



# Recreation and Community Facilities Plan

## Background Report - September 2016 (2 of 3)



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## APPENDIX A: DIALOGUE CAFÉ



# 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 goldrush 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 unparalleled elsewhere.

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 facilities' needs. A holistic approach is required to assess needs, define options and estimate cost of actions for implementation.

The Recreation and Community Facilities Plan will provide a strategic framework for addressing the current and the future recreation and community facilities 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 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 Recreation 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 the 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





## 2 DOCUMENT REVIEW

This chapter reviews and summarises relevant reports, plans and strategies prepared for or by the Town of East Fremantle which have relevance to the Recreation and Community Facilities Plan.

### 2.1 Corporate and Strategic Plans and Reports

#### 2.1.1 Strategic Community Plan 2015 – 2025

Council's first Strategic Community Plan was prepared in 2013. This updated Strategic Community Plan is the result of a "mini strategic review".

##### Vision

***Our Town has a distinct identity. We are recognised for the integration of our heritage, lifestyle, environment, and community values.***

The vision will be achieved through four key focus areas:

- Our community is strong, safe and close-knit: we support and foster a sense of identity and belonging
- The needs of our community are met through the provision of high quality infrastructure and waste services
- Our town is developing in harmony with our unique character within the fabric of the region's built and natural environment
- The community is served by a leading and listening local government

##### Key points of the plan

Six priorities are:

- Footpaths and cycleways: This area will be addressed in two ways. Priorities relating to recreational walkways and cycleways, and access to community facilities, will be included in the Recreation and Community Facilities Plan.
- Streetscapes: This area will also be addressed in two ways. First, Council will investigate an urban forestry approach (in conjunction with climate change adaptation). Second, service levels for streetscapes (such as verge maintenance) will be included in the major strategic review.
- Sport and recreation facilities and activities: This will be the subject of a Recreation and Community Facilities Plan, to be developed in 2015/16 and implemented in the following years. It will include oval redevelopment, club facilities, recreational walkways and cycleways, parks and playgrounds, connectivity and access etc.
- Parks and playgrounds: See sport and recreation facilities and activities above
- Swan River foreshore: The draft Swan River Foreshore Master Plan will be finalised in 2015/16. Aspects of this will inform the Recreation and Community Facilities Plan.
- Preservation and promotion of local heritage: Heritage precinct development, including the Royal George Hotel.

## Key Challenges for our Community

Two key challenges directly related to this Recreation and Community Facilities Plan are:

- Recreation And Community Facilities - The current state of recreation and community facilities is not up to the standard now expected in a modern, liveable area. The Oval precinct is ripe for revitalisation and there is potential for a greater variety of high quality play spaces, such as nature playgrounds. The redesign of facilities creates opportunities to bring people together, enhancing social capital as well as improving utilisation and experiences.
- River And Foreshore Amenity - There is more pressure on the foreshore as the population and visitor numbers grow, business opportunities are pursued and the impact of climate change is felt. The health, amenity and accessibility of the foreshore is of great importance to the people of East Fremantle and this area will be a key challenge to address in the life of this plan.

In addition, Council has identified the following key challenges:

- Managing growth
- Climate change adaptation
- Strategic sites identified for specific attention
- Community engagement and communications
- Intensifying the "East Freo" point of difference
- Financial sustainability

### 2.1.2 Corporate Business Plan 2015-2019

This Plan partly fulfils the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework. The Corporate Business Plan is a medium-term planning document that sets out how the Council will contribute to the community's vision over the next four years. It was adopted on July 2013 and will be reviewed by 30 June 2016 and every 2 years thereafter.

Specific strategies and actions which relate to this Recreation and Community Facilities Plan are:

- Recreation and Community Facilities Plan, to be developed in 2015/16 and implemented in the following years. It will include 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, will be included in the Recreation and Community Facilities Plan.
- Draft Swan River Foreshore Master Plan will be finalised in 2015/16 and will inform the Recreation and Community Facilities Plan.

### 2.1.3 Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2012 – 2016

- The 2011 Census stipulates that resident population in East Fremantle is 6,930. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Survey of Disability, Ageing and carers (2003), 20.6% of Australians or more than 1 in 5 people, identify themselves as having some form of disability. Based on the population estimate and these findings, it is estimated that there are around 1,427 people with disabilities living within the town.
- The ABS survey has confirmed that around half of people aged over 60 identified themselves as having a disability. The Town of East Fremantle has the following percentage population by the following age groups:
  - ✓ Persons 55-64 years – 13.3%
  - ✓ Persons 65-74 years – 7.2%

- ✓ Persons 75-84 years – 4.3%
- ✓ Persons 85 years and over – 1.1%

This constitutes just on 25% of the total population, or 1,883 persons.

- ABS Statistics also record “Core Activity Need for Assistance” – a variable developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. People with a profound or severe disability are defined as needing help or assistance in one of the three core activities of self-care, mobility and communication because of a disability, long term health condition (lasting 6 months or more) or old age. The number of persons requiring assistance in the Town of East Fremantle is 247 persons. It is likely that this figure will increase in the future as a consequence of an aging population.

### Desired outcomes of the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan

- 1 People with disabilities have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of and any events organised by a public authority.
- 2 People with disabilities have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of a public authority.
- 3 People with disabilities receive information from a public authority in a format that will enable them to access the information as readily as other people are able to access it.
- 4 People with disabilities receive the same level and quality of service from the staff of a public authority as other people receive from the staff of that public authority.
- 5 People with disabilities have the same opportunities as other people to make complaints to a public authority.
- 6 People with disabilities have the same opportunities as other people to participate in any public consultations by a public authority.

### Strategies

Strategies relevant to the Recreation and Community Facilities Plan include:

- Ensure all buildings and facilities are accessible to people with disabilities in accordance with the “Access to Building Standards” and the Building Code of Australia.
- Ensure that all new or redevelopment works provide access to people with disabilities in accordance with the “Access to Building Standards” and the Building Code of Australia.
- Ensure that parks and reserves are accessible.
- Increase the number of accessible playgrounds.
- Improve access to the Swan River for people using wheelchairs.

#### 2.1.4 Community Perceptions (2014)

This is an in-depth survey of community perceptions of East Fremantle as a place and the Town of East Fremantle as the local Council. It also serves as an industry standards report for Council, comparing it with other Councils in WA.

### Relevant information and findings

Community priorities

- Sport and recreation facilities and activities, primarily East Fremantle Oval development and increasing access to clubs, activities and facilities;
- Improve maintenance of parks, playgrounds and reserves, facilities and playground

equipment

- Increase opportunity for access to recreation facilities

#### Leadership and Governance

- 41% of the community agree that the Mayor and Councillors understand their needs
- 58% of the community are satisfied with the way they are informed and consulted about local issues

#### Character and Identity

- 81% are satisfied (including 54% delighted) with the area's character and identity

#### Community Facilities and Services:

- 82% are satisfied with parks and playgrounds
- 75% are satisfied with sport and recreation facilities and activities; 17% are dissatisfied; fewer families with children are satisfied than families without children.
- The East Fremantle Football Club has the highest percentage of involvement (11%), followed by 'other local sporting group' (9%) and 'school/educational group' (9%)
- 78% are satisfied with the sense of community in East Fremantle

#### 2.1.5 East Fremantle Foreshore Master Plan (2015)

This is a master plan for the foreshore, an area within the locality of East Fremantle which if developed, may have an impact on the proposed site development at the East Fremantle Oval Precinct. The objectives of this plan are to:

- Provide a strategic vision for the protection and enhancement of the foreshore, one of East Fremantle's most important assets
- Provide a site analysis
- Provide action and management plans

#### Relevant information

- Foreshore events areas in the Public Open Space are currently underutilised
- Henry Jeffery and EG Chapman Reserves are two large sporting ovals adjoining the foreshore. Due to topographic elevation, the outlook over the river is ideally suited for events and associated parking

#### Recommendations

- Improve the amenity of Merv Cowan Park, J Dolan Park and adjacent linear parks along the foreshore
- Improve and redesign the John Tonkin and Norm Mackenzie parks
- Redevelop WW Wayman Park

#### 2.1.6 East Fremantle Oval Precinct Master Plan (2008)

#### Relevant findings

- The WAFL is no longer the dominant sporting competition in WA; growth and time has rendered the East Fremantle Oval and infrastructure outdated
- The master plan is a joint commission by the WA Football Commission, Department of

Sport and Recreation and the Town of East Fremantle to address a number of objectives to achieve long-term and sustainable refurbishment of facilities in the strategy

- The oval is a Class A reserve; changing its use requires parliamentary approval.
- Outcomes of community surveys show that community-oriented development is more important than football-oriented. Residential and commercial development also rated low in popularity and attracted the most opposition
- The key viability strategy underpinning the Master Plan was to use funds generated by the sale or lease of land on the Marmion St frontage to fund developments.

### Recommendations

- Address excessive size and poor condition of football club buildings
- Make more efficient use of surplus land within the study area
- Increase public access to and useability of the football oval and surrounds and other public areas
- Retain bowls and croquet clubs in their present locations
- Retain existing Town of East Fremantle housing on Allen St, as well as the Council depot
- Increase the role of childcare within the precinct; there is a shortage in the area. A lease could be offered to a new operator to assist this.

## 2.2 Current User Assessments - East Fremantle Oval

### 2.2.1 East Fremantle Bowls Club - Needs Assessment

#### Purpose

It is the purpose of the needs assessment to gain an understanding of the activities and determine adequacy of facilities used by clubs.

#### Objectives

- Provide appropriate facilities for needs
- Identify Council facility development and maintenance that is aligned with community needs
- Minimise unnecessary duplication and over-provision
- Assist in identification of capital costs and financial commitments including ongoing operational costs

#### General information

- Competition type – social and pennant
- Facilities – 3 greens, hall (used for events, social activities, external hire), bar, toilets; disabled access
- Membership – numbers have fluctuated between 147 and 163 in last ten years. Social member numbers have increased.
- Usage – Tuesday to Sunday bowls (bar open); hall booked 2 days per week for Pilates; hall used for external and social functions on weekends.
- Staff – 7 PT/contract paid staff; 26 volunteers

- Funding – facility hire, bar takings, sponsorship, memberships
- Condition of building – good; known issue with main power board – Council to address;

## 2.2.2 East Fremantle Croquet Club – Needs Assessment

### Purpose

It is the purpose of the needs assessment to gain an understanding of the activities and determine adequacy of facilities used by clubs. Correspondence attached to the assessment details.

### Objectives

- Provide appropriate facilities for needs
- Identify Council facility development and maintenance that is aligned with community needs
- Minimise unnecessary duplication and over-provision
- Assist in identification of capital costs and financial commitments including ongoing operational costs

### General Information

- Competition type – Association croquet, Golf croquet, social
- Facilities – 2 x full-sized croquet courts (25 x 32m) with 1m runoff (these are regulation size for WA and National tournaments); 1 x beginners' court (10 x 25m); clubroom including kitchen, store room, unisex toilet; shed for equipment; 3 x shelter sheds; floodlights.
- Membership – fluctuated between 25 (2006) and 38 (2012). Project 60 playing members by 2022; growth is limited by number of courts and wear on the grass. Members are mostly 50 years and over.
- Usage – club members have access anytime; club plays association croquet 4 times per week; Golf croquet 3 times per/week. 3 or 4 events in the WA Croquet Association calendar, croquet parties and corporate events, partner with Glyde In Community Learning Centre to deliver croquet courses.
- Staff – all volunteers
- Facility maintenance – Council mows around the courts; the club pays a contract mower and greens maintenance every 3 years
- Funding – membership, hire fees and functions
- Condition of building – adequate for needs; no disabled access to toilet.

## 2.2.3 East Fremantle Football Club – Facility Requirements

A comparison table summarises:

- West Australian Football League (WAFL) Minimum Guidelines for infrastructure
- Bendigo Bank Stadium (Peel Football Club) current infrastructure
- East Fremantle Football Club – current facilities and infrastructure
- East Fremantle Football Club - preferred facilities and infrastructure
- Draft design by Cox Howlett & Bailey Woodland for facilities and infrastructure

## Relevant information

The facility either already conforms in most areas to the WAFL minimum guidelines for an AFL facility or will if the stated designs by Cox Howlett & Bailey Woodland are implemented.

### 2.2.4 East Fremantle Oval Stakeholder Communication and Consultation (2013)

This is a draft document outlining the components of a communications strategy for the East Fremantle Oval redevelopment and enhancement of the precinct.

