



Town of  
VICTORIA PARK

# Public Open Space Strategy

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# Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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# Strategy



# 1.1 A Strategy for Public Open Space

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. The Study captures the current situation.

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



Figure 1. Study Extents

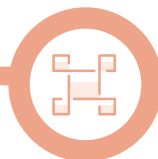


## 1.2 Core Principles for a Public Open Space Strategy



### Equity

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



### Diversity of Functions

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



### Public Health + Well-Being

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



### Sustainability

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



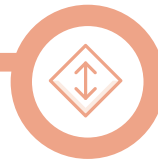
### Quality + Enjoyment

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



### Financial Responsibility

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



### Flexibility

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



### Efficient Use of Resources

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



### 1.3 Public Open Space Strategy process

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

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

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

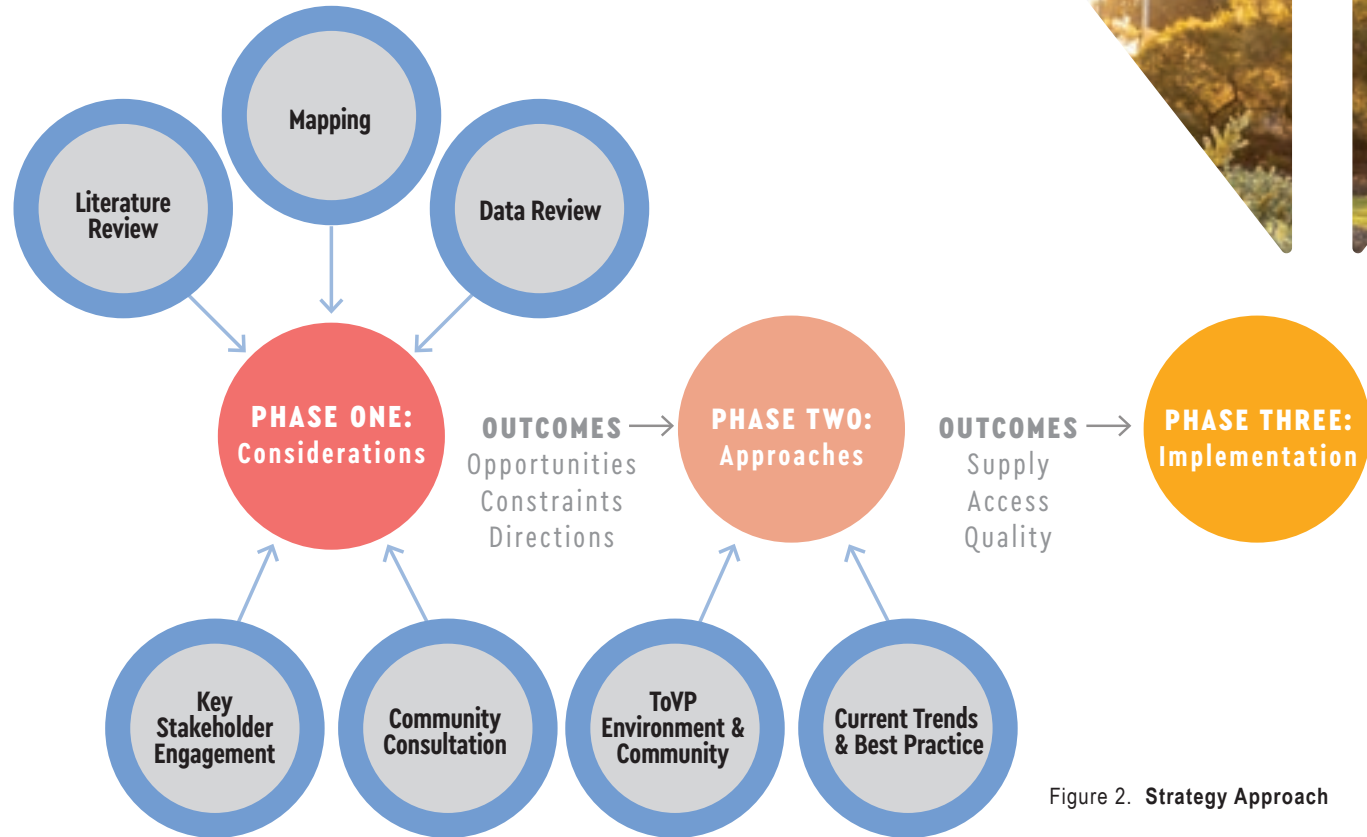


Figure 2. Strategy Approach



## 1.4 Guiding Vision + Objectives for Public Open Space

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

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





# The Vision

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

