



CITY OF VINCENT

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

December 2018

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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.

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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 with restricted access such as sporting club leased areas where access is only obtained through club membership or payment of a fee (i.e. tennis, football, soccer clubs). Where public access is not prevented or restricted this is included within all calculations of 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

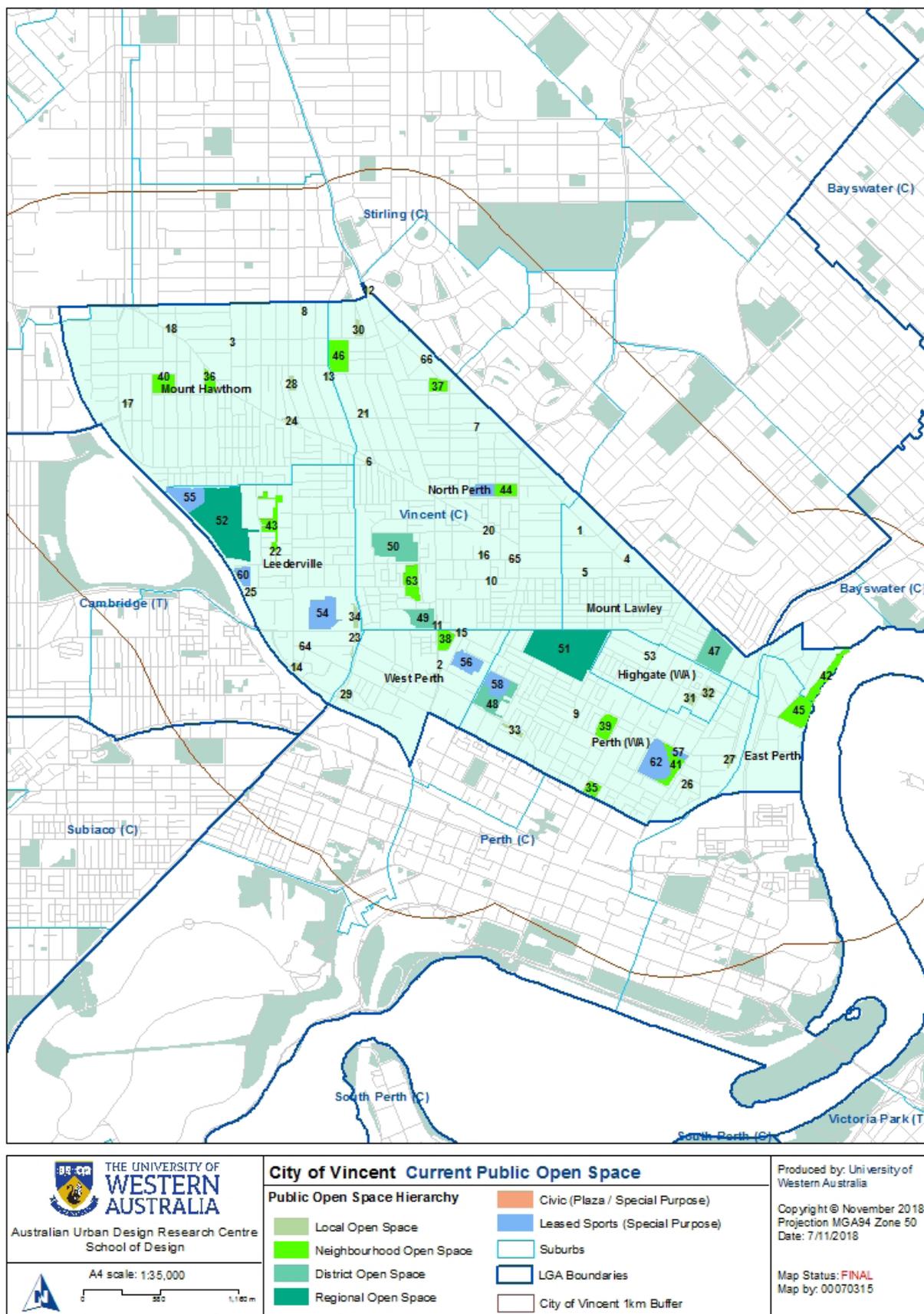
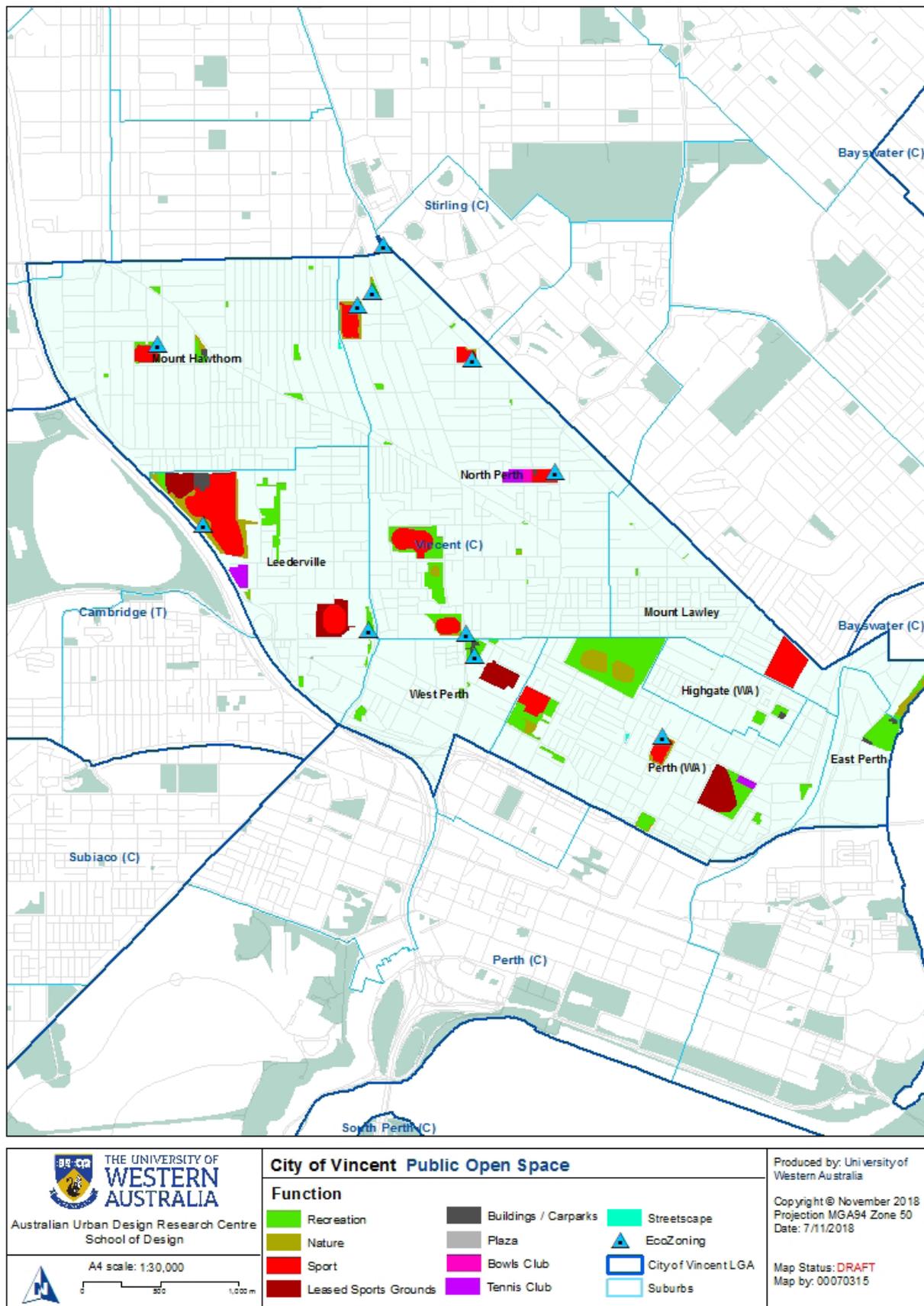