## Relevant information

- Timeline of events:
  - ✓ 2008 Master Plan – not endorsed by Council, however much of the consultation was used
  - ✓ 2012 Concept Plan – endorsed by Council; plan proposes to redevelop the oval and surrounds to establish a multi-functional community use, residential and recreational precinct. A working group was established to assist with this plan.
- Strong support for redevelopment exists from government and the majority of existing tenants on site. There is some opposition from concerned residents, particularly in regard to selling off a reserve for housing/commercial, reduced amenity of the area, access issues, parking and lack of consideration for local heritage.
- Strengths of the redevelopment include:
  - ✓ Broad public desire for larger areas of public open space and improved community recreational facilities
  - ✓ Strong interest from the community in access to the oval
  - ✓ Promise of significantly improved public amenity following redevelopment
  - ✓ Minimal or no cost to ratepayers
- Weaknesses of/challenges to the public perception of the redevelopment include:
  - ✓ Strong opposition by Allen Street residents
  - ✓ Perceived lack of consultation to date
  - ✓ Lack of unanimous support within Council
  - ✓ Largely conservative community with a strong commitment to heritage
  - ✓ Resistance from croquet and bowls clubs to any reduction in playing areas

## 2.3 East Fremantle Oval Site Analysis

Site analysis reports and surveys are reviewed

### 2.3.1 East Fremantle Oval Aboriginal Assessment Report (2012)

This report presents the findings of a preliminary desktop assessment of known Aboriginal Heritage value of the East Fremantle structure plan area.

## Relevant information

- There are no registered sites or 'Other Heritage Places' within or immediately adjacent to the area; there are three registered Aboriginal sites and four 'Other Heritage Places' within 2 km of the study area. None of these would be impacted by redevelopment
- There is potential for currently unknown ethnographic sites, values or archaeological material to exist within the precinct.

## Recommendations

- The Town of East Fremantle undertakes consultation with relevant Aboriginal people



and commissions an archaeological inspection of the land prior to earthworks to confirm findings

- Stop-work procedures to be put in place in the event of a discovery and an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan be developed and implemented.

### 2.3.2 East Fremantle Oval Heritage Assessment (2012)

This draft report was prepared as part of the East Fremantle Oval Redevelopment Project for the Town of East Fremantle. It is a basic study to ascertain the significance of buildings, structures, elements and activities.

#### Relevant findings

- The WA Football Association was formed in 1885; the East Fremantle Football Club was founded in 1898
- Development of the site began from 1903. There were various changes in use in that time, resulting in a low level of authenticity today, however it remains a statement of significance due to:
  - ✓ Social value and a war memorial
  - ✓ Home to East Fremantle Football Club
  - ✓ Locke Park pavilion was built in 1906
  - ✓ The reserve is significant as evidence of the Town's establishment and recognition of an entity in its own right

#### Recommendations

- Interpretation of the site should be considered and might be located in Locke Park;
- Retain and conserve Locke Park and its historical value;
- Retain the core uses, including the oval, bowling greens and croquet lawn;
- Respect the heritage values in the rationalisation of space and ensure compatibility with usage;
- Interpretation of the site as an important tennis venue at the location of the early courts;
- Retain mature trees and visual amenity
- Improve the landscape amenity;
- Roads and intrusive elements may be removed or adjusted, providing this does not impact on heritage values.

### 2.3.3 East Fremantle Oval Preliminary Tree Survey (2012)

This is an inspection and assessment of all trees present in the identified area (precinct).

#### Purpose

- Provide information on species of each identified tree, physical attributes, recommended zone of protection, pertinent comments
- Provide an 'opinion' on each tree and suitability for inclusion in an urban development
- Identify if any trees are suitable for relocation, indicative time frame, budget requirements and aftercare considerations that may be considered applicable
- Provide any general recommendations for design and construction implications that may apply for any trees identified as suitable for retention.



## Recommendations

- Retain and incorporate as many of the better quality trees as possible in development design
- Omit trees with very low retention value and remove in development
- Any proposed development considers recommended TPZ area of retained trees
- Discuss with the Town of East Fremantle their considerations for trees on their land, particularly mature trees on Allen St
- Include arboriculture input during all stages of the development process to ensure protection of trees selected for retention.

### 2.3.4 East Fremantle Oval Aesthetics, Landform and Views Assessment (2012)

#### Relevant findings

- There is poor visual quality and condition across the site, with the exception of Locke Park and Sumpton Green
- There are multiple 'precincts' within the site with little landscape quality or continuity
- There is a high point in the northeast corner of the site; the oval has 4m high viewing banks to the north, west and south
- Limited views within the site are due to intrusion of built elements and artificial landforms; there are good quality long range views across the site from the northeast corner to the west and southwest
- The site is a 'green' Public Open Space within an urban environment
- Marmion St is a physical and visual barrier to the site for some residents to the South

### 2.3.5 East Fremantle Oval Precinct Site Analysis (2013)

#### Purpose

This report is meant to inform future land use and development decisions within the precinct. Issues are identified through site analysis within a planning context. Specialist input includes civil engineering and traffic management, environment, heritage and landscape analysis.

There were a number of previous studies done for redevelopment of the site, including:

- Draft Master Plan, 2008 – developed over 12 months, considerable consultation with community and stakeholders. This plan was not adopted by Council
- Redevelopment Concept Plan, 2012 – builds on the previous Master Plan; provides the basis for investigation of development of underused portions of the site.

#### Relevant information and findings

- Conclusions drawn from the 2008 community consultation show:
  - ✓ the highest use is passive (walking/jogging);
  - ✓ community access to and use of the oval are considered more important than only structured use and any redevelopment should increase opportunity for community use;
  - ✓ there is little benefit derived locally from the East Fremantle Football Club (more regional and State focus); there are few local members;
  - ✓ the Town of East Fremantle has an over-provision of active space and under-provision of passive recreation sites. This is considered a key objective of redevelopment, along with broadening the range of uses and activity.

- The East Fremantle Football Club has an active membership; numbers of social members have increased over the years and the club is a vital part of the local community history, however there are no funds available to support any upgrades
- The East Fremantle Bowling Club enjoys a high level of facilities which could support a much larger membership; bowls clubs in WA generally are showing an overall trend of declining membership
- The future sustainability of the East Fremantle Croquet Club could be ensured by amalgamating with the Bowling Club to share facilities and operational costs
- The growth capacity of the Sumpton Green Community Centre is limited by the size of the buildings
- The Council depot is a non-conforming use within the reserve classification
- The Council houses are rented periodically to the public and are an important low cost housing option in the area
- It is recommended that the heritage of the bowls club, greens and Locke Park and pavilion are retained.

### 2.3.6 East Fremantle Oval Opportunities and Constraints Reports (2013)

These reports are a high level assessment of opportunities and constraints in relation to infrastructure, movement and sustainability with regard to proposed development at the East Fremantle Oval Precinct. The aim of redevelopment is to enhance recreational facilities for the local community, with intensified residential land uses and ancillary commercial uses.

#### Purpose

The purpose of the report is to provide input into the Outline Development Plan (prepared by the Town of East Fremantle). This report builds on an initial background review of services done by SKM which included transport movement network, water, power and telecommunications.

Opportunities and constraints are visually represented on maps.

The conclusion of this report was to be completed following a review by Council and community workshop. The outcome of these is not noted in the report.

#### Relevant information and findings

- Potential land uses for the site include:
  - ✓ Expand and enhance Locke Park and integrate with the oval for provision of expression sports and skate park
  - ✓ Redevelopment of football club buildings
  - ✓ Marmion St mixed use commercial site including health club and residential apartments
  - ✓ Allen St single and group dwelling sites
  - ✓ Relocate Council depot; replace with childcare facility or community playgroup
  - ✓ Amalgamate bowling and croquet clubs; development of an aged care facility
- There are a number of redevelopment opportunities to enhance current pedestrian and cycling access to the precinct; traffic is not likely to increase significantly with redevelopment
- Redevelopment of the area is expected to fall within the current capacity of water and sewerage services
- Opportunities exist to enhance various uses of Water Sensitive Urban Design in collection and re-use of rainwater and grey water from proposed irrigation

developments, landscaping and drought tolerant plants

- Opportunity to reduce level of parking to encourage sustainable travel and reduce congestion.

### 2.3.7 East Fremantle Oval Environmental, Heritage and Landscape Reports (2013).

The following Opportunities (O) and Constraints (C) identified for future development were derived from the environmental, heritage and landscape assessment and contain recommendations from desktop studies.

- Environmental
  - ✓ Available groundwater supply for irrigation may be constrained in future (C)
  - ✓ Retain large trees for provision of bird habitat (O)
- Land Use
  - ✓ Proposed developments to retain, complement and enhance existing Character (O)
  - ✓ Consolidate uses into cohesive masterplan (O)
  - ✓ Consolidate bowls and croquet clubs in a more accessible and coherent landscape (O)
  - ✓ Locke Park and existing recreation facilities provide solid catalyst for establishing further facilities (O)
- Vegetation and Flora
  - ✓ Establish tree selection and planting strategy for viability and consistency with character (O)
  - ✓ Establish water wise landscape design and management principles (O)
  - ✓ Location of services and proximity of buildings to existing trees require consideration to avoid detrimental outcomes (C)
  - ✓ Create landscape buffer between proposed mixed use development and oval eastern boundary for residential privacy (O)
  - ✓ Maintain open turf with tree canopy as dominant landscape theme (O)
- Heritage
  - ✓ Retain Locke Park pavilion and historic plantings (O)
  - ✓ Interpretation and historical opportunities (O)
  - ✓ Recognise past uses such as tennis courts and interpret in future development (O);
  - ✓ Consider undertaking consultation with relevant Aboriginal people and commission archaeological inspection (O)
- Marmion Street
  - ✓ Built form or entry expression on corner of Marmion and Allen Streets (O)
  - ✓ Encourage community street activation by utilising wide footpaths (O)
  - ✓ Cohesive tree planting (O)
  - ✓ Transparency and connectivity with south side of Marmion Street and bus stop enhancement (O)
- Moss Street
  - ✓ Coherent tree planting (O)
  - ✓ Maintain high level of visual and functional permeability to site from Moss St (O)
- Fletcher Street
  - ✓ Limited existing residential frontage allows for significant development (O)
  - ✓ Iconic residence on corner of Fletcher and Hamilton can inform architectural language of proposed Aged Care facility (O)
  - ✓ Retain and enhance views from corner of Fletcher and Allen Streets through built form (O)
  - ✓ Complimentary landscape treatment and architectural language between

Locke Park, reconfigured bowls club and proposed Aged Care facility (O)

- Allen Street
  - ✓ Proposed future development to articulate building form transitions from mixed use to residential and civic (O)
  - ✓ Existing mature street trees to be retained (O)
  - ✓ Minimum permissible setback to front of proposed development to be maintained to allow for planted buffer (O)
  - ✓ Respect visual and architectural character and scale of existing houses of heritage value (O)
- Built form
  - ✓ Maximum building heights and forms of new development in keeping with residential characteristics (O)
  - ✓ Three points of study have exposure and access for a 'landmark' building development (O)
  - ✓ Mature landscape at the top of Allen Street oval embankment (O)
  - ✓ Development along Allen Street offers views to the West (O)
  - ✓ Development along Marmion Street capitalises on views to oval and north (O)
- Public Spaces
  - ✓ Retain, enhance and expand Locke Park (O)
  - ✓ Integrate existing recreational areas through enhanced visual and physical links (O)
  - ✓ Modify and partially remove steep embankment to north west of oval (O)
  - ✓ Interpretation of historic development of site in Locke Park (O)
  - ✓ Tree planting strategies can define land use (O)
  - ✓ Incorporate points of visual interest and focus to enhance orientation and place making (O)
  - ✓ Simple and functional circulation system reflecting grid character of surrounding residential development (O)
  - ✓ Limited water availability represents the need for strategies to ensure water wise development (C) and (O).

### 2.3.8 East Fremantle Oval Dilapidation Survey (2013)

The survey was done to assist with forward planning for the reserve and the use and maintenance of oval facilities. Structural failures and safety concerns stem from dilapidated structures. Damage is caused by age, lack of maintenance and exposure to salt corrosion.

The oval has been the home of East Fremantle Football Club (EFFC) since 1953. The pavilions and stands were constructed between 1953 and 1968; current capacity is 20,000 spectators.

#### Recommendations

- Demolish 3 spectator shelters, 17 sponsor signs on eastern side of the oval, wind breaks on either side of Merv Cowan stand (investigate structural adequacy of the remainder)
- Further assess WJ Truscott Pavilion if retained
- Investigate cracks in concrete beams in Lyn Latham Pavilion. There are possible structural faults; replace asbestos roofing and repair works to shelter support structure

### 2.3.9 East Fremantle Oval Structural Condition Survey (2013)

#### Purpose

This report focuses on the observations and comments made in the Dilapidation Survey performed by Advanced Design Solutions in April 2013. It considers structural issues and

recommends short term solutions to prolong the serviceable life of the structures and make the areas safe for the public.

