



Recreation and Community Facilities Plan

Draft Report – For Public Comment –
Sept 2016 (1 of 3)



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1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the report and includes the background to the study, study objectives and methodology.

1.1 Background

The Town of East Fremantle was created in 1897, when it separated from the Fremantle Municipal Council. It occupies an area of 3.2 square kilometres with a population of almost 7,500 residents. Bordering the Swan River, the Town has a strong cultural heritage and supports a large range of sporting clubs and community organisations.

To the east it shares a common boundary with the City of Melville, to the south and west with the City of Fremantle. It is a few kilometres from the centre of Fremantle and other major retail areas and is well served by public transport. East Fremantle has a series of discrete precincts:

- Plympton precinct today consists of charming worker's cottages which were established largely between 1890 and 1910.
- Riverside was established by the merchant elite of Fremantle and is perched high on the cliffs overlooking the river. Gracious homes of the gold-rush era are dotted along the escarpment.
- Further north, the Preston Point area was developed in the 1950's with houses typical of this time again enjoying the expansive views of the river.
- The Woodside and Richmond precincts contain many homes dating from 1900 - 1940. Described as 'sweetness and light' this area is characterised by its fine brick and tile bungalows on generous (quarter acre block or similar) sites with mature garden settings.

The Town of East Fremantle has strongly resisted the push for infill development and encouraged the retention of the many heritage homes, gardens and streetscapes in the area. Whilst the pressure from the State Planning Authorities to increase densities may ultimately prevail, in East Fremantle the community and families currently enjoy the standard of amenity of their forebears, with space for children to play and a sense of history and community.

Since 2004, the East Fremantle community has experienced steady population growth. Currently, the Town is experiencing a gradual increase in population with the Department of Planning estimating it will grow to up to 9,000 people by 2026. However this growth is likely to be substantially exceeded should redevelopment of the Leeuwin Barracks and Woodside Hospital sites occur.

The Town requires a comprehensive Recreation and Community Facilities Plan to provide a strategic framework for addressing the current and future recreation and community facility needs. A holistic approach is required to assess needs, define options and estimate cost of actions for implementation.

The draft Recreation and Community Facilities Plan will provide a strategic framework for addressing the current and the future recreation and community facility needs for residents and of the Town of East Fremantle.

1.2 Aim

The project aims to establish a strategic plan to guide future investment and management of recreation and community assets. The plan will need to consider and recommend the most affordable, achievable and realistic options that are a balance between community needs, expectations, capital funding availability and sustainability requirements. It will:

- 1 Identify existing recreation (passive and active) and community facilities and their existing uses and functionality.
- 2 Assess future recreation, community and environmental needs to accommodate the projected future population and demographic changes in the Town.
- 3 Identify options to address current and future needs and recommend preferred options by the application of a cost benefit analysis.

Scope of the Work

To prepare a comprehensive Recreation and Community Facilities Plan (the Plan) for the next 20 years that will contribute to the Town's long term strategic planning in an integrated and sustainable manner.

- a Various components of this project should include the following:
 - ✓ Inventory of existing recreation spaces and community assets and their current use;
 - ✓ Community needs assessment;
 - ✓ Adequacy of current facility provisions;
 - ✓ Demand and Gap Analysis;
 - ✓ Service Catchment Identification (regional context);
 - ✓ Scenario Planning Outcomes (in respect to projected population growth and demographic change and climate change response);
 - ✓ Infrastructure Benchmarks and Standards;
 - ✓ Priorities and Timelines;
 - ✓ Financial Planning Implications (Capital Expenditure Plan);
 - ✓ Funding models / sources;
- b The Plan should be considerate of key principles of sustainability, long term viability, rationalisation, co-location and multi functionality.

1.3 Methodology

This project was completed in five phases involving a series of tasks in each phase:

PHASE 1: PROJECT CLARIFICATION

Project Clarification Meeting
Community Engagement Program
Review Documents

PHASE 2: ASSESSMENT OF RECREATION AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Recreation and Community Facility Inventory
Analysis of Inventory

PHASE 3: DEMAND ASSESSMENT

Demographic Analysis
Participation Trends
Best Practice Trends
Officer Interviews
Key Stakeholder Interviews

Organisation Surveys
Telephone Survey
On-line Survey
Progress Report

PHASE 4: DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

Dialogue Cafés
Analysis of Ideas and Actions
Summary of Ideas and Actions
Presentation
Follow-up Discussions

PHASE 5: RECREATION AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

Preliminary Draft Plan
Briefing
Stakeholder Consultation
Final Report
Presentation to Council

1.4 Structure of the Report

The East Fremantle Recreation and Community Facilities Plan is presented in three documents for public comment:

Volume I: Background Report – includes all data collected and analysed in Phases 1 to 4
Volume II: Stakeholder Report – includes information from the Dialogue Café's
Volume III: Final Report – includes recommended strategies and actions



2 BACKGROUND REPORT

This chapter reviews and summarises the key findings and outcomes of the Background Report.

2.1 Document Review

The Town of East Fremantle has prepared a series of key strategic documents which guide Council's actions.

- 1 Council's Strategic Community Plan has determined a Vision - Our Town has a distinct identity. We are recognised for the integration of our heritage, lifestyle, environment, and community values. Six priorities identified are:
 - ✓ Footpaths and cycleways
 - ✓ Streetscapes
 - ✓ Sport and recreation facilities and activities
 - ✓ Parks and playgrounds
 - ✓ Swan River foreshore
 - ✓ Preservation and promotion of local heritage
- 2 The Corporate Business Plan identifies specific actions to be included in the Recreation and Community Facilities Plan which are:
 - ✓ Oval redevelopment, club facilities, recreational walkways and cycleways, parks and playgrounds, connectivity and access
 - ✓ Priorities relating to recreational walkways and cycleways, and access to community facilities
 - ✓ East Fremantle Foreshore Master Plan
- 3 The Disability Access and Inclusion Plan estimates there are around 1,427 people with disabilities living within the town. The number of persons requiring assistance with self-care, mobility or communication, in the Town is 247 persons. It is likely that this figure will increase in the future as a consequence of an ageing population. The Plan recommends increasing access for people with disabilities to parks, reserves and the Swan River.
- 4 The East Fremantle Foreshore Master Plan recommends:
 - ✓ Improving the amenity of Merv Cowan Park, J Dolan Park and adjacent linear parks along the foreshore
 - ✓ Improving and redesigning John Tonkin and Norm Mackenzie parks
 - ✓ Redeveloping WW Wayman Park

East Fremantle Oval is a significant recreation, sport and open space asset, and has been subject to multiple studies. Key factors identified are:

- 1 There is a strong sense of community in East Fremantle; residents have an appreciation of heritage and local character in their area. Since the 2008 Master Plan was released there has been strong opposition to redevelopment by local residents, particularly in Allen Street. However, survey results also state that community priorities include improvement and maintenance of parks and playgrounds and strong support for the redevelopment of the oval to enhance and broaden recreation usage.
- 2 Resident clubs have been on the site for many years; the bowls and croquet clubs show average membership numbers and operate on volunteers, however there is

evidence supporting the retention of these clubs and the possibility of amalgamation to assist with operations.