Figure 2: Current distribution of POS by function across the City of Vincent



2.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT BENCHMARKING

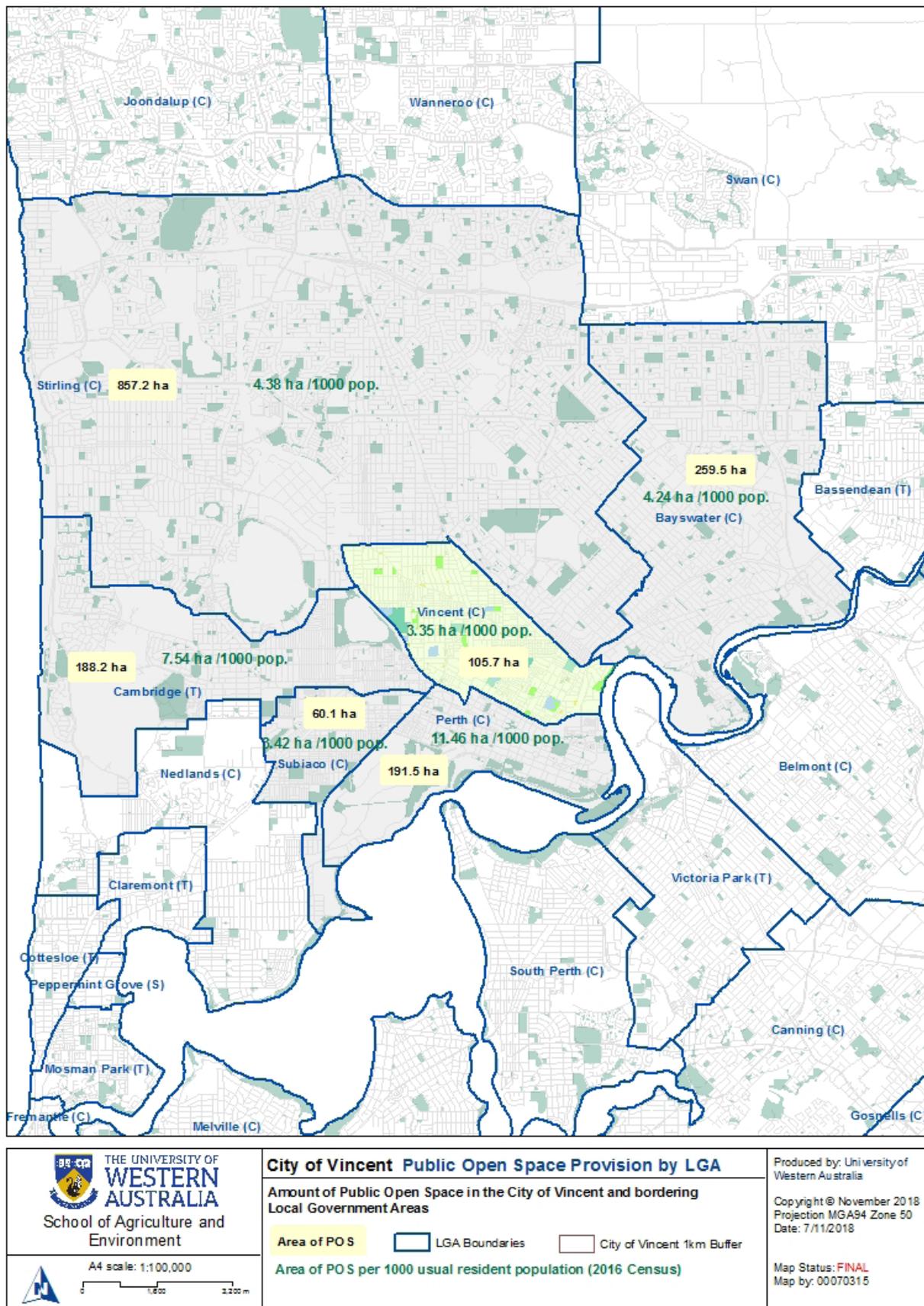
An assessment of neighbouring local governments indicated that the City of Vincent has the lowest amount of POS hectares per thousand head of population