### Relevant information and findings

The condition of the inspected structures and the recommendations for these are as follows:

- Administration Offices
  - ✓ Adequate condition
  - ✓ Maintenance work required for isolated defects
- Lyn Latham Pavilion
  - ✓ Adequate condition
  - ✓ Maintenance work required for isolated defects
- W. J. Truscott Pavilion
  - ✓ Adequate condition
  - ✓ Maintenance work required for isolated defects
- Broadcast Tower
  - ✓ Immediate attention required prior to use; cordon off stairs to upper levels
  - ✓ Corrosion has affected steel members and connections
- Merv Cowan Stand and Coaches Viewing Box
  - ✓ Stand - Average condition
  - ✓ Maintenance work required to prevent further deterioration
  - ✓ Viewing Box – poor structural condition
  - ✓ Immediate attention required prior to use
- Northern Spectator Shelter
  - ✓ Average condition
  - ✓ Repair work required in the near future
- Large sponsor sign – north east corner
  - ✓ Average condition
- Eastern spectator shelter
  - ✓ Average condition
  - ✓ Repair work required in the near future
- Sponsor signs to East of Ground (sponsor signs have been removed)
  - ✓ Negligible wind loading on remaining posts
  - ✓ Consider future use of the ground to determine outcome of posts
- Scoreboard structure
  - ✓ Average condition
  - ✓ Immediate attention required to walkway and ladder prior to use
- Southern Spectator Shelter
  - ✓ Average condition
  - ✓ Repair work required in the near future

## 2.4 Other documents

### 2.4.1 State of the Sector Report – Urban Parkland Provision, January 2013 (Parks Base)

Parks Base, a collaboration between Integrated Open Space Services and Parks and Leisure Australia, collated information for the purpose of investigating local government provision of active, passive and conservation parkland, including:

- A comparison of parkland provision data for a number of Australian local government authorities;

- Park user data to identify the factors that encourage park utilisation and their relationship to parkland provision;
- Sustainable parkland planning, development and management;
- An exploration of public open space in a changing urban form;
- Legislative frameworks for development contribution levies for public open space.

### Relevant information and findings

Of the 84 local government authorities throughout Australia who entered data for the report, urban areas like the Town of East Fremantle show the following data:

- Median public open space is 10 ha
- Median parkland is 9 ha per 1,000 people
- Median developed parkland is 5 ha per 1,000 people
- Median passive developed parkland is 1.5 ha per 1,000 people
- Median active developed parkland is 0.8 ha per 1,000 people
- Median sportsfields is 3 ha per 1,000 people
- Median natural area managed by LGA is 4 ha per 1,000 people

Survey responses of park users showed the following response rankings out of 27:

- Responses to the question 'What would encourage you to use public parks more?'
  - ✓ Provision of general park facilities eg seats, tables, drinking fountains (ranked 1)
  - ✓ Park design/environment – appearance, atmosphere (ranked 2)
  - ✓ Good maintenance – clean, tidy (ranked 3)
  - ✓ Children's playgrounds – age specific design, good quality (ranked 4)
  - ✓ Dog facilities – dog friendly, off leash areas (ranked 5)
- 'Recreational Opportunities' eg skate parks, BMX parks, basketball courts (ranked 11); 'Sport' (ranked 15)
- Most hours are spent in parks by people who:
  - ✓ Participate in recreation/dog exercise (14%)
  - ✓ Walk (12%)
  - ✓ Enjoy environment (12%)
  - ✓ Children's Play/playground (8%)
  - ✓ Play/train for sport (5%)
- There are strong interdependencies between planning and management functions in order to sustain open space settings. These include:
  - ✓ Open space provision
  - ✓ Landscape development
  - ✓ Landscape maintenance
  - ✓ Quadruple bottom line – social, environmental, financial and governance
- 67% of park visitors from dwellings with courtyards visit parks frequently
- 60% of park visitors from dwellings with communal grounds visit parks frequently
- 59% of park visitors from dwellings without grounds visit parks frequently
- 58% of park visitors from dwellings with backyards visit parks frequently
- 35% of park visitors from dwellings with acreage visit parks frequently.

## 2.5 Summary

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 are to be included in the Recreation and Community Facilities Plan 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.
  - ✓ Swan River 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 aging population. The Plan recommends increasing access for people with disabilities to parks, reserves and the Swan River.
- 4 The 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 to include enhanced active and passive recreation uses, mixed use, residential and historic interpretation.





# 3 POPULATION AND PARTICIPATION

This chapter summarises the current demographic composition of the Town of East Fremantle and population projections, and trends in participation in recreation activities.

## 3.1 2011 Census Data

Relevant population data from the 2011 Census, for a recreation and community facilities strategy is highlighted below.

- The age profile for 2011 and projected profile for 2026 and 2036 is summarised in the following table. It indicates that 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 40 – 64 age group. Conversely significant proportional increases will occur 65+ age group. However, the largest increase in number of residents is projected to occur in the 25 – 39 age group. This age group tends to participate in physically active recreation and sport activities.

Age	2011		2026		2036	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 to 4	423	5.7%	542	5.6%	609	5.7%
5 to 14	947	12.7%	1,090	11.3%	1,192	11.2%
15 to 24	877	11.8%	1,173	12.1%	1,223	11.5%
25 to 39	1,212	16.3%	1,755	18.1%	2,023	19.0%
40 to 64	2,921	39.2%	3,321	34.3%	3,371	31.6%
65 to 79	744	10.0%	1,319	13.6%	1,599	15.0%
80 and over	319	4.3%	482	5.0%	640	6.0%
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>7,443</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>9,682</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>10,657</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

- 247 people or 3.6% of the population in the Town of East Fremantle in 2011, reported needing help in their day-to-day lives due to disability - 71% were aged over 65 years.
- 9% of people spoke a language other than English at home in 2011 - Italian had the highest proportion at 3.1%
- In comparison with Greater Perth, East Fremantle had:
  - ✓ Higher median age - 42 cf 36
  - ✓ Higher median weekly household income - \$1,834 cf \$1,459
  - ✓ Higher medium and high density Housing - 32% cf 23%
  - ✓ Lower proportion of residents from Non-English speaking backgrounds - 9% cf 17%
  - ✓ Lower proportion of residents who are unemployment - 3.70% cf 4.90%
  - ✓ Higher SEIFA index of disadvantage – 1088 cf 1033 (indicating lower level of disadvantage)



- In simple terms East Fremantle is:
  - ✓ Older
  - ✓ More affluent
  - ✓ More densely housed
  - ✓ Less ethnically diverse
  - ✓ More employed`
  - ✓ Less disadvantaged

## 3.2 Population Projections

The following data and projections are taken from forecast.id draft forecast presentation for the Town of East Fremantle dated November 2015. Key points from the presentation are:

- Estimated resident population in 2014 was 7,831.
- Population projections for the period 2011 to 2036 are summarised below. It shows that the Town's population is projected to increase by over 3,200 residents. Three quarters of this growth will occur in the northern precinct (ie north of Canning Highway).

Area	Population 2011	Population 2036	Change in Population	Average annual pop change (%)
Town of East Fremantle	7,443	10,657	3,214	1.4%
East Fremantle (North)	3,850	6,252	2,402	2.0%
East Fremantle (South)	3,593	4,405	812	0.8%

- Forecast.id has significantly higher projected population growth than WA Tomorrow (2015) projections. The State Government project a population of 6,890 in 2026, which is 2,791 lower than forecast.id.

POPULATION	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Population – State Govt	7,440	8,020	7,490	6,890	-
Population – .id	7,443	8,163	8,505	9,681	10,474
Difference	-3	143	1,015	2,791	

## 3.3 Participation Data

### 3.3.1 ABS Participation Data

The Australian Bureau of Statistics produces "Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia" which provides data on participation in sport and physical recreation. Table 3.1 summarises the participation rate for WA residents over 15 years over three survey periods.

Key point to note is that individual and informal activities have the highest participation rates. These are convenience activities, as opposed to competitive team sports, which have much lower participation rates.

**Table 3.1: Top 20 Sport and Physical Recreation Activities**

Activity	2005–06	2009–10	2011–12
Walking for exercise	27.9	23.5	22.5
Fitness/Gym	14.3	13.4	17.1
Swimming/Diving	9.9	8.4	9.6
Cycling/BMXing	8.6	7.9	8.8
Jogging/Running	4.3	5.9	7.6
Golf	6.2	4.6	4.6
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	3.9	2.9	3.6
Soccer (outdoor)	1.7	2.6	2.8
Australian Rules football	3.2	2.1	2.5
Netball (indoor and outdoor)	3.4	2.3	2.4
Dancing/Ballet	1.5	2.2	2.1
Basketball (indoor and outdoor)	2.9	2.2	2.0
Bush walking	2.5	1.6	2.0
Fishing	1.8	0.8	2.0
Cricket (outdoor)	2.6	1.7	1.8
Lawn bowls	1.3	1.4	1.8
Martial arts	2.0	1.4	1.5
Yoga	1.8	1.2	1.5
Surf sports	2.0	2.1	1.2
Football sports			0.7

### 3.3.2 Children's Participation in Cultural And Leisure Activities

ABS report 4901.0 Children's Participation in Sport and Leisure Activities, Australia, Apr 2012, provides survey results for Australian children aged 5 to 14 years. Key points to note relating to sport and active recreation participation include:

- 1 Almost two thirds (65%) of Australians aged 15 years and under participated in physical activities for recreation, exercise or sport at some time during the 12 months prior to interview in 2011–12. Of these people, over one quarter (27%) participated in organised sport and physical recreation.
- 2 The most popular sports for males were: Soccer (outdoors), swimming and ARF, with swimming, netball and gymnastics the top sports for females (refer Table 3.2)

**Table 3.2: Children Participating in Most Popular Physical Activities**

Activity	Males %	Females %	Total %
Swimming	17	19	18
Soccer (outdoor)	22	7	14
Australian Rules football	15	1	8
Netball	<1	16	8
Basketball	9	7	8
Tennis	8	6	7
Martial arts	8	4	6
Gymnastics	2	8	5
Cricket (outdoor)	9	1	5

Activity	Males %	Females %	Total %
Rugby League	8	<1	4
Athletics	3	3	3
Rugby Union	4	<1	2

Source: Children's Participation in Sport and Leisure Time Activities, 2012 (cat. no. 4901.0)

- Of children aged 5–14 years, 60% participated in organised sport outside of school hours during the 12 months ending April 2012.
- Participation rates in organised sport and/or dancing were lower for children who spent 20 hours or more participating in other screen-based activities. However, time spent watching TV, DVDs and videos did not have as much of an impact on participation rates.
- Children from a couple family with two employed parents were more likely to participate in organised sport and dancing than children from a couple family with one employed parent. They also participated for longer and more frequently.

### 3.3.3 Women's Participation in Sport and Physical Activities

The ABS report *4156.0 Perspectives on Sport, June 2013*, provides an insight into Australians and sport. In June 2013 an article was published *Women in Sport: The State of Play 2013*. The article presents data on female participation in sport and physical activity, females as spectators at sporting events, and female volunteers in sport. Key points to note include:

- Nearly 64% of females aged 15 years and over reported that they had participated in sport and physical recreation at least once during the 12 months prior to interview in 2011-12.
- Compared with 2009-10, the female participation rate in 2011-12 was slightly higher (64% compared with 63%) although this difference is not statistically significant.
- In 2011-12, the number of females participating in non-organised activities (i.e. those activities not organised by a club or recreation association) was 51%. This was almost double that for participation in organised activities 27%.
- Irregular social contact is a factor associated with low levels of participation by women.
- For females in the 15-17 and 25-34 age groups, participation rates were 70%. Participation rates generally declined with increasing age. Females in the 35-44 age group had a participation rate of 68%. The lowest participation rate was for females aged 65 years and over (48%).

### 3.3.4 Sport and Physical Recreation Participation Among Persons with a Disability

From the ABS report *4156.0 Perspectives on Sport, July 2012*, an article was released entitled *Participation in sport and physical recreation by people with a Disability*. The article presents information on people with a disability and their participation in sport and physical recreation activities. It compares participation rates with people who have no disability and examines the influence of sex, age, area of usual residence, type and condition of disability. Key points of note are:

- Compared with the whole population, people with a disability participate less than those without a disability. However, overall the data shows that over two thirds of people with a disability participated in sport and physical recreation activities in the 12 months prior to interview. These results are a sign that the majority of people with a disability are active.
- In 2010, 68% of people with a disability participated in sport, lower than the 79% of people without a disability. Both males and females with a disability had lower participation rates (68% and 67% respectively) than those without a disability (82% and 76%).

- 3 While participation rates for all people varied slightly between age groups, there is a general decline in participation as people get older.
- 4 People with a disability that had no specific restriction had the highest participation rate of 73%, compared with almost all other disability conditions. The exception was for those with a schooling or employment restriction (72%). More than six in every ten people with a mild (61%) or moderate (65%) restriction associated with their disability participated in sport and physical recreation activities. The data shows a significant difference in participation for people experiencing a profound or severe restriction, with the lowest participation rates of 42% and 45% respectively.

### 3.3.5 Migrants and Participation in Sport And Physical Activity

Using data from the *Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation* topic in the *ABS 2011–12 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS)*, the article *Socio-Economic variations in Sport and Physical Recreation participation rates April 2014* explores the relationship between adult participation rates in sport and physical recreation, and demographic and socio-economic factors, such as birthplace, family composition, income, socio-economic status and education. Key points to note are:

- 1 People born overseas in a non-main English-speaking country had the lowest participation rate of all persons (53%), with males having higher participation rates than females (57% and 47% respectively).
- 2 Participation rates were similar for males and females born in Australia (68% and 67% respectively) and for those born overseas in main English-speaking countries (69% and 70% respectively).
- 3 The sport participation rate was highest for people with about half of their friends who are of the same ethnic background (80%).
- 4 Age and gender have a major impact on levels of participation across all groups regardless of country of birth. Participation rates progressively decrease as age increases; Males have a higher participation rate in sport and physical activity than females.
- 5 Walking, swimming and aerobics/fitness were the most popular activities across all the groups regardless of country of birth.