- 3 Infrastructure at the East Fremantle Football Club is dated and in disrepair; some structures present a safety concern.
- 4 There are many opportunities for redevelopment of the oval precinct which could include enhanced active and passive recreation uses, mixed use, residential and historic interpretation.

2.2 Population and Participation

The 2011 Census found that the Town of East Fremantle had a population of 7,443 and compared with Greater Perth it was older, more affluent, more densely housed, less ethnically diverse, more employed and less disadvantaged.

It is projected that the population will increase by 3,200 residents over the period to 2036, with most new residents living in the area north of Canning Highway.

Most age cohorts will experience a similar growth rate to the overall population increase.

- The largest decrease will be in the 5 – 14 year age group (ie the junior sports group) and the 40 – 64 age group.
- Significant proportional increases will occur in the 65+ age group.
- The largest increase in number of residents is projected to occur in the 25 – 39 age group.

Research reports into participation in physical activity found that:

- 1 Five most popular physical activities (walking, aerobics/fitness, swimming, cycling and running) are usually undertaken in a casual or informal setting. The most popular team sports (soccer (outdoors), netball, basketball and Australian Rules football (ARF)) have substantially lower participation rates
- 2 Almost two thirds of Australians aged 15 years and under participate in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport, with over one quarter participating in organised activities. The most popular sports for males were: soccer (outdoors), swimming and ARF, with swimming, netball and gymnastics the top sports for females.
- 3 Males/boys showed higher participation rates in organised sport than females/girls. The number of females participating in non-organised activities was almost double that for participation in organised activities.
- 4 Sections of the community have special recreation needs (eg CaLD, older adults, Aboriginal people and people with disabilities). Generally, these demographic groups have lower levels of participation on recreation, sport and physical activity.
 - ✓ The overall participation rate in sport and physical recreation for those with a disability, is at lower levels when compared to those without a disability. Participation rates decline with the increasing severity of disability.
 - ✓ People born overseas in a non-main English-speaking country had lower participation rates in sport and physical activities than people born in Australia or in English speaking countries.
 - ✓ The overall participation rate of the Aboriginal population was less than half, compared with non-Aboriginal population. Participation declines with age, however, there is a much greater difference between the participation levels of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples in the older age groups.
 - ✓ Aboriginal children who played an organised sport were more likely than those who had not to be in excellent or very good health.

2.3 Inventory of Facilities

- 1 Sports facilities available within the Town of East Fremantle cater for ARF, Soccer, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Bowls, Croquet and Tennis. Aquatic clubs within the Council area include two yachting clubs and a rowing club.
- 2 The Town of East Fremantle has a number of small local parks, many with play spaces. The main passive recreation open space spine is along Riverside Road and the foreshore of Swan River.
- 3 Community facilities include an early childhood centre, child health clinic, living and learning centre and a base for Home and Community Care (HACC) programs.
- 4 In 2015/16, Council spent a total of \$564,680 on maintenance of its parks and community buildings. The two most costly open spaces are East Fremantle Oval and Wauhop Park.
- 5 Council generates revenues from a small number of its facilities. Council generates substantial revenues from aquatic recreation and sporting clubs and facilities. Apart from East Fremantle Tennis Club, most sporting clubs paid very little to use Council facilities.

2.4 Stakeholder Consultation

Representatives from the majority of sporting clubs and community groups in the Town of East Fremantle consulted during this phase of the project identified that their respective facilities were ageing and currently, or would soon, need refurbishment or redevelopment.

Common elements identified included:

- Playing surfaces (grass) need remediation to ensure they remain suitable for each of the respective sports. This may require particular treatment over and above mowing, fertilising and watering.
- Clubhouses are ageing and need either redevelopment or refurbishment and updating.
- Insufficient on site car parking was identified as an issue by a number of stakeholders. This is leading to concerns with safety with regard to parking on streets away from the respective venues.

East Fremantle Cricket Club and East Fremantle Lacrosse Club have taken a proactive approach to ensure their respective clubs can remain viable into the future. The clubs have recently undertaken major clubhouse renovations (with the support of Council and the State Government) and they are now finalising the establishment of the Preston Point Sport Club. This club will provide ongoing financial benefit to each of the sporting clubs, helping to ensure they can remain sustainable.

Membership numbers from many stakeholder groups (sporting clubs) are in a slow decline or stagnant with the exception of the junior clubs (East Fremantle Junior Cricket Club and East Fremantle Junior Football Club). Clubs with declining membership will need to develop initiatives to generate new membership or look at options to secure ongoing funding to continue to operate in a financially sustainable manner.

There may be options to explore amalgamation and co-location of some facilities and/or clubs (for example bowls, croquet and potentially tennis). This would require further detailed analysis both in terms of the potential to amalgamate the clubs at a redeveloped multi-use site and clubhouse and is likely to be resisted by the clubs who want to retain their individual identities.

