



City of Melville Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy

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Executive Summary

The Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS) has been developed to guide the provision of infrastructure on Active Reserves for the next 20 years. Active Reserves are principally those reserves within the City which provide for formal community level sport and associated recreational uses. While they are used for community sport they also provide a variety of other recreational activities for the local communities they serve.

It is recognised that due to the constraints on the supply of public open space (POS) within an established urban setting, while there will be some playing field availability within schools, there is likely to be limited opportunities to introduce more open space within the City.

The guiding principles under which the ARIS was developed include:

- Wherever practical, ensuring the resident population of the City has equality of access to active reserve infrastructure.
- The critical outcomes of the plan are based on the needs of the community for recreational and community based sporting outcomes on active reserves.
- Developing a sound evidence base to identify both perceived and normative need through ongoing engagement with clubs, the community and key stakeholders.
- Ensuring that, wherever possible, the capacity of existing active reserves and associated infrastructure is maximised having regard to design and operational limitations.
- Ensuring that, wherever possible, the co-location of complementary users is maximised to ensure effective use of limited financial resources.
- Ensuring active reserve infrastructure is planned and delivered in a timely manner which is flexible to changing demographic and development profiles.
- Providing the optimum level of provision relevant to the functionality and use by the City of Melville Community.

The assessment process included the review of existing planning processes, catchment mapping and a visual analysis of the quality and functionality of the 23 Active Reserves which form part of this study (which also including Murdoch University Playing Field). It also considered current Active Reserve usage, booking information and known constraints related to each site. Underpinning all of the analysis was a comprehensive club, community and stakeholder consultation process. This was informed by a demographic analysis which sought to ascertain key changes on a suburb by suburb basis and projected participation rates and demand for infrastructure over a twenty year period.

As part of the analysis a separate study was undertaken with regard to the current usage and capacity of LeisureFit Booragoon which indicated that the aquatic facility was operating at or near capacity. This will necessitate further detailed analysis to be undertaken to determine the development options available to increase water space to serve the future needs of residents.

The analysis of Active Reserves took into account emerging trends in the development of contemporary sporting and community infrastructure and the current funding commitments which have already been made by the City in respect of upgrading pavilions, clubhouses and changing rooms. This is a program which has been developed across the breadth of Active Reserves within the Councils control to ensure the facilities fulfil high priority objectives of incorporating gender diverse changing infrastructure together with increasing access to those members of the community who have varying degrees of physical challenges. Additional funding commitments to gradually replace existing aged lighting infrastructure with more efficient and effective LED lighting have also been considered and built into the recommendations and potential expenditure.

While, it was recognised the council have few opportunities to increase POS, there are two sites which provide potential opportunities to add to the Active Reserve stock. These include an extension to John Connell Reserve with the potential addition of one new oval and a current recreational space, John Creaney Park, which has connections to existing adjacent sporting infrastructure and which could provide a senior and junior oval. For the remaining Active Reserves the main focus has been to improve capacity, capability and efficiency.

Having regard to all of the above analysis a series of recommendations have been made across all of the Active Reserves. These are contained on pages 87 to 99 in two parts:

1. Guiding principles associated with the development of active reserves. These are broad City-wide requirements which should underpin investment in the development of community sport and recreation facilities.
2. Recommendations related to specific developments / considerations on each Active Reserve that have been based on the future growth projections of the City.

The recommendations have been individually costed and timelines for implementation have been established.

The total program accounts for estimated costs of \$60,498,938 of which \$32,390,000 has been budgeted (operational and capital) or is part of a council resolution.

An additional consideration for \$28,108,938 (\$1.405m p.a. avg) will therefore need to be allocated to implement this strategy. The entire order of estimated costs (\$60m) could be reduced further through grant funding subsidy on a project by project basis.

1. The Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy: The Context

The Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS) has been developed to guide the provision of infrastructure on Active Reserves for the next 20 years. It is recognised that due to the constraints on the supply of open space within an established urban setting, while there will be some playing field availability within schools, there is likely to be limited opportunities to introduce more open space within the City.

The ARIS is to build upon a previous study for the Strategic Provision of Active Reserves Study (SPARS), which aimed to provide strategic direction and guidance in the provision of sport and recreation facilities/reserves across the City of Melville to 2031. SPARS was issued in 2011 but not formally adopted by Council. Nevertheless, a number of the recommendations within SPARS have been acted upon, including:

- Tompkins Park Redevelopment which was resolved in March 2020 and scheduled for redevelopment in the 2020/2021 financial year.
- Shirley Strickland Reserve Redevelopment which commenced in 2018 with construction occurring in 2020.
- New floodlighting to Tompkins Park, Winthrop Park, Alan Edwards Reserve, Winnacott Reserve, Peter Ellis Park and John Connell Reserve.
- Review and Update of LPP1.16 Flood and Security Lighting Policy.
- New turf cricket wicket installations. 5 additional new senior cricket fields (Synthetic or Turf) were identified in SPARS and required by 2031, two of which were delivered at Bert Jeffrey Park and Murdoch University

In addition, a partnership has been developed with Murdoch University to jointly provide a synthetic turf facility to accommodate two full size soccer pitches, a fully synthetic cricket field and associated facilities. Further strategic planning work has also been undertaken on the Melville Lawn Bowls Strategy 2016 and the draft City of Melville Tennis Plan 2018 (developed by Tennis West).

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the City of Melville ARIS is to secure the sporting needs of the community in the City for the next 20 years.

1.2 Vision

The vision for the ARIS aligns with the City of Melville Strategic Community Plan 2016-2026:

A safe City with green, leafy streets, suburbs and open spaces where people enjoy high levels of health and wellbeing, participate in local events and activities; have access to community services and local business opportunities are encouraged.

More particularly, the Plan seeks to develop healthy lifestyles by providing opportunities for healthy activities both indoors and out and about in local parks and suburbs walking, running, cycling and exercising individually or in groups. This is underpinned by developing a sense of community and ensuring people feel safe and secure wherever they are and whatever they are doing.

1.3 Objectives

The key objectives of the ARIS are to:

- Assess the current standard of Active Reserves, clubroom facilities, supporting infrastructure and recreation (leisure) centres to determine existing issues and adequacy with consideration of the City's Long-Term Financial Plan and Asset Management Plans.
- Understand trends in future participation of sports, to ensure that the right mix of facilities is provided to reflect the demand into the future.

- Consult and consider the needs of the broader community in the development of Active Reserves and associated facilities and consider priorities for future investment, informed by the community and user groups / clubs.
- Review population growth and demographic implications of the changing population structure within the City and potential impact on active reserve provision, having regard to the catchment of each site and respective infrastructure, including:
 - o Changerooms
 - o Club rooms
 - o Playing fields
 - o Car parking
 - o Floodlights
 - o Outdoor gym equipment
- Determine the planning standards and levels of provision for recreation and facility provision.
- Provide evidence of future needs, based on current provision, population growth, suburb development, peak body information, trends in sport and recreation and community services.
- Identify opportunities to develop co-located multifunctional facilities.
- Provide a clear 20-year Development Plan, along with costs for future investment in infrastructure on active reserves which is prioritised.

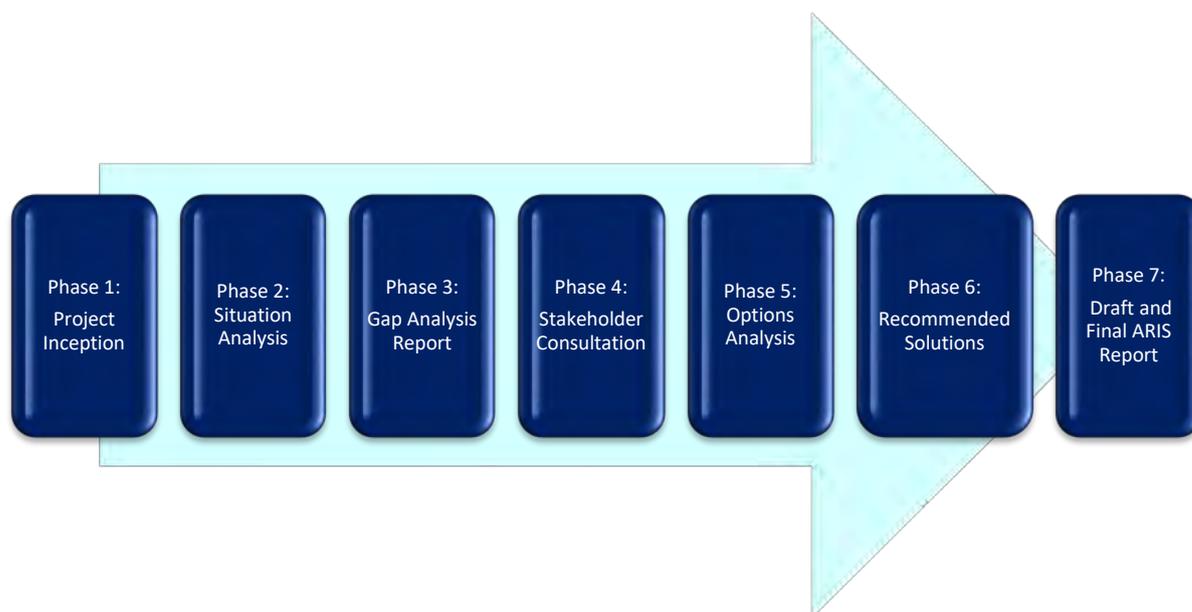
1.4 Use of the Plan and Guiding Principles

The ARIS provides a detailed analysis of the current levels of Active Reserve and associated infrastructure provision, perceived gaps and projected needs. It includes the development of an Implementation Plan which outlines the recommended infrastructure type, locations, timing, relative priority, resource and financial requirements for the next 20 years. The guiding principles under which the ARIS was developed include:

- Wherever practical, ensuring the resident population of the City has equality of access to active reserve infrastructure.
- The critical outcomes of the plan are based on the needs of the community for recreational and community based sporting outcomes on active reserves
- Developing a sound evidence base to identify both perceived and normative need through ongoing engagement with clubs, the community and key stakeholders.
- Ensuring that, wherever possible, the capacity of existing active reserves and associated infrastructure is maximised having regard to design and operational limitations.
- Ensuring that, wherever possible, the co-location of complementary users is maximised to ensure effective use of limited financial resources.
- Ensuring active reserve infrastructure is planned and delivered in a timely manner which is flexible to changing demographic and development profiles.
- Providing the optimum level of provision relevant to the functionality and use by the City of Melville Community.

Figure 1 overleaf identifies the approach undertaken in developing the ARIS.

Figure 1: Approach to the Development of the City of Melville ARIS



1.5 The Extent of the ARIS

The Plan specifically focusses on the Active Reserves which are principally used as sports spaces. The Classification Framework for Public Open Space (POS) produced by the then Department of Sport and Recreation in 2013 identified POS infrastructure as being categorised by one of three primary functions: recreation, sport and nature space; and by their respective catchment: local, neighbourhood, district or regional open space.

This Plan specifically addresses those reserves which accommodate sporting spaces and which are defined as:

- Providing a setting for formal structured sporting activities.
- Including playing surfaces, buffer zones and supporting infrastructure, such as clubrooms.

For sporting spaces, the catchment category can be identified as:

- Neighbourhood Open Space
 - Usually provides a variety of features and facilities with opportunities to socialise.
 - 1ha to 5ha in size and within 800 metres or a 10-minute walk.
- District Open Space
 - Usually designed to provide for organised formal sport and inclusion of substantial recreation and nature space.
 - 5ha to 15ha in size and within two kilometres or a five-minute drive.
- Larger areas of Regional Open Space are expected to serve one or more geographical or social regions and attract visitors from outside any one local government (LG) area. Size will be variable and dependent on function. When sport space is identified as a necessary regional function, land allocations for playing fields and sports facilities are expected to be upwards of 20 hectares in area.

Due to limitations in size, local open spaces are generally not included within these definitions.

The Plan provides an overview of current provision across all of the identified Active Reserves, which include the following:

Table 1: City of Melville Active Reserves

Alan Edwards Reserve	Melville Primary School Oval (being a significant junior community club used facility)	Shirley Strickland Reserve
Beasley Park		Tompkins Park
Bert Jeffrey Park	Melville Reserve	Trevor Gribble Reserve
Bill Ellson Park	Morris Buzacott Reserve 1 (south)	Troy Park
Gairloch Reserve	Morris Buzacott Reserve 2 (north)	Webber Reserve
John Connell Reserve		Winnacott Reserve
Karoonda Park	Peter Ellis Park	Winthrop Park
Len Shearer Reserve	Rob Campbell Reserve	
Marmion Reserve		

While not part of the strategy, the synthetic turf provision developed in partnership with Murdoch University is referenced within the document as being a significant shared use facility principally providing for cricket and soccer, but with capability for use by other community sporting clubs. The following sections are structured to provide a rationale for the recommendations contained at Section 11 by building up a case for potential future investment, rationalisation and re-purposing of Active Reserves and associated infrastructure.

2. City of Melville Strategic Influences

This section highlights the key considerations which have emerged from a review of current strategic planning documents, master plans, policies and relevant reports. The section is split into discrete parts:

- The City of Melville Integrated Planning Framework and previous SPARS.
- City studies, strategies, plans and policies which have a direct influence on the strategic planning process.
- State government and other sport specific influences, particularly with regard to planning for future sporting provision and relevant guidance documents.

A more detailed appraisal of the documents is contained within Appendix A.

2.1 City of Melville Integrated Planning Framework

City of Melville Strategic Community Plan 2016-2026: As the fundamental strategic framework for the City's current and future planning, the focus is on:

- Clean and Green Objective: Clean and well-maintained parks, reserves, natural areas and public open spaces where everyone can socialise, be active and be safe.
- Sustainable and connected transport Objective: Better public transport, cycling and walking infrastructure and responsive traffic management.
- Growth and prosperity by encouraging the development of small businesses in the City's suburbs.
- Sense of Community Objective: A range of local community services, events and cultural activities throughout the year for people to get to know one another and do things together.
- Healthy Lifestyle Objective: Opportunities for a healthy lifestyle, both indoors and out and about in local parks and suburbs, walking, running, cycling and exercising individually or in groups.
- Safe and Secure Objective: People feel safe and secure at all times wherever they are and whatever they are doing.

City of Melville Corporate Business Plan 2016-2020: Within this document, the five key priorities are identified as:

- Restricted current revenue base and increasing/changing service demands impacts on rates.
- Meeting the demand to provide fit for use/appropriate infrastructure into the future (in areas like buildings, paths, roads, parks). This includes:
 - Optimising facilities to achieve 'fit for use' facilities for current and future beneficiaries. Includes amalgamation of like groups into hubs and shared use of facilities.
 - Reviewing the standards and management tool against which asset gaps are assessed.
 - Ensuring sufficient funding is available to replace assets at the end of life.
- Urban development creates changes in amenity (positive and negative).
- Degradation of natural resources within the City.
- The challenge of meeting community expectations regarding community engagement.

City of Melville Long Term Financial Plan 2013/14 to 2022/23 which highlights the City's approach to delivering for its community within the resources available. It is to be noted that a comprehensive review of the plan is undertaken annually and revised in accordance with emerging and changing priorities.

2.2 City of Melville SPARS 2011-2031

The SPARS 2011-2031 was produced in 2011 but not formally adopted by Council. The key considerations identified within SPARS:

- One senior football oval for Australian rules football will be required to meet the needs of the sport.
- Five additional senior ovals for cricket will be required to meet the needs of the sport.
- Four natural or two synthetic fields will be required for hockey. This includes a current shortfall of two natural fields.
- Two additional fields for rugby union will be required.
- Four natural or two synthetic fields for soccer will be required.
- Touch football was identified as having a surplus of four summer and four winter fields.
- Athletics, baseball, Gaelic football, lacrosse, rugby league, softball and tee ball will not require additional fields.

The sites identified for additional active reserve space and/or changes in the type of sporting fields that are accommodated include (timing):

- Bert Jeffery Reserve – develop new hockey/cricket active turf. (2029)
- Gairloch Reserve – change use from Australian Rules to Gaelic and potentially touch football. (2025)
- John Connell Reserve – develop an additional soccer field. (2028 active and 2031+ passive)
- John Creaney Reserve – develop additional rugby/cricket active turf. (2012)
- Len Shearer Reserve – investigate synthetic soccer/athletics surfaces and change use of part of the reserve from soccer to winter touch.(2015)
- Morris Buzacott Reserve – develop an additional synthetic hockey surface and additional cricket wickets. (2012) – to be Master Planned
- Shirley Strickland Oval – modify the reserve to develop a second oval in place of the two rectangular pitches to accommodate additional football and cricket use. Gaelic football and winter touch to be relocated. (2025) - to be Master Planned
- Somerville Park – develop a football/cricket oval. (2025)
- Tompkins Park – develop additional soccer field. Change use of highway side of the reserve from winter touch/lacrosse to all soccer. (2015)
- Trevor Gribble Reserve – additional hockey/cricket active turf. (2019)
- Troy Park – potential for additional cricket wicket. This however needs to pay regard to the potential impact of the 30m buffer from the 'high-tide' and the outcome of the Attadale-Alfred Cove Master Planning process which emerged during the ARIS development.

As referenced in section 1 above, some of these recommendations were undertaken in part, or are in the process of being implemented. However, many still remain outstanding and due to changing circumstances may no longer be valid.

The original SPARS plan identified a hierarchy of reserves and facilities which is identified below in Table 2. This was in accordance with the Support for Sport Clubs Policy and is broadly consistent with the Classification Framework for POS. In order to ensure the analysis can be compared, the same definitions are applied within the ARIS.

Table 2: Hierarchy of Reserves and Facilities Summary (Source: SPARS 2011)

Hierarchy Level	LGA Funding Support	Basic Infrastructure Provided	Characteristics
At the Place (Minor Level)	Maximum \$7,000 matched by the Club. Not for ongoing maintenance.	Change rooms, toilets, kiosk, storage, small meeting area, floodlighting for neighbourhood and junior sports participation and security lighting, small sealed, unsealed, street car parking, pedestrian and cyclists dual use pathways, and seating.	Reserves that are utilised as the primary home ground competition venue for junior sports clubs. Typically, single senior sized oval or up to 2 ha of active turf area. Summer and winter users.
At the Community (Intermediate Level)	Maximum 1/3 of total costs matched by club funds and DLGSC CSRFF funds. Possible support for limited use of self-supporting loans	As above but with medium meeting (and some bar) facilities. Lighting for senior/junior competitive sports.	Reserves that are utilised as the primary home ground competition venue for senior sports clubs (often shared with an affiliated junior club). Typically has 1 – 2 senior sized ovals or up to 4 ha of active turf area. Summer and winter users.
At the Neighbourhood (Major Level)	Minimum 1/3 of total costs matched by club funds and DLGSC CSRFF funds. Possible support for limited use of self-supporting loans.	As above but with large meeting/function room(s) and bar facilities, fencing, and lighting for significant senior/junior competitive sports.	Large reserves that are utilised as the primary home ground competition venue for multiple senior and junior sports clubs during the same season. Has multiple sporting fields or 4ha+. Summer and winter users.
Overflow Sports Reserve (Minor Level - Secondary)			Reserves that are used as a secondary/overflow venue for junior and senior competition and training. Typically, single oval or up to 2 ha. Summer and winter users.

In addition, it is considered that the categorisation for pavilions located on each reserve, for consistency and mapping purposes, are to follow a similar categorisation process confirmed in Table 3 overleaf:

Table 3: Categorisation of Pavilions within each Active Reserve (Source: SPARS 2011)

Level	Category	Description
0	None	No pavilion facilities
1	Very Basic	Public toilets and/or changerooms only
2	Basic	Public toilets, changerooms, kiosk and storage
3	Junior	Public toilets, changerooms, storage, kitchen/kiosk, social facilities suitable for a junior club
4	Senior	Public toilets, changerooms, storage, kitchen/kiosk, social facilities suitable for a senior club
5	Major	Public toilets, changerooms, storage, commercial kitchen, social facilities suitable for a senior club and regular hiring out for functions

2.3 City of Melville Strategic Planning Implications

Other key City planning documents and their implications for the ARIS are incorporated in Table 4 below:

Table 4: City of Melville Strategic Planning Implications - Document Review

Document	Implications
Influencing Strategies	
Strategic Provision of Active Reserves – Facility Review Update 2018 (City of Melville)	<p>This document has been maintained by the City as a mechanism to capture club requirements and identify potential opportunities at each Active Reserve. The document identifies a number of limitations within the existing sites which are required to be tested during the visual audit and public consultation phase. The main opportunities identified include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer cricket at Beasley Park. • Winter use of Bert Jeffrey Park. • Potentially changing the use of Gairloch Reserve to rectangular sports, provided a suitable relocation of the junior football club can be found. • Expansion of John Connell Reserve. • Len Shearer Reserve potential opportunity to provide a synthetic turf. • The construction of a more suitable pavilion at Melville Reserve. • Modifications to the entrance and potential re-alignment of some sporting activities at Morris Buzacott Reserve (North and South). • Enhanced changing room infrastructure at Peter Ellis Park. • Exploration of the potential to develop bushland to the north of Trevor Gribble Reserve for an additional oval. • Additional facilities and upgrade to pavilion at Winthrop Park. <p>It was also noted the planned upgrades to Shirley Strickland Reserve and Tompkins Park were to be commenced in 2019 and address deficiencies with both of those reserves. Tompkins Park has, however, been the subject of a further review, following the cessation of a Wave Park proposal on land adjacent to the main active reserve.</p>
City of Melville Public Spaces Strategy (Feb 2017)	<p>The document highlights the importance of high quality public spaces as being vital components of healthy and liveable neighbourhoods. In referencing the reduced levels of water availability, the strategy states the majority of the irrigation applied at sporting reserves will be focussed on the active playing surface and reduced to the surrounds. It further states, when additional water restrictions are enforced in the future, synthetic sports surfaces that require little or no water will become essential to satisfying the community's demands for active recreation spaces.</p>
City of Melville Minimum Change Room Building Standards (2015)	<p>The basic principles are the City will provide changerooms that meet current standards for safety, size and accessibility. Basic infrastructure includes general standards of non-slip safe floors, safe fittings, power points, Australian standard lighting and ventilation with rooms made for the maximum size team. Air conditioning and locker or storage areas are not required.</p> <p>Of the facilities identified, the conversion of all urinals into individual lockable partitioned toilet pans is referenced and considers the advice specified in recently published sports design guidelines. Equipment storerooms should be accessed via an external vertical roller door or double swing door to allow for direct playing field access.</p>

Document	Implications
Healthy Melville Plan 2018 – 2022 (Final Draft) – City of Melville	The Plan is in response to the WA Public Health Act 2016 and establishes an integrated health and wellbeing process that fits into the City's corporate planning framework under the Local Government Act 1995. This includes adopting five goals, one of which is increasing physical activity across the City.
Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2017-2022	<p>The Plan identifies eight themes of which the following are particularly relevant to the development of the ARIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Access to Services and Events: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of, and any events organised by, the City of Melville. • Improving Access to Buildings and Facilities: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of the City of Melville. • Advocate, Educate and Improve Awareness: The City will take a leadership role in ensuring the community is informed and educated about access and inclusion, social justice and equal opportunity, especially for people with disability. <p>The plan is also underpinned by policy CP084: Disability Access and Inclusion Policy.</p>
Building Asset Management Plan (2013 – 2032) – City of Melville	<p>Of the 192 buildings, 46 are identified as recreation buildings. Building audits undertaken generally identifies that the portfolio is in a fair condition with many of the community buildings need a minor refurbishment.</p> <p>The document identifies a changeroom upgrade program and public toilet upgrade program which have a direct impact on a number of active reserves.</p>
Lighting Asset Management Plan (LAMP) 2013-2032 – City of Melville	The document references the City of Melville owning and maintaining a lighting inventory. Sports Floodlighting accounted for 221 lights. An annual renewal requirement of \$40,000 is required (to include \$20,000 for the existing sports floodlighting globe replacement program and an additional \$20,000 for renewal of items identified during an audit conducted in 2012).
City of Melville Standard Ground Lease (2019) Standard Lease Freehold Land (2019) Standard Lease – State Land (2019) Standard Management Licence (2019) and Standard Management Licence – State Land	<p>The lease agreements provide a consistent approach and specify clear obligations on lessees. The standard initial lease is for a 10 year period which would permit a club to secure grant funding and invest in infrastructure, if it so wished.</p> <p>For standard management licences, it is encouraged that the Licensed Area be used as fully as possible by other community organisations operating within the municipal district.</p>
Policy No. CP- 008: Financial Sustainability – Forward Financial Planning and Funding Allocation	The Long-Term Financial Plan is to result in a nil surplus/deficit for each year covered by the plan. The full cost of providing services and the use of community assets will be met equitably by all generations of ratepayers who enjoy the benefits of those services or assets.
Policy No. CP- 010: Self Supporting Loans	Applications for self-supporting loans are applied for through the City where the funds are to be used for capital improvements to the land or buildings they occupy.
Policy No. CP- 030: Environmental Policy	The City is committed to incorporating the principles of ecologically sustainable development within its decision-making process. The City commits to taking into consideration climate change impacts within City

Document	Implications
	operations and undertakes to implement actions that assist adaptation to, and management of, those risks.
Policy No. CP- 038: Discretionary Services Review Policy	The Policy states that discretionary services must be regularly reviewed to ensure their continued relevance to the community. Specific criteria are identified to determine the level of community benefit which may accrue from a discretionary service.
Policy No. CP – 084: Disability Access and Inclusion Policy	The City of Melville is committed to working in partnership with local community groups and businesses to facilitate the inclusion of people with disabilities through improved access to facilities and services in the community.
Policy No. CP- 103: Improving Public Spaces Policy	This underpins the Public Spaces Strategy and identifies a series of principles to assist in improving public spaces. The Policy prioritises improvements to the quality, useability, amenity, comfort, sustainability, variety, safety and accessibility of public spaces over the purchase of expensive freehold land for additional parklands.
CP-102 Urban Forest and Green Space Policy	The City is committed to no net loss of plant cover within the City and to locally targeted increases in tree canopy and understorey cover where it is deficient.
City of Melville Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan June 2017 - June 2021	The Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) builds on our work on the Reconciliation Action Plan 2013-2016 and focusses on Relationships; Respect and Opportunities. Maintaining mutually beneficial relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, communities and organisations to support positive outcomes and Strengthen community linkages are key committed actions which are fundamental in ensuring Indigenous community representation is incorporated within current and future planning processes.
Guidelines, Master Plans, Structure Plans and Activity Centre Planning	
Shirley Strickland Reserve Concept Plan (City of Melville - ABV November 2016)	<p>The Plan, due for construction in mid-2020, includes developing a new pavilion to replace the existing (incorporating social facilities, changerooms, public toilets, storage and spectator viewing areas). Sports field lighting upgrade to Australian standards for training. It also includes optimising the use of land by incorporating a slight expansion of the lower rectangular field in order to accommodate a new cricket wicket with 50m radius.</p> <p>Of the recommendations within the report, the following are to be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate strategies for the collection of enhanced active reserve usage details across all the City's active reserves to enable greater usage efficiencies to be achieved. • Include consideration of a dedicated diamond sports facility within the future Strategic Provision of Active Reserves Review. • Investigate the options of creating a new cricket playing field on the lower rectangular field and allowing the ACC to implement a turf wicket on the oval playing field. Investigations highlighted the turf wicket on main field was not suitable as softball and junior football fields would not be able to fit at the same time.
Tompkins Park Concept Plan	<p>The Concept Plan identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enhancement of the City's premier sporting hub; • The co-location of a number of sporting and social activities into a shared facility, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Four bowling greens proposed – all synthetic playing greens with the two greens closest to the Clubrooms covered for all year around use;

Document	Implications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extension of the existing pavilion to include additional changerooms, kitchen, office, and verandas; ○ The refurbishment of the existing clubroom and provision for Bowling Club changerooms; ○ Reconfigured playing fields for cricket, rugby and soccer; ○ Reconfiguration of the reticulation systems; ○ Extension to the commercial gym/allied health space; ○ New car park off Dunkley Avenue and extension to the existing eastern car park adjacent to the sports pavilion; ○ Relocation of existing playground; and ○ Relocation of floodlighting towers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An outcome of ensuring the sustainability of all sports at this location through a revised business and management model; ● Optimal use of the City assets, both the facility buildings, and the active reserve and playing fields; ● The consolidation of a number of ageing community facilities; and ● Savings to the City and its ratepayers with significantly lower subsidy levels to support sports members at Tompkins Park. <p>Council has since resolved (Mar 2020) for a reduced approach for this Project.</p>
John Creaney Master Plan (1993)	The John Creaney Reserve Master Plan was undertaken in 1993 but not progressed. The initial plan included a senior oval with extensive tree planting and recreational spaces with pathways linking around the main oval area. The land to the south (primary school playing field) contains sufficient land for a junior oval.

All the documents referenced above have a direct influence on the development of the ARIS and the recommendations contained therein.

Other Influencing State and National Guidelines, Plans and Strategies

In addition to these key strategic documents there have been a number of specific sports guidelines, plans and strategies developed at a state and national level which provide guidance and influence the facility infrastructure to be provided. These are generally guidelines which are open to interpretation and not hard and fast principles which need to be adhered to. Reference is made to these in Table 5 below together with the potential impact for the development of the ARIS.