### 3.3.6 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples - Aspects Of Sport And Recreation

Prepared by the ABS for the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport in 2004, this report found:

- 1 The overall participation rate of the Aboriginal population was less than half (46%), compared with almost two thirds (63%) of the non-Aboriginal population. For both populations, participation drops with age, however, there is a much greater difference between the participation levels of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples in the older age groups.
- 2 Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations reported similar levels of high-level exercise (less than 10%) and the same levels (24%) for moderate exercise. However, a higher proportion of the Aboriginal population was sedentary (undertook no exercise) than the non-Aboriginal population (42% compared with 30%).

*The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) 2008* (cat. no. 4714.0) collected information on the participation of children aged 4–14 years in organised sport in the 12 months before the survey. Key areas noted:

- 1 Overall, about half (47%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children had played an organised sport during that period.

- 2 Of all 4–14 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in 2008:
  - ✓ 28% had played one sport
  - ✓ 13% had played two sports
  - ✓ 5% had played three or more sports.
- 3 Approximately 51% of boys and 43% of girls had played organised sport in the last 12 months.
- 4 For boys, Australian rules football (17%) and rugby league (16%) were the most common sports played, while for girls netball (13%) and swimming (7%) were most common.
- 5 Children's participation in organised sport was lower in remote areas (40%) than in non-remote areas (49%). However, children in remote areas were more likely than children in non-remote areas to have spent at least an hour every day engaged in physical activity (84% compared with 71%).
- 6 In remote areas, the most popular sports were Australian rules football (17%) and basketball (14%). In non-remote areas, the most popular sports were indoor or outdoor soccer (10%) and rugby league (10%).
- 7 Children who had played an organised sport in the 12 months before the survey were more likely than those who had not to be in excellent or very good health (81% compared with 73%).

### 3.4 Summary

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 the 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 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 (football (outdoors), netball, basketball and Australian Rules football) 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 indigenous 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.



# 4 INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

This chapter summarises recreation, sport and community facilities in the Town of East Fremantle that are owned and/or managed by Council. Map 4.1 locates each facility within the Council area.

## 4.1 Sporting Facilities

Within the Town of East Fremantle, sports facilities are available for Australian Rules Football, Football, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Bowls, Croquet and Tennis. Aquatic clubs within the Council area include two yachting clubs and a rowing club.

Name	Facilities	Sport
East Fremantle Oval	Football Oval Covered seating and grandstand Floodlights	Australian Rules Football
East Fremantle Oval Precinct	4 x bowling greens (1 x not used and 1 x floodlit)  Croquet green	Lawn Bowls  Croquet
East Fremantle Tennis Club	12 x lawn courts 4 x floodlit hard courts 5 x hard courts not floodlit Clubhouse	Tennis
Preston Point Reserve - Chapman Oval	Playing field with hard cricket wicket Floodlights Clubhouse 3 x cricket practice nets	Lacrosse and cricket
Henry Jeffrey Oval	Playing field with hard cricket wicket Floodlights Clubhouse	Cricket and junior Australian Rules Football
Wauhop Park	2 x floodlit playing fields (on upper and lower level) Tricolore Community Centre	Football
East Fremantle Rowing Centre (adjacent to Norm McKenzie Reserve)	Clubhouse Launching ramp	Rowing
Swan Yacht Club (adjacent to Norm McKenzie Reserve)	Clubhouse Marina	Yachting

East Fremantle Yacht Club (adjacent to Preston Point Reserve)

Clubhouse  
Marina

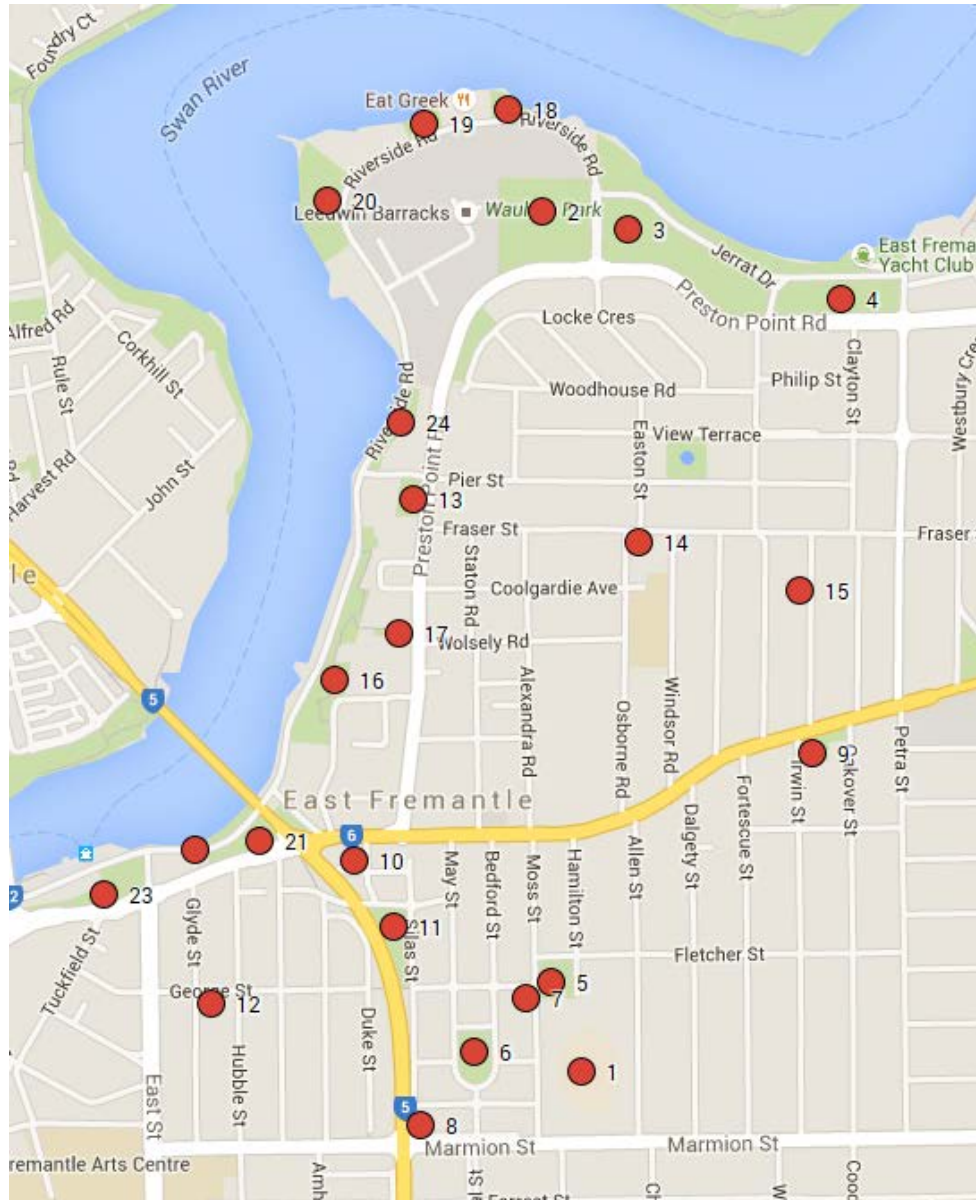
Yachting

## 4.2 Open Space Reserves

Within the Town of East Fremantle are 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.

Name	Facilities
Raceway Park	Large passive recreation reserve High level of maintenance 2 x BBQs 4 x tables and benches Small gazebo
George Booth Park	Original entry to raceway Small pocket park
Marjorie Green Reserve	Original entry to raceway Small pocket park
Locke Park	Passive open space with mature trees, palms and rotunda Half court basketball
Lee Park	Half is undeveloped fenced space Half has small playground with play equipment, shade and BBQ
Glasson Park	Small fenced park Play equipment (multi age) Shade Half court basketball Rebound wall
Gourley Park	3 x parcels of land on multi level Playground Half court basketball
Ulrich Park	Small park with play equipment Fenced BBQ and table Drink fountain
Stratford Street Reserve	Small fenced park Small gazebo Swing set Multi play set
W A Kitson Reserve	Small, steep incline Locked in between Canning Highway and Stirling Highway bridge





**Map 4.1: Inventory of Recreation, Sport and Community Facilities**

- 1 East Fremantle Oval
- 2 Wauhop Park
- 3 Henry Jeffery Oval
- 4 Preston Point Reserve
- 5 Locke Park
- 6 Raceway Park
- 7 George Booth Park
- 8 Marjorie Green Reserve
- 9 Lee Park
- 10 Dovenby House
- 11 Silas Street Reserve
- 12 Glasson Park
- 13 Gourley Park
- 14 Ulrich Park
- 15 Stratford Street Reserve
- 16 Merv Cowan Park
- 17 Memorial Rose Gardens
- 18 W.W. Wayman Reserve
- 19 Norm McKenzie Reserve
- 20 John Tonkin Park
- 21 W A Kitson Reserve
- 22 J Dolan Park
- 23 River Stirling Bridge
- 24 Riverside Road Reserves

### 4.3 Community Facilities

Within the Town of East Fremantle are buildings used for community activities.

Name	Facilities
Ulrich Park	Richmond Early Childhood Centre
Richmond Primary School	Small playing field Playground 2 x bitumen tennis courts
Sumpton Green	Child health clinic Playground
Glasson Park	Glyde-In Living and Learning Centre Child care centre
Dovenby House	Neighbourhood Link HACC program

### 4.4 Council Budget

#### 4.4.1 Operating Expenses

In 2015/16, Council spent a total of \$564,680 on maintenance of its parks and community buildings. Clearly the two most costly open spaces are East Fremantle Oval and Wauhop Park. The cost to maintain each Council open space areas was:

Park and Community Building	Maintenance Cost
East Fremantle Oval	\$120,0707
Wauhop Park	\$75,401
John Tonkin Park	\$55,755
Preston Pt - Lacrosse	\$48,811
Merv Cowan Park	\$47,879
Henry Jeffrey Oval	\$43,666
Riverside Road Reserves	\$36,596
Locke Park	\$27,829
Raceway Park / Richmond Park	\$24,320
All other parks (each)	<\$13,000

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. The main revenue sources were:

Revenue Source	Revenue
Riverside Mooring Pen Fees	\$110,335
Swan Yacht Club Rental	\$40,000
East Fremantle Yacht Club Rental	\$23,577
East Fremantle Tennis Club Income	\$15,234
East Fremantle Oval - Ground Charges	\$4,730

Reimburse - East Fremantle Football Club	\$2,810
East Fremantle Croquet Club	\$3,903
East Fremantle Bowling Club	\$1,759
Leeuwin & Fremantle Sea Scouts	\$2,554
Preston Pt. Cricket	\$2,732
Preston Pt. Lacrosse Club	\$1,495
Henry Jeffrey Oval	\$1,450
Wauhop Park Soccer Ground	\$961
Reimburse - Other Sporting	\$20,456

#### 4.4.2 Capital Works Budget

Council has a four year capital works program for the period 2015/16 to 2018/19. Recreation, sport and community projects identified are:

Project	Amount	Year
IG Hancock Reserve Stage 2	\$50,000	2016/17
Exeloo Toilet for Lee Park	\$11,500 pa	Deferred to Recreation Plan process
Future Recreation Plan Programs YR 3	\$5,000.000	2017/18
Future Recreation Plan Programs YR 4	\$5,000.000	2018/19

## 4.5 Summary

- 1 Sports facilities available within the Town of East Fremantle cater for Australian Rules Football,
- 2 Football, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Bowls, Croquet and Tennis. Aquatic clubs within the Council area include two yachting clubs and a rowing club.
- 3 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.
- 4 Community facilities include an early childhood centre, child health clinic, living and learning centre and a base for HACC programs.
- 5 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.
- 6 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.



## 5 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

As part of the needs analysis, telephone consultation was undertaken with stakeholders including representatives from sporting clubs, community groups, schools, adjacent councils and state sporting associations.

### 5.1 Introduction

The consultation sought to obtain information from:

- 1 Officers from Town of East Fremantle. Individual and group interviews were conducted with senior Council officers. Comments have not been attributed to any specific officer as many similar comments were made by more than one officer.
- 2 Sporting clubs – Two components of information were sought. The first involved understanding existing facilities and their use, frequency of use, adequacy of existing facilities and proposed development or upgrades for facilities. The second was programs and activities offers, including membership numbers, membership projections, location of members and membership and participation fees and charges.
- 3 Community groups – Information was sought around facilities used in East Fremantle, frequency of use, adequacy of existing facilities and proposed development or upgrades for facilities.
- 4 Adjacent councils – information was sought on proposed or potential development or redevelopment of recreation and sporting facilities such as playing fields, courts sports, leisure centres, foreshore developments and aquatic sports.
- 5 State sporting associations – information was sought on how East Fremantle facilities fit within any state wide facilities strategies that each sporting association may have in place.