## Equitable Access to POS

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

## A Connected POS Network

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

## A green Town on the Banks of the Swan

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

## Reflecting our Heritage

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

## A Diverse & Empowered Community

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

## A Vibrant Town

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



## 1.5 Enduring High Quality Public Open Space

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

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

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

### **Community requirements**

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

### **Knowledge of the land**

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

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





## 1.6 Approaches to Achieving High Quality Public Open Space



### Accessible

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



### Well Designed

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



### Great Impact on the Environment

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



### Resilient & Future proof

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



## 1.7 Current Public Open Space Provision

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

Within the POS reviewed, the following considerations are made;

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

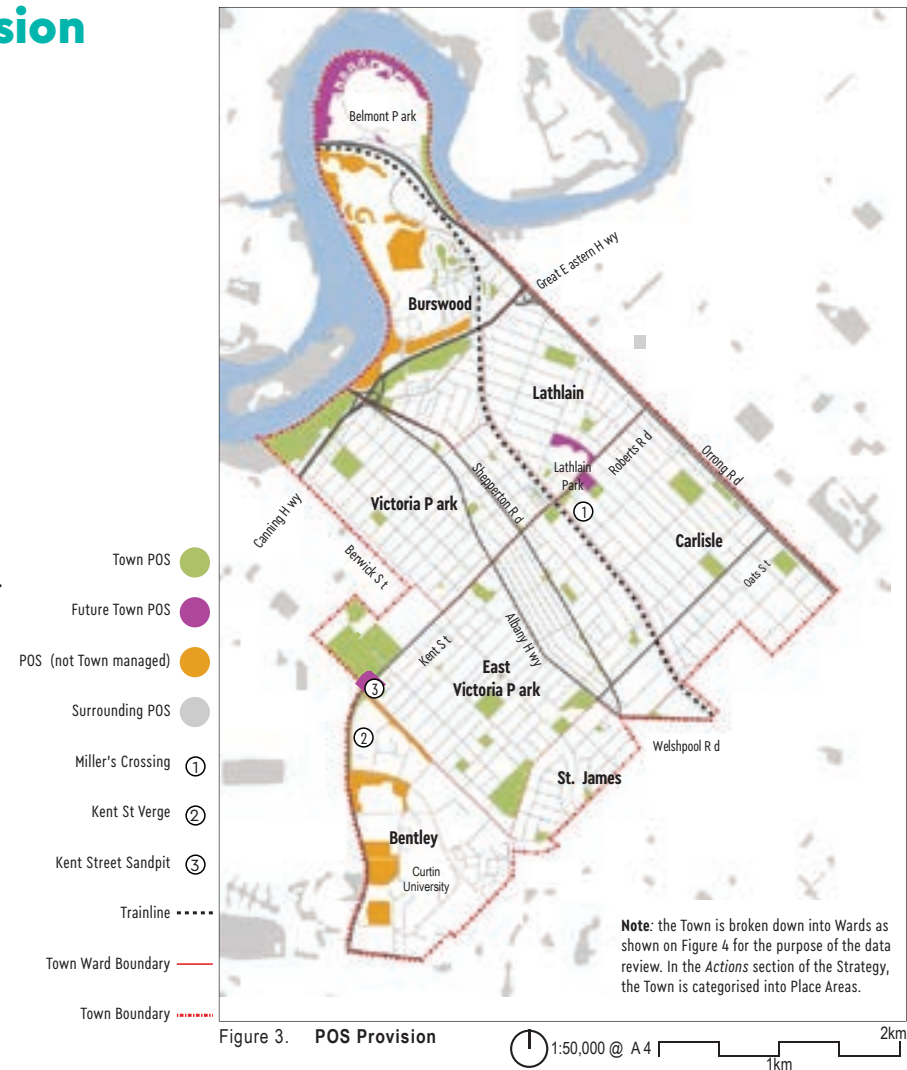
**Future Town POS:** Spaces that are planned for, but not yet constructed. These include Lathlain Park and Belmont Park.