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

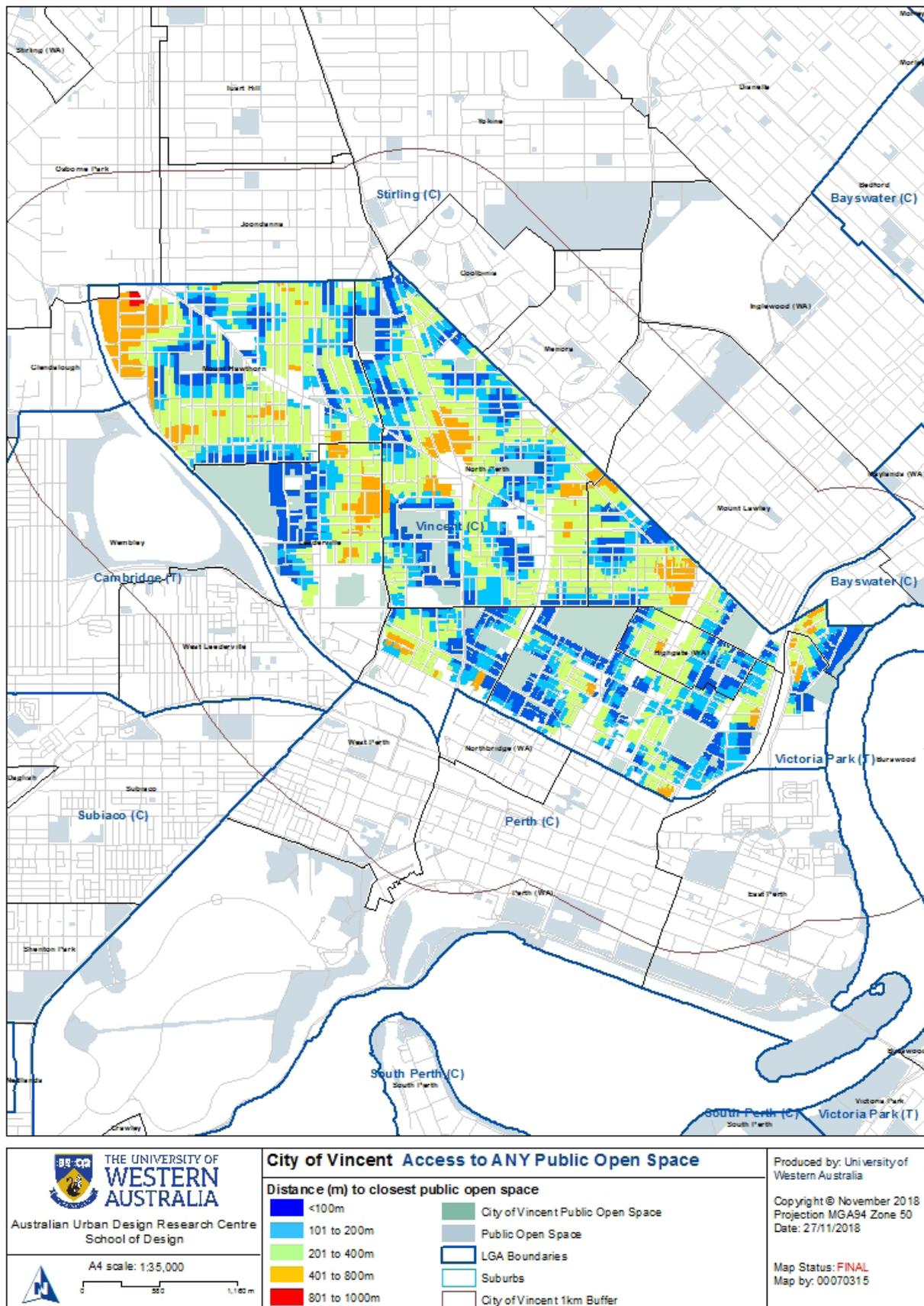


Figure 5: Access to Local POS within the City of Vincent

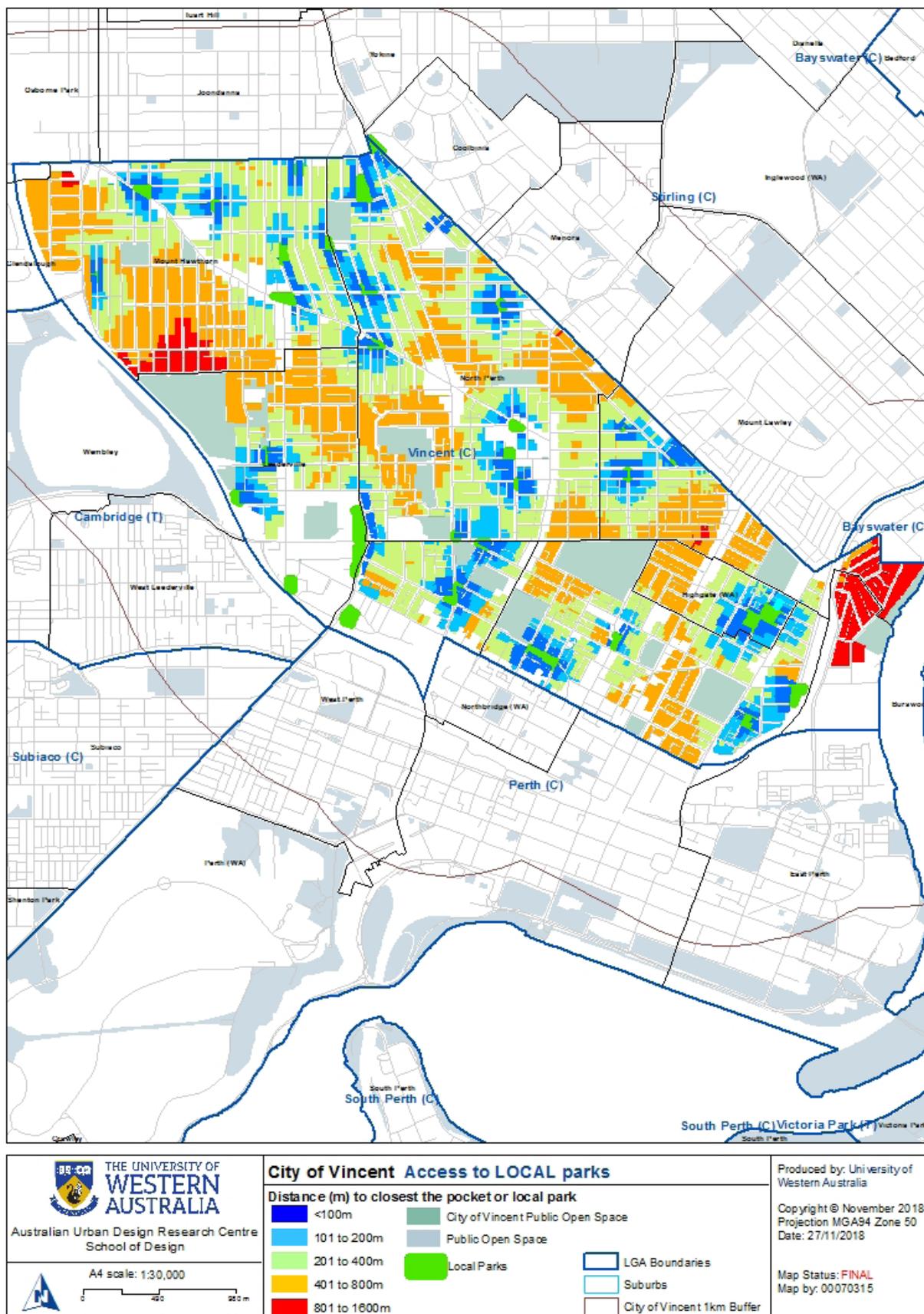


Figure 6: Access to Neighbourhood POS within the City of Vincent

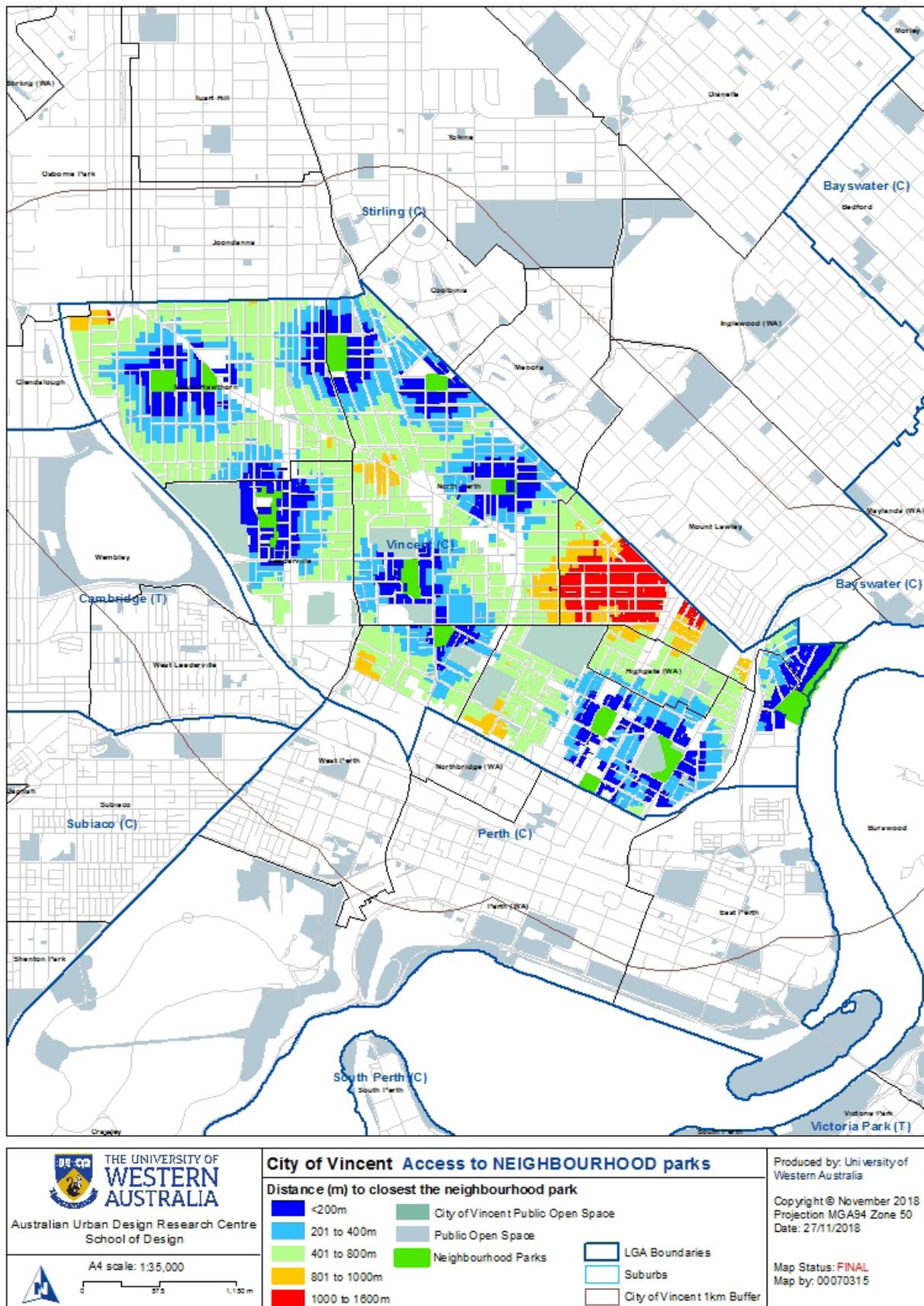