### 5.2 Town of East Fremantle Staff

Personal or group interviews were conducted with Gary Clark, Jamie Douglas, Les Mainwaring, Wendy Cooke, Steve Gallagher and Dave Hatcher. Key points raised were:

- Councils priorities, based on a perception survey are recreation, paths and cycleways and parks and playgrounds.
- Council has previously attempted to prepare a long term master plan and strategic direction for East Fremantle Oval precinct. None have been adopted by Council and hence not implemented. It is an A Class reserve which has implications for its future use and development.
- Possibility that East Fremantle Football Club may relocate its home games to Fremantle Oval. Existing amenities at East Fremantle Oval are not suitable for female sports.
- A consistent policy framework is required to enable Council to respond to ad hoc requests for funding from recreation, sport and community groups. Currently, Council has no formal recreation policies.

- Council does not have a consistent leasing and licensing policy regarding its buildings and sports facilities. For example Council provides a \$90,000 operating grant to Glyde-In, whereas at East Fremantle Oval it fully maintains the oval and receives a percentage of gate revenue.
- Council does not have a consistent policy regarding support to clubs, decisions are made on an ad hoc basis regarding leases, grants and loans and operational subsidies. Council substantially maintains some buildings, such as croquet, soccer, Glyde-In, whereas others are substantially maintained by the lessee/tenant such as East Fremantle FC, bowls, tennis and lacrosse/cricket.
- Sports clubs have a high level of expectation regarding the level of support which should be provide by Council.
- Sports clubs do not provide Council with details of use of the playing fields, which can create conflict between a maintenance program and user requirements.
- Two large sites will potentially be redeveloped for residential land (Woodside Hospital and Leeuwin Barracks). These sites may result in an extra 800 – 900 dwellings in the next 10-20 years. This will result in an increased population in the order of 2,500 residents.
- Leeuwin Barracks is owned by the Commonwealth Government and is to be sold and developed for possible residential and commercial use. It occupies about 30 ha, and has two sports ovals within the precinct.
- As a general rule existing sport and community facilities are in poor condition.
- East Fremantle has limited recreation opportunities for young people.

## 5.3 Sporting Clubs

### 5.3.1 East Fremantle Football Club

Consultation with Todd Shimmon, CEO

#### Oval use

- Oval used Monday – Friday for training and games Saturday and Sunday.
  - ✓ EFFC senior teams (colts, reserves and league)
  - ✓ U/14 and U/16 Development Squads
  - ✓ Women’s football
  - ✓ Schools
  - ✓ WAFC state teams training
  - ✓ EF Junior Football Council teams (15 team junior competition that uses the ground for Grand Finals). Approx. 15,000 kids are involved in football in the council area each weekend.
  - ✓ Auskick
  - ✓ Community use (incl Notre Dame University)
- Main usage time during the week is 4.30pm to 7.30pm.
- Main usage from pre-season (November, although try to minimise ground use for the first month) through to completion of season (September/October).
- Maintenance and recovery time undertaken in October/November.
- Catchment for EFFC is large area –East Fremantle to Applecross to Canning Vale to Southern River.
- Coastal Netball Association has their office at the facility as well – operating that way for 6 years.

### Lease arrangements

- Current lease arrangements unsatisfactory – has had the arrangement rolled over for 11 years, possibly due to the risk management issues around the facility that would require attention before any new lease was undertaken.
- The club has 4 sub-leases (Kitchen, Pilates, Gym and Health Spa) that also have been rolling over.
- Lease involves paying rates plus 30% of gate takings paid to Council.

### Facility issues

- Turf management below standard.
- In the last 12 months, club has spent the equivalent of approx. \$75,000 on the facility (\$25,000 in cash and approx. \$40,000 in volunteer/donated time).
- Facility suffers issues of an aging facility – particularly roof and concrete issues.

### Relationship with Town of East Fremantle

- Definitely issues with the Council – statements have been made such as ...”all clubs will be supported the same...” interpreted as the Lawn Bowls and Croquet clubs will be supported at the same level to the EFFC, regardless of the level of community involvement. Club feels the Council does not understand the impact of the club with the local community.
- Club has submitted plans to knock down and rebuild the facility, but these have never been supported by council.
- Believe that a redevelopment could be done to the facility to build new change rooms and club house and bar facilities for 4-5 clubs.
- Believes the council has showed no support for the Club for 25 years.
- There is history. When Merv Cowan was involved with Council as well as Club, there was great support. Believes the legacy of this is a broken relationship.

### Future options

- The City of Fremantle is undertaking a \$78 million redevelopment of Fremantle Oval with \$11 million from the WAFC and the same amount from Fremantle.
- Fremantle Council have been in discussions regarding a revamped Fremantle Oval that would provide the Administration Headquarters for EFFC and have it as the club’s home ground. The current East Fremantle ground would remain as a training venue for the EFFC.
- There is a belief that the Town of East Fremantle is significantly behind in their capacity to borrow for any development (had been told that the limit for the facility would be \$5.0 million).
- The Board of the Club would love to stay at the current venue, but needs a new facility.
- Commented that the Bowling and Croquet Clubs are both aging facilities and would benefit from a co-location.

#### 5.3.2 East Fremantle Cricket Club

Consultation with Vic Strnadica, President

East Fremantle Cricket Club, in conjunction with East Fremantle Lacrosse Club has recently



completed a \$500,000 renovation of their clubhouse. This included funding contributions from both clubs, the Town of East Fremantle and state government.

The two clubs are working to establish the Preston Point Sports Club. The new facilities are used by both clubs and include meeting space and space for hire for functions for the local community for events such as birthdays and engagement parties and other similar activities. By forming the Preston Point Sports Club they envisage increased community use and the option to provide social membership options.

The club uses two fields for cricket, however the playing surfaces are below expectations. They are maintained by Council, which the club feels do their best, but more resources could be put into field maintenance. The club has a need for an additional cricket net for training purposes. Currently there are three nets, but there is a need for one more to meet demand.

The playing fields and cricket nets are used for training and playing for six months of the year on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and occasional Sundays.

Current playing membership is 60 - 70 seniors (no juniors), 12 life members and a small number of social members. With the establishment of Preston Point Sports Club the social membership numbers are expected to grow. Playing membership growth has been static over recent years. Membership from the local area is small, approximately 25%, with the majority coming from adjacent council areas.

Membership fees are based on a pay and play fee for each game. Seniors pay \$20 per day, with concessions for unemployed and students (\$10/day) and \$5 per day for U/17's. Social fees for Preston Point Sports Club are still to be determined.

### 5.3.3 East Fremantle Lacrosse Club

Consultation with David Miller, President

East Fremantle Lacrosse Club, in conjunction with East Fremantle Cricket Club, has recently completed a \$500,000 renovation of their clubhouse. This included funding contributions from both clubs, The Town of East Fremantle and state government.

The two clubs are working to establish the Preston Point Sports Club. The new facilities are used by both clubs and include meeting space and space for hire for functions for the local community for events such as birthdays and engagement parties and other similar activities. By forming the Preston Point Sports Club they envisage increased community use and the option to provide social membership options.

The club currently has a liquor licence for 160 people, with facilities that include a commercial kitchen, meeting rooms, change rooms and a large social room.

Lacrosse use playing fields at Preston Point Reserve and share with East Fremantle Cricket Club. Lacrosse use the facilities three nights per week and 9 weekends during the lacrosse season (from late April to September for games but training commences in March). New lights have recently been installed at the ground, however an additional light is needed to provide sufficient lighting for night time games.

The lack of car parking was highlighted by the club as an issue. On game days in particular people are forced to park in local streets which provides safety concerns for both local residents and people attending the venue.

David suggested that Council could also consider development of a playground with swings and/or park exercise equipment in front of the clubhouse to develop the area into a more

family friendly zone.

The club currently has 80 seniors and 50 juniors. Playing numbers have decreased in recent years, however there are strategies in place with Development Officers from the state sporting association to increase playing numbers.

The majority of members are from adjacent councils areas, and not locals to The Town of East Fremantle, predominantly because the local area is so small.

Fees are structured on a cost recovery basis at \$330 per year for each member. Profits for the clubs are made from bar takings, however this will change with the creation of Preston Point Sports club through activities of the club and the opportunity to offer social memberships for the club.

#### **5.3.4 East Fremantle Junior Cricket Club**

Consultation with Garry Weiser, President.

The club uses Henry Jeffery Oval and Preston Oval for games and training over a 5 - 6 month period during summer. The fields are used for training 3 - 4 days per week with games also in the mornings and afternoons on weekends.

There is a need for an additional field for games and new cricket nets for training. The club is exploring options to secure funding for mobile nets (2 sets are required). The clubhouse also needs to be expanded as it is currently at capacity and not sufficient for the existing requirements. There are issues with car parking, which are resulting in complaints from local residents and increasing safety risks for people.

The club has 200 members and year on year for the last two years this has grown by 30% per annum. Members are from both the Town of East Fremantle as well as adjacent council areas as they are drawn from the local school catchments.

Membership fees are paid annually and are all inclusive with the amount depending on age.

The club has had some discussions with the football club to discuss options for upgrade facilities across both ovals but there has been no progress as yet. The club has also considered the option of using local school ovals however there are concerns with security in the schools after hours and the condition of the fields being left in after games so nothing has been secured by the club.

#### **5.3.5 East Fremantle Junior Football Club**

Consultation with Travis French, President

Facilities used include one playing field and a small clubhouse with two change rooms, one common room and a canteen. They are used from 4 - 7pm on Monday to Friday for training and all weekend for games.

The facilities are insufficient for the clubs needs and current participation levels but they are unable to access additional playing fields, the clubhouse does not meet requirements due to the limited number of change rooms and limited car parking at the venue. The club has had some preliminary discussions with Council about extending the clubrooms and installation of additional lighting so night games can be played.

Current membership is 450 juniors, which is close to double what they were 10 years ago, with growth in the sport continuing. Approximately 90% of members are from the local council



area, with most attending schools in the local catchment.

Membership fees are based on a one off annual fee depending on age. This commences at \$150/year for younger age groups and increases to \$250/year for the older juniors.

There are limited facilities in the Town of East Fremantle for other sports, particularly basketball and no public swimming pool.

### 5.3.6 East Fremantle Lawn Tennis Club

Consultation with Steve Burdett, President

The club has 17 grass courts (14 of which are maintained as courts), 9 hard courts (4 of which have lighting) and clubrooms. The site is leased from council. The venue is available for hire for private functions, which provides a critical income stream for the club.

The courts are used 3 - 4 times during the week and all day Saturday and are available for public hire throughout the week. The clubrooms are used on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The hall is currently hired at least once per week for events, which is a result of the clubs recent appointment of a paid Manager to generate additional income.

The facilities are ageing (1998/99 was when improvements were last made), with the hall old but functional (it needs repainting and works for general wear and tear).

Current membership is 254 (164 senior and 90 junior). At a recent club day the club signed 29 new members, so the hope is that similar days in the future will continue to help to grow membership.

Over the last 10 years membership has slowly decreased (approximately 20% drop over the period).

Membership fees are based on an annual fee (\$525 for seniors other lesser rates for youths and juniors) that includes provision of afternoon tea, biscuits and balls for matches. Public court hire is \$13 per hour per court and \$20 per hour per court at night with lights.

### 5.3.7 East Fremantle Bowling Club

Consultation with Kevin Fox

Facilities include four bowling greens (one with floodlights) and a clubhouse with car parking and equipment sheds also on the grounds.

The greens are regularly used on Tuesday through to Saturday with some use on Sunday. On Mondays there is no use due to watering. Uses include inter club competitions, social bowls and increasingly bare foot bowls.

The clubhouse is fully licensed and available for hire for functions such as birthday or engagement parties.

The facilities were built in the 1960's, so the building is ageing but remains in adequate condition. The greens are suitable for bowls, however the future of the sport is tending towards installation of synthetic playing surfaces, however at a significant capital cost. The club does not have any plans for facility upgrades in the near future.

The club has approximately 100 members, although no juniors. There has been a steady slow decline in membership over the last 10 years. The mix of people participating in bowls has

also been changing with a decline in traditional pennant bowls and an increase in the corporate barefoot bowls activities.

Approximately 50% of members would be from the East Fremantle area, with 40% from adjacent council areas and the remaining 10% being members who now live in outer areas but remain loyal club members who travel to the club on a regular basis.

Members pay an annual membership fee (\$206 for senior adults) and \$6 for a pennants match. There is no cost for members to just play a social or participate in club bowls above the annual membership.

### 5.3.8 East Fremantle Croquet Club

Consultation with Megan Fardon, President

The club currently uses 2 full lawns and a 3<sup>rd</sup> half croquet sized lawn, in addition to a clubhouse and shed for equipment. The clubhouse is basic with a small kitchen, no hot water and only an urn and fridge, and has two unisex toilets. The clubhouse and site is leased from the Town of East Fremantle.

