2,941,708) | (20,280) |
| General purpose funding | (872,264) | (594,907) | (581,034) | 13,873 |
| Law, order, public safety | (1,306,516) | (1,583,005) | (1,599,120) | (16,115) |
| Health | (1,198,977) | (1,390,458) | (1,340,326) | 50,132 |
| Education and welfare | (1,470,828) | (1,239,595) | (1,232,072) | 7,523 |
| Community amenities | (11,052,398) | (12,554,205) | (12,565,681) | (11,476) |
| Recreation and culture | (22,777,931) | (23,641,463) | (24,379,140) | (737,677) |
| Transport | (12,733,106) | (12,839,008) | (12,814,330) | 24,678 |
| Economic services | (751,499) | (919,834) | (742,787) | 177,047 |
| Other property and services | (1,795,137) | (2,014,428) | (1,869,677) | 144,751 |
| | (57,746,530) | (59,698,331) | (60,065,875) | (367,544) |
| Net Operating excluding Rates | (33,258,603) | (36,299,559) | (36,686,990) | (387,431) |
| Operating activities excluded | | | | |
| (Profit) on disposal of assets | (150,369) | (296,730) | (296,730) | 0 |
| Loss on disposal of assets | 10,466 | 192,155 | 192,155 | 0 |
| Fixed assets written off | 91,264 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Assets expensed during the year | 161,507 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Movement in deferred pensioner rates (non-current) | (11,092) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Movement in employee benefit provisions (non-current) | 95,011 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Depreciation and amortisation on assets | 10,386,679 | 10,289,210 | 10,289,210 | 0 |
| Equity in Local Government House in Trust | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Movement in Joint Venture Operations | (325,217) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Profit/loss on Assets Held for Sale - TPRC Joint Venture | (462,234) | (583,333) | (583,333) | 0 |
| | 9,796,034 | 9,601,302 | 9,601,302 | 0 |
| Amount attributable to operating activities | (23,462,569) | (26,698,257) | (27,085,688) | (387,431) |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions | 2,610,635 | 1,829,854 | 1,872,868 | 43,014 |
| Proceeds from disposal of assets | 326,311 | 475,000 | 479,963 | 4,963 |
| Proceeds from Joint Ventures | 333,333 | 583,333 | 333,333 | (250,000) |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | (2,869,513) | (6,924,932) | (6,746,284) | 178,648 |
| Purchase and construction of infrastructure | (5,861,319) | (8,024,492) | (7,677,633) | 346,859 |
| Amount attributable to investing activities | (5,460,553) | (12,061,237) | (11,737,753) | 323,484 |
| FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| Repayment of long term borrowings | (881,398) | (1,017,424) | (1,017,424) | 0 |
| Proceeds from new borrowings | 0 | 428,000 | 428,000 | 0 |

CITY OF VINCENT
 NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
 RATE SETTING STATEMENT

Attachment - 3



| | Note | Previous Year Actuals | Current Budget | Proposed Revised Budget | Budget Increase/ (Decrease) |
|--|------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 |
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Transfers to reserves (restricted assets) | | (3,283,928) | (1,542,713) | (2,142,713) | (600,000) |
| Transfers from reserves (restricted assets) | | 760,077 | 1,546,190 | 1,546,190 | 0 |
| Amount attributable to financing activities | | (3,405,249) | (585,947) | (1,185,947) | (600,000) |
| Surplus(deficiency) before general rates | | (27,853,346) | (34,515,958) | (34,484,986) | 30,972 |
| Total amount raised from general rates | | 33,377,748 | 34,717,855 | 34,711,485 | (6,370) |
| Net current assets at June 30 c/fwd - surplus/(deficit) | | 5,524,402 | 201,897 | 226,499 | 24,602 |

CITY OF VINCENT
 NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward adjustments)
 LIST OF OTHER BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Attachment - 4

| | Current Budget 2018/19 | Proposed Revised Budget 2018/19 | Revised Budget Change 2018/19 | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | \$ | | \$ | |
| Operating Revenue | | | | |
| Rates | 34,717,855 | 34,711,485 | (6,370) | Rates waiver adjustment |
| Operating grants, subsidies and contributions | 779,453 | 756,566 | (22,887) | FAGS grant adjusted to the actual amounts to be received for 2018/19 financial year |
| Fees and charges | 19,261,366 | 19,259,366 | (2,000) | Reclassification of income to grant income |
| Other revenue | 1,536,630 | 1,541,630 | 5,000 | Reimbursement of BPAY view expenditure |
| Operating Expenses | | | | |
| Employee costs | (24,316,824) | (24,640,602) | (323,778) | Statutory superannuation for casual staff (\$299,030), Workers' compensation (\$29,747), Training expenses (\$5,000), Transfer of expenditure from operating to capital expenditure (-\$10,000) due to the nature of work. |
| Materials and contracts | (18,457,433) | (18,449,433) | 8,000 | Seeding/kickstart grants (-\$15,000), Reclassification of other expenditure to materials and contracts (\$60,000), Transfer fund from operating to capital expenditure (\$23,000) due to the nature of work, Additional legal costs (\$60,000) required. |
| Other expenditure | (2,960,894) | (3,012,660) | (51,766) | BPAY veiw expenditure (\$5,000), Reclassification of expenditure to materials and contracts (\$60,000), Transfer fund from operating to capital expenditure (-\$23,000) due to the nature of work. |
| Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions | 1,829,854 | 1,872,868 | 43,014 | Additional grants received for State Graffiti Fund Grant (\$11,617), Main Road WA direct grant (\$31,397). |
| Capital Expenditure/Income | | | | |
| Proceeds from disposal of assets | 475,000 | 479,963 | 4,963 | Community bus sales proceed adjusted to the actual amounts received |
| Proceeds from Joint Ventures | 583,333 | 333,333 | (250,000) | Decrease in anticipated revenue from TPRC |
| Transfers to reserves (restricted assets) | (1,542,713) | (2,142,713) | (600,000) | Transfer funds to Asset Sustainability Reserve |
| TOTAL BUDGET ADJUSTMENT (non capital) | | | (1,195,824) | |

CITY OF VINCENT
NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
LIST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AMENDMENTS

Attachment - 5



| | Carry Forward | New Capital | Current Budget | Budget Adjustment | Proposed Budget |
|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | | |
| <u>LAND & BUILDING ASSETS</u> | | | | | |
| ADMINISTRATION & CIVIC CENTRE | | | | | |
| Administration and Civic Centre - Workforce Accommodation Upgrade/Renewal | 20,000 | 100,000 | 120,000 | | 120,000 |
| BEATTY PARK LEISURE CENTRE | | | | | |
| Beatty Park Leisure Centre - Risk Renewals | | 700,000 | 700,000 | (9,285) | 690,715 |
| Beatty Park Leisure Centre - Plumbing Compliance | | 60,000 | 60,000 | | 60,000 |
| Beatty Park Leisure Centre - Remedial Works | 70,000 | | 70,000 | (3,129) | 66,871 |
| Beatty Park Leisure Centre - Changeroom Tiles Replacement | | | | | |
| DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS AND RECREATION | | | | | |
| Carpet Replacement - DSR □ | | 150,000 | 150,000 | | 150,000 |
| LOFTUS RECREATION CENTRE | | | | | |
| Loftus Centre Stormwater Infrastructure Renewal | | 10,000 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| Renewal of ceiling fabric and upgrade of lights throughout centre | 115,000 | | 115,000 | (15,908) | 99,092 |
| Refrigerated A/C Plant Renewal | | | 0 | 3,159 | 3,159 |
| LEEDERVILLE OVAL | | | | | |
| Leederville Oval - Miscellaneous Structural Renewal | | 60,000 | 60,000 | | 60,000 |
| Carpet Replacement - Leederville Oval Buildings (East Perth Football Club) □ | | 30,000 | 30,000 | | 30,000 |
| WORKS DEPOT | | | | | |
| Depot - Resurfacing and Reconstruction of Front Bin Bays | | 75,000 | 75,000 | | 75,000 |

CITY OF VINCENT
NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
LIST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AMENDMENTS

Attachment - 5



| | Carry Forward | New Capital | Current Budget | Budget Adjustment | Proposed Budget |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | |
| Braithwaite Park public toilet block upgrade and refurbishment | 120,000 | | 120,000 | (20,488) | 99,512 |
| Mens Shed - Macerator Sewer Upgrade | 46,200 | | 46,200 | | 46,200 |
| Child Health Centres - Yield Up to Lease Renewal Leederville Child Health Clinic | | 17,500 | 17,500 | | 17,500 |
| Child Health Centres - Yield Up to Lease Renewal Mt Hawthorn Child Health Clinic | | 17,500 | 17,500 | | 17,500 |
| Child Health Centres - Yield Up to Lease Renewal Highgate Child Health Clinic | | 17,500 | 17,500 | | 17,500 |
| Child Health Centres - Yield Up to Lease Renewal North Perth. | | 17,500 | 17,500 | | 17,500 |
| North Perth Main Hall - A/C New | | 100,000 | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| North Perth Bowling Club - Timber Floor Renewal | | 15,000 | 15,000 | | 15,000 |
| Miscellaneous Building Renewal | | 50,000 | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| Mt Hawthorn Community Centre - Hub Upgrade | | 350,000 | 350,000 | (29,363) | 320,637 |
| Loton Park Tennis Club - Compliance and Structure Renewal | | 20,000 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| Sports Club - Forrest Park Croquet Ceiling and Lighting Renewal | | 80,000 | 80,000 | | 80,000 |
| Solar Photovoltaic Panel System Installation - Library | | 107,000 | 107,000 | | 107,000 |
| Solar Photovoltaic Panel System Installation - Beatty Park | | 107,000 | 107,000 | | 107,000 |
| Solar Photovoltaic Panel System Installation - Administration and Civic Centre | | 107,000 | 107,000 | | 107,000 |
| Solar Photovoltaic Panel System Installation - Depot | | 107,000 | 107,000 | | 107,000 |
| Library - Reception Desk Fit-Out Renewal | | 35,000 | 35,000 | | 35,000 |
| Airconditioner Renewal Program | | 25,000 | 25,000 | | 25,000 |
| Woodville Reserve - Power upgrade | | | 0 | 9,205 | 9,205 |
| FOR LAND & BUILDING ASSETS | 371,200 | 2,358,000 | 2,729,200 | (65,809) | 2,663,391 |

CITY OF VINCENT
NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
LIST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AMENDMENTS

Attachment - 5



| | Carry Forward | New Capital | Current Budget | Budget Adjustment | Proposed Budget |
|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | | |
| <u>INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS</u> | | | | | |
| TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT | | | | | |
| Improvements at Vincent/Oxford Streets | 5,500 | | 5,500 | | 5,500 |
| Intersections at Bourke and Loftus Streets | 30,000 | | 30,000 | 3,955 | 33,955 |
| Improved pedestrian crossings at signalised intersections | 230,000 | | 230,000 | | 230,000 |
| 40kph area wide speed zone trial | | 150,000 | 150,000 | | 150,000 |
| Intersection Modifications Scarborough Beach Road, Green, Main and Brady Streets | | 30,000 | 30,000 | | 30,000 |
| Retractable Bollards Leederville Town Centre | | 60,000 | 60,000 | | 60,000 |
| Miscellaneous Traffic Management Requests | | 80,000 | 80,000 | | 80,000 |
| Safety Balustrade Beaufort Street, Highgate | | 15,000 | 15,000 | | 15,000 |
| Signalised Pedestrian Crossings Program | | 250,000 | 250,000 | | 250,000 |
| BLACK SPOT PROGRAM | | | | | |
| Newcastle and Palmerston Streets | 40,000 | | 40,000 | | 40,000 |
| Ruby and Fitzgerald Streets | 10,000 | | 10,000 | 626 | 10,626 |
| Intersection Lincoln and Wright Streets Roundabout | | 150,000 | 150,000 | | 150,000 |
| STREETSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS | | | | | |
| Greening (Streetscapes) | 80,000 | 300,000 | 380,000 | (44,732) | 335,268 |
| North Perth Public Open Space | 92,514 | 627,000 | 719,514 | (770) | 718,744 |
| Oxford street/Newcastle street shared space* | | 150,000 | 310,000 | | 310,000 |
| Planned Fitzgerald Street Upgrades | | 15,000 | 15,000 | | 15,000 |
| Streetscape Improvements/Place Making - Miscellaneous Renewals | | 30,000 | 30,000 | | 30,000 |

* Reallocate \$160,000 from recycling expenditure as per council decision at OMC held on 16 October 2018 (Item 11.7).

CITY OF VINCENT
NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
LIST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AMENDMENTS

Attachment - 5



| | Carry Forward | New Capital | Current Budget | Budget Adjustment | Proposed Budget |
|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | | |
| ROADWORKS - LOCAL ROADS PROGRAM | | | | | |
| Cleaver St - Carr St - Roundabout | 50,000 | | 50,000 | 2,283 | 52,283 |
| Norfolk Street - Vincent St to Chelmsford Rd | | | 0 | 49 | 49 |
| Hutt Street - Grosvenor Rd to Raglan Rd | | | 0 | 1,003 | 1,003 |
| Summers Street - Joel to River | | 67,000 | 67,000 | | 67,000 |
| Magnolia Street - Farmer to Waugh | | 60,000 | 60,000 | | 60,000 |
| Mignonette Street - Farmer to Waugh | | 60,000 | 60,000 | | 60,000 |
| Marian Street - Oxford to Scott | | 106,000 | 106,000 | (15,221) | 90,779 |
| Rae Street - Marian to Tennyson | | 68,000 | 68,000 | | 68,000 |
| Bondi Street - Scar Bch Rd to Merredin | | 22,500 | 22,500 | | 22,500 |
| Brentham St - Slow point near school to Namatjira | | 131,000 | 131,000 | | 131,000 |
| Elven Street - Richmond to Emmerson | | 17,500 | 17,500 | | 17,500 |
| Curtis Street - Walcott to Harold | | 30,000 | 30,000 | | 30,000 |
| Cleaver Street - Carr to Newcasatle | | 18,000 | 18,000 | | 18,000 |
| ROADWORKS - REHABILITATION (MRRG PROGRAM) | | | | | |
| Beaufort/Brisbane Street Intersection Improvements | 137,779 | | 137,779 | | 137,779 |
| Brisbane Street - Beaufort to William Street | 134,214 | | 134,214 | | 134,214 |
| Beaufort Street - Brisbane to Parry Street | 51,043 | | 51,043 | | 51,043 |
| Bulwer Street, Lord Street to Brisbane Street | | 156,600 | 156,600 | | 156,600 |
| Newcastle Street, Loftus Street to Charles Street | | 226,600 | 226,600 | | 226,600 |
| Lincoln Street to Harold Street | | 224,200 | 224,200 | | 224,200 |
| ROADWORKS - ROADS TO RECOVERY PROGRAM | | | | | |
| Curtis Street - Walcott to Harold | | 41,662 | 41,662 | (2,283) | 39,379 |
| Cleaver Street - Carr to Newcasatle | | 118,000 | 118,000 | | 118,000 |
| Randell Street - Fitzgerald St to Palmerston St | | | 0 | 5,221 | 5,221 |

CITY OF VINCENT
NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
LIST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AMENDMENTS

Attachment - 5



| | Carry Forward | New Capital | Current Budget | Budget Adjustment | Proposed Budget |
|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | | |
| RIGHTS OF WAY | | | | | |
| Rights of Way Renewal Program | | 75,000 | 75,000 | (10,626) | 64,374 |
| SLAB FOOTPATH PROGRAMME | | | | | |
| Newcastle St - Water Corp to Loftus St | | 22,500 | 22,500 | | 22,500 |
| Walcott St - Alma Rd to Raglan Rd | | 8,000 | 8,000 | | 8,000 |
| Anzac Rd - Loftus St to Scarborough Bch Road | | 19,000 | 19,000 | | 19,000 |
| Bourke St - Deague Court to Charles St | | 12,500 | 12,500 | | 12,500 |
| Golding St - Newcastle St to Old Aberdeen Place | | 13,000 | 13,000 | | 13,000 |
| Green St - Matlock St to Bus Stop | | 25,000 | 25,000 | | 25,000 |
| Tactile Paving Town Centres | | 10,000 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| Ellesmere Street path extension - Stage 3 | | 52,000 | 52,000 | | 52,000 |
| BICYCLE NETWORK | | | | | |
| Bicycle Network Oxford - Anzac to Scarb Bch Rd | 190,000 | | 190,000 | | 190,000 |
| Bike Boulevard Stage 2 | 500,000 | | 500,000 | (423,603) | 76,397 |
| Bike Network Plan 2015-16 Implementation (Loftus Street - Vincent to Richmond St) | | 420,000 | 420,000 | | 420,000 |
| Swan River PSP Upgrade - Summers St to Windan Bridge Link | | 135,000 | 135,000 | | 135,000 |
| Bike Parking | | 20,000 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |

CITY OF VINCENT
NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
LIST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AMENDMENTS

Attachment - 5



| | Carry Forward | New Capital | Current Budget | Budget Adjustment | Proposed Budget |
|---|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | | |
| CAR PARK DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| Chelmsford Road Car Park | | | 0 | 42,512 | 42,512 |
| North Perth Parking | 83,800 | 15,000 | 98,800 | | 98,800 |
| North Perth ACROD Parking Bays | | | 0 | 1,045 | 1,045 |
| Parking Restriction Implementation | 75,000 | | 75,000 | | 75,000 |
| Chelmsford Road Car Park Rehabilitation Works Stage 2 | | 45,000 | 45,000 | | 45,000 |
| Dunedin Street Car Park Rehabilitation Works | | 46,000 | 46,000 | | 46,000 |
| Frame Court Car Park Rehabilitation Works - Stage 1 | | 40,000 | 40,000 | | 40,000 |
| Raglan Road Car Park Rehabilitation Works Stage 2 | | 48,000 | 48,000 | | 48,000 |
| The Avenue Car Park Rehabilitation Works - Stage 1 | | 40,000 | 40,000 | | 40,000 |
| Beatty Park Reserve car park - Lighting | | | 0 | 2,936 | 2,936 |
| Raglan Road Car Park - Resurfacing & Lighting | | | 0 | 31,236 | 31,236 |
| DRAINAGE | | | | | |
| Beatty Park Reserve - Drainage Improvements | 150,000 | | 150,000 | | 150,000 |
| Lawler Street Sump - Infill | | | 0 | 1,120 | 1,120 |
| Gully Soakwell Program | | 80,000 | 80,000 | | 80,000 |
| Drainage - Miscellaneous Improvements | | 50,000 | 50,000 | (10,000) | 40,000 |
| Drainage - Britannia Road Drain Inspection | | 25,000 | 25,000 | | 25,000 |

CITY OF VINCENT
NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
LIST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AMENDMENTS

Attachment - 5



| | Carry Forward | New Capital | Current Budget | Budget Adjustment | Proposed Budget |
|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | | |
| PARKS AND RESERVES | | | | | |
| Axford Park - Redevelopment | 165,000 | | 165,000 | | 165,000 |
| Kyilla Park | | | 0 | 274 | 274 |
| Les Lilleyman Reserve - Eco-zoning | | | 0 | 181 | 181 |
| Menzies Park - Replace groundwater bore | | | 0 | 9,562 | 9,562 |
| Loftus Rec Centre - Synthetic Soccer Pitch Surface | | | 0 | 38,460 | 38,460 |
| Playgrounds for under 4yo | | 40,000 | 40,000 | | 40,000 |
| Hyde Park Lighting Improvement | | 20,000 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| Central Control Irrigation System | | 60,000 | 60,000 | | 60,000 |
| Stuart Street Reserve - Replace Groundwater Bore | | 45,000 | 45,000 | | 45,000 |
| Public Open Space Strategy Implementation | | 250,000 | 250,000 | | 250,000 |
| Banks Reserve Master Plan Implementation - Stage 1 | | 450,000 | 450,000 | | 450,000 |
| Les Lilleyman Reserve - Installation of perimeter path (Stage 2) | | 100,000 | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| Forrest Park - Replacement Playground Shade Sails | | 12,000 | 12,000 | | 12,000 |
| Les Lilleyman Reserve - Replace Playground Softfall | | 42,000 | 42,000 | | 42,000 |
| Parks Furniture - Replacement | | 20,000 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| Woodville Reserve - Extension to Perimeter Fencing | | 35,000 | 35,000 | | 35,000 |
| Jack Marks Reserve - Installation of additional paving | | 15,000 | 15,000 | | 15,000 |
| Jack Marks Reserve - Installation of Seating (Dog Park) | | 25,000 | 25,000 | | 25,000 |
| Netball Installation Public Open Space | | 12,000 | 12,000 | | 12,000 |
| Banks Reserve - Foreshore restoration stage 2 | | | 0 | 23,710 | 23,710 |

CITY OF VINCENT
NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
LIST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AMENDMENTS

Attachment - 5



| | Carry Forward | New Capital | Current Budget | Budget Adjustment | Proposed Budget |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | |
| Bus Shelters | | | 0 | 1,210 | 1,210 |
| Leederville Tennis Club - Bore Motor Replacement | | 3,590 | 3,590 | | 3,590 |
| North Perth Community Garden (NPCG) | | 10,000 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| Oxford Skate Park - Metal Halfpipe Renewal | | 50,000 | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| Install Recycling Bins in Public Areas | | 35,000 | 35,000 | | 35,000 |
| Upgrade and Install New Street Lighting | | 15,000 | 15,000 | (5,007) | 9,993 |
| Bus Shelters- Replace and Upgrade | | 40,000 | 40,000 | | 40,000 |
| Regrade and Resurface Verge Parking for Church Adjacent 49 Jugan Street, Mt Hawthorn | | 70,000 | 70,000 | | 70,000 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| FOR INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS | 2,024,850 | 5,754,652 | 7,939,502 | (346,859) | 7,592,643 |

CITY OF VINCENT
NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
LIST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AMENDMENTS

Attachment - 5



| | Carry Forward | New Capital | Current Budget | Budget Adjustment | Proposed Budget |
|---|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | | |
| <u>PLANT & EQUIPMENT ASSETS</u> | | | | | |
| LIGHT FLEET VEHICLE REPLACEMENT PROGRAMME | | | | | |
| Light Fleet - Annual Changeovers | | 542,500 | 542,500 | | 542,500 |
| MAJOR PLANT REPLACEMENT PROGRAMME | | | | | |
| Single Axle Truck (Flocon) | 230,000 | | 230,000 | | 230,000 |
| All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) - Parks | | 30,000 | 30,000 | | 30,000 |
| Single Axle Truck (Parks Mowing Operations) | | 170,000 | 170,000 | | 170,000 |
| Replace Existing Rear Loader (Rubbish Truck) | | 430,000 | 430,000 | | 430,000 |
| Replace Existing Hydraulic Breaker | | 30,000 | 30,000 | | 30,000 |
| Renew Existing Plant: Depot Forklift | | 40,000 | 40,000 | | 40,000 |
| Replace Existing Skid Steer Loader | | 130,000 | 130,000 | (130,000) | 0 |
| Replace Existing Side Loader (Rubbish Truck) | | 430,000 | 430,000 | | 430,000 |
| Tractor/Front End Loader (FEL) - Hyde Park | | 70,000 | 70,000 | | 70,000 |
| Miscellaneous Minor Plant & Equipment - Works & Operations Services | | 30,000 | 30,000 | | 30,000 |
| ADMINISTRATION & CIVIC CENTRE | | | | | |
| Multiple Sites - CCTV Upgrade/New | | 80,000 | 80,000 | (17,718) | 62,282 |
| BEATTY PARK LEISURE CENTRE | | | | | |
| Boiler Replacement | 182,401 | | 182,401 | (11,200) | 171,201 |
| Upgrade fire panel | | | 0 | 6,180 | 6,180 |
| Switchboard in top level of plantroom | | | 0 | 11,934 | 11,934 |
| Beatty Park Leisure Centre - Safety Fence - New | | 25,000 | 25,000 | | 25,000 |

CITY OF VINCENT
NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
LIST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AMENDMENTS

Attachment - 5



| | Carry Forward | New Capital | Current Budget | Budget Adjustment | Proposed Budget |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | | |
| COMMUNITY SERVICES | | | | | |
| Parking Machines Asset Replacement Program | | 40,000 | 40,000 | | 40,000 |
| Rosemount Hotel Car Park - ticket parking machines | | 20,000 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| Replace Autocite Units (mobile infringement hardware) | | | 0 | 318 | 318 |
| Parking Machines Asset Replacement Program | | | 0 | 4,600 | 4,600 |
| WORKS DEPOT | | | | | |
| Works Depot - APAC HVAC Renewal | | 25,000 | 25,000 | | 25,000 |
| High Pressure Cleaner for Depot | | 15,000 | 15,000 | | 15,000 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | |
| Water and Energy Efficiency Initiatives | | 50,000 | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| Loftus Recreation Centre - Asset Renewal Program (Lease) Belgravia Leisure | | 50,000 | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| Laneway Lighting Program (Right of Way) | | 84,990 | 84,990 | | 84,990 |
| Relocate UMS supply for the CCTV Camera in Oxford street | | 20,000 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| Beaufort Street CCTV Network Upgrade | | 305,510 | 305,510 | | 305,510 |
| COMMUNITY SERVICES | | | | | |
| Parking Sensors Pilot Project | 51,410 | | 51,410 | | 51,410 |
| LIBRARY | | | | | |
| Library - Split System Renewal | | 4,000 | 4,000 | | 4,000 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| FOR PLANT & EQUIPMENT ASSETS | 463,811 | 2,622,000 | 3,085,811 | (135,886) | 2,949,925 |

CITY OF VINCENT
NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
LIST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AMENDMENTS

Attachment - 5



| | Carry Forward | New Capital | Current Budget | Budget Adjustment | Proposed Budget |
|---|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | | |
| <u>FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT ASSETS</u> | | | | | |
| ADMINISTRATION & CIVIC CENTRE | | | | | |
| INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | | | | | |
| Upgrade of IT Firewall | 80,000 | | 80,000 | | 80,000 |
| Upgrade IT Network Remote Access Facility | 30,000 | | 30,000 | | 30,000 |
| Online Lodgement of Applications | 70,000 | | 70,000 | | 70,000 |
| Upgrade Two Way Radio Fleet | 100,000 | | 100,000 | | 100,000 |
| Backup Server | | 40,000 | 40,000 | | 40,000 |
| Business System Implementation Project | | 300,000 | 300,000 | | 300,000 |
| Disc for Storage System | | 10,000 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| Replacement of the old printers | | 20,000 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| Renew Switches | | 35,000 | 35,000 | | 35,000 |
| Wi-Fi Installation | | 60,000 | 60,000 | | 60,000 |
| Computers - Additional to Fleet PC's | | 10,000 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| Redevelopment of Website (stage 2) | | | 0 | 11,430 | 11,430 |
| Graffiti Reporting Equipment | | | 0 | 11,617 | 11,617 |
| BEATTY PARK LEISURE CENTRE | | | | | |
| Beatty Park Leisure Centre - Strength Equipment | | 102,000 | 102,000 | | 102,000 |
| Beatty Park Leisure Centre - NFA Renewals | | 20,000 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| MARKETING & COMMUNICATIONS | | | | | |
| Mount Lawley/ Highgate Town Centre Streetscape Upgrades | | 75,000 | 75,000 | | 75,000 |
| Public Art Project | | 200,000 | 200,000 | | 200,000 |

CITY OF VINCENT
NOVEMBER 2018 BUDGET REVIEW (Including Carry Forward)
LIST OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AMENDMENTS

Attachment - 5



| | Carry Forward | New Capital | Current Budget | Budget Adjustment | Proposed Budget |
|--|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2018/19 | | |
| PUBLIC HALLS | | | | | |
| Halls, Pavilions and Operational Buildings - Non Fixed Assets - Renewa | 29,911 | | 29,911 | | 29,911 |
| HEALTH SERVICES | | | | | |
| Replacement and upgrade of Sound Level Meters | | 13,000 | 13,000 | | 13,000 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| FOR FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT ASSETS | 309,911 | 885,000 | 1,194,911 | 23,047 | 1,217,958 |
| TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE | 3,169,772 | 11,619,652 | 14,949,424 | (525,507) | 14,423,917 |

8 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**8.1 LATE REPORT: DRAFT BANKS RESERVE MASTER PLAN - PUBLIC COMMENT FEEDBACK**

TRIM Ref: D18/164486

Author: Philippa Baker, Community Projects Officer

Authoriser: Michael Quirk, Director Community Engagement

Attachments: 1. Banks Reserve Master Plan [!\[\]\(de95854c7ee024cfadc48187bbb781b2_img.jpg\)](#) 
2. Banks Reserve Master Plan Design Guidelines [!\[\]\(c244836fd67166dc60ebf5279a0f8377_img.jpg\)](#) 

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Council:

1. **NOTES** the public comment submissions received in relation to the draft Banks Reserve Master Plan;
2. **ADOPTS** the Banks Reserve Master Plan and associated Design Guidelines as shown in Attachments 1 and 2; and
3. **AUTHORISES** Administration to consult with the Whadjuk Working Party and other relevant stakeholders regarding the potential renaming of Banks Reserve in accordance with the Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia.

PURPOSE OF REPORT:

To consider submissions received during the recent public comment period on the Draft Banks Reserve Master Plan, and to seek Council adoption of the Plan (**Attachments 1 & 2**).

BACKGROUND:

At the Ordinary Council Meeting on 13 November 2018, it was resolved that Council:

- “1. *RECEIVES* the draft Banks Reserve Master Plan and associated Design Guidelines;
2. *AUTHORISES* the Chief Executive Officer to advertise the draft Banks Reserve Master Plan for public comment for a period of 14 days inviting written submissions in accordance with the City's Policy No. 4.1.5 – Community Consultation;
3. *NOTES* that a further report will be submitted to the Ordinary Council Meeting in December 2018 in regard to any written submissions received during the public comment period; and
4. *NOTES* that Administration will again consult with the Whadjuk Working Party during the public comment period to obtain their feedback on the draft Banks Reserve Master Plan.”

DETAILS:

In accordance with Council's resolution, the Draft Banks Reserve Master Plan was advertised for public comment for a period of 14 days between 14 November and 28 November 2018. The following consultation methods were utilised to raise community awareness during the public comment period:

- Project page and online survey on the City's Engagement HQ portal
- Posts on the City's social media channels
- Public Notice in The Guardian and Perth Voice local newspapers
- Direct emails to previous survey respondents, Project Reference Group and other stakeholders consulted during preparation of the Master Plan
- Public Notices on the digital screens at the City's Administration & Civic Centre, Beatty Park Leisure Centre and Vincent Library & Local History Centre

- Postcards delivered to all residents located within a 400 metre radius of Banks Reserve
- Onsite signage at Banks Reserve
- Notice in the City's November 2018 e-Newsletter

During the public comment period there were 393 visitations to the Banks Reserve Master Plan project page on the Engagement HQ portal with 159 people downloading the Draft Master Plan and 76 people visiting the online survey page. 35 submissions were received during the public comment period with 23 in support of the Draft Master Plan, nine being opposed to the Draft Master Plan, and three being unsure. Throughout the entire duration of the project there were 868 visitations to the Banks Reserve Master Plan project page on the Engagement HQ portal.

Upon reviewing the public comments received within the context of planning and consultation processes that informed development of the Draft Master Plan Administration is not proposing any amendments. Although several comments received will be relevant during Master Plan implementation and have been listed for further consideration.

CONSULTATION/ADVERTISING:

A summary of the key feedback within these public comment submissions relating to each of the Master Plan zones is provided below:

| BANKS PLAZA | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| | Comments Received | Administration Response |
| 1. | <p>Keep the existing hall or a new enclosed structure that could be used all year round and for a wider range of activities than the Plaza. There is plenty of open space at the Reserve for people to interact already. There are too few community halls as it stands. An unnecessary addition that will create a harsh unnatural zone.</p> <p>Toilet facilities should be updated.</p> <p>The proposed car park does not align with the objective retain and maintain natural features of the sign or the use of subtle design features.</p> | <p>The existing community facility is nearing the end of its useful asset life and no longer compliant with accessibility requirements or building standards.</p> <p>The Plaza is intended to facilitate improved activation including events, pop-up vendors and informal recreation. This partially sheltered space will be sympathetically designed to allow flexible use by the community.</p> <p>The proposed future car park remains subject to further feasibility and business case investigations.</p> |
| 2. | <p>More seating and BBQ's as well as a parenting facility within the toilet and outdoor shower are required. Improvements to picnic tables and shade are required.</p> <p>More areas for family gatherings are supported.</p> | <p>The Master Plan proposes additional seating, BBQ amenities, new toilet facility, and improved shade within the Plaza area. The proposal for an outdoor shower can be considered during detailed design of the proposed toilet facility/kayak storage area.</p> |
| 3. | <p>Install a small ferry capable jetty installed here for future usage given the proximity to Optus Stadium and Claisebrook.</p> <p>The impact of beach erosion will need to be considered should river access by kayakers increase.</p> | <p>Both the Plaza and Boardwalk zones have incorporated opportunities to better access, interact with and view the Swan River. Administration and the Project Reference Group identified these access options as less intrusive than a formal jetty.</p> <p>Consultation with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (River and Estuaries Division) during the detailed design phase will ensure necessary consideration and mitigation of any erosion implications.</p> |
| 4. | <p>Concerned about the lighting level as this should be sensitive especially at night as it will affect both fauna and local residents.</p> <p>It is not in the interests of the Reserve to provide such lighting as it will only encourage anti-social</p> | <p>Throughout the Master Plan development and consultation process the safety of park users was highlighted as a concern, and provided the basis for improved lighting.</p> <p>Consultation with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (River and</p> |

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| | behaviour. If lighting is upgraded it should be turned off by 8pm at night. Lighting along the dual use path to Summers Street is appropriate. | Estuaries Division) during the detailed design phase will ensure necessary consideration and mitigation of any unintended fauna impacts. Lighting times can be managed to balance any adverse impacts for adjacent residents. |
| 5. | Pop up container cafe looks rather small for the expected higher volume of people. A proper café or kiosk should be considered. Seating, umbrellas and shelter is required. | The proposed pop-up café has been identified as the most viable option which subject to commercial analysis may lead to a more permanent style facility in the future. The Master Plan proposes additional seating and improved shade within the Plaza area. |
| 6. | Duck faeces will need to be regularly removed from the hardstand and decking areas. | Noted. Effective asset management and maintenance of the Reserve remains an important City responsibility. |
| 7. | Not supportive of the proposed parking changes. Provide access for deliveries and ACROD permit holders but keep other motorists out. Local people should be encouraged to walk to the park and non-locals have access to public transport options. | Development of the Plaza area, including removal of the existing community pavilion, will provide the opportunity to realign the car parking bays and improve both safety and accessibility. The Master Plan focuses on improving existing car parking rather than significantly increasing car parking. As a 'neighbourhood' public open space it is agreed that walking and cycling access should be promoted. |
| 8. | Do not support decking area, prefer existing grass. This will introduce a trip/slip hazard, detract from the natural atmosphere, and increase maintenance and cleaning costs. | The portion of the Plaza area with proposed decking has somewhat limited area grass growth as it is underneath large trees. The decking will allow the space to be better utilised while maximising the shade provided by the trees. |
| 9. | Doubtful that kayak storage area will be used given the risk to damage to equipment and ease of transporting equipment. Unless a club is involved kayak storage is unlikely to be used. Will there be a fee for kayak storage? Object to money being spent for the benefit of a small number of people. Kayaks and canoes mostly enter the river from the Summers Street end. Do like the concept of the Banks Plaza upgrade. | The proposed kayak storage has been included in the Master Plan based upon consultation with a local paddling club who currently use the Reserve. It is anticipated that the storage area will assist with growth of the club and opportunities for the wider community to engage in this recreational activity. The club will be required to enter into a licence agreement with associated costs. |
| 10. | Too close to residential dwellings, move to Summer Street end. | The proposed Plaza area has been proposed where the existing community pavilion is located. Relocation to the Summers Street end of the Reserve is not practicable given the existing vegetation, and is not consistent with consultation inputs during preparation of the Master Plan. |
| 11. | Pop-up café is not required as people bring their own food and drink. This would not be viable except when there is an event/function at the Reserve. Improved drainage in the car park is required. | The pop-up café has been proposed to determine viability at this Reserve. Any drainage issues will be dealt with during the Plaza detailed design and construction phases. |
| 12. | Not sure why the existing toilets would be demolished as a priority when the rest of the building is not proposed for immediate demolition. | The poor condition and need to upgrade the toilets was identified as a high priority due to both safety and amenity concerns. A contemporary, modular toilet is proposed until |

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| | | construction of the new toilet facility is completed. |
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| BANKS PROMENADE | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| | Comments Received | Administration Response |
| 13. | Ok if regenerated area left alone. | The Master Plan aims to maintain the natural environment while improving opportunities to access and interact with the river. Revegetated areas will be maintained where possible with additional plantings to replace any lost vegetation through the establishment of the boardwalk. Consultation with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (River and Estuaries Division) during the detailed design phase will ensure effective management of vegetation. |
| 14. | Support in general but unsure of the need for a 4-metre wide path, and it is doubtful that the path can be widened without damaging the roots of mature trees. Love the idea of getting more vegetation along the path. | The proposed widening of the path to 4 metres is to comply with Department of Transport standards as the path is classified as a Recreational Shared Path. This will assist with reducing conflicts between cyclists and pedestrians which was highlighted throughout the community consultation process. |
| 15. | This will be a welcome improvement. Please ensure that the revegetation is no higher than half a metre as this will allow for river glimpses across the Reserve. Planting vegetation along the side of the path will increase congestion as at present people can move off the path onto the grass. | The low-level vegetation is proposed as a physical barrier to reduce conflict between dogs, cyclists and pedestrians while ensuring that sight lines and river views can still be achieved. |
| 16. | The rumble zones may not be aggressive enough to slow cyclists so speed humps may need to be investigated. Cyclists do not have time to read signage when passing, however techniques are required to ensure they are aware when entering this shared space. | As the path is highly utilised by cyclists, and such activity is encouraged, the use of speed humps is not the preferred method to reduce speeds. Path markings and rumble strips will indicate the area is a shared space, and low level vegetation along the path will reduce crossing points and conflict zones. This will allow cyclists to move through the Reserve while improving awareness of pedestrian activity. |

| BANKS ACTIVE ZONE | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| | Comments Received | Administration Response |
| 17. | Seating options and contained areas for families/children, including BBQ's, are required. The mini court and playground should be fenced so that dog owners can still exercise dogs without disturbing activity. The curved wall bench seating is not necessary. Individual bench seats would be a less obtrusive and a cheaper option. | Amenities for families and children are proposed within the Active Zone. As Banks Reserve is an approved dog exercise area the upgraded playground will be fenced. The curved seating has been included to provide both a functional element and a barrier between other Reserve activities. The design and cost of these elements will be further investigated during the Active Zone detailed design phase. |
| 18. | Would like to see nature play areas like Braithwaite Park in Mount Hawthorn with wooden structures, no plastic elements, water play etc. | The Master Plan Design Guidelines dictate that natural elements are to be utilised within the upgraded playground. Specific play elements will be identified through the Active Zone detailed design phase. |