2.5 Community Surveys

2.5.1 Telephone Survey

Key results from a telephone survey of 300 respondents were:

- 1 11% of respondents had a disability that restricted their participation in recreation, sport and physical activity.
- 2 73% of respondents did not participate in any form of organised recreational or sport activity whereas 90% participated regularly in recreation or sport activity on a casual or informal basis. The most popular activities were walking, swimming and cycling.
- 3 Over half the respondents would like to participate in their favourite recreational or sporting activity more often. The main reason for not doing so related to personal time commitment priorities.
- 4 Beach and river foreshore parks were the most visited category of open spaces or recreational facility by 98% of respondents. Local parks/playgrounds were the second most visited open spaces or recreational facility category by 85% of respondents.
- 5 The most important Council recreation and sport services were:
 - ✓ Maintaining river foreshore parks
 - ✓ Maintaining existing local parks
 - ✓ Maintaining linear parks, trails, footpaths and bike paths
 - ✓ Maintaining sports grounds
- 6 Unsolicited comments from respondents indicated:
 - ✓ Generally facilities and open spaces were good
 - ✓ More shade was needed over play areas
 - ✓ Need to upgrade footpaths
 - ✓ Provide more dog friendly spaces
 - ✓ Redevelop East Fremantle Oval into multi-use sporting hub that can be accessed by the public
 - ✓ Advertise what is on offer within the area

2.5.2 On-line Survey

Key results from an on-line survey of 263 respondents were:

- 1 93% of respondents had visited a recreation, sporting or community facility in the last 12 months.
 - ✓ 75% had visited a park in East Fremantle, John Tonkin Park being the most frequently visited
 - ✓ 65% had visited a sporting facility in East Fremantle, East Fremantle Oval being the most frequently visited
 - ✓ 45% had visited an aquatic facility in East Fremantle, Fremantle Yacht Club being the most frequently visited
 - ✓ 61% had visited a community building in East Fremantle, Glyde In Community Learning Centre being the most frequently visited
- 2 86% of respondents were involved or participated in a physical activity and 77% were involved or participated in a passive recreation or community activity.
- 3 Respondents indicated:
 - ✓ Satisfaction with maintenance and quality of parks and playgrounds, the provision of recreation, sport and community facilities and maintenance of these buildings.
 - ✓ Dissatisfaction with availability of recreation, sport and community facilities for teenagers and people with disabilities and the condition of East Fremantle Oval.

- 4 Respondents indicated that in formulating Council's budget:
 - ✓ Improving the overall provision of recreation, sporting and community facilities was the most important strategy, followed by improving maintenance of buildings, availability of facilities for teenagers and quality of local parks and playgrounds
 - ✓ Improving access to, and the general condition of East Fremantle Oval were the least important strategies, followed by improving availability of facilities for primary school children
- 5 Respondents were asked how they would spend \$500,000 on recreation, sporting and community facilities. The most common themes related to:
 - ✓ Building either a multi-use facility for hockey, netball and basketball or a dedicated roller hockey rink
 - ✓ Improving East Fremantle Oval and making it more accessible to the public
 - ✓ Affordable or subsidised access to various sports for children and teenagers.
 - ✓ Advertise what is available
- 6 Unsolicited comments from respondents indicated:
 - ✓ Glyde-In Community Learning Centre is a great community asset
 - ✓ Facilities for passive recreation activities for seniors and youth are needed
 - ✓ The desire for a roller hockey facility
 - ✓ Redevelopment of the East Fremantle Oval precinct into a sporting hub

2.6 Dialogue cafés

- 1 Two Dialogue Cafés were held to discuss the provision of recreation and community facilities in the Town of East Fremantle. Each session was two hours in duration. Key stakeholders were invited to attend via a personally addressed email and 110 local stakeholders attended.
- 2 Common themes that emerged from the Dialogue Cafés were:
 - ✓ Multipurpose community and recreation facilities, such as redevelopment of East Fremantle Oval and Leeuwin Barracks
 - ✓ Colocation and resource sharing between clubs and associations and neighbouring local governments
 - ✓ Changing demographic of the area and the need to provide facilities and services accordingly
 - ✓ Maintaining community access and use of the foreshore
- 3 It was envisioned that over the next 20 years East Fremantle will continue to experience an ageing population and higher density housing, creating demand for more and relevant facilities. Strategies for moving forward focussed on:
 - ✓ Redevelopment of existing facilities (eg East Fremantle Oval precinct)
 - ✓ Shared Facilities (eg multipurpose facilities)
 - ✓ Public Open Space and Environment (eg access to foreshore and river)
 - ✓ Strategy and Management (eg partnerships between non-government organisations and local governments)
- 4 Priority issues to be addressed included:
 - ✓ East Fremantle Oval
 - ✓ Cycling facilities, cycle ways and footpaths
 - ✓ Other sporting facilities eg skate and BMX parks
 - ✓ Playground equipment and amenities in parks
 - ✓ Foreshore based maritime activities
 - ✓ Other facilities outside of sporting facilities eg community hub and meeting spaces
 - ✓ Dog exercise areas
 - ✓ Other uses for council owned buildings

- 5 The role of local government is to:
- ✓ Involve/consult community in decision making, listen to what community is saying and communicate with them
 - ✓ Seek funding opportunities for the community
 - ✓ Support community groups and associations
 - ✓ Cooperate and coordinate with neighbouring Local Governments, non-government organisations and other government bodies



3 STRATEGY

This chapter presents a Recreation and Community Facilities Strategy, including a description of the main drivers of the Strategy, a “big picture” overview including a discussion of gaps and deficiencies in existing provision and major policies.

3.1 Major Drivers of the Strategy

A suite of salient factors or drivers underpin both the need to develop and the focus of the East Fremantle Recreation and Community Facilities Strategy.

DRIVER	IMPLICATIONS
East Fremantle has a small and ageing population,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clubs will have to attract members from outside East Fremantle to remain financially viable
Substantial population growth projected, particularly people aged over 65 years and the 25 – 39 age group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for recreation and community facilities and activities Greater demand for facilities to cater for older age groups Continuing growth in demand for junior sports facilities
Sale and redevelopment of Leeuwin Barracks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in population will increase demand Substantial land will be provided as public open space Leeuwin Barracks is strategically located close to the foreshore and existing Council open spaces
Ageing infrastructure, particularly sports club buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantial funds will be required to upgrade infrastructure Council does not have the resources to fund capital upgrades without additional funding Cocktail funding (ie a mix of funding sources) will be required to finance redevelopments Innovative funding models may be needed, including co-location and sharing facilities
Canning and Stirling Highways are major access barriers which divide the Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities, particularly for children and young families may need to be duplicated Safe and regular crossings are required to link both sides of the Highways Linear trails have to cross the Highways to access the river foreshore parks
Adjacent Local Governments provide recreation and community facilities which cater for East Fremantle residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities in East Fremantle should complement not compete or duplicate facilities in Fremantle and Melville East Fremantle is part of a larger region which has facilities which cater for its residents and vice versa