Table 5: Other Influencing State and National Guidelines Plans and Strategies

Document	Implications
Department of Education - Shared Use Agreements (2008 and updated 21 Aug 2018)	Department of Education (DoE) Policy Document which states that school facilities and resources must be made available for use by the community, TAFEWA colleges and any other potential users. Advice to Principals is that collaborative relationships between schools and the community are to be encouraged.
Shared Use Guide (WA Department of Sport and Recreation 2017)	Shared use of school facilities has been recognised as a perennial issue for local government where school sporting fields and indoor facilities are empty after 4:00pm on weekdays and over the weekend. While policy frameworks to support community use of school facilities do exist in WA, progress has been slow in some local government areas. However, several local governments are starting to make genuine changes and establish partnerships between LGAs, Department of Education and Schools for the shared provision of facilities to meet school and community

Document	Implications
	needs. The shared use guide provides support for local governments seeking to pursue more effective shared use agreements.
Strategic Directions for the Western Australian Sport and Recreation Industry 2016-2020 (Department of Sport and Recreation)	<p>Strategic Directions for the Western Australian Sport and Recreation Industry 2016-2020 identifies the following which need to be considered in the development of sporting infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deliver public open space which meets the needs of communities into the future, we must be efficient with resources, focus on the function of sites, provide equitable access to facilities and secure strategically-important regional scale spaces. • Community-based sport and recreation organisations are increasingly reliant on public investment for their survival. Public investment in sport and recreation organisations should factor in the capacity of these organisations to source commercial revenue. • The sport and recreation industry must optimise the value derived from public and private funding in tight fiscal circumstances. • The achievement of improved participation rates in sport and recreation (and more broadly active lifestyles) will require innovative responses to the life course and life stage circumstances of Western Australians. A combination of expanding pioneering initiatives and adapting successful concepts from other jurisdictions can stimulate healthier and socially-beneficial outcomes for our community.
State Sporting Infrastructure Plan Review 2019 (DLGSCI 2019)	<p>The Plan (formerly the State Sporting Facilities Plan) has been developed by the DLGSC to serve as forward planning for the provision of infrastructure to service State, National and International level sporting competition. Key Themes identified for the sports and relevant to ARIS include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources: Sports with lower inherent levels of commercial opportunity face the risk of further declines in participation due to their low levels of resourcing and exposure. A lower diversity in sports offerings is likely to have a negative impact on participation rates. • Cultural Hubs: Sport is arguably Australia's most popular cultural past-time and there is a significant opportunity to create integrated cultural hubs or precincts that provide both efficient use of shared facilities and offer a wider variety of cultural and entertainment offerings, further integrating sport into our local way of life. Therefore, facility provision requires continued integration with broader strategic planning and local government planning processes.
Our Bike Path 2014-2020: A strategic framework for cycling in Western Australia	The Plan maps a vision and framework that will be used to guide the future development and growth of cycling in Western Australia. In referencing cycling infrastructure, the Plan seeks to increase the number of cycling infrastructure facilities in metropolitan WA every year (includes cycle paths, mountain bike trails and cycle sport facilities).
Aquatic Strategic Facilities Plan (2012)	The document advocates the development of partnership arrangements with facility managers; through a shared resource approach for coaches, volunteers and programs.
Bowls WA Strategic Facilities Plan (2012)	The Strategic Facilities Plan is to ensure that the provision of bowls facilities is carried out in a manner that is sustainable and in the best interest of the sport. Needs are to be assessed on a number of factors including the sustainability of the club, current facilities and the growth potential of the club. This is consistent with the City's Bowls Strategy.
Hockey WA Strategic Facilities Plan (2009)	While an outdated strategy, Melville Hockey Club is recognised as a key strategic site seeking the provision of an existing grass pitch to replace

Document	Implications
	that lost by the installation of the turf. This was to be considered on the eastern side of the entry to Morris Buzacott Reserve.
Football West Strategic Facilities Plan (2006)	While the Football West Strategic Plan 2018 to 2022 highlights 'A <i>strategic approach to facilities planning</i> ' this is an outdated strategy which seeks to develop a classification system within a football hierarchy, based on the sustainability of individual clubs that will serve as a basis to plan for future infrastructure provision and upgrades.
Tennis West Strategic Facilities Plan (2018)	<p>Melville is contained within the South Zone of the Metropolitan Region. The main observations and opportunities relating to Melville (which is grouped with Fremantle and East Fremantle) were identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of floodlit hard courts at club venues where clear demand for evening and winter use has been identified. Applecross. East Fremantle, Melville and Fremantle all have low numbers of floodlit courts for their existing membership base. • Partner and provide advice to the City of Melville on current plans to develop multi-purpose community facilities that provide opportunities for tennis. Ensure an appropriate level of provision that supports the development and growth of tennis.
Western Australian Cricket Infrastructure Strategy 2019-2028	<p>This is a recently published strategy. Melville as a premier club and have identified a turf table upgrade, turf and synthetic training net improvements, field lighting for night cricket, playing field irrigation, female-friendly changerooms, supporting amenities, indoor training and external equipment storage.</p> <p>Murdoch University is referenced as providing high performance and community programs for both match and training requirements.</p> <p>Strikers Indoor Sports in Leeming is identified as an affiliated metropolitan indoor cricket centre. The only reference to indoor facilities is to upgrade current amenities and the renewal of net structures and court surfaces.</p>
Community Cricket Facility Guidelines (Cricket Australia 2015)	<p>Basic design principles advocated include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimising the size of new buildings and/or the potential of existing structures. • Investing in energy-efficient technologies and optimising energy usage through initiatives such as passive solar design and natural ventilation systems. • Protecting and preserving water. • Using environmentally-friendly and green materials. • Enhancing indoor environmental quality. • Optimising operational and maintenance practices. • Minimising waste through recycling and efficient use of resources. • Ensuring the space sporting facilities occupy is designed, occupied and operated with the objective of best practice environmental performance. • Pitch – north/south axis. • Car park to be adjacent to the facility. <p>Specific size requirements are advocated for a facility hierarchy.</p>
Western Australian Football Commission Strategic Facilities Plan (2006)	Reference is made to the facility requirements of each standard of play and provides commentary on the key facility components which may be utilised in developing the district level strategies/plans. The Plan is currently undergoing a complete review and is to be available late in 2019/early 2020.
AFL Preferred Facility Guidelines (AFL 2019)	The recently-adopted AFL facility guidelines incorporates a requirement for all new facilities to be diverse and incorporate unisex changing

Document	Implications
	infrastructure. Standards of provision also include requirements for local and district level pavilion infrastructure.
Netball Strategic Facilities Plan and Basketball Strategic Plan (2015)	An additional 19 recreational basketball/netball courts are to be provided in the metropolitan region by 2026. The approximate location to meet the needs of future users is to be established and land secured in partnership with relevant local governments. No additional provision is recommended for Melville.
NRLWA Strategic Plan 2018-2022	The purpose of the Plan is to grow rugby league in WA and identifies nine key priorities that will help deliver against three strategic pillars. One of these pillars is to develop more players across ages, segments and markets and prioritises the growth of female participation and enhanced club capacity and operational sustainability. The establishment of new clubs is targeted towards growth locations with a view to increasing the number of clubs within WA.

2.4 Summary Conclusion: Document Review

This document review highlighted the following aspects which have been raised as a key focus for the development of the ARIS.

- The key focus of future investment is to meet the needs of residents from the City of Melville and ensure that each resident has a high level of access to a variety of sporting facilities and services on active reserves which are provided by the city.
- The ability to have a choice of infrastructure and services is important. However, this potentially places a significant cost impost in maintaining infrastructure across the available active reserves.
- Where sporting infrastructure is provided, the City will, as far as practicable, seek a cost recovery for the infrastructure provided.
- Current commitments through long-term master planning processes need to be recognised, as they will have a positive impact on the availability of active sporting reserve space.
- The previous recommendations made in the 2011 'SPARS' Plan will need to be reviewed and assessed against the work that has been completed within the last decade and changes which have emerged in the development and provision of sporting facilities. This is particularly relevant when considering the development of synthetic turf or hybrid turf.
- Guidelines produced by state and national sporting bodies often provide a level of provision which is far in excess of that provided by local government. A careful balance needs to be struck between actual need and those elements which would be considered to be over and above what could reasonably be provided through a local government to service broad community need. For all other infrastructure, the requirement will be for clubs / user groups to enter into an agreement on the level of contribution to be made.
- Increasing floodlighting levels to support extended facility use and maximise capacity is a consistent message through all guidelines. This will assist in off-setting the need for additional provision, but needs to be balanced against the capability of a grass oval / rectangular surface to accommodate additional use.
- The growth in women's participation across many of the traditional male sports has led to an increased demand for gender neutral changing infrastructure. It is likely that all new changing infrastructure will incorporate similar changing facilities and existing facilities will need to be modified / upgraded to incorporate these changing needs.

This summary overview establishes the basis for the subsequent Active Reserve assessment process and recommendations provided.

3. Population Growth and Demographic Analysis

The demographic analysis outlines the key data for the City, which has been obtained using the following sources:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2016 Census
- Community Profile and Social Access
- Forecast.id for the City of Melville Local Government Area

The analysis has focused on the current population profile and future population growth, age composition and components of population change. The analysis is provided in greater detail at Appendix B.

3.1 Current Population and Growth Indicators

The estimated population within the City of Melville is 101,940 (ABS Estimated Resident Population 2018) with a population density of 19.22. The last census data of 2016 indicated the population within the City was 98,086.

The dominant age groups are 5 to 24 and 40 to 64 years of age which is generally reflective of a mature inner urban setting where households are established and are within close proximity to areas where the resident population work and /or study. It is to be noted that compared to Greater Perth, the age range of 10 to 19 and 45+ far exceeds the broader trends, highlighting a population that is generally ageing in place. In summary there is:

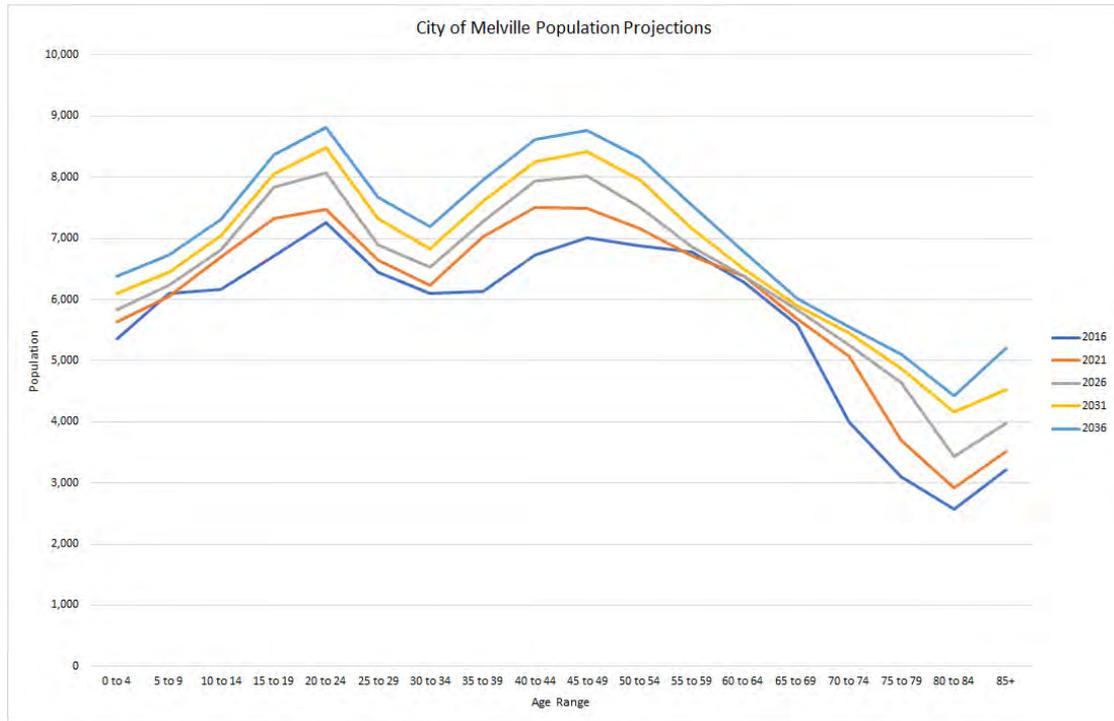
- A larger percentage of persons aged 85 and over (3.3% compared to 1.8%)
- A smaller percentage of persons aged 30 to 34 (5.7% compared to 8.0%)
- A smaller percentage of persons aged 25 to 29 (5.8% compared to 7.7%)
- A smaller percentage of persons aged 0 to 4 (5.0% compared to 6.5%)

The forecasted population growth in five-year increments from 2016 to 2036 indicates the growth in young children, and older family units to 2036 will be high and relatively consistent as will the growth in those of retirement age. The most significant growth age ranges will be from ages 10 to 24, 35 to 49 and 70 plus. This is likely to be generated by those household units ageing in place and the introduction of smaller, more affordable households within close proximity to public transport and major service centres.

An assessment of the percentage of the traditionally active population base for the City of Melville has been compared to that of Greater Perth (age ranges of 5 to 49, being those ages ranges which take part in club-based and competitive sporting opportunities). The outcome indicates that within the City, this age band is likely to be lower, as a percentage of population, than that for the Greater Perth area over the 20-year period. This has implications for the provision of Active Reserve space given that the City will experience a relatively ageing population which, over time, will focus more on passive recreational pursuits rather than contact-based sports. The need for club and active reserve space will not diminish; rather that a range of alternative sporting pursuits aimed at an ageing demographic is likely to be in greater demand.

Figure 2 identifies the population profile in five-year age bands for the City of Melville from 2016 to 2036. It is generally accepted that within established residential areas, the level of community facility provision will have been in place over a number of years and a traditional and accepted way of servicing the community has been delivered based on a historic legacy. The focus in these areas in a review process is generally on the quality of existing assets, flexibility and functionality. There will be a need to consider whether additional infrastructure is necessary or whether it will be more cost effective to replace current sporting infrastructure with more efficient and effective levels of provision, which may provide a greater return on investment and reduced level of local government subsidy over a longer period. It is important to understand, at a suburb level, where the greatest demand is likely to occur for new / enhanced active reserve infrastructure to meet the need of the emerging population.

Figure 2: Projected Population Growth across the City of Melville 2016 to 2036 (Source: Forecast.id)



3.2 Suburb by Suburb Growth Implications

Table 6 identifies, on a suburb-by-suburb basis, the key demographic characteristics and potential implications for sporting provision within the suburb.

Table 6: Suburb by Suburb Projected Growth - Demographic Characteristics

Suburb	Demographic Characteristics and Implications
Alfred Cove – Myaree	Over the 20-year period, there will be a slight increase in net migration, although overall this will have a limited impact. The main impact on the suburb will be a gradually ageing population demographic. Tompkins Park extends into Alfred Cove and there is one reserve within Myaree (Marmion Reserve).
Applecross	Over the 20-year period, there will be a slight increase in the natural population as a result of births exceeding mortality rates, although overall this will have a limited impact. The suburb will experience an influx of older family units with the main population growth being in the ages 15 to 54. This is the age range which demands a greater access to club-based, organised sporting activities. There are currently two active reserves located in Applecross (Gairloch Reserve and Tompkins Park).
Ardross	Over the 20-year period there will be a slight increase in the natural population as a result of births exceeding mortality rates. This increase is relatively consistent over the 20-year period. The suburb will experience an influx of young family units with the main population growth being in the ages 0 to 24 and 40 to 59. This is the age range which demands greater access to club-based, organised sporting activities.

Suburb	Demographic Characteristics and Implications
	There is currently one active reserve located within Ardross (Shirley Strickland Reserve).
Attadale	<p>Over the 20-year period, there will be a slight increase overall as a result of net migration into the suburb with the period from 2022 onwards highlighting a net outward migration.</p> <p>The suburb will experience a gradually ageing population with the most significant increases during the 20-year period being in the growth in the population age from 60 years onwards. This indicates a need to focus on activities which will suit an older demographic (non-contact, recreational club-based pursuits).</p> <p>There is currently one active reserve located within Attadale (Troy Park).</p>
Bateman	<p>Over the 20-year period, there will be a net outward migration.</p> <p>The suburb will experience a gradually ageing population with the most significant increases during the 20 year period being in the growth in the population age from 70 years onwards. This indicates a need to focus on activities which will suit an older demographic (non-contact, recreational club-based pursuits).</p> <p>There is currently one active reserve located within Bateman (Bill Ellson Park).</p>
Bicton	<p>The natural increase within the suburb will be minimal.</p> <p>The suburb will experience a gradually ageing population with the most significant increases during the 20-year period being in the growth in the population age from 65 years onwards. The relatively low population growth across all age ranges indicates a need to maintain a diverse level of provision for a relatively stable population.</p> <p>There is currently one active reserve located within Bicton (Rob Campbell Reserve).</p>
Booragoon	<p>The natural increase within the suburb will be minimal.</p> <p>The suburb will see significant comparative growth in older family units with the ages of 10 through to 59 indicating a higher percentage of population growth in comparison to other age ranges. Booragoon is typified by large areas of retail and established residential estates.</p> <p>There are currently two active reserves located in Booragoon (Karoonda Reserve and Len Shearer Reserve).</p>
Bull Creek	<p>The suburb will see growth within the youthful age ranges from 15 to 24 which highlights a tendency to move towards an older household profile as children age in place. The most significant population growth outside of that age range is from 70 onwards, further indicating an ageing in place demographic.</p> <p>There is currently one active reserve located within Bull Creek (Trevor Gribble Reserve).</p>
Kardinya	<p>While the suburb will experience a greater increase in births, the overall trend is for a gradually ageing population with the most significant increases during the 20-year period being in the growth in the population age from 65 years onwards.</p> <p>It is to be noted that there will be a gradual reduction in youth / young adult ages (ages 20 to 34) within the suburb, which will have a detrimental impact upon the demand for club-based activities.</p> <p>There are currently three active reserves located in Kardinya (Alan Edwards Reserve, Morris Buzacott Reserve, north and south).</p>
Leeming	<p>While the suburb will experience a greater increase in births, the overall trend is for a gradually ageing population with the most significant increases during the 20-year period being in the growth in the population age from 65 years onwards.</p> <p>It is to be noted that as within Leeming, there will be a gradual reduction in youth / young adult ages (ages 20 to 34) within the suburb, which will have a detrimental impact upon the demand for club-based activities.</p>

Suburb	Demographic Characteristics and Implications
	There are currently three active reserves located in Leeming (Beasley Park, John Connell Reserve and Peter Ellis Park).
Melville	<p>The suburb will see growth within the age ranges from 34 to 49 which highlights a tendency to move towards an older household profile as children age in place. The most significant population growth outside of that age range is from 65 onwards, further indicating an ageing in place demographic.</p> <p>There are currently two active reserves located in Melville (Melville Primary School and Melville Reserve).</p>
Mt Pleasant-Brentwood	<p>The suburb will see a reduction in young children and growth in the older age ranges from 15 onwards which highlights a tendency to move towards an older household profile as children and adults age in place. The most significant population growth age ranges are 25 to 29 and from 70 onwards, further indicating an ageing in place demographic.</p> <p>There are currently no active reserves located within Mount Pleasant.</p>
Murdoch	<p>The suburb will see growth within the youth and young people age ranges from 20 to 24 particularly, but across all age ranges from 10 to 54 and 70 onwards.</p> <p>The high student base associated with Murdoch University is the most significant contributor to this demographic profile, which also highlights the importance of providing for student-aged sporting activity within and around the Murdoch University precinct.</p> <p>There is currently one active reserve located within Murdoch (Bert Jeffrey Park, although the Murdoch University synthetic turf and playing fields is also located in this suburb).</p>
Palmyra	<p>From 2027 onwards, there will be a modest growth which is underpinned by a combination of inward migration and births.</p> <p>The suburb will see a diminishing child population base and an increase in 15-19 years and then a diminishing youth base between the ages of 20 to 39. Thereafter, the suburb is indicating a gradual increase in the ageing community with substantial population increases from the age of 60 years onwards. This would have an adverse impact on the development of club-based infrastructure in the locale.</p> <p>There are currently no active reserves located within Palmyra.</p>
Willagee	<p>The suburb will see growth across all age ranges at a relatively consistent level throughout the 20-year period.</p> <p>The population profile indicates a growing number of young family units which will need to be provided for, and in particular a growth in the 5 to 49 age range where organised club-based sport is likely to be in greatest demand from the resident population.</p> <p>There are currently two active reserves located in Willagee (Winnacott Reserve and Webber Reserve).</p>
Winthrop	<p>The age profile indicates a relatively static ageing in place community with the most significant population increases over the period coming in the age range of 75 onwards.</p> <p>The suburb will see a diminishing youth population base. This would have an adverse impact on the development of club-based infrastructure in the locale.</p> <p>There is currently one active reserve located within Winthrop (Winthrop Park).</p>

3.3 Household Income and Employment Implications

An assessment of low income households (those receiving less than \$650 per week before tax in 2016) and high income households (those receiving more than \$2,500 per week before tax in 2016) is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status in the City of Melville. The amount of income a

household generates is linked to the number of workers in the household; the number who are unemployed or on other income support benefits; and the type of employment undertaken by the household members. It is to be noted:

- Bicton, Bull Creek, Kardinya, Palmyra and Willagee had the highest number of low income households in the City of Melville.
- The highest percentage of low income households was Willagee, followed by Brentwood.
- Applecross had the highest proportion of high income households in the City of Melville.
- It should be noted that Attadale, Mount Pleasant, Leeming and Kardinya have a high number of high income households with their suburbs.
- Unemployment rates highlight the suburbs of Kardinya and Bull Creek as being the suburbs with the highest numbers of unemployed residents which explains the relatively high levels of low income households as a percentage of population being present in those suburbs (coupled with low levels of high income).
- The suburbs of Kardinya, Willagee and Bull Creek are identified as having particularly high levels of disengaged youth, with Willagee being particularly high as a percentage of overall population.

It is important to note that income data is not necessarily a measure of wealth. For example, if an area has a large number of retirees, this will produce a higher proportion of households with low income, but the retirees may have large capital wealth. Such data does, however, when compared with other information, give an indication of where the greatest need to access low cost sporting or diversionary activities may be prevalent. Where this also links in with persons born overseas or speaking a language other than English, this further provides a greater emphasis on social connectivity opportunities, as invariably it is indicative of lower income residents and migrant communities who require avenues to effectively connect with the local community. Sporting opportunities (and in particular accessibility to active reserves) provide such opportunities. Kardinya, Bull Creek and Winthrop have high numbers of residents born overseas and who spoke a language other than English at home in 2016. Palmyra has the highest proportion of people within the suburb compared to the overall population who spoke a language other than English. These areas (together with Leeming and Brentwood, which both rank high on the SEIFA index of disadvantage) also have relatively high number of couples with children and one parent families (based on the 2016 census). The cumulation of this data indicates these suburbs as being those in the greatest need of access to active sporting reserves.

4. Current Active Reserve and Associated Facility Infrastructure

The following section provides an overview of current level of Active Reserve infrastructure provision. This has been informed via a number of processes which include:

- An assessment of Active Reserves within neighbouring local governments, catchment and accessibility mapping of each reserve and sport. (Appendix C refers)
- The level of existing provision on each of the 22 identified active reserves. (Appendix D refers)
- A visual audit of existing infrastructure. (Appendix E refers)

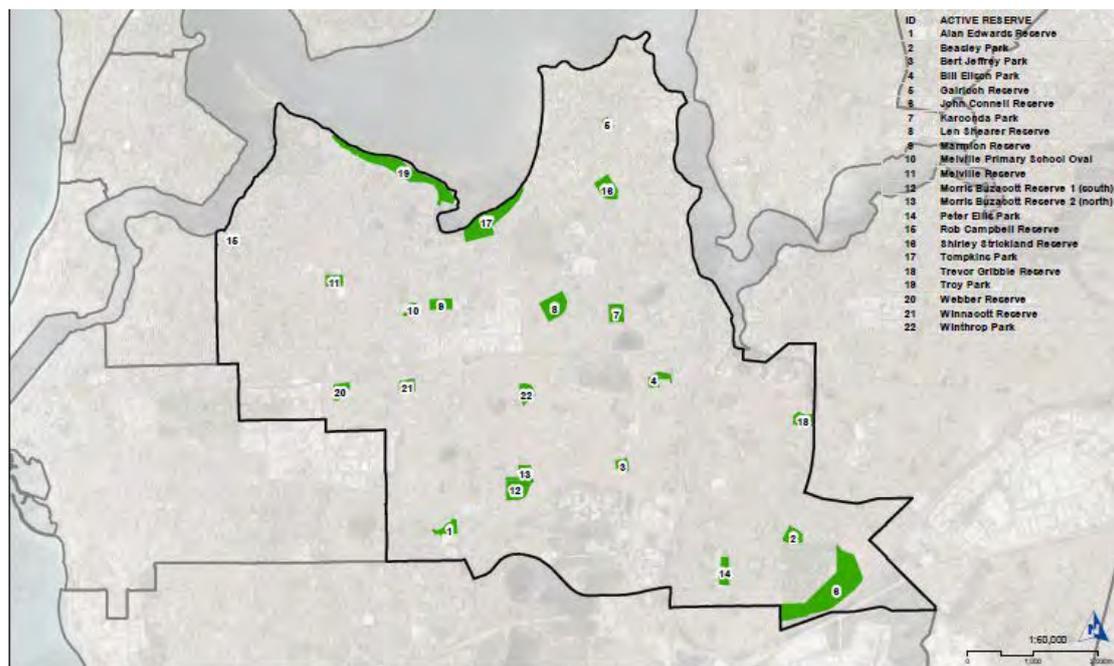
All these elements are referenced below with the detail provided within the referenced appendices supporting the Plan.

4.1 Neighbouring Local Government Active Reserves

In planning for Active Reserves, it is critical to ensure that, wherever possible, any duplication of provision should be avoided. It is essential that all aspects related to access, quality of infrastructure and relative capacity are understood. This section, in the first instance, will focus on the level of provision both within the City and within neighbouring local governments. This high level assessment will provide direction for potential future facility investment, rationalisation and/or modernisation / re-alignment.

The existing active reserves are identified within Figure 3 below. There is a relatively even spread throughout the City.

Figure 3: Current Location of City of Melville Active Reserves (Source: UWA: AUDRC)



The current level of facility infrastructure (Active Reserve Oval / Rectangular / Diamond) provision is highlighted in Table 7 below

Table 7: Current Sporting Provision within Active Reserves

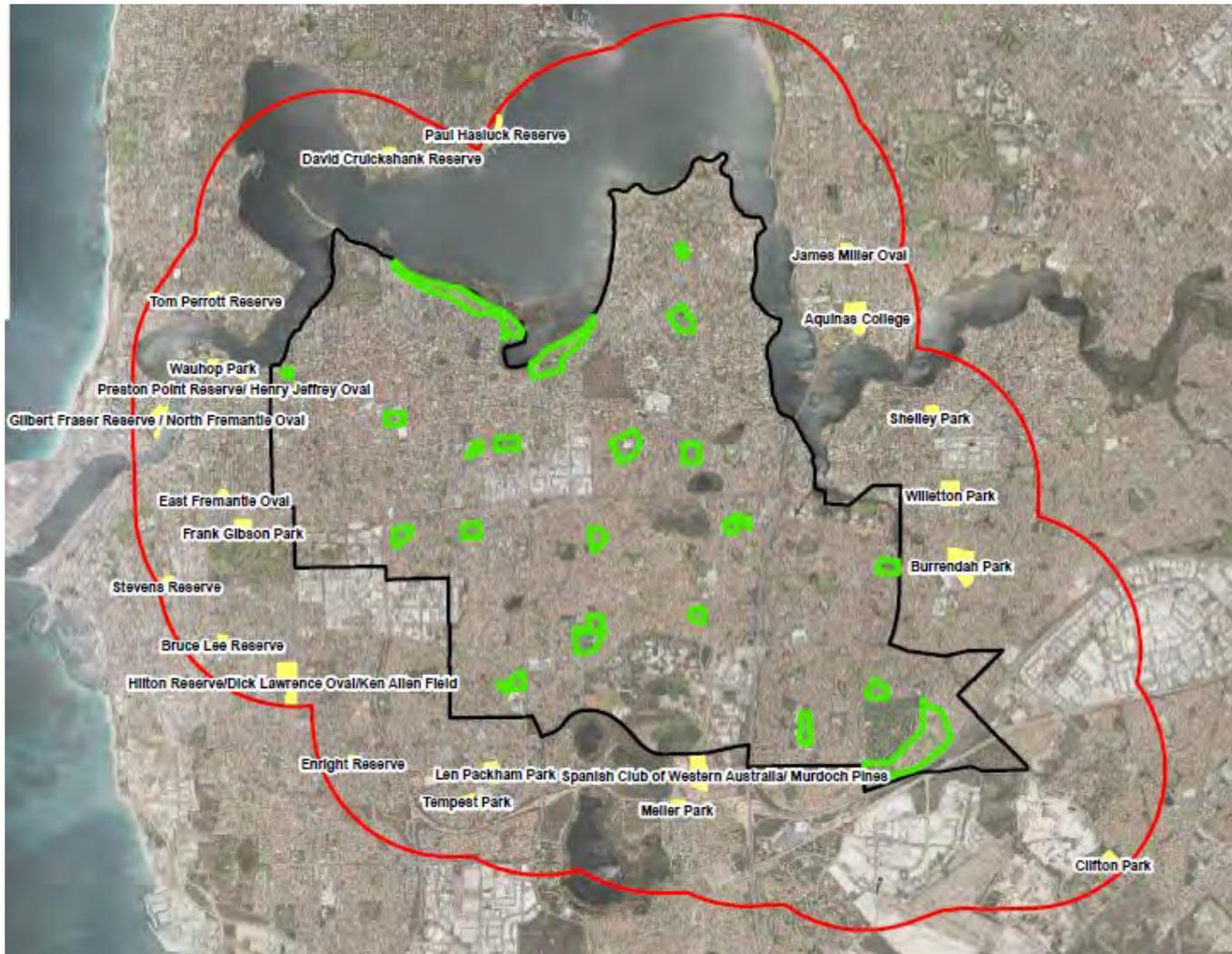
Sport	Reserve
AFL	Thirteen (13) AFL ovals provided on Alan Edwards Reserve (1), Beasley Park (1), Gairloch Reserve (1 junior), Marmion Reserve (1), Melville Primary School Oval (1 junior), Melville Reserve (1), Morris Buzacott Reserve 2 -north (1), Peter Ellis Park

Sport	Reserve
	(1), Shirley Strickland Reserve (1), Troy Park (1), Winnacott Reserve (1) and Karoonda Park (2).
Cricket	Twenty-one (21) cricket ovals provided on Alan Edwards Reserve (1), Bert Jeffrey Park (1), Bill Ellson Park (1), John Connell Reserve (1), Karoonda Park (2), Melville Primary School Oval (1 junior), Melville Reserve (1), Morris Buzacott Reserve 1 - south (1), Peter Ellis Park (1), Rob Campbell Reserve (1 junior), Shirley Strickland Reserve (1), Tompkins Park (5), Trevor Gribble Reserve (1), Troy Park (1), Webber Reserve (1) and Winthrop Park (1).
Soccer	Twelve (12) soccer pitches provided on Bert Jeffrey Park (2), John Connell Reserve (2), Len Shearer Reserve (2), Peter Ellis Park (2), Tompkins Park (1) and Winthrop Park (3).
Hockey	Eight (8) hockey fields provided on Bill Ellson Park (2), Morris Buzacott Reserve 1 - south (3 including one synthetic pitch) and Trevor Gribble Reserve (3)
Rugby	Six (6) rugby pitches provided on Shirley Strickland Reserve (2), Tompkins Park (2) and Webber Reserve (2),
Athletics	Three (3) athletics facilities (grass) provided on Beasley Park, Len Shearer Reserve and Marmion Reserve.
Diamond Sports	Eleven (11) Softball Fields provided on Marmion Reserve (3), Morris Buzacott Reserve 2 - north (6), Troy Park (1) and Winnacott Reserve (1). Five (5) baseball fields provided on Winnacott Reserve (3) and Webber Reserve (2)

For the purposes of the analysis, mapping was undertaken of all active sporting reserve infrastructure within a 2km catchment of the City boundary. Figure 4 refers. The mapping highlights a number of active reserves which are located north of the Swan River and are unlikely to have any impact on the use of active reserves within the City boundary. These include Aquinas College, James Miller Oval, Paul Hasluck Reserve, David Cruickshank Reserve, Tom Parrott Reserve and Gilbert Fraser Reserve. In addition, Clifton Park, Stevens Reserve Bruce Lee Reserve, Hilton Reserve, Dick Lawrence Oval / Ken Allen Field, Enright Reserve, Frank Gibson Park, Shelley Park and East Fremantle Oval lie beyond 2km of the nearest active reserve within the City of Melville. The only reserves which may have an impact on existing active reserve provision within the City of Melville include:

- Wauhop Park / Henry Jerry Oval located within East Fremantle, providing for a range of court and oval sports, is likely to impact on the use of Rob Campbell Reserve.
- Preston Point Reserve located within the Town of East Fremantle with minimal impact from tennis court provision.
- Tempest Park, a single football and cricket oval with cricket nets located within the City of Cockburn and within a 2km catchment of Alan Edwards Reserve.
- Len Packham Park which provides a shared use oval and court space together with rectangular soccer pitches (2) at Coolbellup School within the City of Cockburn. It lies on the fringe of the 2km catchment of Alan Edwards Reserve.
- Meller Park which provides for football and diamond sports in Bibra Lake within the City of Cockburn; just to the south of the Spanish Club (referenced below).
- Spanish Club of Western Australia located within the City of Cockburn and providing soccer pitch provision which potentially competes with Murdoch University synthetic turf.
- Burrendah Park which includes extensive indoor and outdoor court space (tennis, netball and basketball), ovals and a skate park located within the City of Canning and within the 2km catchment of Trevor Gribble Reserve.
- Willetton Park providing extensive oval provision located within the City of Canning and within the 2km catchment of Trevor Gribble Reserve.

Figure 4: Active Reserves within 2km of the City of Melville LGA Boundary



It is not considered that within the 2km catchment of the City boundary that there will be any conflict associated with existing sporting reserve provision.

4.2 Current Facility Mapping and Catchment implications

Each reserve was allocated a distinct catchment, principally based on the typical catchment of the sport based on the active reserve. These are summarised as:

- AFL: 2km and 5km.
- Cricket: 2km and 5km.
- Soccer: 2km to reflect the high participation levels and potential demand across all genders and age ranges.
- Hockey: 2km and 10km catchments which reflect the unique level of synthetic turf pitch provision which draws from a broader catchment.
- Rugby: 2km and 10km catchments which reflect the unique level of rectangular pitch provision for both union and league, which draws from a broader catchment due to the limitations on the number of facilities across metropolitan Perth.
- Athletics: 5km catchment to reflect the district wide nature of a dedicated Little Athletics and adult training level of provision.
- Baseball and Softball: 5km catchment to reflect the relatively lower level of provision across metropolitan Perth of such infrastructure, and also having regard to the lower participation rates of the sport.

All the maps related to the above catchment mapping are provided at Appendix C. The level of catchment coverage of each sport contained within an active reserve was assessed and the relative coverage is referenced in Table 8. This is merely one assessment process used to understand the relative level of provision and will be supplemented with other analysis as the ARIS report progresses.

Table 8: Catchment Mapping and Implications

Sport	Provision Catchment Implications
AFL	The general catchment fulfilment of AFL infrastructure across the City is good and indicates that the City is well provided for. Detailed analysis of the 5km catchment indicates 100% accessibility to AFL ovals throughout the City. When the catchment is reduced to 2km, there is a slight drop in accessibility across the City, particularly within the suburbs of Palmyra and Murdoch (74.23% and 70.79% respectively).
Cricket	The general catchment fulfilment of cricket infrastructure across the City is good and indicates that the City is well provided for. Detailed analysis of the 5km catchment indicates 100% accessibility to cricket ovals throughout the City. When the catchment is reduced to 2km, there is a slight drop in accessibility across the City, particularly within the suburb of Murdoch (71.03%).
Soccer	The general catchment fulfilment of soccer infrastructure across the City is limited based on the 2km catchment and indicates that the City is under-provided for. Detailed analysis of the 2km catchment indicates that only the suburbs of Winthrop, Leeming and Booragoon achieve 100% accessibility to rectangular football pitches within the City. The suburbs of Bicton and Palmyra have no accessibility within a defined catchment, and Melville, Attadale, Applecross, Brentwood and Mount Pleasant have less than 20% accessibility. This is of concern within areas where the demographic profile indicates a high number of disaffected youths and low income households. The main gaps occur on the north-eastern and western edge of the City where no access is provided for large residential areas.