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| | Ensure that swings are provided and retain the roundabout as these are well used. | |
| 19. | Although there is a mention of the very popular dog exercise area there are no attempts to provide a specific area of interest to dogs such as sand for digging. | <p>The need for dog specific elements was not identified during Master Plan consultation with feedback primarily relating to minimising conflict between dogs, pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>The broader Dog Exercise Strategy/Policy as identified within the Draft Public Open Space Strategy will better inform the provision of such amenities throughout Vincent.</p> |
| 20. | Support in general but why there is no outdoor exercise equipment. The existing equipment provides little benefit but upgraded equipment would be highly utilised. | <p>Upon investigating the quality, capital and maintenance costs, and relatively low usage of outdoor exercise equipment it was decided not include any upgrades within the Master Plan.</p> <p>As an alternative, other recreational opportunities including the mini court are proposed within the Active Zone.</p> |
| 21. | <p>The oval path will provide an area for riding of bikes and scooters that will create conflict with dogs/dog owners.</p> <p>Adequate east west access across the site is already provided. The concrete pathway will only cause additional heat areas, reduces park usage for sporting activities and dog walking/play areas.</p> <p>The oval path reduces the size of the oval – high cost for no gain. It will interfere with the use of the goal posts and people running up and down the Reserve slope.</p> <p>The path would diminish the serviceable area of grass and dissect the park from its bushland fringe. The Reserve is not large enough for this to be practical.</p> <p>There are drainage issues on the oval.</p> <p>Landscaping in general terms is supported with grass surfaces being managed to a higher horticultural and drainage standard.</p> | <p>The proposed oval path within the Active Zone is compacted limestone and purposefully designed for walking. The path directly responds to community feedback regarding conflict between pedestrian and cyclists, and the need for a pedestrian only option.</p> <p>The primary purpose of the path is a recreational circuit for pedestrians that links to the Banks Boardwalk.</p> <p>A large, open grassed area has been retained to enable passive, unstructured recreation activities and dog exercise.</p> <p>The area identified as being prone to flooding and poor drainage has been identified for eco-zoning.</p> |
| 22. | <p>There is no mention of an off leash dog walking and play area. This is currently a major use pattern of the oval and we are disappointed that there has been no allowance made for dog owners to exercise their dogs.</p> <p>I note that there is no specific acknowledgement that Banks Reserve is a dog off lead park. It is important that it remain such.</p> <p>This park is widely known as a dog exercise park. It is regularly used by hundreds of dog owners both local and visitors.</p> | <p>Banks Reserve will be maintained as a dog exercise area. The need for dog specific elements was not identified during Master Plan consultation with feedback primarily relating to minimising conflict between dogs, pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>The broader Dog Exercise Strategy/Policy as identified within the Draft Public Open Space Strategy will better inform the provision of such amenities throughout Vincent.</p> |
| 23. | The removal of cricket nets and replacement with a basketball court will disadvantage children in the area. There is a full sized basketball court in Claisebrook Cove. | A basketball court already exists at Banks Reserve and the Master Plan identifies the opportunity to convert this to a multi-purpose court that can accommodate a broader range of recreational activities. |

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| | <p>Tennis hit-up wall and volleyball posts should be included in the active recreation spaces. The current basketball facility for shooting hoops is popular with children of all ages as it is not at full height.</p> <p>The intensity and space required for the Active Zone is of concern. There is limited space in this location for the basketball court. Please limit hard surfaces which may have a negative impact on tree roots.</p> | <p>The recently completed Public Open Space Strategy has identified a significant gap in the provision of recreational infrastructure for children and young people.</p> |
| 24. | <p>Access for food trucks and other vehicles for events appears restricted due to revegetation at Reserve entry points.</p> | <p>Specific vehicle access requirements will be further considered and refined during the Active Zone and Banks Plaza detailed design phase.</p> |
| 25. | <p>The impact of 8,600 people from events is grossly exaggerated as most of the Optus Stadium users travel directly from the Windan Bridge to East Perth Station or up Summers Street.</p> <p>Very few people will use the path to cross the Reserve when they can walk diagonally.</p> | <p>The pedestrian statistics have been sourced from the Public Transport Authority, and it is acknowledged that many of these pedestrians will not necessarily access Banks Reserve. Although there remains an opportunity to provide pop-up activities on Optus Stadium event days to activate the Reserve.</p> |
| 26. | <p>Remove the fire pit as it will only encourage anti-social behaviour late at night. Preference would be for BBQ and seating area.</p> <p>The fire pit is a vandalism risk and the obscured area outweighs benefits. It presents a fire risk to the adjacent rubberized play area and natural foliage.</p> <p>Fire pit is a waste of space. They are banned for safety reasons.</p> | <p>Administration investigated designs that allow the fire pit to be effectively managed and locked when not in use prior to inclusion within the Master Plan.</p> <p>The fire pit location was incorporated into the amphitheatre area in order to facilitate cultural activities and events at the Reserve</p> |

| WALTERS BROOK | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| | Comments Received | Administration Response |
| 27. | <p>More proposed desecration of a renewed natural environment that has been beautifully enhanced by recent planting.</p> <p>The bridge structure is unnecessary, a waste of money, and would break up the replanted natural vegetation around the brook. The peaceful seclusion would be lost as with the bridge the brook becomes an annex of the car park.</p> <p>The Walter's Brook crossing is unnecessary and will damage the regenerated vegetation.</p> | <p>The new crossing point at Walter's Brook is proposed to alleviate the current bottleneck at the existing crossing, and provide a connection between the Banks Plaza and Banks Active Zone.</p> <p>A number of safety concerns associated with toilet access and poor sight lines were highlighted during Master Plan consultation. The bridge will assist with addressing these issues.</p> <p>Consultation with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (River and Estuaries Division) during the detailed design phase will ensure necessary consideration and mitigation of any flora and fauna impacts.</p> |

| BANKS BOARDWALK | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| | Comments Received | Administration Response |
| 28. | <p>Will damage the regenerated vegetation that has taken years to grow.</p> <p>Preservation of the riverine environment is important to limit disturbance to flora and fauna. The length of boardwalk along the foreshore will be invasive.</p> | <p>The Master Plan aims to strike a balance between protecting vegetation while providing improved access and interaction with the river.</p> <p>Community feedback received during preparation of the Master Plan identified the</p> |

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| | <p>The boardwalk will encourage people going to the foreshore but some areas along the foreshore could be protected for water birds and other native fauna, minimising potential impacts from human usage.</p> <p>Improved river views are unnecessary as the path along the river gives plenty of river views. Consideration must be given to wildlife.</p> | <p>riverside location and features to enhance interaction with river as major opportunity.</p> <p>Consultation with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (River and Estuaries Division) during the detailed design phase will ensure necessary consideration and mitigation of any flora and fauna impacts.</p> |
| 29. | <p>Areas to easily launch kayaks, stand-up paddleboards etc. and more areas for picnics where children can access the river are supported.</p> <p>There is no specific mention of river access via a sandy beach so that kids/dogs can play.</p> | <p>The small, existing beach area on the foreshore is to be retained, and both the Banks Plaza and Boardwalk Zones aim to enhance accessibility to the river. Additional amenities for families and children are also proposed within the Banks Plaza and Active Zones.</p> |
| 30. | <p>Concerned about the boardwalk surface as the steel mentioned will have holes which may negatively impact dog claws and paws.</p> | <p>The boardwalk remains subject to a detailed design phase, and this concern has been noted for consideration given that Banks Reserve is a designated dog exercise area.</p> |
| 31. | <p>Due to the number of people that fish here another extension to the river from the centre/crossing point of 'the bow' is preferable. By providing fishing spots it encourages people to look after the river.</p> | <p>This opportunity has not yet been captured within the Master Plan but aligns with the intent to improve access and interaction with the river. This concept will be further investigated with the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (River and Estuaries Division) during the Banks Boardwalk detailed design phase.</p> |
| 32. | <p>Supportive of the boardwalk if people can walk through the area without compacting the ground.</p> <p>Existing amenity should still be maintained for cyclists.</p> <p>Pedestrians and bikes should be separated like in South Perth and Victoria Park. These arrangements work really well and there is nothing like that north of the river.</p> | <p>Multiple options to manage conflict between pedestrians and cyclists have been investigated during preparation of the Master Plan, including advice from the Department of Transport.</p> <p>Key design elements and options for the boardwalk and paths will be further investigated through the detailed design phase upon adoption of the Master Plan.</p> |

| OVAL & BANK | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| | Comments Received | Administration Response |
| 33. | Not planting out the bank area and along Joel Terrace seems a missed opportunity to replace the existing ugly fence. | During preparation of the Master Plan local residents identified the importance of keeping the top of the Reserve open to improve passive surveillance. |
| 34. | Soccer and/or football goals posts should be installed. | The soccer goal will be retained. Further sporting infrastructure has not been included in the Master Plan with a focus on spaces and amenities to support passive recreation activities. |
| 35. | A set of stairs or path leading up to Westralia Street from the southern side of the bank to provide access towards East Perth station should be included. | Additional access points were investigated during preparation of the Master Plan, however the steep gradient would require a significant infrastructure solution. A pathway from Joel Terrace near the playground is preferred due to the more gradual incline. |
| 36. | The soccer goals are well utilised but will be negatively impacted by the oval path. Barriers may be required so that cyclists, walkers and joggers are not hit with balls. The goals with the hill behind work well so the ball rolls back to you. | The soccer goal will be retained, however at the time of the oval path construction they may be relocated or redesigned if the current location causes conflict. |

| NEW FACILITY OPPORTUNITY | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| | Comments Received | Administration Response |
| 37. | <p>Unnecessary waste of money and will impact residents overlooking park.</p> <p>The new facility should not be on Joel Terrace. It would be better placed at the Summers Street end, as would the plaza. The location of the new facility will require more discussion with the community.</p> <p>The existing building should be retained and renovated as it has potential for use by a broad section of the community.</p> <p>Would rather keep the existing building as I am concerned that 'next steps' will not happen and we will have lost a facility that has the potential to be used for a variety of community purposes.</p> <p>Why demolish building (2021) prior to a new facility feasibility plan (2022) – refurbishment is preferred over replacement.</p> <p>There is no need for expansion of the pavilion facility as it is rarely used and there are other facilities not far away in the City of Vincent</p> <p>The existing facility is patronised by a Montessori playschool, yoga classes and other community meetings. It is a valued community facility.</p> <p>Contrary to the comments in the Master Plan the present facility is very well utilised. Small community halls unattached to religious institutions are rare in Vincent and need to be preserved.</p> | <p>The New Facility Opportunity remains subject to future feasibility and business case investigations, and envisaged to be a potential future stage of the Master Plan.</p> <p>Feedback received during preparation of the Master Plan highlighted that the current facility design, location and condition did not meet community needs. The building does not comply with current accessibility and compliance standards, and is nearing the end of its useful asset life.</p> <p>Facility usage statistics demonstrate limited utilisation.</p> |
| 38. | <p>Great concept but am concerned about the extended car parking. Far better to have more parking on the Summer Street side of the Reserve rather than removing trees and having a car dominated entrance.</p> <p>There is a lot of public transport servicing the area so this should be encouraged rather than additional car parking areas. Mature trees should not be lost for additional car parking.</p> <p>More parking is not required. There is plenty of parking at both ends of the reserve and on Joel Terrace.</p> <p>Parking provision is currently is sufficient except for during major events.</p> <p>Additional parking and lighting on Joel Terrace will negatively impact adjacent residents. This will ruin the quiet, simple ambience now enjoyed by all visitors to the Reserve.</p> <p>High-level lighting will not discourage vandalism or any other criminal activity as those who are</p> | <p>The New Facility Opportunity, including the associated car parking, remains subject to future feasibility and business case investigations, and envisaged to be a potential future stage of the Master Plan.</p> <p>The Master Plan focuses on improving existing car parking rather than significantly increasing car parking. As a 'neighbourhood' public open space it is agreed that walking and cycling access should be promoted.</p> <p>Feedback received during preparation of the Master Plan highlighted safety concerns, and provided the basis for improved lighting. Lighting locations and times will consider the proximity of adjacent residences.</p> |

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| | inclined to undertake anti-social behaviour would find it more convenient. | |
| 39. | Angled parking on the eastern side of Joel Terrace is not supported as it encroaches into the Reserve. I do not support this. The area is routinely used for commuter parking. | Any additional parking associated with the New Facility Opportunity is intended to be located on the edge of Reserve, including Joel Terrace, rather than within Reserve. On-street parking occupancy directly informs the need for any parking restrictions in response to commuter parking. |

| GENERAL COMMENTS | | |
|------------------|--|---|
| | Comments Received | Administration Response |
| 40. | <p>The bulk of the works should be undertaken simultaneously as conducting works over several years will just prolong the inconvenience to users.</p> <p>The kayak storage and pop-up container café should be brought forward if possible.</p> <p>The first priority should be to replace the outdated building/toilets with a new building comprising a community hall, toilets and café. This should be located next to the Summers Street car park.</p> <p>The high priority implementation steps will not add much to the Reserve. It seems ridiculous to demolish the current hall and toilets before having funds to replace them with a new structure.</p> | Master Plan implementation remains subject to consideration within the City's Annual Budget and Long Term Financial Plan. Implementation priorities have been determined based upon a combination of current asset condition, community priorities, and practical staging. |
| 41. | Not sure how the Plan relates to Noongar history. The Reserve has always attracted Aboriginal people. There is a need to retain and strengthen that, and do our bit for reconciliation. | A comprehensive analysis of the Reserve has been undertaken to reaffirm its cultural significance, and directly inform the Master Plan elements. This has included consultation with Noongar Elders and the Whadjuk Working Party, and that dialogue will continue through the implementation phase. |
| 42. | <p>Allocate funds to upgrade the Summers Street jetty. It has always been well utilised and it's sad to see its degradation and closure.</p> <p>Funds could be better used for restoration of the two jetties within the Banks Precinct.</p> | The jetty closure has strengthened the importance of providing opportunities for the community to interact with the river, and this is a key focus within the Master Plan. Reconstruction and reopening of the jetty remains subject to the City's annual budget review process, and consideration of community benefits. |
| 43. | Do not change the name of the Reserve. People who live around the park should have some say on what it should be called. | Any renaming or co-naming of the Reserve will remain subject to a separate process as per the various policies and standards for geographical naming in Western Australia. Community consultation is an essential part of that process. |
| 44. | <p>Money would be better spent on finding a use for the East Perth Power Station.</p> <p>Should the Power Station be used for residential development it would be appropriate for the City of Vincent to advocate that some of the site be used for community space and public open space to reduce pressure on Banks Reserve.</p> | The East Power Station site is controlled by the State Government. Both the Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority and Western Power were consulted during preparation of the Master Plan, and there are currently no confirmed development plans or timelines for the site. |
| 45. | Money should not be allocated for a rehash of a park that local residents want to keep the same. A few upgrades are required but nobody wants | The Master Plan provides a coherent and coordinated vision to guide the future development and management of Banks |

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| | <p>to see this beautiful, natural park turned into an amusement/tourist drive in, drive out venue.</p> <p>There seems to be an opinion that the current Banks Reserve is underutilized and these new modifications will enhance and improve the reserve. As a daily user of the Reserve I am not of that opinion and feel efforts should be made to retain as much of the natural environment as possible.</p> <p>This park is beautiful and peaceful, and residents and visitors appreciate it for these attributes. There is no need to shrink the green space.</p> <p>The Plan appears too controlled resulting in very high maintenance costs for the City. Less is better. Trying to cram everything in would change the nature of the park.</p> <p>Councillors should visit the park to understand current use – it is a meeting place for those who often have very little social interaction.</p> <p>Banks Reserve is a unique place because of its simple, understated ambience that results from minimalist man-made structures and fantastic revegetation efforts that have rejuvenated the foreshore and the brook.</p> <p>The dog park is a magnet that brings a range of people together, from within and outside the Vincent community, and fosters these relationships. The proposed changes in the Master Plan will only damage not enhance the way the Reserve is used and loved by locals.</p> | <p>Reserve. It has been prepared based upon the range of ideas, views and comments provided through community consultation.</p> <p>That consultation included surveys, workshops, pop-ups at community events, meetings with key stakeholder groups, onsite analysis of reserve usage, and site and cultural significance analysis. All feedback was considered and incorporated where possible and practical, however such projects always attract a wide range of views.</p> |
| 46. | <p>The plan is silent as to the ongoing problem with traffic on Joel Terrace. The number of cars and speed of traffic must be addressed before increased use of Banks Reserve is encouraged.</p> | <p>The Master Plan focuses on improving existing car parking rather than significantly increasing car parking. As a 'neighbourhood' public open space it is agreed that walking and cycling access should be promoted.</p> <p>Traffic and car parking concerns have been noted and will be investigated further as part of the City's Integrated Transport Strategy in 2018/19 and 2019/20.</p> |
| 47. | <p>The Plan does not fully support the 'Reconciliation Statement' made not that long ago and captured on a plaque in the park. The natural beauty was to be retained but the Plan includes significant hard landscape works</p> | <p>The Master Plan recognises that Banks Reserve is a significant site for Aboriginal people, and has consulted with noongar Elders and the Whadjuk Working Party.</p> <p>The Master Plan aims to achieve improved amenity and functionality while retaining natural features and environmental assets.</p> |
| 48. | <p>The Plan does not estimate operational costs after development and what kind of maintenance standard will be provided.</p> | <p>The City's Asset Management and Parks Teams have been involved throughout the Master Plan process. Maintenance implications and life-cycle costs will inform decision making during the subsequent detailed design phases.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that effective asset management and maintenance of the Reserve remains an important City responsibility.</p> |

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 49. | <p>More parking would be better along the switchyard off Summer Street.</p> <p>The Summers Street Car Park is often flooded so should be a priority for drainage works and resurfacing.</p> <p>Summers Street Car Park should be improved to reduce traffic into the park and maintain the concept of open space.</p> | <p>The Summer Street Car Park is essential to support Banks Reserve and the river foreshore generally. Upgrades have been identified as a high priority with funding included in the City's 2018/19 capital works budget.</p> |
|-----|---|---|

Whadjuk Working Party

Further consultation with the Whadjuk Working Party was an essential action during the public comment period. The Draft Banks Reserve Master Plan was presented to the Working Party on 21 November 2018. No major concerns or comments were put forward. The key outcome was that members of the Working Party expressed a desire to share stories and experiences of their time in the East Perth area. These stories will add significant value to the interpretive features and design elements at Banks Reserve, and Administration has committed to liaising with the Working Party to ensure this occurs. In addition, it was identified that the City must engage with the Working Party again prior to progressing any proposed renaming or co-naming of the Reserve.

LEGAL/POLICY:

Policy No. 4.1.5 – Community Consultation.

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Medium: The Banks Reserve Master Plan has been prepared based on a comprehensive site planning and community consultation process. The recent public comment process has attracted a broad range of views and perspectives, both positive and negative, which now require consideration by both Council and Administration. While feedback from the public comment period has not led to any amendments to the Master Plan much of it remains valid and will be further assessed during the detail design phases that follow Council adoption.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

The Draft Banks Reserve Master Plan aligns with the following actions within the City's Strategic Community Plan 2018-2028 as follows:

"Enhanced Environment"

The natural environment contributes greatly to our inner-city community. We want to protect and enhance it, making best use of our natural resources for the benefit of current and future generations.

Accessible City

We want to be a leader in making it safe, easy, environmentally friendly and enjoyable to get around Vincent

Connected Community

We are diverse, welcoming and engaged community. We want to celebrate what makes us unique and connect with those around us to enhance our quality of life

Thriving Places

Our vibrant places and spaces are integral to our identity, economy and appeal. We want to create, enhance and promote great places and spaces for everyone to enjoy."

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS:

The draft Banks Reserve Master Plan aligns with the City's Sustainable Environment Strategy 2011-2016 as follows:

- “6. *Re-establish, conserve and enhance floral and faunal biodiversity, native vegetation, green spaces and green linkages within the City.*
- 6.3.1 *Continue to replant areas of City-owners land with local plant and tree species to increase food and habitat areas, including native fringing vegetation as faunal habitat areas.*
- 6.3.4 *Identify cultural ties between the indigenous flora/fauna and the local Aboriginal people, with a view to establishing indigenous cultural gardens.*
- 6.3.9 *Continue to ensure that information and signage incorporates information relating to the history, function and ecology of wetlands, as appropriate.”*

FINANCIAL/BUDGET IMPLICATIONS:

The Master Plan includes proposed works and staged delivery over a number of financial years' subject to consideration within the annual budget process and the long term financial plan, as follows:

| Proposed Works | Financial Year | Estimated Cost (\$) |
|---|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Summers Street car park upgrades | 2018/19 | 120,000 |
| 2. Temporary Modus style toilets | 2018/19 | 45,000 |
| 3. Wheelchair charging point | 2018/19 | 10,000 |
| 4. Active Zone detailed design (including playground) | 2018/19 | 30,000 |
| 5. Lighting upgrades | 2018/19 | 70,000 |
| 6. Plaza and Boardwalk detailed design | 2018/19 | 40,000 |
| | | 315,000 |
| 7. Active Zone construction | 2019/20 | 500,000 |
| 8. Boardwalk construction | 2019/20 | 450,000 |
| | | 950,000 |
| 9. Promenade upgrades | 2020/21 | 150,000 |
| 10. Pavilion demolition | 2020/21 | 50,000 |
| 11. Plaza construction | 2020/21 | 430,000 |
| 12. Plaza lighting upgrades | 2020/21 | 140,000 |
| | | 770,000 |
| 13. Plaza Toilets, storage and pop-up café site preparation | 2021/22 | 300,000 |
| 14. Active Zone oval path | 2021/22 | 80,000 |
| 15. Walters Brook crossing | 2021/22 | 70,000 |
| | | 450,000 |
| 16. Community facility & car park extension | Future | 2,500,000 |
| | | 2,500,000 |

The total estimated cost for implementation of the Banks Reserve Master Plan is \$4,985,000 or \$2,485,000 excluding the new community facility, which remains subject to further feasibility and business case development. It should be noted that the above order of magnitude cost estimates will be further refined through detailed design and procurement phases upon Master Plan implementation.

COMMENTS:

Banks Reserve is a highly valued public open space. This has been reaffirmed through the level of community engagement during preparation of the Master Plan and the range of feedback received during the recent public comment period. The Master Plan provides a coherent and coordinated vision to guide the future development and management of the Reserve, and implementation will ensure that community benefits from this high-quality natural asset are maximised.

Responses received throughout the public comment period were generally in support of the Master Plan although there were a number of submissions that were not supportive and/or raised concerns regarding specific elements. Many of these concerns will be considered and addressed through the detailed design phase for each Master Plan element. Other specific concerns have been comprehensively reviewed by Administration, and when balanced with key project findings and community feedback received during preparation of the Master Plan, no amendments or changes are necessary.

On that basis, it is recommended that Council adopt the Draft Banks Reserve Master Plan and Design Guidelines as shown in **Attachments 1 and 2**. While the Master Plan includes advice on the potential renaming or co-naming of Banks Reserve this still requires further analysis, dialogue with the Whadjuk Working Party, and consultation with the local community. It is recommended that Council authorise Administration to progress potential renaming or co-naming in accordance with the Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia, and Council Policy No. 4.1.18 – Naming of City Facilities, Streets, Parks, Reserves and Buildings.



BANKS RESERVE MASTERPLAN DESIGN REPORT

Prepared for The City of Vincent, October 2018



CITY OF VINCENT

ucla



Prepared for:
The City of Vincent
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Table 1. Edition Details

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| PROJECT NAME | |
| Title | Banks Reserve Master Plan |
| Production Date | 31/10/2018 |
| Prepared By | JDLA |
| Author | Pierre Quesnel & Theo Valentine |
| Status | DRAFT |
| UDLA Project Code | VINBMP |

Table 1. Document Register

| Document Register | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Version | Date | Amendments | Prepared By |
| A | 8/06/2018 | Preliminary Draft - Work in progress | PQ + TV |
| B | 14/06/2018 | Draft Report | PQ + TV |
| C | 25/06/2018 | Draft Report First Revision | PQ + TV |
| D | 06/07/2018 | Draft Report Second Revision | PQ + TV |
| E | 19/10/2018 | Final Report Second Revision | TV |
| F | 26/10/2018 | Final Report Third Revision | TV |
| G | 31/10/2018 | Final Report Fourth Revision | TV |



Image 1. Group walking on foreshore path to fish at the beach area, Banks Reserve , Source: UDLA (Left)
Image 2. Banks Reserve foreshore, Source: City of Vincent (Cover)





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Aligning with City of Vincent strategic objectives the Banks Reserve Master Plan provides a coherent and coordinated vision to guide the future development and management of Banks Reserve. Implementation of this Master Plan will ensure the potential benefits from this high-quality community asset are maximised and that it positively influences a broad range of the current and future City of Vincent community members.

The project team, together with the City of Vincent facilitated a community engagement process. The final component of which was a collaborative design process with a Community and Stakeholder Reference Group to develop a Master Plan which responds to the needs of community and key stakeholders.

The resulting Master Plan:

- Supports the objectives and strives to achieve the priorities of the City of Vincent's Strategic Community Plan 2018-2028;
 - Priority 1: Enhanced Environment
 - Priority 2: Accessible City
 - Priority 3: Connected Community
 - Priority 4: Thriving Places
 - Priority 5: Sensitive Design
 - Priority 6: Innovative & Accountable
- Recognises the cultural significance of the site to the Whadjuk people and the site's recent history as a place of reconciliation.

- Builds upon the existing qualities of the site improving access to and experience of these high-quality landscape attributes.
- Utilises the riverside location to enhance and improve the opportunities to access, interact with and view the Swan River.
- Improves the current access allowing equitable access to all proposed features and amenities.
- Facilitates a diverse activation program comprising events, pop-up vendors etc.
- Increases and diversifies opportunities for informal active recreation.
- Improves the conflict issues with the dual use path reinventing it as the "Banks Promenade" a wider path with a surface suitable for sharing and lined with low garden beds to create separation from the oval area.
- Retains the natural character of the reserve and preserves the large open lawn areas popular for recreational use.
- Proposes additional revegetation areas to continue the intent of recent environmental projects.
- Improves opportunities for interaction with nature via boardwalks allowing access along the revegetated foreshore.
- Improves and increases the parking capacity with minimal influence on the character and function of the reserve.
- Proposes an upgrade of the play space and active sports area that is coordinated with other amenities and connections across the site.
- Proposes a replacement of the problematic Banks Pavilion building with a partially covered, plaza space that allows a flexible range of activity and functions that can be utilised by the wider community.
- Provides the option for incremental implementation and allows the feasibility of a proposed new community / commercial facility (stage 2) to be explored prior to pursuing implementation.
- Accommodates the reality that stage 2 may be a long-term proposition and therefore provides a coherent stage 1 plan that is suitable as a standalone master plan.
- Provides an order of magnitude estimate of costs for the implementation of the Master Plan.

The implementation of the Banks Reserve Master Plan will ensure this high-quality community asset realises its full potential and plays a key role as green infrastructure within the City of Vincent.



Image 4. Banks Foreshore - UD&A

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 5 |
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION | 8 |
| 1.1 INTRODUCTION | 9 |
| 1.2 THE PROJECT | 11 |
| 1.3 STRATEGIC & POLICY CONTEXT | 13 |
| 2.0 THE LEARNING | 16 |
| 2.1 THE SITE | 17 |
| 2.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE ANALYSIS | 20 |
| 2.3 PHYSICAL ANALYSIS | 24 |
| 2.4 USAGE ANALYSIS | 25 |
| 2.5 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER | 26 |
| 2.6 ENGAGEMENT PROCESS | 26 |
| 2.7 OBJECTIVES | 31 |
| 3.0 THE OPPORTUNITIES | 32 |
| 4.0 THE PLAN | 35 |
| 4.1 WORKS BY ZONES | 38 |
| 4.2 POSSIBLE FUTURE WORKS | 38 |
| 4.3 BANKS PLAZA | 40 |
| 4.4 BANKS PROMENADE | 44 |
| 4.5 BANKS ACTIVE ZONE | 46 |
| 4.6 WALTER'S BROOK | 50 |
| 4.7 BANKS BOARDWALK | 52 |
| 4.8 NEW FACILITY OPPORTUNITY | 54 |
| 5.0 MASTER PLAN OUTCOMES | 56 |
| 5.1 LIGHTING | 57 |
| 5.2 ACTIVATION OPPORTUNITIES | 58 |
| 5.3 EQUITABLE ACCESS | 59 |
| 5.4 ENVIRONMENT | 60 |
| 6.0 NEXT STEPS | 61 |
| 6.1 A SENSE OF PLACE - POTENTIAL NOONGAR / NYOONGAR NAMES FOR BANKS RESERVE | 62 |
| 6.2 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN | 63 |
| 6.3 PROJECT PHASING | 64 |

1.0 INTRODUCTION



Image 5 Walters Brook - UDIA

1.1 INTRODUCTION

UDLA were engaged by the City of Vincent to develop an integrated Master Plan that outlines a clear coordinated direction for improvements to Banks Reserve and the adjacent foreshore area.

The process of developing the Banks Reserve Master Plan involved multiple community engagement methods, as well as comprehensive analysis. This formed a base of knowledge from which a design process, that included the community and stakeholders at each stage, could be delivered. A final Master Plan is a representation of the coordinated aspirations of the community, the City of Vincent and stakeholders.

Key project objectives/outcomes from the Council Workshops¹ include:

- Retain and maintain natural features of the site and use subtle design features
- Acknowledge the cultural significance of the site to Aboriginal people
- Opportunity for a cafe/commercial building with community benefits
- Improve car parking without impacting the rest of the site
- Coordinate the master plan with any medium to long term plans for the Old East Perth Power Station site and surrounding development
- Support pop-up capabilities to maximise Optus Stadium foot traffic
- Parking restrictions, path improvements and parking improvements to consider Optus Stadium impacts

¹ Council Workshop held on 23 January 2018 and communicated on 9 February 2018

- Align with the Foreshore Restoration Project
- Imagine Vincent techniques should be used for community engagement and consultation
- Playground, lighting and toilets are the key short-term deliverables

The Master Plan also includes improvements to

- Interaction with the Swan River
- Play space
- Active recreation opportunities
- Equitable access
- Safety (CPTED)
- Environmental outcomes
- Commercial opportunities
- Community facilities

Whilst a much loved community asset, Banks Reserve requires careful planning with strong community involvement to address key current and foreseen future issues.

The Master Plan aims to maximise the positive influence that Banks Reserve can have on the lives of members of the Vincent community and beyond.

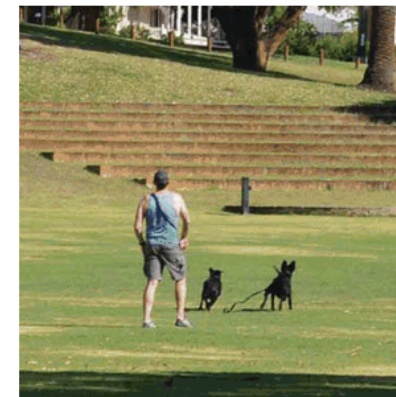


Image 6. Various images of Banks Reserve - UDLA



Image 7. Banks Reserve - UDLA

1.2 THE PROJECT

The Banks Reserve Master Plan project was initiated as per the City of Vincent Strategic Plan 2013-2017, Items 1.1.6 Enhance and maintain the City's parks, landscaping and the natural environment, specifically item (D) Prepare a Master Plan for land adjoining the Swan River, Banks Reserve and Walters Brook.

The site is located on the Mount Lawley, East Perth boundary and according to the City's Local Planning Scheme (LPS) is central Public Open Space (POS) to the planned East Perth Power Station Growth Area which indicates significantly increased residential density adjacent the site.

Further to this, current pedestrian access for the Perth Stadium estimates that 7,500 people will arrive by train at East Perth Station and another 1,100 will park at the East Perth station car park on event days. This provides a possible 8,600 people potentially moving through the site to access the stadium on event days.

This combination of increased residential density and sporadic peaks in visitor use during times the stadium is in event mode indicates that Banks Reserve will become a key piece of 'Green Infrastructure' for the City of Vincent.

This Master Plan is intended to provide direction to the City of Vincent for the ongoing management and upgrade of the site to manage the changing dynamics

of the park.

UDLA has worked closely with City of Vincent staff to complete the following project stages from which the Master Plan Design Report is derived.

- One on one engagement sessions
- Park pop up engagement session
- Online survey
- Design Guidelines (Appendix A)
- Literature Review (Appendix B)
- Site Analysis (Appendix C)
- Audit of facilities and infrastructure (Appendix D)
- "A week in the life" park usage analysis (Appendix E)
- Master Plan Reverse Brief Document (Appendix F)
- Engagement and Communications Strategy (Appendix G)
- Collaborative design process with community and stakeholder reference group comprising (Appendix H - J):
 - Workshop 1: Opportunities and directions
 - Workshop 2: Concept scenarios
 - Workshop 3: Agreed direction
- Site Cultural Significance Analysis
 - Dialogue with Noel Nannup, (Appendix K)
 - Len Collard Literature Review - 'Aboriginal Heritage Significance Of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Walter's Brook)' 2018 (Appendix L)
 - RAPWG Consultation (October 2018)
 - Whadjuk Working Party Consultation (November 2017, May 2018 and November 2018)



Figure 1. Aerial photo of surrounding area at 1:10,000 (at A3)

SCALE: 1:10,000 AT A3

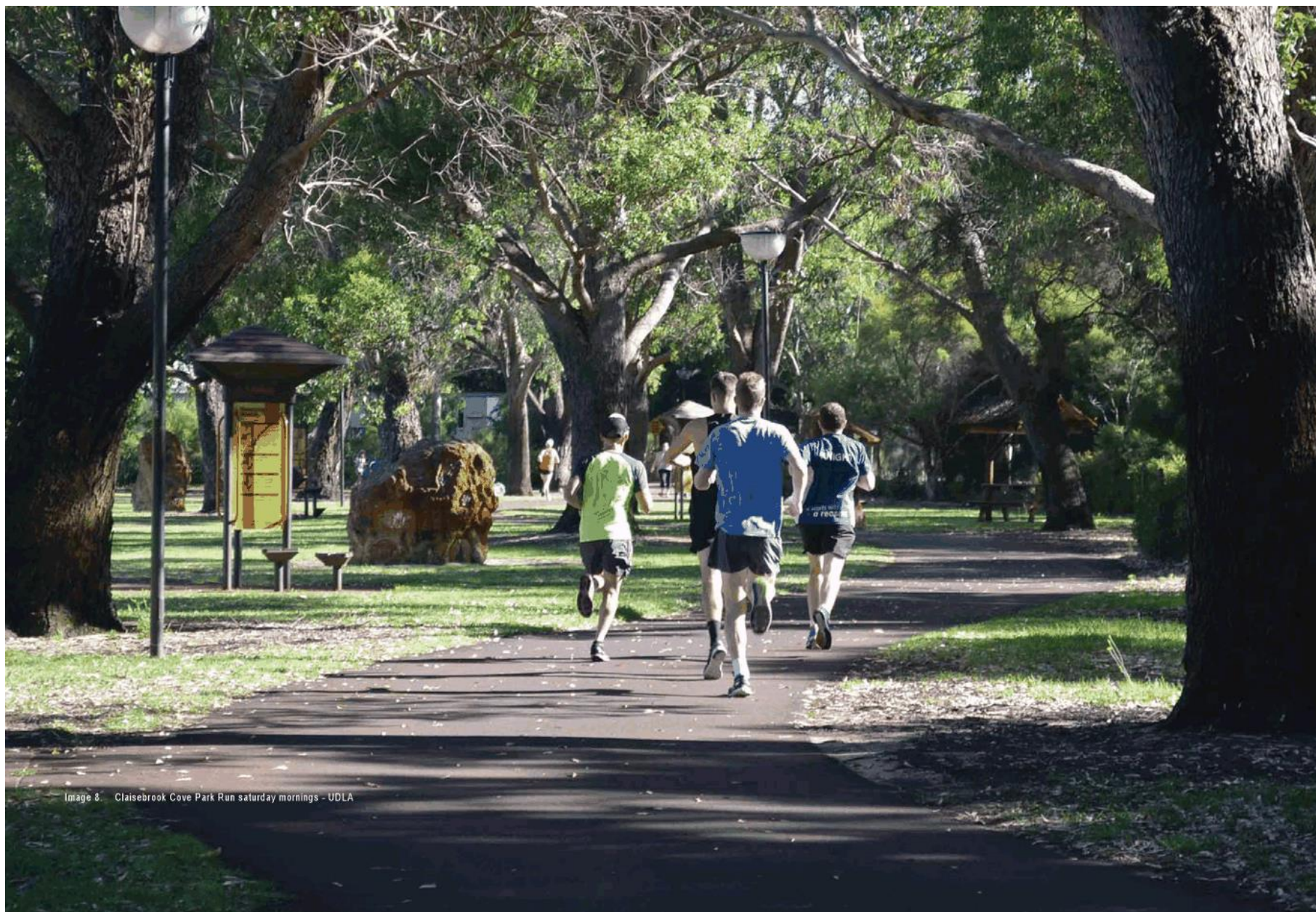


Image 8. Claisebrook Cove Park Run saturday mornings - UDLA

1.3 STRATEGIC & POLICY CONTEXT

The Enhancement of Banks Reserve contributes to the furthering of many City of Vincent strategic objectives.

The Banks Reserve Master Plan represents a formalisation of strategic objectives into a cohesive spatial plan suitable for staged implementation. A summary of the key documents that have informed this master plan include (refer Appendix A for the formal literature review) :

- City of Vincent Strategic Community Plan, 2013-2023 (2013)
- City of Vincent Strategic Community Plan, 2018-2028 (2018)
- The City of Vincent Sustainable Environment Strategy, 2011-2016 (2011)
- City of Vincent Reconciliation Action Plan, 2017-2018 (2017)
- City of Vincent Disability Access and Inclusion Plan, 2017-2022 (2017)
- City of Vincent Community Safety and Crime Prevention Plan, 2015-2018 (2015)
- City of Vincent Asset Management Plan (2013)
- City of Vincent Corporate Business Plan 2018/19-2021/22 (2018)
- City of Vincent, Vincent Vision 2024 (2005)
- City of Vincent, Greening Plan (2014)
- Fisher Research Aboriginal Heritage Protection: Heritage Survey - Banks Reserve (2006)
- State Planning Policy 2.10 Swan-Canning River System (2006)
- The City of Vincent Local Planning Scheme No.2
- City of Vincent Policy 3.8.12 Mobile Food Vendor, (2015)



City of Vincent Strategic Priorities.