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

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

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

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











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

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

The core findings of this review are as follows:

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

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

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

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

### Is there diverse POS within the Town?

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

pos are under supplied or not sufficiently distributed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These outcomes will guide all recommendations for the POS strategy.





## 1.9 Public Open Space Strategies

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

### Supply

Approaches to addressing gaps in POS provision, specifically;

The provision of POS with a 400m walk; and

Opportunities to provide POS to a growing population.

### Access

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

#### Safe Pedestrian Street Crossings

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

#### Improve Under & Overpasses

Ensuring existing access points are safe and welcoming.

#### Town Square at Train Stations

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

### Park Streets (Active & Environmental)

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

### Quality

Improvements to provide high quality well managed POS includingL

### Public Open Space For Sporting Use

Ensuring ongoing availability and quality of active reserves.

### Public Open Space For Environmental Use

Utilising POS to reinforce areas of environmental significance.

### Tree Coverage

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

### Reduction of Turf

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

### Heritage

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

### Play

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

### Active Transport

Provision of infrastructure at key locations to support active transport.

### Wayfinding

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

### Dog Walking

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

### Community Ownership

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

### Events

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

### Safety

Ensure the community feels safe utilising POS.

### Supporting Local Economy

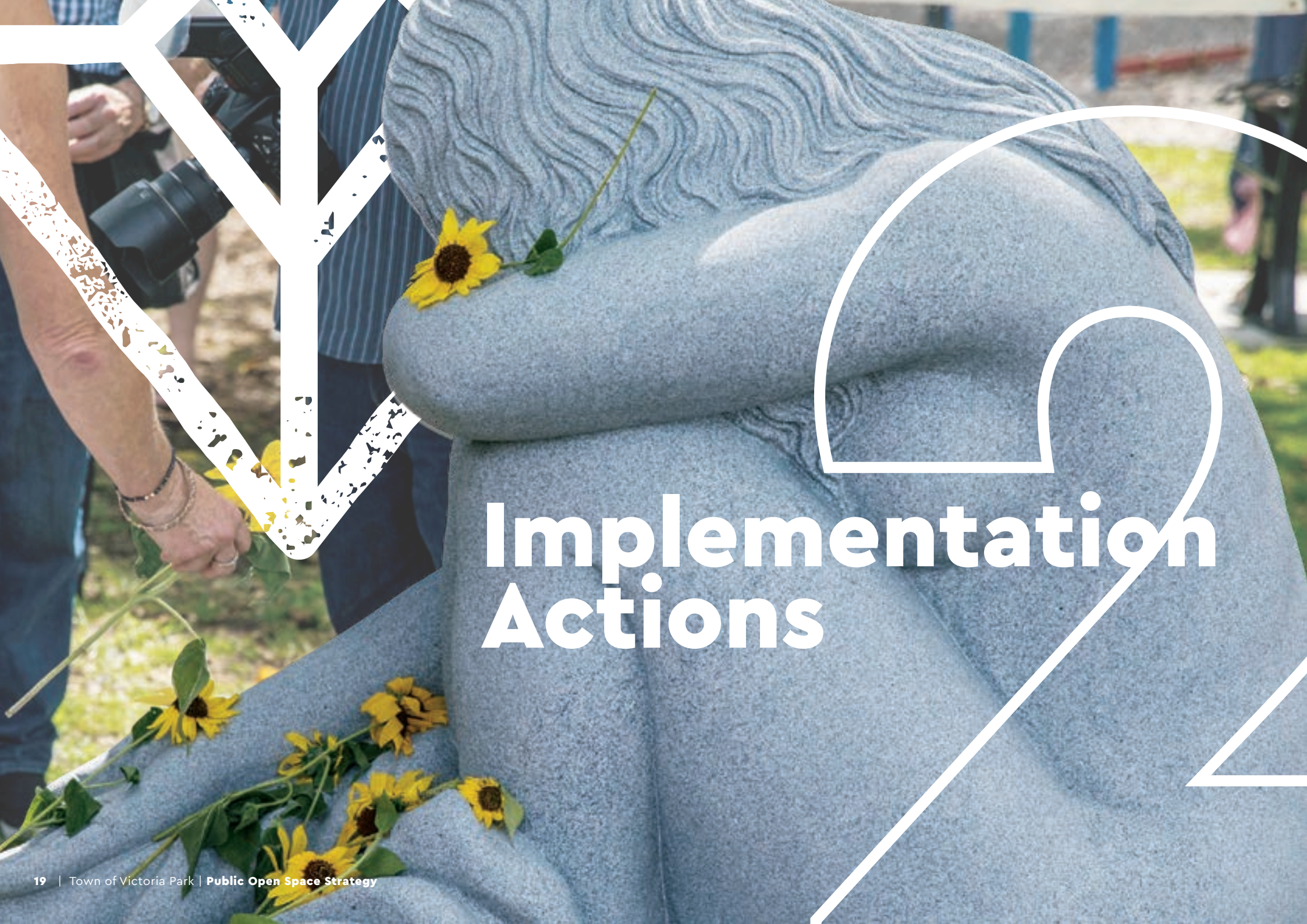
Co-locate facilities in POS situated in key commercial areas to create socio-economic benefits.