DRIVER	IMPLICATIONS
High visitation on foreshore parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain natural attraction of the foreshore parks ▪ Implement Foreshore Master Plan ▪ Create safe walking/cycling linkages from residential areas of East Fremantle to foreshore
Changing activity preferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reallocation of resources to informal, casually based recreation activities, such as walking and cycling ▪ Decreased importance of organised sporting activities for all age groups, except children and young people ▪ Continued privatisation and/or commercialisation of recreation and sport
East Fremantle Oval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major open space precinct in East Fremantle which is not used to maximum community benefit ▪ Needs an agreed master plan to ensure development is consistent across the precinct
Inconsistent occupancy policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inequitable leases ▪ Lack of clarity regarding responsibilities of Council and lessees ▪ Public assets are not available for general community access

3.2 Big Picture Perspective

3.2.1 Major Recreation Precincts

Recreation and community facilities in East Fremantle can be grouped into a few nodes or precincts. Major nodes which service the whole of East Fremantle and are likely to have a much wider catchment include:

- 1 Swan River Foreshore and parks, including yacht and scout buildings
- 2 Sporting facilities north of Preston Point Road including Wauhop Park, Henry Jeffery Oval, Preston Point Reserve and East Fremantle Tennis Club
- 3 Leeuwin Barracks, which is currently inaccessible, but will be most likely redeveloped to include residential properties and public open space.
- 4 The East Fremantle Oval precinct, which includes sporting facilities, housing, Council depot, community buildings and a local park.

Three of these nodes are located north of Canning Highway. East Fremantle Oval is a major open space area located south of Canning Highway. Very close to the southern boundary of the Town of East Fremantle is Fremantle Oval, Fremantle Park, public and private golf courses, Booyeembarra Park and Frank Gibson Park. Given the proximity of these facilities to East Fremantle they are likely to be used by East Fremantle residents.

Major recreation facilities in both the City of Fremantle and City of Melville are reasonably accessible to East Fremantle residents including swimming pools and leisure centres. Ideally walking and cycling linkages will connect East Fremantle to facilities to the west, east and south.

3.2.2 Residential Zones

The town is also bisected by two major highways that effectively create three zones – north of the Canning Highway, south and east of the Canning and Stirling Highways and west of the Stirling Highway. The four recreation and community nodes identified above are accessible to the broader East Fremantle community and residents in neighbouring local government areas.

Local community open spaces and parks are needed to cater for residents in the immediate catchments. Major open space precincts in addition to having a regional catchment also cater for local community use.

3.2.3 Major Gaps in Provision

Given the size, population and location of the Town of East Fremantle, it is not surprising that not all recreation and sport activities and facilities are available within the town boundary.

During the extensive consultation program conducted during the preparation of this Strategy, no major gaps or deficiencies in major facilities were identified as being wanted or required by recreation and sporting groups. Clearly, a number of sporting facilities are not located in East Fremantle. However, as the summary below shows, facilities are available or being planned in adjacent suburbs:

- Synthetic turf hockey is being planned by Fremantle Hockey Club at Lakelands Reserve, South Lake
- Swimming Pool is at Fremantle Leisure Centre, Fremantle
- Netball courts and a regional netball association competition is based at Frank Gibson Park, Fremantle. The WA Netball Facilities Plan recommends upgrading facilities at Frank Gibson Park, Fremantle
- Sports Halls are located at South Lakes Leisure Centre and Melville Recreation Centre

Consequently, there appears to be no need or demand to replicate these types of facilities in East Fremantle.

3.3 Recreation and Community Principles

Based on the preceding discussion a series of principles are recommended to guide future development of recreation and community facilities in East Fremantle.

- 1 Priority will be given to infrastructure which meets the needs of the broader East Fremantle community and has higher levels of use and community access. Lower priority will be given to infrastructure which has lower levels of use and limited community access.
- 2 Priority will be given to developing recreation and community hubs which cater for multiple activities and user groups.
- 3 Priority will be given to infrastructure projects which are supported by a master plan, feasibility study and/or business plan.
- 4 Priority will be given to the development of flexible, multipurpose, multiuse infrastructure over single purpose infrastructure. The exception to this rule is for infrastructure which is specifically designed to cater for an activity, such as synthetic athletics track, bowling green and velodrome. It is expected that these facilities will be for the exclusive use of one group or organisation.

- 5 Priority will be given to infrastructure which demonstrates financial, environmental and social sustainability.
- 6 Priority in the allocation of Council funding, and Council support to external funding bodies, will be given to multiuse and multifunctional infrastructure. Infrastructure which is for the exclusive use of a single group, and which excludes the general public will be given a low or no priority in Council funding allocations.
- 7 Priority will be given to funding infrastructure maintenance which allows general community access:
 - ✓ Infrastructure which allow community access will be maintained at the joint cost of the users and the Council, and reflect the extent of use by the user group and the general community. Thus, Council will contribute to the cost of maintaining playing fields which are not fenced with lockable gates, and available for community use at times not used by the lessee.
 - ✓ Infrastructure which is for the exclusive use of a user group lessee will be fully maintained at the cost of the user group. This will primarily apply to buildings, specialist sporting facilities (eg bowling greens) and fenced areas.
- 8 Priority will be given to upgrading infrastructure to ensure it is fit for purpose, rather than developing new facilities, except when infrastructure has reached the end of its useful life.

3.4 Strategic Issues

The Tender Brief identified specific issues to be addressed in the Recreation and Community Facilities Plan.

Recommend which clubs/sports that are best suited for relocating and co-locating facilities/programs versus retaining current sites as well as colocation and cross generational interaction and recommend where in the Town they would be best located.

It is recommended that Council:

- i Support East Fremantle FC to relocate its home games to Fremantle Oval
- ii Support the development of a sport and community hub at East Fremantle Oval precinct
- iii Support the development of a multipurpose sports club incorporating bowls, croquet and possibly other field sports clubs such as soccer and AFR at East Fremantle Oval precinct
- iv Support the re-development of the multipurpose sports club for junior AFR and cricket at Herb Jeffrey Oval
- v Support the development of a community hub at East Fremantle Oval precinct including the relocation of Glyde In, and possible integration with a Men's Shed and a Bridge Club

Develop policies for Council consideration that will ensure there is a consistent and equitable approach to the provision of contributions and/or support to clubs, groups and other commercial operators.