These priorities are taken from the City of Vincent Strategic Community Plan, 2018-2028 (2018) and have been drawn from the feedback received from the City of Vincent community, reflecting their past, present and future. All priorities are equal and work in synergy with the others to deliver on the City of Vincents community's overall Vision.

**Priority 1: Enhanced Environment****Actions:**

- 1A. We will assess, maintain and increase our green spaces and park areas, including social infrastructure
- 1B. We will encourage and facilitate an increase in native flora planting and tree canopy

Outcomes

- 1.1 Our green spaces and natural areas are protected and enhanced
- 1.2 Our urban forest (tree canopy) is increased
- 1.3 An alternative power future and emerging technologies are supported

**Priority 2: Accessible City****Actions:**

- 2A. We will prioritise bicycle infrastructure on strategic corridors
- 2B. We will improve walking infrastructure and prioritise pedestrian safety

Outcomes:

- 2.1 Our pedestrian environments are connected and accessible

**Priority 3: Connected Community****Actions:**

- 3A. We will prioritise public art

Outcomes:

- 3.1 The diversity of our people and cultures is celebrated
- 3.2 Our rich arts and cultural heritage is promoted and supported
- 3.3 All members of our community are included & supported
- 3.4 Our community facilities are well used by many people in our community
- 3.5 Our relationship with the community is strong and constructive

**Priority 4: Thriving Places****Actions:**

- 4A. We will increase safety and security
- 4B. We will develop active and social spaces for young people of all ages
- 4C. We will ensure the ongoing maintenance of community assets

Outcomes:

- 4.1 The design of our places is focussed on the people who use them
- 4.2 Our urban environments are future thinking & innovative

NOTE: These priorities are taken from the City of Vincent Strategic Community Plan, 2018-2028 (2018)



Image 9: Summer Street car park - UDLA



2.1 THE SITE

Banks Reserve is located on the Swan River (Derbarl Yerrigan), approximately 2km north-west of the Perth CBD. The site is bounded by Joel Terrace to the west, Tony DiScerni Wetlands to the north and the East Perth Power Station to the south. Its foreshore location provides both active and passive access to the Swan River and is the only area in the City of Vincent with direct river access.

The 3.5ha site includes a steep grassed embankment which transitions to the river foreshore. A key feature of the site is the dual use path that extends north/south along the river and is highly utilised by recreational and active transport users. The park includes numerous active recreation facilities such as a single ring basketball area, playground, cricket nets and outdoor fitness stations, along with picnic seating and BBQs.

The site also includes a community building that provides both a venue hire function, storage facilities and public toilets.

Statutory Planning Context:

The land comprising Banks Reserve is owned in fee simple by the City of Vincent and is known as Lot 500 on Plan 26933, and being the whole of the land comprised within Certificate of Title Volume 2213 Folio 600.

The land is reserved "parks and recreation" pursuant to the Metropolitan Region Scheme and is declared a Development Control Area under the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006, which means that any development will need to be in accordance with this Act and associated regulations, and may require the approval of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.



Figure 2. Aerial photograph of Banks Reserve and immediate surrounds at 1:1000 (at A3)

N
SCALE: 1:1000 AT A3

Banks Reserve is located in a highly urban area 2.5km from the Perth CBD. The reserve is in a foreshore location adjacent the East Perth Train Station and is the main public open space (POS) for residents east of the high volume East Parade and north of the Graham Farmer freeway and Windan Bridge.

The reserve is also located between the East Perth Train Station and the new Perth Stadium. It has been observed that a large number of users of the stadium pass through and near Banks Reserve prior to and after events.

High density urban growth areas are planned for sites in close proximity to the reserve which will increase the local population that will rely on Banks Reserve as their local green space.

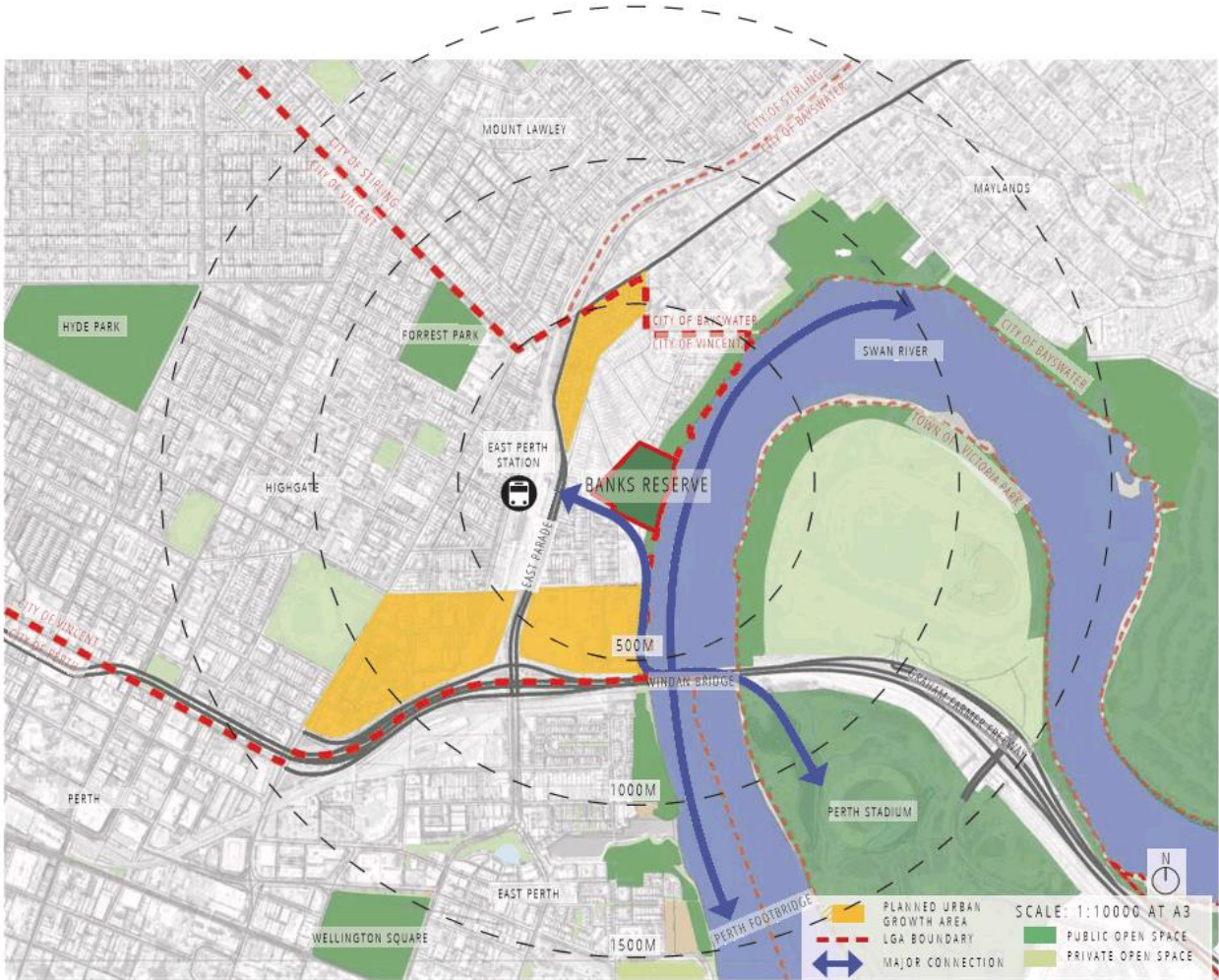


Figure 3. Map of surrounding area at 1:10,000 (at A3) representing showing context and distance to other public open space.

Banks Reserve is bordered by Joel Terrace to the west, East Perth Power Station and residential properties to the south, the Swan River to the east and the Tony Di Scerni Wetlands / residential properties to the north. Due to its surrounding context and level change between the park and its urban context Banks Reserve has a sense of isolation from the broader urban context. This provides an opportunity for the urban population to use Banks Reserve as a "green getaway" to have a more naturalistic recreational experience.

The dual use path running north / south along the reserve's eastern edge is a significant influence and the main route by which visitors enter and exit the reserve. Its close proximity to the Perth CBD, pleasant surrounds and shade make this pathway popular for both commuters and other high-speed cyclists along with leisurely slower paced cyclists. The dual use path is also popular for joggers and walkers due to its separation from traffic and idyllic shaded surrounds. The high usage of this path presents an opportunity to increase reserve amenity and attract users to spend a longer time within the reserve itself, activating and enlivening the reserve for longer periods of time. This could also present a commercial opportunity.

The new Perth Stadium could bring as many as 8600 pedestrians traveling through the site towards East Perth Station and the car park during large events¹.

The reserve is very popular with dog owners and a strong community exists around this activity. Numerous clashes were observed between cyclists and dogs. Solutions to help alleviate this problem were explored throughout the Master Plan process.



Figure 5. Map of Banks Reserve showing main site influences area at 1:1000 (at A3)

Figure 4. Surrounding Context.

2.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE ANALYSIS



Figure 6. Map of Banks Reserve showing culturally significant areas at 1:1000 (at A3)

Banks Reserve has been a significant cultural place for Noongar people for many thousands of years. The City of Vincent acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the Land and Water, the Whadjuk Noongar people, and is committed to engaging and seeking the input of Noongar Elders and community members to ensure we move forward to greater reconciliation, and certify Aboriginal culture is given opportunity to further thrive in our society.

As the Master Plan continues its progression towards implementation it is recommended that the communication with the Whadjuk Working Party continues as it is vital that Aboriginal culture and heritage remains highly regarded.

Two categories of consideration are required prior to the final design and implementation of any proposed actions.

1. Heritage preservation

Banks Reserve is within the boundaries of three registered Aboriginal heritage sites:

- Swan River (DAA ID 3536)
- East Perth Power Station (DIA ID 3767)
- Claisebrook Camp (DIA ID 3694)

A heritage survey was conducted in 2006 by Fisher Research and again in 2013 by Anthropos Australis. The latter was a component for the Section 18 approval process for the upgrade of Walter's Brook. The detailed design and implementation of the actions contained in this master plan will require a further approval process and close communication with

SWALSC and the Whadjuk Working Party.

2. Cultural Interpretation

Banks Reserve is considered by the City of Vincent as a key place of reconciliation for the City, and the reserve has hosted reconciliation ceremonies and events for the community over the years.

The inclusion of Aboriginal art and interpretive elements that can promote the cultural heritage significance of the site and continue its perpetual function as a place of reconciliation is considered an essential part of the re-development. Currently artworks commemorating reconciliation and Aboriginal cultural heritage are located between the oval and the dual use path and this Master Plan recommends and assumes the in-situ retention of the works.

Potential inclusions for cultural interpretation include:

- Mural / sculpture installation
- Inclusion of cultural art within landscape elements (eg. on painted hard surfaces or in shelter design)
- Signage explaining the cultural significance of the site and the Beeliar (river).
- Inclusion of an educational trail along the proposed boardwalk and reserve pathway.
- Planting of indigenous plants with signage including Aboriginal naming and traditional usage of the species.
- Inclusion of a firepit and yarning circle.

This Master Plan recommends close engagement with appropriate Whadjuk Noongar / Nyoongar representatives and artists during the detailed design and implementation of upgrade and development works.

The Banks Reserve area is considered by Noongar / Nyoongar people to be of high heritage significance for its spiritual, mythological and historical connections.¹

Beeliar (Swan River) & the Waugal.

The Beeliar is a place of great cultural significance. Whadjuk Noongar / Nyoongar people associate Beeliar as the home of the Waugal and Dreaming Stories.² The Waugal is the major spirit for Noongar / Nyoongar people and central to beliefs and customs, taking shape in the form of a snake or rainbow serpent. The Waugal is believed to be the giver of life, maintaining all fresh water sources. It was the Waugal that made Noongar / Nyoongar people custodians of the land.³

As the Waugal slithered across the land it's body formed the rivers and banks, "making its way down the river, creating the bends at Belmont and Maylands before emerging through the Narrows into Perth Water to create the large expanse of downstream water"⁴

Noongar / Nyoongar people would frequent the area hunting and gathering food and freshwater from the local spring. The Beeliar was a place (still is) the Noongar / Nyoongar people traversed often for hunting and gathering food, to collect freshwater from the nearby spring and other matters of

ceremonial and cultural importance.⁵

Vinnicombe and Bates both observe that the Waugal is also believed to have created permanent water sources at places where it rested, and a number of these locations subsequently became important centres for trade and exchange.

The Waugal not only created the Beeliar but also remains omnipresent within it – the flow of water is evidence of the Waugal's presence.

Whadjuk Noongar / Nyoongar people believe that if the Waugal is not respected or if its resting place is disturbed, all the water will dry up.⁶

Walters Brook

The Walters Brook site was a site of freshwater, which attracted people to camp nearby.

Claisebrook Camp & East Bridge Precinct

Claisebrook Camp was a camping ground between Windan Bridge which possibly extended all the way to East Perth Power Station. Claisebrook Camp is recorded as a camp and water source used from the late 1800s into the 1950s.

The "Claisebrook" camp of recent history was unlikely to enter within the Banks Reserve boundary, however as this camp represented a series of former camp-sites that existed pre colonisation, it is likely that Banks Reserve area was used as a camp at

some stage.⁷

Similarly, the East Bridge Precinct was a campsite for Aboriginal people from Yellagonga's time (1830s) up to the 1900s. It lies on either side of the former now Windan Bridge, bordering on Claisebrook Camp

Aboriginal consultants asked that the former camps here and at overlapping sites be protected by inclusion in designated public open space and recognised through public art or information (MacDonald et al. 1991).

⁷ Dorich, Fisher & Cuthbert, Report on a Heritage survey of the proposed remediation of the Swan River

Whadjuk / Noongar / Nyoongar people acknowledge the importance and sacredness of the Beeliar – Swan River, the Dreaming stories and Dreaming tracks (Mythological) associated with the Waugal (Rainbow Serpent), the traditional Noongar / Nyoongar names of significant places and their meanings, ceremonial sites, places they can and can't go, the Noongar / Nyoongar seasons, the Noongar / Nyoongar runs/bidis, they know their camping grounds, locations of natural springs and waterholes.⁸

⁸ Len Collard, Aboriginal Heritage Significance Of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Walter's Brook) 2018

"Nguny might be bibbul koorliny - that means going south, where all the paper bark trees are, that mean bibbul. Paper bark trees they call them bibbul trees. Bibbul boorn. They tear all the paper bark off then they make a little mia mia out of it. A little round camp, they tear all the paper bark off with a wanna stick. The women used wanna sticks in those days. They tear off like an axe. They get all that bark out and jab through and tear it off. They were real good little camps; they never let the rain through. They know how to build it, same as you build your tin [hut]. A little round mia mia. They reckon, they kwop (good). Mia warra mia now. Houses no good. Wedjela making mia now koombar moort kaya - yes that means big family house, they're making all big flash places for their families. Ngulluk kura kura, nitcha ngulluk mia nyinalang - Kura kura - that means long time ago, here they were living in those little camps long ago."

Sites of Significance, City of Fremantle. Collard, Harben & Thompson

¹ Len Collard, Aboriginal Heritage Significance Of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Walter's Brook) 2018

² Ibid

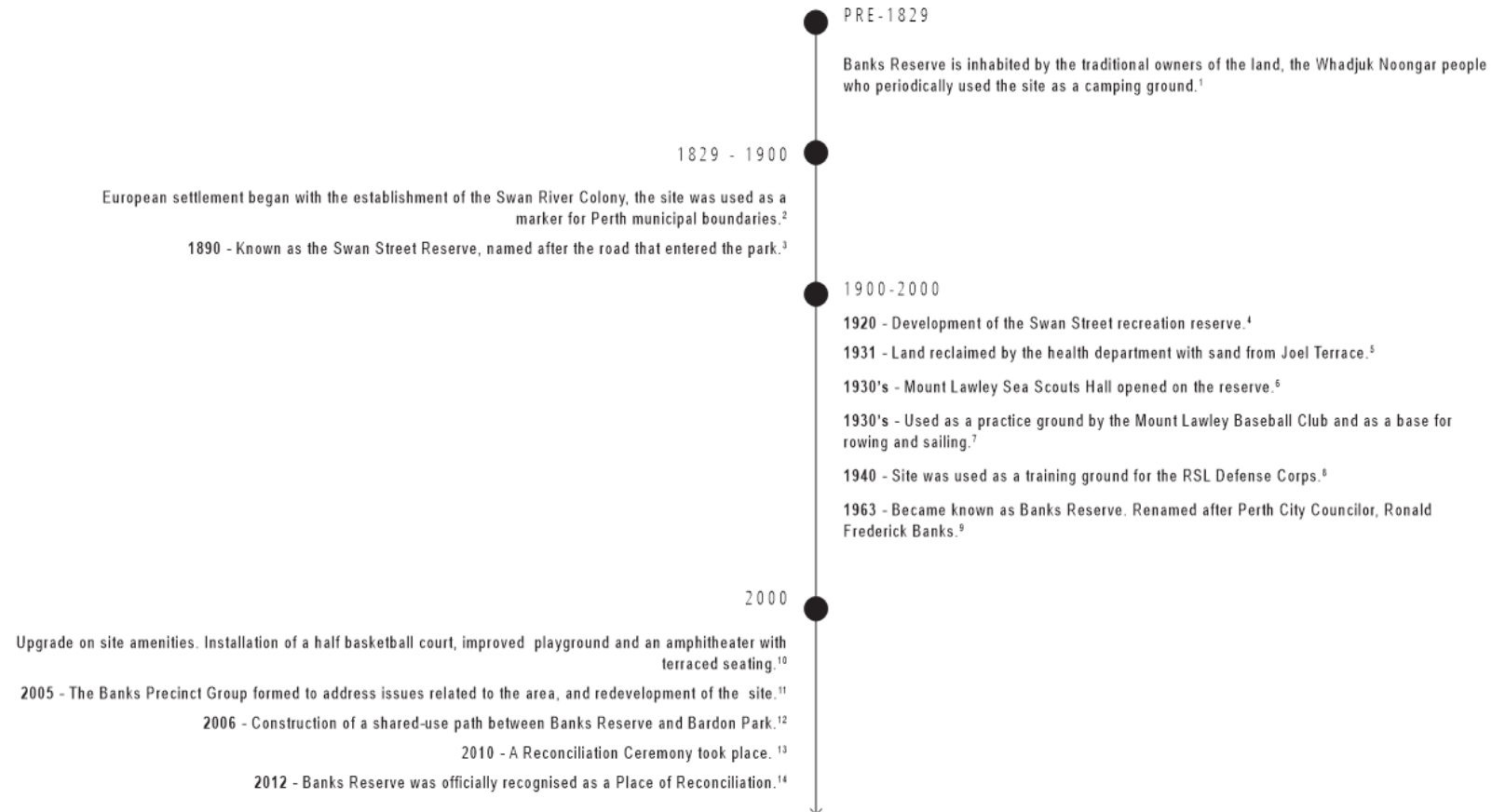
³ <https://www.noongarculture.org.au/spirituality/>

⁴ Australian Interaction Consultants (AIC) Report – City of Fremantle

⁵ Len Collard, Aboriginal Heritage Significance Of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Walter's Brook) 2018

⁶ Ibid

RECENT TIMELINE OF BANKS RESERVE AREA



1: Report on an ethno-historical investigation into the Aboriginal heritage of the Town of Vincent, Rodney Harrison 2000

2: Brief history of Banks Reserve & name changes, City of Vincent, 2018

3-12: Ibid



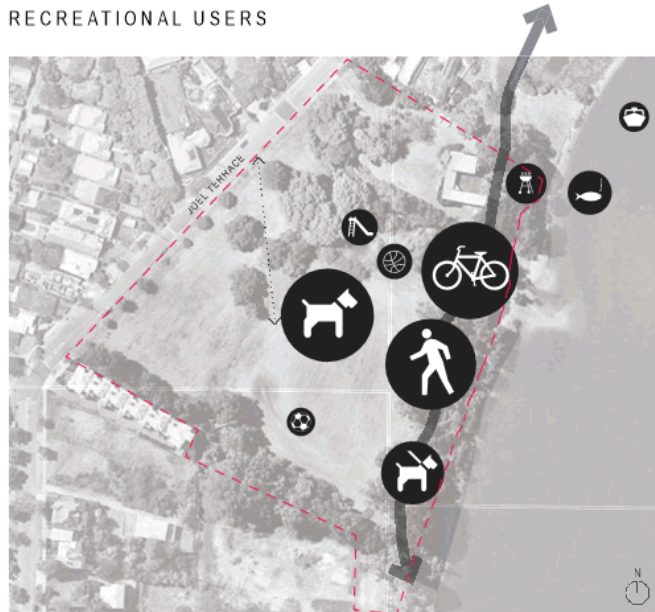
Figure 7. Existing cultural artwork with small animal / dreaming story sculptures fixed into rock. Source: UDLA

2.3 PHYSICAL ANALYSIS



2.4 USAGE ANALYSIS

RECREATIONAL USERS



- Many recreational users enter via the Tony di Scerni pathway from the north or south.
- Some local users enter the site via Joel Terrace.
- The current pavilion receives low usage due to its poor design and functionality.



Primary recreation route
Local access

ACTIVE USERS



- The majority of active users enter the site via the Tony di Scerni pathway from the north or south.
- Some people add the exercise stations into their route, and then continue along the path.



Amount of people in an average hour*



*Refer to 'A Week in the Life' Study by UDLA

2.5 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

BEACH

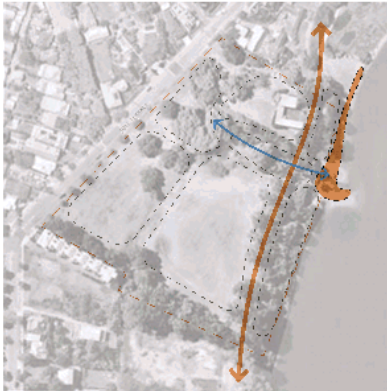


Figure 8. Beach



Image 12. Beach

THE FORESHORE GROVE

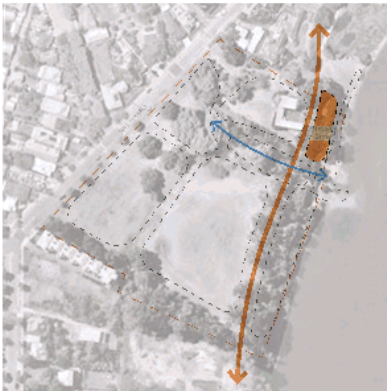


Figure 9. Foreshore Grove



Image 14. Foreshore Grove

BUILDING & CAR PARK

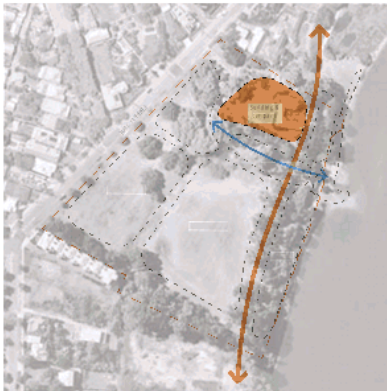


Figure 10. Building and Car Park



Image 13. Building & Car Park

CENTRAL SPACE

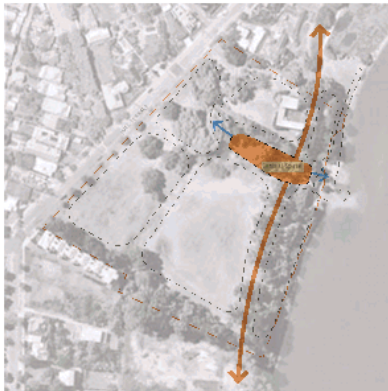


Figure 11. Central Space



Image 11. Central Space

LOWER OVAL



Figure 12. Lower Oval

GRASS EMBANKMENT



Figure 13. Grass Embankment

HERITAGE TREES



Figure 14. Heritage Trees



Image 17. Lower Oval



Image 16. Grass Embankment



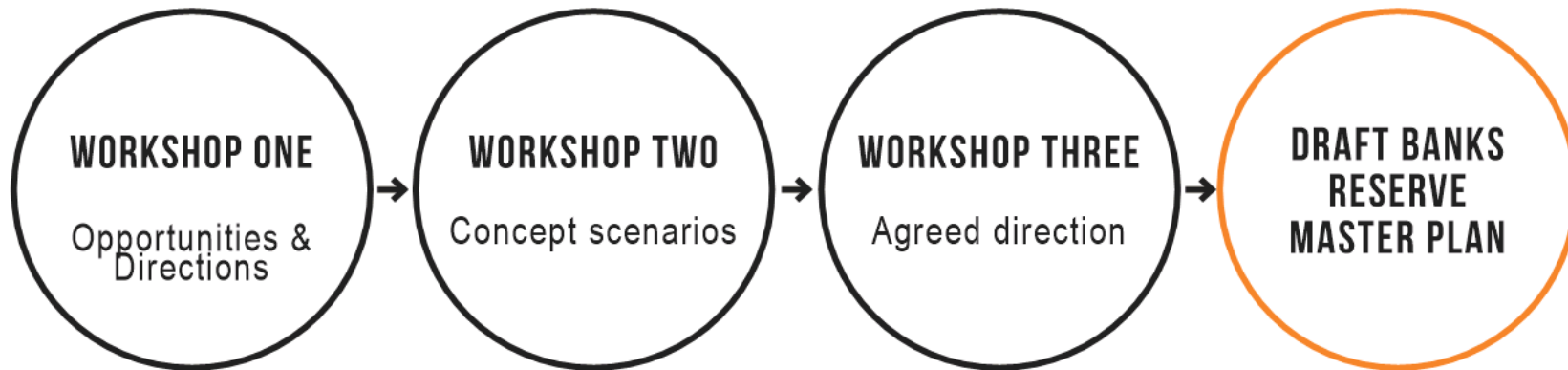
Image 15. Heritage Trees

A community reference group were guided through a collaborative design process involving the following stages:

HOLISTIC
EXPLORATION



COLLECTIVE
DIRECTION



2.6 ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

The engagement process was conducted in two stages. The first stage included:

A Week in the Life Study

This study aimed to understand the current influence of Banks Reserve on the community. UDLA project team members visited the site at varying times for one hour every day for a week. Whilst on site the team observed and recorded the way the park was used and interviewed users of the park and passers-by. This provided the project team with an understanding of how the park was used and what this place means to a wide range of users. The results of the study are found in the appendix.

One on One engagement sessions

One on one engagement sessions were held with various groups or institutions of influence to Banks Reserve. These sessions aimed to communicate the intent of the Master Plan Project and to determine the strategic position of the stakeholders in relation to Banks Reserve. These sessions were conducted with:

- Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (Rivers and Estuaries Division)
- Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries
- Claisebrook Town Team
- City of Bayswater
- City of Perth
- Western Power
- Venueslive
- MRA

Park Pop-Up and Postcards

Postcards were delivered to local residents advising them of the project, the online survey and of a pop up event that was to take place in the reserve. During this pop up event, the project team had many conversations with community members enquiring as to the ways the park was currently used and the vision and ideas community members had for the future of the reserve.

The second stage of the engagement component involved the formation of a Community Reference Group (CRG) who were included in a collaborative design process. This collaborative design process was structured around the following three workshops:

Workshop One - Opportunities and Directions

This workshop involved the presentation of the site analysis and early engagement findings followed by group discussions focused on possible actions for six key opportunities at Banks Reserve:

- The Pavilion
- The Foreshore
- The Playground
- The Oval
- The Path
- East / West Access

A broad array of comments and ideas were received which set the foundation for the creation of a set of design scenarios. The workshop 1 presentation and feedback is detailed in the appendix.

Workshop Two - Concept Scenarios

Three concept scenarios were created from the ideas and themes discovered in Workshop 1 and preceding engagement sessions. This stage involved the converting of ideas into spatial concepts with a key focus on the relationships between ideas and their compatibility and contextual appropriateness.

The three scenarios were created around the following design concepts:

- Concentrated activity
- In-situ upgrade
- Dispersed activity

Each scenario and the feedback it received can be found in the appendix.

Pro's and con's of each design move were discussed resulting in a clarification of ideas to create a clear preferred direction for the Master Plan.

Workshop Three - Agreed Direction

The favoured components and design directions were maintained in the establishment of a single concept representing the collective preferred actions for Banks Reserve. This single plan was however divided into two stages. Below summarises the key moves of each stage.

Stage 1:

- Reconfigure car park
- Creation of Plaza and connected deck space
- New playground in current location
- Active path to oval perimeter
- North/ south running deck along foreshore
- Combined toilet and kayak storage
- Widening of dual use path (DUP), and change of surface with alignment retained.
- Temporary commercial opportunities

Stage 2:

- New community / commercial facility
- Extension of car park
- Angled parking to Joel Terrace

This division into two stages allowed the feasibility of a new facility to be explored with the potential that it may not eventuate. The stage 1 design could be conceived without the facility to ensure a cohesive and functional master plan for the reserve. Stage 1 and 2 were discussed with the CRG and feedback informed the refinement into the final draft master plan.

Cultural Significance Consultation

The cultural significance of Banks Reserve has been closely considered in preparation of this master plan. Consultation with local Noongar / Nyoongars included:

- Dialogue with Noel Nannup, Aug 2018, (Appendix K)
- Len Collard Literature Review - 'Aboriginal Heritage Significance Of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Walter's Brook)' 2018 (Appendix L)
- City of RAPWG Consultation (October 2018)
- Whadjuk Working Party Consultation (November 2017, May 2018 and November 2018)

Aboriginal Engagement

- Meeting with Aboriginal Elder Noel Nannup 7th August at Banks Reserve to establish context and Aboriginal significance of the site
- Consultant engaged – Len Collard from Moodjar Consultancy to prepare a 'Sense of place study' for Banks Reserve
- Consultation with RAPWG – October
- Consultation with Whadjuk Working Party (November)

Council Advisory Groups

City of Vincent Arts Advisory Group

City of Vincent Urban Mobility Advisory Group

City of Vincent Children and Young People Advisory Group



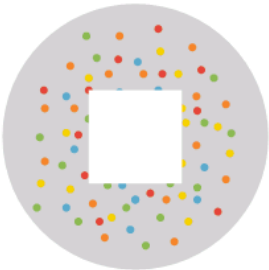
2.7 OBJECTIVES

Following site analysis, context analysis and community and stakeholder engagement, a number of key objectives were identified for the Master Plan to focus on enhancing at Bank Reserve:

- Activation
- Accessibility
- Culture
- Recreation
- Foreshore interaction
- Character
- Amenity
- Safety
- Environment

These objectives provide a framework to motivate and guide design propositions and actions.

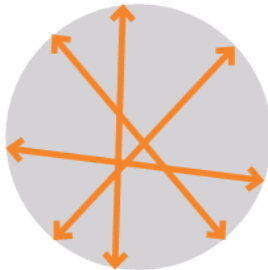
OBJECTIVES:



AMENITY



ACTIVATION



ACCESSIBILITY



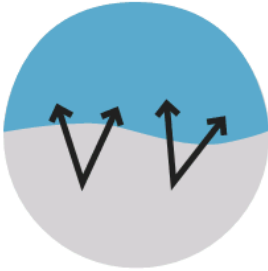
SAFETY



CULTURE



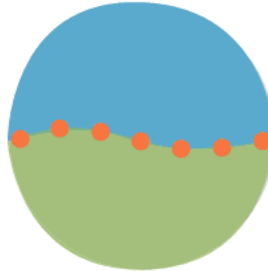
CHARACTER



FORESHORE
INTERACTION



RECREATION



ENVIRONMENT

3.0 THE OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities on the Banks Reserve site to progress the objectives of the project were determined. Each opportunity has a unique potential to further a specific set of objectives.



THE PAVILION

- The Pavilion has the potential to be a major driver of change to the reserve and with the opportunity to have significant effect on the reserve's functionality and value.

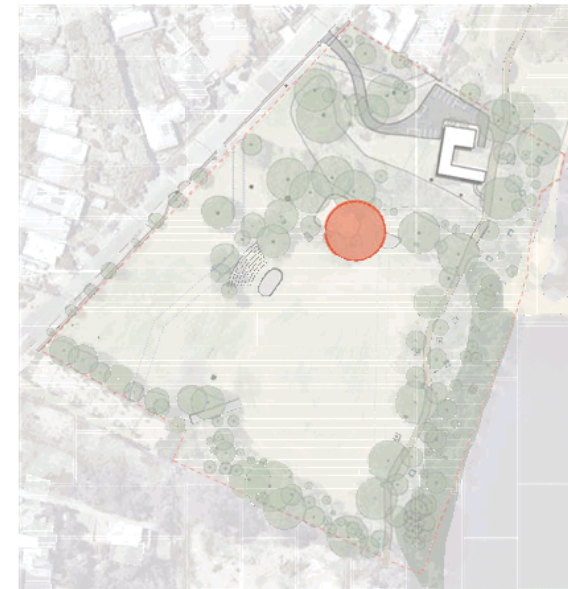
32 | BANKS RESERVE MASTER PLAN | DESIGN REPORT



BEELIE (RIVER) & FORESHORE

- Banks Reserve is a key point for interaction with the Beelie (Swan River) and the City of Vincent's main river foreshore asset. The Beelie is a place of great cultural significance being the home of the Waugal and Dreaming Stories.¹ The foreshore area provides great opportunity for Whadjuk Noongar / Nyoongar history and culture to be celebrated in a cognisant and sensitive way through interpretative artwork and cultural narrative. This cultural history and story-telling could greatly improve the experience of the river from the reserve.

¹ Len Collard, Aboriginal Heritage Significance Of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Waller's Brook) 2018



THE PLAYGROUND

- The current playground is in need of an upgrade and an opportunity exists to attract and broaden the demographic of the users of Banks Reserve. This upgrade is a chance to explore the location and composition of the play space.
- There is opportunity to incorporate Noongar / Nyoongar cultural elements to be incorporated into the playground such as the use of water.¹

¹ Len Collard, Aboriginal Heritage Significance Of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Waller's Brook) 2018



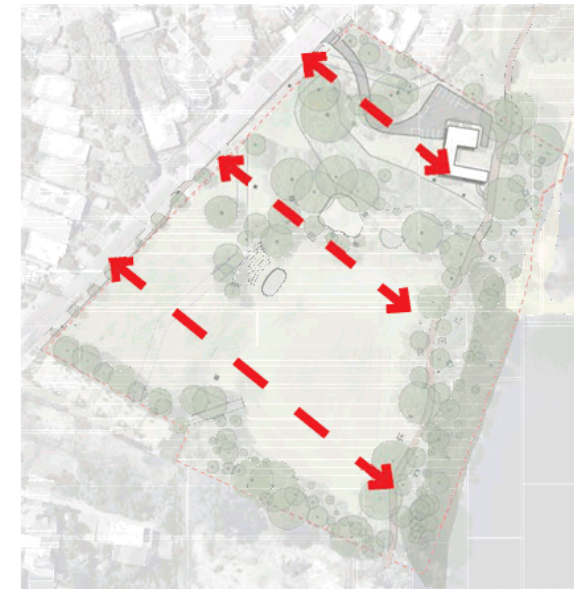
THE OVAL

- The open oval area is highly used by the local community. This area has an informal active recreation function and an opportunity exists to improve and expand this experience.



THE PATH

- A dual use path runs between the foreshore area and the reserve. This high use path is the main access point for those entering the reserve however its mix of users are at times in conflict. An opportunity exists to explore design interventions that could improve the function and experience of this path.
- The path provides a great opportunity for Whadjuk Noongar / Nyoongar history and culture to be shared and celebrated along the path in a cognisant and sensitive way through interpretative artwork and cultural narrative. These could incorporate existing artworks along the path.



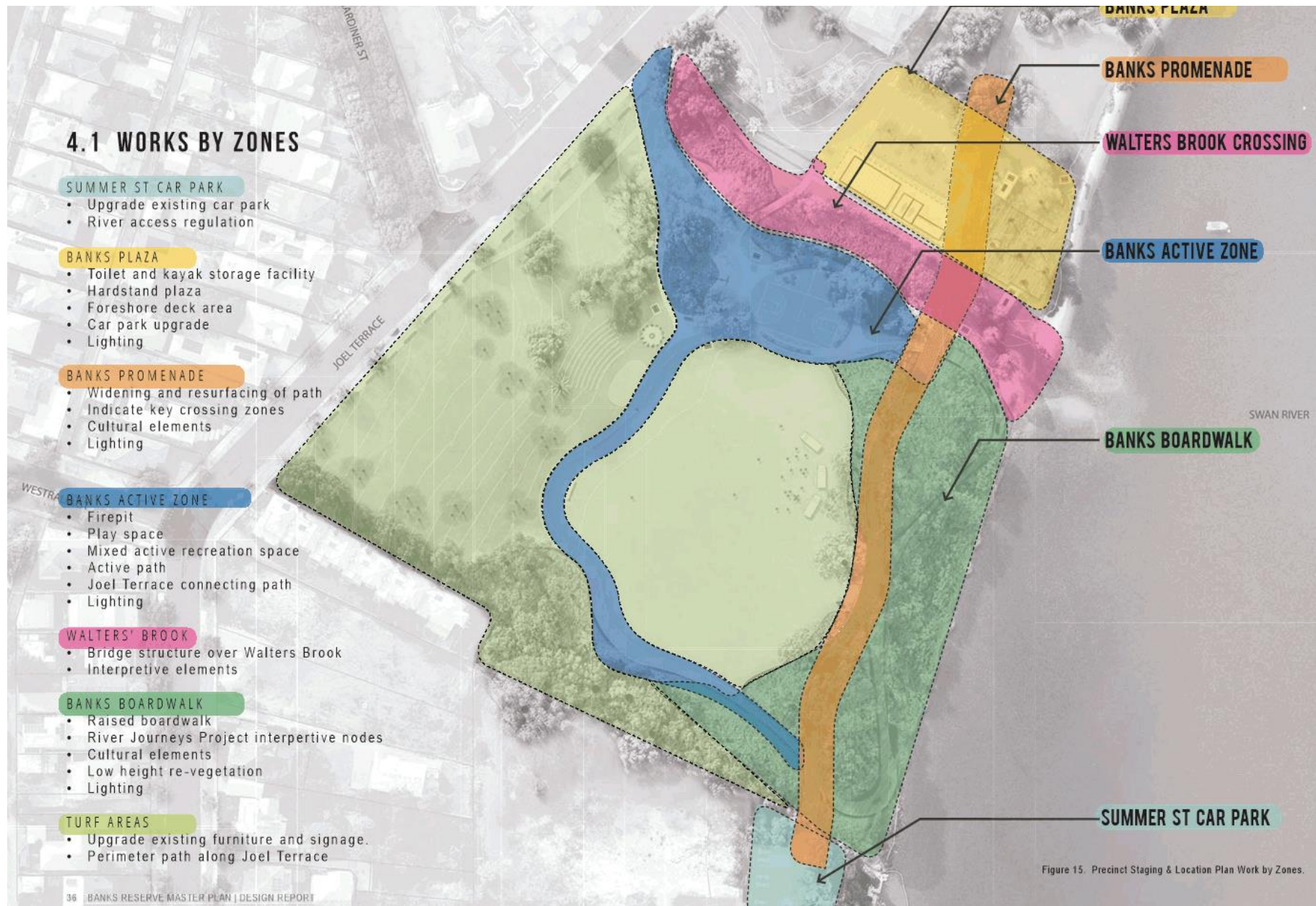
EAST / WEST ACCESS

- Equitable access from Joel Terrace to the river is absent. Including equitable access across the park in an east/ west direction will be a significant improvement.