### Management

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





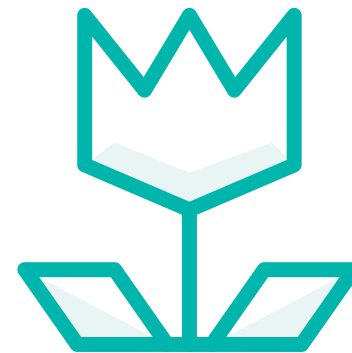


# Implementation Actions



## 2.1 Actions Strategy

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





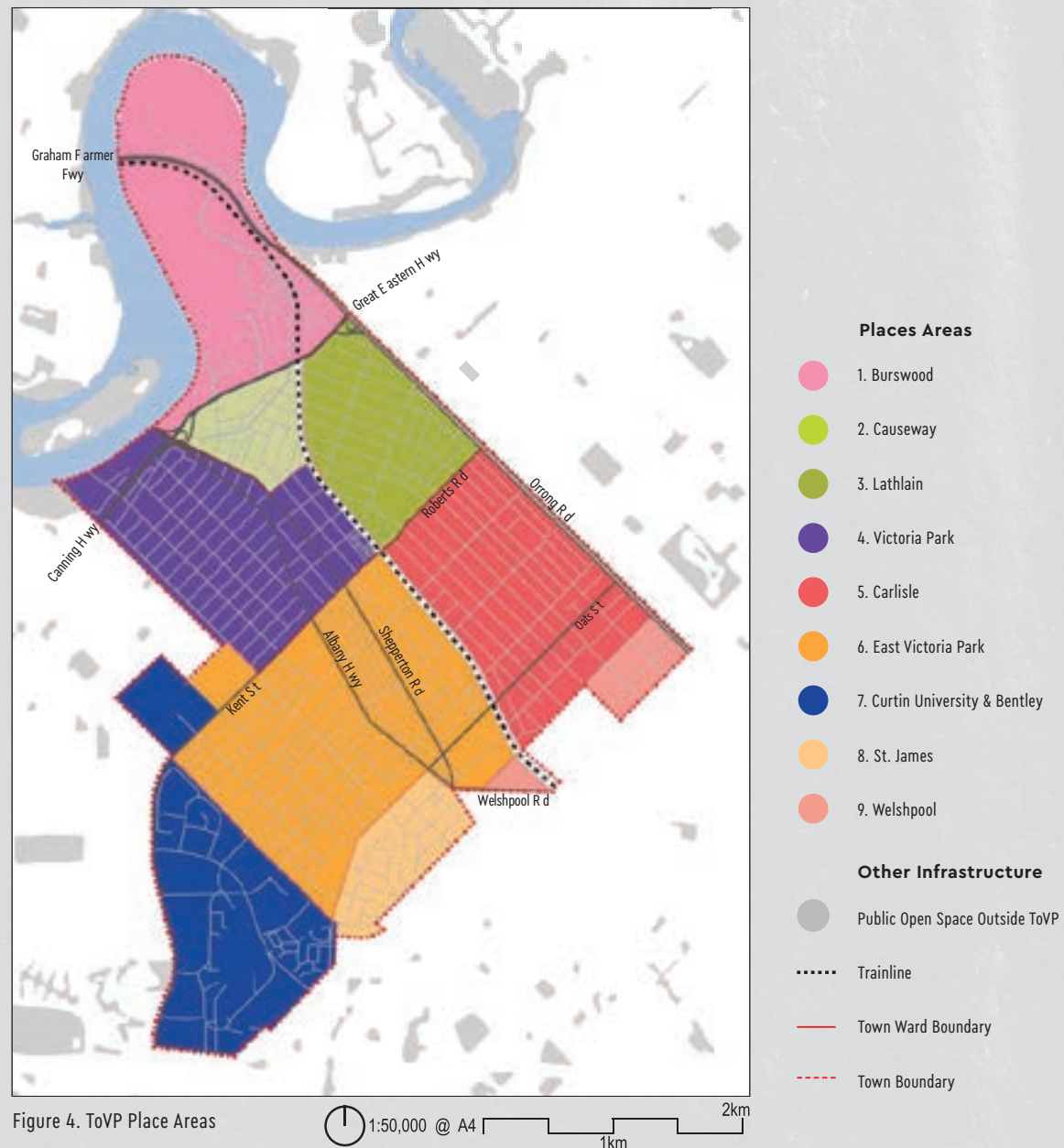
## 2.2 Place Areas

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

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

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

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



## 2.3 Procurement of Land

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

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

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

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

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













## 2.4 Burswood Implementation Actions



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

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



Figure 5. Burswood Implementation Actions

## Place Area | Burswood

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

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

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

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

#### 2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings

#### Priority

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

Short Term

#### 2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses

#### Priority

Windan Bridge Underpass (Image 1)

Short Term

Stadium Station Overpass (Image 2)

Medium Term

Victoria Park Drive (Image 3)

Medium Term

Riversdale Road Overpass (Image 4)

Short Term

Graham Farmer Freeway Overpass (Image 5)

Short Term

Rutland Avenue Overpass (Image 6)

Medium Term

Shepperton Road Underpass (Image 7)

Short Term

Causeway Underpass (Image 8)

Medium Term

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

#### Priority

Burswood Train Station (Image 9)

Short – Medium Term

#### 2.4 Create Park Street

#### Priority

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

Short – Medium Term

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

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



- Stiles Griffiths Reserve



## 2.5 Causeway Implementation Actions



Figure 6. Causeway Implementation Actions

-  Road crossing