Hockey	<p>The general catchment fulfilment of hockey infrastructure across the City is good within a 10km catchment and indicates that the City is well provided for. This, however, is significantly reduced if the catchment is reduced to 2km, with only Bateman achieving 100% accessibility and the suburbs of Brentwood and Bull Creek achieving in excess of 89% accessibility.</p> <p>The provision of a turf at Morris Buzacott Reserve satisfies a broad catchment and elite level league competition usage.</p>
Rugby	<p>The general catchment fulfilment of rugby infrastructure across the City is good and indicates that the City is well provided for. This is, however, based on a 10km catchment.</p> <p>Detailed analysis of the 2km catchment indicates 100% accessibility to rugby pitches is only achieved in Alfred Cove and Myaree. Accessibility in excess of 90% is achieved in the suburbs of Willagee, Melville and Ardross. Bateman, Bicton, Brentwood, Bull Creek, Leeming and Murdoch have less than 1% accessibility to rugby pitch infrastructure within a 2km catchment.</p>
Athletics	<p>The general catchment fulfilment of athletics infrastructure across the City is good within a 5km catchment and indicates that the City is well provided for. All suburbs demonstrate accessibility in excess of 90% to athletics infrastructure.</p>
Baseball	<p>The general catchment fulfilment of diamond sport infrastructure across the City is good and indicates that the City is well provided for.</p> <p>Detailed analysis of the 5km catchment indicates that only the suburbs of Applecross, Brentwood, Bull Creek, Leeming, Mount Pleasant, Murdoch and Winthrop have less than 100% accessibility to diamond sport provision. Only Leeming and Applecross have less than 80% accessibility at 58.84% and 79.35%, respectively.</p>

With regard to the provision of reserve hierarchy and Pavilion Hierarchy, it can be seen in Table 9 below:

- With the exception of Bert Jeffrey Park and Rob Campbell Reserve, 18 of the 22 active reserves have access to a pavilion / toilets / changing room infrastructure and 2 of the reserves (Peter Ellis and Winthrop) have access to toilets / changing facilities.
- Only three reserves cater for one user group – Bert Jeffrey Park, Gairloch Reserve and Rob Campbell Reserve.
- Only six of the reserves cater for a sport requiring all year round use.
- Only one reserve has no summer use (Gairloch Reserve) and two reserves have no winter use (Bert Jeffrey Park and Rob Campbell Reserve).

Table 9: Reserve and Pavilion Hierarchy and Number of User Groups

Reserve	Reserve Hierarchy	Pavilion Hierarchy	Total User Groups	No. Winter Groups	No. Summer Groups	All Year Users
Alan Edwards Reserve	Overflow Sports Reserve Minor Secondary	2	5	3	2	0
Beasley Park	Community Intermediate	4	3	2	1	0
Bert Jeffrey Park	Overflow Sports Reserve Minor Secondary	0	1	0	1	0
Bill Ellson Park	Overflow Sports Reserve Minor Secondary	1	6	3	3	0

Reserve	Reserve Hierarchy	Pavilion Hierarchy	Total User Groups	No. Winter Groups	No. Summer Groups	All Year Users
Gairloch Reserve	Place Minor	3	1	1	0	0
John Connell Reserve	Community Intermediate	5	4	1	2	1
Karoonda Park	Community Intermediate	4	4	2	2	0
Len Shearer Reserve	Community Intermediate	4	3	1	2	0
Marmion Reserve	Place Minor	3	4	2	2	0
Melville Primary School Oval	Overflow Sports Reserve Minor Secondary	1	2	1	1	0
Melville Reserve	Community Intermediate	4	5	2	2	1
Morris Buzacott Reserve 1 (south)	Neighbourhood Major	4	6	2	2	2
Morris Buzacott Reserve 2 (north)	Neighbourhood Major	4	3	2	1	0
Peter Ellis Park	Overflow Sports Reserve Minor Secondary	1	3	1	2	0
Rob Campbell Reserve	Overflow Sports Reserve Minor Secondary	0	1	0	1	0
Shirley Strickland Reserve	Neighbourhood Major	4	6	3	2	1
Tompkins Park	Neighbourhood Major	5	11	3	7	1
Trevor Gribble Reserve	Community Intermediate	3	4	1	3	0
Troy Park	Place Minor	3	5	2	2	1
Webber Reserve	Community Intermediate	4	3	1	2	0
Winnacott Reserve	Community Intermediate	4	4	3	1	0
Winthrop Park	Overflow Sports Reserve Minor Secondary	2	3	1	2	0

Further analysis is provided in tabular form within Appendix D, which identifies the following functionality within the reserves. Out of a total of 201.93ha there is:

- 101.72ha of recreational space
- 79.3ha of sporting space
- Car parking accounts for 5.56ha across all active reserves
- Court spaces across active reserves account for 5.04ha
- Recreation facilities account for 1.94ha of active reserve space
- Nature accounts for 8.52ha of active reserve space

An assessment of viable sporting space across all active reserves indicates that sporting space accounts for less than 65% of the total available land with other uses such as recreation and nature accounting for significant tracts of land. Therefore, while additional space for sport and recreational use may be identified, opportunities may exist for expansion within existing reserves, subject to any community, social and / or environmental concerns being addressed.

With regard to facility availability within the reserves, it can be seen that:

- 18 out of 22 active reserves have access to a pavilion. Of the four that do not provide a space, Peter Ellis Park, subject to a shared use agreement with the High School, provides access to school changing facilities and ablutions.
- 12 of the active reserves provide access to public toilets. Len Shearer Reserve and Winthrop Park have the potential capability to open up the club toilets for public use.
- 11 active reserves do not provide access to a Universal Access Toilet. Where capability exists, this should be addressed if the City is to maintain its objective of increasing equitable access to all reserves.
- 7 active reserves do not provide on-site social facilities.
- Only 6 active reserves do not have access to a kitchen / kiosk.
- The only active reserves without sports lighting include Bert Jeffrey Park, Bill Ellson Park, Melville Primary School Oval and Rob Campbell Reserve.

4.3 Visual Audit Assessment – Selected Community Buildings and Reserves

As part of the assessment process the active reserves were inspected visually to ascertain their current fitness for purpose and potential challenges which may be faced both in respect of their ongoing use, but also in respect of the likely changing user requirements. Table 10 identifies the facilities inspected, and further detail is provided within Appendix F.

Table 10: Active Reserves: Visual Audit Considerations

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
Alan Edwards Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The active reserve was identified as functioning reasonably well for junior football and cricket, providing lighting to a high training standard (bore water stains around posts), with the building having been refurbished in 2017. The cricket nets (all but for nominal wear and tear leading into the concrete pad) are in relatively good order. Opportunities exist to enhance the pavilion further to potentially respond to the greater demands of senior clubs through increased storage capability and associated function / shade areas. The shaded area for watching participants on the oval is good. The reserve is surrounded by mature tree cover which provides both a useful wind break but also minimises any potential adverse impact on surrounding residential properties of floodlighting. The land incorporates a lower level passive recreational space to the west which also provides a drainage sump and general dog walking / kickabout area. Good footpath links exist to the south of the main reserve and around the passive recreational area. Good site entry signage with sealed access road to car park. Playground (tired and dated) to the north of the car park which would benefit from being replaced with a more contemporary playground. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kardinya Junior Cricket Club (KJCC) (Summer use as secondary venue) Kardinya Lakes Cricket Club (KLCC) (Summer use as secondary venue) Winnacott Junior Football Club (WJFC) (Winter use as secondary venue) Kardinya Junior Football Club (KJFC) (Winter use as secondary venue) East Fremantle Amateur Football Club (EFAFC) (Winter pre-season use) Fremantle C.B.C Amateur Football Club (CBCAFC) (Winter use as secondary venue) Murdoch University Melville Football Club (MUMFC) (Sporadic short term use)
Beasley Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located in a relatively secluded area with dense bush to the east and west of the oval. The site is not readily visible from the surrounding road network and, as a result, suffers from a lack of passive surveillance. The security issues are evident through the caged and shuttered building openings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bullcreek Leeming Sporting Bodies Association (BLSBA)

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pavilion building is of sound construction with good access from surrounding bitumen car park area. There is a planned pavilion and floodlighting upgrade to meet the needs of the clubs and maintain / increase site security which was evident when auditing the site. The building is of a relatively old construction, although structurally sound. Toilets and shower infrastructure are basic but functional. There is a good level of shaded viewing over the oval. A large unencumbered internal space provides opportunity for the club to display club memorabilia, operate functions and generate income through the bar. The room is also used by Canning District Bridge Club Inc every Tuesday. Bull Creek Leeming Football and Leeming Little Athletics use is evident. Storage is an issue due to the design of the building and inflexibility of space. A play area is provided in the north west corner of the site – a traditional structure providing for younger children which is showing signs of corrosion, but generally in reasonable order. A quarter basketball 3 on 3 area exists adjacent to the scoreboard. A jumping pit is also provided. Floodlighting towers surround the site and apparently provide for weeknight training. Publicly-accessible toilets are provided, but due to limitations on passive site surveillance may give rise to concerns over use and potential unsavoury activities, if not monitored closely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melville Little Athletics Club (MLAC) (Summer use as secondary venue) Bullcreek Leeming Amateur Football Club (BLAFC) (Winter use primary venue) Bullcreek Leeming Junior Football Club (BLJFC) (Winter use primary venue)
Bert Jeffrey Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is a relatively large open site surrounded by sporadic planted mature trees on the boundary and located within a bowl (surrounding road network is raised above the site). The extensive oval space is supported by a storage facility to the northeast which is set into the bank and surrounded to its north and east by a retaining wall. A play area exists on the north west side of the site with a variety of children's play equipment focussed on toddlers to young children (pre-teenage). The equipment is in good order. There is no floodlighting servicing the reserve which has high potential long-term use as a cricket club oval and potential venue to service other sports due to size and flexibility. The potential to introduce flood lighting for training purposes and upgrade of the site to incorporate basic amenities for sporting use (toilets, change, kiosk, store). This will service the needs for multi-functional sporting use in the longer term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applecross Cricket Club (ACC) (Summer use as secondary venue)
Bill Ellson Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reserve is of an irregular shape with areas of passive recreation and mature tree cover. Existing floodlit tennis courts need investment, being aged and showing signs of deterioration, although functional. A hit up wall lies adjacent and a community building (Mandala Community Hall) is located centrally within the site surrounded to the north, east and west by a substantial car park. The community hall is a well-secured, ageing structure, but structurally sound. Internally, the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bateman Junior Cricket Club (BJCC) (Summer use as secondary venue) Murdoch University Melville Cricket Club (MUMCC) (Summer use as secondary venue)

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
	<p>provides functional space for a variety of users (including guides, yoga, religious meeting groups and playgroup activities) but lacks flexibility of a contemporary structure. It has been added to with a shade structure and separate double garage / storage unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reserve has a series of seating areas and play equipment located throughout and is bordered by a primary school to the south west which also provides an elevated hard court play area. The central cricket wicket is also well-maintained and located in a southwest / northeast orientation. The cricket nets (x2) are in good order and well-maintained. Football posts are provided in the same orientation as cricket. The site would benefit from master planning and consideration of Pavilion/Club Room for senior club development. The potential for multi-functional use aligned to the adjacent school could facilitate more effective shared use. There is potential to introduce floodlighting to increase capacity, subject to appropriate engagement process with all stakeholders,. There are relatively good opportunities to increase tree cover / undertake remediation works due to the extent of the site to minimise any adverse impacts on neighbouring residential properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MLAC (Summer use as secondary venue) Melville City Hockey Club (MCHC) (Winter use secondary venue)
Gairloch Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is surrounded by mature tree cover on its boundary and space is severely restricted due to its limited width. The reserve benefits from partial floodlighting which provides for good evening training flexibility during the week. The original SPARS identified the site change use from Australian Rules to Gaelic and potentially touch football by 2025. This initial intent appears to be still valid, although it would also lend itself to an alternative rectangular pitch (soccer) provision. Applecross Mount Pleasant Junior Football Club are being relocated to Shirley Strickland Reserve on completion of the current planned redevelopment. The current pavilion located in the southeast corner of the site is set down below the surrounding road and is an ageing building with limited spectator shade. The building is not a contemporary structure and lacks the basic changing infrastructure to service diverse use. An upgrade to existing infrastructure will be required. To the south of the pavilion is a fenced off playground area which provides for young children (pre-teen) users. Car parking (formal and informal) is located around the reserve in an elevated position. The reserve is protected with a ring of wooden bollards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applecross Mount Pleasant Junior Football Club (AMPJFC) (Winter use primary venue for young juniors)
John Connell Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Connell Reserve is one of the more complex reserves which provides the greatest potential to increase active reserve capacity within the City of Melville. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leeming Sports Association (LSA)

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main active sporting component (soccer, cricket and bowls) of the reserve lies within the western portion of the land parcel with a substantial area to the east currently remnant bushland / scrub with tracks cutting through the site. The sporting area which services bowls, football and cricket are generally well-maintained with an elevated multi-functional clubhouse building elevated above both the grass oval / rectangular provision and bowling greens. In the northern portion of the reserve, adjacent to the pedestrian entry is a modern playground which provides for young children. The oval / rectangular provision is serviced by high floodlighting towers for enhanced training use. To the north east of the oval/rectangular pitch reserve are the cricket nets which are in reasonable condition, although showing signs of wear and tear in areas on the high trafficked synthetic turf. The central wicket appeared to be in reasonable order and turf condition was good. The pavilion / clubhouse consists of a large internal space which provides opportunity for Leeming Spartan Cricket Club and Leeming Striker Soccer Club to display club memorabilia, operate functions and generate income through the bar. A separate changing block is provided at the same level with an extensive shaded area for elevated viewing over the oval. Separate bowling club infrastructure is contained within the same building envelope. The current provision is 3 synthetic greens (all floodlit) with the potential opportunity to develop a fourth. Extensive bushland area exists to the south of the sporting infrastructure as a buffer to Roe Highway. The bushland to the east is degraded and has been used for storage of materials / casual tipping. The tracks lead directly into the adjacent golfing use. Substantial car parking areas are shared between users to the north of the main buildings. To the northeast of the whole reserve lies a passive parkland area adjacent to a commercial pitch and putt / floodlit driving range golfing facility. All of the land borders Roe Highway to the southeast. To the north of the passive parkland lies a triangular shaped piece of land which provides for archery, and at times an overflow car parking area for the adjacent 18 hole golf course. (The building in the southern corner of the land is occupied by the Bowmen of Melville who utilise the field for archery And the Amalgamated Homing Club who operate from the venue for Pigeon Racing). The original SPARS Plan sought to identify the development of an additional soccer field by 2028 active, and increase the passive use of the land. Being located within a broader sporting precinct, the full site would benefit from master planning to resolve bushland concerns and secure additional land for additional oval and rectangular pitch provision as the population continues to develop and density increases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leeming Strikers Soccer Club (LSSC) (Winter use primary venue) Leeming Spartans Junior Cricket Club (LSJCC) (Summer use primary venue) Leeming Spartans Cricket Club (LSCC) (Summer use primary venue) Leeming Bowling Club (LBC)

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
Karoonda Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Karoonda Reserve incorporates a recently-upgraded pavilion in the northwest corner of the site which is surrounded by an elevated banking and natural tree shade. The recent upgrades provide a good quality sporting and community venue with substantial structured shade for spectator viewing and social activities. An ageing fenced play area for young children lies adjacent to the pavilion in the northwest corner. While ageing, the level of activity it provides is reasonably diverse. The oval reserve is floodlit and provides a good level of sporting provision for competition and training. The main concerns relate to the hard court areas (Netball/Basketball courts) which are unfenced and showing significant areas of deterioration/surface uplift. The cricket nets, although in a reasonable condition were also showing signs of minor issues related to the fencing. The synthetic turf to the nets is provided over half of the concrete pad. Minor upgrades to the cricket nets could be justified. The main issue, however, relates to the sports court space which would impact on safety and use. This potentially will need replacement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brentwood Karoonda Sports Association (BKSA) CBC Cricket Club (CBCCC) (Summer use primary venue) Bateman Junior Cricket Club (BJCC) (Summer use primary venue) Brentwood Booragoon Football Club (BBFC) (Winter use primary venue) Booragoon Junior Football Club (BJFC) (Winter use primary venue)
Len Shearer Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Len Shearer Reserve benefits from having Lesiurefit Booragoon, centrally located within the site and therefore will attract a high level of usage throughout the day and at weekends which ensures the reserve is activated extensively. This provides a high level of passive surveillance and conversely also means that the site may be subjected to increasing traffic impacting on maintenance costs. The original SPARS Plan identified the potential to investigate synthetic soccer/athletics surfaces and change use of part of the reserve from soccer to winter touch.(2015). A synthetic surface has since been provided at Murdoch University. The introduction of an additional synthetic turf is unlikely to provide the answer for increased use of the reserve (return on investment would be low and limit other users). The pavilion which services the reserve on its western boundary is an ageing piece of infrastructure which does not meet contemporary pavilion design standards. There is a need for upgrade to pavilion/changing areas to comply with current and emerging uses (diverse use and flexibility) and provide two rectangular pitches (senior and junior). Current pitch provision at Len Shearer indicates two senior rectangular pitches are capable of being sustained together with a junior pitch to the east of the leisure centre. At the time of the audit, the junior pitch was not marked, and ground conditions were poor (although it is recognised that the area has been used for short-sided soccer). This would need to be addressed with the potential to invest in levelling the land and introduce training floodlighting (to replace the current road lighting). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MUMFC (Winter use primary venue) Melville Athletics Club (MAC) (Summer use primary venue) MLAC (Summer use primary venue)

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of athletic infrastructure appears to be good (jumping pits and throwing areas) and the grass athletics track was well-maintained with good grass cover and level ground. Good levels of car parking exist throughout and there is unfenced ageing (pre-teen) play equipment occupying land in the northwest corner of the reserve. The equipment is limited, although readily accessible with adjacent seating and picnic table area. 	
Marmion Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marmion Reserve incorporates a small water body and passive recreational space (walking, seating and fountain features) together with a large floodlit oval area and adjacent floodlit hard court (x2) facilities principally for the use of Netball. The court area which is partially fenced provides a useful local resource. The court area is however showing signs of deterioration and has been patched in areas. A complete replacement of the surface will be required. The area also suffers from tree debris due to the close proximity of mature tree cover which overhangs part of the court area. A playground for pre-teens is provided adjacent to the water body with seating and picnic benches which is in reasonable condition. The clubhouse is centrally located off Marmion Street and to the south and west are substantial car parking areas. Car parking (off-road) exists around the reserve together with adjacent footpath areas. A large shade structure extends from the main pavilion for spectators and social use. The pavilion does not, however, relate well to the oval use which is orientated in a general east to west configuration to facilitate football. The building is ageing and is not of a contemporary design, although it is functional. Modernisation to existing clubroom will be necessary to incorporate gender neutral changing facilities and incorporation of a Universally Accessible Toilet (UAT) to facilitate activation of the reserve and surrounding area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marmion Reserve Sporting Association (MRSA) Melville Junior Football Club (MJFC) (Winter use primary venue) Tee Ball Club (EFTC) (Summer use primary venue) MLAC (Summer use secondary venue) MUMFC (Winter use secondary venue)
Melville Primary School	<p>Melville Primary School provides an opportunity for shared use junior oval provision. The ground consists of two cricket nets and junior oval which serves as the school's main pitch and athletics activity space. The oval is surrounded by low level fitness stations and fenced to Marmion Street. In addition, hard courts are provided in the western corner of the site which provides for 2 x Tennis / Netball / Basketball / Soccer, multi-marked court use.</p> <p>Ground improvements will be necessary if capacity is to be increased to serve the needs of the general sporting community. It is, however, unlikely to be merited without the option to develop a small changing facility / ablution building within the site to ensure effective use of the reserve.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MJFC (Winter use secondary venue) Palmyra Junior Football Club (PJFC) (Winter use secondary venue) Ardross Junior Cricket Club (AJCC) (Summer use secondary venue)

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
Melville Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melville Reserve consists of a significant two storey clubhouse building centrally located within the reserve which services both the oval space to the west and grass and synthetic tennis court (Melville Tennis Centre) provision to the east. To the south of the reserve is an area of mature tree planting and to the north lies LeisureFit Melville. The floodlit oval, including the synthetic wicket, is orientated north to south, as are the 14 tennis courts (9 grass, 5 floodlit hard courts). Cricket nets are located in the southeast corner of the oval site; all are in a reasonably good condition and provided with a full synthetic covering. The ground is well-maintained; at the time of visiting, the surface was in a fair condition, with the bare patches from over-use having been remediated. Car parking is centrally located to service both the leisure centre and Melville Reserve. The clubhouse building provides a high level of spectator / social shade for both tennis and oval use. The building to the west is, however, suffering from graffiti and issues associated with a lack of passive surveillance due to usage and design limitations. A youth play area and skate park are provided adjacent to the car parking area with a relatively good level of passive surveillance offered. However, there is a lack of a shelter servicing the skate park. Signage indicating the reserve is a 'dogs on lead' area is provided at the access points. Due to the inherent deficiencies within the design of the pavilion, a need to upgrade the clubrooms is essential to improve accessibility and to meet current day expectations (including upgrade to cater for women's sport). The renovation of the oval surface will be required due to high use (damage evident). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melville Sports Association (MSA) Melville Amateur Football Club (MAFC) (Winter use primary venue) PJFC (Winter use primary venue) Bicton Junior Cricket Club (BJCC) (Summer use secondary venue) Hilton/Palmyra Cricket Club (HPCC) (Summer use primary venue) Melville Palmyra Tennis Club (MPTC) (year round use primary venue)
Morris Buzacott Reserve (North and South)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morris Buzacott Reserve provides a combination of a number of discrete sporting areas which service a variety of sporting use and standards of provision. The northern reserve incorporates the main community centre (Kardinya Community Centre) and accessible public toilets servicing the site with an oval space facilitating diamond sport use. The extended building footprint provides changing infrastructure to service the oval and a small building to service the tennis club occupying 8 courts to the west. The configuration of the buildings indicate that the main buildings have been added to, over time, and as a result the functionality and efficiency of the structure have been compromised. To the north of the tennis courts is a primary school oval which provides an ongoing potential opportunity for increased shared use. To the southern perimeter of the oval are a series of fitness stations and a playground which provides a play area for pre-teens. The southern reserve consists of a floodlit synthetic hockey turf, 2 x floodlit synthetic bowling greens, 3 x rectangular grass pitches, one synthetic turf wicket centrally located between the rectangular 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Windelya Sports Association (WSA) Melville City Hockey Club (MCHC) (Winter use primary venue) Kardinya Junior Cricket Club (KJCC) (Summer user primary venue) Kardinya Lakes Cricket Club (KLCC) (Summer use primary venue) Kardinya Bowling Club (KBC) (year round use primary venue)

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
	<p>pitches and 4 x floodlit netball courts. Three cricket nets are provided to the west of the hockey clubhouse. There is additional un-used space which is surrounded by mature tree cover and which has the potential to provide an additional rectangular grass pitch. Clubhouses service all of the sports individually including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hockey clubhouse to the west of the turf which has received funding for an upgrade and is due for completion soon. This is necessary due to current design limitations and ageing infrastructure which is not compliant with contemporary sporting standards. ○ Bowling Club Clubhouse to the south of the two greens. ○ A temporary clubhouse / storage structure and shade supporting the Kardinya Netball Club courts (southern side). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the sites off Williamson Road and Prescott Drive is good with three main vehicular access roads. The issue this creates, however, is potential conflict with user groups, potential confusion for users and excessive bitumen surfaces which confine the flexibility of the site. This is further compounded by the lack of multi-functional use of clubhouse infrastructure. • The floodlit netball courts are in a particularly poor condition with no surround netting and deteriorating hard court infrastructure. The temporary storage containers placed on site are inappropriate for the reserve and need to be removed. • The site provides a good passive recreational use with a series of benches, shade and supporting embellishments throughout. • The initial SPARS highlighted the potential to develop an additional synthetic hockey surface. This is now increasingly unlikely to be justified due to recent turf developments (City of Cockburn, Guildford Grammar School, Warwick Hockey Club and Southern River) which are undermining the potential usage and financial viability. • Replacement of Netball infrastructure with formalised provision and shade should be investigated. Both the North and South Reserves would benefit from master planning to increase capacity of oval, rectangular sports, bowling and courts. This would also confirm access re-alignment and more effective / efficient car parking layout. • In the absence of a Master Plan, lighting improvements could also be incorporated on the grass oval and rectangular pitches adjacent to the synthetic hockey facility. This could also be enhanced with the provision of additional cricket practice nets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kardinya Netball Club (KNC) (Winter use primary venue) • Kardinya Sports Association (KSA) • CBC Amateur Football Club (CBCAFC) (Winter use primary venue) • Kardinya Junior Football Club (KJFC) (Winter use primary venue) • Winnacott Junior Football Club (WJFC) (Winter use secondary venue) • Kardinya Tennis Club (KTC) • Kardinya Primary School (KPS)
Peter Ellis Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Ellis Park is a large, shared-use reserve which is subject to an agreement with Leeming Senior High School. The reserve has recently benefitted from two larger shade pavilions being constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLJFC (Winter use secondary venue)

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
	<p>on the southern oval (cricket and football with central synthetic wicket) which provides greater potential for increased club and community use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the central area of the site exists two beach volleyball courts, 8 tennis courts with surround fencing (of which 4 are dedicated tennis markings and 4 are overlaid with 2 basketball / netball courts). In addition, there are 4 cricket nets orientated in the same direction as the southern oval (north/south). The northern oval provides 2 grass rectangular pitches utilised for soccer and hockey. • Overall, the appearance of the site is good with reasonably well-maintained grass pitches. The tennis / netball / basketball court area is floodlit and is showing signs of deterioration (mainly through staining from bore water and issues with netting), although it is functional and unlikely to require significant investment immediately. The practise cricket nets are of a concrete base with synthetic wickets on half of the surface (batting and ball pitch area). The beach volleyball courts are also floodlit. • There is a need to confirm potential future community use with the High School with a view to potentially develop a club/school pavilion to promote increased activity and support club use centrally within the site (currently not provided for other than through an agreement to use the school changing facilities which have significant limitations for club-based activities). A centrally-located pavilion would provide greater opportunities to activate the space and introduce a permanent club presence. This could be enhanced with the introduction of floodlighting to the northern grass field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leeming Spartans Cricket Club (LSCC) (Summer) (Summer use secondary venue) • Leeming Spartans Junior Cricket Club (LSJCC) (Summer) (Summer use secondary venue)
Rob Campbell Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rob Campbell Reserve is a relatively unique space which incorporates two cricket nets and the capability to service a junior cricket use. The reserve also incorporates a double swing in the northwest corner. It provides limited opportunities as the pitch surface is uneven and space constrained. The cricket nets are partially covered with a synthetic turf (batting and pitching areas) and are in reasonable order (providing limited use). Due to the limited return on investment likely from redeveloping the space, further additional investment in the site is not warranted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicton Junior Cricket Club (BJCC) (Summer use secondary venue)
Shirley Strickland Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current reserve is going to be subject to significant change as a result of a review and site Master Plan. The site benefits from good natural mature landscaping and the provision of a southern oval in a bowl, which is protected from the elements. The central car park and functional multi-purpose pavilion has the capability of significantly enhancing the activation of the space. • It is not considered any further investment on the site is warranted due to the comprehensive investment committed by the City which will address functional and capacity concerns raised within the original SPARS. This will include an upgrade to current changing facilities and clubrooms which are currently inefficient and do not meet contemporary design standards. It will also address lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applecross Mt Pleasant Sporting Association (AMPSA). • Fremantle Rebels Men's Softball Club (FRMSC) (winter use primary venue). • Applecross Junior Football Club (AJFC) (winter use primary venue for older juniors).