Image 19 Banks Reserve - UDLA







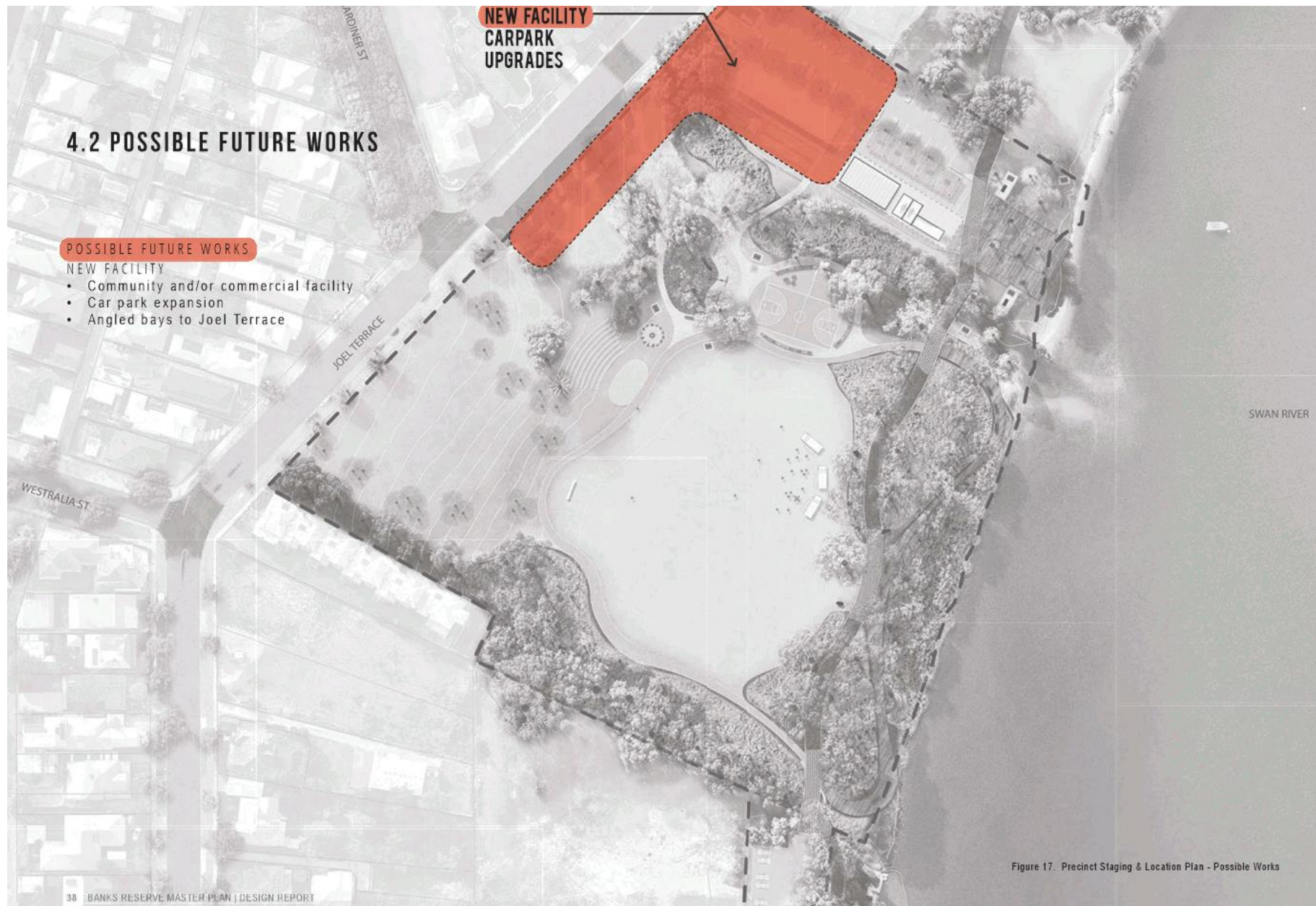




Figure 18. Plan Showing completion of possible works.

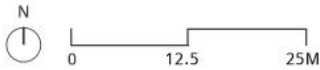
4.3 BANKS PLAZA



Removing the existing building provides the opportunity to consolidate the built forms into a compact linear passage with the following inclusions:

- (A) - New kayak storage facility. Due to the high profile location this facility must be of a high architectural / aesthetic quality
- (B) - New stand alone toilet facility.
- (C) - Pop up or temporary container cafe. Potential to assess viability of a cafe within Banks Reserve.
- (D) - Raised decking structure to provide access to the foreshore whilst protecting roots of mature trees.
- (E) - Raised timber furniture.
- (F) - 2 x BBQ areas with shelter and picnic settings.
- (G) - Electric wheelchair charging point.

Figure 19. Banks Plaza 1:1000 at A3



Detailed design consideration is required to determine the final extent and composition of the foreshore deck and other proposed riverside infrastructure. This detailed design will require consideration of the predicted impact of climate change and the associated increase in flood and storm surge inundation levels.

There is an opportunity to tie in the plaza and decking space with the Swan Canning 'River Journeys Project,' a recreational trail consisting of 25 nodes along the Swan River. Banks Reserve has been earmarked as a possible future location for this project. Interpretive artwork and sign-age could also be incorporated into the decking and or paving (see figure 19).



Figure 20. Map showing River Journeys Project Nodes.



Figure 21. Example of River Journeys project at Bicton Baths.



Figure 22. Open decking area surrounding foreshore.



Figure 23. Access to foreshore.

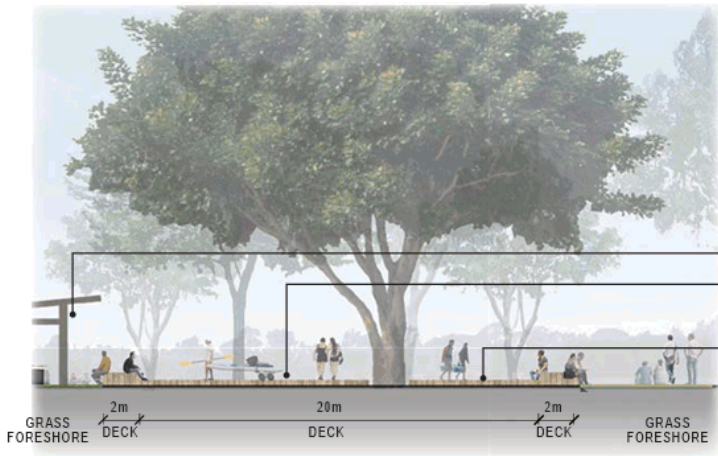


Figure 25. Section AA

- BBQ shelter.
- Raised deck to protect existing tree roots.
- Open deck space with permanent seating to the edges to allow clear access to the foreshore through the central space.



Figure 24. Kayak storage facility of high aesthetic quality.

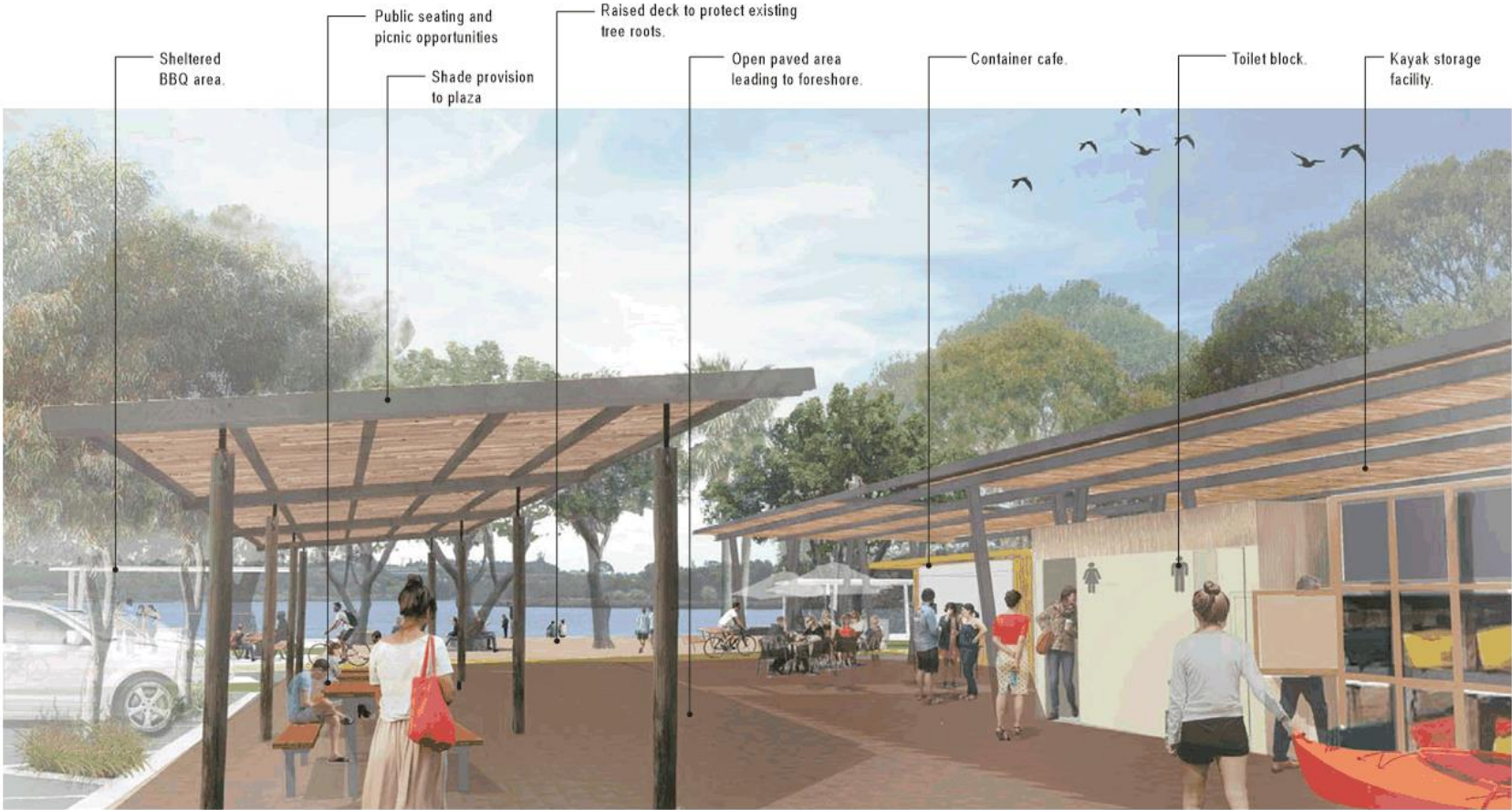


Figure 26. Artist Impression - Elevation C

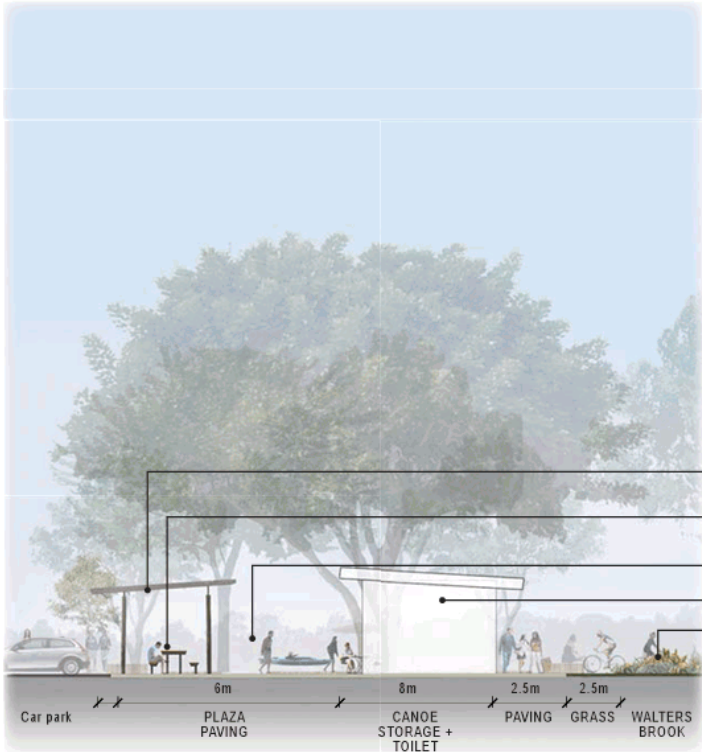


Figure 27. Section BB

Car park upgrades to the pavilion car park and Summer St car parks would likely happen during the Plaza upgrades. The Summers Street car park extends from Summer Street to the southern edge of Banks Reserve and is a key point of arrival for visitors to the reserve. An upgrade is planned for the car park to formalise it and increase capacity. The increase in capacity of the Summers Street car park reinforces the Master Plan's proposal to only rationalise and reconfigure the Banks Pavilion car park without major expansion.

The Summers Street Jetty to the south of the site has recently been considered structurally unsound and requiring significant structural upgrade. As a result, access to the Jetty has been restricted. This reinforces the need for river interaction, kayak storage and launching spaces within the Banks Plaza.

- Shade shelter to open plaza space
- Public seating and picnic area
- Open paved area leading to foreshore.
- Canoe storage & toilet facility & pop up container cafe.
- Low re-vegetation maintains sight lines for a safer crossing.



Figure 28. Open decking area surrounding foreshore.



Figure 29. Temporary or semi-permanent container cafe



Figure 30. Toilet block precedent

4.4 BANKS PROMENADE

The Banks Promenade will remain in its current location, with the following upgrades:

- (A) - Widening of the path to 4m. Resurfacing to red asphalt with a concrete edge to comply with Department of Transport's 'Recreational Shared Path' requirements.
- (B) - Rumble strip markings on intersection areas to signify caution and reduce cyclists speed.
- (C) - Low re-vegetation planting surrounding the path to minimise pedestrian crossover points, resulting in 3 clear crossing areas.
- (D) - Minor entry statement.
- * - Opportunity for cultural narrative / interpretive artwork.

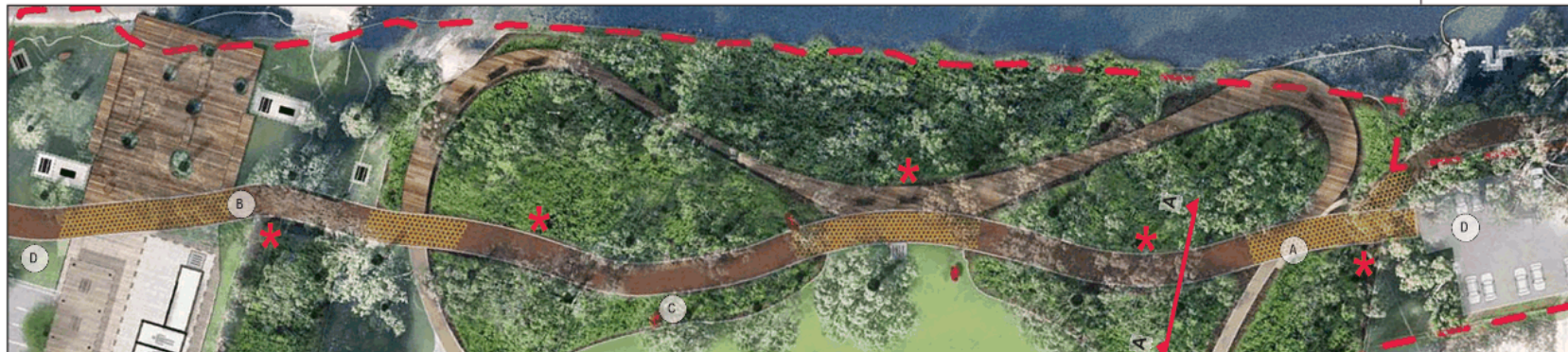
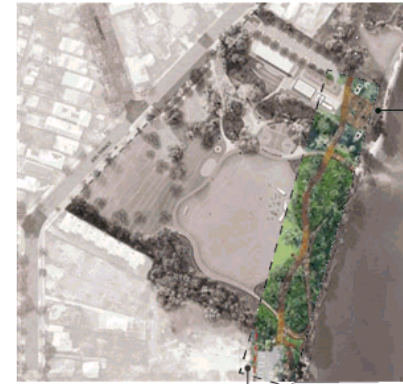


Figure 31. Section through Banks Promenade - 1:1000 @A3



Figure 36. Example of interpretive signage at Matuwa Kurrara. Source: Publik



Figure 38. Example of interpretive signage at Port Noarlunga. Source: Ecept Studio



Figure 37. Cultural narrative board: Needwonnee Walk, Melaleuca Source: think-tasmania.com



Figure 33. Rumble strip painting to signify crossing point.

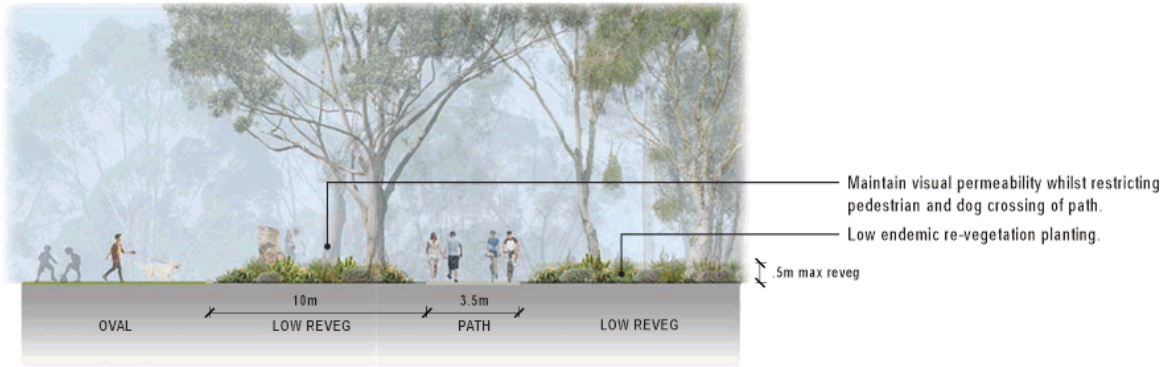


Figure 32. Section AA through Banks Promenade - 1-500 @A3



Figure 34. Low endemic re-vegetation planting.

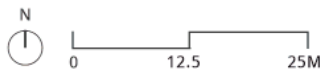


Figure 35. Red asphalt path with crossing point.

4.5 BANKS ACTIVE ZONE



Figure 39. Banks Active Zone- 1:1000 at A3



46 | BANKS RESERVE MASTER PLAN | DESIGN REPORT



- (A) - The playground will be upgraded and kept in its current location, taking advantage of the existing slope and mature shady trees.
- (B) - Mini court with line-marking for various ball sports.
- (C) - Shelter with BBQ, picnic table, water fountain and bike racks.
- (D) - Curved bench along the edge of the active hub with general power outlets (GPO).
- (E) - Firepit.

Banks active zone north area is comprised of the local playground, and a mini court recreational area. Both will be upgraded in their current location.

The playground represented in this master plan is a result of a collaborative design process with the community reference group and also represents the community comments from the "a week in the life study", the online survey and pop up engagement sessions. The following summarises the key community desires captured in the engagement process:

- Scale of playground to be local and not a regional attractor level (master plan parking provision also suits this scale).
- General location to be retained.
- Shade from surrounding mature trees to be utilised
- Naturalistic aesthetic is favoured as are "Nature Play" elements utilising natural materials such as timber.
- Noongar / Nyoongar consultants recommend incorporating Whadjuk Noongar / Nyoongar themes within the play area such as the use of water in the playground.¹
- Playground to be in two age appropriate zones, with the zone for younger children to be fenced due to close proximity to a very popular dog exercise area.
- Potential to explore utilisation of the sloped bank for older children (without fence).
- Proximity to sports space favoured so elder siblings and young children in relative proximity.

¹ Len Collard, Aboriginal Heritage Significance Of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Walter's Brook) 2018



Figure 40. Local size nature based playground utilising slope.

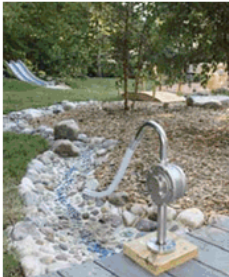


Figure 44. Incorporating water play elements



Figure 41. Firepit and yarning circle.



Figure 42. Recreational hub with hit up wall and half court.

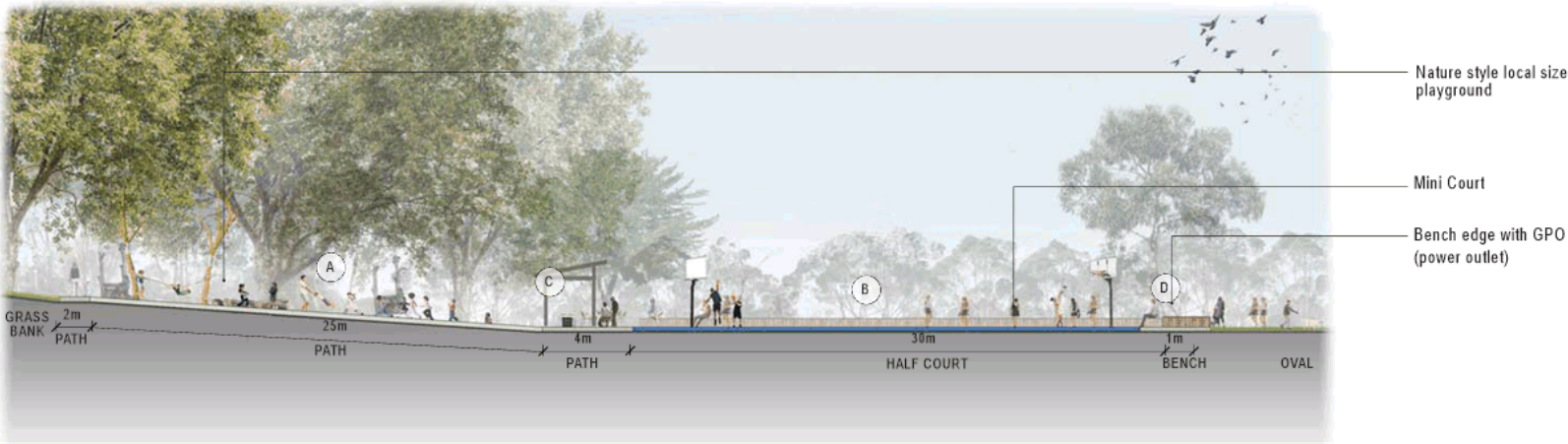


Figure 43. Section AA through playground and ball court.



Figure 45. Banks Active Zone - 1:1500 at A3



Banks Active area 'full extent' is comprised of a loop path and a large open central space for informal sport and recreational users. This area has the opportunity to be set up with service points for food trucks and events capacity. A firepit is proposed which would be formally used in cultural ceremonies and informally used by recreational users. The loop path is to be of a low key "earthy" aesthetic such as compacted limestone. The use of limestone is recommended by Noongar / Nyoongar consultants as it is associated with the Waugal dreaming stories.¹

- (A) - Loop path connecting to the foreshore boardwalk.
- (B) - Service points (power/water) for food trucks & events.
- (C) - Open turf area
- * - Opportunity for cultural narrative / interpretive artwork.

¹ Len Collard, Aboriginal Heritage Significance Of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Walter's Brook) 2018



Figure 46. Banks Active Area - Existing Image

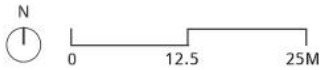


Figure 47. Banks Active Area - Proposed Elevation

4.6 WALTER'S BROOK



Figure 48. Walters Brook Crossing - 1:1000 at A3



A new crossing point at Walter's Brook is proposed to amend the current bottle neck at the existing single crossing. This crossing will provide a strong connection between the plaza space and the playground / active sports area. Walters Brook is a place of great cultural significance to Aboriginal people and could provide an opportunity for interpretive artwork and story-telling.

- A - Walters Brook Crossing
- * - Opportunity for cultural narrative / interpretive artwork.



Figure 49. Section AA through Walters Brook Crossing.



Figure 50. Sloped paving treatment.

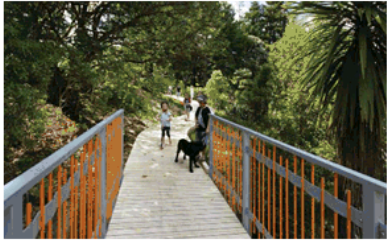


Figure 51. Prefabricated Bridge.



Figure 52. Example of interpretive signage and artwork opportunity.

4.7 BANKS BOARDWALK



Figure 53. Banks Loop Path.



The Banks Boardwalk winds its way through the existing revegetation area meeting the Banks Promenade at the 3 distinct crossing points. Following consultation with the Whadjuk Working Party, or their chosen delegate, Aboriginal cultural heritage and the significance of this site would be recognised at various points along this boardwalk.

- (A) - Raised boardwalk with ramped accessible entrance.
- (B) - Seating/viewing area.
- (C) - Low re-vegetation planting.
- * - Opportunity for cultural narrative / interpretive artwork.

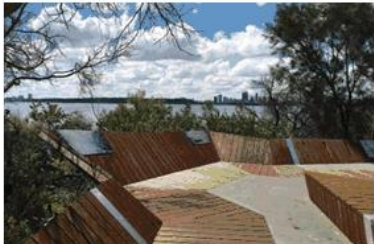


Figure 57. Example of the River Journey Project. Heathcote Reserve, Applecross



Figure 54. Example of raised timber boardwalk.



Figure 55. Raised perforated steel boardwalk.

As mentioned on page 43, Banks Reserve has been identified as a future node for the Swan Canning 'River Journeys Project.' The boardwalk provides an ideal opportunity to incorporate interpretive artwork and cultural narrative elements throughout the walk or within the decking.

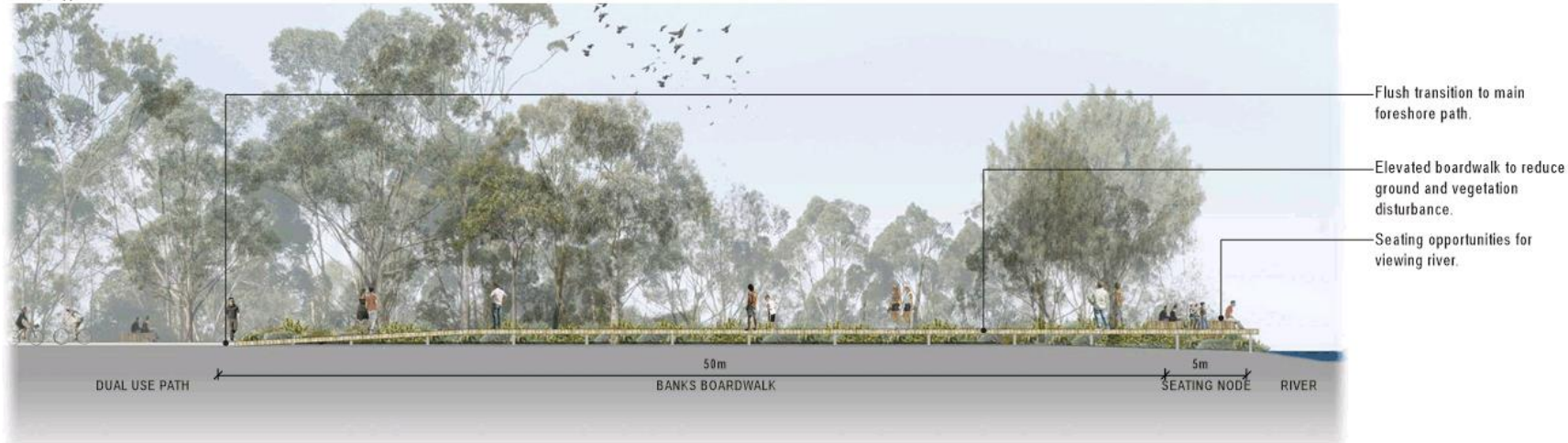


Figure 56. Section AA through Banks Boardwalk.

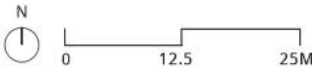
4.8 NEW FACILITY OPPORTUNITY



Subject to a business case and community demand, stage 2 entails a new facility and adjacent car park. This facility would be multi use with potential commercial and community use functions.

- (A) - New facility building approx. 500m²
- (B) - Angled street parking (~14 Bays).
- (C) - Adjacent car park extension (~32 Bays).
- (D) - Entrance space / public fore court to new facility.
- * - Opportunity for cultural narrative / interpretive artwork.

Figure 58. New Facility - 1:1000 at A3



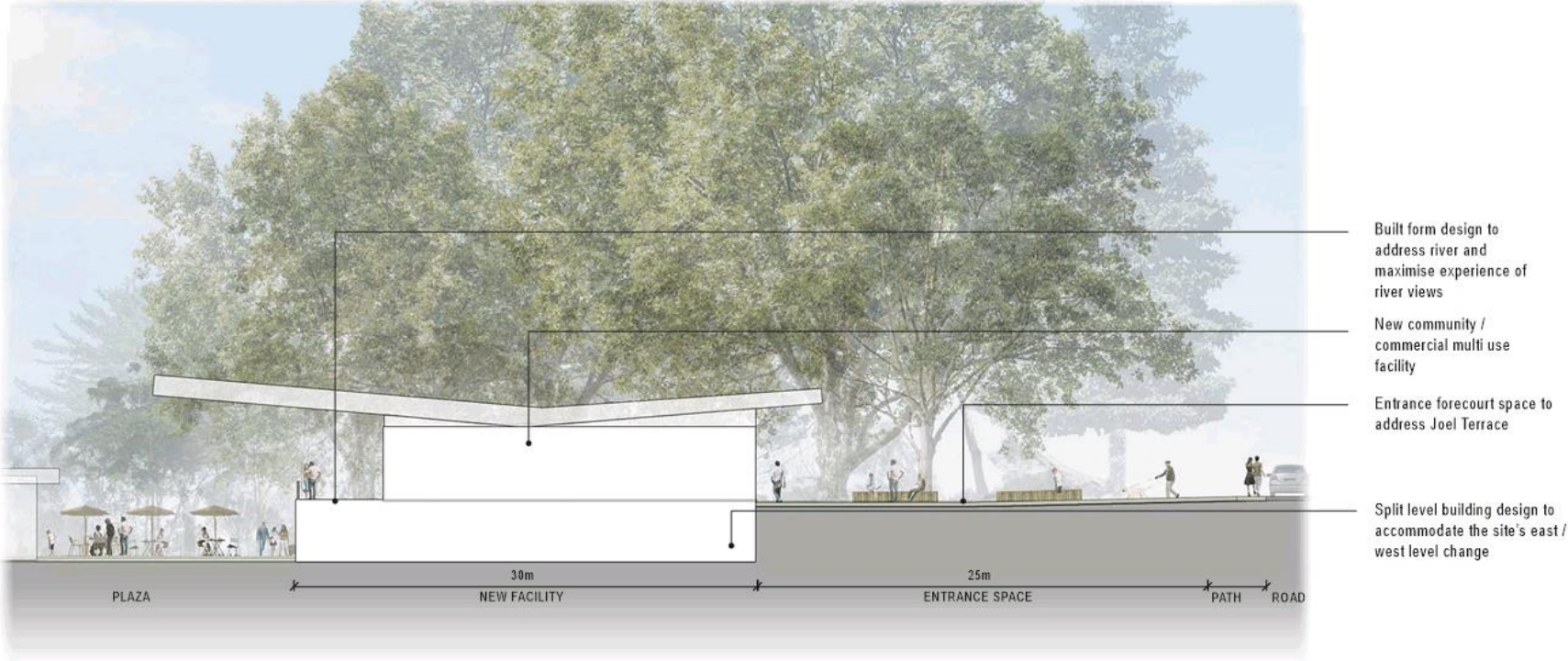


Figure 59. Section AA through new facility building.



Image 74 Baby's Reserve - UDPA



5.2 ACTIVATION OPPORTUNITIES

Banks Reserve presents a number of activation opportunities consisting of small scale temporary vendors up to medium sized events. The availability of space for car parking and impact on surrounding residents is a limiting factor on the size of events that are practical at Banks Reserve.

The Master Plan proposes a Plaza space adjacent to an upgraded car park (with vehicle access) to the north of the site. This flexible space would consist of a open hard stand surface suitable for temporary vendors such as food trucks or container café's. The new Perth Stadium could bring as many as 8600 pedestrians traveling through the site towards East Perth Station and the car park during large events which could provide a great activation opportunity¹.

Vehicle access to the oval area is proposed from the south eastern corner of the site. This location is already the service vehicle access point for the reserve. It is proposed that this intent is maintained which allows an activation opportunity with access from the Summer Street car park along the dual use path and into the reserve. This would suit community events being hosted on the oval.

The existing amphitheatre and stage platform provides another activation opportunity with the potential for performance style events better suited to the banked seating.

An objective of the Master Plan is to provide a variety of opportunities for increasing activation of the reserve. Temporary activation events and programming can create awareness of the value of the amenity within the reserve which could lead to more frequent usage and longer term sustainable activation.

Through more detailed design appropriate power, water and sewerage connections will be located.



¹ Perth Stadium Transport Project Definition Plan December 2012

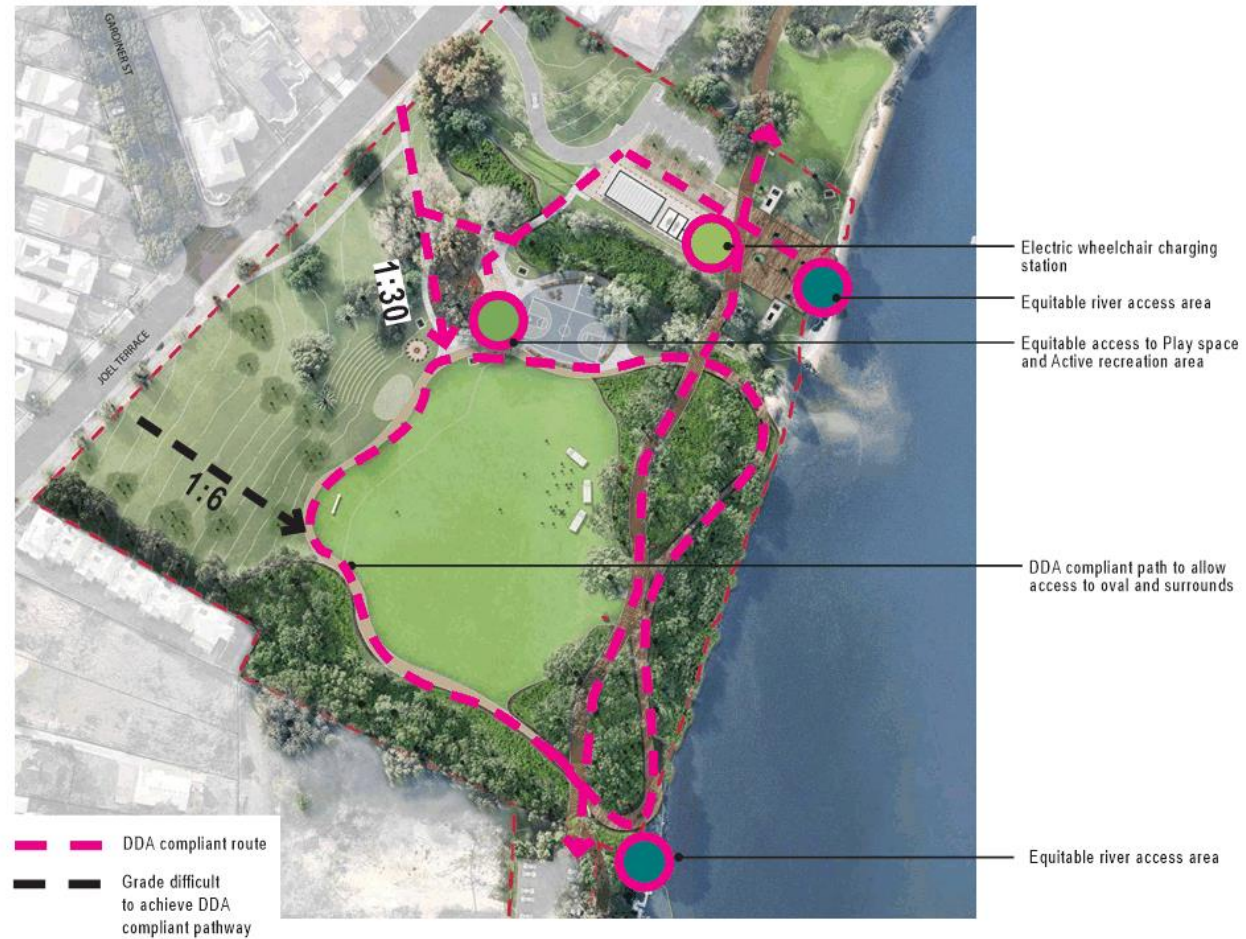
5.3 EQUITABLE ACCESS

Accessibility is a core objective of the Master Plan for the upgrade of Banks Reserve. The current situation is very poor from an equitable access perspective and could be considered discriminatory. The key equitable access issues include general east / west movement across the site, access from Joel Terrace into the reserve, access to the playground, access to the BBQ's and oval (eg dog walking etc.), access to the river, and opportunities to experience the foreshore environment.

The Master Plan proposes significant improvement to equitable access within Banks Reserve including:

- Proposed access path from Joel Terrace into the Banks Active zone which includes Play Space, BBQ's, Sports Area
- Flush plaza space and foreshore decking area allowing interaction and recreation opportunities with the river.
- Foreshore boardwalk to allow equitable experience of the foreshore environment.
- An electric wheelchair charging station is proposed for the plaza near the Banks Promenade.