Figure 7: Access to District POS within the City of Vincent

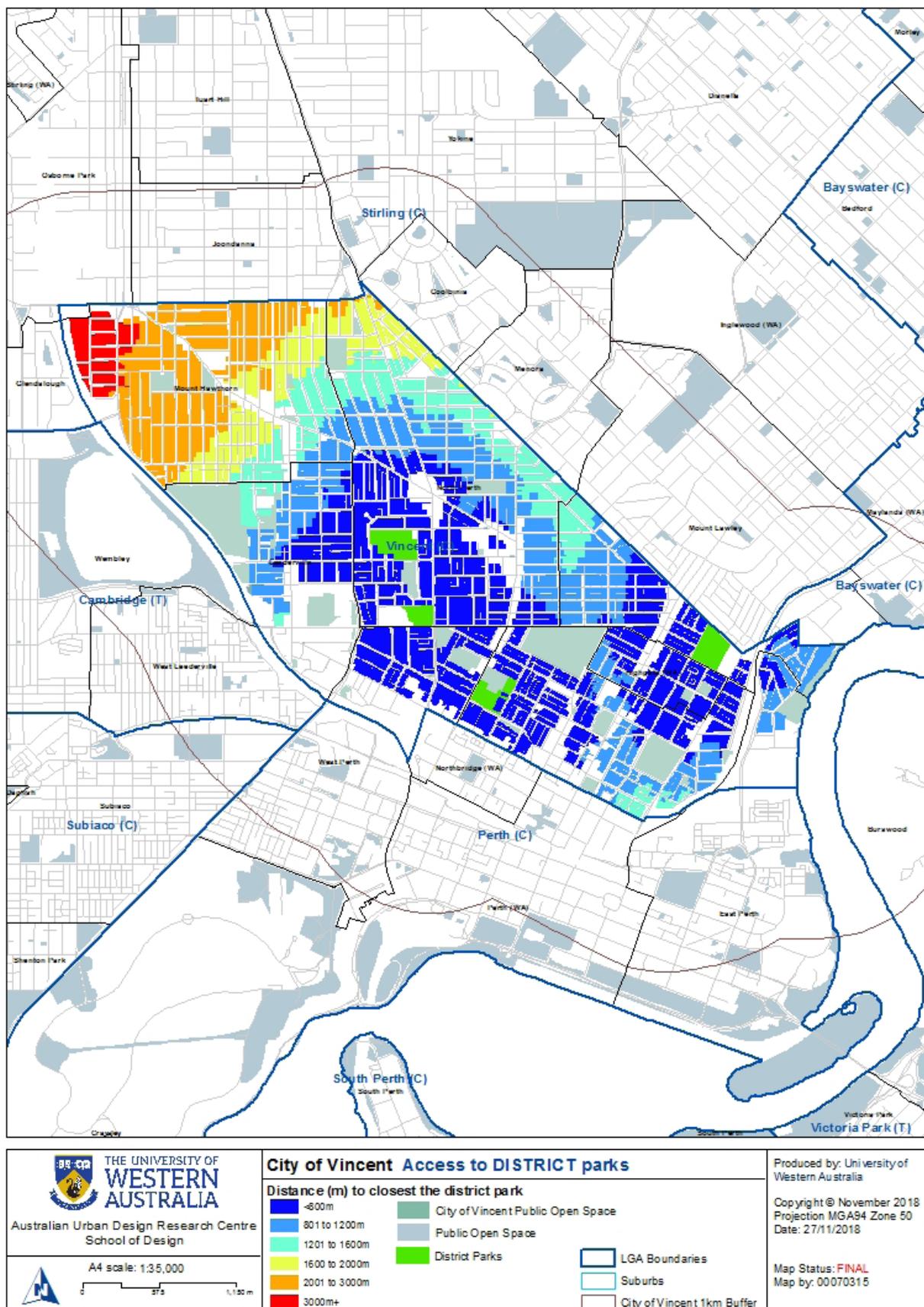
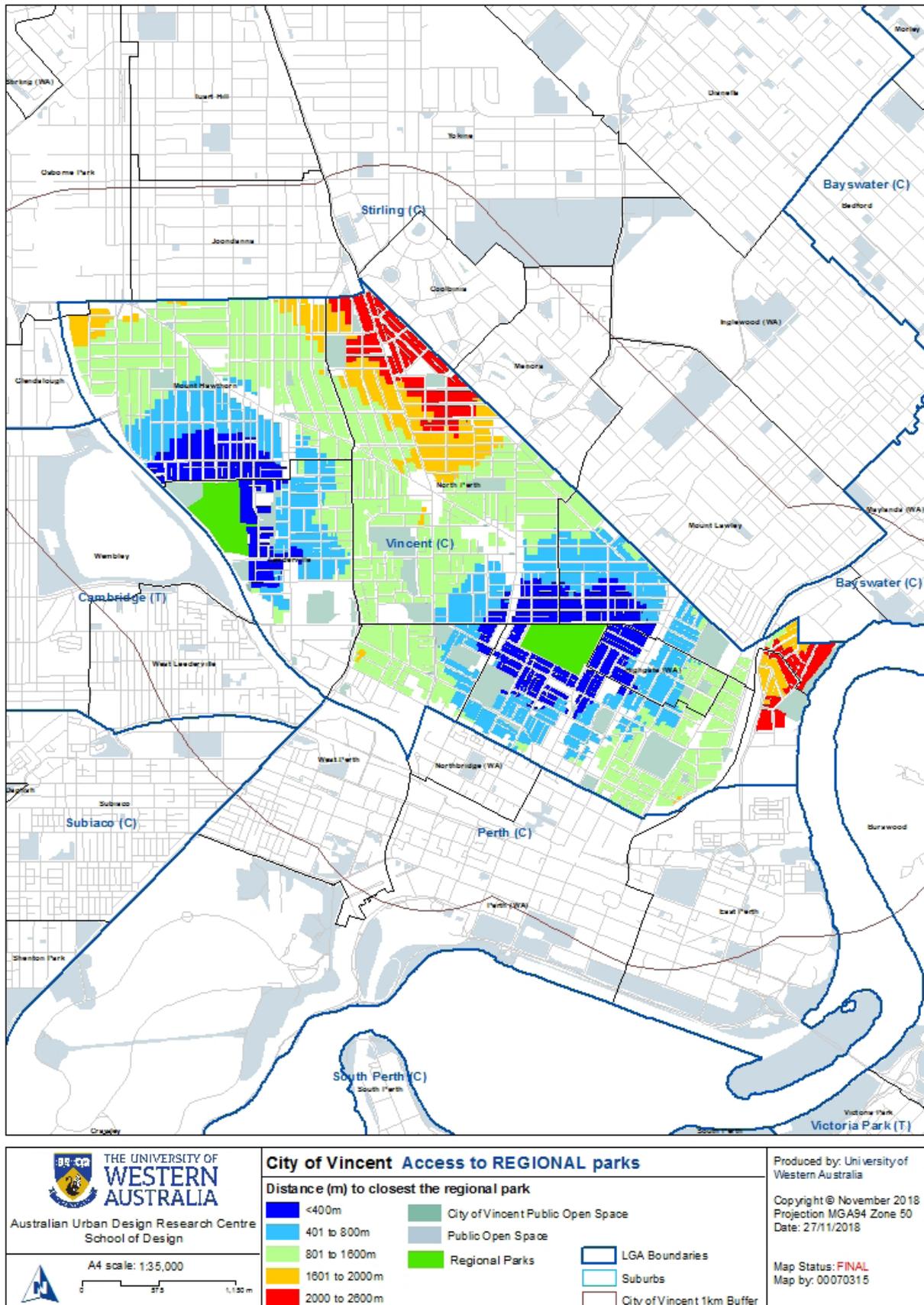


Figure 8: Access to Regional POS within the City of Vincent





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

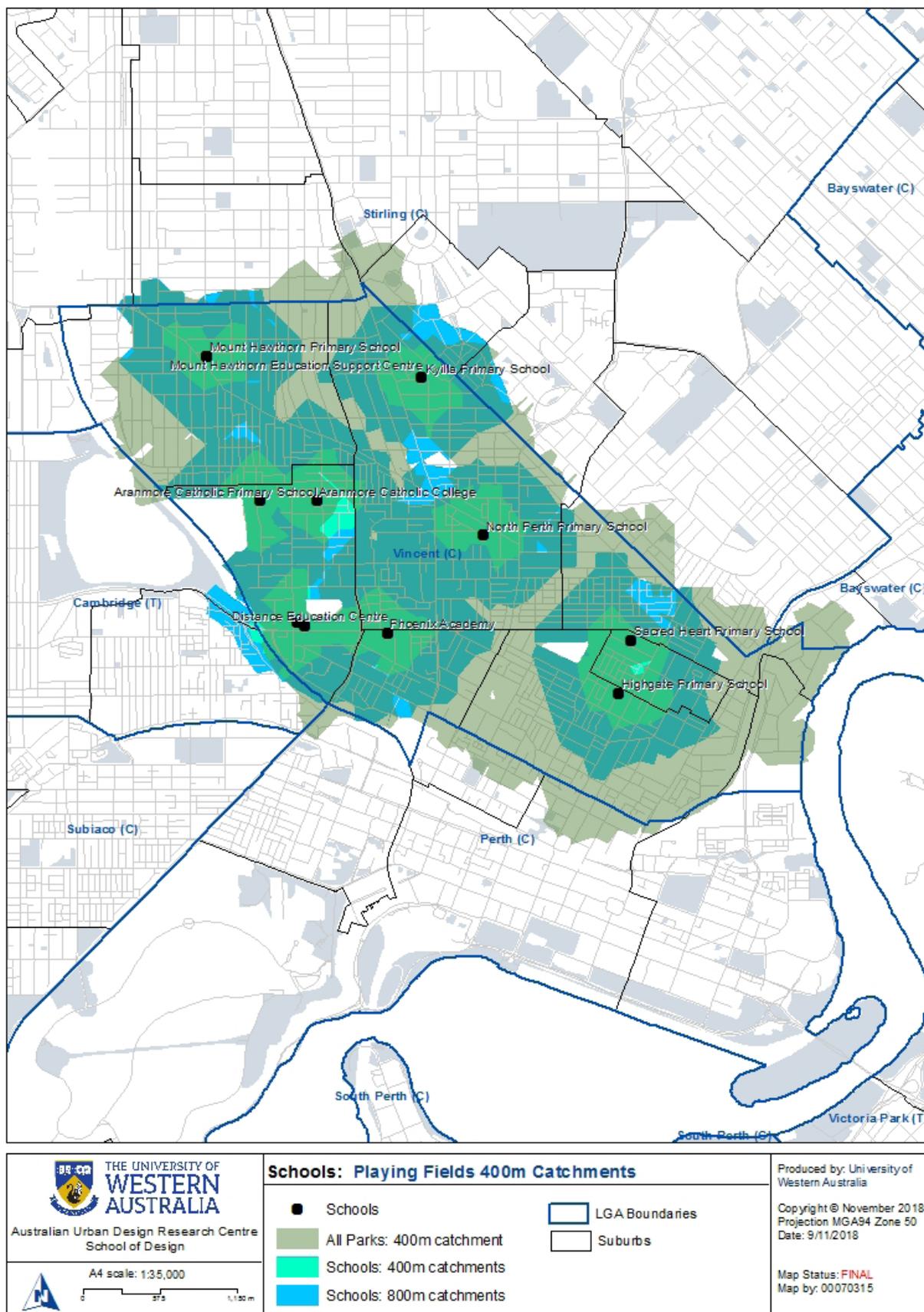
The accessibility deficits across selected areas within each suburb have been identified through the POS Gaps Analysis with a range of mechanisms required to offset such shortfalls. This may include the re-purposing of existing landholdings, acquiring landholdings, negotiating short to medium term conversion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