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
	<p>inefficiencies and spectator requirements as well as other leisure opportunities including dog walking, nature play space, youth play, path network, outdoor gym equipment and landscaping development..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melville City Touch Association (MCTA) (summer/winter use primary venue). • Southern Districts Gaelic Football Club (SDGFC) (winter use primary venue). • Ardross Junior Cricket Club (AJCC) (summer use primary venue). • Applecross Cricket Club (ACC) (summer use primary venue)
Tompkins Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tompkins Park is a large open expanse of reserve with the principle sporting elements located in the southern two thirds of the reserve area. This is dominated by a bowling club with the capability of providing up to 6 greens (currently 4 are active, 2 of which have surrounding and over green floodlighting and 2 with high level halogen lights). The 2 additional grass green areas are defunct with one being sub-leased to Flying Trapeze Perth. The pavilion is centrally located within the 4 active greens and is supplemented by a maintenance shed and ancillary structures. The car park is to the east of the clubhouse running parallel with the main access road to Tompkins Park off Canning Highway. The area has previously been considered for a Wave Park, but this has subsequently been shelved. • To the east of the bowling club are substantial oval and rectangular grass playing fields with another centrally located pavilion / community building (Tompkins Park Community and Recreational Association Building). Although access can be obtained to a tree-lined car parking area to the facility, the main access to the building is obtained off Dunkley Avenue which runs adjacent to the reserve on its eastern boundary. The East/North-Eastern portion of the reserve is generally utilised as passive recreational space which also includes a small public toilet; drinking fountain, outdoor exercise equipment, extensive fenced children's play equipment and dual use footpath access which runs around the perimeter of the site adjacent to the foreshore and Dunkley Avenue. Benches, BBQ and permanent picnic tables are prominent in the area which also includes good mature tree cover and natural shade. • The main body of the reserve includes a series of cricket nets varying from grass wickets with surrounding netting which can be withdrawn back to enable maintenance to be undertaken, to formal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tompkins Park Community and Recreational Association (TPCRA) • Palmyra Rugby Union Club (PRUC) (Winter use primary venue) • Tompkins Park Touch Association (TPTA) (Winter/Summer use primary venue) • Perth Saints Soccer Club (SSC) (Winter use primary venue) • Murdoch University Melville Cricket Club (MUMCC) (Summer use secondary venue) • Ardross Junior Cricket Club (AJCC) (Summer use secondary venue) • Melville Cricket Club (MCC) (Summer use primary venue) • Melville Bowling Club (MBC)

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
	<p>concrete based nets with synthetic turf provided in the batting and ball pitching areas. The netting and supporting structure, while functional, would benefit from an upgrade. A maintenance shed is located adjacent to the main practise net area. The maintenance shed is a basic corrugated metal clad structure on a concrete pad. While functional, it is ageing and in need of replacement. Four additional practice nets (concrete base with synthetic turf covering the full practise wickets) are located to the west of the main clubhouse building servicing the reserve to the south of the internal site access road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some spectator grandstands (small) are located on the edge of the ovals which are floodlit throughout. The quality of the surface at the time of visit indicated a high level of maintenance undertaken. This is reflective of the position of Tompkins Reserve as the premier sporting reserve within the City. • Play equipment to the west of the main clubhouse is old and includes two swings. The clubhouse building adjacent provides a commercial gym, changing facility and commercial function area (Tompkins on Swan). The building is disjointed and lacks functionality which is re-enforced with the addition of a number of temporary storage units located within the building envelope. The delivery area contains the bulk of these temporary storage units. To the east of the building lies a substantial car park and large playground area with good shade sail above. The main entrance to the commercial function room lies off the eastern side of the building and is of a relatively modern design with a function centre providing an excellent elevated viewing area above the reserve and towards Perth CBD. The appearance of the building in this locale off-sets the disjointed functionality behind the facade. • The original SPARS report identified the development of an additional soccer field. It also proposed the change of use of the highway side of the reserve from winter touch/lacrosse to all soccer. This is now, along with cricket, the predominant activity evident. • Plans have been proposed to co-locate users of the reserve within one multi-functional building which would address serious dysfunctional issues with the existing infrastructure. As a minimum, this should be a focus for investment due to current building limitations which highlight a number of non-compliance issues and functional inefficiencies. The current structure does not meet contemporary requirements for sport and there would be significant opportunities to enhance the financial viability of all users through consolidating activities and provide functional commercial areas, spectator accommodation, storage, public toilets, unisex and flexible game day changing / showers / toilets for the sporting groups and gym. This (combined with additional pitches and lighting upgrades) will increase the site's capacity and ongoing relevance to all of the sporting codes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicton Attadale Cricket Club (BACC)

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In view of the current site issues, the current redevelopment proposed for the reserve has significant merit and subject to modification to increase available reserve area following the closure of the Wave Park Project, should be pursued. 	
Trevor Gribble Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trevor Gribble Reserve contains a large oval space with a central cricket wicket (synthetic) which is orientated north to south and a secondary space which is orientated east to west due to existing site constraints imposed by bushland in its north west corner. This bushland is also at a lower level to the formal oval infrastructure. The mature tree cover, therefore, limits the flexibility associated with the space. A central clubhouse / pavilion building provides adequate shaded viewing to the main oval but relates poorly to the smaller rectangular pitches. The building is functional, but the design does not meet contemporary clubhouse design standards and, in particular, the lack of flexibility with the changing room space will need to be addressed. Access to the site is obtained off Parry Avenue to a formal bitumen car park. Other car parking is provided on the surrounding grass verge. At the time of the audit, the grounds were in good condition, having recently been treated and synthetic cricket wicket cleaned. The site includes two cricket nets which incorporate a synthetic surface for the batting and ball pitching area. The nets are functional but ageing. Under the previous SPARS, an additional hockey/cricket active turf was proposed by 2019. The justification for synthetic hockey turf is not evident.. A lighting upgrade to grass pitch infrastructure would be beneficial in expanding potential use (only limited training lighting adjacent to the car park is currently in place). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willetton Hockey Club (WHC) (Winter use primary venue) Leeming Striker Soccer Club (LSSC) pre-season/season extension use secondary venue) LSCC (Summer use secondary venue) LSJCC (Summer use secondary venue) Bateman Junior Cricket Club (BJCC) (Summer use secondary venue)
Troy Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reserve is an extensive area of low lying public open space on the river foreshore. Troy Park active reserve is located within the eastern part of the reserve area and incorporates a floodlit senior oval with synthetic cricket wicket. The site includes a clubhouse / pavilion, which although ageing, is in reasonable order. Two cricket nets are provided on the southern side of the senior oval and four netball courts (unfenced but floodlit) are provided adjacent. The city has recently received funding through CSRFF for 2 additional practise nets to supplement the cricket use and alleviate use on other reserves. Construction on this is due to commence late in 2019. There was some evidence of remedial repairs having been undertaken to the clubhouse building due to movement, but the overall structure appeared sound. The design is simple with a good internal hall space for functions, club meeting and display of club memorabilia. The changing facility was clean and relatively flexible. The turf and associated infrastructure appeared in good condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Troy Park Sports Association (TPSA) Bicton Junior Cricket Club (BJCC) (Summer use primary venue) Attadale Junior Football Club (AJFC) (Winter use primary venue) Y Striders (All Year primary venue) Attadale Netball Club (ANC) (Winter use primary venue)

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fenced play area located on site provides for pre-teens but is of a relatively modern construction with seating adjacent. • The site is relatively isolated and low lying but provides an opportunity for increased use with the development of a floodlit junior oval to the east of the existing oval. This was suggested in the original SPARS and it is considered that a junior pitch should be developed with associated reticulation to the south east of the existing oval, subject to obtaining approval through the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) due to potential implications on the foreshore. A 30m buffer is required to be provided from the 'high tide line' to ensure any impact on the Swan River is minimised • The clubhouse building should be upgraded in due course to accommodate unisex changing facility infrastructure. Further investment is unlikely to be justified given the current structure and reasonable level of quality provision on site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applecross Cricket Club (Summer use secondary venue)
Webber Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webber Reserve is currently in the process of being upgraded to incorporate women's sport, and provide additional storage, which is to be scheduled for current 19/20 financial year. • The site provides a great opportunity to increase use and capacity but is compromised by a number of ad hoc developments which have occurred over time. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A floodlit hard play area which incorporates ground markings. This bitumen pad is showing signs of significant deterioration and cracking. Investment will be required to replace/upgrade. ○ A nature play feature incorporating natural stone and wooden features which was installed in 2014/15 for the children of Willagee by the Friends of Webber Reserve. ○ A series of site embellishments including shade, BBQ and isolated play structures (focussed on pre-teens). ○ Two cricket nets on the western boundary with synthetic turf covering the batting and ball pitch areas. ○ A central synthetic turf wicket centrally located, orientated north to south. ○ A quarter court basketball facility. • The pavilion, which is located in the southern corner of the site, is ageing but with the proposed upgrade will address a number of design and functionality concerns in servicing Willagee Rugby League Football Club and resident diamond sport. There is limited shade, although the concrete pad to the front of the pavilion contains pillars for shade cloths. • The site incorporates training floodlights, although it would benefit from new floodlighting throughout to extend the capacity, particularly for winter use and enhance previous investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willagee Rugby League Club (WRLC) (Winter use primary venue) • BJCC (Summer use secondary venue)

Facility Type/Name	Site and Building Assessment	Current Users
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More effective and efficient use of the reserve could potentially be achieved through the development of a site Master Plan. 	
Winnacott Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winnacott Reserve is currently providing for extensive diamond pitch use with a substantial area dedicated to cage infrastructure and associated game storage. • The clubhouse facility located in the southwest corner of the site is elevated and provides a relatively prominent position to exercise passive surveillance across the whole of the site. While the clubhouse facility is ageing and does not meet contemporary design standards, it is functional and provides opportunities to socialise and display club memorabilia. • The northwest part of the reserve provides a good level of fenced children’s play equipment for a diverse range of activities. While ageing, the level of provision is relatively good in comparison to other active reserves. • The old cricket net infrastructure has been repurposed into a batting cage for baseball and storage of back net facilities in the winter season. • Pavilion enhancements / upgrade to accommodate gender neutral changing facilities would be beneficial. Passive surveillance across the site and general quality of infrastructure appeared good with shared pathways around the reserve and bike parking adjacent to the clubhouse and public toilets. • While floodlighting exists within the reserve, it does not cover all areas. Improved floodlighting would increase the capability and flexibility on site and enhance the original investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willagee/Melville Sports Association (WMSA) • Melville Braves Baseball Club (MBBC) (Summer use primary venue) • Winnacott Junior Football Club (WJFC) (Winter use primary venue) • East Fremantle Amateur Football Club (EFAFC) (Winter use primary venue) • Melville Men’s Softball Club (MMSC) (Winter use primary venue)
Winthrop Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winthrop Reserve provides a large active reserve with floodlit oval and central synthetic cricket wicket. There are limited changing rooms and no clubhouse facility which could service the needs of a resident club. The design limitations on the current building will need to be addressed with the provision of gender neutral changing infrastructure upgrade. Longer term, the option to redevelop the changing room could be considered to more effectively respond to the oval infrastructure than its current location in the southern corner of the site. • Minor investment required to increase the potential shade and viewing area. The cricket nets (both concrete beds with one full synthetic surface and one partially covered at the ball pitch and batting area) could be re-aligned from their current location adjacent to the road and site car parking area (to reduce risk). • The site incorporates a modern children’s play area on its northern edge and is extensively used as a local dog walking reserve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MUMFC (Winter use secondary venue) • ACC (Summer use secondary venue) • KJCC (Summer secondary venue)

4.4 Active Reserve Usage

In addition to the Active Reserve visual audit, an analysis was made on the current use of the 22 reserves which are the subject of this strategy. The current summer and winter pre-season use, and winter bookings, were assessed to provide an indication of the current reserve usage.

As a general guide the average weekly capacity of a rectangular pitch is assumed to be 16 hours, while the average weekly capacity of an oval is 26 hours. These are general usage figures and do not take into account the quality of the surface and the use of the space for training purposes. Generally, where weekday evenings are used, they will be for training purposes and will not necessitate the use of the whole oval / rectangular surface and will, in twilight and late evening hours, also be concentrated in areas which are supported by floodlighting. Table 11 below also needs to be seen in context. The fact that the space is booked does not indicate that it is fully utilised and does not take into account the number of participants (which will vary from week to week). It does, nevertheless, provide an indication of usage and demand for active reserve space which needs to be balanced against other indicators.

Appendix G provides (in tabular format) the current bookings associated with each reserve. These are to provide a benchmark against which all of the reserves can be assessed to identify where current capacity exists or where a particular reserve is potentially at capacity.

Table 11: Overview of Current Reserve Usage

Reserve	Summer Usage	Winter Usage	Comments
Alan Edwards Park	13.5 hours weekday evening use 10 hours Saturday use 4 hours Sunday use	19.5 hours weekday evening use 11 hours Saturday use 10 hours Sunday use	The oval operates at or near capacity throughout the year.
Beasley Park	13 hours weekday evening use	14 hours weekday evening use 6 hours Saturday use 10 hours Sunday use	The oval operates at or near capacity during the winter period but has significant spare capacity in the summer.
Bert Jeffrey Park	6 hours Saturday use Up to 6 hours Sunday use	No use	The site provides an opportunity to increase both summer and winter use as it is under-utilised throughout the year.
Bill Ellson Reserve	10 hours weekday evening use 10.5 hours Saturday use 5 hours Sunday use	5 hours Saturday use	The oval operates at or near capacity during the summer but has significant spare capacity for winter use.
Gairloch Reserve	12 hours weekday evening use 2.5 hours Saturday use	12 hours weekday evening use 7 hours Saturday use 7 hours Sunday use	The oval operates at or near capacity during the winter but has potential spare capacity for summer use.
John Connell Reserve	6 hours weekday evening use 12.5 hours Saturday use 3.5 hours Sunday use	6 hours weekday evening use 7 hours Sunday use	Significant spare capacity exists at John Connell Reserve throughout the year based on average oval

Reserve	Summer Usage	Winter Usage	Comments
			and rectangular pitch usage.
Karoonda Reserve	<p>North Pitch:</p> <p>14 hours weekday evening use</p> <p>10.5 hours Saturday use</p> <p>10.5 hours Sunday use</p> <p>South Pitch:</p> <p>10 hours weekday evening use</p> <p>4.5 hours Saturday use</p> <p>4.5 hours Sunday use</p>	<p>Full Reserve:</p> <p>15.5 hours weekday evening use</p> <p>8 plus 2.5 hours Saturday use</p> <p>8.5 hours Sunday use</p>	The reserve appears to operate the north oval at or near capacity within the summer months with some capacity on the south oval. During winter, the oval operates at or near capacity.
Len Shearer Reserve	<p>Fields 1, 2 and 3:</p> <p>17 hours weekday evening use</p> <p>5.5 hours Saturday use</p> <p>3 hours Sunday use</p>	<p>Full Reserve</p> <p>25 hours weekday evening use</p> <p>11 hours Saturday use</p> <p>11 hours Sunday use</p>	The reserve appears to operate at or near capacity throughout the year.
Marmion Reserve	<p>9.5 hours weekday evening use</p> <p>2 hours Saturday use</p>	<p>14 hours weekday evening use</p> <p>10.5 hours Saturday use</p> <p>10.5 hours Sunday use</p>	The reserve operates at or near capacity during winter months with significant capacity during the summer.
Melville Primary School	<p>10 hours weekday evening use</p> <p>5 hours Saturday use</p> <p>5 hours Sunday use</p>	<p>3 hours weekday evening use</p>	The oval operates at or near capacity on the basis of a shared use agreement in the summer but has potential capacity during the winter period.
Melville Reserve	<p>12 hours weekday evening use</p> <p>9.5 hours Saturday use</p> <p>4 hours Sunday use</p>	<p>12 hours weekday evening use</p> <p>12 hours Saturday use</p> <p>6.5 hours Sunday use</p>	The reserve appears to operate at or near capacity throughout the year with little opportunity to increase capacity.
Morris Buzacott Reserve (North and South)	<p>Oval 1:</p> <p>13.5 hours weekday evening use</p> <p>10 hours Saturday use</p> <p>4 hours Sunday use</p> <p>Oval 2:</p> <p>12 hours weekday evening use</p>	<p>20.5 hours weekday evening use</p> <p>7 hours Saturday use</p> <p>8.5 hours Sunday use</p> <p>Netball Courts: 10.5 hours weekday evening use.</p> <p>Hockey Pitches:</p>	<p>Morris Buzacott appears to operate oval 1 at or near capacity throughout the year, while there is capacity on oval 2.</p> <p>Capacity exists on the netball courts to increase use should it be necessary and if</p>

Reserve	Summer Usage	Winter Usage	Comments
	3 + 3 hours Saturday use Netball Courts: 3 hours weekday evening use.	8 hours weekday evening use 8.5 hours Saturday use 3 hours Sunday use	current infrastructure was upgraded. There appears to be significant spare capacity to increase the use of the hockey infrastructure.
Peter Ellis Park	6 hours weekday evening use 9.5 hours Saturday use 3.5 hours Sunday use	17 hours weekday evening use 7 hours Saturday use	Peter Ellis Park, subject to agreement with the High School, provides a potential opportunity to increase use both in summer and winter, should the need be proven.
Rob Campbell Reserve	15 hours weekday evening use		The reserve clearly provides a valuable practise facility resource during the summer period but has no value for winter sports use.
Shirley Strickland Reserve	7 hours weekday evening use	17 hours weekday evening use 9 hours Saturday use 8.5 + 1.5 hours Sunday use	The reserve clearly has the potential to increase use as a result of the upcoming investment with a particular focus on increasing potential summer use. Winter use is, however, at or near capacity.
Tompkins Park	Canning Highway: 14.5 hours weekday evening use 10 + 4.5 +2.5 hours Saturday use 4 + 4.5 hours Sunday use Riverside: 36 hours weekday evening use across the reserve by different groups 12 + 5 hours Saturday use 12 +5 hours Sunday use	15 hours weekday evening use 12 hours Saturday use 9 hours Sunday use	Due to the extensive playing surface on the reserve, these figures may not give an accurate understanding of the full extent of use. The reserve activity is spread across a number of oval areas and is operating at or near capacity within most of the reserve space.
Trevor Gribble Reserve	6 hours weekday evening use 9.5 +4 hours Saturday use 3.5 +4 hours Sunday use	13 hours weekday evening use 9 hours Saturday use 2 hours Sunday use	Due to the oval space providing for two playing surfaces it appears that the reserve has some capacity although it is

Reserve	Summer Usage	Winter Usage	Comments
			utilised to a relatively high level throughout the year.
Troy Park	15 hours weekday evening use and 12 hours weekday morning use 12 + 2 hours Saturday use 4 hours Sunday use	28 hours weekday evening use and 10 hours weekday morning use. 6.5 + 2 hours Saturday use 10 hours Sunday use	Troy Park appears to be operating at or near capacity throughout the year with limited opportunity to increase use beyond the current bookings.
Webber Reserve	20 hours weekday evening use 12 hours Saturday use 12 + 8 hours Sunday use	12 hours weekday evening use 13 hours Saturday use 13 hours Sunday use	Webber Reserve appears to be operating at or near capacity throughout the year.
Winnacott Reserve	16 hours weekday evening use 12 hours Saturday use 12 hours Sunday use	14 hours weekday evening use 9 hours Saturday use 9.5 + 5 hours Sunday use	Winnacott Reserve appears to be operating at or near capacity throughout the year.
Winthrop Reserve	12.5 hours weekday evening use 10 hours Saturday use 4 hours Sunday use	18 hours weekday evening use 9 hours Saturday use 9 hours Sunday use	Winthrop Reserve appears to be operating at or near capacity throughout the year.

Based on the current bookings related to all of the reserves, while it is not an exact science, the indicators are:

- Beasley Park has significant spare capacity in the summer.
- Bert Jeffrey Reserve is under-utilised throughout the year and provides a significant opportunity to increase capacity with additional investment into supporting infrastructure.
- Bill Ellson Reserve has capacity for additional winter use.
- Gairloch Reserve has significant potential capacity during the summer period.
- John Connell Reserve appears to have significant capacity to accommodate additional sport throughout the year and also provides one of the best opportunities to expand, should a need be proven for additional active reserve space.
- Marmion Reserve has potential capacity during summer months to increase capacity
- Melville Primary School has potential capacity during winter months to increase capacity, subject to developing an effective shared use agreement with the Primary School /Department of Education.
- The netball facility at Morris Buzacott Reserve provides a functional use although the associated infrastructure is poor. By upgrading the infrastructure, greater capacity would exist to expand netball activity on site.
- Peter Ellis Park is subject to an agreement with the High School, which may require a minor amendment as the site provides a potential opportunity to increase use both in summer and winter, should the need for additional active reserve space be proven.

4.5 City Trends in Participation and Membership

Appendix G identifies some selected trends across the clubs and sporting reserves in the City of Melville within the last decade. They are provided graphically to illustrate the peaks and troughs associated with club membership which is often due to a number of factors including, but not limited to:

- Effective governance and club structure
- Membership drives and development initiatives undertaken by the sport
- Demographic changes
- Quality of infrastructure (buildings)
- Quality of grounds (ovals, rectangular pitches and courts)
- Club accessibility
- Club performance
- Quality of coaching
- Capability of the volunteer management resources

There are a few caveats which need to be referenced with the data provided. Firstly, the data (wherever possible) has been captured from available data from operating clubs. Secondly, in some years data may not have been presented to the City, or the club may have ceased operating for a time. Thirdly, the data has to be taken on trust as being a valid representation of the club's annual position. The most notable aspects of the membership levels across the sports referenced is:

- Participation / Membership is generally consistent across the sports and has invariably increased in line with population growth and the current participation rate as a percentage of population at that time.
- Clubs may have increased or decreased membership levels significantly over that time, but there is generally a consistent membership trend throughout the period across all clubs cumulatively.
- In the case of cricket, the cumulative membership levels across all clubs has been relatively consistent (even having regard to some clubs that failed to provide membership data during some seasons).
- Junior cricket overall has seen a general decline in membership levels with the exception of Bicton Junior Cricket Club that has experienced a decade of extensive growth. This has been countered by a substantial decline in Ardross Junior Cricket Club and to a lesser degree, other junior cricket clubs during that time (many have experienced fluctuating memberships).
- Where information has been supplied for diamond pitch sports, memberships have similarly fluctuated with weak and strong years. More recent years (although the data is sporadic) has seen an increase in usage from a low period within the middle years of the last decade.
- For many of the summer sports, there has been a gradual decline with the exception of Touch, which has seen a significant increase in numbers over the last three years of the decade.
- Junior Football membership has shown a gradual growth over the decade reflective of the introduction of Auskick and other junior program initiatives with Booragoon Junior Football Club indicating a progressive year on year growth. Bull Creek / Leeming Junior Football Club have had a significant period of growth which has recently tailed off, as has Melville Junior Football Club.
- Senior Football Club membership has, however, remained relatively static overall with Winnacott Eagles Amateur Football Club (formerly East Fremantle Amateur Football Club), CBC Amateur Football Club and Bull Creek Leeming Amateur Football Club experiencing more recent declines. Melville Football Club and Brentwood Amateur Football Club have more recently shown a growth trend upwards. This participation rate is generally reflective of the general development of the sport which is seeing women's teams increasing and men's teams in a slow decline.

- Sports, such as rugby union, have highlighted a more recent decline although rugby league has seen a more recent uplift in membership numbers. These again can often be reflective of membership drives undertaken by each sport. Netball has also seen a slight decline in club membership over the decade.
- Hockey membership levels have shown a recent decline in the membership base from a high position in 2010. The main concern would be the diminishing senior level membership over the period.
- Soccer membership trends have highlighted a substantial growth in membership levels across the clubs

The main issues associated with the current membership rates is that many of the clubs are either static or in decline. While the growth in women's participation in a traditionally male-dominated sports will offset the loss as membership continues to be in a growth phase. The clubs are, however, competing for a similar client market. This overall trend is reflective of the move away from club-based competitive activities to non-organised sport, which has been highlighted within the most recent AusPlay participation data. It is, however, clear that the demand for oval space in the high participation rate sports of AFL and soccer will see a continued demand to allocate more space. However, this space will need to be flexible to take into account smaller versions of the game and a higher turnover of activities. This is reflected on further in Section 5.

5. Trends in Active Reserve, Sport and Recreation Provision

Table 12 summarises the main industry trends and benchmarks associated with the provision of Active Sporting Reserves. The information has been sourced from a variety of similar industry projects, Ausplay participation data and industry reporting.

Table 12: Trends Associated with the Provision of Sporting Infrastructure and Active Reserves

Theme	Descriptor	Implication
The move from organised sport to non-organised sport	<p>General trends across sport and recreation provision indicate a declining participation rate in organised sporting activity and a greater interest in non-organised activities which is adversely impacting upon club development and competition structures. The latest participation data for sport and recreational pursuits in Australia (AUSplay published by the Australian Sports Commission) indicates the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian adults tend to play sports for longer durations than non-sport related physical activities. However, they participate in non-sport related physical activities more often than sport. • Women are more likely to participate in sport or physical activity (for physical and mental health reasons and to lose or maintain weight) than men. • Men are more motivated by fun/enjoyment and for social reasons than are women. • For adults, up to middle-age, time pressure is by far the main barrier to participating in sport or physical activity. Poor health or injury then also becomes a main factor. • Sport clubs are the primary avenue for children to be active (except for children aged 0–4, who are more likely to be active through other organisations). • Sport clubs are not the main choice for participation in sport or physical activity in Australia for adults aged 18 years and over. 	<p>Both organised and non-organised sport and recreation pursuits are likely to be continuing demand. Measures have been introduced to ensure current organised sporting practices remain relevant to the emerging youth and adult population. Club-based infrastructure and structured training and education is essential in the formative years for children to be able to learn and develop. Clubs provide the opportunity to gain access to a variety of skills and capabilities which can inform sport and active recreation choices later in life.</p> <p>Clubs are important for community connectivity, for providing a competitive structure and to foster personal development. A balance needs to be struck between organised and unorganised sport and recreational pursuits.</p>
Ageing Infrastructure and Asset Management Obligations	<p>Many local governments have a legacy of ageing infrastructure supporting active reserves which are in need of replacement and require substantial investment to manage and maintain. The importance of fully costing out asset management plans and future-proofing expenditure (including lifecycle costing) is becoming more critical. There is now a tendency for local governments to focus on financial viability of all sport and recreation infrastructure and potential rationalisation to ensure a greater return on investment.</p>	<p>The City began the process of more effectively managing and investing in active reserves through the previous SPARS process. This has resulted in the master planning and secured investment in Shirley Strickland Reserve and Tompkins Park. There is a need to do more on those reserves where development has occurred</p>

		in an ad hoc manner and rationalisation will benefit the ongoing management of the asset.
The lack of compliance with contemporary sporting needs	<p>In part, this is linked with the effective management of assets. There is a lack of contemporary facilities which meet emerging societal needs of the sports and many are not compliant with statutory building requirements. Guidelines produced by national and state sporting bodies have identified a number of emerging trends in facility design which need to be incorporated within current investment programs. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of unisex or gender neutral changing infrastructure. Guidelines recommend the development of flexible changing room space which is readily adaptable to male, female and children's use. • Floodlighting. The move towards LED lighting for floodlights and within buildings to reduce ongoing operational cost and maintenance obligations. This, when combined with energy saving devices, can also assist clubs in reducing ongoing operational management costs. • Use of information technology such as smart metres, remote building management systems and passive surveillance apps. These assist in helping to manage servicing, control bookings and increase security. • Incorporating Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to increase security and people's perception of enhanced personal safety. 	<p>Mechanisms to increase capacity on existing reserves have been introduced, including strategic investment in floodlighting and changing room upgrades. These investments are essential for the City to continue to manage limited resources effectively.</p> <p>The use of information technology is likely to become more prevalent as a way to manage infrastructure in a more cost-effective manner. Use of smart metering, building management system apps and sensors which reduce ongoing operational costs will become more commonplace.</p> <p>There is a need to future-proof sport and recreation facilities to ensure they can respond to changing demographic requirements.</p>
The growth in female participation in previously male dominated sports	<p>A significant growth has occurred in women's competitive sport. This has been particularly noticeable in the 'non-traditional' sports including soccer, cricket and football where new competitions have emerged and supported by prime-time televised games at the elite level as new leagues have emerged. The consequence of this has been the greater demand for sporting infrastructure (changing facilities and pitch infrastructure) which can accommodate female participation.</p>	<p>A gradual replacement program and strategic investment in upgrading changing infrastructure within all pavilions / clubhouses on Active Reserves will need to be put in place. This can align to current government funding programs which support this transformation.</p>
Ability for clubs and user groups to generate income to sustain infrastructure	<p>Ageing assets and lack of flexibility may compromise the inability of organisations to generate additional income in order to generate sufficient resources to maintain a sustainable future.</p> <p>There is now a general push in many local governments towards commercialising aspects of sporting facilities to assist in off-setting the ongoing operational costs. This includes the introduction of commercial space within or above clubhouses / pavilions and/or providing the facility to a service provider to operate on behalf of the City.</p>	<p>Commercial opportunities may not be appropriate in all circumstances on active reserves. Where facilities are planned and investment in active reserves are proposed, this should be underpinned by a realistic business planning process which considers an ongoing income and expenditure planning process. The capability, or</p>

	Reduce operating losses by co-locating a mix of community and commercial activities at the one site.	otherwise, of a club or organisation to manage commercial activities must be fully understood before a financial commitment is made.
A declining volunteer base	There is a recognised declining volunteer base due to a greater level of compliance and increased risk management requirements. While State Sporting Associations are best placed to support their affiliated clubs, there is often a disconnect between the paid sports administration and the volunteer base.	Support needs to be provided to sporting clubs and organisations to assist in succession planning and facilitate gradual growth and enhanced capability.
Development of sporting hubs and co-location of diverse activities	<p>Providing a large range of activity areas at the one site to maximise use/help share the costs. Focus on a centralised administration serving more than one sport and increasing the flexibility in the design of facilities to benefit clubs while meeting modern consumer needs. A co-ordinated network of facilities within a hierarchy framework is promoted. This includes combining activities for all ages to ensure facilities are provided to accommodate the needs of a broad range of people.</p> <p>Facilities should be designed and built to maximise flexibility in use, so they can respond and adapt as needs change. It is evident within the City of Melville, a number of sporting facilities, while providing for a range of uses, due to their age, do not permit sufficient flexibility to adapt to a variety of user group requirements.</p>	The key objective of any redevelopment, rationalisation and / or upgrade should be to, wherever possible, co-locate complementary sporting clubs and organisations. The current active reserves include a number of co-located sports which share resources. This needs to be extended further and include the use of school sporting infrastructure.
Cost barriers	The perceived lack of oval space and availability of infrastructure at a reasonable cost within close proximity to enable volunteer resources to be maximised. Wherever possible, sporting infrastructure related to a designated club should be focussed on a home base, and satellite sites reduced as far as practicable. The more infrastructure which is to be managed by a limited volunteer pool invariably impacts on available capacity and the cost of providing a service.	Wherever practicable, sporting infrastructure servicing a designated club and sporting activity should be located within close proximity and, if possible, on one site. Where split sites are proposed, the impact on the financial viability of a club should be carefully considered and plans incorporated to mitigate any risk.
Provide equality of access to all members of the community	<p>There is a focus on accessibility and connectedness to provide high levels of community accessibility and local integration. Facilities should be central and accessible to the population they are intending to serve. This is of particular significance to the City of Melville which is seeking to service large and extensive urban areas with significantly different demographic profiles and where major road and water bodies adversely impact on access to infrastructure.</p> <p>Sport and recreation facilities should be welcoming and accessible to people of all ages, cultural backgrounds, abilities, income levels and interests. The acceptance as a</p>	The development of active reserves will need to identify accessibility parameters and connectivity between residential properties and the reserve. As far as practicable, the resident population should have equal access and opportunities to engage in sport and/or active recreation of their choice, and any perceived disadvantage, minimised.

	<p>general rule is that 90% of dwellings should be within a defined catchment of a specific sport and recreational facility. Ideally, for sporting infrastructure, a club and associated facilities at a neighbourhood or district level should be located within 2km to 5km of its core catchment (dependent on use).</p>	
<p>Ensuring that the value of any investment is justified</p>	<p>The value of active reserves in providing a social and community resource which directly impacts on improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health and wellbeing • Physical health • Social connectivity <p>There is an ongoing need to ensure that future investment is justified through a coherent and robust evidence base. This will require more effective monitoring and evaluation of the contribution of sport and recreation facilities to the community. The facilities are recognised as being a focal point for community life by offering a diverse range of activities and encouraging greater interaction and community cohesion. However, this is often difficult to prove due to the lack of an effective and established monitoring and evaluation process.</p>	<p>There is a need to put in place an effective monitoring and evaluation process which can be readily adapted to meet various funding programs. This needs to recognise the economic value of development, social return on investment and the contribution to the community health and wellbeing. This should also be aligned to the City's integrated planning framework and, in particular, the outcomes sought within the Strategic Community Plan.</p>
<p>Lack of available water licences and need to source alternative opportunities</p>	<p>Water Allocation Strategies are increasingly directing a greater control of water resources by irrigating active surfaces only, and not to surrounds. The declining trend in rainfall and increasing extractions of groundwater has led to falling groundwater levels in much of Perth's shallow aquifers, which has further led to alternative water options being considered.</p> <p>The landscaping and use of water-resistant indigenous vegetation, hydro-zoning, water harvesting, and drainage swales should be incorporated within new sport and active reserve facility developments.</p>	<p>Effective water management and judicious use of limited resources should be a key principle adopted in the development of active reserves and associated infrastructure to limit adverse environmental implications.</p>
<p>Responding to a gradually ageing community</p>	<p>The importance of developing infrastructure which meets the needs of all ages is becoming more prevalent. The Age Friendly Communities; Age Friendly WA Toolkit and Seniors Strategic Planning Framework (The Department of Communities 2016) provides a direct response to the needs of Western Australian seniors, as identified through extensive consultation.</p> <p>Of the intervention measures identified, the following is important to the ongoing development of active reserves and associated infrastructure:</p>	<p>The provision of infrastructure for seniors needs to respond to providing affordable sport and recreational opportunities which are readily accessible and provide for social meeting spaces. The opportunities should be integrated within the overall sport and active recreation service offer on active reserves.</p>

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There should be continued expansion of the range of affordable recreational, cultural and creative pursuits available through discounts linked to the WA Seniors Card.• There should also be continued support for seniors' participation in sport and recreation activities designed to meet the unique needs of seniors. | |
|--|---|--|

6. Projected Demand Indicators

To ascertain the active reserve needs, it is important to assess all potential indicators of provision. These are determined using a number of methods which cumulatively provide a clear direction for provision. These include the Community Facility Guidelines (CFG) produced by Parks and Leisure Australia (WA) and sporting participation rates produced by the Australian Sports Commission. In addition, there are individual assessments for particular types of sport and recreation infrastructure. All of these need to be balanced against changing circumstances and trends in the development of active reserves as referenced in Section 5. The assessments are provided at Appendix H and summarised below.

6.1 Community Facility Guideline Considerations

The analysis of the CFG provides part of the assessment process which informs the suburb-by-suburb breakdown. The relative provision of such infrastructure is reliant on a number of factors including quality, functionality, accessibility and demand associated with the City's particular demographic nuances. The Appendix G details the projected level of infrastructure to be provided in five-year increments to highlight the extent of infrastructure which may be required to be provided within the City. (Where there is a population range, the low and high number of facility infrastructure requirements are identified.) The summary below provides an indication of the anticipated need based on population dynamics. Facility hierarchy is referenced as Regional (R), District (D) and Neighbourhood (N). Where the indicative facility requirement is considered to be excessive (based on knowledge and experience of the consultancy team), this is highlighted in the rationale in Table 13 below. Due to a recent revision proposed to the CFG, which is likely to be adopted, the facility components and assessments are referenced below and potential changes included in the rationale.