The access upgrades proposed in the Master Plan will assist with the creation of positive and inclusive experiences for people with disability.



5.4 ENVIRONMENT

Banks Reserve is an environmentally significant site. Riverine foreshores are environmentally important due to the role they play in water quality, floral diversity and fauna habitat. At Banks Reserve this significance is heightened as the surrounding drainage catchment converges to run across the site as Walter's Brook and then enter the Swan River. This catchment is now an urban one with a storm water drainage network daylighting at Walters Brook prior to entering the river.

This potential to improve the quality of the urban water prior to its entrance into the Swan River was identified and a Walter's Brook upgrade project was completed in 2014. This project created the currently well vegetated Walters Brook which now plays a phytoremediation function, along with providing habitat for local fauna.

Other recent projects at Banks Reserve include two foreshore stabilisation and revegetation projects and the revegetation of the southern boundary of the reserve.

This focus in the last 20 years on environmental projects has brought Banks Reserve up to a environmentally high standard (the main oval space is also unirrigated). This high environmental regard must be maintained and enhanced in the future planning and management of the reserve.

The Master Plan proposes a further increase to areas of revegetation with an increase to the southern boundary revegetation, additional revegetation areas between the oval and the shared path, and an expansion of the foreshore revegetation area to meet the shared path.

An increase of local tree planting to the south western lawn bank was explored during the collaborative design process, however this was not

well received by the community who value the open lawn bank for recreational purposes and for the open views it allows between the street and lawn oval. Leaving this area open lawn will align with the safety and recreational objectives of the Master Plan.

The recently completed Banks Reserve Foreshore Restoration Project implemented erosion control and revegetation to the foreshore stretching south of Banks Reserve. This provides significant environmental benefit to the area, however the conversion of this beach foreshore adds further importance to the foreshore area in the northern portion of the Banks Reserve as it concentrates activities such as fishing, kayak launching etc.



6.0 NEXT STEPS

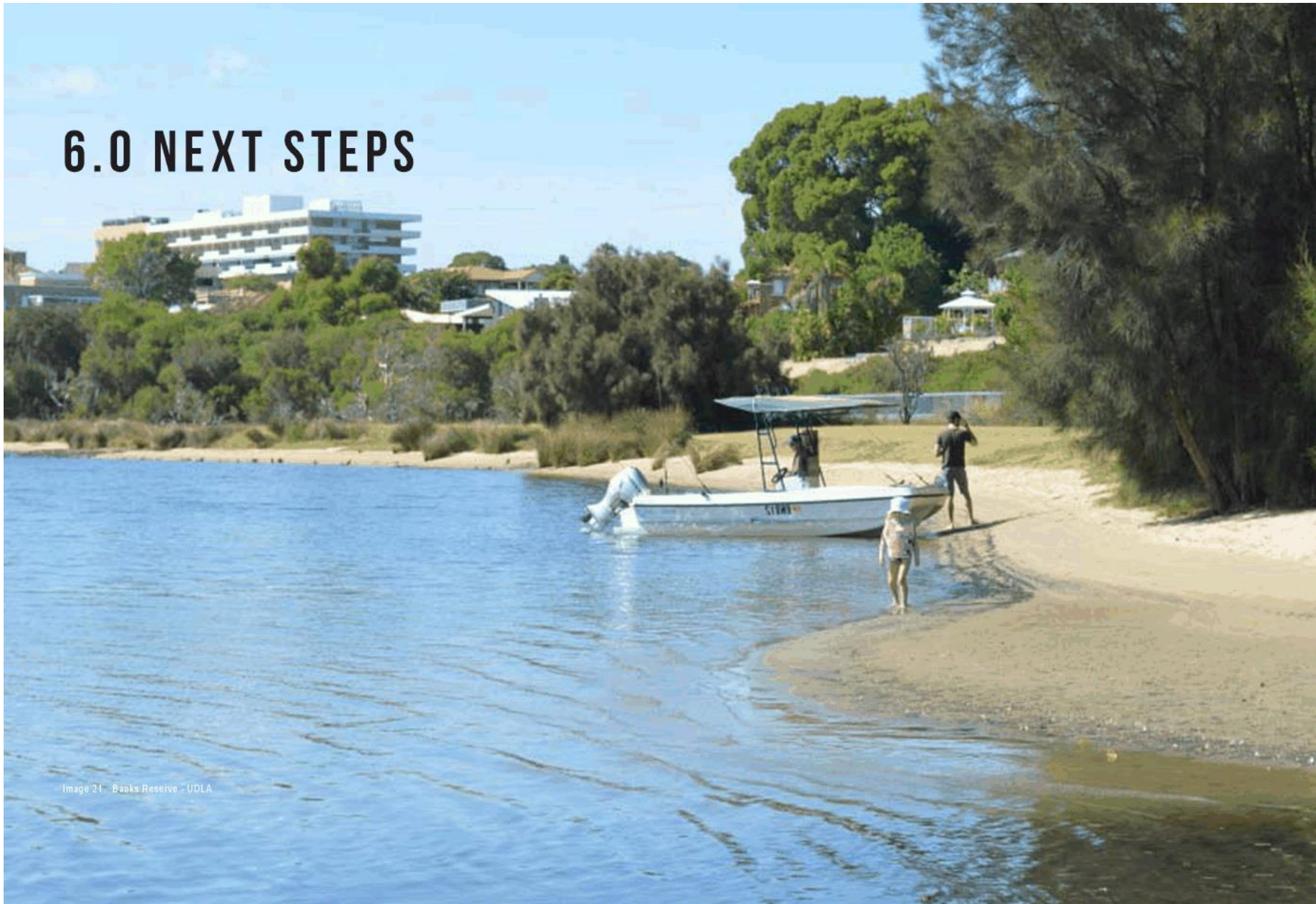


Image 21 - Banks Reserve - UDLA

6.1 A SENSE OF PLACE - POTENTIAL NOONGAR / NYOONGAR NAMES FOR BANKS RESERVE

Banks Reserve was re-named in the early 1960s after Perth City Councillor Ronald Banks. Prior to that it was known as the Swan Street Reserve taking its name from the main street into the park, and before that it was Walter's Brook named after an early landowner Walter Boyd Andrews.

The City of Vincent acknowledges that Banks Reserve is located on culturally significant land and as a result potential changes to the name of the reserve have been suggested by Len Collard.

The Banks Reserve area (Walter's Brook) has been identified as 'Warndoolier'. However, given that the cultural consultants stated that this area is of high significance for its spiritual, mythological and historical connections Noongar / Nyoongar might suggest other place names associated with its significance to give it more meaning for a "sense of place". Further the use of Noongar / Nyoongar place-names and use of Noongar / Nyoongar language is central to our identity; all throughout the southwest there are Noongar / Nyoongar place names, significant sites and landmarks. These connect us to our sense of place and give us a sense of belonging. The "language of the land" (Noongar / Nyoongar place names) connects all Noongar / Nyoongar to their cultural heritage.¹

The following are the suggested Noongar / Nyoongar place names that capture the thematics of the Whadjuk Noongar / Nyoongar cultural knowledge about the area.

¹ Len Collard, Aboriginal Heritage Significance Of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Walter's Brook) 2018

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Waugal-mia-up | - | a resting place of the Waugal |
| Moort-al-up | - | one of our families home |
| Meriny-up | - | place of food gathering |
| Moort Karla-mia | - | Our families homefires/campfires |
| Beeliar-booja | - | Riverland - where the water meets the land |

6.2 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Banks Reserve Master Plan has been created to guide design and development of the facilities at Banks Reserve. The plan will ensure future development responds to the principles and desired outcomes that the community values.

The Master Plan implementation plan is detailed below with a number of component areas that could potentially be funded by different sources to achieve the overall vision.

An order of magnitude implementation budget (Table 1) has been developed for each stage and component area. This implementation budget aligns with financial years, priorities and directorates.

A detailed staging plan will be required when potential funding sources are identified and each component of the Master Plan will require detailed design and costing.

| Title of works | Responsible Directorate | Priority | Year 1 18/19 | Year 2 19/20 | Year 3 20/21 | Year 4 21/22 | Estimated cost | Comments |
|---|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| Summers Street car park | Engineering | High | ✓ | | | | \$120,000 | |
| Temporary toilets | Engineering | High | ✓ | | | | \$45,000 | Installation of a temporary modus style public toilet and decommissioning of existing public toilets |
| Wheelchair charging point | Engineering | High | ✓ | | | | \$10,000 | Community budget submission |
| Playground and active zone (detailed design) | Engineering | High | ✓ | | | | \$30,000 | Detailed design prepared by landscape architect for playground and active zone |
| Lighting | Engineering | High | ✓ | | | | \$70,000 | Upgrade existing lighting to LED lighting along pathway |
| Plaza and boardwalk (detailed design) | Engineering / Community Engagement | High | ✓ | | | | \$40,000 | Detailed design prepared by landscape architect for plaza and boardwalk |
| Total cost | | | | | | | \$315,000 | |
| Indicative costs | | | | | | | | |
| Playground and active zone (construction) | Engineering | High | | ✓ | | | \$500,000 | Following detailed design |
| Boardwalk | Engineering | Medium | | ✓ | | | \$450,000 | WA Parks Foundation River Journeys Project to provide approx. \$100k-150k additional funds for construction of interpretation nodes |
| Recreational shared path | Engineering | Medium | | | ✓ | | \$150,000 | Grant funding available through Department of Transport |
| Building demolition | Engineering | Low | | | ✓ | | \$50,000 | Existing pavilion demolished |
| Plaza, beach area, car park | Engineering | Low | | | ✓ | | \$430,000 | |
| Lighting | Engineering | Low | | | ✓ | | \$140,000 | Lighting incorporated into new plaza |
| Toilets, kayak and container cafe | Engineering | Low | | | | ✓ | \$300,000 | |
| Oval path | Engineering | Low | | | | ✓ | \$80,000 | |
| Walters Brook crossing | Engineering | Low | | | | ✓ | \$70,000 | |
| Total cost | | | | | | | \$2,170,000 | |
| Subject to a business case and feasibility studies | | | | | | | | |
| New community facility and extension to carpark | Engineering | Low | | | | ✓ | \$2,500,000 | Subject to feasibility studies and a business case |
| Total cost | | | | | | | \$2,500,000 | |

Table 1. Table of the order of magnitude costs for the implementation of the Banks Reserve Master Plan

* The above approximations do not include design fees, project management, escalation, intersection upgrades, major service upgrades or realignments, drainage modifications and major earthworks, major retaining walls to commercial precinct, built form associated with the commercial precinct, contractors profit and attendance.



6.3 PROJECT PHASING

The report recognises the broader framework and the steps that lead from master planning to staged implementation and operation, as follows:

- 1. Funding;
- 2. Staged detailed design & site planning approvals, as required;
- 3. Design detail & tender documents including development approvals - as required;
- 4. Construction (staged - as required); and,
- 5. Operation and management.

This detail design to construction phase would be necessary for larger stages, such as the play spaces, boardwalk, kayak storage and upgraded pavilion

Other smaller stages within the master plan may not need to go through a second detail design process. These 'quick-wins' could be projects such as lighting and car park reconfiguration which could be implemented relatively quickly and easily. These types of projects have direct positive impact for the reserve and it's users.





BANKS RESERVE

MASTERPLAN DESIGN GUIDELINES

Prepared for The City of Vincent, October 2018



CITY OF VINCENT

ucla

Prepared for:
The City of Vincent
Contact: Wayne Grimes
Position: Senior Community Projects Officer
Phone: 92736011
Email: Wayne.Grimes@vincent.wa.gov.au

Table 1. Edition Details

| PROJECT NAME | |
|-------------------|---|
| Title | Banks Reserve Master Plan Design Guidelines |
| Production Date | 31/10/2018 |
| Prepared By | UDLA |
| Author | Theo Valentine |
| Status | DRAFT |
| UDLA Project Code | VINBMP |

Table 1. Document Register

| Document Register | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Version | Date | Amendments | Prepared By |
| A | 19/10/2018 | Final Draft | TV |
| B | 26/10/2018 | Final Draft Version 2 | TV |
| C | 31/10/2018 | Final Draft Version 3 | TV |
| | | | |
| | | | |



Image 1. Banks Reserve amphitheatre, Source: UDLA (Cover)



CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| 1.0 PATH SURFACES | 6 |
| 1.1 PLAZA SURFACES | 7 |
| 1.2 BOARDWALK | 8 |
| 2.0 PLAY SPACES | 9 |
| 2.1 FURNITURE | 10 |
| 2.2 FIXTURES | 11 |
| 3.0 CULTURAL GUIDELINES / RECOMMENDATIONS | 12 |
| 3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES | 13 |



Image: Established Plane tree at Banks Reserve. Source: UDCA

DESIGN GUIDELINES

PURPOSE & PRINCIPLES



NATURAL & LOCAL AESTHETIC

Retain, maintain and enhance the natural features of the site by using natural and local materials and use subtle design features.



ROBUST & DURABLE

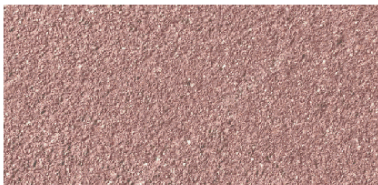
Materials that offer both robustness and durability.



CONSISTENCY

A consistent suite of furniture and materials, utilising natural hardwood timber, steel and earthy material tones to reflect the Reserve's natural environment.

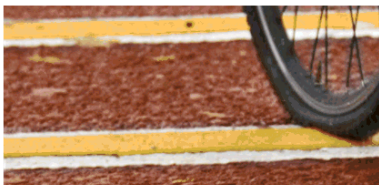
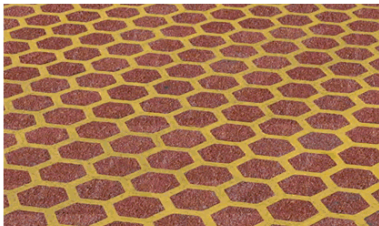
1.0 PATH SURFACES



Material: Red asphalt with concrete edge.

1.0.1 Banks Promenade

Banks Promenade is part of a high use commuter network. To comply with Department of Transport's 'Recreational Shared Path' requirements it is recommended that the Promenade is increased to 4m wide and resurfaced with 8ml stone red asphalt material with a concrete edge. This will prevent root invasion and maintain the usable width of the path throughout the reserve.



Material: Honeycomb pattern rumble texture.

1.0.2 Rumble Texture

To improve safety at crossing points throughout the reserve, it is recommended to incorporate fluorescent yellow rumble strips in a honeycomb pattern, or similar, 5-10 m before and after each crossing point. This will provide a physical and visual trigger for cyclists and pedestrians to use caution in these sections.

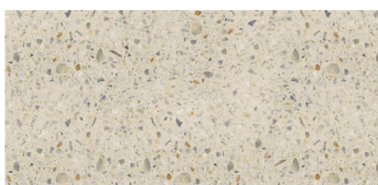


Material: Crushed limestone with concrete edge.

1.0.3 Oval Path

Crushed limestone with a concrete edge is recommended for pedestrian paths, such as the path around the oval. A concrete edge or 'mow-kerb' is essential for easy maintenance and to reduce regular re-surfacing. Cultural consultants recommend the use of limestone materials throughout the site (associated with the Waugal dreaming stories).¹

¹ Len Collard, Aboriginal Heritage Significance of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Walter's Brook) 2018



Material: Exposed aggregate concrete footpath with earthy tones.

1.0.4 Pedestrian Paths

For areas where a hard surface is required it is recommended to use an exposed aggregate concrete path. To match the existing natural palette of the reserve it is recommended to use an earthy tonal base. Patterns and textures can be etched into the concrete making it a good surface choice to enable cultural interpretations to be incorporated into the paving.

1.1 PLAZA SURFACES

1.1.1 Plaza Paving

An exposed aggregate or granite cobblestone paving treatment is recommended for use around the plaza space. This paving treatment should reflect other paving treatments around the reserve. The colour and material palette should remain consistent in all paving upgrades and be of an earthy tone.

1.1.2 Plaza Decking

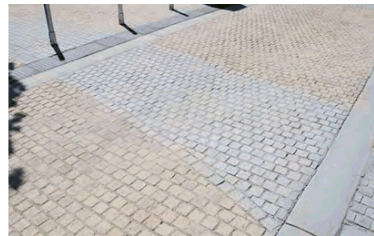
A hardwood timber decking is recommended for the foreshore plaza area. This decking should protect the root structures of the existing trees. An aborist should be consulted prior to any detail design as footing locations will need to be considered to maintain tree health.

Off the shelf timber elements may be incorporated into the decking structures or customised into the design. These elements would require detailed design.

* All elements containing cultural information should refer to cultural guidelines on pg. 7.



Material: Exposed aggregate concrete footpath with earthy tones.



Material: Granite cobblestone.



Material: Local hardwood timber decking.



Material: Etched text into exposed aggregate.

1.2 BOARDWALK

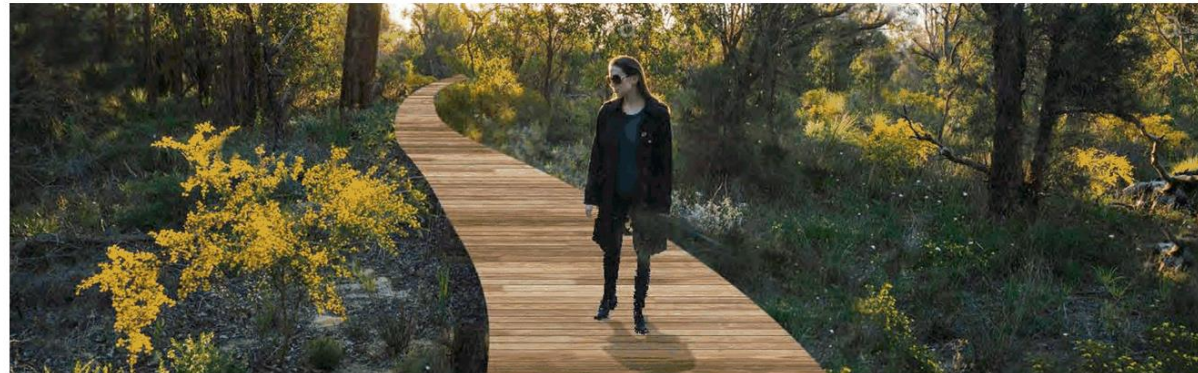
1.2.1 Boardwalk

Local hardwood timber is recommended for the Boardwalk surface. The surface and seating nodes should match those of the Plaza decking space. The Boardwalk should be raised to protect existing vegetation. An arborist should be consulted prior to any detailed design as footing locations will need to be considered to maintain tree health.

The Boardwalk is an ideal location for the future Swan Canning 'River Journeys Project' node. Following consultation and detailed design with Traditional Owners, this node could incorporate interpretive signage, history and other cultural elements at various points in and along the Boardwalk.*

The Boardwalk should have DDA compliant ramps for all abilities access and be wide enough for 2 wheelchairs to pass side by side.

* All elements containing cultural information should refer to cultural guidelines on pg. 7.



Example of raised timber boardwalk.



Material: Local hardwood timber decking.



Example of a windy timber path. (Note: DDA Compliant path would need a rail/edging)

2.0 PLAY SPACES

2.0.1 Nature Playground

The Banks Reserve playground is to be kept at a modest, low key scale. It is a neighbourhood park and this should be remembered throughout detailed design.

- The Master Plan recommends a nature play style playground which incorporates the natural slope, shady existing trees and a safe environment.
- Noongar / Nyoongar consultants recommend incorporating Whadjuk Noongar / Nyoongar themes within the play area such as the use of water in the playground.*
- The use of materials should include limestone (associated with the Waugal dreaming stories) for feature walls and the like.
- If artworks or cultural interpretation elements are incorporated they should be commissioned from Whadjuk Noongar / Nyoongar artists.¹
- Playground fencing materials to be consistent with natural elements in the playground. Fencing should be low in height and visually permeable.

* All elements containing cultural information should refer to cultural guidelines on pg. 7.

2.0.2 Active Space

The use of subtle colour may be desired in the active play space as well as hardwood timber furniture.

¹ Len Collard, Aboriginal Heritage Significance of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Walter’s Brook) 2018



Example of a similar size active space.



Example of subtle colour in an active space.



Example of natural and cost effective play elements.



Example of playground fencing.



Example of natural and cost effective play elements.



Cultural consultants recommend water be incorporated into the play area.

2.1 FURNITURE

2.1.1 Furniture Palette

Furniture palette should be consistent, honest and durable and reflect the natural aesthetic of Banks Reserve. In order to maintain and enhance the natural aesthetic of Banks Reserve, it is recommended furniture is made of durable materials, such as solid timber and galvanised steel.

Furniture should all be of a similar style to maintain consistency throughout the reserve. Re-ordering and maintenance will be easier if the furniture suite is kept to 1-2 suppliers.

- Timber boards fixed with stainless steel screws and galvanised steel legs
- Robust
- Low/easy maintenance
- Able to be configured in different ways
- Customisable with river/cultural theming through timber etching of suitable motifs



Steel fixings easily accessed for any maintenance.



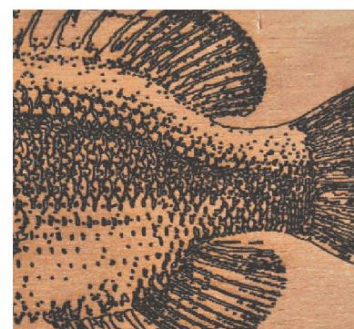
Opportunity to incorporate bike stands to end of bench.



Modular form for multiple configurations for larger spaces, with optional back rests.



Example of a solid, durable timber and steel picnic setting



Etching or painting of timber with river/cultural motifs.



Alternate seating option 'Northshore' supplied by Exteria street and park outfitters.

2.2 FIXTURES



Example of suitable drink fountain. Source: Street Furniture Australia.



Example of suitable bike rack. Source: Street Furniture Australia.



Example of suitable bollard. Source: Street Furniture Australia.



Example of suitable bin surround with customisable panel. Source: Street Furniture Australia

3.0 CULTURAL GUIDELINES / RECOMMENDATIONS

3.0.1 Cultural Guidelines

The Plaza, Walters Brook and the Boardwalk areas are ideal locations to incorporate cultural elements. In order for the site to be interpreted to the public in a manner that is cognisant of and sensitive to Whadjuk Noongar / Nyoongar history and culture, these recommendations have been made by Professor Len Collard, a cultural consultant who collaborated on the Banks Reserve Master Plan;

- The City of Vincent commissioned a detailed Aboriginal Interpretation Plan. This would involve broader consultation and the design of walks and information panels.
- The interpretation should feature the Waakal/ Wargyl and a Dreaming story associated with the site. Only a brief summary of knowledge should be presented on signboards detailing the Waugal Dreaming stories. We recommend that this requirement is strictly adhered to and therefore, information on signboards is kept brief yet interesting enough for visitors to pursue further knowledge.
- The interpretation features stories about Noongar / Nyoongar camps ie mia-mia, Noongar / Nyoongar foods (hunting, fishing and land foods) and stories or signage about the six seasons ie the Kambarang season.
- Artworks are commissioned from Whadjuk Noongar / Nyoongar artists.
- The landscaping and planting should depict native plants and trees (to attract birds and other wildlife). Noongar / Nyoongar consultants to be utilised to inform the type of plants for the landscaping element according to the six Noongar / Nyoongar seasons.

Len Collard, Aboriginal Heritage Significance of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Walter's Brook) 2018

12 | BANKS RESERVE MASTER PLAN | DESIGN GUIDELINES



Example of River Journeys project at Heathcote Reserve, Applecross.



Example of River Journeys project at Heathcote Reserve, Applecross.



Example of a firepit and yarning circle built with the local community.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES

3.1.1 Planting

All existing mature trees and large shrubs should be retained wherever possible. In areas where replanting is necessary the landscaping and planting should depict native plants and trees (to attract birds and other wildlife). Planting should also match existing vegetation types - see figure. If replanting the riverside, use plants suitable for that area. Noongar / Nyoongar consultants to be utilised to inform the plants for the landscaping element according to the six Noongar / Nyoongar seasons.¹

3.1.2 Sustainability

- Consideration of materials with low embodied energy and also further consideration to 'whole of lifecycle' costs.
- Preference for recycled materials, such as recycled Jarrah for decking and recycled pavers for pathways.
- Preference for the use of local materials such as limestone where possible.

3.1.3 Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)

Being at such close proximity to the river WSUD principles should be applied where possible to the reserve. Car parking should be designed with significant shade trees and WSUD basins to allow for increased opportunity to recharge groundwater supply and reduces downstream export of pollutants.

Fertiliser use should be kept to minimum and only utilised on active turf areas at critical times, to ensure

¹ Len Collard, Aboriginal Heritage Significance of The Survey Area – Banks Reserve (Walter's Brook) 2018

the performance of the turf is maintained.

Native species are recommended to be used across the site, reducing fertiliser and water costs; and ongoing maintenance of the site will include regu ure that fertiliser is only used as required.

3.1.4 CPTED

All features of the Master Plan have been designed to improve safety and meet CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principals. Some of these include:

- Lighting
- Low planting
- Increased passive surveillance (through increase use)



Existing Vegetation Zone Map

8.2 LATE REPORT: DRAFT PUBLIC OPEN SPACE STRATEGY - PUBLIC COMMENT FEEDBACK

TRIM Ref: D18/169317

Author: Philippa Baker, Community Projects Officer

Authoriser: Michael Quirk, Director Community Engagement

Attachments: 1. Public Open Space Strategy October 2018 [↓](#) 

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. **NOTES** the public comment submissions received in relation to the Draft Public Open Space Strategy; and
2. **ADOPTS** the Public Open Space Strategy as shown in Attachment 1.

PURPOSE OF REPORT:

To consider submissions received during the recent public comment period on the City's Draft Public Open Space Strategy, and to seek Council adoption of the Strategy (**Attachment 1**).

BACKGROUND:

At the Ordinary Council Meeting on 13 November 2018, it was resolved that Council:

- "1: *RECEIVES* the draft Public Open Space Strategy;
2. *AUTHORISES* the Chief Executive Officer to advertise the draft Public Open Space Strategy for public comment for a period of 14 days inviting written submissions in accordance with Policy No. 4.1.5 – Community Consultation;
3. *NOTES* that the Public Open Space Strategy will be subject to further formatting and styling, as determined by the Chief Executive Officer, prior to publication; and
4. *NOTES* that a further report will be submitted to the Ordinary Council Meeting in December 2018 in regard to any written submissions received during the public comment period."

DETAILS:

In accordance with Council's resolution, the Draft Public Open Space Strategy was advertised for public comment for a period of 14 days between 14 November and 28 November 2018. The following consultation methods were utilised to raise community awareness during the public comment period:

- Project page and online survey on the City's Engagement HQ portal
- Posts on the City's social media channels
- Public Notice in The Guardian and Perth Voice local newspapers
- Direct emails to previous survey respondents, Community Engagement Panel and stakeholders consulted during preparation of the Strategy
- Public Notices on the digital screens at the City's Administration & Civic Centre, Beatty Park Leisure Centre and Vincent Library & Local History Centre
- Notice in the City's November 2018 e-Newsletter

During the public comment period there were 164 visitations to the Public Open Space Strategy project page on the Engagement HQ portal with 91 people downloading the Draft Strategy and 41 people visiting the online survey page. 10 submissions were received during the public comment period with seven being in support of the Draft Strategy, zero being opposed the draft Strategy, and 3 being unsure. Throughout the entire duration of the project there were 1,100 visitations to the Public Open Space Strategy project page on the Engagement HQ portal.

Based upon the feedback received Administration has made one amendment to the Strategy with 'Figure 4: Access to any POS within the City of Vincent' updated to resolve an anomaly with catchment mapping surrounding Hyde Park. Based on that amendment further formatting changes were then made to Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8 so that the POS hierarchy relevant to each map is more easily identified.

Administration is not proposing any further amendments to the Strategy although other feedback received may be relevant during Strategy implementation, and therefore has been noted for further consideration.

CONSULTATION/ADVERTISING:

A summary of the key comments within these public comment submissions is provided below:

| | Comments Received | Administration Response |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | The City is commended for its efforts to identify opportunities to improve POS in this already great locality. I have admired the efforts made in enhancing pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, providing extensive street tree plantings, supporting public art and activating the City's local centres. | Noted |
| 2. | It is odd that the minimum size for the Local POS classification starts at 0.4ha or 4000sqm with many small-scale parks such as Hyde Street Reserve being less than 2000sqm. These small-scale parks have high patronage and value, and there should be a greater focus on providing such spaces more frequently within very localised contexts. These may be accommodated within underutilised spaces such as public car parks and excessive road reservations which do not require the City acquiring additional land. | The hierarchy utilised within the POS Strategy identifying Local POS as being between 0.4ha and 1ha is based upon the Classification Framework developed by the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries. The bespoke POS Levels of Service includes Local Open Space as being between 0ha and 1ha. Opportunities to convert road reserves and other underutilised spaces as POS is listed as a Key Action within the Strategy (Key Action 7). |
| 3. | Consider upgrading Lynton Street Reserve in Mount Hawthorn. | Based upon the POS audits and gaps analysis an upgrade to Lynton Street Reserve was considered a lower priority compared to increasing POS provision within Mount Hawthorn. Necessary upgrades to all POS will be identified and progressed on a prioritised basis through implementation of the Strategy (Key Action 10). |
| 4. | Interested to see the individual spaces audit results and which underperforming spaces will be prioritised for works. | The key audit outputs in terms of accessibility, amenities, appearance, maintenance, safety and security from an independent audit of all POS throughout the City are included within Table 7. Necessary upgrades to all POS will be identified and progressed on a prioritised basis through implementation of the Strategy (Key Action 10). |
| 5. | Data is informative although 'quality' of the open space does not appear in the results. An example is Monmouth Street Reserve which appears as a local park but is effectively a vacant lot with grass and no other amenities. Given the difficulties noted with land acquisition I would like to see conversion of road reserves to POS given greater priority. | The independent POS audit assessed all spaces in terms of accessibility, amenities, appearance, maintenance, safety and security. Necessary upgrades to each POS will be identified and progressed on a prioritised basis through implementation of the Strategy (Key Action 10). Opportunities to convert road reserves into POS is listed a Key Action within the Strategy with short/medium term priority (Key Action 7). |
| 6. | It would be beneficial if the spatial analysis highlighted whether major roads impact POS accessibility as this impacts whether children | Sections 2.3 and 2.4 acknowledges accessibility issues prevalent within Vincent given the extensive distributor roads that act as a barrier. |

| | | |
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| | or the elderly are able to safely access POS. The area of Mt Lawley bound by Walcott, Beaufort, Vincent and William Street is an example of a location where there is no POS within these major roads aside from the unusable Monmouth Street Reserve. | Implementation of the Strategy will include further review of the POS Gaps Analysis to directly inform acquisition priorities (Key Action 5) and POS upgrade priorities (Key Action 10). |
| 7. | The community requirements findings are supported particularly that the largest portion of users access POS on foot highlighting the importance of walkable access, the value of shade and vegetation, the value of areas for quiet enjoyment and reflection, the need for well-designed small local parks, and the conversion of roads and car parks to POS. | Noted |
| 8. | Generally support the Key Actions, but would like to add the repurposing of City owned land (including car parks) within the suburb of Mt Lawley as there is a lack of localised POS. The conversion of road reserves to POS should be prioritised. | All opportunities to repurpose City owned land will be investigated and progressed through implementation of the Strategy (Key Action 4). Opportunities to convert road reserves into POS is listed a Key Action within the Strategy with short/medium term priority (Key Action 7). |
| 9. | Clarification is required regarding the proposed repurposing of land back to POS where there are existing commercial/community based leases. | All opportunities to repurpose City owned land will be investigated upon the expiry of existing lease arrangements although transitional arrangements may be required to reduce impacts on the various commercial and community based uses (Key Actions 4 and 8). |
| 10. | There are several mapping errors within the POS Strategy and the POS hierarchy maps are misleading as they fail to recognise that higher- level parks such as Hyde Park service all of the functions of local, neighbourhood, district and regional parks. | The mapping anomaly is acknowledged and has been amended within a revised 'Figure 4: Access to any POS within the City of Vincent' included within the Strategy. The mapping alone does not necessarily recognise the functionality of parks as while Hyde Park is classified as a regional POS it will be used as a local POS by nearby residents. Mapping is only one of the research elements used to inform the Strategy with industry trends, local government benchmarking, population demographics analysis, onsite audits and observations, scenario testing, and community consultation all directly influencing the Key Actions. |
| 11. | I am glad to see mention of the need to consider the provision of habitat and biodiversity in the planning. This is very important as once lost they are very difficult to re-establish whereas sporting facilities are not. This POS Strategy and the Greening Vincent Plan are clearly strongly linked. | The POS Strategy forms part of the City's Integrated Strategic planning Framework to ensure alignment with other key plans/strategies including the Greening Plan. In combination, the Strategy and Plan will contribute towards the 'Enhanced Environment' priority area within the City's Strategic Community Plan. |
| 12. | Concerned about any future development and commercialisation of Robertson Park. The park doesn't need a long term Development Plan and needs to be left alone as a park for the community. Birdwood Square should be used by community sporting clubs not for commercial use by the events industry. Hyde Park is being ruined by events and activities that involve amplified noise etc. which effects people wanting to use the park as a place for quiet retreat and relaxation. I strongly | Community feedback will be sought from nearby residents on the State Tennis Centre proposal at Robertson Park throughout December 2018 and January 2019, and Council will then further consider the matter. Birdwood Square provides limited functionality for sporting clubs, and therefore Key Action 32 within the Strategy identifies the opportunity to improve amenities so it can be used for a range of community events and recreation activities. As a regional POS Hyde Park is utilised for a wide range of activities including play, relaxation, |

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| | object to the use of the park as a cinema and an events venue. | recreation, functions and events. Key Action 27 within the Strategy identifies the opportunity to prepare a long-term plan for the park. While a balance between these activities is necessary, Hyde park will continue to attract a wide range of events given its size, location and amenities. |
| 13. | I support the level of service analysis that appear logical. | The establishment of appropriate levels of service across the public open space hierarchy to guide decision making and ensure diversity across the open space network was a key objective of the Strategy. POS improvements, asset renewal and rationalisation will be directly informed by these levels of service (Key Actions 10 and 11). |
| 14. | I love the idea of making many streets one way and tuning the closed lanes into parkland. | Noted. Opportunities to convert road reserves into POS is listed a Key Action within the Strategy with short/medium term priority (Key Action 7). |

LEGAL/POLICY:

Policy No. 4.1.5 – Community Consultation

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS:

Low: The Draft Public Open Space Strategy has been prepared based upon comprehensive research and analysis and comprehensive consultation with the local community and a broad range of key stakeholders. The key actions proposed within the Strategy respond to a range of risks associated with the current provision and management of public open spaces throughout Vincent.

STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS:

The Draft Public Open Space Strategy aligns with the following priorities and outcomes within the City's *Strategic Community Plan 2018 – 2028*:

Enhanced Environment

- *Our parks and reserves are maintained, enhanced and well utilised.*
- *Our urban forest/canopy is maintained and increased.*

Connected Community

- *We have enhanced opportunities for our community to build relationships and connections with each other and the City.*
- *We recognise, engage and partner with the Whadjuk Noongar people and culture.*
- *Our community facilities and spaces are well known and well used.*
- *We are an inclusive, accessible and equitable City for all.*

Thriving Places

- *Our town centres and gathering spaces are safe, easy to use and attractive places where pedestrians have priority.*
- *Our physical assets are efficiently and effectively managed and maintained.*

Innovative and Accountable

- *Our resources and assets are planned and managed in an efficient and sustainable manner."*

SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS:

The Draft Public Open Space Strategy aligns with the following objectives and actions within the City's *Sustainable Environment Strategy 2011-2016*:

- "4. *Ensure effective and efficient management of water supplies within the City*

5. *Protect and improve the quality of surface groundwater resources within the City*
6. *Re-establish, conserve and enhance floral and faunal biodiversity, native vegetation, green spaces and green linkages within the City."*

The Draft Public Open Space Strategy also aligns with the following objectives within the City's *Greening Plan 2018-2023*:

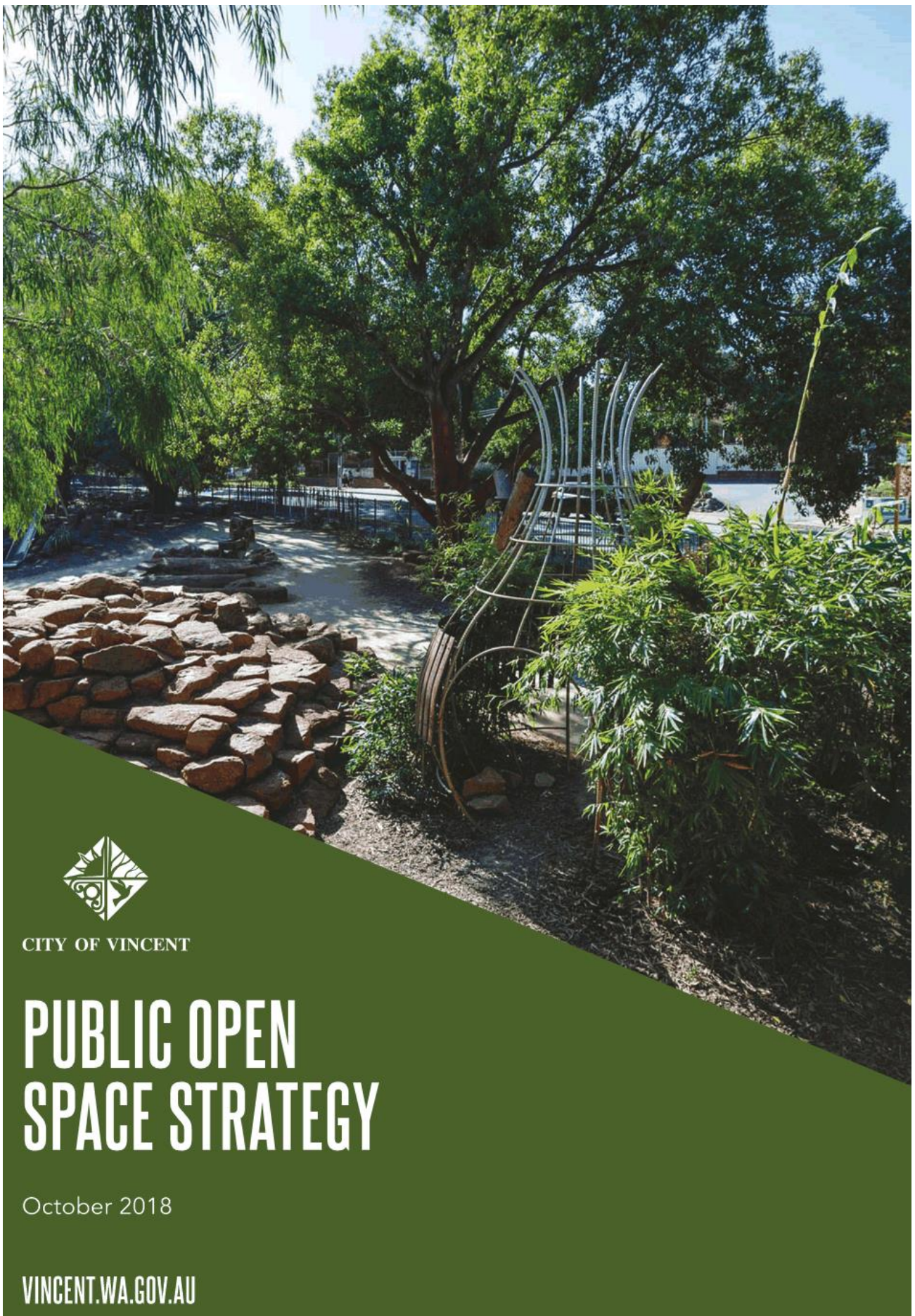
- "1. *Increase canopy cover on public land*
2. *Enhance habitat and promote biodiversity.*
3. *Greening the town centres.*
5. *Greening the community."*

FINANCIAL/BUDGET IMPLICATIONS:

The draft Public Open Space Strategy includes a number of key actions and associated tasks that will be implemented across the short, medium and long term with funding to be allocated through the City's annual budget process and Long Term Financial Plan. Administration will prepare an Implementation Plan to identify priorities along with associated resource and funding implications following adoption of the Strategy.