-  Under/Overpasses
-  ToVP Boundary





## Place Area Causeway

**Number of POS**

2

**Place Description**

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

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

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

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

#### 2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings

#### Priority

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

Medium Term

#### 2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses

#### Priority

Shepperton Road Underpass (Image 1)

Short Term

Kitchener Ave to Rutland Ave Overpass (Image 2)

Medium Term

Rutland Ave Overpass (Image 3)

Medium Term

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

#### Priority

No Recommended Upgrades

n/a

#### 2.4 Create Park Street

#### Priority

No Recommended Upgrades

n/a

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

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

- Charles Patterson Park
- G.O Edwards Park

## 2.6 Lathlain Implementation Actions



Figure 7. Lathlain Implementation Actions



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



## Place Area

## Lathlain

### Number of POS

5

### Place Description

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

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

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

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

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

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

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

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

#### 2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings

#### Priority

No Recommended Upgrades

n/a

#### 2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses

#### Priority

Graham Farmer Freeway Overpass (Image 1)

Medium Term

Rutland Avenue Overpass (Image 2)

Medium Term

Kitchener Avenue to Rutland Road Overpass (Image 3)

Medium Term

Miller Street Overpass (Image 4)

Medium Term

Maple to Newey Street Overpass (Image 5)

Short – Medium Term

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

#### Priority

Victoria Park Station (Image 6)

Long Term

#### 2.4 Create Park Street

#### Priority

Bishopsgate Road – Active Park Street (7)