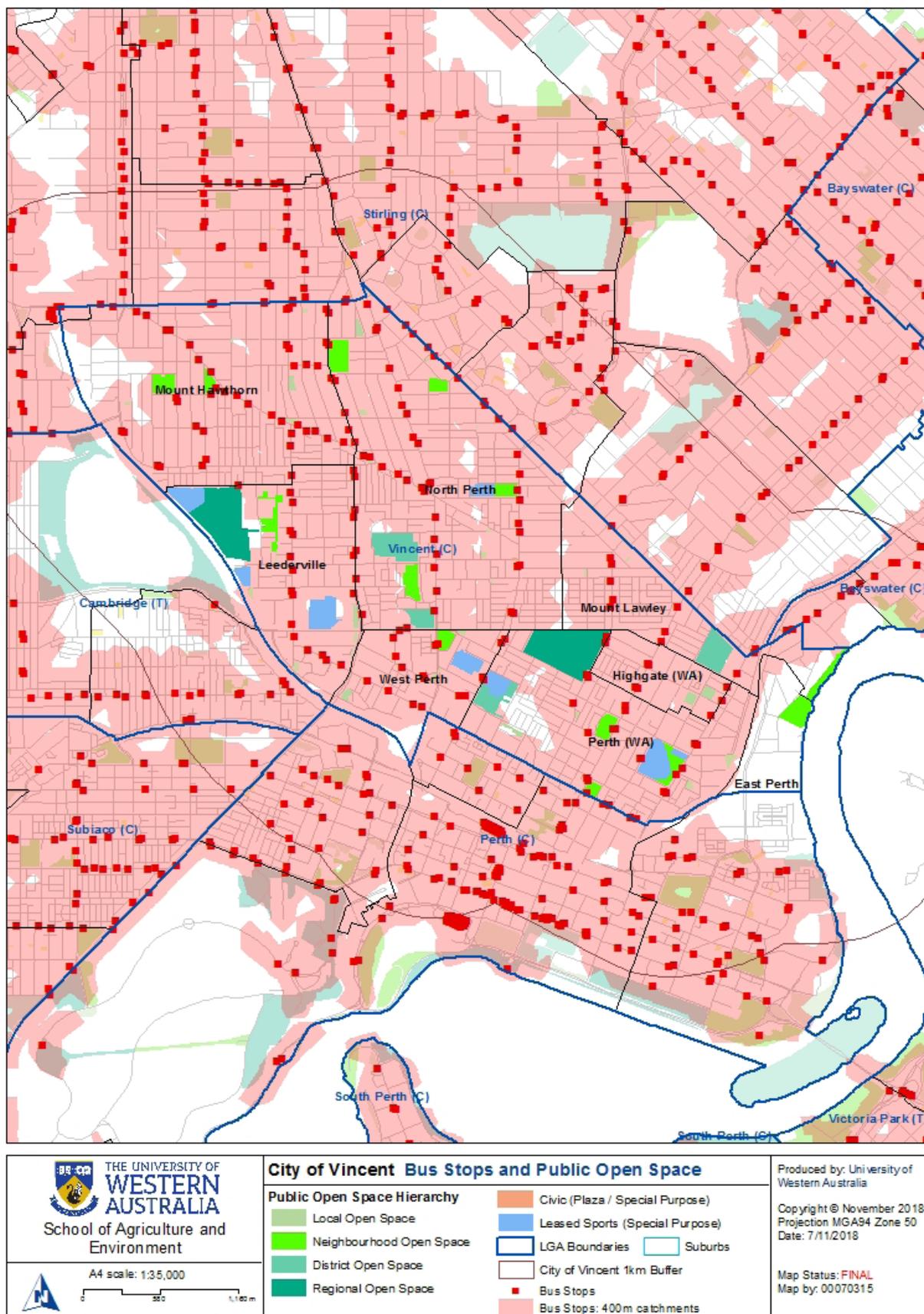
Public Transport Accessibility

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





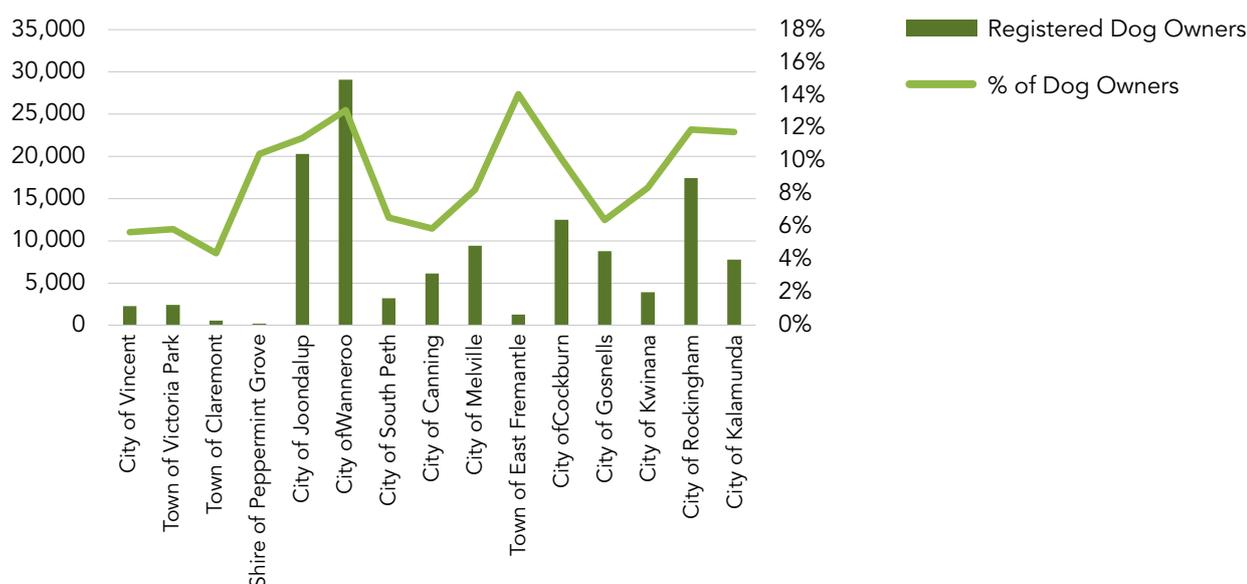
Dog Exercise Areas Accessibility

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.