COMMENTS:

Responses received during the public comment period were generally in support of the Draft Public Open Space Strategy with specific feedback to be considered further during Strategy implementation. It is recommended that Council adopt the Draft Public Open Space Strategy as shown in **Attachment 1**. The Strategy will then prioritise future investment and development of the City's public open spaces to meet current/future community demands.





ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

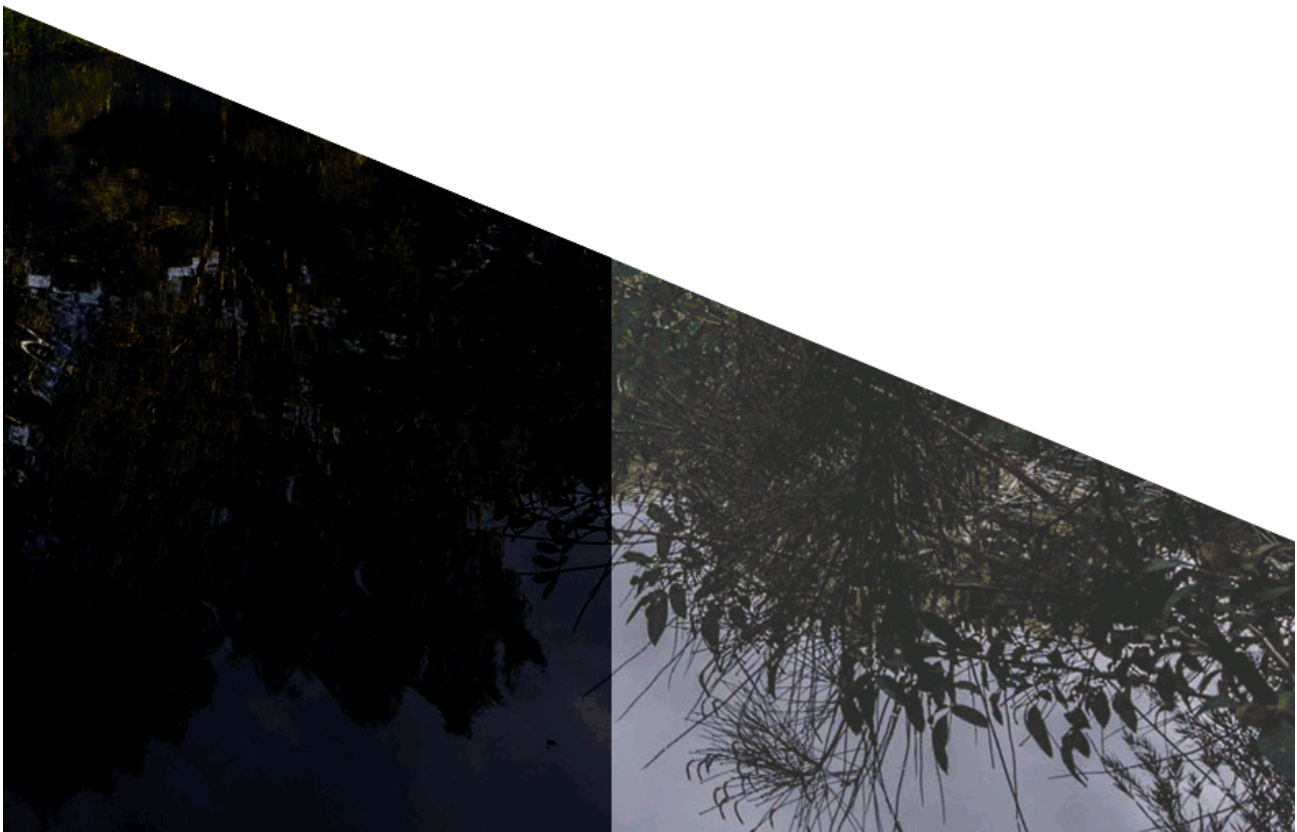
The City of Vincent would like to acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land, the Whadjuk people of the Noongar nation and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

We recognise the contribution the Whadjuk people have made and continue to make to our culture and in our community. We will continue to seek the input of the Traditional Owners.

The land on which we live, meet and thrive as a community always was and always will be Noongar land.

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| 1.0 Purpose | 5 |
| 1.1 Vision | 5 |
| 1.2 Objectives | 5 |
| 1.3 Value of Public Open Space | 5 |
| 2.0 Use of the Public Open Space Strategy | 6 |
| 2.1 City of Vincent POS Classification | 7 |
| 2.2 Current Public Open Space Provision | 8 |
| 2.3 Local Government Benchmarking | 12 |
| 2.4 Public Open Space Audit | 14 |
| 2.5 Public Open Space Gaps Analysis | 15 |
| 2.6 Public Open Space Network Analysis | 22 |
| 3.0 Community Requirements | 32 |
| 4.0 Public Open Space Levels of Service | 34 |
| 5.0 Key Actions | 36 |
| 6.0 Existing Public Open Space Network | 44 |



TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1: POS classification by function, purpose and description | 7 |
| Table 2: POS hierarchy by classification, description and broad catchment | 7 |
| Table 3: Current POS provision within the City of Vincent by classification and projected sqm per head of population distribution based on current POS levels | 8 |
| Table 4: Current POS provision by Suburb (Net useable POS areas) | 9 |
| Table 5: Current POS provision by suburb measured against percentage of land area (Net useable POS areas) | 9 |
| Table 6: Surrounding local government POS (per 1,000 head of population) compared to the City of Vincent | 12 |
| Table 7: Outputs and conclusions reached from the visual audit of City of Vincent POS | 14 |
| Table 8: Identified gaps within the City of Vincent by classification | 15 |
| Table 9: City of Vincent POS hierarchy and minimum amenity standards | 35 |
| Table 10: City of Vincent POS Key Actions, Tasks, Priorities & POS Strategy Objectives | 36 |
| Table 11: Existing public open space network by hierarchy and function | 44 |

FIGURES

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1: Current distribution of POS by hierarchy across the City of Vincent | 10 |
| Figure 2: Current distribution of POS by function across the City of Vincent | 11 |
| Figure 3: POS provision within the City of Vincent compared to neighbouring local governments | 13 |
| Figure 4: Access to any POS within the City of Vincent | 17 |
| Figure 5: Access to Local POS within the City of Vincent | 18 |
| Figure 6: Access to Neighbourhood POS within the City of Vincent | 19 |
| Figure 7: Access to District POS within the City of Vincent | 20 |
| Figure 8: Access to Regional POS within the City of Vincent | 21 |
| Figure 9: Access to School Playing Fields within 800m of residential catchments (incorporating all existing POS catchments) | 23 |
| Figure 10: Public Transport (Bus) Accessibility to POS within the City of Vincent | 25 |
| Figure 11: Selected dog ownership by local government area | 26 |
| Figure 12: Accessibility to Dog Exercise Areas (by Catchments) | 27 |
| Figure 13: Access to Playgrounds – 400m catchments | 29 |
| Figure 14: Access to Youth Spaces within 400m and 800m catchments | 31 |

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of the City of Vincent Public Open Space (POS) Strategy is to provide a strategic framework that guides the management, provision, use of and investment in parks, reserves and other open spaces.

1.1 VISION

The City of Vincent Strategic Community Plan 2018-2028 includes the vision that:

In 2028, the City of Vincent is a leafy and vibrant 24hr city, which is synonymous with quality design and sustainability. Its diverse population is supported in their innovative endeavours by a Council that says yes!

This vision is underpinned by a number of key priorities including Enhanced Environment, Connected Community and Thriving places all of which directly align with the purpose and objectives of the City of Vincent Public Open Space Strategy.

The natural environment contributes greatly to our inner-city community. We want to protect and enhance it, making best use of our natural resources for the benefit of current and future generations. We want to celebrate what makes us unique and connect with those around us to enhance our quality of life.

Our vibrant places and spaces are integral to our identity, economy and appeal. We want to create, enhance and promote great places and spaces for everyone to enjoy.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the City of Vincent POS Strategy are to:

1. Maximise the value of open spaces for the community through improved amenity and functionality.
2. Identify and respond to the impacts of development, population growth and demographic change on the open space network.
3. Identify opportunities to improve access to and functionality of open spaces, and achieve a targeted

increase in overall open space provision through innovative practices.

4. To establish appropriate levels of service across the public open space hierarchy to guide decision making and ensure diversity across the open space network

1.3 VALUE OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

POS is an important part of everyday urban life and it delivers a wide range of health, economic, environmental and social benefits for our community:

Health

Parks are the most frequently visited type of open space with quality and well-maintained parks more likely to be used by the community. Local residents report higher 'neighbourhood satisfaction' and better health as a result of having access to parks and green spaces. They also act as connection points that provide increased opportunities to cycle and walk as the preferred means of transport. The City of Vincent Public Health Plan states that access to opportunities for physical activity and to open space, alongside providing adequate and appropriate facilities, is important to prevent chronic disease, promote social inclusion and improve mental health and wellbeing.

Economic

POS also provides opportunities for economic diversity. The use of parks and reserves for temporary commercial activities such as a Farmers Markets and mobile food vendors supports both existing and emerging businesses within the community. The activation of parks through weekend activity, including both locals and visitors, also increases trade across Vincent. Western Australian Football League (WAFL) and National Premier League (NPL) activities have the potential to generate local business interest due to increased visitations and exposure of the area to a wider television audience. The hosting of events at larger parks also increases activity and generates business particularly within our Town Centres.

Environmental

The inner city urban environment, including our green spaces, requires sensitive management to ensure it is protected for future generations. Through the City of Vincent Greening Plan there has been a focus on increasing canopy cover, landscape amenity and biodiversity throughout the community. Replanting of local plant and tree species within open spaces improves

and protects faunal habitat areas. The incorporation of water sensitive urban design and effective water use practices within open spaces ensures the efficient management of water supplies. Broad tree canopy cover within open spaces assists in addressing the adverse impacts of the 'heat-island' effect and minimising the environmental impact of higher density developments.

Social

POS provides opportunities for the local community to socialise and gather, and improve connections across a range of diverse groups. Parks and reserves bring people together for a variety of sporting, cultural and social activities that benefit the personal development of individuals and enhance community spirit. The provision of high quality green spaces provide a mechanism to reduce obesity, increase social connections and improve community safety through natural surveillance. Importantly, these green spaces help shape the cultural identity of Vincent by providing unique character and delivering a sense of place for our local community.

2.0 USE OF THE PUBLIC OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

The POS Strategy is to be used as a mechanism to prioritise future investment and development of the City's public open spaces and to identify the relative merits of the use of space by various user groups and the diverse population base within Vincent. The Strategy should be applied as part of the City's Integrated Planning Framework that includes the Strategic Community Plan, Corporate Business Plan, Town Centre Plans, Greening Plan, Sustainability Strategy, Annual Budget and Long Term Financial Plan.



2.1 CITY OF VINCENT POS CLASSIFICATION

POS provision within the City of Vincent aligns with the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries POS Classification Framework:

Table 1: POS classification by function, purpose and description

| Function | Purpose | Description |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Recreation Spaces | Recreation spaces provide a setting for informal play and physical activity, relaxation and social interaction. | Recreation spaces enhance physical and mental health through activity that provides relaxation, amusement or stimulation. Recreation spaces include gardens and open parklands, community gardens, corridor links, amenity spaces, community use facilities and civic commons or squares. |
| Sport Spaces | Sport spaces provide a setting for formal structured sporting activities. | Sport spaces provide a venue for formal structured sporting activities such as team competitions, physical skill development and training. Most sport spaces can also be accessed by community members for informal sport and recreation |
| Nature Spaces | Nature spaces provide a setting where people can enjoy nearby nature and protect local biodiversity and natural area values | Nature spaces provide opportunities for low-impact recreational activities, such as walking, cycling, picnicking, playing or exploring natural features. Nature spaces may include bushland, coastal areas, wetlands and riparian habitats, and geological and natural features. |

In addition to the Classification Framework, the City of Vincent has identified a hierarchy of provision related to function:

Table 2: POS hierarchy by classification, description and broad catchment

| Classification | Description | Catchment |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Local | Local open space is usually small parklands that service the recreation needs of the immediate residential population. Primarily used for recreation and may include nature space. | 0.4ha to 1ha Within 400 metres or 5-minute walk |
| Neighbourhood | Neighbourhood open space serves as the recreational and social focus of a community. Residents are attracted by the variety of features and facilities and opportunities to socialise. | 1ha to 5ha Central to surrounding neighbourhoods, 10 minute walk |
| District | Consists of sufficient space to accommodate a variety of concurrent uses, including organised sports, children's play, picnicking, exercising dogs, social gatherings and individual activities | 5ha to 15+ha Within 2 kilometres or 5-minute drive |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Regional | Regional Open Space serves one or more geographical or social regions and is likely to attract visitors from outside any one local government area. | Size is variable and dependent on function |
| Special Purpose | Open space which is subject to a long-term lease with the City of Vincent and is utilised for a specific purpose (i.e. as a sports ground for WAFL, NPL or tennis use) where accessibility by the general public may be limited. | Catchment can be from a localised use to a broader regional function. |
| Civic (Plaza / Special Purpose) | Civic spaces which may provide opportunities for pop-up event spaces, Piazzas etc. | Generally localised |

It should be noted that POS in the City of Vincent includes land that is accessible to the general public and excludes areas that are leased to clubs where access is only obtained through membership of the club (i.e. tennis, football, soccer clubs). Where public access is not prevented this is included within all calculations as POS.

2.2 CURRENT PUBLIC OPEN SPACE PROVISION

Current POS provision within the City of Vincent is shown in the table below. This identifies the current areas of POS for each suburb against projected population growth in 5-year increments and provision of POS per 1,000 head of population. If no additional POS is provided the City will see a gradual decline in POS provision per head of population as the population growth continues, resulting in increased density across the City.

Table 3: Current POS provision within the City of Vincent by classification and projected sqm per head of population distribution based on current POS levels

| City of Vincent Classification | Current 2018 Area (m ²) | Population by year and m ² of POS per 1,000 residents | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | 2016 | 2021 | 2026 | 2031 | 2036 |
| | | 35,592 | 40,487 | 44,443 | 48,244 | 51,726 |
| Local Open Space | 74,740 | 2.09m ² | 1.84m ² | 1.67m ² | 1.54m ² | 1.44m ² |
| Neighbourhood Open Space | 286,700 | 8.06m ² | 7.08m ² | 6.45m ² | 5.94m ² | 5.54m ² |
| District Open Space | 175,200 | 4.92m ² | 4.33m ² | 3.95m ² | 3.63m ² | 3.39m ² |
| Regional Open Space | 311,600 | 8.75m ² | 7.67m ² | 7.01m ² | 6.46m ² | 6.02m ² |
| Lease Special Purpose | 213,700 | 6.00m ² | 5.28m ² | 4.81m ² | 4.43m ² | 4.13m ² |
| Civic Special Purpose | 1,300 | 0.037m ² | 0.032m ² | 0.029m ² | 0.027m ² | 0.025m ² |

When assessing the suburb by suburb level of provision, Perth and Leederville benefit significantly from having major sporting infrastructure within the suburb boundaries. This impacts on the overall provision within each of those suburbs as invariably the level of unfettered community access is low or none existent due to the nature of the sporting clubs which occupy the sites and the way in which community access to the site is managed.

The level of local open space provision is low in the City of Vincent and in the case of Highgate, there is no neighbourhood level POS provision within the suburb boundary. District level provision is limited in Mount Lawley, North Perth and Perth.

Table 4: Current POS provision by suburb (Net useable POS areas)

| Suburb | Local Open Space | Neighbourhood Open Space | District Open Space | Regional Open Space | Civic Special Purposes | Leased Special Purposes |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Highgate | 1.25 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 0.02 | Nil |
| Leederville | 1.37 | 2.89 | Nil | 15.78 | 0.02 | 9.52 |
| Mount Hawthorn | 1.19 | 3.42 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Mount Lawley | 1.04 | 2.63 | 5.22 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| North Perth | 0.92 | 9.6 | 8.83 | Nil | 0.09 | 1.12 |
| Perth | 0.88 | 5.09 | 3.47 | 15.38 | Nil | 7.99 |
| West Perth | 0.80 | 1.42 | Nil | Nil | Nil | 2.74 |
| East Perth | Nil | 3.62 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Total (ha) | 7.45 | 28.67 | 17.52 | 31.16 | 0.13 | 21.37 |
| % of POS | 0.65% | 2.52% | 1.54% | 2.73% | 0.01% | 1.87% |

When assessing the level of POS against the ten percent provision as suggested under Development Control Policy 2.3 (Department of Planning) there is a high level of inequity in the level of POS provision across all of the City of Vincent suburb areas (table number 5 overleaf refers).

The POS strategy as a minimum recommends the City of Vincent should achieve a 10% level of functional POS provision across the City to serve the current and future projected population. This will require a more innovative approach to the planning of POS which could include the re-purposing of existing sport and recreation space which is currently being leased and has limited public access; potential land acquisition and the more effective and efficient use of POS to intensify the potential functionality, accessibility and use.

Table 5: Current POS provision by suburb measured against percentage of land area (Net useable POS areas)

| Suburb | Area of POS (ha) | Suburb Area (ha) | % POS Attributable |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Highgate | 1.27 | 41 | 3.1% |
| Leederville | 29.58 | 150 | 19.7% |
| Mount Hawthorn | 4.61 | 246 | 1.9% |
| Mount Lawley | 8.89 | 109 | 8.15% |
| North Perth | 20.56 | 309 | 6.6% |
| Perth | 32.81 | 210 (Combined Suburbs) | 17.3% |
| East Perth | 3.62 | | |
| West Perth | 4.96 | 76 | 6.52% |
| City of Vincent (Total) | 106.3 | 1,140 | 9.32% |

Figure 1: Current distribution of POS by hierarchy across the City of Vincent

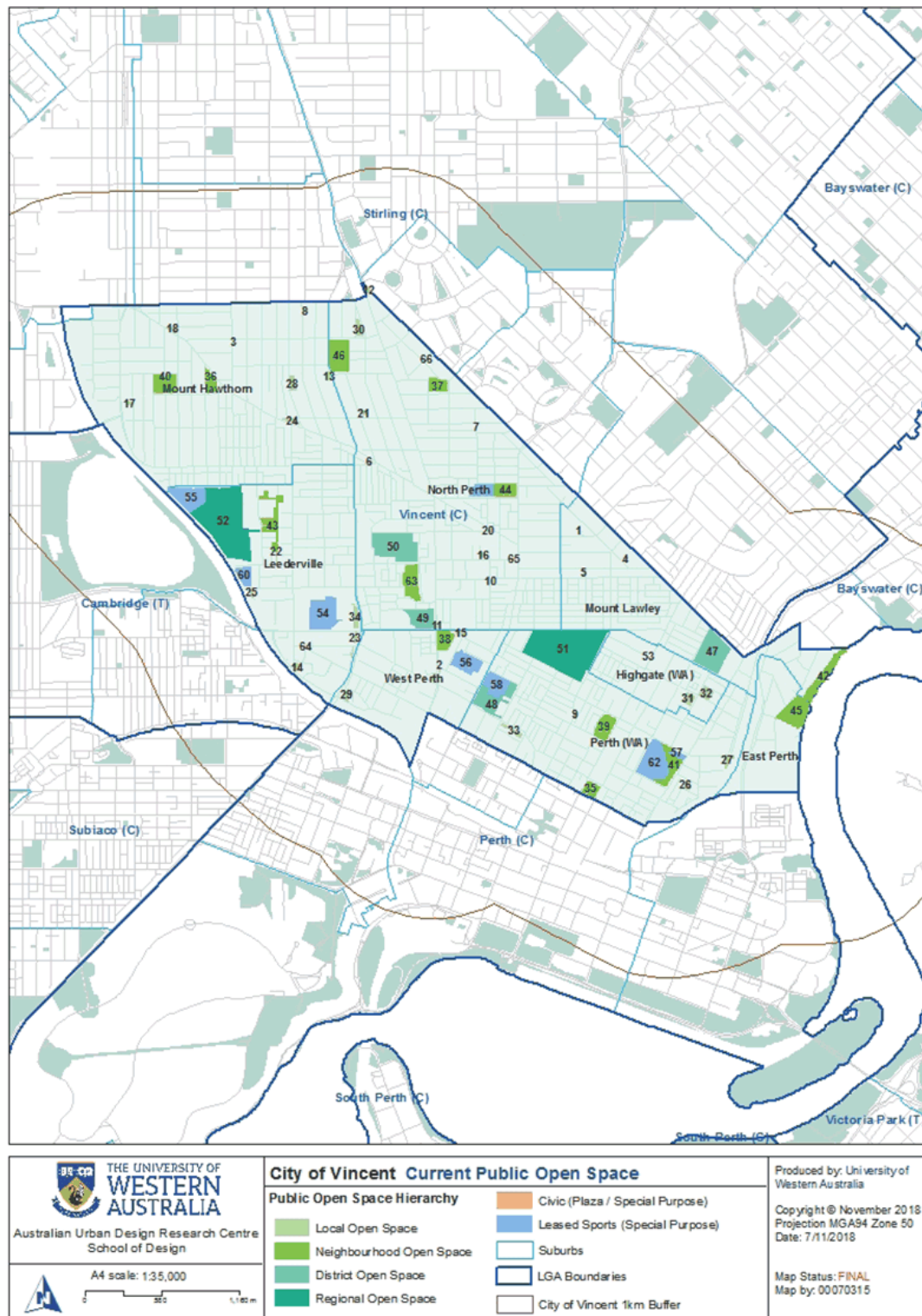
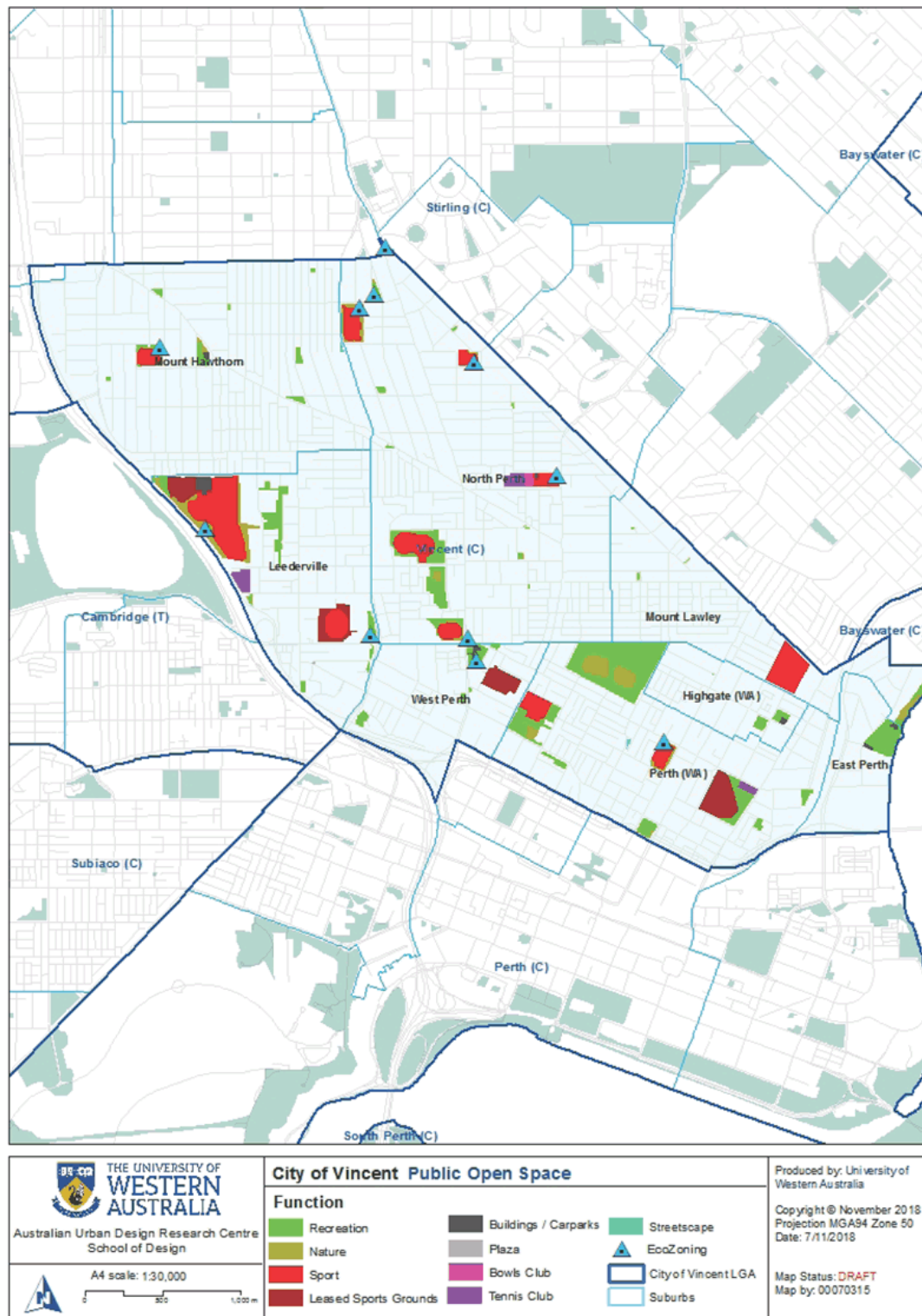


Figure 2: Current distribution of POS by function across the City of Vincent



2.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT BENCHMARKING

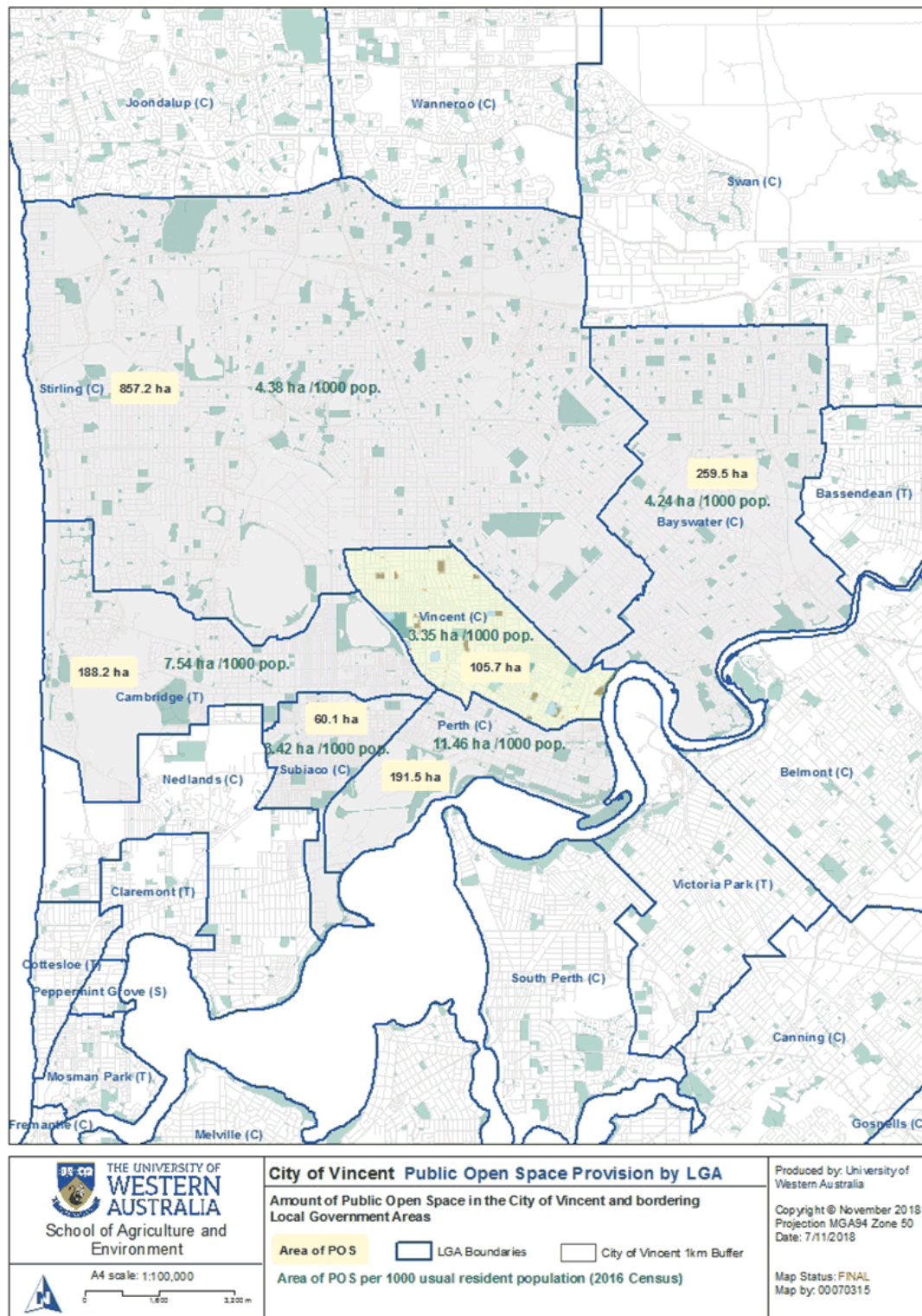
An assessment of neighbouring local governments indicated that the City of Vincent has the lowest amount of POS hectares per thousand head of population

Table 6: Surrounding local government POS (per 1,000 head of population) compared to the City of Vincent

| Local Government | Area of POS | POS Per 1,000 population |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| City of Bayswater | 259.53 | 4.24 ha /1000 pop. |
| Town of Cambridge | 188.17 | 7.54 ha /1000 pop. |
| City of Perth | 191.50 | 11.46 ha /1000 pop. |
| City of Stirling | 857.22 | 4.38 ha /1000 pop. |
| City of Subiaco | 60.07 | 3.42 ha /1000 pop. |
| City of Vincent | 106.3 | 3.37 ha /1000 pop. |



Figure 3: POS provision within the City of Vincent compared to neighbouring local governments



While it could be assumed that residents within Vincent have good POS access and provision in neighbouring local government areas, in reality there are a number of critical barriers that influence this capability. These include the Mitchell Freeway which extends in a northwesterly direction adjacent to the western edge of the City and the Swan River which provides limited foreshore access. Much of the POS on the immediate boundary is limited in functionality and access. In addition, the significant road infrastructure which leads into and through the City of Perth CBD renders some POS inaccessible during high trafficked times of the day.

2.4 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AUDIT

All POS throughout Vincent has been independently audited having regard to accessibility, amenities, appearance, maintenance, and safety and security. Key outputs from this audit include:

Table 7: Outputs and conclusions reached from the visual audit of City of Vincent POS

| Consideration | Observation |
|--|---|
| Asset Management | Much of the infrastructure will be subject to replacement as it is ageing and looking tired and discoloured (as a result of bore water staining). |
| Ageing Infrastructure | The sporting reserves contain a number of pavilions, storage and viewing decks which have been developed in an ad hoc manner and require replacement and rationalisation to respond more effectively to modern day sporting needs. In addition, there are a series of toilet blocks which are either in need of demolition or redevelopment. They do not meet current standards and potentially create opportunities for anti-social behaviour to occur. |
| Dog Walking and Conflict Management | There appears to be an inconsistent approach to the development of dog walking areas and the management of conflict associated with the use of shared use paths. In some areas play equipment is fenced and there is a natural separation between off-lead dog exercise areas and in others it is not evident. |
| Heritage Values | Many of the POS facilities have strong heritage values for both the Aboriginal community and early settlers. This needs to be recognised more effectively with consistent and relevant signage which is developed in partnership with the community to ensure the message is responsive to and reflects cultural values. |
| Land Acquisition | There is currently a significant shortfall of POS in West Perth, Mount Hawthorn and Highgate with little opportunity to address these issues through the acquisition of land. Alternative mechanisms to address the shortfall therefore need to be considered which may include a variety of initiatives in partnership with land-owners in the area. |
| Leasehold Arrangements | There are a high number of clubs within the City who have sole access to areas of POS without any direct obligation to ensure all community members have open and equitable access to the infrastructure. This needs to be addressed through the renewal of leases and re-defining the City's expectations of clubs through a consistent performance management process |
| Park Amenities | The majority of POS include basic standard amenities, including seating, drinking fountains, lighting and dual use path access. The level of amenity should be consistent with its functionality and use. It will be necessary to ensure the minimum level of amenities relative to functionality and use are planned and implemented in a staged manner on each POS. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Play Infrastructure | Where play infrastructure is located it is generally focused on small children and toddlers with little provision for teenagers and older children. This would need to be overcome through a separate strategic planning process focused on the strategic positioning of playground infrastructure. |
| Signage and Wayfinding | There is a lack of consistent signage and descriptors associated with POS provision within the City. A consistent approach should be adopted in future. |
| Strategic Planning Alignments | There have been a number of requests from community members to enhance and/or develop POS within close proximity to their residence. It has however been difficult to adequately determine priorities for investment as the requests do not strongly align to the current City of Vincent planning processes. |
| Specific Purpose Sites | There are a number of public open spaces, or part of public open spaces, that are currently utilised for a single purpose – most often often sporting club activities. A review of these sites should be undertaken as increased accessibility through shared-use, co-location and/or re-purposing such under-utilised resources could have a significant impact on addressing current recognised shortfalls in provision across City of Vincent suburbs. |
| Traffic Management and Connectivity | Current POS provision is impacted upon by extensive distributor roads within the City which are heavily trafficked and act as a barrier to access POS. Whilst some traffic calming measures have been installed and have been effective in increasing accessibility, there is still a need to further address this concern. |

While the audit provides an assessment of the relative quality of POS provision, it must be considered in combination with analysis of the POS network catchment and accessibility indicators.

2.5 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE GAPS ANALYSIS

The mapping of infrastructure highlighted a number of considerations with the spread and accessibility of POS based on the hierarchy of provision. These are summarised below:

Table 8: Identified gaps within the City of Vincent by classification

| Functionality | Gaps |
|-------------------|--|
| Local POS | Mount Hawthorn in the southern and western portions. North Perth centrally and on the northeastern boundary. Within Mount Lawley, Highgate and Perth – a central sweep across the suburbs where the provision of local open space is lacking |
| Neighbourhood POS | Mount Lawley – a significant gap in provision across the central portion of the suburb Leederville and West Perth – a gap in provision on the southern tip of Leederville and northern portion of West Perth. |
| District POS | A significant gap expressed across the northern part of Mount Hawthorn. |
| Regional POS | Regional level provision is highlighted as being high across the City of Vincent and surrounding local government areas. This is mainly attributable to Hyde Park and Britannia Reserve. |

In addition, mapping of POS within the adjacent local government areas was undertaken to assess the relative accessibility to POS outside of Vincent's boundaries. It should be noted that there are some significant barriers

to access adjacent to the boundary of Vincent. This includes the Mitchell freeway which runs along the western boundary and splits the City from potentially accessible POS within the Town of Cambridge, most notably Lake Monger. Whilst access to Lake Monger is achieved through a freeway underpass or overhead bridge, the extent of the road network and limited connection points would impact access for the majority of City of Vincent residents.

In terms of accessibility, it is evident that:

Access to all POS when hierarchies are combined is relatively high across the City of Vincent. The only exception relates to the western fringe of Mount Hawthorn which has little or no access to POS.

- Local POS provision indicated there are areas of little or no access to this level of provision within the City. Most notably, access to local level provision in Mount Hawthorn is particularly deficient within the western and southern portions of the suburb.
- Accessibility to Neighbourhood level POS indicates that across the City there is generally a good level of provision. Exceptions include Mount Lawley which has a significant deficit in this level of POS. In addition, the northwest corner of Mount Hawthorn is deficient in Neighborhood level POS.
- With the exception of Mount Hawthorn, District level POS accessibility is high across all suburbs.
- All suburbs have good access to Regional level POS. This is generally indicative of the amount of regional level infrastructure provided in the City. It should be noted however that due to leasing agreements and current site operations, some of these sites are relatively inaccessible to the general public (for example NIB Stadium, Dorrien Gardens, Litis Stadium and tennis club infrastructure).