Facilities are used on Monday (9am-12pm), Tuesday (10am-10pm), Thursday (8am-12pm) and Saturday (10am-3:30pm). The clubhouse is also rented to a bridge group on Mondays and is rented for use by the Fremantle Anglers Club once per month for their meetings.

The clubhouse and courts are also available for public hire which includes all equipment and instructions on croquet. The clubhouse is adequate for the club's needs, however the court playing surface does not meet regulation size and the grass needs remediation. The club is hoping to raise enough funds for court remediation over the next 12 months.

There are approximately 40 members, all over 50 years of age, and membership is slowly declining. Approximately 10% of members are from East Fremantle with the others from adjacent local council areas.

Membership fees involve an annual fee (\$120 per annum) plus a \$3 green fee each time the person plays.

## 5.4 Aquatic Clubs

### 5.4.1 East Fremantle Rowing Club

Consultation with Catriona Gregg, President.

The club owns a parcel of land which houses its clubhouse with gym facilities and boatshed as well as an area of land that is currently licensed to the Town of East Fremantle for use as a park. The club also leases land along the water's edge and a mooring area in river fronting the clubhouse (for unfettered access to and from the river).

The facilities are used on a daily basis each morning for training. This use intensifies to approximately 40 - 50 people during rowing season from April to September from 5am - 8am. School rowing programs are conducted from 4pm - 5:30pm three days per week during the school term and weekend use is for competitive rowing.

The club's hall is leased to the Tai Chi Association who use the facility for approximately 3 - 4 hours per day. This lease is nearing the end of its term and the club is considering options, including a license rather than a lease, to provide flexibility to explore additional uses of the

venue to generate greater income streams. They were not looking to remove tai chi, however as they have been a long term tenant.

The existing facilities are at capacity for storage of rowing boats. The club has long term plans to redevelop the boat shed to increase the storage capacity however that has stalled due to funding requirements and so alternate lesser development options are now being considered.

The club has 140 members with a split of approximately one third juniors and two thirds seniors. There are approximately 300 tai chi members who use the hall on a regular basis. Rowing membership growth has been restricted in recent times due to the limited capacity to store additional boats on site in the boatshed.

Membership had been slowly increasing from the early 2000's until 2013 when there was a two year period with a decline. This changed recently however and membership has increased over the last year.

Members are made up of approximately 30% from East Fremantle, 20% from Fremantle with the majority of the balance from the City of Melville. There are a number of schools from the City of Melville who run rowing programs and this increases the junior membership from that area.

Fees are charged on an annual basis and currently sit at \$695 per annum for an adult. Juniors pay two thirds of the adult rate and a family membership for two adults and two juniors is also available.

#### 5.4.2 East Fremantle Yacht Club

Consultation with John Tissott, Club Manager

The yacht club has a clubhouse with function rooms, a bar and restaurant, gym and sauna and pens and moorings. Members have use of facilities on a cost basis. The facility is a 24 hour, seven days a week operation.

Activities offered include junior and adult sailing classes. Junior training is undertaken in consultation with local primary schools where the club aims to get kids involved in sailing. Kids are able to lease boats for the season to try the sport before they purchase their own. Adult classes, including learn to helm and learn to crew, are run on club boats with the aim for adults to get a spot with a crew on an existing boat. Other activities run from the club include stand up paddle boarding and a dragon boat club operates from within the yacht club.

The yacht club has the capacity to work with smaller clubs in the provision of more advanced food and beverage operations, such as supplying to cater for events that these smaller clubs may hold. This has been discussed but not developed as yet.

The club is looking at expansion through development of two additional jetties and in the longer term approval has been granted for redevelopment of half of the clubhouse into a three storey structure on the existing footprint. This will provide more storage space for boats such as dinghy's, kayaks and canoes on the ground level, hospitality space on the first floor and meeting rooms and administration space on the top floor.

The club has held information discussions with the City of Melville about leasing some additional land for a grassed area where boats can be rigged and set up. The clubs existing leased land from the Town of East Fremantle goes to the border with City of Melville.

The club has a total of 1,853 members, 355 full fee paying senior members, 980 associate or social members, 230 junior, 28 country, 182 reciprocal (from other yacht clubs or golf clubs), 11 life members and 67 honorary members.

Membership has been growing in recent years, but dipped in 2015. In response the club is looking at options to generate new member renewals such as special offers and food and beverage deals.

A total of 162 members live in the Town of East Fremantle. The majority of members reside in the City of Melville.

Membership is \$320 per annum for senior full membership which can be paid either half yearly or quarterly which provides club access and the capacity to bring guests to the club when visiting.

#### 5.4.3 Leeuwin and Fremantle Sea Scout Groups

Consultation with Rob Christensen (still involved in Scouts but has recently stepped down as Group Leader), Barb de la Hunty, Lloyd Owens, Steve Tate, Eugene Van Wyk, Peter Walton, Fiona Shannon and Sherry Donaldson. Collated information provided by 1st Leeuwin Scout Group & 1st Leeuwin Scout Group.

Leeuwin Scout Hall's key components include a safe water frontage, shallow beach, and flat parkland play area. These geographic features make this site an ideal venue to run programs for younger sections, Joeys (5-8 years) and Cubs (8-11 years) as it has protected waters and a shallow beach with no drop off into the water. It has a wide grassed and shaded park for running around, learning pioneering activities, and playing games. The boatshed and shallow beach also make it ideal for rafting and canoe training courses and water activity events.

Fremantle Scout Hall's key components are its secluded location, deep water jetty, slipway and mooring area, which make it ideal for running sailing programs for Seaboats and Keelboats used by the older youth sections - Scouts, Venturers and Rovers. The Fremantle site is unsuitable for Joey and Cub sections because there is only a small grassed area, no beach, a steep drop off onto rocks from the seawall, and a steep grade into deep water around the jetty and mooring area which makes it ideal for sailing but unsuitable for junior youth sections swimming, rafting and canoeing.

The current structure is that both Groups use the Leeuwin Hall on separate nights to run their Cub programs (and are shortly to add Joey Mobs to their schedule) and to run canoeing activities for all ages.

Neither site is suitable to run a standalone Sea Scout Program across all ages and youth sections, but the two sites working together service two groups. The groups have their own separate identities but collaborate on training programs and use of the facilities.

Weekly club meetings are held at Leeuwin for both groups on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Other activities include sleepover camps for clubs, leader meetings and group support committee meetings. Other club activities include weekend activities, some camping, hiking, sleepovers, family days and other major activities such as Cubilee, Enduro, Sixer and Secunder camps.

At Fremantle weekly meetings are held for Scouts and Venturers, ad hoc rover meetings and on Saturday and some Sundays sailing is undertaken by adult and youth members. There are also monthly meetings for Leaders and parent committee meetings.

Leeuwin scout hall is in need of refurbishment, particularly the kitchen and its equipment. At Fremantle the boat shed and hall are adequate but the jetty will require significant work in the near future. Council has recently resurfaced the driveway to the hall but the stairs are in a dangerous state and need refurbishment or replacement.

The scouts would like refurbishments to the kitchen at Leeuwin and internal works in the boatshed to improve access and storage. At Fremantle they have plans to improve the jetty, change the internal layout of the boatshed and workshop. They would also like to see reinstatement of the sixth mooring and improvements to the gantry for ease of launching dinghies.

The Scouts work collaboratively with some other community groups to share access to their sites. The Dragon boat group stores some of its boats onsite and hold meetings several times each week. A boat repairer also uses a side storage area as part of his work for the East Fremantle Yacht Club.

Leeuwin Group is open to welcoming other groups to hire its facilities, but this will remain subject to their ongoing needs which may vary from week to week. Increased community access is considered desirable to the scouts to assist in meeting maintenance and other operational expenses.

Fremantle currently has 53 youth and 18 leaders and adult helpers/committee members, however this is expected to increase to a total of 95 - 100 members by the end of term 1 in 2016. Leeuwin has 18 youth and 8 adults however with new members yet to be processed this will increase to over 35 by the end of the month.

The group is currently implementing a recruitment program and there has been a recent turnover of leaders. This is expected to generate a further 30 members by the end of 2016.

It is estimated that 50% of all members live in the East Fremantle council area.

Fees are charged on an annual basis with a branch fee with annual group fees above that.

#### **5.4.4 TS Perth – Naval Reserve Cadets**

Consultation with Trevor Vincent (Hon Secretary)

The cadets only use facilities at HMAS Perth Memorial Hall which is located at Leeuwin Barracks. The hall is leased to defence for use by the cadets. There is regular cadet use on Friday nights and Saturday's, along with an overnight camp annually.

The cadets do not have a need for use of any additional community facilities for their activities.

## **5.5 Community Groups**

### **5.5.1 Glyde-In Learning Centre**

Consultation with Ann Reeves, Coordinator.

Glyde-In Community Learning Centre is an adult community learning centre with 750 members. The centre leases a building from council on a large block on Glyde Street. The building is leased for a peppercorn rental rate for 5 years with a further option to extend at the end of the term. The centre also uses a council bus for excursions, but provides their own volunteer driver.

Glyde-In has exclusive use of the building, with regular use on a daily basis, including evenings. They also hire rooms to other community groups, mostly during the evenings for meditation type uses (minimal charge).

The centre is very happy with the facilities, the only area that could be improved or extended is the converted garage which is an art shed. No other upgrades are proposed and the group is happy with the current arrangement with council where they undertake daily minor repairs and Council looks after major maintenance.

### 5.5.2 East Fremantle Family Playgroup

Consultation with Laura Fitzgerald, Committee member

East Fremantle Family Playgroup operates out of Sumpton Green Community Centre, behind Locke Park. This is a large and largely unused park. The playgroup uses the venue under a licence from Council, with no charge for the licence.

The playgroup holds sessions daily from 9:30 - 11:30am and Monday and Friday from 12:00 - 2:00pm and 3:00 - 5:00pm during school terms. There is a possibility to expand if demand increases from the community.

The building was originally relocated from another location. It has not been well maintained as it is understood that Council does not have any budget for its ongoing maintenance apart from minor works which are undertaken by council on request (Council are always quick to respond).

The building is shared with a Child Health Clinic, which is a good fit as new parents and young babies attend the clinic and can then find out about the playgroup which can act as a support network for new parents.

The associated fences and trees are not maintained, with one fence damaged by falling tree branches which has not been rectified. The playground equipment is also at an age where it needs replacement with new equipment that meets modern safety standards.

The playground has prepared a design for new play equipment with the aim of seeking funding for its purchase and installation through a Lotterywest grant. They are not able to obtain this funding however and Lotterywest recommended that the Town of East Fremantle apply to be the grant recipient with the application supported by the playgroup.

They have identified a need for installation of a storage shed, however progressing this will be subject to securing funds for the purchase and installation.

About 100 families are members of the playgroup, with many group members from the East Fremantle and close adjacent council areas.

### 5.5.3 East Fremantle Kindergarten

The only facilities used by East Fremantle Kindergarten are on-site facilities. There is some informal use of Glasson Park by students with their parents either before or after attending kindergarten but this is only information and does not involve the kindy.

The kindy does not have any demand for use of any additional facilities.

#### 5.5.4 Richmond Primary School

Consultation with Lisa Dentith, Principal.

Facilities for community use – The school rents classrooms to a number of businesses (6) for evening use such as music lessons and after school care. There is no community use of facilities due to insurance limitations.

There is often informal use of the school ovals by kids and youths on weekends and after school but this informal and not arranged use or activities.

Community facilities used – The school uses Wauhop Park for its inter-school sports. This is provided by Council free of charge. There is also occasional use for play activities at Ulrick Park.

The school does not currently have demand for any additional community facility use.

### 5.6 Adjacent Councils

#### 5.6.1 Fremantle City Council

Officers from Council's Sport and Recreation team were consulted. They advised that there were a number of projects under consideration, including:

- Playing fields:
  - ✓ There is a proposed relocation and expansion of cricket nets from Fremantle Cricket Club with the possibility of developing an indoor facility and gymnasium at Stevens Street Reserve in the future
  - ✓ Fremantle United, East Fremantle Tricolore and Fremantle City Soccer Clubs have all expressed interest in entering into the NPL soccer league which will require upgrades for their facilities for this to occur
  - ✓ There is a proposal for installation of cricket nets at Dick Lawrence Oval at Beaconsfield within next few years
  - ✓ Council has confirmed construction of a Disc Golf course at Dick Lawrence Oval at Beaconsfield.
- Court sports
  - ✓ Fremantle Netball Association has been awarded Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Funding (CSRFF) in the last round to add lights to 13 of its courts
  - ✓ Fremantle Park also received CSRFF funding for the construction of a shared use facility for tennis, bowls and a social club
  - ✓ A full size basketball court is being installed at South Beach
  - ✓ A half-court basketball court is being installed at Esplanade Youth Plaza.
- Leisure centres
  - ✓ Fremantle leisure centre is undergoing internal upgrades, e.g. accessible doors, filtration upgrades.