Table 13: Projected Active Reserve Sporting Facility Requirements Based on Community Facility Guidelines (CFG) (Source: Parks and Leisure WA)

Facility Type	2016	2036	Rationale
	102,393	126,755	
Sports Space (to potentially incorporate sports identified with asterisks below)	20-26	25-32	This could be combined with neighbourhood, district or regional park provision and could be a combination of all the requirements of the sporting infrastructure referenced below. The number of reserves is arbitrary as they could be single oval sites or multiple oval sites. It is therefore more relevant to understand the functionality and number of specific oval, rectangular or court surfaces provided.
AFL ovals*	13-17	16-21	This is currently deemed to be at a high level as it includes junior oval provision within the total requirement based on 3 ovals for each resident community of 15,000. Department of Education WA provision is for one junior oval serving a catchment of a primary school (one primary school traditionally is provided per 1,500 to 1,800 lots i.e. a population of between 4,050 and 4,860 at 2.7 residents per lot). It is recommended in the revised CFG that the guideline should be amended to be reflective of senior provision at 1:7,500 and advocate for shared use on primary school sites of junior size ovals. The oval requirements would, if applied, be reduced by 1/3rd.
Rugby Union/League*	Local Need	Local Need	Rugby League and Union are generally low participation sports but respond to demographic changes. It is traditionally a sport played by Australians and migrants from New Zealand and surrounding

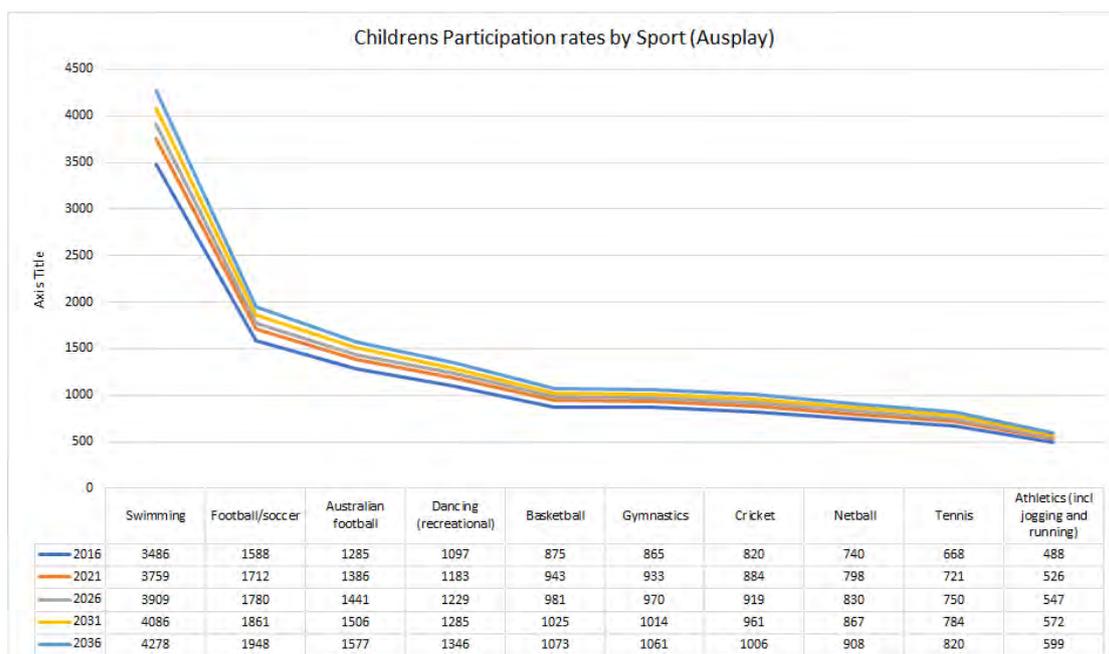
Facility Type	2016	2036	Rationale
	102,393	126,755	
			islands, northern Europeans and South Africans. It is important to ensure existing club provision is fit for purpose and has the capability to expand.
Diamond pitch sports*	7-10	9-13	The revised CFG suggests the removal of junior provision and a benchmark to be introduced of senior provision 1:12:00 to 1:14,000 to be reflective of provision across Metropolitan Perth.
Soccer pitches*	25-34	31-42	Rectangular soccer provision analysis indicates a provision of approximately 1:4,800 to 1:6,600 per head of population and it is likely that the original guideline from 2012 will remain. This is reflective of the changing demands arising from the growth in the women's game.
Cricket ovals*	13-17	16-21	The CFG analysis suggests a lower baseline of 1:6,000 – 1:8,000 than was previously provided in 2012. This is to reflect current provision and potential future growth in diverse population centres. The higher figure (i.e. lower oval demand) is therefore generally reflective of the need within an ageing demographic area, such as within the City of Melville.
Athletics (grass and synthetic)*	0 (synth) 2-3 Grass	0 (synth) 3 Grass	The provision of a synthetic running track is not justified within the City, and it is likely that grass athletics provision of 1:40,000 to 1:50,000 may be more appropriate. This can overlay existing infrastructure and be potentially combined with schools.
Hockey pitches (grass and synthetic – water, sand based and alternatives)*	Local Need	Local Need	The existing provision of one turf responds to the population driven need (currently identified as 1:75,000). The Hockey WA facility strategy is likely to be reviewed within the next 12 months. The population-driven justification is recognised as being inappropriate as the need for a synthetic turf is invariably justified by club membership, rather than local population growth.
Local Government Aquatic Facilities indoor/outdoor (various configurations)	1-2	1-2	The development of neighbourhood aquatic facilities is likely to be removed from the CFGH as it is an excessive level of provision. LeisureFit Booragoon is likely to fulfil the regional level provision with district level provision to potentially be sourced in partnership with other service providers (i.e. education or commercial leisure providers).
Regional Leisure Centre (including aquatics)	0	0-1	This needs to be considered as part of a broader strategic leisure facility plan and recognising provision within neighbouring local governments. Current local government leisure centre provision is likely to fulfil this requirement within the City.
Netball courts	25-34	31-42	This guideline is likely to remain in the revised CFG, but consideration may be given to the district/sub-regional centre being reduced to 10-12 courts. For basketball, it is recommended that the district/sub-regional centre should be identified as 4-8 indoor
Basketball courts (indoor and outdoor)	25-34	31-42	

Facility Type	2016	2036	Rationale
	102,393	126,755	
			courts (operated by, or in partnership with, an association). It is also likely that the CFG will reference multi-functional court provision, but this will not incorporate facilities which are principally dedicated to the delivery of netball and / or basketball.
Outdoor Beach Volleyball	Local Need	Local Need	Additional provision is not required -Volleyball is invariably a secondary users to netball and basketball or are provided within a dedicated commercial volleyball site.
Indoor Volleyball	Local Need	Local Need	
Tennis (multi surface courts and grass)	24-40	32-48	The court provision identified is excessive and unlikely to be merited given the current issues identified within the WA Strategic Facilities Plan for the sport. It is recommended that the CFG be amended to reflect this and an 8 court club facility guideline be lifted to 1:20,000 – 1:30,000. Further commentary is recommended to support the rationalisation and consolidation of courts / clubs where there is a defined over-provision. The resulting outcome would be a reduction in court requirements by a minimum of 50%.

6.2 Sport and Recreation Growth Considerations

Participation levels within the key sporting facilities can be assessed by referencing the most recent AusPlay (Sport Australia) data for participation within WA. This is split between children’s participation (0 to 14 years) and adult participation (15 to 64 years). In respect of sporting activities, the anticipated participation levels for children is shown in Figure 5 below.

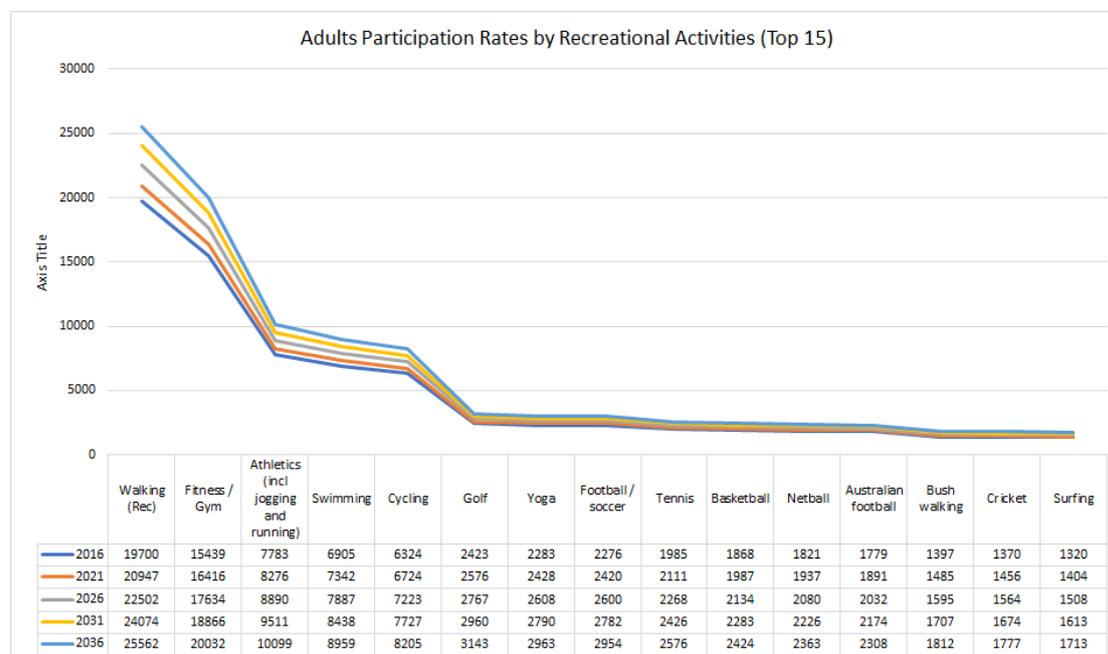
Figure 5: Projected participation across the Top 10 Sporting Pursuits by Children within the City of Melville (Source: AusPlay WA)



Anticipated participation levels for adults is shown in Figure 6 below. It should be stressed that in both tables, reference to sports is limited to those at the highest participation level. In the case of children, it

is the top ten participatory activities and for adults it is the top 15 participatory activities. A full detailed assessment of the implications and potential demand indicators is provided at Appendix H and summarised below.

Figure 6: Top 15 Adult Participation Recreational Activities and Projected Growth within the City of Melville (Source: Ausplay WA)



Some of the key implications for active reserves and aquatic infrastructure indicate:

- Growth in all sports across the City will increase in line with population growth. This will place an additional burden on existing infrastructure, particularly where capacity is known to be an issue.
- Swimming across all age ranges is in high demand. The increase in child participation from 2016 to 2036 is estimated to be over 775 with the majority of these likely to participate in Learn to Swim and squad development programs. Sufficient capacity needs to be available within the available water space in Melville to accommodate such growth. The capacity within LeisureFit Booragoon would provide sufficient space to accommodate the potential under 14 age group users.
- The increase in adult participation over the same period for swimming is significant at 1,255 additional users. The capacity of the current aquatic facility to accommodate the combined growth needs to be assessed, given the space limitations associated with one centralised facility.
- Based on a CERM PI (University of South Australia Performance Indicator benchmarking), it suggests a footfall of between five and seven visits per head of population for aquatic centres within a 5km population catchment. This suggests that LeisureFit Booragoon would potentially attract between 505,000 and 707,000 users based on the 2017/18 catchment population, whereas in actual footfall numbers, total facility admissions are identified as 849,175 (based on the City's own annual data collection exercise).

The key indicators for children's sport are:

- Of the traditional outdoor pitch-based team sports, there would be high demand to service the needs of children aged between 0-14 across the City of Melville for soccer, Australian football, cricket and hockey. Usage numbers projected need to be considered against a potential number of teams, training requirements and competition requirements.
- Of the traditional court sports, there is a relatively high demand to service the needs of children aged between 0-14 across the City of Melville for basketball, netball and tennis.

- Other high demand activities are dancing, gymnastics and swimming (referenced above).
- Dancing, netball and gymnastics are dominated by female participation, while football/soccer, Australian rules and cricket are dominated by male participation. The remainder of the sports is relatively evenly split, although tennis does indicate male participation is twice that of female participation.
- For dancing and gymnastics, access to a hall is important but in Metropolitan Perth much of this provision is undertaken on a commercial basis, in addition to some club-based activities. It is less likely that a specific community need can be determined through projecting use for a more commercially-driven level of provision.

This projected growth, based on participation across a range of the top fifteen adult sports, indicates:

- Of the traditional outdoor pitch-based team sports, there would be high demand to service the needs of adults over 14 across the City of Melville for soccer, Australian football and cricket. Usage numbers projected need to be considered against a potential number of teams, training requirements and competition requirements.
- Of the traditional court sports, there is a relatively high demand to service the needs of adults over 14 across the City of Melville for basketball, netball, volleyball and tennis.
- Fitness/gym is the main sporting activity amongst adults which needs to be accommodated across the City with overall participation estimated at 28.9% across the population. This is over three times the next core activity of swimming (9.2%) and eight times that of other sporting activity. Females are more likely to demand such provision with a 33.9% participation rate compared to a 24% participation rate amongst males. This emphasises the potential need to expand fitness equipment and dual use footpath provision within existing park areas.
- Other high demand activities are yoga, golf, Pilates, athletics (including jogging), walking and bowls.
- Yoga, Pilates, netball and swimming are dominated by female participation, while football/soccer, Australian rules, golf, basketball and cricket are dominated by male participation. The remainder of the sports and activities are either relatively low in participation across both sexes, or are relatively evenly split.

For analytical purposes, the overall total participation rates across core children and adult age ranges is used to determine approximate court/pitch/hall usage.

The assumptions are referenced in Appendix H and only the basic assumptions are repeated here.

- The resident population and projected population (Forecast.id) is taken as the baseline and the typical participation age ranges for each sport allocated based on current known participation rates for the ages of 0-14 (Children) and 15-64 (adults).
- The actual children and adult participation rates amongst the top 10 sports (for children) and top 15 sports (for adults) are then calculated.
- For each sport a court, oval or rectangular demand rate is calculated based on a typical squad number (including replacements) for a team.
- For each sport, a set number of hours for home competition is then calculated (i.e. number of teams / squad divided by two). This provides the competition demand for each sport in hours.
- For each sport a set number of hours for training is then calculated (i.e. number of teams / squad that would train at their home venue weekly (The training demand)).
- The weekly pitch and court demand per hour for each home based team is then calculated.
- The number of ovals, courts and rectangular pitches for children and adults is then calculated based on an average capacity rate (16 hours for rectangular grass pitches and 26 hours for ovals).

The overall assessment process is aimed at identifying the approximate number of playing surfaces required to meet the potential needs of a given community. Such an approach is not an exact science and needs to be compared against other data to ascertain the likely level of demand, including the CFG assessment, known membership levels, consultation outcomes and emerging initiatives. Combined with other information it provides additional checks and balances to ensure that the recommendations made

are justified through a number of analytical processes. The assessment has its limitations as the lower participatory sports are not recognised.

Based on this analysis Tables 14 and 15 below identify the City-wide level of provision required to meet the current and future use having regard to accepted population projections produced for the City. These figures are presented as an indicator of potential requirements and need to be balanced against the requirements identified through the consultation process and the advice provided by the peak sporting bodies within the state.

Table 16 specifically references the oval/rectangular sports and identifies the anticipated level of required provision against the current level of provision. This is to provide an indication of whether the City is currently above or below this benchmark and to determine whether it is a true reflection of actual need.

Table 14: Projected Junior Playing Surface Demand Based on Population Growth and Alignment with Ausplay Data

Top 10 Children's Participation by Sport - Children 0-14 (Ausplay)	Oval/Rectangular Pitch /Court Demand in hours per week (assuming home only for all sports except Netball and Basketball which play at the same venue)			Training Demand in hours per week (assuming home and half a pitch only)			Weekly Pitch and Court Demand in hours			Rectangular /Oval Pitch Demand - Rectangular pitch weekly carrying capacity is 16 hours and Oval is 26 hours		
	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036
Football/ soccer	123	132	143	527	548	571	369	396	428	23	25	27
Australian football	145	155	168	620	643	671	434	465	503	17	18	19
Basketball	162	173	187	693	719	750	485	519	562	16	17	19
Cricket	166	178	192	267	277	289	290	311	337	11	12	13
Netball	100	107	116	428	445	464	300	321	348	10	11	12
Tennis	173	185	200	277	288	300	302	323	350	12	12	13
Hockey	34	37	40	220	228	238	137	147	159	9	9	10

Table 15: Project Adult Playing Surface Demand Based on Population Growth and Alignment with Ausplay Data

Top 15 Adult Venue Based Participation Activities - Ausplay available data	Oval/Rectangular Pitch/Court Demand in hours per week (assuming home only for all sports except Netball and Basketball which play at the same venue)			Training Demand in hours per week (assuming home and half a pitch only)			Weekly Pitch and Court Demand in hours			Rectangular/Oval Pitch Demand - Rectangular pitch weekly carrying capacity is 16 hours and Oval is 26 hours		
	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036
Australian football	117	130	142	282	312	340	258	286	312	10	11	12
Football/ soccer	108	119	130	323	357	390	269	298	325	17	19	20
Cricket	210	232	253	157	174	190	288	318	348	11	12	13
Tennis	94	104	113	250	277	302	344	381	415	11	13	14
Basketball	107	119	130	215	238	259	215	238	259	8	9	10
Hockey	56	62	67	112	124	135	112	124	135	7	8	8
Netball	311	344	376	156	172	188	389	430	470	13	14	16

Table 16: Current Provision compared to Potential Need Based on Population Growth and AusPlay Participation Statistics (AFL, Soccer, Cricket and Tennis only)

Sport	Projected Requirement			Current Provision	Deficit/ Meets Requirement			Commentary
	2016	2026	2036		2016	2026	2036	
Australian football	17J 10S	18J 11S	19J 12S	2 Junior 11 Senior	15J 0S	16J 0S	12J 1S	The general provision of football ovals meets the indicative demand for senior level provision and there is only likely to be a need for an additional oval in 15 years. The provision of junior ovals should be linked to primary and secondary schools where shared use provision should be secured. This would offset the need for additional oval development.
Football/ soccer	23J 17S	25J 19S	27J 20S	12 Senior	23J 5S	25J 7S	27J 8S	The level of provision for soccer could potentially be offset by the synthetic provision at Murdoch University which potentially would account for the equivalent of an additional six pitches. This, however, is unlikely to satisfy an indicative demand for senior

								infrastructure from 2026 onwards. Opportunities do exist on existing reserves to expand (John Connell Reserve in particular) to accommodate this requirement. Invariably, junior rectangular pitch provision can be accommodated within smaller areas and on or adjacent to senior pitches. There will, nevertheless, be a need to explore additional alternative provision if the needs of the sport are to be met.
Cricket	11J 11S	12J 12S	13J 13S	2 Junior 19 Senior	9J 8S	10J 7S	11J 6S	The general provision of cricket ovals meets the indicative demand for senior level provision but there are shortfalls in junior infrastructure. The provision of junior ovals should be linked to primary and secondary schools where shared use provision should be secured. This would offset the need for additional oval development.
Tennis	12J 11S	12 13S	13 14S	48 courts (affiliated Clubs)	25	23	21	There is a need to consider the future provision of tennis across the City with a large number of courts and clubs which are likely to be competing for the same members. This would need to be part of a partnership approach with Tennis West to determine whether clubs could be amalgamated, and land released for alternative sporting development.

It should be noted that the synthetic turf at Murdoch University (which principally provides for Murdoch University Melville Football Club) is not included within these figures. It is anticipated that a floodlit synthetic turf has the potential to provide up to three times the level of usage throughout the year than a grass soccer pitch could provide. This would therefore indicate an additional level of provision of six soccer pitches.

Due to the relatively unique nature of provision for lower participation sports such as hockey, rugby union and rugby league, these need to be determined on a sub-regional basis, where a focus is on strategic positioning and combination of pitches.

The above data is provided to identify potential deficits in provision. All need to be assessed against the actual demand being experienced by the clubs and potential demand being experienced by the State Sporting Associations that can clarify where the potential growth is likely to be experienced. In a number of circumstances, junior development can be accommodated within or adjacent to senior oval /rectangular pitch development. In the case of tennis, full sized courts are often used for the Hotshot development program, although dedicated courts are preferred. In the case of basketball, the participation rates also include use of outdoor court provision. Therefore, these projected requirements need to be seen in the context of the likely growth of particular sports within a defined City catchment.

6.3 Assessing Need: Modelling Alternative Requirements

Future Aquatic Demand

As part of the analysis of Active Reserves, the potential additional requirement for water (aquatic) space and rationale for future investment was to be considered. This required an understanding of the current operational performance of LeisureFit Booragoon and potential financial implications of constructing a new facility and / or entering into partnership with other potential providers. The analysis indicated that between 2013 to 2018, LeisureFit Booragoon (with the exception of 2016/17) operated at generally high profitable levels (excluding central administrative overheads and depreciation). The relative throughput exceeds industry benchmarking for a centre of the size proposed and is probably operating at or near capacity-based at peak times, based on the current membership and Learn to Swim usage. A breakdown of the key indicators is provided at Appendix H.

While there is a general demand for additional aquatic infrastructure across Metropolitan Perth, concern has been raised that the level of subsidy required to sustain aquatic infrastructure is increasing. This is compounded by the level and quality of older infrastructure which has been criticised for providing a similar level of provision, both within the Metropolitan area and broader regional WA. This has seen a rise in local governments seeking to upgrade, refurbish or redevelop aquatic infrastructure to meet modern needs. LeisureFit Booragoon is no different with recent changes to upgrade the dry side service offering with a view to manage the operating subsidy more effectively.

Benchmarked facilities indicate that where the demand for additional aquatic infrastructure within an area currently serviced by an aquatic facility, often this will not mean an increase in water space. Instead, it may indicate the need for a more effective and flexible development of the water space available (i.e. using consistent and shallower water depths or moveable floors, booms to provide greater capability of altering available water body space and more diverse service offerings). The size and scale of provision in any given location is reliant on a number of factors which includes:

- The demographic profile of the catchment area.
- The number of people expected to use the facility and associated infrastructure (including dry-side provision and gym, which have a direct influence on usage for training, rehabilitation and programming).
- The location of the facility and relative proximity to its competition.
- Diversity and capability of use desired by the local community.

If the water space is too small and does not provide a diverse range of programs and services, it will be under constant pressure during core activity periods. This is not the case at LeisureFit Booragoon where the adaptability and flexibility of the water space for Learn to Swim, in particular, is recognised as being generally good with an extensive LTS program across various pool areas.

There are a number of factors which necessitate consideration of additional water space within the City of Melville. These include:

- The catchment multiple (the number of visits per resident within the 5km catchment of the site) indicates that LeisureFit Booragoon attracts approximately twice the normal visitation per head of population for similar leisure centres (nominally between 4 to 5 visits per head of population, whereas LeisureFit Booragoon attracts 8.5 visits per resident within the 5km catchment). It can be concluded, therefore, the propensity to take part in water-based activities is high within the immediate catchment of the site.
- The projected annual growth rate increase is just below 1% between 2019 and 2036 with an overall growth of 19.36% for the period. This growth rate, given current leisure centre usage, is likely to have a significant impact on LeisureFit Booragoon with strong anticipated growth across all household compositions; and in particular, the ageing demographic who will demand access to water space for low impact activities and rehabilitation opportunities.

A water capacity model has been developed based on industry standard bather loading capacity per square metre, having regard to the type of pool and water space. This is referenced in Appendix H and not repeated here.

To support the ARIS and broader sport and recreation infrastructure development, an assessment of how the current leisure centre is performing and the potential required aquatic space to service the needs of the growing resident population within the City, has been undertaken. This takes into account industry benchmarking, water capacity and current performance. The key conclusions are identified below.

- Bather Capacity is assumed to be 1 person per 2.5m² based on an optimum service delivery model having regard to key usage for lap swimming, Learn to Swim and programmed activities.
- The current LeisureFit Booragoon Aquatic space consists of approximately 1,500m²:
 - 8 lane, 50m heated pool of variable depth (1.2 m to 2m). Large water body of 50m x 20m = 1,000m². This would accommodate 400 people at any one time (800 people an hour based on a 30min turnover).
 - 25m heated pool, 1.2m depth throughout. Smaller water body of 25m x 10m = 250m². This would accommodate 100 people at any one time (200 people an hour based on a 30min turnover).
 - Dive pool, 4 x 25m lanes, 2m to 3.8m depth. Smaller water body of 25m x 10 = 250m². This would accommodate 100 people at any one time (200 people an hour based on a 30min turnover).
- It is recognised that some of the pool area is not functional for certain types of activity, but for ease of calculating the water space capability, it is assumed (for the most part) the water space is sufficiently flexible to fulfil activities for all age ranges and potential user groups at peak times. The total aquatic water space accommodation LeisureFit Booragoon fulfils on a peak hourly basis would be for up to 600 visitors (or 1,200 visitors with changeover).
- The actual capacity of the water space in responding to peak times use equates to the ability to provide access to 9,600 weekly users, or an annual footfall throughout its peak times of 499,200.
- Based on a regular footfall of five visits per resident population (average benchmark based on CERM Industry benchmarking), it is estimated that the current leisure facility at an industry average would need to accommodate approximately 505,000 visitations annually (including dry side / gym usage). Given the capacity of the water space at peak times and assuming 70% of usage is during those peak hours, this could be accommodated.
- LeisureFit Booragoon is currently operating at a total footfall within its catchment of 8.5 visits per head of population. This this equates to a footfall of 849,175 which indicates it is exceeding the industry average and potentially reaching capacity at peak operating times. This provides an indication that the facility is providing a highly-valued service but also that it may not have the capability to continue to meet the needs of the resident population as it grows.
- The 2016 CERM data indicated that for Group 7 pools, the average visits per square metre is 95. Given the extent of LeisureFit Booragoon (2,369m²), this would account for 225,055. Again, using this metric, this indicates that LeisureFit Booragoon is far exceeding the industry average for a facility of its type (CERM industry average indicates the average total space for similar leisure centres is 4,052m²).
- With the projected growth in population at 19% over the next 17 years, the demand for additional water space will increase at a minimum in line with population growth. If an additional 19,000 people were added to the catchment of LeisureFit Booragoon, this would equate to the need to cater for an additional 85,500 visitations (based on the CERM average) or an additional 161,500 based on the current operating model of the leisure centre. This would extend the required capacity of LeisureFit Booragoon to in excess of 1,000,000 visitations annually. This would far exceed the capability of the current site.
- This would indicate that sufficient capacity within the aquatic facility is not available to accommodate future demand without significantly increasing the footprint or entering into negotiation / partnership with other service providers to offset demand. Based on the analysis, it indicates that an additional 25m 6-8 lane pool or equivalent programmable space will be required to facilitate the ongoing demand within the next ten years. The precise location of such infrastructure has not been determined.

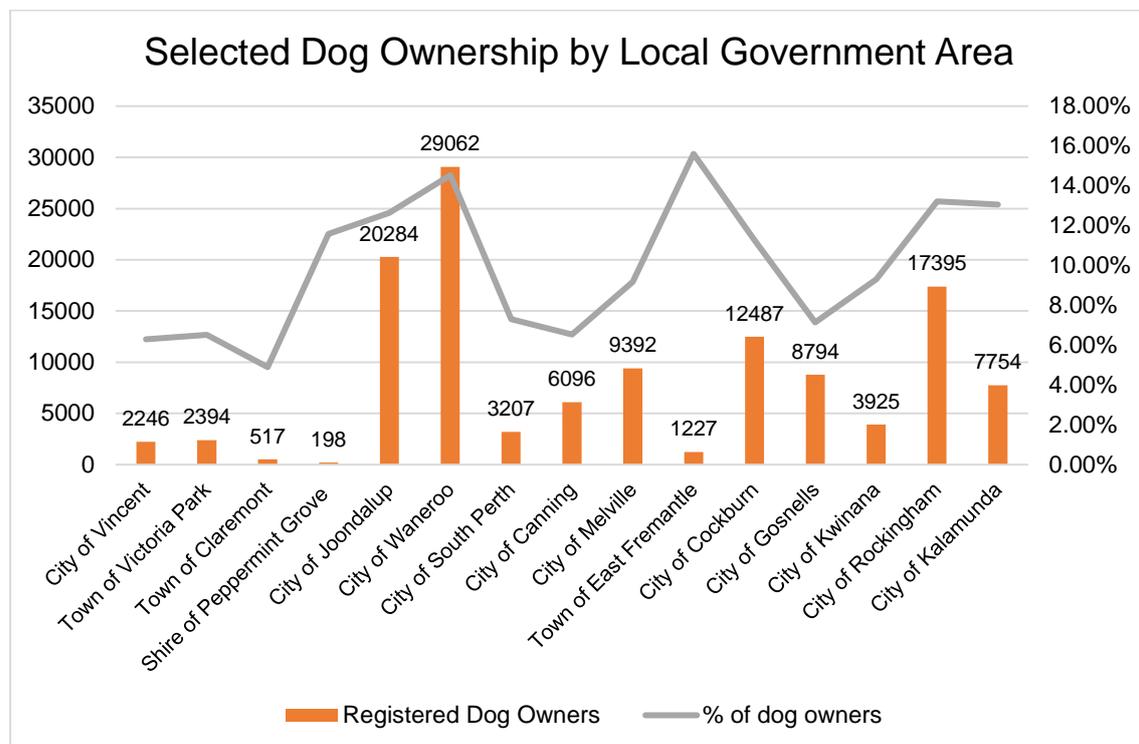
In conclusion, the current water space, based on this rudimentary assessment, is insufficient to satisfy current and potential future population growth. Consideration would need to be given to undertaking a more extensive assessment of required infrastructure and the potential to enter into partnership with other service providers.

Provision for Dog Walking within Active Reserves

The provision for dog exercise areas is largely dependent on recognising current licensed dog ownership and anticipating what future ownership may be. It is, however, important to ensure, wherever possible, that where such infrastructure is identified as being required, it minimises conflict with other uses (sports fields, children’s play areas and dual use paths in particular). Within the City, licensed dog ownership is relatively high in comparison to other local government areas with an estimated 9,392 dog owners which need to be provided for (based on 2018 figures – Figure 7 refers). This needs to be carefully planned and managed across the City’s public open spaces to minimise any potential conflict. Ideally, each suburb should be able to provide access to an off or on-leash dog walking area within 800m to 1km of every residence.

The strategy does not propose any changes to the current approach to dog off-lead areas on active reserves, but merely recognises that this will need to continue to be monitored to manage conflict with active reserve users.

Figure 7: Selected Licensed Dog Ownership across Metropolitan Perth (2018 Local Government statistics)



Synthetic Turf Provision

There has been a rise in the development of synthetic turf (turf) provision. Initially, this was focused on the sports of bowls, tennis and hockey. Recently, this has also seen the development of soccer turfs (i.e. Ellenbrook within the City of Swan, Murdoch University and at Dorrien Gardens for Perth City FC). The principle reasons for their growth has been the perceived reduced cost in maintenance, higher potential levels of use (particularly if floodlit), lower levels of water usage and consistency of surface.

It has, however, been evident that in many circumstances where synthetic surfaces have been installed, while usage has increased, the maintenance obligation is still high and requires a dedicated program of works to ensure the surfaces retain their quality. In addition, the requirement to establish a sinking fund has left many clubs/organisations in financial difficulty due to the lack of income to put such funding

aside on an annual basis. This has been particularly acute at bowling clubs where memberships levels are declining, and the ongoing cost burdens remain.

Added to this, over the past 5-6 years, there has been a significant growth in hockey turfs across Metropolitan Perth. Much of this has emerged with limited strategic planning and an understanding of the impact on the financial viability of existing turfs.

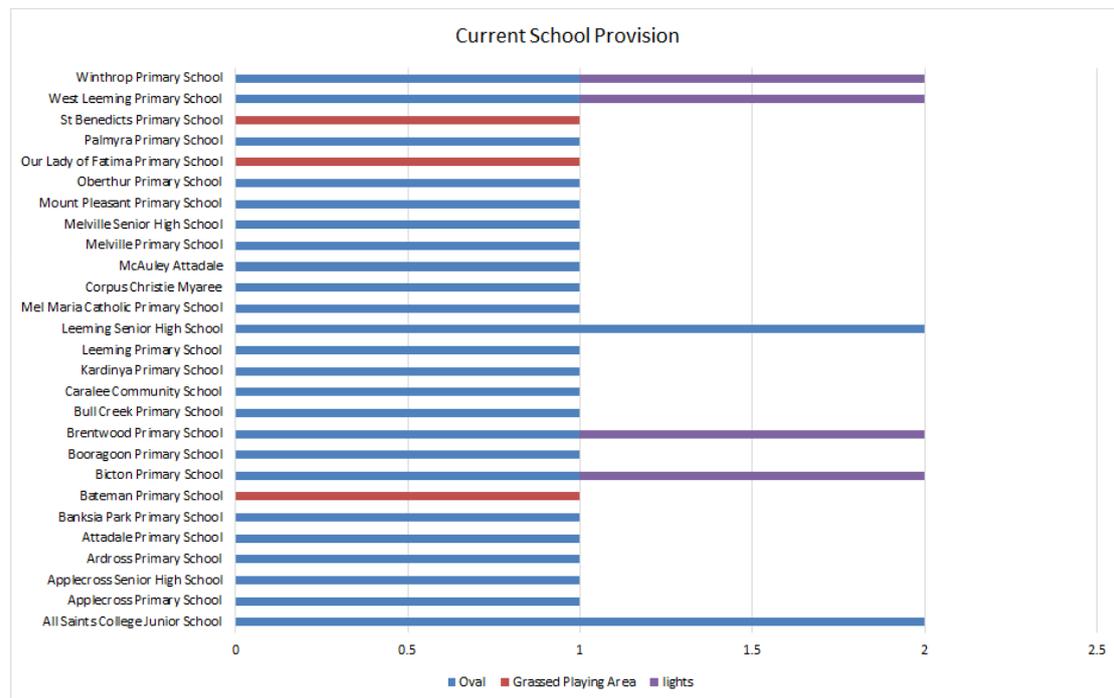
It is to be noted (according to Hockey WA fixture distribution summary 2018-2023) that those clubs who have put in place a new turf over the past two years will require additional matches to be scheduled on their turf (i.e. Whitford, Fremantle and Southern River). As a result, Hockey WA has expressed concern that there is insufficient capability within the current fixturing of games to sustain the level of turf provision currently and into the future. For such provision to be sustainable, effective partnerships with schools and other user groups are essential.