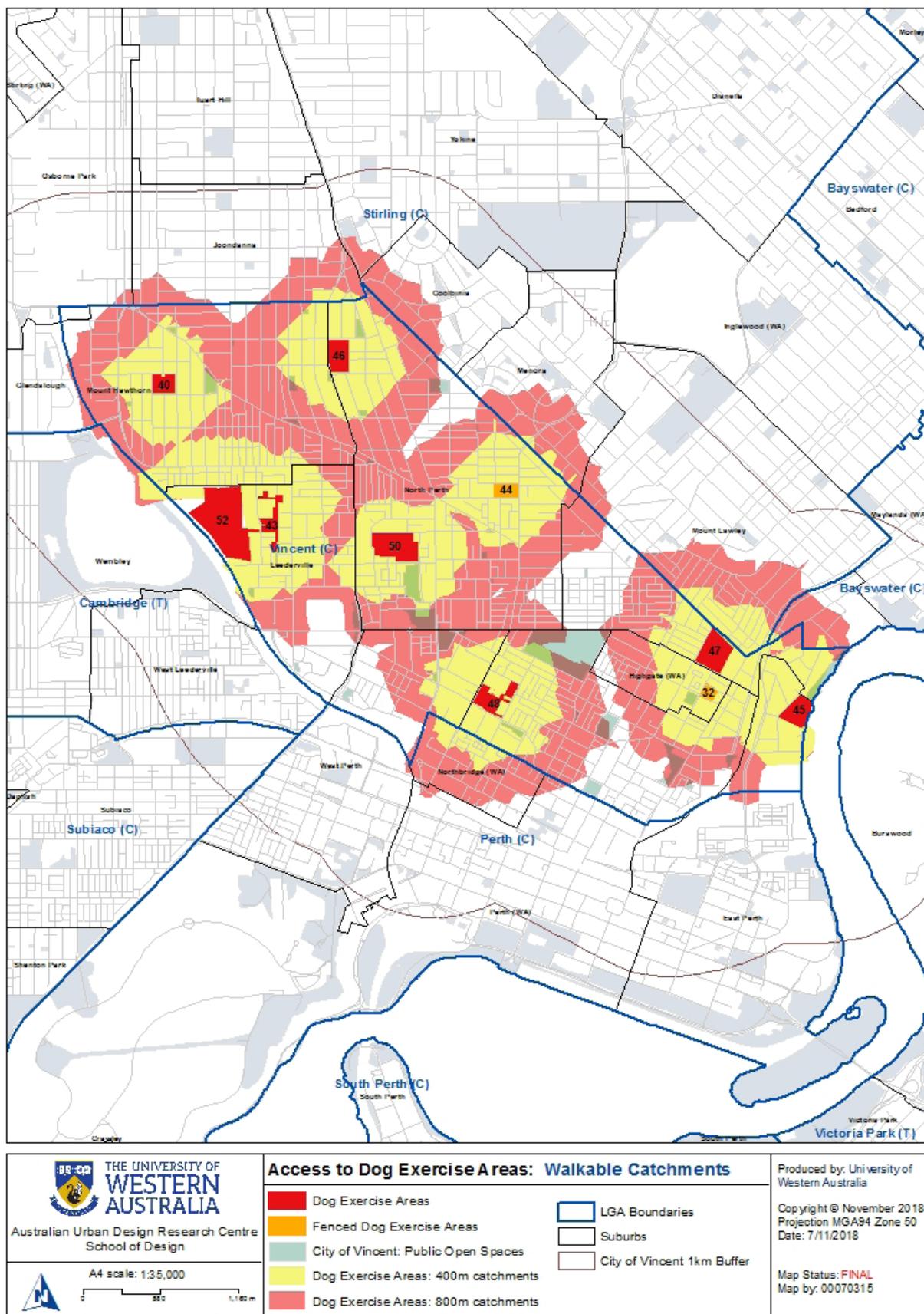
Significant community feedback has been received, through both the POS Strategy and Strategic Community Plan’s engagement processes in relation to improved dog exercise opportunities, including fenced off-leash exercise areas. To provide context to the potential demand for such infrastructure an assessment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

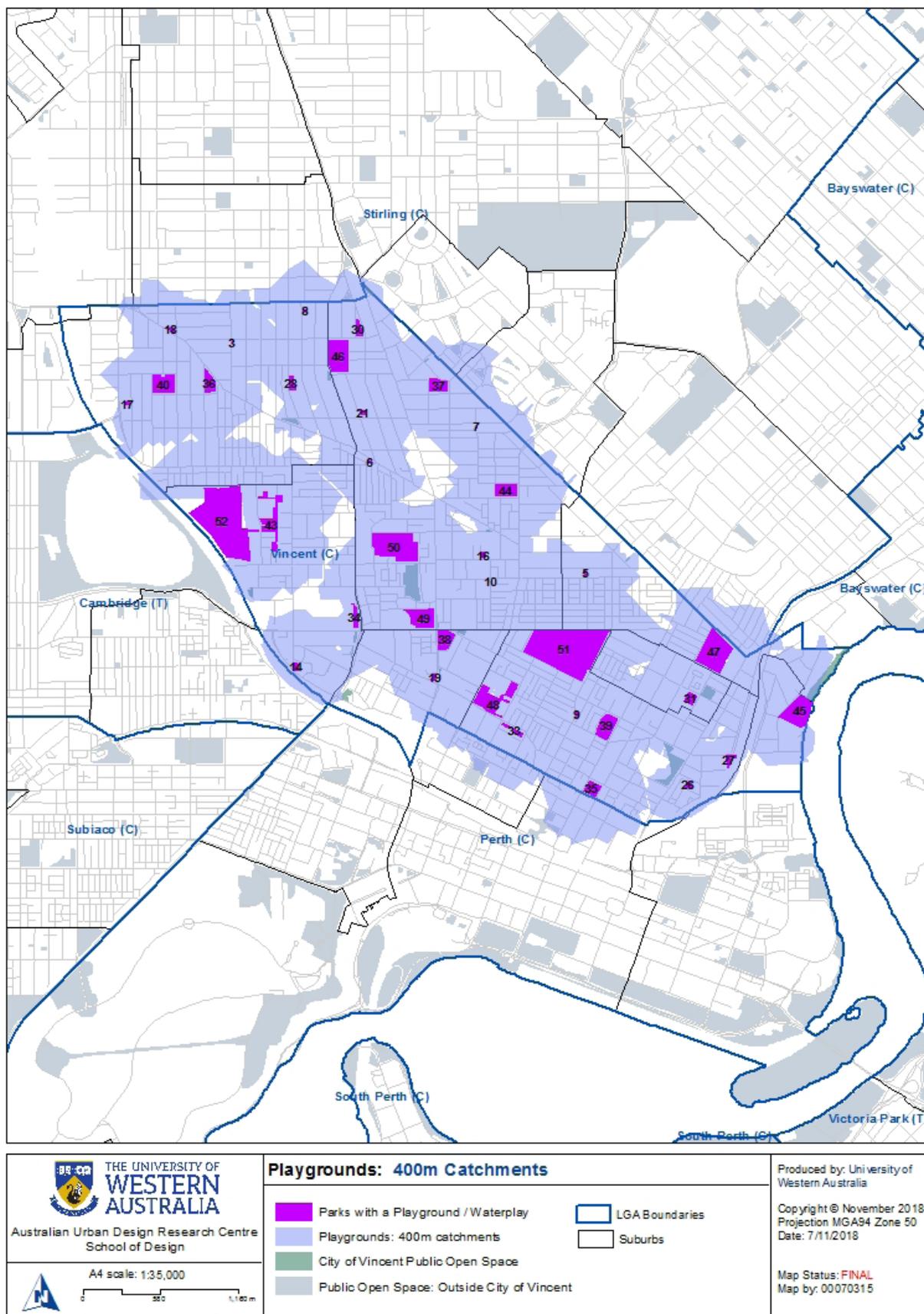
- Various Special Purpose Use open spaces dispersed along the southern and southwest boundary of the City including Dorrien Gardens, Litis Stadium, Leederville Oval, and Nib Stadium.
- They all provide an opportunity to offset the lack of access to Neighbourhood level POS within extended 800m catchment 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