Short Term

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

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

## 2.7 Victoria Park Implementation Actions

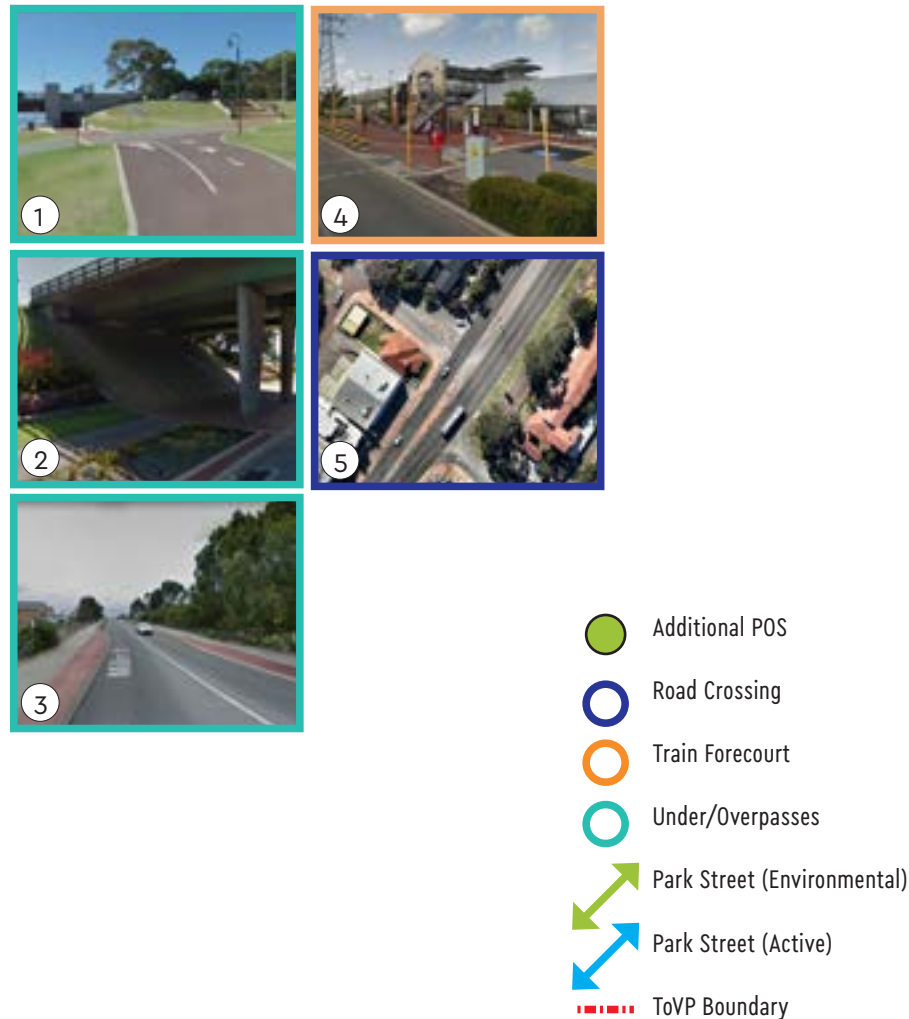


Figure 8. Victoria Park Implementation Actions



## Place Area

## Victoria Park

### Number of POS

12

### Place Description

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

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

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

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

#### Priority

59 Manchester Street (9)

Medium Term

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

#### 2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings

#### Priority

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

Medium Term

#### 2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses

#### Priority

Causeway Underpass (Image 1)

Short Term

Shepperton Road Underpass (Image 2)

Short Term

Miller Street Overpass (Image 3)

Medium Term

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

#### Priority

Victoria Park Station (Image 4)

Long Term

#### 2.4 Create Park Street

#### Priority

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

Short Term

Duncan Street – Active Street (7)