This strategy does not propose the introduction of additional synthetic turf pitch infrastructure. Should such infrastructure be proposed, a business case would be required which identifies the need and specifically addresses how the turf can be managed through the introduction of a sinking fund and ongoing maintenance obligations.

Use of School Infrastructure Through Shared Use Agreements

The shared use of school facilities is an important part of any community development. School facilities are resources paid for by the community and should therefore be accessible by the community. While use during core school hours is, by necessity, limited, opportunities exist for after school hours use during weekday evenings and at weekends. Within the City of Melville, there are 29 schools which have been identified. The level of oval provision is identified at Figure 8 below. It is to be noted that this does not distinguish between junior and senior oval sizes. Where provision is below a junior oval standard, it has been referenced as a grassed playing area.

Figure 8: Current School Provision within the City of Melville



Of the primary schools, the following nine schools have publicly available infrastructure.

Table 17: Publicly available school oval infrastructure within the City of Melville

	Football Oval	Grassed Playing Area	lights	Users
Applecross Primary School	1	0	0	local sports - organised
Ardross Primary School	1	0	0	Local group of Soccer Players and Applecross Senior High School
Bicton Primary School	1	0	0	Little Athletics; Palmyra Bicton and East Fremantle Soccer Club
Leeming Primary School	1	0	0	Bull Creek Leeming FC
Oberthur Primary School	1	0	0	Bull Creek Leeming FC
Melville Primary School	1	0	0	MJFC, Palmyra Junior Football Club and Ardross Junior CC
Palmyra Primary School	1	0	0	None
West Leeming Primary School	1	0	0	Bull Creek Leeming FC
Winthrop Primary School	1	0	0	Bateman Junior Cricket Club

To be effective, the use of oval space should be underpinned by agreement which identifies potential benefits for both parties. Given the level of oval provision, the potential opportunities to secure shared use agreements is high, particularly for expanded opportunities for junior club development. The securing of access to these sites should be seen as a high priority over the next 20 years to ensure there is continued capacity within the sporting clubs to facilitate growth.

The Shared Use Guide (WA Department of Sport and Recreation 2017) has been developed to assist this process but as a general rule, a framework agreement should include:

- Guiding Principles: The Agreement should seek to ensure maximum reasonable community access to the sport and recreation facilities being provided having regard to the need for them to be financially viable. The structure supporting community use will vary according to the size and scale of facilities available/identified for use.
- Identification of facilities which are the subject to the agreement: Sports Facilities may include indoor sports hall, health and fitness suite, changing rooms, showers and toilets, games courts, café bar and car parking – all to be specified in the agreement.
- Provide, where possible, the availability for any individual(s) or group to book the facilities for use on a pay-per-play or membership basis (i.e. as a “casual user” being any person not being a student or staff member of the school).
- Provide access for Local Government sports development initiatives (i.e. activities aimed at identifying, promoting and delivering co-ordinated opportunities) for all people, particularly persons from the Under-Participating Groups to participate in and reach their full potential in sport.
- Management arrangements: For larger facilities to establish a committee/management advisory group which comprises a combination of the following members:
 - Members of Local Government
 - Officer from the Local Government Leisure Department

- Representative from the School
- Representatives from user groups
- Facility Manager (if in post)
- Identify the purpose of the committee/management advisory group.
- Operational and governance arrangements for the committee/management advisory group.
- Financial performance: The Shared Use agreement should identify:
 - Responsibilities for resourcing, management and routine maintenance in a manner that will allow achievement of effective school and community use.
 - When the facilities are to be made available for community use.
 - Payments required by individual groups for heating, lighting, water and such other amenities as required for their intended use.
 - The responsibility for the ongoing costs of gas, fuel, oil, electricity, water, rates and taxes which may be attributable to the use of the Facilities.
- The duration of the agreement: Agreements should provide long-term certainty and therefore should remain in force ideally for a minimum period of 10 years but ideally for 25 years.

Alternative Active Reserve Opportunities

The City of Melville, being an inner urban area, has limited opportunities available to extend current active reserve infrastructure. The ability to acquire land is limited and, due to the value of land, is unlikely to be viable. In such circumstances it is important to assess potential opportunities which may be available for development as an Active Reserve, without the need to expend significant Council resources on an acquisition process. There are two significant options available to the Council. The first is an expansion of John Connell Reserve on land to the east, subject to remediation works being undertaken by Landcorp. This could provide the single largest opportunity to provide additional sport and recreation infrastructure to cater for a diverse range of activities including trails, extreme sports, minor participation sport / recreation activities, bird watching, dedicated off-lead and/or fenced dog areas, nature play, etc. The second is to re-consider the previous master planning process at John Creaney Park which could provide an additional senior oval (on land within the City's control) and a junior oval (subject to a shared use agreement with Bull Creek Primary School).

6.4 Overall Conclusions

The additional analysis provided within this section is based on known participation rates, standards of provision based on a population driven outcome; and by their very nature merely provide an indication of what potentially should be provided within a given locality. The assessment is indicative and a tool against which the demographic considerations, population projections and stated requirements may be tested. It needs to be balanced against what is currently provided, recognised gaps, emerging trends and informed via a thorough community engagement process. This layering of information then provides the framework for the recommendations and future investment in active reserves and the associated infrastructure. It is evident that:

- Current reserve provision and capability indicate that, based on the benchmarking analysis, there is likely to be a shortfall in rectangular pitch provision to service the needs of soccer. While this is partially offset by the development of two synthetic turfs at Murdoch University, the capacity within existing reserves is limited.
- Current provision for cricket and AFL is consistent with demand, although there is a need to consider more effective shared use of school oval space. A focus for future provision will need to be on the potential shared use of primary and secondary school space. This can also assist in resolving issues in relation to soccer.
- The level of infrastructure for athletics fulfils current and future needs.

- The development of aquatic infrastructure or potential partnerships with alternative service providers will need to be considered, having regard to the likely population growth within the 5km catchment of LeisureFit Booragoon. The facility is currently operating at a high capacity level and greater demand is likely to be placed on the need to access water space. A separate study will be required to ascertain the feasibility of securing access to water space through an alternative service provider or expanding current aquatic provision. This will need to be resolved within the next five years.
- The level of tennis infrastructure is high, relative to the resident population of the City, and their long-term viability is questionable. There may be opportunities to rationalise current provision and secure a long-term strategic development position in partnership with Tennis West. This is consistent with the outcome of the Tennis West Strategic Facilities Plan for the state.
- The strategic positioning of personal fitness and outdoor gym infrastructure within active reserves continues to be a potential opportunity given the high participation rate associated with non-organised fitness activities. The positioning of such infrastructure requires careful analysis to ensure they meet the needs of the casual fitness participant and organised operators.
- The analysis re-enforces the need to increase capacity within existing infrastructure through investment in floodlighting and gender-neutral changing infrastructure.
- In spite of the City's ageing demographic, there is still a need to expand club-based activities to meet the needs of the projected growth across the City.
- It is not considered that further investment in synthetic turf provision should be considered without the development of a clear need and supporting business case which provides clear evidence of how the turf can be managed, maintained and replaced when it reaches the end of its lifecycle.
- The analysis supports the City's approach to dog exercising on active reserves but recognises that this will need to continue to be monitored to manage conflict with active reserve users.
- To address any shortfall in provision, rather than seek to acquire land, a future focus should be on facilitating shared use agreements between educational institutions and clubs / other potential user groups.
- During the assessment process it became clear that there were alternative opportunities to increase the capacity within existing reserves, most notably John Connell Reserve, Morris Buzacott, Peter Ellis Park and the potential to develop John Creaney Park as an Active Reserve.

7. Consultation Outputs

The first phase consultation process included:

- A dedicated club questionnaire. The club survey was distributed to 75 clubs currently using active reserves within the City.
- A community survey which was distributed to a random sample of residents and ratepayers living within 400m of an active reserve at the beginning of July 2019.
- Direct consultation with selected State Sporting Associations, particularly those responsible for sports utilising active reserves.
- Presentation and feedback to the access advisory committee.
- Targeted schools' engagement.

Throughout the process, the on-line portal, Melville Talks, contained detailed information on the engagement process: a timeline and a hotspot map of each active reserve and an infographic of the current facilities. This was also supplemented by news articles and Facebook posts and a dedicated page on Melville Talks contained an online forum inviting visitors to respond to the question: *What do you value about our Active Reserves and what improvements would you like to see?*

As a result of the engagement process, the following feedback was received:

- 327 completed online surveys.
- 44 comments from 23 contributors to the online community discussion forum.
- 26 Club Survey responses.

The second phase engagement process was undertaken on completion of the draft report and 51 people provided feedback on the Draft ARIS Plan with 38 using the online form and 14 attaching documents for consideration. 12 submissions were received from residents regarding Bert Jeffery Park. 2 of the 12 submissions were supportive and the remaining 39 submissions were also supportive. The remainder wished to retain the current level of amenity at Bert Jeffery, supporting alternative healthy activities such as walking, running and exercise which is consistent with the vision as identified in the draft ARIS.

7.1 Club Consultation Outputs First Phase

The main themes which emerged from the club consultation process is referenced in Table 18 below and provided in a summary report at Appendix I. The response to each theme is then referenced and influences the recommendations contained within the Plan.

Table 18: Club Consultation Overview and Key Themes

Theme	Overview
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only five clubs had a Strategic Plan or Business Plan in place. • All clubs were affiliated with their respective state sporting associations. • Membership levels fluctuated between clubs with 12 of the clubs that responded indicating their membership levels will remain stable over the next five years. Only five that responded indicated their membership levels will increase.
Trends in Membership	<p>The main factors identified as impacting on potentially increasing membership included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where infill development was proposed, this is likely to increase demand. • Lack of appropriate facilities and, in particular, the high number of poor quality changing facilities and lack of female-friendly changing

	<p>infrastructure were identified as inhibitors to growing the women's/girls' games.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floodlighting issues impacted on the ability to expand training and competition time. • Extensive number of tennis facilities and lack of a strategic focus on their development. • Volunteer issues – shortage of supply. • There is a declining interest in some sports and increased competition from those sports with a female game development focus (i.e. through Football – AFL and Cricket). • Accessibility and, in particular, provision for people with a disability (including appropriate toilet infrastructure). • Variations across clubs in areas of growth. Some indicated an increase in women's participation but a decrease in the number of Senior Men's participation. • Impact of social media, shopping and lack of commitment to join a club.
<p>Ground and Facility Improvements</p>	<p>Seven of the clubs that responded indicated a need for additional grounds within the next five years.</p> <p>The majority of improvements suggested by clubs that responded related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved lighting towers • Improved / increased storage • Upgrade to changing facilities • Development of a new pitch / courts • Expansion to other reserves
<p>Major constraints</p>	<p>Those constraints experienced by clubs that responded included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements of the individual sports state sporting associations • Current capacity of ovals, courts and associated changing facilities (age and quality of facilities). • The only way certain clubs will sustain growth, if fees can be reduced and facilities are improved. • Seasonal crossovers which are impacting on the training and fixturing at the start and end of the season. • Insufficient capacity due to lack of floodlighting on a number of reserves. • Access to affordable facilities and budgetary constraints impacting on clubs' ability to raise funds whilst also facilitating day to day operations.
<p>Future Projects</p>	<p>All clubs have seen significant changes in the use of information technology, and it is clear that in future planning this aspect of club development will need to be addressed to ensure all clubs have the capability to service their members effectively and efficiently.</p> <p>Other typical requirements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floodlighting enhancement / replacement / installation • Increased storage and capability of clubhouses / pavilions • Replacement court facilities

- New reserve facilities (additional oval and rectangular pitches to expand facilities)

Projects identified by clubs form part of the assessment process. Some of the projects were well-advanced, while others required assistance from the City. This will inform the future prioritisation of projects and assistance required from the City. The response, however, must be seen in the context that only 26 of 75 club surveys were returned.

7.2 Community Consultation First Phase Outputs

The community questionnaire included some generic usage questions within the introductory section which explored how active reserves were used. The main outcomes included:

- The majority of respondents visited the reserve they nominated in the mornings or afternoons.
- Most respondents (82%) nominated local reserves as the closest reserve to their home and within the suburb in which they live, highlighting the importance of local accessibility.
- 77% of the respondents visited their reserve at least once per week.
- Sport activities are not the main reason for residents visiting their reserves.
- Tompkins Park is the most visited reserve across the City – 32% of the respondents visit the reserve.
- Most of the playgrounds were used. This highlights their value for social interaction in spite of their age and limited capability, as identified within the visual audit.
- Respondents between 35 and 44 years of age visit more parks than the other age groups: 91% visit at least two reserves and 14% visit five or more parks.

The main themes which emerged from the consultation process are referenced in Table 19 below and the comments raised by consultees incorporated, where relevant. The response to each theme is then referenced and influences the recommendations contained within the Plan.

Table 19: Key Considerations Emerging from the Community Consultation Process

No.	Key Themes	Responses	Implications
What do you like about the reserve?			
1	Having access to open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Large open spaces for kids to run around</i> • <i>The unencumbered spaces, the views, the peace</i> • <i>Open spaces with many activity options</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The open nature of active reserves needs to be maintained with potential enhancements / embellishments which are going to encourage activation when not used for sporting purpose and provide for socialising.
2	Access to a reserve which is close to home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Close to home, not too busy.</i> • <i>It's close by my house. It is on the way to school and on the way home. Grass is nice and soft.</i> • <i>....close to home. Very well maintained, has all the facilities I require.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The close proximity of active reserves to the resident population across the City of Melville needs to be maintained. Where the provision of active reserve within close proximity to the resident population, the value of providing Public Open Space is emphasised.

3	The places and spaces with trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...pine trees and manicured lawns, she-oak trees ok. • Lots of trees and well-kept grass. • The trees, the birds, the grassed open spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The retention of natural shade and opportunities for the natural environment to thrive needs to be balanced with the functionality of an active reserve for sporting and active recreational use.
4	Reserves that are well-maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nice, clean, plenty of space and well-maintained. • Well-maintained and safe. • Very clean and well-maintained. Rarely any litter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of maintenance is valued by respondents and users of the reserves and will need to be seen as an ongoing commitment by the City, which is supported through current strategic planning documentation and investment programs.
5	Sports as a part of local life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close, proximity, public open space, varied usage by different sporting groups, green space. • ...I have met so many people from nearby. The sporting groups make very good use of the park... • Well used by many sporting clubs and the general public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value of sporting space is re-enforcing comments raised above.
What could be improved in the reserve?			
6	We like it as it is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nothing - the reserve is good for purpose. • Nothing that I can suggest at the moment it just an open recreational area which is fine. • Nothing – it's well-maintained and accessible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high level of satisfaction with the reserve space is noted.
7	Access to public toilets, facilities, clubrooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perhaps public toilets, not just for sports teams. • Toilets men and women, as well as showers, new changerooms. • Toilet facilities open when the pavilion is not being used or is not open. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The future investment to address the lack of public toilets on some reserves needs to be considered. The comments re-enforce the need to upgrade toilets and changing facilities to meet contemporary standards.
8	Playgrounds – new and upgraded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's play area with more varieties to choose from. • I'm happy with the reserve, though the playground area could be improved. • It would be good to have a children's playground near the clubhouse so that siblings can use it when their brothers/sisters/parents are involved in team sports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The comment confirms the concern expressed through the visual audit with the lack of variety of play spaces for children of all ages. Future planning will need to consider a greater diversity of provision.
9	Exercise equipment for everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise equipment to keep the young and old active and fit. • Exercise equipment would be fantastic. • Would be good if there was installed sport equipment to do exercises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of exercise equipment in an outdoor setting will need to be strategically positioned to ensure use is maximised and it aligns to the use of active reserves by sporting groups. While there is provision on a number of reserves, some are dated and require

			updating regularly to ensure they are contemporary and fit for purpose.
Other comments about the reserves			
11	What about the missing reserves which matter to me?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Roy Neal Reserve was not listed. This reserve could use some love. My daughter and I visit there to ride bikes etc but it's not well tended.</i> <i>There's a few missing off the list...such as Art Wright Reserve...Anthony Dodd Reserve...Malcolm Reserve and Kadjiniy Park.</i> <i>Is this only about sporting reserves? I live closest to Herb Naptahally Reserve to have a kick around with the kids, but it's not well kept and is often not suitable.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This study specifically focusses on Active Reserves and not broader Public Open Space. This will be considered through a broader POS strategy which also covers general recreational and kickabout areas.
12	Add value with facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Please make better use of the larger reserves that already have facilities and can be turned into sporting hubs. Do not waste OUR rate-payers' money developing little parks for organised sport.</i> <i>...make the clubs share facilities. More concentrated facilities bring economies of scale.</i> <i>More handicapped facilities.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A focus of the City is to co-locate and rationalise infrastructure, wherever possible. The importance of meeting the need of those with a disability and aged members of the community is important to ensure equality of access and opportunity, as specified in the City's Strategic Community Plan and Disability Access and Inclusion Plan. A phased investment program will be required to address any discriminatory facility and active reserve design issues.
13	Things we appreciate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>They are all great places.</i> <i>They are all in great condition.</i> <i>...is great as a cricket oval.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value of active reserves is recognised.
14	Add value with playgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>...shaded playgrounds would be a great step forward.</i> <i>Most reserves around Melville are boring for kids – we find ourselves travelling to places out of our local area...We have a good many sporting grounds...but generally the facilities are run down with boring playgrounds.</i> <i>Updated playgrounds would be great! Starting to get a little dated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the reasons identified above, there is a need to consider a more innovative approach to the provision of playgrounds and play spaces within reserves.

7.3 Youth Consultation First Phase Outputs

To ensure as full a representation as possible with a traditionally hard to reach group, who are the most frequent users of public reserves for organised sport, focus groups were conducted at Leeming Senior High School with students aged between 11 and 15.

- 73 responded, of which 36 played sport locally.
- Those who played sport identified basketball, netball and football as the main activities.
- Responses indicated that friend involvement is a much a motivator as wanting to “get fit”.
- Swimming was the most popular sport to be provided within their locale with a suggestion of the requirement for a sports complex with a swimming pool, gym (weights) facilities, courts for badminton and basketball, climbing walls, an obstacle course and even an Internet Café.
- With regard to active reserves, the importance of friends (and being able to do things with them in an outdoor space) is a primary motivator. Spaces designed to encourage unstructured physical movement through and around them may be a draw card, such as a climbing wall or a parkour course.

7.4 State Sporting Association First Phase Outputs

To gain a better understanding of sporting needs, the views of the most relevant State Sporting Associations were sought to provide an overview of the direction for each sport. The overview is provided in Table 20 below.

Table 20: Key Considerations – State Sporting Associations

State Sporting Association	Considerations
Swimming WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a state sporting body, they are supportive of the development of new pool infrastructure which should be underpinned by a competitive club structure. The Strategic Plan 2019 to 2024 confirms that there will be a complete overhaul of the competitive swimming structure with a focus within the metropolitan area on zones and zonal meetings to enhance the developmental pathway and provide greater control to clubs and more events outside of HBF Stadium. The Westpac Summer League has also been developed to support this approach and encourage greater recreational swimming opportunities. SWA is also strongly advocating continued growth in Learn to Swim programming.
Bowls WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intention is to support clubs to be sustainable and financially viable. Growth areas are a focus for new club infrastructure with consolidation and rationalisation of facilities within established urban areas in metropolitan Perth. There has been a steady decline in participation in the sport across the state with a few notable exceptions. A future focus for the SSA is to address this decline with improved governance, diversifying use and more effective succession planning.
Hockey WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority for the sport would be to ensure the sustainability of the new turf within Metropolitan Perth. (Southern River, Warwick, Guildford and Fremantle Hockey infrastructure). As all clubs are affiliated to the SSA they have provided substantial support to all clubs to ensure their business models are sustainable. Hockey WA is in the process of reviewing its business model for the state centre at Curtin University due to there being only three clubs requiring ongoing access to the two turfs provided at the site. As a result, the ability to generate income has been significantly compromised. The SSA is supportive of Melville Hockey Club and future investment in improving clubhouse infrastructure. The club is recognised as having a good business

State Sporting Association	Considerations
	<p>model but HWA does not consider an additional turf could be merited with the recent development of a turf in Cockburn. The western suburbs are recognised as being saturated with turf provision and the sport is not growing.</p>
Football West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growth is only limited by facility availability. Floodlights are important for expanded use of the grass pitch infrastructure. The growth in the women's game is creating a demand for more appropriate unisex changing facility infrastructure. Murdoch University Melville City Football Club is one of the most successful in the state and have benefitted significantly through the development of a dual turf at Murdoch University. Concern is expressed with the ongoing operational costs and increased fees to secure the replacement of the turf and ongoing management of the asset.
WAFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Football has seen a 28% growth in female participation, while the participation rate amongst males has remained relatively static. They are still to determine where the tipping point may be, but the transfer of activity is likely to result in the need for additional oval space or extending the level of use on existing ovals (incorporating 100lux floodlighting as a minimum). Further projected growth statistics are to be provided which highlight where the WAFC anticipate growth will occur.
Softball and Baseball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, it is anticipated the sport of baseball is likely to see growth with the recent change in ownership of Perth Heat and a greater focus on attracting competition from overseas. This, however, would be linked to identifying a larger venue than the current base at Thornlie to promote activities. General requirements for club-based sports are: 1 fully enclosed baseball park, 1 fully enclosed softball park (softball would want at least 2) lighting to at least 750 lux for inside field and 500 lux for outside field.
Little Athletics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sport is in transition with a need to enhance its branding and perception. A centre would need to cater for 500-700 participants but this could grow to 1,000 over the next 20 years. The focus for the sport is not with the development of a synthetic athletics track but access to good quality grass provision with associated infrastructure. Len Shearer Reserve is considered to be a good quality venue which has the capability to provide for City wide competition.
Netball WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advised the 2015 facility strategy for the sport had a priority focus on netball courts for competition rather than broader training facilities. While there is considered to be no need for competition venues within the City it is the view of their Clubs, Fremantle Netball Association and of Netball WA that there is currently a lack of access to courts for training purposes. Consideration should therefore be given to addressing this need.
Rugby WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation of existing club-based infrastructure is seen as a priority for the sport. A focus on club viability and securing access to rectangular pitch provision to facilitate junior growth is seen as important. The need for new and expanded club infrastructure is not a priority. The priority is for consolidation and improvement to venues where greater opportunities to generate income exist. The current club structure across metropolitan Perth is not in a position to expand for the next ten years.
Tennis West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TW has audited every facility in Melville and is about to release its state of play report. This will seek to identify potential opportunities to rationalise or work towards the closure of facilities which are not viable. TW wishes to work with the City in a collaborative way to implement the state of play report. It would not rule out co-location of clubs and multi-marking of courts, but a key focus will be on fulfilling competition requirements. The courts at Morris

State Sporting Association	Considerations
	Buzacott could be part multi-marked with between 4 to 6 dedicated tennis courts. Opportunities exist in that area to partner with the adjacent primary school.
WACA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground sharing is expected to cater for the growth of existing clubs. The current Strategic Facilities Plan identifies the requirement for additional infrastructure. Female participation is the major growth consideration with increasing growth in age competitions at U13, U15, U18. Changerooms will be required to accommodate female cricket and a program of upgrades should be considered to facilitate this growth.
Rugby League WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus is on the sustainability of existing club-based infrastructure. Webber Reserve is considered to be good for Willagee Bears and the SSA is supportive of the current proposed improvements to the clubhouse. Fremantle Roosters at Ken Allan Field are likely to move to Cockburn and this is likely to give Willagee Bears a greater catchment to enhance membership. A move was made to rekindle Applecross Jets at Shirley Strickland Reserve, but the administration fell away. Ideally, Willagee will require access to a further field to cater for junior growth.

7.5 Access Advisory Committee First Phase Feedback

A presentation was made to the Access Advisory Committee and feedback sought in response to the attendees' use of active reserves and issues which potentially impacted on their use. The respondents identified the fact that few visited active reserves, being more inclined to visit smaller parks and reserves within close proximity to their homes. The following comments summarise the constraints identified:

- Take areas out to provide access for ambulant chair(s) opportunities (i.e. provide double decker tables to allow for wheelchair access, picnic benches, appropriate height and access to water fountains and other park equipment).
- Make access to facilities on one level – avoid steps and provide an obvious link to a path.
 - Combine ramp and steps
 - Distinguish between steps and surrounding areas

Enhance accessibility – sometimes the parks and associated facilities are too hard to get to.

- Implement effective controls, education and management of parking users.
- Widen footpaths within many reserves (many are too narrow).
- Speed limits should be imposed on dual use paths. Tompkins Park path is great but needs a speed limit to be imposed on users.
- Toilets are to be located close to where people meet. Timers on doorways need to be set at the appropriate level.
- Alternative signage – there should be continuous lines on paths (colour scheme). Braille or trace on paths.
- Maps should be placed at entry points.
- Ensure taps are easy to use (turn off, turn on).
- Introduce dog memorial boards on selected dog walking sites. Fenced off dog walking areas will be self-policing and impose good rules.
- Parking is a major factor in maintaining good access but does not need to be too close to the destination – it is more important to provide quality pathways between parking and the

destination. Parking should not be on a hill and should be located adjacent to paths. It must be clear and fairly straight.

- Attractiveness of active areas and use are enhanced by gardens, trees, water fountains and walks.

7.6 Community Consultation – Draft Plan Outputs Phase 2

On completion of the draft report a further round of community consultation was undertaken. The public comment period for the draft ARIS was open from 24th February – 20th March (4 weeks). It was also distributed to over 40,000 email addresses and was in local print media as well as online and social media platforms. A combined total of 70 submissions were received in addition to internal City of Melville and Elected Member feedback. The outcomes report is contained at Appendix I. The main considerations are referenced below:

- The need to provide for netball club development and training through investing in court infrastructure.
- Further defining the requirement to review the infrastructure for the sport of tennis in the City of Melville.
- To note the potential impact on the current Attadale – Alfred Cove Master Plan which may influence the development of an additional cricket wicket at Troy Park.
- To provide direction for the potential use of John Connell Reserve within the Memorandum of Understanding with Landcorp and re-confirm commitments to existing users.
- Define the complete development considerations for Bert Jeffrey Park, including current and future development considerations having regard to current consultation outcomes.
- Reference the City's Long Term Financial Plan as being subject to an ongoing comprehensive review annually.
- Amend Tompkins Park recommendations to align with those adopted by Council in 2020 following a review of the previous development scheme.

All of these matters were considered and incorporated within the final plan.

7.7 Summary Overview

The output from the consultation process undertaken has informed the recommendations made within the Plan and in the subsequent section. The critical aspects from a community perspective which the plan can address are:

- Increasing the quality of existing facilities and their functionality (across the extent of the active reserves and associated facilities provided by the city). This encompasses a more strategic approach to investment through an ongoing asset management process to invest in facility upgrades (i.e. floodlighting, changing facility upgrades. Toilet improvements, site embellishment improvements etc.).
- Increasing the activation of active reserves by enhancing the existing facilities and their flexibility of use.
- Upgrade and enhance changing facility infrastructure to encompass unisex provision.
- Increase access to school sporting and associated community infrastructure to offset the need to invest in duplicating provision. This is particularly relevant to court sports where greater use of existing hard courts would benefit the sports of netball, basketball and tennis. This can be achieved at a reduced cost if appropriate shared use agreements can be developed subject to a cost sharing model.
- Reflect in the final plan the current planning processes which are underway and or have been agreed at Tompkins Park, Bert Jeffrey Reserve and within the Attadale – Alfred Cove Master Plan.

- Increase connectivity and accessibility to all facilities and increase diversity of activities which are currently undertaken.
- It is to be noted, however, that the facility requirements identified through the club survey only account for one third of current users. The facility requirements identified in the detailed response will need to be tempered against the broader requirements of all clubs and qualified accordingly in the recommendations.
- The potential to review all tennis infrastructure is evident from discussions with Tennis West and there is a commitment for the State Sporting Association to work in partnership with the City to resolve issues associated with over-provision, potential to co-locate and develop more efficient, effective and viable clubs within the City.

8. Overview of Active Reserve Needs

This section brings together the outcomes of previous sections and identifies the potential Community Facilities gaps within each suburb and the anticipated future needs, justification and potential location and likely time horizon. These outputs directly influence the recommendations contained at Section 9:

Table 21: Overview of Community Facility Development Needs

Challenges and Suggested Resolution	
City Wide Challenges:	There are a number of generic issues / challenges with the delivery of services and facilities on active reserves which require addressing and may require a review of current policies, practices and / or procedures which require a consistent approach to be undertaken by the City.
1.	The value of active reserves to the local population has been highlighted throughout the consultation process as being high. They are, however, not solely focussed on their sporting use but also the general ambience and value for social connectivity, mental health and wellbeing.
2.	Accessibility to reserves is often compromised by the poor quality of infrastructure. A standards-based approach to active reserve embellishments is required which includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Social infrastructure Pathways Drinking fountains Seating Accessible public toilets UAT provision Access to clubhouse / pavilions All of these need to be seen in the context of the DAIP in seeking to provide access to services and facility infrastructure to all members of the community.
3.	The need for clubs and user groups to invest financially in facilities to support the investment being made by the City. This will require a different approach to that currently advocated. A minimum standard of provision should be identified against which future investment by the City within its Long-Term Financial Plan will be made. (This will require a review of current draft documentation.) Investment outside of that commitment will need to be raised by the individual clubs.
4.	The requirement to ensure a standard level of training lighting provision is provided on all active reserves to ensure equality of provision and access to all sporting users.
5.	The need to put in place a clearly articulated investment program to incorporate gender diverse changing infrastructure in all clubhouses / pavilions to meet the changing needs of the sports and changing competition profiling.
6.	A gradual upgrade and improvement program to upgrade those active reserves which are currently not providing an efficient or effective delivery of the sport or services. This will require a series of Master Plans to be phased in, over time, to accommodate changing demographic profiles and sporting use. This will also need to incorporate upgrades to current site services and reticulation where improvements are identified to increase the carrying capacity of each playing surface.
7.	Rationalisation of facilities will be necessary in some sports. In particular, tennis will require a formal review and assessment of the potential to amalgamate clubs and rationalise infrastructure and re-purpose the land to either support re-investment and / or facilitate the development of alternative sporting uses. There is also a need to reconsider the Bowls Strategy (2016) and potential rationalisation of existing infrastructure to secure the long term viability of clubs.
8.	Summer and winter sports compete against each other. Recognition needs to be made of the need to provide for actual need which may require greater flexibility in the delivery of some sports and the allocation of oval provision. Membership rates on an annual basis differ

<p>significantly between sports and clubs. The allocation of generic oval space is far more relevant over the 20 year period of this Plan than the provision of dedicated sports space. The design of buildings and reserves through future master planning should reflect this level of flexibility.</p>
<p>9. Seasonal extensions of sports, while problematic, are generally resolved through management solutions. As stated above, summer and winter sports compete for the same client market and therefore the actual conflict is unlikely to be as great as perceived.</p>
<p>10. Club growth is inherently reliant on the quality of the facilities which service the sport. It is for this reason that a phased program of investment in facility infrastructure is required over the 20 year period of this Plan if the potential growth of all sports is to be realised.</p>
<p>11. The growth in information technology will provide greater opportunities to manage assets far more effectively and reduce ongoing running costs. This will need to be incorporated within all new active reserve development.</p>
<p>12. The provision of aquatic infrastructure (while not an outcome of the active reserve investment program) will need to be considered for future planning. The facility is currently operating at a high capacity level and greater demand is likely to be placed on the need to access water space. A separate study will be required to ascertain the feasibility of securing access to water space through an alternative service provider or expanding current aquatic provision. This will need to be resolved within the next five years.</p>
<p>13. The provision of synthetic turf infrastructure is unlikely to be supportable over the next 20 years without the development of a viable business case indicating how the financial resources are going to be secured to ensure the turf is to be managed, maintained and replaced.</p>
<p>14. The overall focus of investment arising from the community consultation process and feedback from clubs has been:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improved quality of facilities b. Upgrade changing infrastructure to be gender neutral c. Increase accessibility to information technology d. Increase the playing capacity of existing reserves through the installation of appropriate floodlighting, reticulation and grounds maintenance e. Greater levels of engagement and support in the development of projects. f. Upgrades to existing hard court infrastructure to service the training needs of, in particular, Netball.
<p>15. Active Reserves have been identified as key areas for social connection, unorganised physical activity and dog walking. Any future investment will need to recognise the function and role each active reserve plays and facilitate activation and ongoing increased usage for such purposes. This also needs to consider greater variety in associated children's play equipment.</p>
<p>Existing Reserve Considerations: Recognised challenges in the provision of current and future Active Reserve provision</p>
<p>1. Based purely on the future population growth, the most active growth areas are:</p> <p>Applecross (Gairloch Reserve and Tompkins Park) Murdoch (Bert Jeffrey Reserve although the Murdoch University synthetic turf is also located in this suburb), Bull Creek (Trevor Gribble Reserve) and Willagee (Winnacott Reserve and Webber Reserve).</p> <p>They currently have the greatest need to gain access to additional reserve space. In the case of Murdoch and Applecross, the level of existing provision is relatively high, if the Murdoch University turf is taken into account.</p> <p>These are recognised as tier one suburbs, where investment in infrastructure is, however, likely to be more acute due to the increasing demands from higher participation rates.</p>

2. Based purely on the future population growth, the medium active growth areas are:

Ardross (Shirley Strickland Reserve) Mount Pleasant-Brentwood (No reserves) and Kardinya (Alan Edwards Reserve, Morris Buzacott Reserve, north and south).