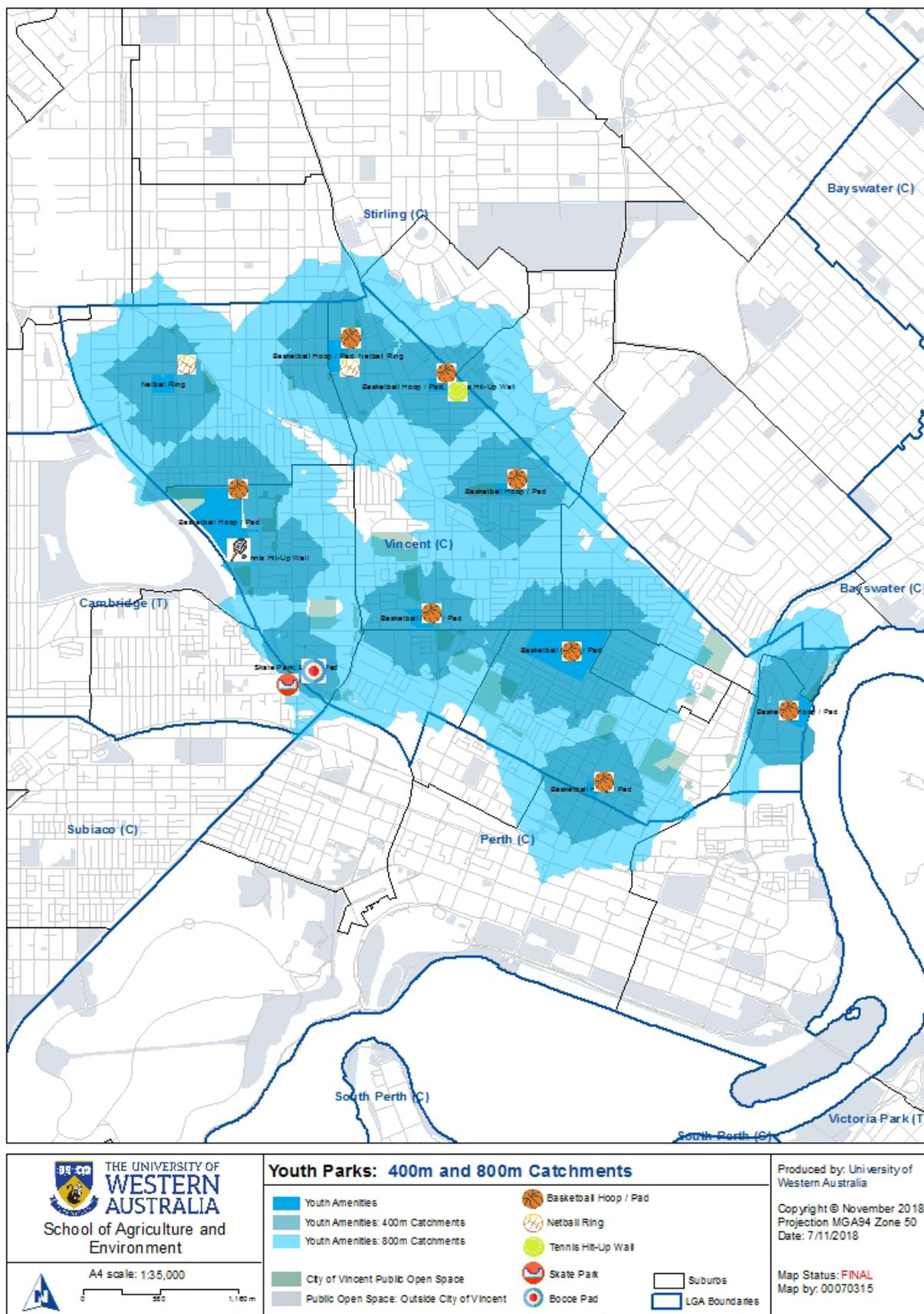
Youth Spaces Accessibility

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"> Mt Hawthorn Primary School 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 or controlled 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"> Within the suburb of Mount Hawthorn Within the suburb of North Perth 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 licence 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
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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	<p>Provide a long term Plan that considers:</p> <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	<p>Provide a long term Plan that considers:</p> <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	<p>Prepare a long term Plan that considers:</p> <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	<p>Investigate a long term development plan that considers:</p> <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

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

		<p>Birdwood Square</p> <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
		<p>Menzies Park</p> <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
		<p>Beatty Park Reserve</p> <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
		<p>Brigatti Gardens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace dated infrastructure and enhance seating areas. 	Medium	1, 2 & 3
		<p>Kyilla Park</p> <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
		<p>Les Lilleyman Reserve</p> <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
		<p>Leake / Alma Reserve</p> <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 & Recreation (Leisure Centre)	District POS	5.76	Sport	4.07	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					109.46		42.77	51.64	15.05



CITY OF VINCENT

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