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

Short Term

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

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

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











## 2.8 Carlisle Implementation Actions

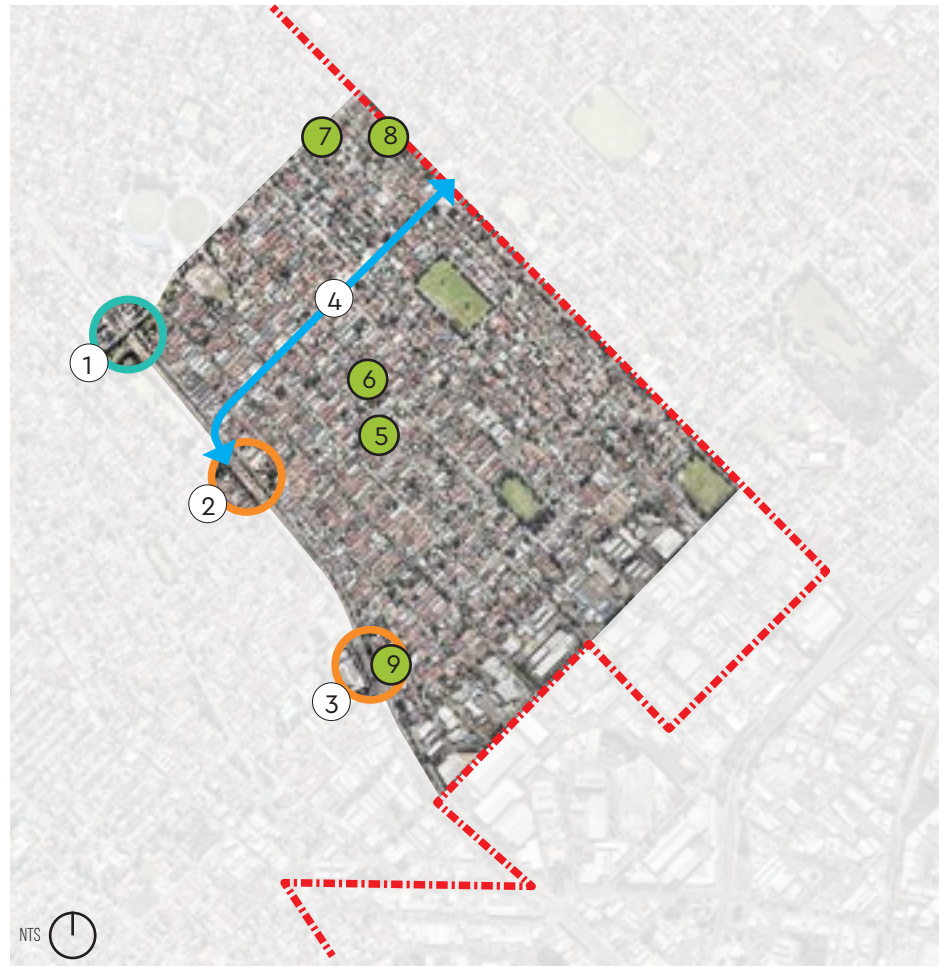


Figure 9. Carlisle Implementation Actions

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





## Place Area | Carlisle

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

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

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

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

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

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

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

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

#### 2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings

No Recommended Upgrades

#### Priority

n/a

#### 2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses

Miller Street (Image 1)

#### Priority

Medium Term

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

Carlisle Station (Image 2)

#### Priority

Medium Term

Oats Street Station (Image 3)

Medium Term

#### 2.4 Create Park Street

Archer Street – Active Street (4)