Figure 4: Access to any POS within the City of Vincent

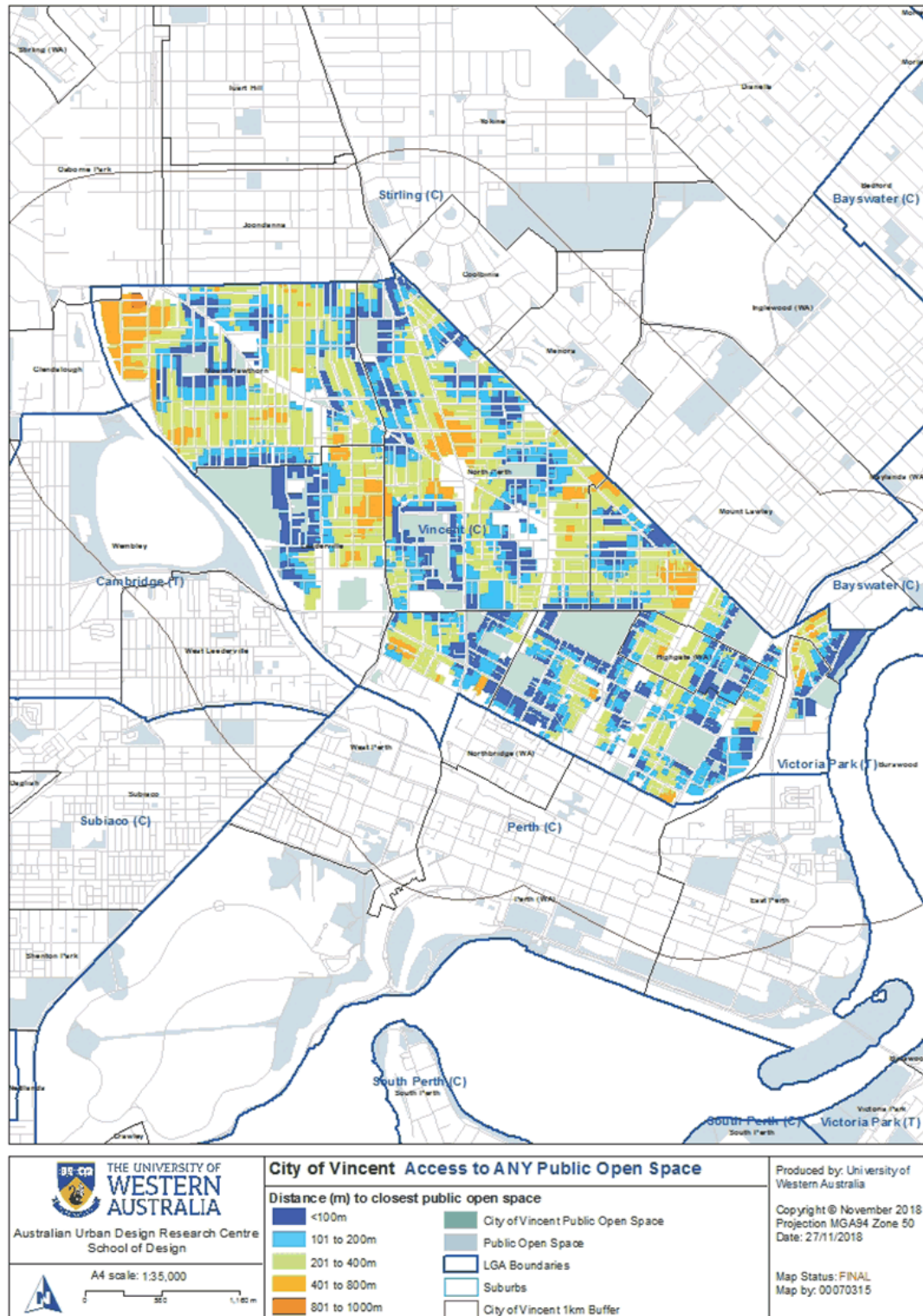


Figure 5: Access to Local POS within the City of Vincent

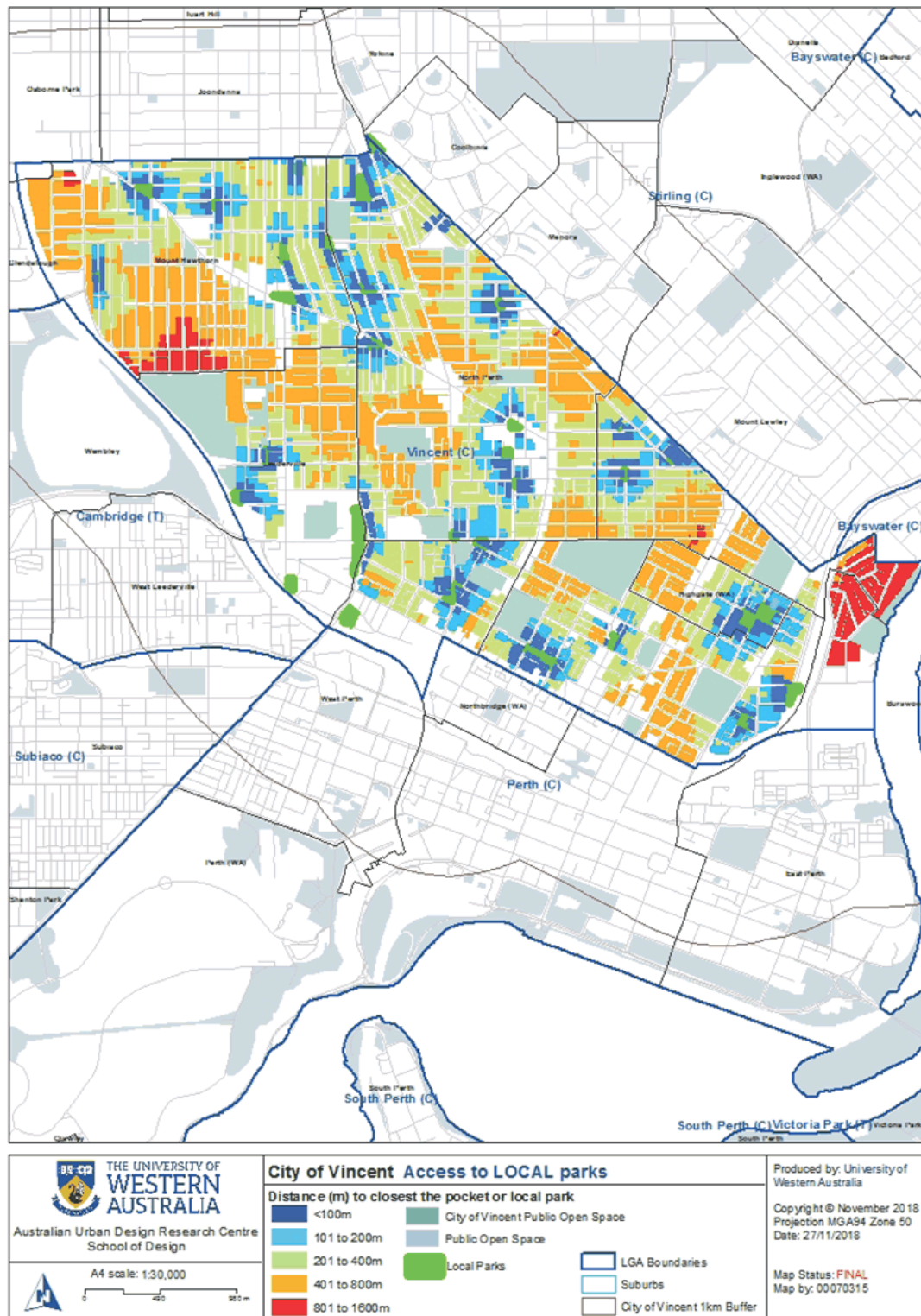


Figure 6: Access to Neighbourhood POS within the City of Vincent

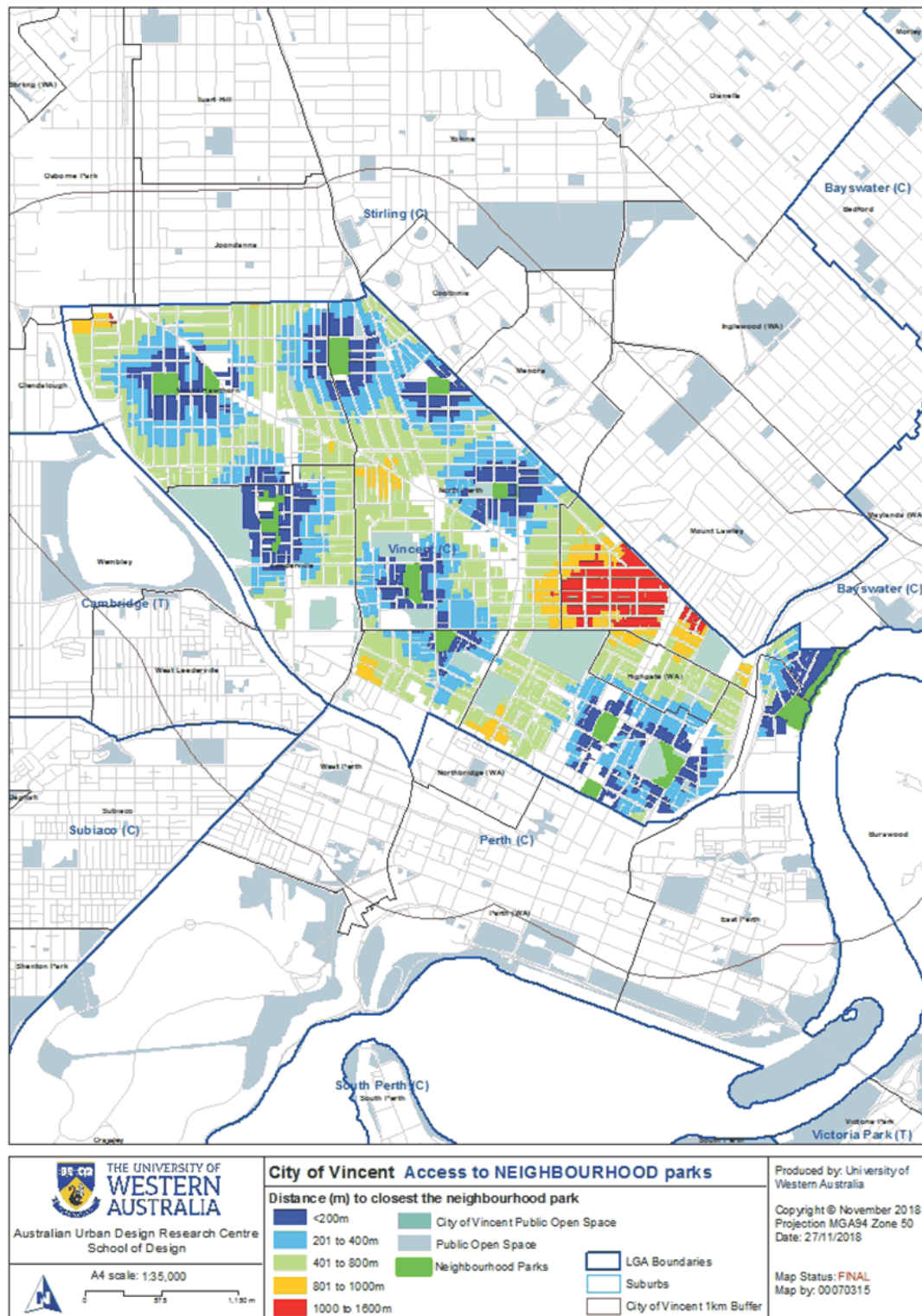


Figure 7: Access to District POS within the City of Vincent

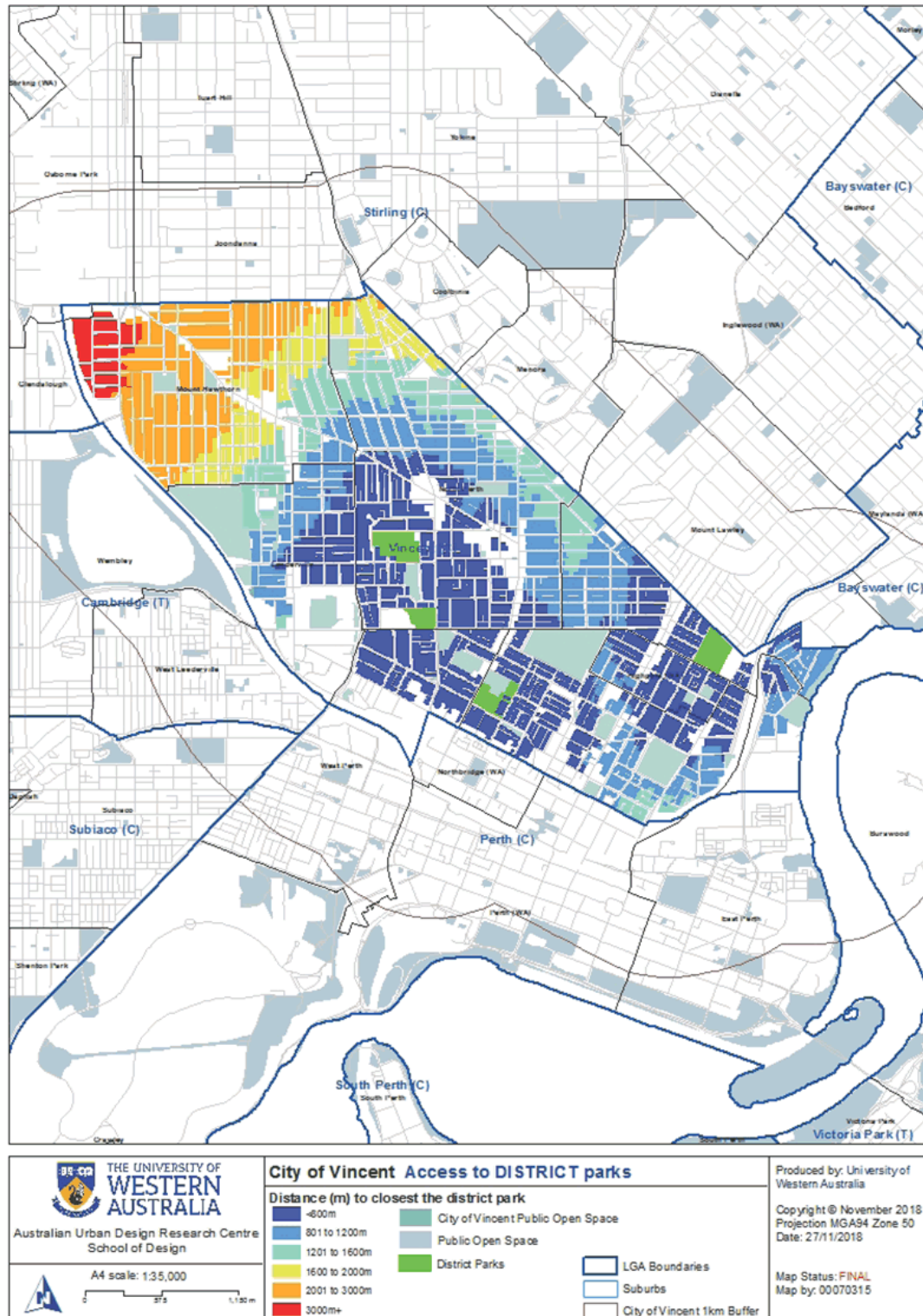
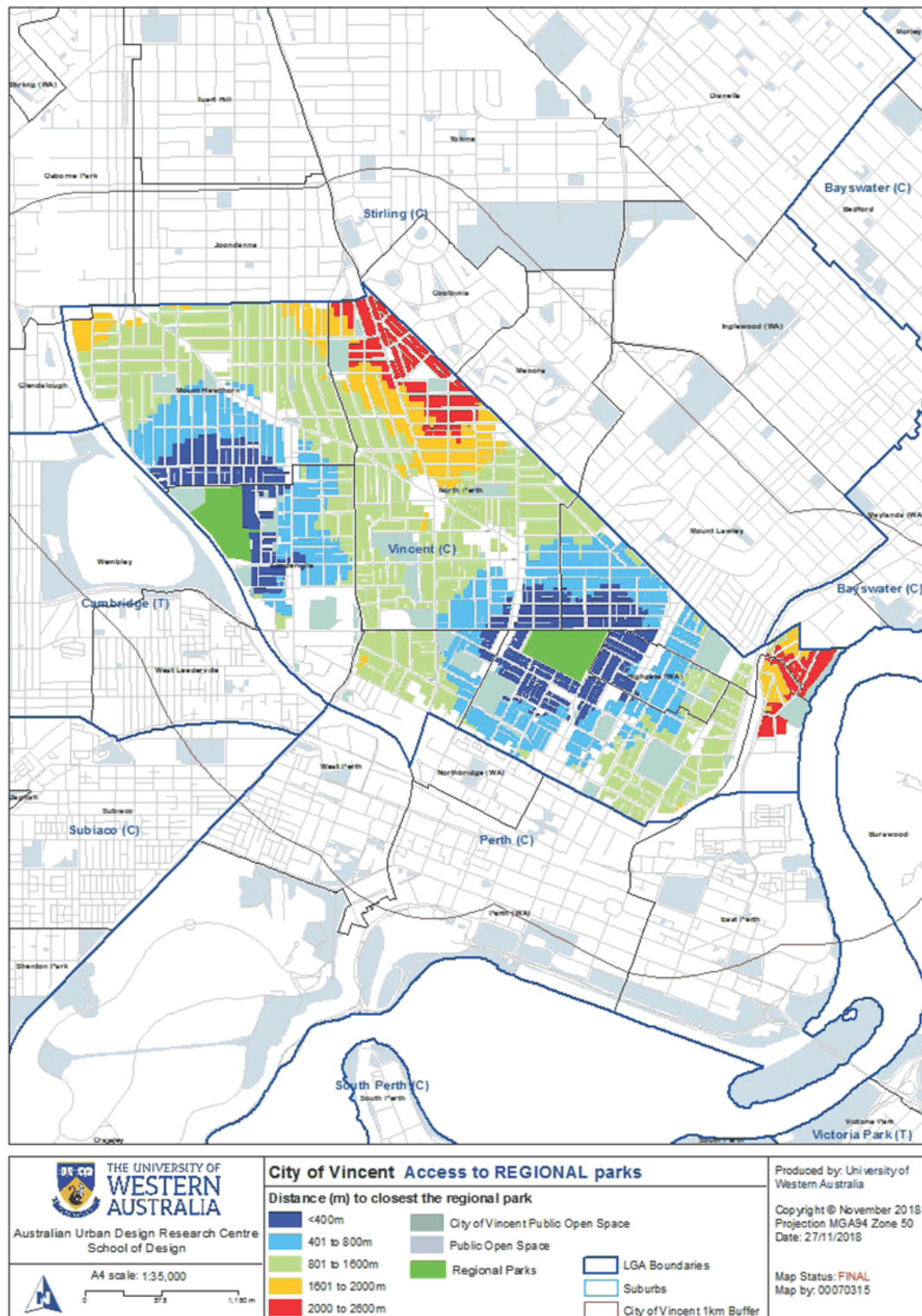


Figure 8: Access to Regional POS within the City of Vincent





2.6 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE NETWORK ANALYSIS

The POS network has been analysed through a series of scenarios to provide direction on future City growth and required responsiveness:

Residential Lot Access to POS within 400m and 800m Walkability Catchments

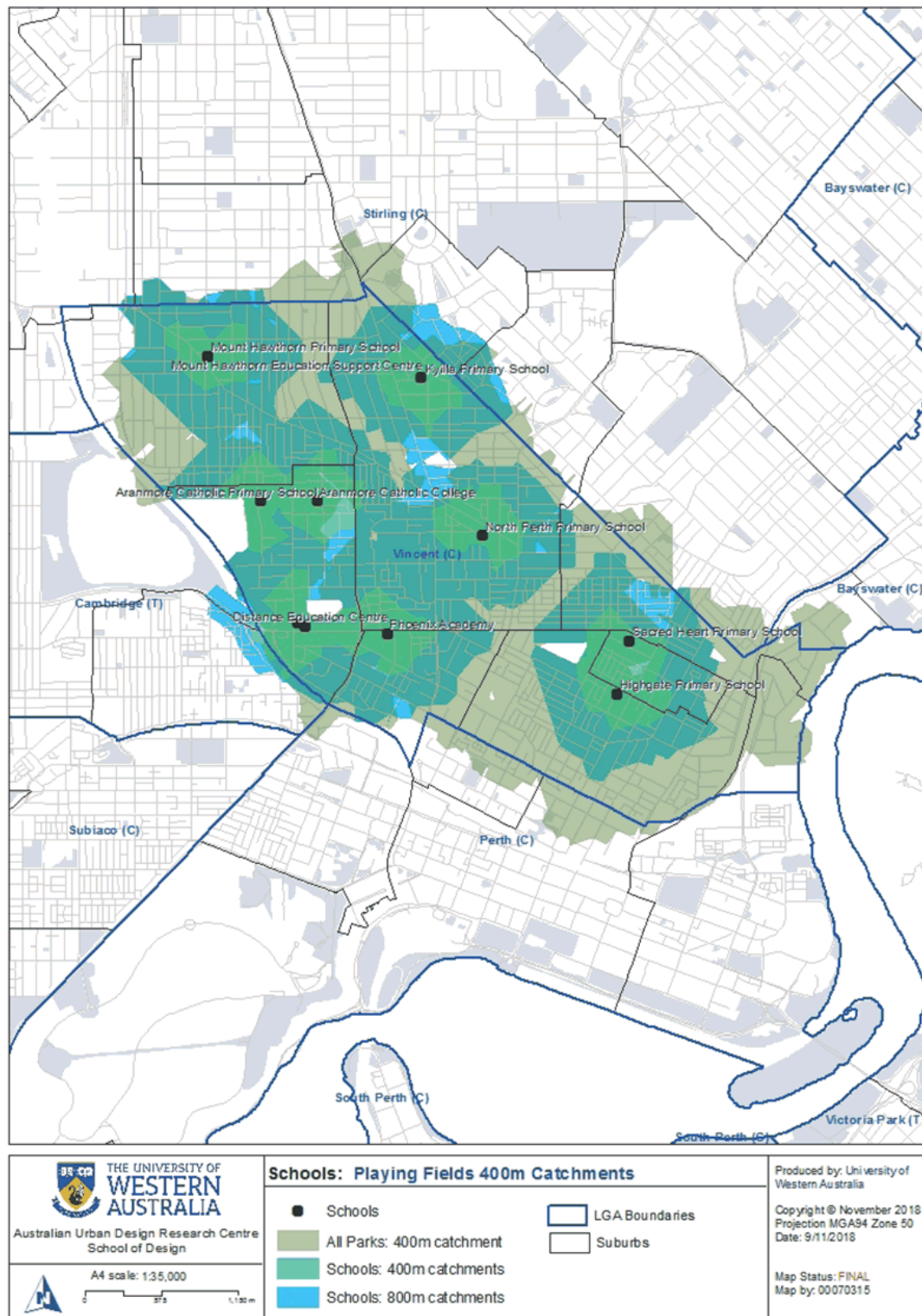
The accessibility deficits across selected areas within each suburb have been identified through the POS Gaps Analysis with a range of mechanisms required to offset such shortfalls. This may include the re-purposing of existing landholdings, acquiring landholdings, negotiating short to medium term conversion of privately owned landholdings, improving connectivity between POS, and improving the amenity of existing POS.

School Playing Fields Accessibility

The provision of school playing fields across the City provides an opportunity to offset any deficit in sporting and local POS provision.

- Local Primary Schools including Mount Hawthorn, Kyilla, North Perth, Aranmore and Sacred Heart have the potential to offset gaps in Local level POS within the suburbs of Mount Hawthorn, North Perth, Highgate, Leederville and Mount Lawley.
- Access to primary school oval sites provide opportunities to expand current club infrastructure for junior activities in particular. This provides a potential resource for sporting clubs as they expand junior training, development and competition structures.
- In order to maximise community access and offset deficits in POS provision, ongoing dialogue will be necessary with the Department of Education and individual School Principal's. Shared or dual use agreements should be explored as a mechanism to secure public access where necessary

Figure 9: Access to school playing fields within 800m of residential catchments
(incorporating all existing POS catchments)



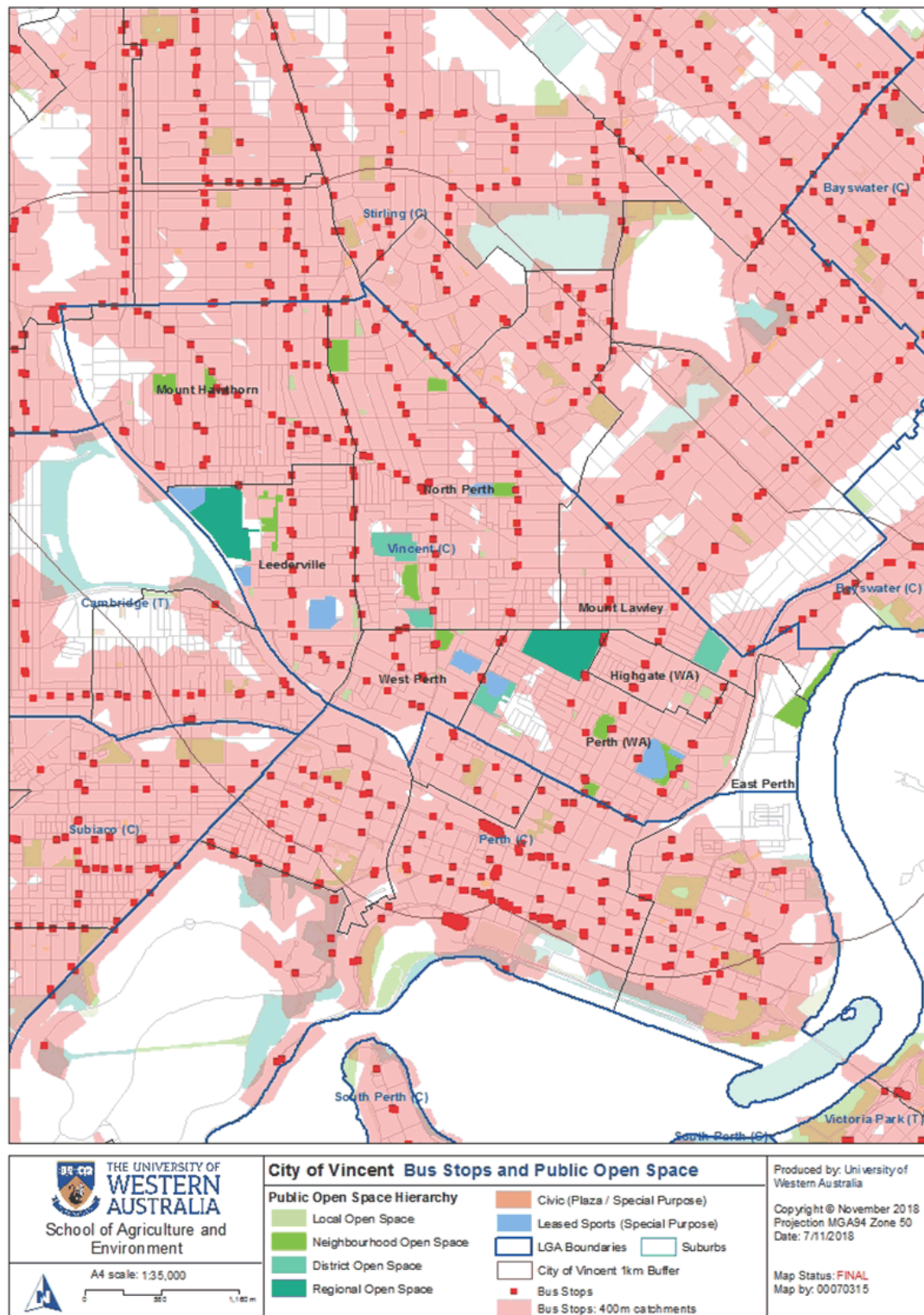
Public Transport Accessibility

The provision of public transport across the POS network provides an opportunity to ensure broad connectivity and accessibility. Analysis of POS within 400m of a bus stop indicated:

- The majority of POS in the City of Vincent at all functional levels is directly accessible by public transport.
- There are small pockets within all suburbs where accessibility by public transport does not meet the 400m walkability guideline.
- East Perth, the western portion of Mount Hawthorn and a central area within the Perth suburb have significant areas where accessibility by public transport is not meeting that guideline.
- Ongoing dialogue with the Public Transport Authority of Western Australia, as well as consideration within the City's Integrated Transport Strategy will be required to address this deficiency.



Figure 10: Public transport (bus) accessibility to POS within the City of Vincent





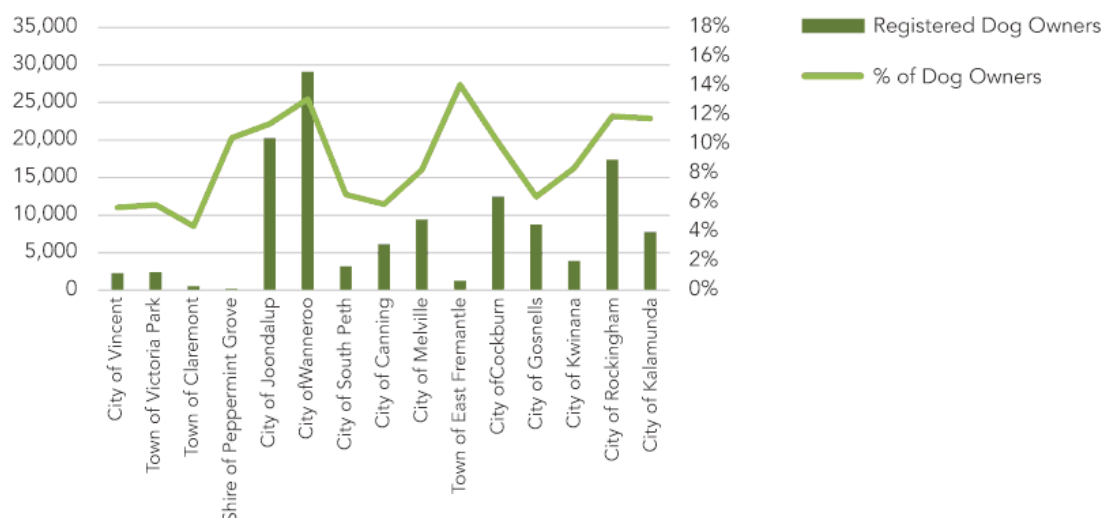
Dog Exercise Areas Accessibility

The identification of current dog exercise areas by catchment (400m and 800m) and accessibility by residential lots has provided an understanding of the level of provision and potential gaps. The analysis indicated:

- Provision of dog exercise areas across the City is reasonable for people who are willing to walk 800m to access parks.
- Provision within 400m is relatively poor, with large areas of the City inaccessible to dog owners who are not prepared to travel to gain access to exercise areas.
- Overall, accessibility to dog exercise areas is provided for most residents within a 1km catchment. This indicates that the level of provision is relatively good for those members of the population who are mobile and have the time and capability to exercise their dogs.

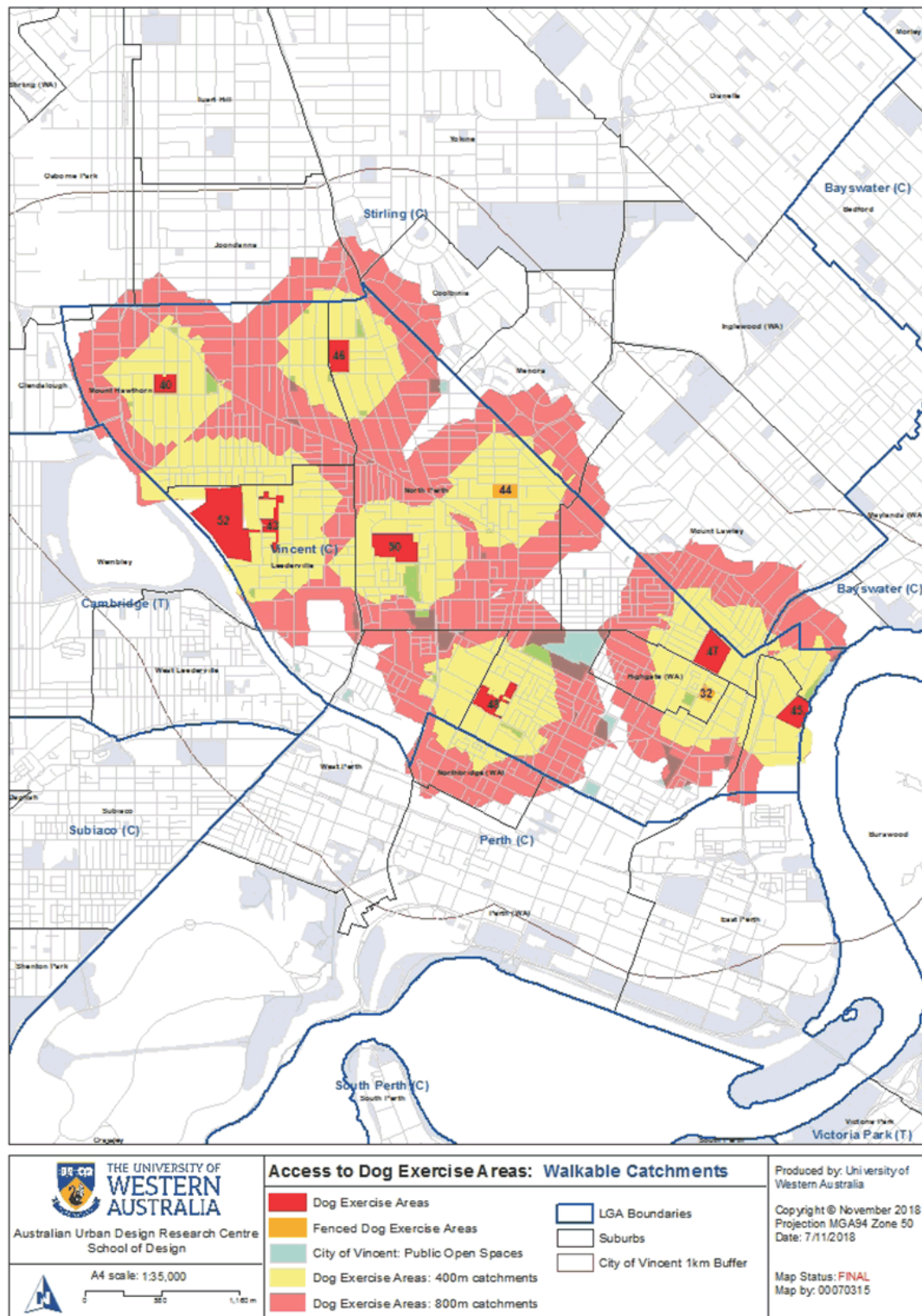
Significant community feedback has been received, through both the POS Strategy and Strategic Community Plan's engagement processes in relation to improved dog exercise opportunities, including fenced off-leash exercise areas. To provide context to the potential demand for such infrastructure an assessment of dog ownership across selected local government areas was undertaken:

Figure 11: Selected dog ownership by local government area (Source: City of Vincent)



This indicates that relative to the selected local government authorities the City of Vincent has a low level of registered dog ownership as a percentage of the resident population. While demand exists for controlled dog exercise and walking areas, care needs to be taken to ensure they do not adversely impact on the broader public accessibility and usage of open spaces.

Figure 12: Accessibility to dog exercise areas (by catchments)





Leased Open Spaces Utilisation and Accessibility

Given the high number of open spaces, or part of, currently utilised for a specific activity, the repurposing of some sites to improve public utilisation and accessibility may be required. The analysis indicated:

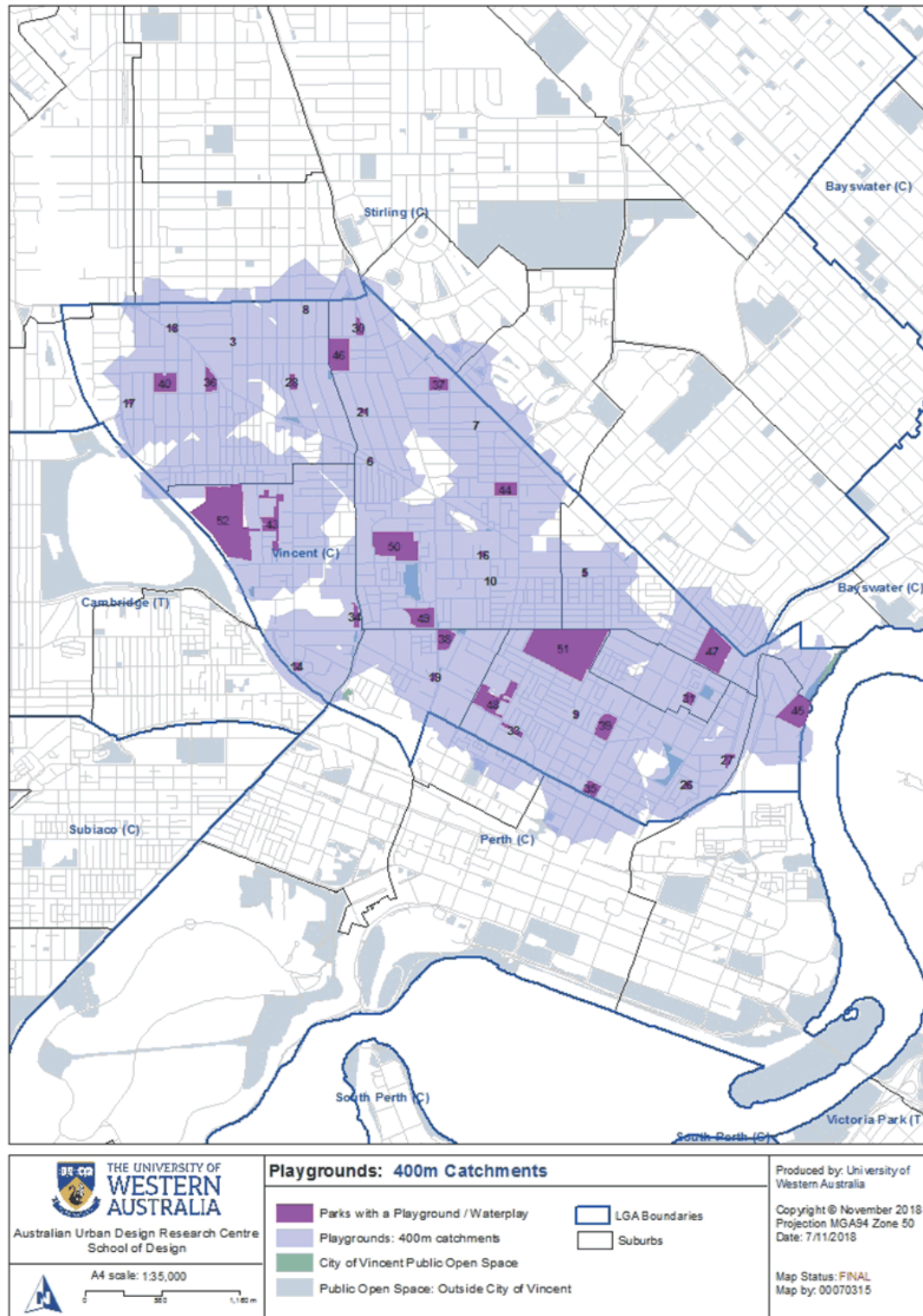
- Various Special Purpose Use open spaces dispersed along the southern and southwest boundary of the City including Dorrien Gardens, Litis Stadium, Leederville Oval, and Nib Stadium.
- They all provide an opportunity to offset the lack of access to Neighbourhood level POS within extended 800m catchment areas of the reserves. This would however, have limited impact in offsetting the deficit in access to local parks.
- Leederville Oval and Litis Stadium provide the most achievable options for improving community accessibility to Special Purpose Use sites.
- There is a high number of sports specific facilities within Vincent, most notably tennis courts, which may provide potential to address known shortfalls in local and neighbourhood park provision.
- There is a high number of City managed landholdings where leases and/or licenses are due to expire in the short to medium term. Any future arrangements should closely consider community needs and gaps in the POS network.
- The management and utilisation of numerous other local, neighbourhood and district open spaces by sporting clubs may also need to be reviewed to ensure an effective balance between active and passive activities.