It is recommended that Council adopt and implement the recreation and community principles to guide future development of recreation and community facilities.

Recommend opportunities for the development of facilities, replacement of facilities and/or colocation of facilities at the MRS Parks and Recreation Reserve containing the East Fremantle Oval.

It is recommended that Council prepare and implement a master plan for East Fremantle Oval precinct:

- i East Fremantle Oval precinct developed to service the whole East Fremantle community
- ii Provide active sporting, passive recreation and community spaces
- iii Minimise the number of buildings
- iv Establish a community centre hub
- v Create multipurpose playing fields
- vi Relocate Council depot
- vii Remove housing
- viii Reduce the number of buildings
- ix Remove external fencing

[Provide a plan for the development of movement networks which promote cycling and pedestrian access throughout the Town.](#)

It is recommended that Council prepare a Cycling and Walking Trail Plan including:

- i Three existing walks – River Walk, Heritage Trail and Niergarup Track
- ii Longer trails linking with trails originating in the City of Fremantle and City of Melville
- iii A linear trail along the foreshore linking the Port of Fremantle with Point Walter
- iv On and off road trails linking residential areas with recreation and sport facilities, schools, shops and other community facilities
- v Shorter, local trails through major recreation and sport hubs
- vi Trails through the Leeuwin Barracks site linking to the foreshore and other open space areas
- vii On road bike paths in "safe" residential streets
- viii Safe crossing points across Canning Highway and Stirling Highway

[Recommend opportunities for the sustainable management of passive open space in order to respond to climate change ie water resource constraints and capacity etc.](#)

It is recommended that Council require that all development projects (buildings and open space) demonstrate environmental sustainability, and have a strategy to minimise the environmental footprint.



4 IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Action Plan

This chapter outlines an action and implementation plan for the East Fremantle Recreation and Community Facilities Plan.

FACILITY	RATIONALE	COMMENTS	ACTION	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET
East Fremantle Oval Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major recreation and sporting precinct in East Fremantle ▪ Poorly planned ▪ Ineffective uses of major open space ▪ Under used open space ▪ Potential relocation of East Fremantle Football Club home games to Fremantle Oval ▪ A long term perspective is required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council has to demonstrate leadership ▪ East Fremantle Oval precinct to be developed to service the whole East Fremantle community ▪ Provide active sporting, passive recreation and community spaces ▪ Minimise the number of buildings ▪ Establish a community centre hub ▪ Create multipurpose playing fields ▪ Relocate Council depot ▪ Remove housing ▪ Reduce the number of buildings ▪ Remove external fencing 	Prepare a master plan	2017/18	\$50,000
			Implement the master plan	2018+	\$5M+

FACILITY	RATIONALE	COMMENTS	ACTION	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET
Foreshore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major passive open space area in East Fremantle Extensively used by organised recreation and sporting groups, residents and visitors Master plan prepared by Council 	<p>Recommendations which improve recreation provision in East Fremantle and are aligned with this Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a regional trail from the Port to Point Walter. Improve the amenity of J Dolan Park Redesign Merv Cowan Park to improve recreation and general amenity Redesign the linear park north of Red Herring to provide greater recreation and amenity value Major redesign and development of John Tonkin Park to improve the functionality and amenity of the park Redevelop Norm McKenzie Park Redevelop W W Wayman Park Improve pedestrian access along the foreshore at river level through the development of a natural access way along the foreshore Revenue from the boat ramp can be used to maintain and upgrade the foreshore area 	<p>Implement the Foreshore Master Plan</p>	<p>Refer to Master Plan for timeframe</p>	<p>Refer to Master Plan for budget</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the viability of introducing a boat ramp fee 	<p>2018/19</p>	<p>\$10,000</p>	

FACILITY	RATIONALE	COMMENTS	ACTION	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET
Parks and Playgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local parks and playgrounds serve local residential areas Regional parks and playgrounds serve a larger catchment Existing playgrounds do not exist within a hierarchical framework Sporting reserves north of Preston Point Road comprise a significant open space precinct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master plan to include sporting facilities and passive recreation facilities (play spaces, trails and community meeting spaces) and amenities such as car parks Master plan to integrate the total area and create linkages which allow for multipurpose use and long term flexibility Link to open space and residential areas in the Leeuwin Barracks area Designate East Fremantle Oval precinct, reserves north of Preston Point Road, Richmond Primary School (subject to a community use agreement) and Glasson Park as sites for major multi age play spaces The design and layout of each play space will vary depending upon the site and other features of the site Major multi age play spaces to incorporate water drink fountains, shade, seating and toilets in close proximity Walking and cycling trails (on and off road) to link all play spaces with surrounding residential areas 	Prepare a master plan for the sporting reserves north of Preston Point Road (Wauhop Park, Henry Jeffery Oval, Chapman Oval and Preston Point Reserve)	2018/19	\$50,000
			Establish significant multi age play spaces in major open space precincts	2018 – 2020	\$150,000 per play space
			Multi age play spaces to be complemented by pre and primary school age play spaces at local open spaces area.	2018+	\$50,000 pa
			Investigate expanding Glasson Park by removing and relocating Glyde In Community Learning Centre	2020+	\$300,000

FACILITY	RATIONALE	COMMENTS	ACTION	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET
Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking and cycling are two of the most popular recreation activities for all age groups Walking, and cycling to a lesser extent, are popular activities for older adults A network of longer trails can be established by linking with trails originating in the City of Fremantle and City of Melville The East Fremantle Foreshore Master Plan recommends a linear trail along the foreshore linking the Port of Fremantle with Point Walter On and off road trails can be designed to link residential areas with recreation and sport facilities, schools, shops and other community facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off road trails to be designed for walking and cycling (and skateboarding, scooter riding etc) A network of bike paths to include on road routes in "safe" residential streets Identify key, safe crossing points for Canning Highway and Stirling Highway Three existing walks – River Walk, Heritage Trail and Niergarup Track – will form the basis for a network of linked trails 	Prepare a Cycling and Walking Trail Plan including a network of on and off road routes	2017/18	\$60,000
			Liaise with the City of Fremantle and City of Melville to ensure trails within East Fremantle link up	2016+	Staff time only
			Optimise the opportunity to establish smaller local trails through major recreation and sport hubs	2016+	Included in implementation costs of master plans
			Master planning the Leeuwin Barracks site to include a network of trails linking to the foreshore and other open space areas	2016+	Staff time only