#### 5.6.2 City of Melville

Officers from the City's Community Recreation team were consulted. The City of Melville has a number of projects in the planning phase including:

- Tompkins Park Concept Plan – reconfiguration and addition of active space for increased capacity and parking improvements. They are also looking at options for



management models

- Shirley Strickland Reserve Concept Plan – Facility upgrades/redevelopment, active space reconfiguration/minor extension, investigation of relocating Mt Pleasant Bowling Club
- Murdoch University – multipurpose synthetic playing fields, floodlighting and pavilion upgrades which are proposed to be delivered in 2016/17 & 2017/18
- Review of LeisureFit Melville programs, services & operations – to address increasing operating deficit in the health and fitness market
- Lawn Bowls Strategy – not yet commenced. To inform/guide the City's position on the provision of bowls facilities in the future
- Various Floodlighting projects – goal of floodlighting all active reserves
- Investigation into the use of School POS for Sport
- Permits for commercial activities on the foreshore with SRT i.e. stand up paddle boarding

The City has a number of aims and objectives in delivery of these projects:

- To optimise the use of existing reserves before exploring limited passive reserves for development. i.e. reconfigurations, adequate change/club rooms, parking, floodlights etc
- Collocation of clubs / shared use – community hub model
- Explore funding options other than from rates. e.g. land asset strategy to fund community facilities
- Leisure Facilities (Rec Centres) to perform at break even or better (not including depreciation)
- To reduce/rationalise the number of buildings where feasible.

## 5.7 State Sporting Associations

### 5.7.1 Bowls Western Australia

Consultation with Ken Pride, Chief Executive Officer.

Bowls WA commissioned a facilities audit for strategic purposes in 2010 by GHD, however the outcomes of the study were theoretical and not used in an operational basis by the Association.

Bowls WA operates with a simple strategy of assisting member clubs to remain financially viable. To remain so requires bowling clubs to wherever possible accept that they are integral members of the community and as such to work collaboratively with that community for mutual benefit. Viability cannot be guaranteed by the club membership alone and hence embracing the local community in all its forms is critical to growth.

From the Association's perspective, the clubs in the area are like all sporting clubs in that they continually work hard to maintain membership and to consider means outside of their own membership to generate income. Bowls WA continues to provide upskilling opportunities for clubs to improve governance and will continue to work with clubs that seek assistance in this area.



### 5.7.2 Tennis West

Consultation with Alex Geraghty, Places to Play Officer

Tennis West advised their tennis facility strategy is guided at a national level, however the Association is in the recruitment phase of employing a Places to Play Manager who be responsible for working on state-specific strategies.

The association is not aware of any potential issues that may impact on clubs in the East Fremantle or adjacent areas.

### 5.7.3 Football West

Consultation with Keith Wood, Chief Operating Officer

Football West advised there is no facilities strategy currently in place for football in Western Australia. However, they are currently in discussions with the national body about undertaking a facilities audit and the development of such a strategy.

Football West also has a business case in development for a state headquarters, however East Fremantle is not included on their list of shortlisted sites.

There are no other issues the state body is aware of currently that would impact on clubs in the East Fremantle Council area.

### 5.7.1 Rowing WA

Consultation with Daniel Tackenberg, Chief Executive Officer

Rowing WA advised there is no state rowing facilities strategy and hence no flow on plans. Rowing WA has been in consultation with the Fremantle Rowing Club who have plans to extend their facility within the Town of East Fremantle.

From a rowing perspective, Rowing WA is always looking for new sites to erect rowing sheds where possible if potential arises, including in any shared arrangement with other aquatic sports if the opportunity arose.

## 5.8 Non Responses

Other clubs within the Town of East Fremantle that were contacted but no response received included East Fremantle Tricolore Soccer Club and the Swan Yacht Club.

State Sporting Associations contacted but not responded to included Western Australian Football League and Netball Western Australia.

## 5.9 Summary

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 aging 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 aging 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 providing 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, lacrosse, 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.



# 6 COMMUNITY SURVEYS

This chapter summarises data collected during a series of market research activities including a telephone survey and online survey.

## 6.1 Telephone Survey

A telephone survey was conducted of 300 households in the Town of East Fremantle. A random sample of households were selected and interviews conducted with people aged 15 years and over. The sample was further selected within each household to ensure broad representation of the Council area, by both gender and across all age groups.

The final sample comprises people with the following characteristics:

Characteristic	%
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	39%
Female	61%
<b>Age</b>	
15 - 24 years	4%
25 - 34 years	3%
35 - 44 years	12%
45 - 54 years	23%
55+ years	58%
<b>Area</b>	
North Canning Hwy	38%
South Canning Hwy	58%
Other	4%

11% of respondents confirmed they had a disability that restricted their participation in recreation, sport and physical activity.

Disability	%
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	45%
Female	55%
<b>Age</b>	
15 - 24 years	0%
25 - 34 years	3%
35 - 44 years	0%
45 - 54 years	6%
55+ years	91%
<b>Area</b>	
North Canning Hwy	21%
South Canning Hwy	76%
Other	3%

### 6.1.1 Organised Recreation or Sporting Activities

Respondents were asked if they participated in an organised recreational or sport activity in the Town of East Fremantle be it as part of a team, club or group. 73% of respondents did not participate in any form of organised recreational or sport activity. Of those that did participate, the top 3 activities were:

Activity	%
Fitness / Gym	4%
Sailing	3%
Tennis (indoor and outdoor)	3%
Golf	3%
None	73%

All other responses were too low to be significant.

### 6.1.2 Informal Recreation or Sporting Activities

Respondents were asked which recreational or sport activities did they participate in regularly (ie once a week, fortnight etc) on a casual or informal basis. 90% of respondents nominated an activity. Walking for exercise was the most popular with 54% participating. The five most popular activities can all be done on an individual basis.

Activity	%
Walking for exercise	54%
Swimming / Diving	23%
Cycling / BMXing	23%
Fitness / Gym	14%
Jogging / Running	8%
None	10%

55% of respondents would like to participate in their favourite recreational or sporting activity more often answered. When asked what prevents them from participating more in their favourite activity, the 5 most common reasons were:

Reason	%
Work Commitments	39%
Too Busy	34%
Family Commitments	20%
Health Problems	11%
Activity not available	8%

The top three reasons relate to personal priorities. It is interesting to note that cost to participate was not a major reason.

### 6.1.3 Visiting Open Spaces or Recreation Facilities

Respondents were asked, in the last 12 months, how often they had visited the following open spaces or recreational facilities.

- a Fremantle Leisure Centre
- b Any other leisure and aquatic centre
- c Indoor sports centre (eg. PCYC, Indoor cricket/netball centre)
- d Health and fitness centre
- e Sports ground
- f Beach and river foreshore park
- g Local park/playground
- h Walk trails or natural bush areas

Frequency of Visit in last 12 months:	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Did not visit	55%	67%	89%	66%	31%	2%	15%	39%
Once only	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%
Less than once every two months	14%	14%	3%	4%	11%	6%	10%	13%
Less than once a month	5%	3%	1%	2%	8%	8%	7%	9%
On average, less than once a week but more than once a month	4%	4%	1%	3%	8%	13%	12%	11%
On average at least once a week	18%	11%	5%	25%	41%	70%	55%	26%
Not sure (can't recall)	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

The most frequently visited open spaces or recreational facility was beach and river foreshore parks, which were visited by 98% of respondents. Further, 70% had visited a beach or river foreshore park at least once a week. Local park/playground were the second most visited open spaces or recreational facility, with 85% having visited them, with 55% having visited weekly.

All other open spaces or recreational facilities were much less popular, particularly built facilities. This 89% of respondents had never visited an Indoor sports centre (eg. PCYC, Indoor cricket/netball centre).

### 6.1.4 Visiting Parks and Reserves

Respondents were asked, in the last 12 months, which parks and reserves they had visited in East Fremantle. The top three visited parks were:

Park	%
River Foreshore Reserves	42%
East Fremantle Oval	11%
Henry Jeffery Oval	9%

### 6.1.5 Important Services

Respondents were asked how important a series of services are when Council is deciding on works to fund from its budget. Importance was rated on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 = not important at all and 10 = very important.

The most important services were:

- Maintaining river foreshore parks

- Maintaining existing local parks and
- Maintaining linear parks, trails, footpaths and bike paths
- Maintaining sports grounds

Clearly, maintenance of public open space is very important to respondents. The relative importance of other services are:

Service	Total Mean
Maintaining river foreshore parks	9.39
Maintaining existing local parks	9.23
Maintaining linear parks, trails, footpaths and bike paths	9.03
Maintaining sports grounds	8.51
Supporting community volunteers	8.40
Catering for the recreation needs of older adults	8.17
Catering for the recreation needs of people with disabilities	8.16
Improving physical access for people with disabilities	8.12
Upgrading river foreshore parks	7.97
Upgrading existing local parks	7.80
Increasing shade and lighting on open space and sports facilities to minimise exposure to the sun	7.79
Increasing community use of school playgrounds and sports grounds	7.76
Catering from the recreation needs of indigenous people	7.69
Supporting sporting clubs	7.63
Establishing more recreation facilities for young people	7.53
Upgrading sporting facilities	7.50
Extending existing or developing new linear trails (eg walking and cycling trails)	7.46
Upgrading playgrounds throughout the Council area	7.16
Reducing water consumption in parks and reserves	7.15
Increasing the range of play equipment and experiences in playgrounds	6.87

#### 6.1.6 General Comments

Respondents were offered the opportunity to make any comment regarding recreation, sporting and community facilities in East Fremantle. Most respondents took the opportunity to comment, consequently, the number and diversity of responses was extensive. Analysis of the comments has been conducted using a “Wordle” technique, whereby the more often a word appears the larger the word appears.

The most common themes related to:

- Generally facilities and open spaces were good
- More shade was needed over play areas
- The need to upgrade footpaths
- Provide more dog friendly spaces



When asked which park they had visited. 75% had visited one of the parks listed, ie a facility in East Fremantle. The responses indicated a wide spread of parks used, with John Tonkin Park being the most popular.

Parks	%
Did not visit any of these parks	25%
John Tonkin Park	14%
Richmond Raceway Park	10%
Merv Cowan Park	8%
Memorial Rose Gardens	8%
Locke Park	7%
Glasson Park	6%
Norm MacKenzie Reserve	4%
Ulrich Park	3%
Lee Park	3%
George Booth Park	3%
WH Kitson Park	3%
WW Wayman Park	2%
Stratford Street Park	2%
J Dolan Park	2%
Marjorie green Park	1%

John Tonkin Park was nominated the most frequently visited park in the previous 12 months.

Park most frequently visited in the last 12 months	%
John Tonkin Park	15%
Memorial Rose Gardens	6%
Merv Cowan Park	6%
Richmond Raceway Park	6%
Glasson Park	5%
Locke Park	4%
Lee Park	2%
Norm MacKenzie Reserve	2%
George Booth Park	1%
Stratford Street Park	1%
Ulrich Park	1%
WH Kitson Park	1%
WW Wayman Park	1%

### Sporting Facility

When asked which sporting facility they had visited, 65% had visited one of the sporting facilities listed in East Fremantle. East Fremantle Oval had the highest visitation at 22%.

Sporting Facility Visited	%
Did not visit any of these sporting facilities	35%
East Fremantle Oval	22%
Chapman Oval/Preston Point Reserve	10%
Henry Jeffrey Oval	9%
East Fremantle Bowling Club	9%



Sporting Facility Visited	%
East Fremantle Lawn Tennis Club	6%
Upper and Lower Wauchope Park	5%
East Fremantle Croquet Club	3%

East Fremantle Oval was also nominated the most frequently visited sporting facility in the previous 12 months.

Sporting facility most frequently visited in the last 12 months	%
East Fremantle Oval	20%
East Fremantle Bowling Club	8%
Chapman Oval/Preston Point Reserve	7%
East Fremantle Lawn Tennis Club	6%
Henry Jeffrey Oval	5%
East Fremantle Croquet Club	3%
Upper and Lower Wauchope Park	2%

### Aquatic Facility

When asked which aquatic facility they had visited. 45% had visited one of the aquatic facilities listed in East Fremantle. Fremantle Yacht Club had the highest visitation at 21%.

Aquatic Facility	%
Did not visit any of these aquatic facilities	55%
East Fremantle Yacht Club	21%
Swan Yacht Club	17%
Fremantle Rowing Club	4%
1st Fremantle Sea Scouts	1%
1st Leeuwin Sea Scouts	1%
TS Perth Naval Reserve Cadets	1%

East Fremantle Yacht Club was also nominated the most frequently visited aquatic facility in the previous 12 months.

Aquatic facility most frequently visited in the last 12 months	%
East Fremantle Yacht Club	19%
Swan Yacht Club	16%
Fremantle Rowing Club	3%
1st Fremantle Sea Scouts	1%
1st Leeuwin Sea Scouts	1%
TS Perth Naval Reserve Cadets	<1%

### Community Building

When asked which community building they had visited. 61% had visited one of the community buildings listed in East Fremantle. Glyde In Community Learning Centre had the highest visitation at 48%.

Community Building	%
Did not visit any of these community buildings	39%
Glyde In Community Learning Centre	48%
Tricolore Community Centre	8%
Sumpton Green - East Child Heath Care/Family Playgroup	2%
Richmond Kindergarten	2%
Independent Midwife Centre	1%

Glyde In Community Learning Centre was also nominated the most frequently visited community building in the previous 12 months.