#### Priority

Short Term

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

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



## 2.9 East Victoria Park Implementation Actions



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

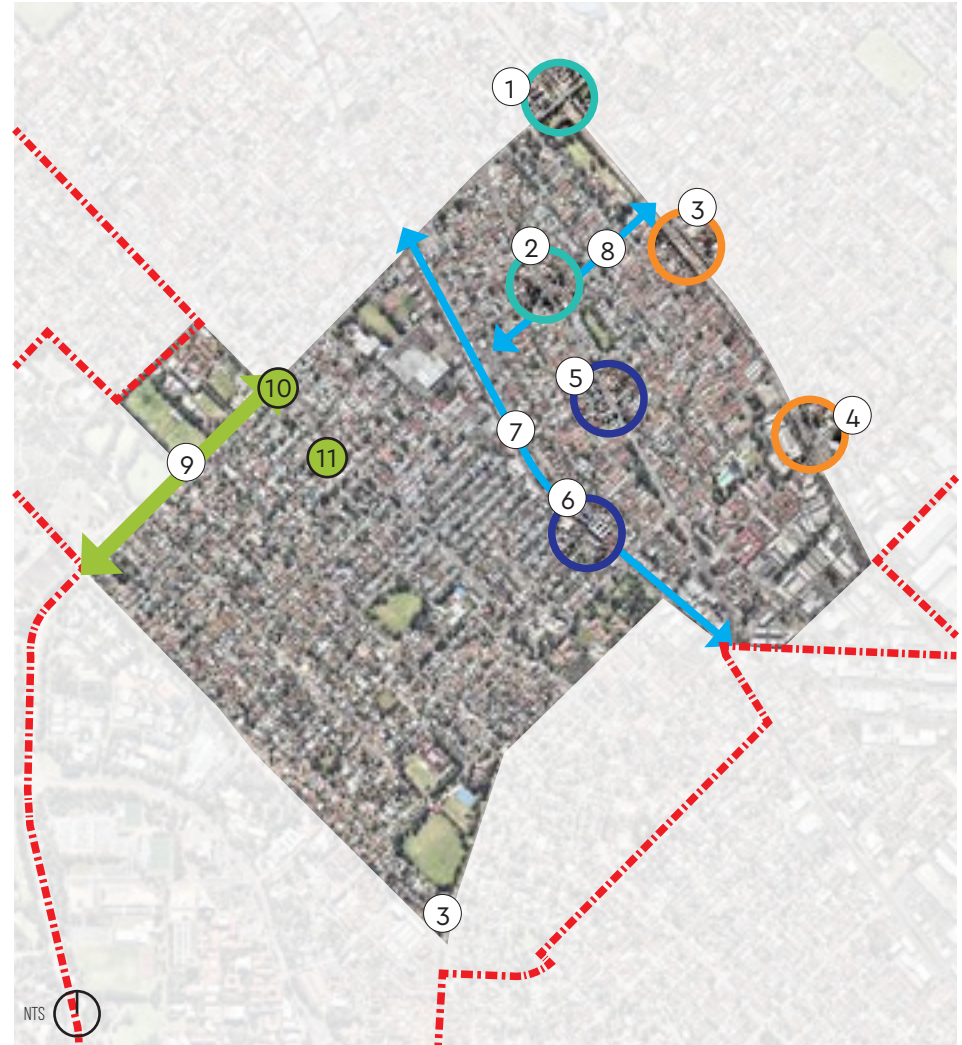


Figure 10. East Vic Park Implementation Actions



## Place Area

## East Victoria Park

### Number of POS

17

### Place Description

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

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

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

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

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

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

#### 2.1 Safe Pedestrian Crossings

#### Priority

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

#### 2.2 Improve Underpasses and Overpasses

#### Priority

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

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

#### Priority

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

#### 2.4 Create Park Street

#### Priority

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

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

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

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



## 2.10 Curtin University & Bentley Implementation Actions

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

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

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

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

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

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

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

- Jirdarup Bushland Precinct
- Harold Rossiter Park

## 2.11 St James Implementation Actions

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

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

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

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

### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

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

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

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

- Rotary Park





## 2.12 Welshpool Implementation Options

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

### Approach 1: Addressing the Gaps in Supply

Place Identified with Insufficient POS?	<p><b>Yes / No</b></p> <p>Whilst it is important that POS provide amenity to the working community the application of a residential access metric is not appropriate for reasons as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial developments generally have large floor plans with few workers indicating a smaller population to service than residential areas.</li> <li>The streetscape environment is not pedestrian orientated and it is not comfortable to walk to destinations.</li> <li>There is not land for acquisition within the precinct.</li> </ul> <p>It is recommended the Town engage with workers in this area to gauge demand for additional POS.</p>
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### Approach 2: Addressing the Gaps in Access

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

### Approach 3: Improve Quality to Existing POS

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







## 2.13 Town Wide Actions

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

### Percent for Parks Scheme:

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

### Residential Interface with POS:

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

### Monitor Community POS Usage:

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







# Summary



### 3.1 Conclusion

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


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

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






# Appendices

 **Appendix A** Background Information + Project Approach

 **Appendix B** Detailed Explanation of Strategies

 **Appendix C** POS Recommendations

 **Appendix D** Survey Information and Responses

 **Appendix E** Workshop Details