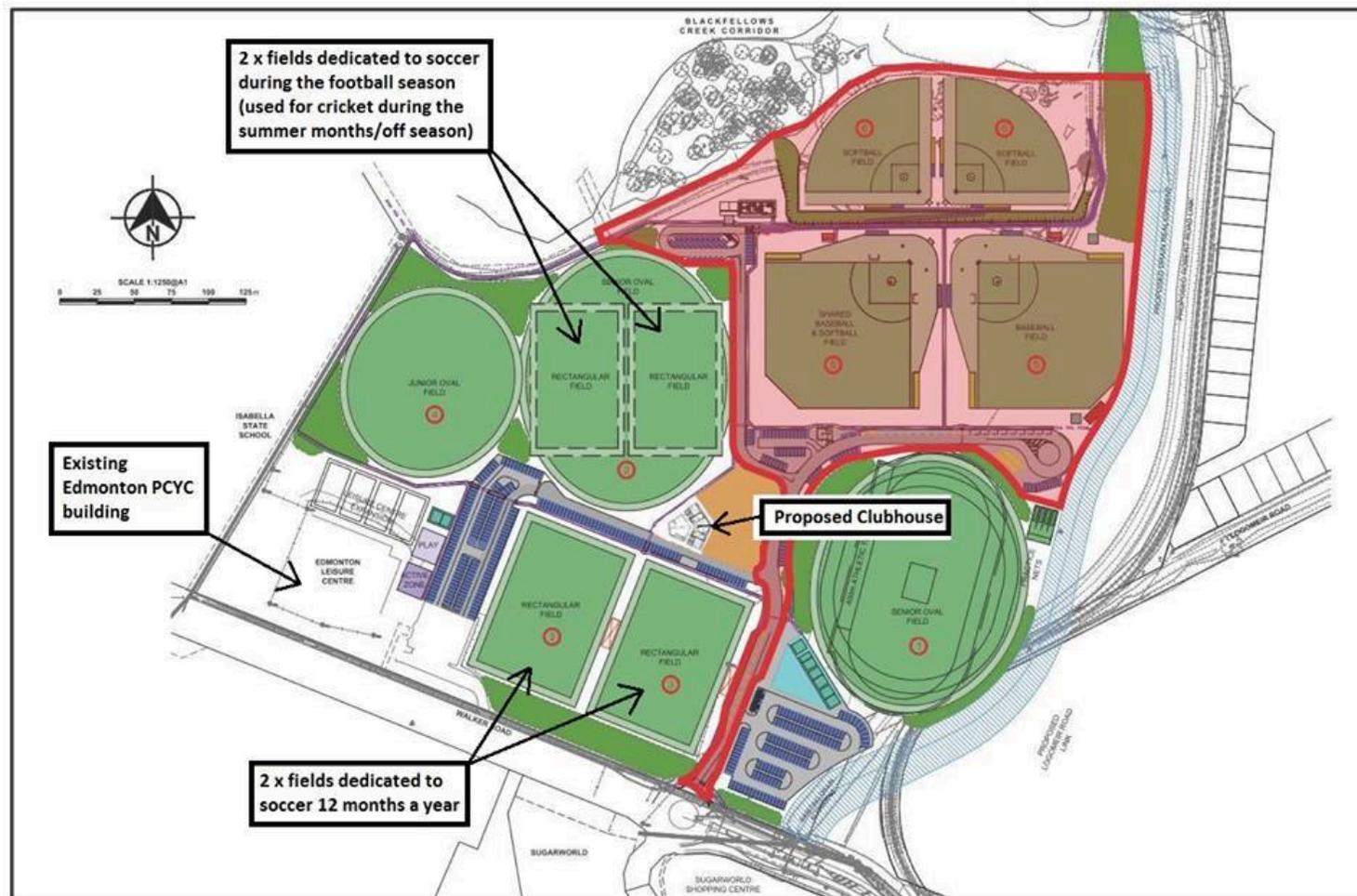
FACILITY	RATIONALE	COMMENTS	ACTION	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET
Community Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of small community buildings are located throughout East Fremantle The community lacks a multipurpose community centre suitable for a range of community, social, art and craft and passive recreation activities Many community facilities are located on small open space parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Fremantle Oval precinct is well located to service East Fremantle and adjacent suburbs in Fremantle and Melville Consolidating community buildings will enable some local parks to be expanded such as Glasson Park A new facility may be designed to accommodate new groups and activities such as a Men's Shed and a Bridge Club 	Consolidate as many community facilities into a single community hub	2018+	Staff time only
			Prepare a feasibility study and business plan for a community hub	2019/20	\$60,000
Leeuwin Barracks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A large and strategic parcel of land will be redeveloped most likely as housing It will include public open space and possibly community facilities Public and community infrastructure must be developed to complement the surrounding landscape and amenities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master planning must be done within the context of the foreshore, Swan River and adjacent open space Linear trails may be developed linking the eastern boundary of East Fremantle (Petra Street and East Fremantle Yacht Club to John Tonkin Park and the Swan River, both along the foreshore and through the sporting reserves and Leeuwin Barracks 	Ensure that adequate and usable open space is acquired as public open space	2016+	Staff time only
			Establish physical and visual linkages with adjacent open space	2016+	Staff time only

FACILITY	RATIONALE	COMMENTS	ACTION	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET
Recreation and Community Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many buildings are in poor condition Inconsistent leasing and maintenance arrangements Mix of upgrading and new buildings required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the structural integrity of all buildings Negotiate consistent occupancy, usage and maintenance arrangements with all user groups Focus Council resources on multipurpose, multiuse and accessible buildings 	Adopt a consistent approach to the leasing and maintenance of buildings, based on the Recreation and Community Principles	2016+	Staff time only