These are recognised as tier two suburbs, where investment in infrastructure is less acute and will need to be determined on a case by case basis, having regard to the contribution the current active reserves make to the overall access to provision; and for those suburbs without an active reserve, to invest in close proximity to their boundaries.

3. Based purely on the future population growth, the low active growth areas are:

Leeming (Beasley Park, John Connell Reserve and Peter Ellis Park), Alfred Cove – Myaree, Bicton (Rob Campbell Reserve), Booragoon (Karoonda Reserve and Len Shearer Reserve), Palmyra (no reserve) Attadale (Troy Park), Melville (Melville Primary School and Melville Reserve) Winthrop (Winthrop Park) and Bateman (Bill Ellson Park).

These are recognised as tier three suburbs, where investment in infrastructure is more likely to be related to asset management, maintenance and sustainability within an ageing demographic profile. Future investment will need to be made on the basis of the contribution the current active reserves make to the overall access to provision and for those suburbs without an active reserve, to invest in close proximity to their boundary.

4. Having regard to the above future population, growth is not the only determinant of infrastructure development over the 20 year life of the Plan. The following active reserves have been identified as being high, medium and low priority for future investment based on their current functionality, potential opportunity to address current and potential future shortfalls in provision:

a. High (Planning 0-10 years)

- i. Shirley Strickland Reserve: City commitment in place for the 2019 financial year.
- ii. Tompkins Park: City commitment subject to review in 2019.
- iii. Beasley Park: Increasing functionality
- iv. Bert Jeffrey Park: to provide an opportunity to increase use through a commitment to develop a minor amenity building.
- v. Morris Buzacott Reserve to provide an opportunity to increase functionality and potential master plan.
- vi. Webber Reserve: Implement planned upgrade and explore further increase functionality and diversity of use through the development of a site master plan.
- vii. Murdoch University: Ensure the obligations on both sides of a shared-use agreement are being met and it is fair and equitable.

b. Medium (Planning 5-15 years):

- i. Bill Ellson Reserve: To increase functionality and potential master plan.
- ii. Gairloch Reserve: To increase functionality and pavilion upgrade.
- iii. John Connell Reserve: To master plan to provide the optimum level of opportunity to increase oval space to address a potential shortfall post 2026. This also provides the greatest opportunity to increase access to alternative recreation / sporting users not currently provided for (i.e. more extreme sports, unique club based opportunities, off-road cycling / mountain bike activities, bird watching, dedicated off-lead and/or fenced dog areas, nature play, etc.).
- iv. Len Shearer Reserve: To increase functionality.

- v. Marmion Reserve: Increase functionality and diversity of use.
 - vi. Melville Primary School: Increase community use and functionality.
 - vii. Melville Reserve: Increase functionality and diversity of use.
 - viii. Peter Ellis Park: Increase community use and functionality.
 - ix. Trevor Gribble Reserve: Increase functionality.
 - x. Troy Park: Provision of additional junior oval to be developed in conjunction with the outputs of the Attadale – Alfred Cove Master Plan.
 - xi. Winthrop Reserve: Increase functionality and diversity of use.
- c. Low (Planning – non-urgent 5-20 years plus)
- i. Alan Edwards Park: Increase functionality and diversity of use.
 - ii. Rob Campbell Reserve: Asset Management
 - iii. Winnacott Reserve: Floodlighting Upgrade

5. Demand indicators identify a need to provide for an additional:

- a. 1 x senior football oval by 2036.
- b. Currently a need for additional junior AFL football ovals (potentially 8, having regard to current provision within senior sites and use of Primary Schools). This could be addressed in dialogue with Primary and High Schools without the need to provide additional provision to that which is currently provided. Future development could be considered at Bert Jeffrey Park.
- c. Currently a need for additional junior soccer (football) pitches (nominally 8 based on current provision within existing sites and on Primary Schools. This could be addressed in dialogue with Primary and High Schools without the need to provide additional provision to that which is currently provided. Future development could be considered at John Connell Reserve and Bert Jeffrey Park.
- d. The current provision of senior cricket oval indicatively meets demand. There is however concern that there will be a need to facilitate the growth of the junior game. This could be addressed in dialogue with Primary and High Schools without the need to provide additional provision to that which is currently provided.
- e. Tennis – a potential current over-provision of grass court infrastructure.
- f. Hockey – current provision would satisfy current demand and future growth.
- g. Rugby Union – current provision would satisfy current demand and future growth with the exception of junior development where access to junior rectangular provision will be required.
- h. Rugby League – current provision would satisfy current demand and future growth with the exception of junior development where access to junior rectangular provision will be required.
- i. Diamond Sports – Provision is currently being satisfied and additional investment over the next 20 years in new infrastructure is not anticipated.
- j. Bowls – there is currently an over-supply according to the endorsed Bowls Strategy of 2016. Consideration will need to be given to the rationalisation of existing bowls infrastructure.
- k. Netball – increased access to school courts for training opportunities.

9. Recommendations

The analysis has identified a number of key elements which need to be addressed in the development of community facilities to meet the needs of the current and future population of the City of Melville. This section is split into two distinct areas:

1. Guiding principles associated with the development of active reserves. These are broad City-wide requirements which should underpin investment in the development of community sport and recreation facilities.
2. Recommendations related to specific developments / considerations that have been based on the future growth projections of the City.

Tables 22, 23 below identify the recommendations and actions to ensure effective implementation of the City of Melville Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy. It should be noted that the Plan does not sit in isolation and is reliant on a number of current and future planning processes as well as adherence to council policy and guidelines. There will be some sustainability implications and potential conflicts from delivering the Plan.

Table 22: Recommendations: Across the City of Melville: Principles of Development

No.	Principles	Rationale	Resourcing
1	To continue to invest in developing multi-functional shared facilities which service the needs of a number of community groups and maximise the return on limited resources.	Council policy, and underpins the Long-Term Financial Plan.	Policy re-affirmation
2	Equality of Access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to UAT – Designated Reserves • Discrimination on age, gender, sexual orientation, race, colour, etc. is not accepted. • Bound (tarmacadam, resin bonded, or other) pathways 	Aligns with the Strategic Community Plan and the DAIP.	Policy re-affirmation and incorporated with all master planning and detailed design processes.
3	A staged implementation and funding plan to ensure all changing facility infrastructure to ensure they are capable of serving both male and female training and competition use.	Current trends in the sport and future growth indicates an urgent need to undertake this upgrade in a phased and manageable approach.	Ongoing investment commitment within the LTFP.
4	Wherever possible, promoting self-sufficiency of clubs and organisations by establishing appropriate governance and financial management structures.	The future investment is going to be constrained and prioritised. Future investment should only be considered where clubs and organisations using facilities have developed a long-term Strategic Plan and Business Plan indicating a sound governance structure and capability to manage the club and assets.	Facilitation of good governance practices by City Officers.

5	The City will continue to regularly review all leased and licensed facilities to ensure they are appropriately managed and maintained in accordance with recognised standards for lifecycle costing.	Identified best practices in the effective and efficient management of assets.	Ongoing asset management investment.
6	Floodlighting all reserves used for sport to training standard: Proactively allocate capital funding on an annual basis.	A current initiative that emerged from the initial SPARS process and incorporated with an ongoing budget allocation process.	Ongoing investment commitment within the LTFFP.
7	Undertake a court resurfacing program for public court facilities, mainly focussing on netball courts and potential shared cost for the development and upgrade of selected school courts (subject to a commitment to shared use). This is to be in accordance with a phased investment program following an asset review of all court infrastructure currently or with the potential to be available for community club use.	Public facilities (those that are not fenced and fall under a separate management licence/land lease) should have their surfaces replaced for the benefit of the broader community and clubs utilising these facilities. This should incorporate a simple base standard for an acrylic overlay and making good the sub-surface.	Ongoing investment commitment within the LTFFP.
8	As part of any new development being considered, the City will seek a commitment (financial and in-kind) to the development of new infrastructure from user groups/clubs/organisations.	To ensure effective business practices are in place.	Officer Facilitation.
9	Undertake site embellishments in accordance with an agreed standard and facility hierarchy.	A separate piece of work will be required to determine the appropriate level of embellishment necessary on each active reserve and more broadly on POS in accordance with their hierarchy.	Ongoing investment commitment within the LTFFP.
10	To offset the current deficit in access to the provision of Active Reserves across the City, both public and private schools will be approached to identify opportunities for community use that are consistent with an adopted shared use framework.	This is essential if the identified shortfall in junior oval provision is to be suitably addressed and avoids duplication of provision. Accepted best practice and in accordance with adopted state government policies.	Officer Facilitation.
11	To reduce the likelihood of conflict between reserve users, the City will continue to manage and monitor off-lead dog exercise areas and will consider design measures to encourage off-lead dog exercise opportunities at strategic locations.	Current policy and practice of the City will need to be continually monitored and evaluated to mitigate conflict between users.	Officer Facilitation.
12	Ongoing facility reviews, i.e. undertake a review of the viability of all tennis facilities within the City and adjacent local government areas to	A potential partnership with Tennis West to ensure the ongoing financial viability of clubs. Tennis West have re-confirmed their intent to provide support to facilitate	Officer Facilitation in partnership with Tennis West.

<p>determine if co-location of facilities and/or rationalisation is viable. This is to include the following scope of works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the mix of court surfaces across the City (grass, hardcourt, synthetic, etc..) to achieve an optimal balance. • Identifying opportunities for shared use courts that can be marked for and used by multiple sports. • The strategic provision of 'Hot Shot' courts where a focus is on junior development. • Increasing the provision of floodlit courts, in strategic locations in line with development principle recommendation Number 6. • Consider the consolidation of courts in to strategic locations based on catchment mapping, current and future use. • Development of a project schedule and cost plan, for inclusion into the City's Long Term Financial Plan. 	<p>the ongoing development and secure the financial viability of club infrastructure. The brief should be developed in partnership with the peak body and involve engagement across all existing clubs and tennis coaches utilising court infrastructure within the City.</p>	
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Table 23: Site Specific Recommendations

Recommendation: Active Reserves	Rationale	Indicative Capital or Funding Cost	Timeline
<p>1. Alan Edwards Park</p> <p>Plan to upgrade the pavilion / clubhouse to meet the needs of senior clubs and increase storage capability on site. Extend the existing building to provide external storage and capability to expand club infrastructure internally.</p>	<p>The Park is functioning well and provides lighting to a high training standard. While the oval operates at near capacity throughout the year, subject to increased usage of primary school sites within the catchment of the site, there is an opportunity to increase seniors' use. This could be achieved by enhancing the clubhouse to a hierarchy category of 4 and increase storage to meet the needs of senior football (including female use). A refurbishment of the clubhouse facility is already programmed within existing budgets.</p>	<p>\$538,000</p>	<p>2033/2034</p>
<p>2. Beasley Park</p> <p>Plan a pavilion and floodlighting upgrade to meet the needs of the clubs and increase site security.</p>	<p>Current lighting is recognised as being substandard and in need of replacement. This could be achieved through replacing current lighting towers and installing LED lighting replacements (in accordance with current budget commitments). Passive site surveillance is poor and is in need of enhancement. In addition, the potential to increase activation of the reserve during the summer should be explored. A pavilion upgrade is budgeted for within existing financial commitments.</p>	<p>Floodlighting upgrade / additional training lights \$325,621</p> <p>Change room refurbishment \$811,220</p>	<p>2024/2025</p> <p>2029/2030</p>
<p>3. Bert Jeffrey Park</p> <p>Undertake development of a small amenities building and covered / shaded area to service the needs of the sports to provide basic changing infrastructure for senior and junior use in the longer-term.</p> <p>Install training nets to support the development of cricket</p> <p>Explore the longer-term potential for installing LED floodlighting for training purposes.</p>	<p>There is high potential for long-term use as a cricket club oval and potential venue to service other sports due to the size and flexibility of the space. The site currently has limited summer use and no winter use. Its location within the suburb of Murdoch, which is to experience a high growth rate, will demand increased access to good quality sporting and recreational infrastructure.</p> <p>A dedicated amenity building to provide basic changing infrastructure is required. A small discrete building of approximately 105m² in area, is to proceed in the 2019/20 financial year.</p> <p>Consideration has also been given to the development of cricket nets, outdoor gym equipment, drinking fountain and a potential path extension of up to 200m at the southern edge of the reserve. The</p>	<p>Amenities building, shade and ancillary works \$497,000</p> <p>Training Nets \$49,551</p> <p>Training Lights \$70,787</p> <p>Outdoor Gym Equipment</p>	<p>2019/2020</p> <p>2026/2027</p> <p>2029/2030</p>

Recommendation: Active Reserves	Rationale	Indicative Capital or Funding Cost	Timeline
	costs identified in the following column are reflective of the overall site development elements.	\$74,326 Path to Southern Edge: \$63,708	2021/2022 2021/2022
<p>4. Bill Ellson Reserve</p> <p>Undertake change room refurbishments in accordance with an agreed program.</p> <p>Undertake a site Master Plan to consider the development of a sports pavilion to service the needs for multi-functional senior use.</p> <p>Explore the potential to introduce LED floodlighting to increase capacity for use.</p>	<p>There is a current commitment to upgrade current change rooms to a contemporary standard.</p> <p>The floodlighting would increase capacity. While the impact on neighbouring residential amenity will need to be addressed considered, good opportunities exist to increase tree cover / undertake remediation works to offset any concerns.</p> <p>The site would benefit from master planning and consideration of pavilion/club room for senior club development and the need for multi-functional use aligned to the adjacent school which could facilitate more effective shared use.</p>	<p>Change Room Refurb \$210,946</p> <p>Floodlights \$325,621</p> <p>Master Plan \$63,000</p> <p>Implementation of Master Plan \$2,831,485</p>	<p>2019/2020</p> <p>2021/2022</p> <p>2023/2024</p> <p>2027/2028</p>
<p>5. Gairloch Reserve</p> <p>Upgrade to existing clubhouse infrastructure to be undertaken to address current deficiencies and to increase the functionality of the site.</p> <p>Explore the potential to introduce LED floodlighting to increase capacity for use.</p> <p>Alternative uses for the site to Australian Football should be explored with the potential relocation of junior football to a more appropriate oval space.</p>	<p>The initial intent of the previous SPARS in changing the use from Australian Rules to a more appropriate rectangular pitch use is still valid. There are limitations on site due to size of oval and as a result, it would lend itself to an alternative use rectangular pitch (soccer) provision to offset the need for additional rectangular pitch space.</p> <p>Lighting upgrade (2 floodlight towers) can be resourced from existing budget commitments.</p> <p>The current pavilion is tired and dated and does not meet contemporary sporting needs. This has partly been accounted for in the pavilion renewal program.</p>	<p>Lighting upgrade \$238,148</p> <p>Upgrade to existing infrastructure \$1,380,350</p>	<p>2026/2027</p> <p>2031/2032</p>

Recommendation: Active Reserves	Rationale	Indicative Capital or Funding Cost	Timeline
<p>6. John Connell Reserve</p> <p>Upgrade existing changing room infrastructure to bring up to a contemporary standard. Develop a site Master Plan to explore the opportunity to increase the reserve space to incorporate a minimum of two additional rectangular pitches and a senior oval and consider broader recreational / sporting user groups currently not provided for.</p> <p>On completion of the Master Plan, undertake the detailed design and development of the oval / rectangular pitch infrastructure.</p>	<p>A pavilion upgrade is budgeted for within existing financial commitments. A marginal enhancement of existing commitments is anticipated.</p> <p>The initial intent of SPARS is still valid in developing the extended site for an additional soccer field and / or oval. The need for such provision is not currently evident but the site subject to the MOU with Landcorp being implemented represents the greatest opportunity for the City in addressing any future shortfalls in sport and recreation provision. Future master planning should incorporate the needs of existing users including Bowmen of Melville, the Amalgamated Homing Club of Melville and the Melville Glades Golf Course.</p>	<p>Changing Room Refurbishment \$622,927</p> <p>Master Plan \$84,000</p> <p>Additional Oval and Rectangular Pitches \$2,123,613</p>	<p>2024/2025</p> <p>2025/2026</p> <p>2028/2029</p>
<p>7. John Creaney Park East</p> <p>Develop a site Master Plan to explore the opportunity of developing an existing senior oval and shared use junior oval (with Bull Creek Primary School)</p>	<p>The site presents an opportunity to offset the long term demand for senior oval and junior oval provision.</p>	<p>Master Plan \$84,000</p> <p>Implementation of Master Plan \$8,494,454</p>	<p>2028/2029</p> <p>2034/2035</p>
<p>8. Karoonda Reserve</p> <p>Undertake upgrade to existing changing room to comply with contemporary standards.</p>	<p>The clubhouse facilities have been recently been partially upgraded and provide a good quality venue which conforms with contemporary sporting club requirements.</p> <p>Growth within the suburb is unlikely to demand significant additional infrastructure but there will be a need to upgrade the changing facilities in accordance with current commitments..</p>	<p>Changing Room Refurbishment \$796,594</p> <p>Court Resurface and Lights \$145,688</p>	<p>2032/2033</p> <p>2024/2025</p>
<p>9. LeisureFit Booragoon</p>	<p>An assessment of current capacity and capability to meet increasing community need indicates that LeisureFit Booragoon is at or near</p>	<p>Feasibility Study</p>	

Recommendation: Active Reserves	Rationale	Indicative Capital or Funding Cost	Timeline
<p>There is a need to undertake a detailed feasibility study into the potential provision of additional water space.</p>	<p>capacity and is likely to be deterring users from accessing the infrastructure creating a latent demand. Further research and potential investment into the development of additional water space is necessary to address this issue.</p>	<p>\$50,000 New Pool (Provisional Sum) \$3,000,000</p>	<p>2022/2023 2025/2026</p>
<p>10. Len Shearer Reserve</p> <p>Upgrade to the current changing facility infrastructure is required to meet contemporary sporting needs.</p> <p>The lighting of the eastern pitch for training purposes should be undertaken as part of the ongoing asset renewal and lighting improvement program.</p> <p>Park embellishments to support active reserve use would be beneficial to user groups.</p>	<p>The previous SPARS undertook to investigate synthetic soccer/athletics surfaces and change use of part of the reserve from soccer to winter touch.(2015).</p> <p>The introduction of synthetic turf / athletics track is not an option for the site and as such has not been listed. This could only be supported if a viable business case is developed indicating how the financial resources are going to be secured to ensure the turf is to be managed, maintained and replaced.</p> <p>Floodlighting will increase capacity on the eastern pitch which currently has limited low level street lights.</p> <p>There is a clear need to upgrade existing changing facilities and a gable end is showing signs of movement / subsidence which will also need to be addressed.</p>	<p>Lighting of Eastern pitch \$141,574 Club / Change room refurbishment (Incl. gable end underpinning) \$1,019,334 Outdoor Gym Equipment \$74,326</p>	<p>2021/2022 2025/2026 2025/2026</p>
<p>11. Marmion Reserve</p> <p>Upgrade to the current changing facility infrastructure is required to meet contemporary sporting needs including the provision of a UAT.</p>	<p>The current reserve has the potential to offer additional summer use. The clubhouse / pavilion is in need of modernisation to include a UAT to facilitate activation of the reserve and surrounding area. Partial funding is already committed to the pavilion upgrade</p>	<p>Modernisation to existing clubroom - upgrading to include UAT \$823,962 Court Resurface \$65,688,</p>	<p>2020/2021 2024/2025</p>
<p>12. Melville Reserve</p> <p>Upgrade to existing clubhouse infrastructure to be undertaken to address current deficiencies</p>	<p>An upgrade of clubrooms is essential to improve accessibility and to meet contemporary sporting users' expectations. This will need to include an upgrade to cater for the growth in women's sport. A</p>	<p>Development of small changing facility / ablution</p>	

Recommendation: Active Reserves	Rationale	Indicative Capital or Funding Cost	Timeline
and to increase the functionality of the site. A focus will need to be paid on the split level infrastructure, and need to improve passive surveillance on site.	<p>current budgeted commitment will need to be increased to enable a comprehensive development to be undertaken.</p> <p>It is clear the oval is well-utilised throughout the year and renovation of the oval surface will be an ongoing issue due to high use.</p>	<p>\$1,061,807</p> <p>Renovation of Oval</p> <p>\$576,207</p>	<p>2022/2023</p> <p>2022/2023</p>
<p>13. Morris Buzacott Reserve (North and South)</p> <p>Undertake a site Master Plan to consider the development of a sports pavilion to service the needs for multi-functional senior use. Both north and south reserves would benefit from master planning to increase capacity of oval, rectangular sports, bowling and courts. This would also confirm access re-alignment and more effective /efficient car parking layout.</p> <p>Implement the MCHC clubroom improvements as funded.</p> <p>The lighting of the grass hockey pitches has been identified as greatest developmental need and should be undertaken as part of the ongoing asset renewal and lighting improvement program.</p> <p>Install additional practise nets adjacent to existing cricket nets and hockey clubhouse.</p> <p>Replace current netball infrastructure with a small clubhouse/changing facility with shade .</p>	<p>The development of the hockey clubhouse is committed and budget allocated. A budget has also been allocated to the KSA changing room refurbishment.</p> <p>The previous SPARS identified to develop an additional synthetic hockey surface. This is unlikely to be justified due to recent turf developments across metropolitan Perth which have impacted on the financial viability of turf infrastructure. Such a proposal can only be supported if a viable business case is developed indicating how the financial resources are going to be secured to ensure the turf is to be managed, maintained and replaced.</p> <p>The site would benefit from master planning due to the number of un-connected buildings within the reserve and road infrastructure which cuts through a number of activities. Current community, tennis and oval changing rooms are extensive and inefficient and could be more effectively re-aligned to increase site surveillance, storage opportunities and enhance playground / fitness equipment. In addition there is a need to consider the replacement of the netball infrastructure with a more integrated facility.</p>	<p>Hockey Clubhouse Redevelopment</p> <p>\$635,000</p> <p>Court Resurface</p> <p>\$131,376</p> <p>Change Room Refurbishment (KSA)</p> <p>627,364</p> <p>Master Planning of North and South Reserve</p> <p>\$125,000</p> <p>Implementation of Master Plan (provisional sum)</p> <p>\$12,000,000</p>	<p>2019/2020</p> <p>2021/2022</p> <p>2023/2024</p> <p>2027/2028</p> <p>2030/2031</p>
<p>14. Peter Ellis Park</p>	<p>The current shared use agreement is highly beneficial and with the two larger shade pavilions being constructed, provides greater potential for use. There is a need to clarify position with the High</p>	<p>Modular building development</p>	

Recommendation: Active Reserves	Rationale	Indicative Capital or Funding Cost	Timeline
<p>Refurbish existing changing room and explore the option to develop an expanded modular club/school pavilion to promote increased activity and support club use.</p>	<p>School and develop a club/school pavilion to meet contemporary club needs and promote expanded club use. Early discussions have been held regarding this option. Existing commitments have been made to upgrade the existing shared use changing facilities.</p>	<p>\$1,167,988 Changing Room Refurbishment</p> <p>\$333,228 Court Resurface</p> <p>\$65,688</p>	<p>2026/2027</p> <p>2028/2029</p> <p>2028/2029</p>
<p>15. Rob Campbell Reserve Retain and manage current cricket net infrastructure for existing junior use.</p>	<p>Due to limited return on investment, further additional investment in the site is not recommended</p>	<p>No cost – ongoing management of asset</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>16. School Facilities The allocation of a provisional sum is necessary to assist in promoting potential investment in quality school facilities and associated playing surfaces. This will assist in exploring the potential to develop a small changing facility / ablution buildings to support community access within targeted school sites and also the implementation of a hard court improvement program.</p>	<p>Ground / court improvements will be necessary to school infrastructure to increase capacity. Investment is unlikely to be merited without the option to develop small changing facility / ablution buildings.</p> <p>A provisional sum of \$1,362,000 has been identified which could be doubled where funding is committed from schools to enhance, in particular hard court infrastructure for multi-court use and a particular focus on training opportunities for netball..</p>	<p>Investigations to increase access on school sites</p> <p>\$1,362,000</p>	<p>Timeline to be developed upon successful negotiation with schools</p>
<p>17. Shirley Strickland Reserve Implement the Shirley Strickland Reserve development and subsequently monitor and review the development intent to ensure it is meeting user's needs.</p>	<p>The current planned development will address functional and capacity concerns raised within the original SPARS and upgrade current changing facilities and clubrooms. This will also address lighting inefficiencies and spectator requirements. It is an existing financial commitment.</p>	<p>\$6,640,000</p>	<p>2019/2020</p>

Recommendation: Active Reserves	Rationale	Indicative Capital or Funding Cost	Timeline
<p>18. Tompkins Park</p> <p>Implement the current proposed Tompkins Park Redevelopment to incorporate potential land opportunities as a result of the decision to not proceed with the Wave Park development on site. Subsequently monitor and review the development intent to ensure it is meeting users' needs.</p>	<p>There is a need to redevelop the current clubhouse and ancillary building envelope to enhance its ability to meet contemporary sporting needs and improve spectator accommodation, storage, public toilets and gym combined together with additional pitches and lighting upgrades. This has been reviewed and costed and ready for implementation in 2020/2021.</p>	<p>Based on current building costs</p> <p>\$3,360,000</p>	<p>2020/2021</p>
<p>19. Trevor Gribble Reserve</p> <p>Undertake LED lighting upgrade to grass pitch infrastructure to expand potential use. This should be undertaken as part of the ongoing asset renewal and lighting improvement program. Upgrade the changing facility to comply with contemporary standards of provision.</p>	<p>The original SPARS identified an additional hockey / cricket active turf. The justification for synthetic hockey turf is not evident and cannot be supported for the reasons identified earlier in the strategy report. This should only be supported if a viable business case is developed indicating how the financial resources are going to be secured to ensure the turf is to be managed, maintained and replaced.</p> <p>Lighting upgrade to grass pitch infrastructure would be beneficial in expanding potential use and can be funded through an ongoing funding commitment. There is, however, a need to determine the funding model and future expectations with regard to funding by clubs for small ball sports and who require a higher level of lux value (i.e.250lux as opposed to 100lux).</p> <p>Existing financial commitment exists to upgrade the changing facilities which are ageing and tired.</p>	<p>New Floodlighting</p> <p>\$379,936</p> <p>Changing room refurbishment</p> <p>\$341,343</p>	<p>2024/2025</p> <p>2027/2028</p>
<p>20. Troy Park</p> <p>A commitment has been made to refurbish the current changing room. Additional car parking bays will need to be provided.</p>	<p>There is an existing budgeted commitment to upgrade the changing facilities.</p> <p>Due parking issues within the immediate locality it is recommended that car parking be expanded on site to off-set concerns of local residents and users.</p>	<p>Netball Court Resurface</p> <p>\$131,376</p> <p>Changing Facility refurbishment</p>	<p>2023/24</p>

Recommendation: Active Reserves	Rationale	Indicative Capital or Funding Cost	Timeline
<p>A cricket (junior) pitch should be developed with associated reticulation to the south east of the oval. This will require approval through DBCA due to potential implications on foreshore.</p>	<p>The initial SPARS highlighted the potential for an additional cricket wicket on land adjacent to the existing active reserve. This is still valid and a cricket pitch (junior) pitch should be developed subject to meeting all environmental approvals associated with the development on the foreshore. This includes a 30m buffer zone from the 'high tide line' and consideration of drainage swales to prevent any leaching of nutrients into the Swan River. The provisional development needs to have regard to the outcomes of the Attadale – Alfred Cove Master Plan as a potential influencer to the development of an additional cricket wicket. While this is in the early stages, both projects will need to work together if both eventuate.</p>	<p>\$621,432</p> <p>Increase car parking bays</p> <p>\$108,304</p> <p>Cricket pitch (junior) pitch full land excavation, build up to incorporate reticulation, re-seeding and drainage</p> <p>\$1,088,706</p>	<p>2026/2027</p> <p>2026/2027</p> <p>2036/2037</p>
<p>21. Webber Reserve</p> <p>Implement the current plans to upgrade the pavilion to incorporate women's sport and, additional storage.</p> <p>In addition, to ensure the site is providing the optimum use for the local community and to address current ad hoc development, it is recommended that a site Master Plan be developed. The master plan will need to take into account an urgent need to develop new LED floodlighting and increase on site car parking</p>	<p>Pavilion upgrade to incorporate women's sport, additional storage to be undertaken. Scheduled for current financial year.</p> <p>New floodlighting is required to maximise the use of the reserve and ensure current committed investment is maximised. This can be delivered under the existing floodlighting funding scheme.</p> <p>There are concerns with regard to the limited car parking space available within and around the reserve which will need to be addressed by increasing formal car parking bays.</p> <p>A nominal sum has been included to enable the rationalisation of infrastructure on site as part of the outcome of the master planning process.</p>	<p>Club room and changing room refurbishment</p> <p>\$1,496,980</p> <p>Master Plan</p> <p>\$63,000</p> <p>New Floodlighting</p> <p>\$396,408</p> <p>Car parking bays</p> <p>\$64,983</p> <p>Implementation of Master Plan (provisional)</p> <p>\$500,000</p>	<p>2019/2020</p> <p>2020/2021</p> <p>2021/2022</p> <p>2022/2023</p> <p>2022/2023</p>
<p>22. Winnacott Reserve</p>	<p>Lighting upgrade to grass pitch infrastructure would be beneficial in expanding potential use following earlier investment. This can be</p>	<p>Installation of additional lighting poles</p>	

Recommendation: Active Reserves	Rationale	Indicative Capital or Funding Cost	Timeline
<p>Undertake lighting upgrade to grass pitch infrastructure to expand potential use. This should be undertaken as part of the ongoing asset renewal and lighting improvement program. In addition there is a need to upgrade the existing pavilion to contemporary sporting standards.</p>	<p>undertaken as part of the current funding program commitment. There is, however, a need to determine the funding model and future expectations with regard to funding by clubs operating small ball sports requiring a higher lux value (i.e. 250 lux as opposed to 100 lux).</p> <p>The changing room refurbishment is a current funding commitment.</p>	<p>\$212,361</p> <p>Pavilion enhancements / upgrade</p> <p>\$566,297</p>	<p>2023/2024</p> <p>2030/2031</p>
<p>23. Winthrop Reserve</p> <p>Upgrade the current changing facility infrastructure to provide an expanded pavilion to meet contemporary sporting needs including the provision of gender diverse changing infrastructure to accommodate the growth in women's/girls' participation in cricket AFL. Changing infrastructure should also incorporate a UAT with toilets available for public use.</p> <p>Re-align and increase the number of cricket nets to resolve a concerns with the proximity to the road / car park.</p> <p>There is a need to increase car parking to cater for this potential increase in use</p>	<p>While the changing facilities are functional and are currently in reasonable order, their potential expansion and upgrade to incorporate gender neutral infrastructure would increase the potential of the oval and extensive reserve space. While the reserve is well utilised throughout the year, greater flexibility of the extended reserve could be provided to minimise wear and tear across the main competition playing surfaces.</p> <p>Minor investment is required to re-align and increase the number of cricket nets. The increased lux value of the floodlighting could be undertaken to improve lighting coverage, but not a priority.</p> <p>Current car parking is limited and there is informal car parking around the fringe of the reserve. There will be a need to increase formal car parking areas to cater for potential increase in use.</p>	<p>Additional changing room refurbishment and extended changing room capability to meet cricket/AFL standards for local facility (without function area)</p> <p>\$1,220,370</p> <p>Re-alignment of cricket nets and 2 additional nets</p> <p>\$70,787</p> <p>Additional car parking</p> <p>\$64,983</p>	<p>2021/2022</p> <p>2025/2026</p> <p>2025/2026</p>
<p>24. Murdoch University</p> <p>The City are committed to reviewing on an ongoing basis the shared use agreement with Murdoch University for the turf provision and access to ensure the obligations on both sides are being met and it is fair and equitable.</p>	<p>Concern has been expressed by the user groups in relation to the future use of the turf. They are currently on preferential rates and the University intends to increase the costs to be commensurate with the need to manage the ongoing maintenance and replacement of the surface. This may require the City to consider potential shortfall investment to offset the likely implications should MUMFC determine that the charges are unviable.</p>	<p>Nil cost initially but ongoing cost TBC</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

A breakdown of the costs by facility and year is provided at Appendix J. It is to be noted that all of these cost were built up of the following components:

- Appropriate design & construct contingency to allow for design development – 25%
- Incorporated consultancy fees – 8%
- Project Management – 2.5%
- Leisure Planning & Engagement – 1.5%

Escalation is not included as this is incorporated by the Council's Finance Team in the Long Term Financial Plan

Appendix K also identifies existing budgetary commitments which is summarised below:

- Total Program = \$60,498,938 (\$3.03m p.a. avg)
- Current budgeting (operational and capital) and council resolutions (including ongoing concept design budget commitments of \$650,000, Shirley Strickland Reserve of \$6,640,000, Tompkins Park of \$3,360,000 - with an additional \$6.04M already committed and in reserve following the decision by Council in March 2020 for a reduced approach for this Project - and LTFP floodlighting replacement program of \$3,000,000 and projected pavilion / changing facility upgrade program of \$12,700,000) = \$32,390,000 (\$1.31m p.a. avg).
- In addition, Appendix K incorporates the initial analysis of school court provision for outdoor and indoor netball. This has been included to identify current provision (City owned and school provision) as a baseline for developing the subsequent prioritisation for investment over and above those court improvement commitments already identified in the ARIS.