Community Building most visited in the last 12 months	%
Glyde In Community Learning Centre	49%
Tricolore Community Centre	5%
Sumpton Green - East Child Heath Care/Family Playgroup	2%
Independent Midwife Centre	1%
Richmond Kindergarten	1%
JP McKenzie Kindergarten	<1%

### 6.2.2 Physical activity involvement

86% of respondents were involved or participated in a physical activity. They were then asked what their main role was, with competitor, player or participant was the most common category at 74%. The main responses under 'Other' were walking, swimming and cycling.

Main role in physical activity	%
Competitor/player/participant	74%
Administrator	3%
Care giver/parent supervising child	3%
Official/umpire/referee	3%
Spectator	3%
Other	14%

### 6.2.3 Passive recreation involvement

77% of respondents were involved or participated in a passive recreation or community activity. They were then asked what their main role was, with member, participant, client being the highest at 80%. The main responses under 'Other' was walking.

Main role in passive recreation or community activity	%
Member/participant/client	80%
Instructor/official	5%
Administrator	4%
Care giver/parent supervising child	4%
Other	6%

## 6.2.4 Satisfaction

Respondents were asked how satisfied they were with certain aspects of recreation and sports facilities. Satisfaction was rated on a scale of 1 to 5 where 5 = very satisfied and 1 = very dissatisfied. The scores indicate:

- 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.

Council Service	Average Score
Maintenance of parks	2.87
Quality of local parks and playgrounds	2.83
The overall provision of recreation, sporting and community facilities in East Fremantle	2.69
Maintenance of recreation, sporting and community buildings	2.50
Maintenance of playing surfaces at sports facilities	1.79
Availability of recreation, sporting and community facilities for primary school children	1.78
Public access to East Fremantle Oval	1.64
Quality of amenities at sports fields (eg toilets, showers and change rooms)	1.60
General condition of East Fremantle Oval	1.52
Availability of recreation, sporting and community facilities for teenagers	1.51
Availability of recreation, sporting and community facilities for people with disabilities	1.24

## 6.2.5 Council Budget

Respondents were asked if they were preparing Council's budget, how important would they rate certain strategies and actions. Importance was rated on a scale of 1 to 5 where 5 = very important and 1 = very unimportant. The scores indicate:

- 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.

Council Strategies and Actions	Average Score
Improving the overall provision of recreation, sporting and community facilities in East Fremantle	3.62
Improving maintenance of recreation, sporting and community buildings	3.17
Improving availability of recreation, sporting and community facilities for teenagers	3.15
Improving quality of local parks and playgrounds	3.05
Improving maintenance of parks	2.94
Improving quality of amenities at sports fields (eg toilets, showers and change rooms)	2.86
Improving maintenance of playing surfaces at sports facilities	2.82
Improving availability of recreation, sporting and community facilities for people with disabilities	2.76
Improving availability of recreation, sporting and community facilities for primary	2.66





- ✓ 45% had visited an aquatic facility in East Fremantle, Fremantle Yacht Club being the frequently visited
  - ✓ 61% had visited a community building in East Fremantle, Glyde In Community Learning Centre being the 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 into a sporting hub.



# 7 DIALOGUE CAFÉS

This chapter summarises the outcome of two Dialogue Cafés which brought stakeholders together to discuss the issues, challenges, opportunities and solutions in the provision of community and recreational facilities to cater for an evolving and growing population in the Town of East Fremantle in the coming decades.

Appendix A is a comprehensive report detailing the findings from the Dialogue Cafés, which is summarised below.

## 7.1 Methodology

Two Dialogue Cafés were held on 23 June 2016 (one morning and one evening) that sought feedback from key stakeholders on the provision of recreation and community facilities in the Town of East Fremantle. Each session was two hours in duration.

Key stakeholders in East Fremantle were invited to attend via a personally addressed email from the Town of East Fremantle. These stakeholders were identified following initial consultation activities. Additional follow up was conducted via a personally addressed email and a telephone call prior to the event to ensure the events were well attended. The invitation, and list of invited stakeholders, is included in Appendix A, Section 5.

Overall, 110 local stakeholders attended, including Councillors and staff from the Town of East Fremantle. Each Dialogue Café included a presentation on future planning for recreation and community facilities as well as an overview of the key findings from the interviews and surveys conducted as part of the consultation process.

Participants also completed four key activities to obtain feedback, structured around a “Menu of Conversation” which was aligned with the courses of a meal.

## 7.2 Outcomes

Below is a summary of the findings from group and individual feedback activities. Detailed findings are provided in Appendix A, Section 4.

Across all activities, common themes emerged:

- Multipurpose community and recreation facilities, such as via the 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.

### 7.2.1 Group Activity One: Your Future Community

Participants were asked to envision what the East Fremantle community will be like in 20



years and the impact this will have on recreation and community facilities. The top four most common themes are provided below, with the top two responses for each of these themes.\*

What will it be like:	What impact will this have:
Ageing population (10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High demand on facilities and increase in leisure and fitness activities for older people (8)</li> <li>Opportunities for evolving sports (1) <i>and equally</i></li> <li>Redevelopment of existing facility (1) <i>and equally</i></li> <li>Contraction of sporting clubs (1)</li> </ul>
High density (9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More demand for facilities (3)</li> <li>Need for multipurpose sporting hub (1) <i>and equally</i></li> <li>Less open space (1) <i>and equally</i></li> <li>Potential to build facilities in new developments (1) <i>and equally</i></li> <li>It will benefit clubs and facilities by increasing participation/membership (1) <i>and equally</i></li> <li>Income generation for TOEF (1)</li> </ul>
Generational/demographic change generally, including more families (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilities and access for families and all demographics (3)</li> <li>Increase in people coming into TOEF (1) <i>and equally</i></li> <li>Opening up land to welcome "younger" families (which will also generate revenues for council) (1)</li> </ul>
Flexible facilities and service (6)	N/A

\*Note that not all responses to "What will it be like?" also included an Impact, and vice versa. The frequency of these responses is separate.

## 7.2.2 Group Activity Two: Future Opportunities and Priorities

### Part One: Opportunities and Priorities

Participants responded to the question ***"What are the key opportunities or priorities that should be considered as part of the plan for the future development of recreation and community facilities in the next 20 years?"***

The top four most common themes, with the top two responses for each of these themes are summarised.

Common Themes	Top Responses
Redevelopment of existing facilities (16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-envision East Fremantle Oval (10)</li> <li>Leeuwin Barracks redevelopment an opportunity to create public open space and shared facilities (5)</li> </ul>
Shared facilities (13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-purpose facilities (7)</li> <li>Colocation of clubs and groups (6)</li> </ul>
Public open space and environment (12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access for all to the foreshore/river (5)</li> <li>Increase public open space and green space (5)</li> </ul>
Strategy and management (12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore partnerships with NGOs and other local governments (3)</li> <li>Advocate for more funding (2) <i>and equally</i></li> <li>Evaluation of participation, usage and efficiency of existing facilities (2) <i>and equally</i></li> <li>More promotion and advertising (2)</li> </ul>

### Part Two: Shared Resources

Participants then responded to the question ***"Where might there be an opportunity to share resources to enable future investments to be optimised?"***. The responses were then discussed with the wider group. Overall, the most common individual responses were:



- Co-location of clubs and sports and cooperation between clubs (8)
  - Collaborate/partner with neighbouring LGAs (5)
  - Multi-purpose/shared facilities (4)
  - East Fremantle Oval redevelopment and envisioning (3)
- (Note, no themes are provided for this question due to the small number of responses)

### Part Three: Specific Activities

Participants suggested ways that specific recreation activities should be catered for. The recreation activities were provided to participants. Activities are listed below according to those with the most suggestions, with the top two suggestions for each activity.

Issue to be Addressed	Suggestion
East Fremantle Oval (considering the potential relocation of EFFC) (42)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Multipurpose community and recreation centre or “hub” (8)</li> <li>▪ Lottery West and other grants/funding options (4)</li> </ul>
Cycling facilities, cycle ways and footpaths (24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wide dual use paths (3) and equally</li> <li>▪ Separation of bikes, walkers, runners and prams (3) and equally</li> <li>▪ Cycling lanes on the road (3)</li> </ul>
Other sporting facilities (24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Include in East Fremantle Oval redevelopment (3)</li> <li>▪ Include in Leeuwin Barracks redevelopment (2) and equally</li> <li>▪ Multipurpose facility (2) and equally</li> <li>▪ Central organisation of information and co-ordination of services, including about facilities in neighbouring LGAs (2) and equally</li> <li>▪ Skate park and BMX (2) and equally</li> <li>▪ Parking issue (2)</li> </ul>
Playground equipment and amenities in parks (24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nature play (5)</li> <li>▪ Shade (3)</li> </ul>
Foreshore based maritime activities (22)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dedicated areas for launching small water craft, including boat ramps (3)</li> <li>▪ Upgrade and maintenance of existing buildings/facilities (3)</li> </ul>
Other facilities outside of sporting facilities (21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilities for seniors, such as a Seniors Centre (3) and equally</li> <li>▪ Community hub/centre for events and activities (3) and equally</li> <li>▪ Multi-purpose meeting spaces (3)</li> </ul>
Dog exercise areas (19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Currently good, maintain this (4)</li> <li>▪ Allocated space for dogs in parks (2) and equally</li> <li>▪ Improve public toilet access (2) and equally</li> <li>▪ Designated ‘off-lead’ exercise area (2) and equally</li> <li>▪ Fenced off area for dogs (2)</li> </ul>
Other uses for council owned buildings (17)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Available for hire or use for activities and programs, such as First Aid courses, fundraisers, meetings, exhibitions and arts, yoga, dance hall, club use (5)</li> <li>▪ Currently a lack of awareness and very under-utilised, should be used more (4)</li> </ul>

#### 7.2.3 Group Activity Three: Playing a Role

Participants responded to two questions. The responses were then discussed with the wider group. Responses are presented below according to the question, and the top four most

common responses.

(Note, no themes are provided for this question due to the small number of responses)

- 1 What could the role of your Local Government be the future development of recreation and community facilities?
  - ✓ Involve/consult community in decision making, listen to what community is saying and communicate with them (8)
  - ✓ Seek funding opportunities for the community (5)
  - ✓ Support community groups and associations (5)
  - ✓ Cooperate and coordinate with neighbouring LGAs, NGOs and other government bodies (4)
  
- 2 Which stakeholders (Other than Local Government) should be engaged in the future development of recreation and community facilities and what should their role be?
  - ✓ Neighbouring LGAs/Councils (3) and equally
  - ✓ State associations for sport and recreation (3)
  - ✓ State Government (2) and equally
  - ✓ Education Department (2) and equally
  - ✓ Main roads (2)

#### 7.2.4 Individual Feedback

The top four most common themes, with the top two responses for each of these themes are summarised.

**Q1. Are there any opportunities or ideas that need to be considered for the future planning of recreation and community facilities in the Town of East Fremantle - that you haven't already listed in the workshop?**

Common Theme	Responses
Planning and management (12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a Strategic Plan (2) and equally</li> <li>▪ Access grants (2) and equally</li> <li>▪ Green and renewable energy (2)</li> </ul>
Consultation and communication (10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community and stakeholder consultation, and involvement in decision making (7)</li> <li>▪ Good communication (3)</li> </ul>
Environment, parks and outdoor facilities (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Playground and nature play (2)</li> </ul>
Audience/users (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Be inclusive of the whole community; not "a few" (4)</li> </ul>
Programs, activities and events (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community food gardens (2)</li> <li>▪ Go beyond sporting clubs, recreation is more than sport (1) and equally</li> <li>▪ Run workshops for groups and associations to learn business skills (1)</li> </ul>

**Q2. Are there any issues or concerns you have for the future planning of recreation and community facilities in the Town of East Fremantle?**

Common Theme	Responses
Roads, traffic and pathways (10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unsafe pathways and roads (4)</li> <li>▪ Perth Freight Link (2) and equally</li> <li>▪ Lack of public transport (2) and equally</li> <li>▪ Lack of parking (2)</li> </ul>
Clubs, groups and associations (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of equality in treatment of clubs (2)</li> </ul>
Costs (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Costs and resources required to improve existing and build new facilities; small council (4)</li> </ul>
Facilities (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of public toilets (2)</li> </ul>

### Q3. Are there any general comments you wish to make about the future planning of recreation and community facilities in the Town of East Fremantle?

Overall, most general comments related to specific suggestions for facilities and positive comments about the consultation process. The most common individual comments related to:

- Positive feedback about consultation (6)
- Maintain ongoing community consultation (5)

## 7.3 Summary

- 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 aging 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)
  - ✓ Shared Facilities (eg multipurpose facilities)
  - ✓ Public Open Space and Environment (eg access to foreshore and river)
  - ✓ Strategy and Management (eg partnerships between NGOs 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 LGAs, NGOs and other government bodies

# APPENDIX A: DIALOGUE CAFÉ

See document 3 of 3