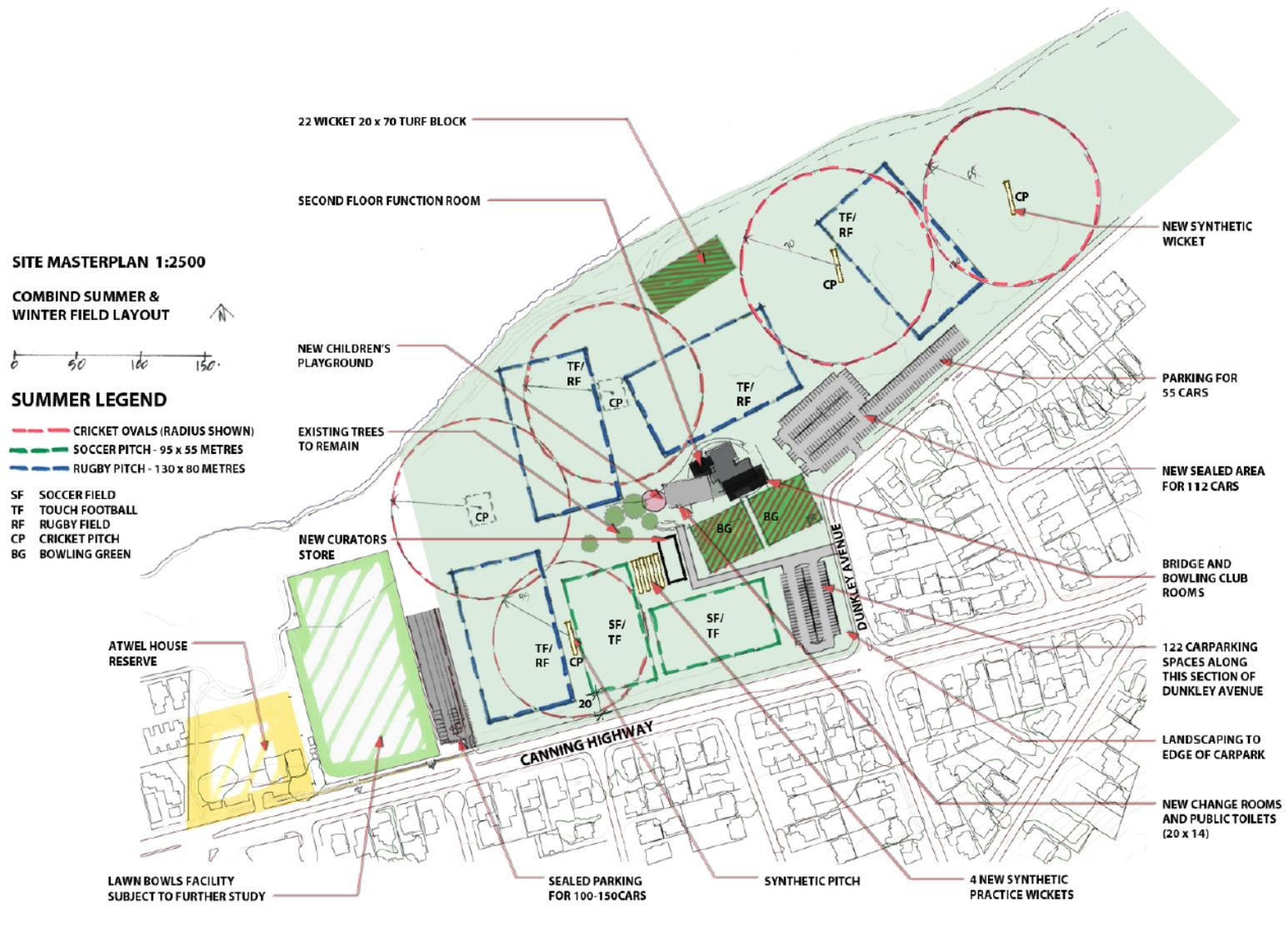
4.2 Hub Concepts – EXAMPLES ONLY

To gain an understanding of sporting and community hubs, indicative examples are provided. The first four are multipurpose outdoor sports facilities and the fifth is an example of a sport and community building hosting sports clubs and a music centre.

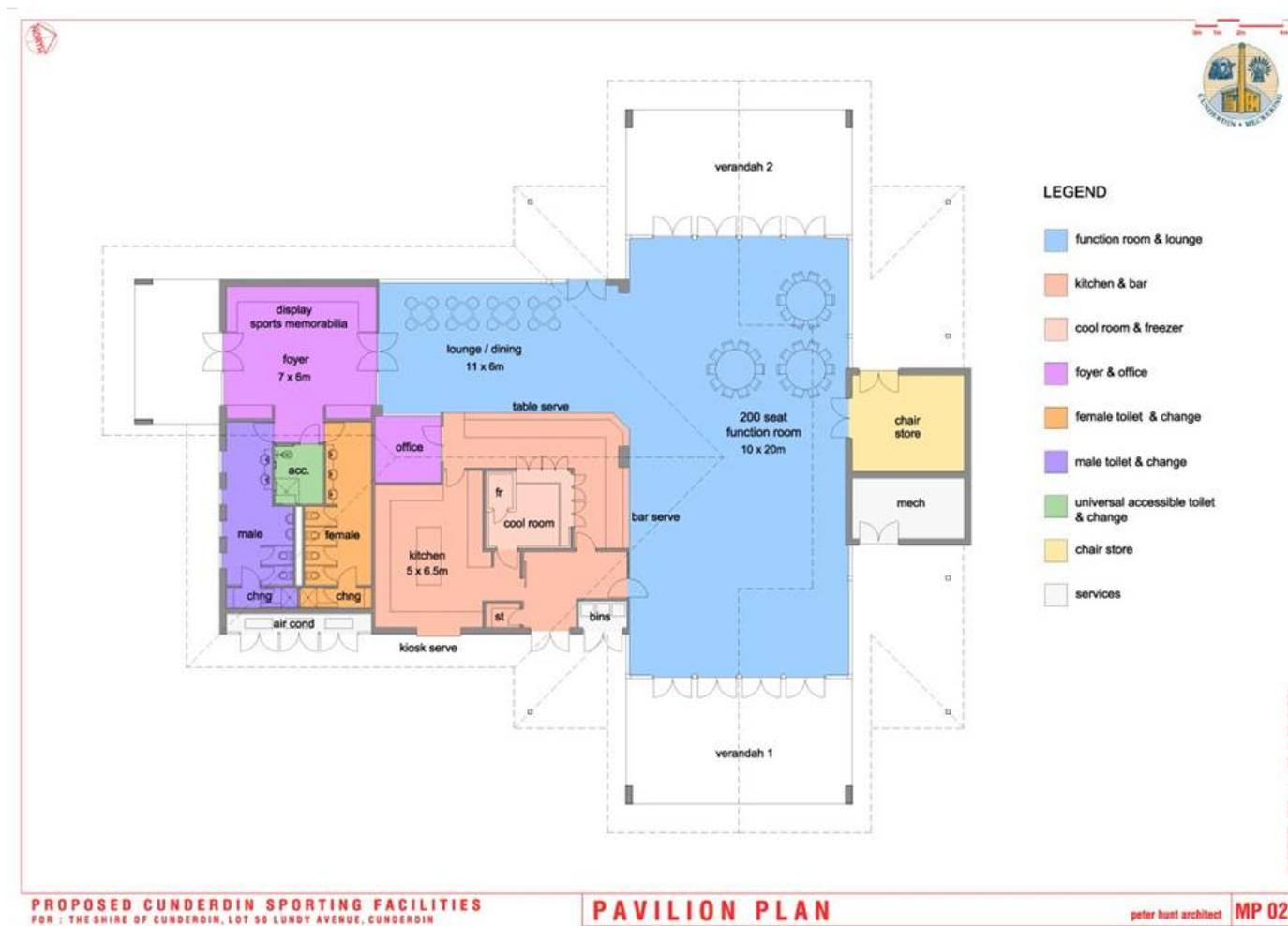
Concept 1: Multipurpose Sports Hub – Edmonton, Queensland – EXAMPLE ONLY