Playground Accessibility

To gain an understanding of the relative access of playground infrastructure to the resident population of Vincent all playgrounds were mapped and 400m catchments assessed. The analysis indicated:

- While approximately 85% of the resident population has access to playground infrastructure within 400m of their property, there are significant gaps in accessibility across all suburb areas (with the exception of the suburbs of Highgate and Perth).
- Often accessibility is constrained due to the impact of busy road infrastructure.
- Significant gaps in playground access exist in the suburbs of Mount Hawthorn (north west), Mount Lawley (eastern boundary) and North Perth (central and east).
- This analysis did not consider the age appropriateness of the infrastructure although a POS audit highlighted a distinct lack of play equipment for older children and teenagers. The majority of play infrastructure is focused towards toddlers and young children.

Figure 13: Access to playgrounds – 400m catchments



Youth Spaces Accessibility

Based on population growth and community demographics the provision of youth orientated infrastructure within POS will need to be closely considered. An assessment of existing access to youth infrastructure indicated:

- Access to such facilities were limited within a 400m catchment, but reasonably well provided for within an 800m catchment associated with the suburbs of North Perth, Highgate, Perth, West Perth and Mount Lawley.
- Significant accessibility gaps however in the suburbs of Leederville and Mount Hawthorn and the western edge of North Perth. In addition, the southeastern portion of Perth and Highgate are not well provided for.
- The limited level of provision for youth within an 800m catchment of residences is a significant issue that will need to be addressed through a focused approach on the needs of the youth and the potential development of a specific strategy to determine ongoing recreational needs.

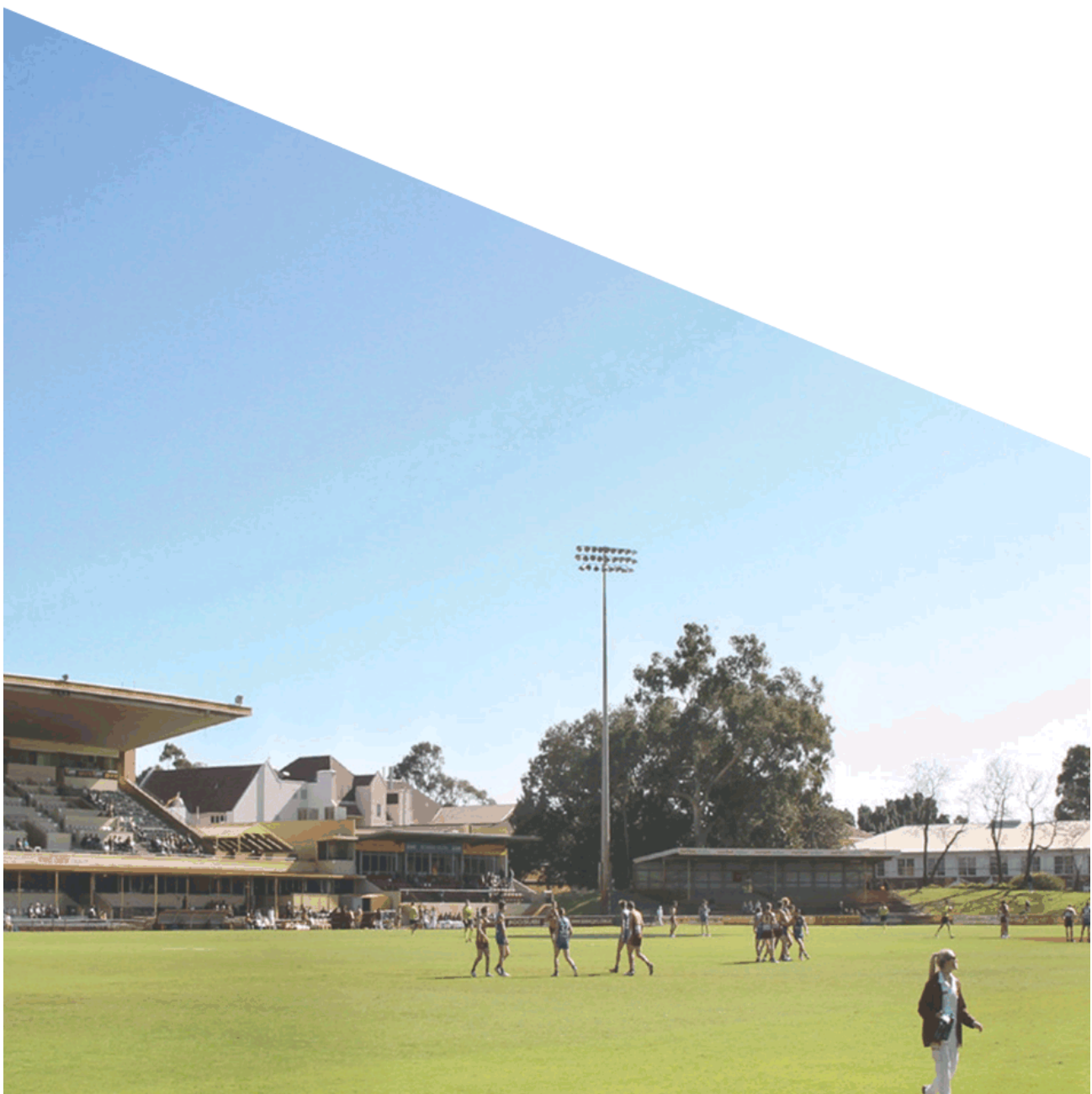
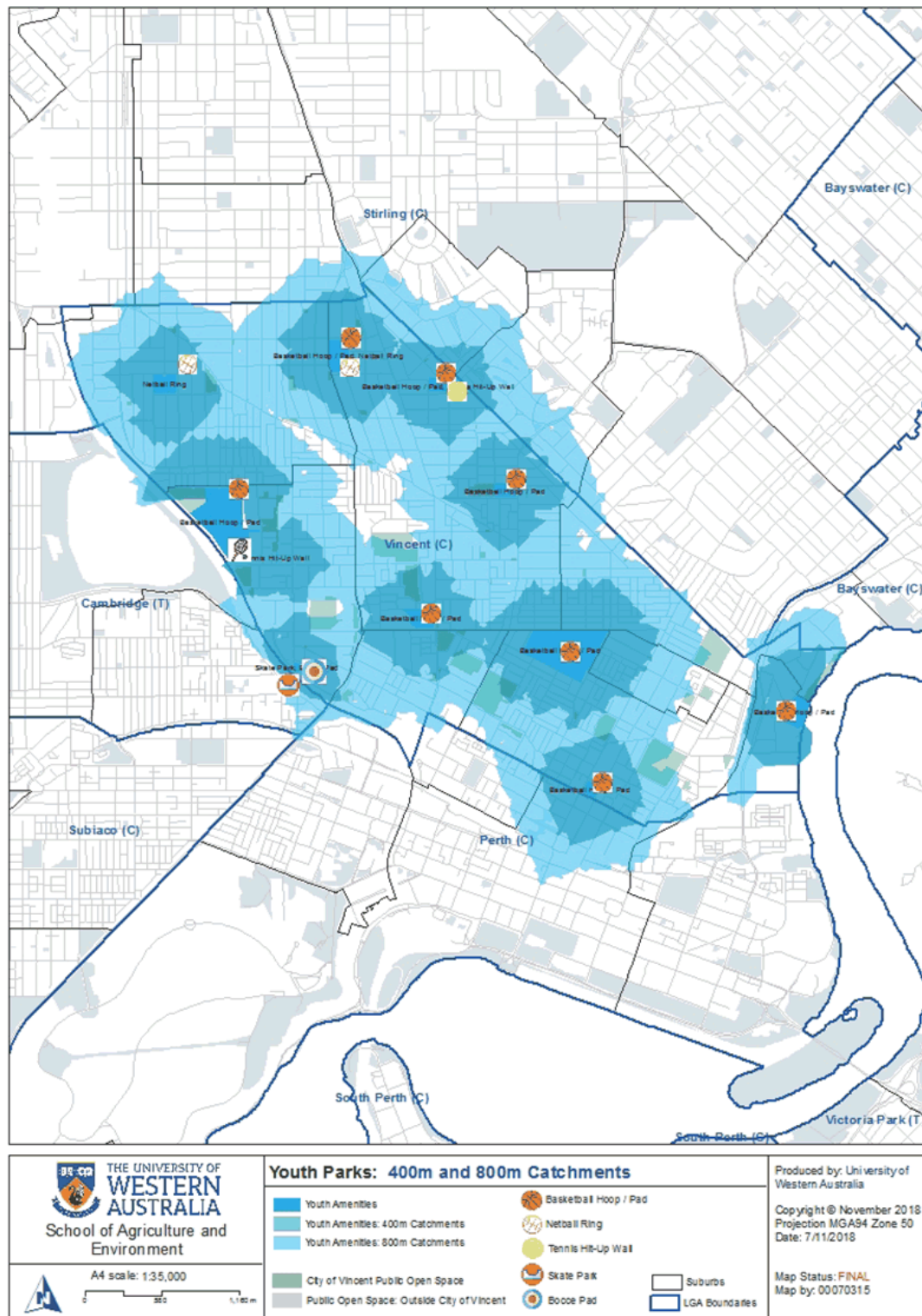


Figure 14: Access to youth spaces within 400m and 800m catchments



3.0 COMMUNITY REQUIREMENTS

During development of the POS Strategy a range of community views were sought through various workshops, surveys and one on one meetings. A summary of the consultation feedback is provided below.

- The main activities undertaken in POS by respondents to the consultation process included:
 - Walking
 - Exercising a dog
 - Supervising children at the playground
 - Organised sport
- The key time of day the majority of POS spaces were utilised was between 6pm and 9pm.
- The majority of respondents used the POS either weekly (51.7%) or daily (43.9%).
- The majority of people utilise POS for between 0 and 90 minutes with the bulk of usage between 31 minutes and an hour
- The largest proportion of users accessed POS on foot highlighting the importance of having ready access to a range of publicly accessible open spaces within a walking catchment.
- One of the key questions to determine the satisfaction of City of Vincent residents with POS provision is in relation to functionality
 - The areas of most concern relate to the provision of public toilets, shade structures and sport and recreation amenities.
 - There is a significant gap in the provision of infrastructure to service the needs of teenagers and young adults.
 - The greatest levels of satisfaction were related to personal fitness and paths for cycling/walking. It should be noted that there is a relatively high satisfaction rate with the natural environment and passive/social activities.
- The overall satisfaction rate of respondents in terms of the quality of open space within the City indicates a high level of relative satisfaction but also room for improvement. Whilst 84.3% rank the quality of POS as good to excellent, only 10.5% rank POS as excellent and almost one third ranked it as good.

The top priorities identified through the survey for future investment included:

- Nature playgrounds
- Activities for teenagers
- Effective asset management of reserves, associated buildings and maintenance of good quality turf.
- Safety and security, including fencing around spaces/ More fenced in parks for off leash dog exercise
- Off road bike paths
- More pedestrian friendly areas
- Shade, vegetation and areas for quiet enjoyment and reflection
- Effective environmental and water management
- The development of a community garden.

Other outputs through one on one meetings and other engagement processes identified the following gaps in provision:

- Recreational spaces for 10-18-year old's and spaces which need to be more generous to the City's teenagers
- Urban forests in laneways
- Encouragement of more commercial access to POS (i.e. particularly mobile operations such as food trucks).
- Well designed small local parks with seating, shade and water
- Turning underutilised tennis courts into skateparks or other activities.

Suggested alternative approaches to POS provision included:

- Encourage public access to private buildings such as roof terraces and courtyard gardens
- Land being swapped for desired land where there are gaps in POS.
- Converting roads to parks: or providing more verge parking at reserves/parks.





4.0 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE LEVELS OF SERVICE

In addition to the new hierarchy and classifications identified within the POS Strategy, it is necessary to establish revised levels of service for implementation across the POS network. These levels of service respond to key findings from the Strategy including the POS network analysis, community consultation outputs and open space audit. When combined with the POS hierarchy and classifications these levels of service identify the size, role, type and diversity of open spaces that is desirable to provide across Vincent. The levels of service include minimum and optional amenities to allow flexibility when responding to the unique characteristics and role of each specific open space.

Table 9: City of Vincent POS hierarchy and minimum amenity standards

| Park Classification | Size | Function | Access & Catchment | Minimum Amenities | Optional Amenities |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Local Open Space | 0ha - 1ha | Recreation | 400m of residence | Turf Paths Bins Seating Lighting Shade (natural) | Play space amenity Irrigation |
| Neighbourhood Open Space | 1ha - 5ha | Recreation | 800m catchment | Turf Paths Bins Seating Lighting Shade (natural) Play space amenity(s) Drink fountain Irrigation | Shade (built) BBQ Bicycle racks 3-5 elements of play space amenity Sports ground and infrastructure Sports lighting Public toilets On-site parking Dog exercise area Mobile Food Vendor zones/amenities |
| District Open Space | 5ha - 20ha | Recreation/ Sports | 2km - 5 min drive | Turf Paths Bins Seating Lighting Shade (built and natural) Play space amenity(s) Drink fountain Irrigation Sports ground and infrastructure Sports lighting Public toilets On-site parking Bicycle racks | Pavilion Picnic table BBQ Dog exercise area and dog amenities Event infrastructure 5-10 elements of play space amenity Mobile Food Vendor zones/amenities |
| Regional Open Space | Variable depending on function | Recreation /Nature/ Sports | City residents and broader inner-city wider community | Turf Paths Bins Seating Lighting Shade (built and natural) Play space amenity(s) Drink fountain Irrigation Public toilets Formal parking BBQ Picnic facilities Power Bicycle racks Mobile Food Vendor zones/amenities | Pavilion Sports ground and infrastructure Sports lighting Dog exercise area and dog amenities Event infrastructure 10+ elements of play space amenity |

NB: Play space amenity may include; multi-purpose courts, playgrounds and play equipment, exercise equipment, hit-up walls, skate furniture, and/or nature play elements.

5.0 KEY ACTIONS

The purpose, vision and objectives of the City's Public Open Space Strategy will be achieved through the implementation of the following **short** (1 – 3 years), **medium** (4 – 7 years) and **long term** (8 years +) key actions and tasks:

Table 10: City of Vincent POS Key Actions, Tasks, Priorities & POS Strategy Objectives

| No. | Key Actions | Tasks | Priority | Strategy Objectives |
|------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Provision | | | | |
| 1 | Develop a clear framework for lease, license and hire agreements within POS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the effectiveness of hire agreements, licenses and leases for community, sport and recreation, and commercial groups utilising POS. Identify and implement preferred tenure arrangements that meet user group needs while maximising community accessibility to POS. | Short | 1, 2 & 3 |
| 2 | Establish Shared Use Agreements with the Department of Education to enable community access to school ovals and other amenities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaise with the Department of Education and specific School Principals in priority order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mt Hawthorn Primary School o North Perth Primary School Negotiate Shared Use Agreements using the Department of Education Guidelines. Identify and implement Shared Use Agreements at other local school sites based upon community demand. | Short - Medium | 2 & 3 |
| 3 | Establish Management Agreements with private land owners to enable short/medium term conversion to POS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify undeveloped or transitional landholdings in areas with identified POS gaps Explore opportunities for interim land use agreements with private land owners to enable short/medium term functionality as POS. | Short - Medium | 2 & 3 |
| 4 | Repurpose City owned land as POS in strategic locations where gaps have been identified within the network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunities to repurpose land upon expiry or cessation of existing leases or other similar changes in land management, with a specific focus on key locations within Vincent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Within the suburb of Mount Hawthorn o Within the suburb of North Perth o Within the suburb of West Perth | Medium | 2 & 3 |
| 5 | Prepare a POS Land Acquisition Strategy to provide POS in strategic locations where gaps have been identified within the network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a framework and methodology to nominate site specific land targets. Acquire land in strategic locations through a dedicated Reserve Fund in order to increase the provision of POS. Identify land swap opportunities. Prepare a business case as the basis for any proposed land disposal. Undertake periodical POS gaps analysis to assess effectiveness of other 'Provision' actions. Identify remaining gaps in the POS network, and investigate alternative strategies to increase public open space provision. | Medium | 2 & 3 |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|----------------|----------|
| 6 | Initiate a POS Development and Land Acquisition Reserve Fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the sale of underperforming and/or surplus City owned land / facilities. Specifically ring-fence any land disposal proceeds for the purposes of the POS Reserve Fund. Implement a program of regular contributions to these reserve funds to ensure the availability of sufficient funding over the long-term. Follow the appropriate planning process for rezoning, subdivision, and development applications to optimise value prior to sale. Investigate the feasibility of attracting developer contributions for community infrastructure (POS) in accordance with State Planning Policy 3.6 | Medium | 2 & 3 |
| 7 | Assess the effectiveness of converting road reserves (or part of) to POS, and identify further opportunities in strategic locations where gaps have been identified within the network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the effectiveness of converting underperforming and/or surplus road reserves to POS Identify further sites of unused road reserve and re-purpose as POS. Establish a high quality civic open space within each Town Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Perth Common Implement Axford Park Improvements Maintain and manage Oxford Street Reserve and Mary Street Piazza Identify opportunities within remaining Town Centres | Short - Medium | 2 & 3 |
| 8 | Reallocate active reserves and revise community lease and license arrangements, to better accommodate sporting club growth trends and improve community accessibility to POS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess participation and membership trends amongst sporting clubs as the basis for active reserve allocations. Align sporting codes and clubs with specific POS that can accommodate their respective growth and future needs. Develop shared-use licence arrangements in lieu of exclusive use lease arrangements. Implement performance based lease and licence arrangements with targets relating to membership, diversity, governance and community impact. Align lease and licence arrangements with any revised POS ground allocations. | Short | 1, 2 & 3 |

| Amenity and Function | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|-------------------|----------|
| 9 | Prepare and implement a Dog Exercise Strategy/Policy to ensure infrastructure provision aligns with community expectations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that future investment in dog exercise areas and associated infrastructure balances community expectations and broader POS accessibility. • Review the effectiveness of the existing off-leash dog exercise areas. • Prepare a dog exercise areas strategy/policy aligned with POS hierarchy and levels of service and dog ownership geography. • Include fenced dog exercise areas within the strategy/policy and minimum design requirements. • Establish decision making criteria for the assessment of off-leash and on-leash areas within POS. • Progress the establishment of fenced dog exercise area/s in specific POS (identify based on dog ownership, community demand or POS suitability) | Short - Medium | 1 & 2 |
| 10 | Implement the POS hierarchy and levels of service as the basis for investing in parks, reserves and other green spaces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt the POS hierarchy and levels of service to directly inform infrastructure investment and rationalisation. • Implement minimum levels of service and associated design guidelines. • Identify, prioritise and undertake POS amenity upgrades utilising the POS audit and levels of service. • Manage community expectations through communication of the POS hierarchy, classifications and levels of service. • Prepare a POS upgrade program aligned with the Annual Budget, Long Term Financial Plan and Asset Management Plan. • Review and revise POS maintenance standards based on the POS hierarchy, classifications and levels of service. • Align maintenance standards, schedules and practices with POS functionality and community use: • Determine specific maintenance standards and lifecycle costs for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Playing fields o Town Centre POS o POS identified as being suitable for festivals and events | Short - Medium | 1, 3 & 4 |
| 11 | Implement asset renewal and rationalisation in accordance with the broader Asset Management Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish scheduled asset maintenance and renewal programs for POS through the City's operating/capital budget. | Medium | 1, 3 & 4 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|----------------|-------|
| 12 | Undertake local history and heritage studies as the basis for POS design, development and management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake heritage investigations across the POS network to identify sites of historical importance and cultural value. Undertake Whadjuk Noongar 'sense of place' studies and ethnographic surveying as the basis for POS renaming, design, development and management. Identify specific opportunities for sites of historical importance to be recognised through signage, interpretation and other amenities. Plan and develop walking trails between all identified Aboriginal significant sites | Medium | 1 |
| 13 | Prepare and implement a Playspace Strategy/ Policy to ensure infrastructure provision aligns with community demographics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a detailed audit of all playspace infrastructure including both condition and functionality. Prepare a Playspace Strategy aligned with the POS hierarchy and levels of service, and local community demographics/profiles. Undertake a strategic playspace replacement, rationalisation and upgrade program. Directly engage with local children and young people and other relevant stakeholders to ensure POS functionality and amenity aligns with community needs | Medium | 1 & 2 |
| 14 | Integrate art and creativity into POS design and development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify strategic locations for major art works and percent for art projects. Consider usage of Noongar inspired 'sense of place' themes and artwork as the basis for POS design. Ensure art and creativity is embedded within POS design through the POS upgrade program | Medium | 1 & 4 |
| Management | | | | |
| 15 | Review POS management policies and procedures, and implement contemporary practices that maximise accessibility and utilisation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review existing POS bookings and management policies with a specific focus on the customer experience. Review and improve existing management procedures including (but not limited to) sporting club ground allocations, trading in public places permits and event applications. Review current fees and charges to determine the relationship with POS utilisation. Expand POS online booking functionality and investigate the incorporation of app technology and linkages to a broader customer relationship management system. Improve community awareness of POS through specific marketing initiatives, including specific marketing campaigns for key locations such as Hyde Park. Measure POS utilisation and occupancy to better inform management decision making. Align suitability of specific POS with events and festivals as part of the City's event approvals process review. | Short - Medium | 1 & 3 |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--------|----------|
| 16 | Develop a Signage Strategy for implementation across the POS network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review existing signage practices and infrastructure and proactively rationalise to reduce 'signage pollution' within POS. Develop consistent branding and placement protocols for POS and facility signage. Consider usage of Noongar inspired 'sense of place' themes and artwork as the basis for standardised signage across the POS network Investigate private signage, sponsorship signage opportunities and implement regulation. | Short | 1 |
| 17 | Review use of pesticides and fertilisers on City parks and reserves | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and monitor application of fertilisers and pesticides across the City's POS, in accordance with the Australian Pesticides Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) and the Code of Practice for the use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in WA. | Short | 1 & 2 |
| 18 | Prepare and implement local water management strategies and an Urban Water Management Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote an integrated water cycle management approach. Review current water management policies. Establish a water management policy that balances water conservation while enabling required irrigation of green spaces. Investigate opportunities to embellish drainage systems within open spaces to offer expanded biodiversity habitat, canopy cover and improve storm water quality. Measure and report on total water usage in accordance with the City's commitment to the Waterwise Council Program | Medium | 1 & 2 |
| 19 | Review and implement alternative landscape treatments within POS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage and reduce water consumption through contemporary landscape treatments. Expand eco-zoning projects and consider future sustainable options. Communicate the benefits of alternative landscape treatments to the community to ensure understanding and acceptance. | Medium | 1, 2 & 3 |
| 20 | Review and implement the Greening Plan 2018-2023 in relation to the future greening on POS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Greening Plan 2018-2023 including the objective to further green, enlarge and enhance POS. Optimise all opportunities to increase canopy cover on public land, including POS. Enhance habitat and promote biodiversity throughout the POS network. | Medium | 1, 2 & 3 |
| 21 | Protect public open space through the City's town planning framework | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reserve land under the Local Planning Scheme and Metropolitan Region Scheme in accordance with the Strategy. Ensure encroaching development positively contributes to POS. Zone land around and near POS in accordance with the Strategy. Encourage and permit development forms that complement POS. | Medium | 2 |

| Planning and Development | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|----------------|----------|
| 22 | Prepare and implement the Leederville Oval Master Plan | Provide a long term Plan that considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capabilities as a multi-use community asset (that increases community access and utilisation) within the Leederville Town Centre. • Current and future requirements of the WA Football Commission, East Perth Football Club and Subiaco Football Club. • Facility management options. • Capital funding model options | Short | 1, 2 & 3 |
| 23 | Prepare and implement Woodville Reserve Master Plan review | Provide a long term Plan that considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising the potential for additional green space to service the North Perth community. • Rationalisation of built infrastructure. • Improved co-location of clubs and activities. • Responsiveness to community demand for outdoor court sports, including netball and basketball. | Short | 1, 2 & 3 |
| 24 | Prepare and implement Britannia Reserve Master Plan review | Prepare a long term Plan that considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capabilities to accommodate the growth of local sporting clubs. • Future use and management of the Litis Stadium site. • Management of surface and sub-surface subsidence issues. • Community demand for a mountain bike track and other passive recreational activities. • Maximise opportunities for additional tree canopy and shade, subject to sporting field requirements and alignments. | Short | 1, 2 & 3 |
| 25 | Investigate and consider Robertson Park Development Plan, in partnership with the State Government and Tennis West | Investigate a long term development plan that considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community accessibility to high quality tennis court infrastructure. • Retention and where possible, improvement to existing tree canopy and shade • Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural history associated with the site is addressed. | Short | 1, 2 & 3 |
| 26 | Identify opportunities to deliver community gardens as part of the POS network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine key locations for additional community garden infrastructure based on community need and capacity. • Identify effective volunteer management model to support additional community garden infrastructure. | Short - Medium | 3 |

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|----|--|---|--------|----------|
| 27 | Prepare and implement Hyde Park Master Plan | <p>Prepare a long term Plan that considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment with levels of service as per POS hierarchy. • Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural history associated with the site. • Infrastructure upgrades aligned with regional POS and associated levels of service. • Improve amenities and capabilities to accommodate community events. • Improve key infrastructure including public toilets, path connections, gazebos, shade and playground/s. | Medium | 1, 2 & 3 |
| 28 | Prepare and implement Forrest Park Development Plan | <p>Prepare a development plan to maximise community value that considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment with levels of service as per POS hierarchy. • Realignment of sports playing fields. • Improved utilisation of built infrastructure, including courts and buildings. • Investigate potential location for a community garden. | Medium | 1, 2 & 3 |
| 29 | Prepare and implement Charles Veryard Reserve Development Plan | <p>Prepare a development plan to maximise community value that considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capabilities to accommodate the growth of local sporting clubs. • Maximise opportunities for additional tree canopy and shade particularly on the reserve perimeter. • Effectively manage active and passive recreational demands. | Medium | 1, 2 & 3 |
| 30 | Review the effectiveness of parklets within each unique Town Centre and identify further opportunities in strategic locations where gaps have been identified within the network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the development of privately owned parklets within town centres to partially offset the deficit of POS provision. • Identify new parklet development opportunities within the suburbs of Mount Hawthorn, Highgate, West Perth and North Perth. | Medium | 3 |
| 31 | Investigate the possibility of creating an urban wetland stream within the Claisebrook Drain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the undeveloped land upstream within Claisebrook Drain, near East Parade and Pakenham Street. • Realise the potential opportunity to enhance the biodiversity within the City's POS. | Long | 1 & 3 |
| 32 | Prepare and implement landscape plans, aligned with hierarchy / minimum levels of service, for: | <p>Jack Marks Reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop dog exercise area specific infrastructure and reserve management requirements. • Improve seating and shade provisions. • Address drainage and reserve surface issues. | Short | 1, 2 & 3 |
| | | <p>Brentham Street Reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance local amenity and connectivity. • Further tree planting contributing to local biodiversity. • Potential for proposed greenway network. | Short | 1, 2 & 3 |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------|----------|
| | Birdwood Square <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue usage as an active open space by sporting clubs Improve amenities and capabilities to accommodate community events. Consider installation of multipurpose outdoor sports courts consistent with POS hierarchy/levels of service. Rationalisation of public toilets as per POS hierarchy/levels of service. Improve tree canopy and shade coverage. | Short | 1, 2 & 3 |
| | Menzies Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunities to enhance biodiversity. Improve the balance between active and passive reserve users. Identify infrastructure improvements through park fencing, toilet and playground upgrades. | Medium | 1, 2 & 3 |
| | Beatty Park Reserve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve tree canopy and shade coverage. Investigate feasibility as potential location for current POS amenity gaps (i.e. fenced dog exercise area, BMX pump track). | Medium | 1, 2 & 3 |
| | Brigatti Gardens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace dated infrastructure and enhance seating areas. | Medium | 1, 2 & 3 |
| | Kyilla Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential rationalisation of built infrastructure. Improve tree canopy and shade provision, and parkland hydro-zoning. Improve integration with Kyilla Primary School. Improve amenities and capabilities to accommodate community events. | Medium | 1, 2 & 3 |
| | Les Lilleyman Reserve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve balance between active and passive reserve users. Review playing field configuration. Built infrastructure improvements. Playground upgrades. | Medium | 1, 2 & 3 |
| | Leake / Alma Reserve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor investment to enhance safety and increase usage. Asset renewal as per POS hierarchy/levels of service. Improve accessibility for children and young people | Long | 1, 2 & 3 |

6.0 EXISTING PUBLIC OPEN SPACE NETWORK

Table 11: Existing public open space network by hierarchy and function

| ID | Reserve name | Suburb | Primary Purpose | Site Hierarchy | POS Site Area (ha) | Site Function | Site Area Recreation | Site Area Sport | Site Area Nature |
|----|---|----------------|--|----------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | Tolcon Place Reserve | Mount Lawley | Playground | Local POS | 0.02 | Recreation | 0.02 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Cowle Street Reserve | West Perth | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.03 | Recreation | 0.03 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Matlock Street Reserve | Mount Hawthorn | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.05 | Recreation | 0.05 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Monmouth Street Reserve | Mount Lawley | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.05 | Recreation | 0.05 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Hyde Street Reserve / Playground | Mount Lawley | Playground | Local POS | 0.06 | Recreation | 0.06 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Scarborough Beach Road and Anzac Road Reserve | North Perth | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.09 | Recreation | 0.09 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Redfern and Norham Street Reserve | North Perth | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.04 | Recreation | 0.04 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Shakespeare Street Reserve | Mount Hawthorn | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.10 | Recreation | 0.10 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Tu Do Park / Brisbane Park / Wade Street Park | Perth | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.10 | Recreation | 0.10 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Leake St / Alma Road Reserve | North Perth | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.04 | Recreation | 0.04 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Charles / Vincent St Reserve | North Perth | Access way | Local POS | 0.06 | Streetscape | 0.06 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Charles / Walcott / Green St Reserve | North Perth | Access way | Local POS | 0.20 | Streetscape | 0.20 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | London St Verge | Mount Hawthorn | Access way | Local POS | 0.12 | Streetscape | 0.12 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Oxford Street Reserve | Leederville | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.20 | Recreation | 0.20 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Vincent / Bulwer St Reserve | West Perth | Access way | Local POS | 0.13 | Recreation | 0.13 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Multicultural Federation Gardens Reserve | North Perth | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.13 | Recreation | 0.10 | 0 | 0.03 |
| 17 | Anzac Road / Lynton St Reserve | Mount Hawthorn | Playground | Local POS | 0.08 | Recreation | 0.08 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Blackford Street Park | Mount Hawthorn | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.16 | Recreation | 0.16 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Ivy Park | West Perth | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.17 | Recreation | 0.17 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Albert / Angove St Reserve | North Perth | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.09 | Recreation | 0.09 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Hobart Street Reserve | North Perth | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.20 | Recreation | 0.20 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Bourke St Reserve | Leederville | Passive Recreation & Dog Exercise Area | Local POS | 0.13 | Recreation | 0.13 | 0 | 0 |

| ID | Reserve name | Suburb | Primary Purpose | Site Hierarchy | POS Site Area (ha) | Site Function | Site Area Recreation | Site Area Sport | Site Area Nature |
|----|--------------------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 23 | Venables Park | Leederville | Passive activities / access way | Local POS | 0.22 | Recreation | 0.22 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Axford Park | Mount Hawthorn | Town Centre | Local POS | 0.26 | Recreation | 0.26 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Richmond Street Reserve | Leederville | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.17 | Recreation | 0.08 | 0 | 0.09 |
| 26 | Gladstone Street Reserve | Perth | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.28 | Recreation | 0.28 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Norwood Park | Mount Lawley | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.38 | Recreation | 0.38 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Edinboro St Reserve | Mount Hawthorn | Passive Recreation | Local POS | 0.42 | Recreation | 0.42 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | Sutherland Street reserve | West Perth | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.47 | Recreation | 0.47 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Ellesmere St Reserve | Mount Lawley | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.53 | Recreation | 0.36 | 0 | 0.17 |
| 31 | Brigatti Gardens | Highgate | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.58 | Recreation | 0.58 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Jack Marks Reserve | Highgate | Passive Recreation & Dog Exercise Area | Local POS | 0.67 | Recreation | 0.50 | 0 | 0.17 |
| 33 | Stuart Street Reserve | Perth | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.50 | Recreation | 0.50 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Keith Frame Park | Leederville | Passive activities | Local POS | 0.65 | Recreation | 0.65 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Weld Square | Perth | Passive activities | Neighbourhood POS | 1.02 | Recreation | 0.86 | 0 | 0.16 |
| 36 | Braithwaite Park | Mount Hawthorn | Passive activities | Neighbourhood POS | 1.08 | Recreation | 0.79 | 0 | 0.29 |
| 37 | Kyilla Park | North Perth | Passive / Active activities | Neighbourhood POS | 1.27 | Recreation | 0 | 1.09 | 0.18 |
| 38 | Mick Michael Park / Royal Park | West Perth | Passive activities | Neighbourhood POS | 1.42 | Recreation | 1.14 | 0.28 | 0 |
| 39 | Birdwood Square | Perth | Active recreation | Neighbourhood POS | 1.93 | Sport | 0 | 1.53 | 0.40 |
| 40 | Menzies Park | Mount Hawthorn | Active recreation | Neighbourhood POS | 2.34 | Sport | 0.83 | 1.51 | 0 |
| 41 | Loton Park | Perth | Active / Passive activities | Neighbourhood POS | 2.14 | Recreation | 1.0 | 1.14 | 0 |
| 42 | Tony Di Scerni Pathway | Mount Lawley | Passive activities | Neighbourhood POS | 2.63 | Recreation | 0.82 | 0 | 1.81 |
| 43 | Brentham St Reserve | Leederville | Passive Recreation & Dog Exercise Area | Neighbourhood POS | 2.89 | Recreation | 2.89 | 0 | 0 |
| 44 | Woodville Reserve | North Perth | Sports Ground | Neighbourhood POS | 1.51 | Sport | 0 | 1.42 | 0.09 |
| 45 | Banks Reserve | East Perth | Passive Recreation & Dog Exercise | Neighbourhood POS | 3.62 | Recreation | 3.33 | 0 | 0.29 |

| ID | Reserve name | Suburb | Primary Purpose | Site Hierarchy | POS Site Area (ha) | Site Function | Site Area Recreation | Site Area Sport | Site Area Nature |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 46 | Les Lilleyman Reserve | North Perth | Active Recreation | Neighbourhood POS | 3.55 | Sport | 0 | 2.29 | 1.26 |
| 47 | Forrest Park | Mount Lawley | Sports Ground | District POS | 5.22 | Sport | 0 | 5.22 | 0 |
| 48 | Robertson Park | Perth | Passive Recreation & Dog Exercise Area | District POS | 3.48 | Recreation | 2.95 | 0 | 0.53 |
| 49 | Beatty Park Reserve | North Perth | Sports Ground | District POS | 2.60 | Sport | 0.91 | 1.46 | 0.23 |
| 50 | Charles Veryard Reserve | North Perth | Sports Ground | District POS | 6.23 | Sport | 2.73 | 3.50 | 0 |
| 51 | Hyde Park | Perth | Passive activities | Regional POS | 15.38 | Recreation | 11.70 | 0 | 3.68 |
| 52 | Britannia Reserve | Leederville | Sports Ground | Regional POS | 15.77 | Sport | 0 | 11.28 | 4.49 |
| 53 | Mary Steet Piazza | Highgate | Passive activities | Civic (Plaza / Special Purpose) | 0.02 | Recreation | 0.02 | 0 | 0 |
| 54 | Leederville Oval | Leederville | Sports Stadium | Leased Sports (Special Purpose) | 4.65 | Sport | 0 | 4.65 | 0 |
| 55 | Litis Stadium / Britannia Reserve | Leederville | Sports Ground | Leased Sports (Special Purpose) | 3.47 | Sport | 0.44 | 2.48 | 0.55 |
| 56 | Dorrien Gardens | West Perth | Sports Ground | Leased Sports (Special Purpose) | 2.74 | Sport | 0 | 2.74 | 0 |
| 57 | Loton Park Tennis Club | Perth | Tennis Club | Leased Sports (Special Purpose) | 0.57 | Sport | 0 | 0.57 | 0 |
| 58 | Robertson Park Tennis Club | Perth | Tennis Club | Leased Sports (Special Purpose) | 2.45 | Sport | 0 | 2.45 | 0 |
| 59 | North Perth Tennis Club | North Perth | Tennis Club | Leased Sports (Special Purpose) | 1.12 | Sport | 0 | 1.12 | 0 |
| 60 | Leederville Tennis Club | Leederville | Tennis Club | Leased Sports (Special Purpose) | 1.41 | Sport | 0 | 1.41 | 0 |
| 61 | North Perth Bowling Club | North Perth | Lawn Bowls Club | Leased Sports (Special Purpose) | 0.53 | Sport | 0 | 0.53 | 0 |
| 62 | Nib Stadium (Perth Oval) | Perth | Sports Stadium | Leased Sports (Special Purpose) | 4.97 | Sport | 0 | 4.97 | 0 |
| 63 | Smiths Lake Reserve | North Perth | Passive activities | Neighbourhood Open Space | 2.75 | Recreation | 2.12 | 0 | 0.63 |
| 64 | Oxford St Reserve | Leederville | Passive activities | Civic (Plaza / Special Purpose) | 0.02 | Recreation | 0.02 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 | North Perth Common | North Perth | Passive activities | Civic (Plaza / Special Purpose) | 0.08 | Recreation | 0.08 | 0 | 0 |
| 66 | Lawler / Bedford Street Reserve | North Perth | Passive Recreation | Local POS | 0.06 | Recreation | 0.06 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | | 106.3 | | 39.61 | 51.64 | 15.05 |



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