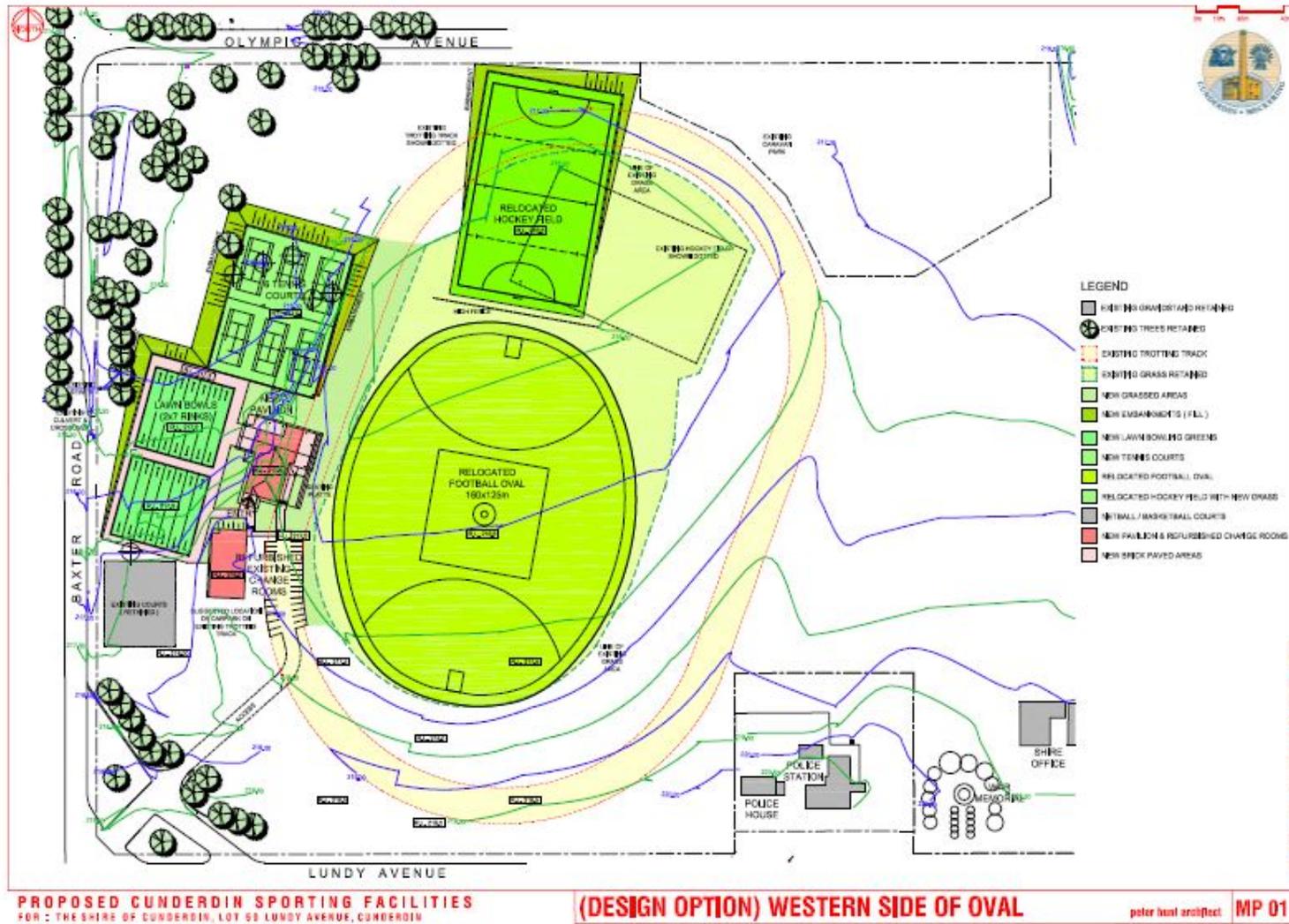
Concept 2: Multipurpose Sports Hub – Melville, Western Australia - **EXAMPLE ONLY**



Concept 3: Multipurpose Sports Hub – Pavilion - Cunderdin, Western Australia - **EXAMPLE ONLY**



Concept 4: Multipurpose Sports Hub – Cunderdin, Western Australia - **EXAMPLE ONLY**



Concept 5: Sport and Community Hub Building – Hosting Clubs and Music Centre – Seacliffe, Holdfast Bay Council South Australia - **EXAMPLE ONLY**