An additional consideration for \$28,108,938 (\$1.405m p.a. avg) will therefore need to be allocated to implement this strategy. The entire order of estimated costs (\$60m) could be reduced further through grant funding subsidy on a project by project basis.

APPENDIX A: Strategic Documents: Review

Document	Precis of Main Considerations
City of Melville Documents, Strategies and Plans	
<p>People Places Participation A Strategic Community Plan for the City of Melville 2016-2026</p>	<p>The Strategic Community Plan is the long-term overarching document that sets Melville residents’ aspirational plan for the future they desire and acts as a guiding document for future planning. It was developed following an extensive community consultation process which drew 1,637 people to respond to the online survey. Key elements of the Plan related to the current active reserve review include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision for the future: A safe City with green, leafy streets, suburbs and open spaces where people enjoy high levels of health and wellbeing, participate in local events and activities; have access to community services and local business opportunities are encouraged. The following objectives contained within the Plan are aimed at achieving the overall vision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clean and Green Objective: Clean and well-maintained parks, reserves, natural areas and public open spaces where everyone can socialise, be active and be safe. ○ Sustainable and Connected Transport Objective: Better public transport, cycling and walking infrastructure and responsive traffic management. ○ Growth and prosperity Objective: By encouraging the development of small businesses in the City’s suburbs. ○ Sense of Community Objective: A range of local community services, events and cultural activities throughout the year for people to get to know one another and do things together. ○ Healthy Lifestyle Objective: Opportunities for a healthy lifestyle both indoors and out and about in local parks and suburbs walking, running, cycling and exercising individually or in groups. ○ Safe and Secure Objective: People feel safe and secure at all times wherever they are and whatever they are doing. <p>To support the successful implementation of our Strategic Community Plan, the City has developed a long-term (four year) Corporate Business Plan which directs City resources, assets and funding towards the key priorities, projects and activities. This also aligns to the funding requirements (City funds and other external grant requirements). They are also underpinned by a series of neighbourhood plans which guide the partnership between the local community, community organisations, City of Melville and other organisations (North West Melville, North East Melville, South East Melville and South West Melville).</p>
<p>The City of Melville Corporate Business Plan 2016-2020</p>	<p>The Corporate Business Plan sets out the strategic direction for the City and aligns with the Strategic Community Plan. The five key priorities for focus are identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted current revenue base and increasing/changing service demands impacts on rates. • Meeting the demand to provide ‘fit for use’/appropriate infrastructure into the future (in areas like buildings, paths, roads, parks). This includes:

Document	Precis of Main Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Optimise facilities to achieve 'fit for use' facilities for current and future beneficiaries. Includes amalgamation of like groups into hubs and shared use of facilities. ○ Review the standards and management tool against which asset gaps are assessed. ○ Ensure sufficient funding is available to replace assets at the end of life. ● Urban development creates changes in amenity (positive and negative). ● Degradation of natural resources within the City. <p>The challenge of meeting community expectations regarding community engagement.</p>
City of Melville Long-Term Financial Plan 2013/14 to 2022/23	<p>The Plan covers the ten-year period from 2013/14 to 2022/23 and outlines how financially sustainable the City is over the long term and to also allow for early identification of financial issues. The Plan is underpinned by a detailed Long-Term Financial Model. Key issues related to the long-term finances which may impact on the Active Reserves Infrastructure Review include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The impacts of an ageing population. ● Strategic Provision of Active Reserves 2011-2031. ● Building Assets: 'fit for use' vs economic life and the accumulated value of deferred asset replacement liability. ● The City is reliant on grants to assist funding its capital programme. In addition, 1% of Rate Revenue is currently transferred to the Public Open Space Reserve Fund annually to be used to fund the purchase, development and redevelopment of Public Open Space, Parks and Reserves.
SPARS Final Report 2011-2031	<p>2011 Reserve facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are 8 reserves with a Senior pavilion. ● A total of 48.07 hectares of active reserve turf space which equates to 4.76m² per person in the City of Melville. ● Cricket has the highest number of fields (17 senior, 3 junior) followed by Australian rules football (10 senior, 4 junior) and soccer (9 fields). ● 1 reserve is unsuitable for summer or winter competition use (Rob Campbell Reserve). ● 2 reserves do not have a significant summer user (Beasley Park, Gairloch Reserve). ● 1 soccer, 1 rugby union and 1 hockey field have competition level lighting. 14 reserves have training lighting, 6 active reserves have no lighting at all. ● Currently, six of the City's 20 active reserves do not have any training lighting.

Document	Precis of Main Considerations
	<p>There are a number of sports that are nearing full capacity, including cricket, rugby union and soccer, with hockey already being at over capacity.</p> <p>By 2031, the following are deemed to be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian rules football will require 1 additional senior oval. • Cricket will require 5 additional senior ovals. • Hockey will require the equivalent of 4 natural or 2 synthetic fields. This includes a current shortfall of two natural fields. • Rugby union will require 2 additional fields. • Soccer will require the equivalent of 4 natural or 2 synthetic fields. • Touch football will have a surplus of 4 summer and 4 winter fields. • Athletics, baseball, Gaelic football, lacrosse, rugby league, softball and tee ball will not require additional fields. <p>The sites identified for additional active reserve space and/or changes in the type of sporting fields that are accommodated include (timing):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bert Jeffery Reserve – develop new hockey/cricket active turf. (2029) • Gairloch Reserve – change use from Australian Rules to Gaelic and potentially touch football. (2025) • John Connell Reserve – develop an additional soccer field. (2028 active and 2031+ passive) • John Creaney Reserve – develop additional rugby/cricket active turf. (2012) • Len Shearer Reserve – investigate synthetic soccer/athletics surfaces and change use of part of the reserve from soccer to winter touch.(2015) • Morris Buzacott Reserve – develop an additional synthetic hockey surface and additional cricket wickets. (2012) – to be Master Planned. • Shirley Strickland Oval – modify the reserve to develop a second oval in place of the two rectangular pitches to accommodate additional football and cricket use. Gaelic football and winter touch to be relocated. (2025) - to be Master Planned. • Somerville Park – develop a football/cricket oval. (2025) • Tompkins Park – develop additional soccer field. Change use of highway side of the reserve from winter touch/lacrosse to all soccer. (2015) • Trevor Gribble Reserve – additional hockey/cricket active turf. (2019) • Troy Park – potential for additional cricket wicket.

Document	Precis of Main Considerations
<p>Strategic Provision of Active Reserves – Facility Review Update 2018 (City of Melville)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alan Edwards Reserve Total area - 7.32 active reserve turf area - 1.41 ha. (single football/cricket oval and synthetic cricket pitch). Opportunities identified include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social facilities and upgrade to suit senior clubs. • Beasley Park - Total area – 5.49 ha, active reserve turf area – 2.02 ha (Single oval, no cricket pitch). Opportunities identified include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited room for expansion ○ Potential for summer cricket • Bert Jeffrey Park - Total area - 3.31 ha, active reserve turf area - 1.52 ha with single cricket oval and natural turf cricket wicket. Opportunities identified include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Winter use, although Murdoch Uni uses the space for overflow training. Melville Football Club has been allocated space since 2012. ○ No lighting and no pavilion – temporary toilets arranged for cricket competition. User groups have requested a pavilion. • Bill Ellson Park - Total area – 5.44 ha, active reserve turf area – 1.44 ha. Irregular shaped. Opportunities identified include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Potential to provide additional training lights to increase capacity (subject to planning approval – impact on neighbouring residential amenity) and clubroom for senior club use particularly. ○ Requests have been made for additional cricket practice nets. • Gairloch Reserve - 2.93 ha total area, active reserve turf area – 0.99 ha. Opportunity identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limitations on the width of oval for older juniors and seniors. May be better suited to rectangular sports. • John Connell Reserve - total area 48.23ha including active, passive and conservation areas. Active reserve turf area – 2.19ha. Opportunities identified include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Additional junior cricket pitch could potentially be installed on eastern boundary of second soccer field allowing two junior games to be played at one time (approx. 40m radius). ○ If surrounding bush can be cleared, the soccer/cricket fields could be expanded. • Karoonda Reserve - Total area 6.4 ha, active reserve turf area – 3.32 ha. Opportunity identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ General upgrades and improvements could be made to enhance the facilities. • Len Shearer Reserve - Total area – 11.45ha, active reserve turf area – 3.70 ha. Opportunities identified include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Potential for the main reserve to have two fields marked out as opposed to the current one. ○ May be a good opportunity for hybrid synthetics that allow multi-use. • Marmion Reserve - Total area – 4.95 ha, active reserve turf area – 2.32 ha.

Document	Precis of Main Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No opportunities identified as it is already a well-utilised reserve with facilities suitable for the user groups. ● Melville Primary School Oval - Total area 4.13ha, active reserve turf area – 1.01ha: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Due to its main use as a primary school oval, it is unlikely to have capacity for significant increase in its current usage and therefore may not warrant significant facility upgrades. ● Melville Reserve - Total area – 2.45ha, active reserve turf area – 1.66ha. Opportunities identified include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the long term, new more suitable pavilion could be built. ○ Lighting could be upgraded to competition level. ● Morris Buzacott Reserve 1 - Total area – 16.69ha. Opportunities identified include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Modification/relocation of the southern entrance could provide additional reserve space to create an additional hockey field. ○ There may be an opportunity to swap summer users of the hockey fields and find the cricket clubs a more suitable venue for their needs. ○ In the long term, a new shared use pavilion that is better located and better meets the needs of the user groups could be developed. ● Morris Buzacott Reserve 2 - Active reserve turf area – 2.13 ha. Opportunities identified include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Junior primary school oval could be improved to a level that would allow junior football usage. ○ Drainage area could possibly be upgraded for football training usage. ○ Could be a good location for a cricket club provided a suitable alternative venue could be found for the MDTBC. The pavilion could be shared. ● Peter Ellis Park – Total area - 10.46ha. Opportunities identified include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High School grounds could be used to increase capacity. ○ Complete pavilion facilities could be developed in the future, but agreement would need to be sought with the High School. ● Rob Campbell Reserve - Total area – 1.153 ha, active reserve turf area 0 ha. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Too small for any senior sized sporting fields and limited opportunities for expanded use. ● Shirley Strickland Reserve - 8.44 ha total, active reserve turf area - 3.62 ha. Proposed construction to implement recently approved concept to begin in 2019. ● Tompkins Park - Total area - 14.3 ha, active reserve turf area - 7.65 ha. The limitations with the reserve will be addressed by the Tompkins Park redevelopment scheduled for construction in 2019. ● Trevor Gribble Reserve - Total area 5.34 ha, active reserve turf area 1.96 ha. Opportunity identified

Document	Precis of Main Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bushland to the north of the single hockey field could be cleared, increasing the size of the parcel of land to a senior oval thus allowing a fourth hockey field and a second cricket wicket. ● Troy Park - Total area – 6.21 ha, active reserve turf area – 1.79 ha. Opportunity identified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Potential for a junior cricket pitch to be located on triangular grassed area to the south east of the oval. ● Webber Reserve - Total area – 4.79ha, active reserve turf area – 2.28ha. Opportunity identified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lighting could be installed to facilitate greater use. ● Winnacott Reserve - Total area 4.68ha, active reserve turf area – 3.05ha. Limited opportunities for expansion. ● Winthrop Park – 5.33ha, active reserve turf area – 2.26ha. Opportunities identified include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Additional facilities such as social facilities and oval lighting could create a good home base for winter/summer sporting clubs. ○ Cricket nets could be relocated or realigned to be safer and have access to better turf.
City of Melville Public Spaces Strategy (Feb 2017)	<p>The document highlights the importance of high-quality public spaces as being vital components of healthy and liveable neighbourhoods. 'Public open space', which has often just been seen as parks and reserves, is referred to more broadly as 'public space' in this Strategy. Improving public space is seen as a top priority for the City of Melville due to the response to public surveys where 89% of respondents valued the areas as very or fairly important priorities. The UWA POS Tool was used in assessing the City's POS and calculated that public spaces occupy 25.8% of the City's total area. The real issue identified was the need to improve public spaces, rather than create more.</p> <p>The Strategy builds on the approach led by Healthy Active by Design WA and the Heart Foundation that streets be considered as important, but under-appreciated, public spaces.</p> <p>Reference is made to the Community Satisfaction with Sport and Recreation Facilities in 2016. The survey found that 91% of respondents were either delighted (62%) or satisfied (30%) with the City's sport and recreation facilities. The result compared well with other local governments in Perth, being well above average.</p> <p>In referencing sports spaces (defined under the Classification Framework for Public Open Space (Classification Framework) as providing a setting for formal structured or organised sporting pursuits capable of hosting team competitions, physical skill development and training), the Strategy states that the City will continue to implement the recommendations made in the Strategic Provision of Active Reserves 2011 – 2031 Report (SPARS) which is the document currently being reviewed.</p> <p>In referencing the reduced levels of water availability, the Strategy states the majority of the irrigation applied at sporting reserves will be focussed on the active playing surface and reduced to the surrounds. It further states, when additional water restrictions are enforced in the future, synthetic sport surfaces that require little or no water will become essential to satisfying the community's demands for active recreation spaces.</p>

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<p>City of Melville Minimum Change Room Building Standards (2015)</p>	<p>The document references facility guidelines produced by the AFL (2012 and 2015) and Cricket Australia (2015). The basic principles are the City will provide changerooms that meet current standards for safety, size and accessibility. The current priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe to use. • Provision for the current number of users but provided with some additional capacity if possible, to avoid having to rework the building in the next five years. • Provision for mixed gender teams to use the same changeroom. • Provision for accessible team members. • Provision for separate umpire changerooms. <p>Basic infrastructure includes general standards of non-slip safe floors, safe fittings, power points, Australian standard lighting and ventilation with rooms made for the maximum size team. Air conditioning and locker or storage areas are not required.</p> <p>Changerooms are to have the following selected elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home and away teams. Where possible, separate changerooms for umpires will be provided. • Where the sports that use the changerooms are mixed sex teams, then provision for separation of the sexes is required. • Direct and central access to the field for players. • Entry should ideally be at ground level, on grade (or ramped to comply with DDA standards). • Access points should be provided with weather protection and clearly visible with room signage. • Showers immediately adjacent to the locker area and provide showers as lockable cubicles to better accommodate users. • Provide minimum space for the size of the teams using the changing space; including a bench seat which is 600mm deep an under-bench compartment for storing bags (1000mm overall depth) and a rear locker compartment behind. • One shower per three team members. • Provide vandal-resistant fittings and fixtures. • Provide seating within each shower cubicle. • Provide shelving / ledge near basin for personal grooming items. • Partition mounted coat hooks with rubber tips in shower cubicles. • Hot and cold water with enough capacity for the maximum team size to be provided. • 1 toilet per 10 team members. • Convert all urinals into individual lockable partitioned toilet pans.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one unisex accessible toilet, including baby change area. • One hand basin per 10 team members. • Internal storage rooms should be designed with shelves to maximise storage room capacity. Provision of separate secure areas or cages for storing seasonal user equipment is ideal to ensure all users can secure equipment on site. • Equipment storerooms should be accessed via an external vertical roller door or double swing door to allow for direct playing field access. • Provide lockable gates (screen mesh or similar) or solid doors to storage shelving and cupboards to prevent theft and vandalism.
<p>Healthy Melville Plan 2018 – 2022 (Final Draft) – City of Melville</p>	<p>The Plan is in response to the WA Public Health Act 2016 and establishes an integrated health and wellbeing process that fits into the City’s corporate planning framework under the Local Government Act 1995.</p> <p>In referencing the health of the Melville community (from the Western Australian Health and Wellbeing Surveillance System, WA Department of Health: City of Melville self-reported measures of health and wellbeing for adults 2015) data indicates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of adults in Melville (61%) are overweight or obese. • Over one fifth (21%) of adults are obese. • Almost a quarter of adults (28%) are not active enough for health benefits. <p>The following are the identified goals and key actions relevant to the Active Reserves Infrastructure Review within the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1: Increase physical activity - Delivery of Identified Services and Programs to Increase Physical Activity and Facilitating Community Sport and Recreation Facilities Infrastructure. Raising Community awareness of Physical Activity. Plan for Future Facilities and Infrastructure to support an active community. • Goal 2: Healthy eating • Goal 3: Mentally healthy community - Providing programs which support a mentally healthy community and Applying Asset-Based Community Development principles. • Goal 4: Reduce alcohol and other drug use. • Goal 5: A safe and healthy urban environment.
<p>Shirley Strickland Reserve Concept Plan (City of Melville - ABV November 2016)</p>	<p>The site currently accommodates softball, cricket, Australian rules football, touch football and Gaelic football. These are played across a senior size football/cricket/softball oval and two rectangular fields. The suburb is anticipated to grow by 40% over the next 20 years.</p> <p>Issues associated with the research indicated inadequate club facilities (changerooms, storage, toilets), a lack of family friendly passive recreation features and poor accessibility including no disabled toilets and limited pathway connectivity.</p> <p>The Plan, having been developed through extensive community consultation included:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The retention of its natural setting and protecting and enhancing existing vegetation. • Enhanced connectivity to incorporate social infrastructure such as picnic and playground facilities and a fitness path looping around the reserve (with outdoor fitness equipment). • Fit for purpose facilities for shared use opportunities and adaptability for future use. This included developing a new pavilion to replace the existing (incorporating social facilities, changerooms, public toilets, storage and spectator viewing areas). Sports field lighting upgrade to Australian standards for training. • Incorporating Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD) elements. • Optimising the use of land by incorporating a slight expansion of the lower rectangular field in order to accommodate a new cricket wicket with 50m radius. • Enhanced car parking around the perimeter of the reserve. <p>The budget for the project (including an adventure/nature playground) was identified as \$7.143k Excl GST. Total annual lifecycle costs of the development are estimated at \$241,617 p.a. ex GST.</p> <p>Of the recommendations within the report, the following are to be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate strategies for the collection of enhanced active reserve usage details across all of the City's active reserves to enable greater usage efficiencies to be achieved. • Include consideration of a dedicated diamond sports facility within the future Strategic Provision of Active Reserves Review. • Investigate the options of creating a new cricket playing field on the lower rectangular field and allowing the ACC to implement a turf wicket on the oval playing field. <p>A lighting review be undertaken to ensure provision of a minimum big ball training level lighting of 50 lux is provided uniformly across the playing fields.</p>
<p>CD16/8093 - Shirley Strickland Reserve Concept Plan (Ordinary Meeting of the City of Melville Council - 18 December 2016)</p>	<p>The report highlights the outcome of research into the development of the Shirley Strickland Reserve Concept Plan and an estimated cost of \$7.14M for the development. A summary of the key issues and potential benefits identified included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City's sporting reserves are nearing capacity with some reserves being heavily overused. • A key strategy for the City to accommodate future demand on sporting reserves is to review the type of sports and field placement on individual reserves to optimise usage, whilst also accommodating non-sporting use. • The changeroom facilities at Shirley Strickland Reserve are at end of their useful life and require replacing. • A Council motion in April 2015 requested the Chief Executive Officer to commence the planning process for the redevelopment of facilities at the reserve.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The report sought Council approval of the Concept Plan and the funding (to be included in the Long-Term Financial Plan) for the implementation of the Plan. <p>Two options were identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To not upgrade the facilities at Shirley Strickland Reserve. • The option to replace the existing changerooms and only refurbish the existing club rooms. <p>The council approved the Concept Plan and supported, in principle, the allocation of \$6,264,000 in the City's Long-Term Financial Plan in the 2018-2019 financial year for the redevelopment of Shirley Strickland Reserve.</p>
<p>Tompkins Park Concept Plan (Ordinary Meeting of the City of Melville Council - 20 June 2017)</p>	<p>The report highlights the outcome of research into the development of the Tompkins Park Concept Plan and an estimated cost of \$9.42M for the development. The output is linked to the City of Melville Lawn Bowls Strategy which was reported to and endorsed by committee in October 2016. A summary of the key issues and potential benefits identified included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2006, the City had noted declining pennant membership in Bowling Clubs. • A need for a Concept Plan for Tompkins Park to address a number of issues including various requests from a number of Sporting Clubs for additional playing and clubroom upgrades. • A primary focus of strategic sustainability is to accommodate sporting activities into Recreational/Community Hubs where facilities and costs are shared, and in turn any income generated supports the facility operations and the operations of the various Sports Clubs. • The project realises savings for the City with a significant reduction in subsidy levels for sports participation by Bowling Clubs and at the Tompkins Parks Recreation hub, and optimises income opportunity at the two current Bowling Club sites. • The provision of a significant strategic investment to provide for the sustainability of the sport of Bowls in the northern part of the City and see improvements to the current Tompkins Park facility with increased shared usage. <p>The concept plan identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enhancement of the City's premier sporting hub. • The co-location of a number of sporting and social activities into a shared facility, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Four bowling greens proposed – all synthetic playing greens with the two greens closest to the Clubrooms covered for all year around use. ○ Extension of the existing pavilion to include additional changerooms, kitchen, office, and verandas. ○ The refurbishment of the existing clubroom and provision for Bowling Club changerooms. ○ Reconfigured playing fields for cricket, rugby and soccer.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reconfiguration of the reticulation systems. ○ Extension to the commercial gym/allied health space. ○ New car park off Dunkley Avenue and extension to the existing eastern car park adjacent to the sports pavilion. ○ Relocation of existing playground. ○ Relocation of floodlighting towers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An outcome of ensuring the sustainability of all sports at this location through a revised business and management model. ● Optimal use of City assets, both the facility buildings, and the active reserve and playing fields. ● The consolidation of a number of ageing community facilities. ● Savings to the City and its ratepayers with significantly lower subsidy levels to support sports members at Tompkins Park. <p>These areas excluded the development area for the potential Wave Park facility and ongoing investigations.</p> <p>It is intended that a new Association will be made up of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Palmyra Rugby Union Football Club ● Melville Cricket Club ● Melville and Mount Pleasant Bowling Clubs (or a single entity) ● Perth Saints Soccer Club <p>The report highlights a number of key elements associated with the subsidies provided for club members by the City:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Melville Bowling Club = \$581 per pennant member per year (160 pennant members) ● Mount Pleasant Bowling Club = \$535 per pennant member per year (161 pennant members) ● Tompkins Park Sporting Hub = \$162 per player per year (1,017 players) ● Combined current subsidy for the three = \$257 per player / pennant member Entities (1,338 members) per year <p>Following the facility upgrades and improvements with the two bowling clubs amalgamating and relocating to the Tompkins Park facility, the estimated subsidy for Tompkins Park sporting hub reduces to \$150 per player / pennant bowls member per year. However, the subsidy specifically due to loan waivers is \$56 per player/pennant member p.a. and this was agreed to be accommodated due to the waiver of the self-supporting loans taken up by the clubs (The Mount Pleasant Bowling Club and The Tompkins Park Community and Recreational Association).</p> <p>The City approved the concept plans and associated project costs and repayments of self-supporting loan subject to amalgamations occurring and funds being transferred over to the new association.</p>

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	<p>In March 2020 the Council resolved to support a reduced scope of works for Tompkins Park to be delivered in 2020/2021. The reduced scope included \$3,060,000 from the Tompkins Park Redevelopment budget to the essential maintenance and improvements to the facilities at Tompkins Park Sporting Hub.</p>
<p>John Creaney Reserve Master Plan</p>	<p>The John Creaney Reserve Master Plan was undertaken in 1993 but not progressed. It is not therefore part of the Active Reserve Infrastructure Study assessment process. The initial plan included a senior oval with extensive tree planting and recreational spaces with pathways linking around the main oval area. The land to the south (primary school playing field) contains sufficient land for a junior oval. Currently within the reserve is Bull Creek Skate Park to its north and Bull Creek Primary School Playing Field and school buildings to its south. It also lies within close proximity to Bull Creek Tennis Club which lies to the west of Benningfield Road and the Southside BMX Club track on Bob Gordon Reserve.</p>
<p>Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2017-2022</p>	<p>The Plan identifies eight themes of which the following are particularly relevant to the development of the ARIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Access to Services and Events: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the services of, and any events organised by, the City of Melville. • Improving Access to Buildings and Facilities: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of the City of Melville. • Advocate, Educate and Improve Awareness: The City will take a leadership role in ensuring the community is informed and educated about access and inclusion, social justice and equal opportunity, especially for people with disability. <p>The Plan is also underpinned by Policy CP084: Disability Access and Inclusion Policy which commits the City to promoting and facilitating equal opportunity, inclusion and access to all members of its community and to ensuring access and social inclusion for people with disabilities, their families and carers. The City of Melville recognises that people with a disability have equal rights to quality facilities and services that enable them to live and fully participate in their communities.</p>
<p>Building Asset Management Plan (2013 – 2032) – City of Melville</p>	<p>The document refers to the City of Melville building portfolio which it owns and maintains. Its estimated replacement valuation is approximately \$273.4 million. Of the 192 buildings, 46 are identified as recreation buildings. Building audits undertaken generally identifies that the portfolio is in a fair condition; many of the community buildings are in need of a minor refurbishment. A comparison of past expenditures and building values indicates there has been an under spend on the City's buildings in the past. It is recognised that the increased expenditure should be maintained to ensure the City continues to meet expectations in its provision of community building infrastructure. It does, however, state that opportunities for rationalisation should also continue to be pursued. Key statistics at the time recognised the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 79% of buildings are currently in an acceptable condition • 88% of buildings currently have acceptable functionality • 88% of buildings currently have acceptable capacity/utilisation

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 88% of respondents are satisfied with sport and recreation facilities (high) <p>The building portfolio hierarchy identifies the recreation buildings fall within the following levels based on a 4-level system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1: Civic Centres, Recreation Centres and Libraries (i.e. LeisureFit Melville) • Level 2: Civic Buildings and Community Hubs (i.e. potentially Tompkins Park) • Level 3: Community, Leased and Heritage Buildings (i.e. Len Shearer Reserve) • Level 4: Amenity, Strategic and Storage Facilities (i.e. Bert Jeffrey Park) <p>Changeroom upgrade programs were identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beasley Park Changerooms, John Connell Reserve Changerooms and Karoonda Reserve Changerooms 2014/2015 • Gairloch Reserve Changerooms 2015/2016 • Allen Edwards Reserve Changerooms and Shirley Strickland Reserve Changerooms 2017/2018 • Trevor Gribble Reserve Changerooms and Weber Reserve Changerooms 2018/2019 <p>Public Toilet Upgrade program associated with active reserves was identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beasley Park Toilets; John Connell Reserve Toilets; Karoonda Reserve Toilets 2014/2015 • Gairloch Reserve toilets 2015/2016 • Allen Edwards Reserve Toilets and Shirley Strickland Reserve Toilets 2017/2018 • Trevor Gribble Reserve Toilets and Weber Reserve Toilets 2018/2019 <p>The access and inclusion program identified the following minor upgrades on active sporting reserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014/2015 Troy Park Toilets • 2015/2016 Bicton Changeroom Toilets and Deepwater Point Toilets • 2016/2017 Len Shearer Toilets • 2017/2018 Shirley Strickland Toilets <p>The full building hierarchy and use associated with active reserve facilities is identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alan Edwards Reserve Clubrooms 3 Amenity • Shirley Strickland Reserve Toilets/Changerooms 3 Amenity • Winthrop Changerooms 3 Amenity • Beasley Reserve Clubrooms 3 Recreation • Gairloch Reserve Changerooms 3 Recreation

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Connell Clubrooms/Changerooms 3 Recreation • Karoonda Reserve Clubrooms 3 Recreation • Len Shearer Reserve Clubrooms 3 Recreation • Marmion Reserve Clubrooms 3 Recreation • Melville Bowling Club 3 Recreation • Melville Reserve Changerooms 3 Recreation • Morris Buzacott Clubrooms (Hockey Club) 3 Recreation • Shirley Strickland Reserve Clubhouse 3 Recreation • Tompkins Park Clubrooms 3 Recreation • Trevor Gribble Park Changerooms 3 Recreation • Troy Park Changerooms 3 Recreation • Webber Reserve Clubrooms 3 Recreation • Winnacott Reserve Clubrooms 3 Recreation
<p>Lighting Asset Management Plan (LAMP) 2013-2032 – City of Melville</p>	<p>The document references the City of Melville owning and maintaining a lighting inventory with a replacement valuation (as at 30/06/12) of approximately \$9.5 million. The document references auxiliary and decorative lighting including public access way (PAW) lighting, reserve lighting which includes car park lighting, and sports floodlighting. Recommendations from the report included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake a lighting inventory and condition audit to confirm quantity and condition of lighting. 2. Centralise a lighting renewal budget of \$20,000 per annum in the minor capital works program to be managed by Asset Management. <p>Both of the above were identified for completion in June 2014.</p> <p>Sports Floodlighting accounted for 221 lights at an estimated replacement value of \$4,917,250 (\$22,250 per unit). The other decorative and reserve lighting amounted to 1,273 lights at a replacement value of \$4,592,000.</p> <p>As of June 2012, the following financial commitments were considered relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An annual maintenance expenditure of \$80,000 is required (to include \$60,000 currently spent from a number of different budgets for reactive maintenance and an additional \$20,000 for globe replacements). <p>An annual renewal requirement of \$40,000 is required (to include \$20,000 for the existing sports floodlighting globe replacement program and an additional \$20,000 for renewal of items identified during the 2012 audit).</p>

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City of Melville Standard Ground Lease (2019)	<p>Obligations of the Lessee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To pay when due all charges, rentals and expenses in respect of gas, electricity, water, telephone, telecommunications, rates and taxes, insurance premiums, used, consumed or incurred in respect of the Premises. • Approval to be sought for any sublet, etc. from the Lessor or Minister for Lands. • The Lessee must give to the Lessor the Lessee's profit and loss accounts, statements, balance sheets and attached reports and notes for each financial year within 45 Business Days of the end of that year. • Keep and maintain the Premises in good and tenantable repair and condition, fair wear and tear excepted. • Prior written consent for signage. • Maintain public liability insurance of \$20M, workers compensation policy and an insurance policy covering building, furniture and fittings and cost of re-instatement. • If requested, the Lessee must give the Lessor monthly occupancy statistics. • The Lessee is to ensure that all floodlighting shall be installed and operated in accordance with the Council's Flood and Security Lighting (CP-58) policy. <p>Initial lease is for a period of 10 years.</p>
City of Melville Standard Lease Freehold Land (2019) and City of Melville Standard Lease – State Land (2019)	<p>Obligations of the Lessee are similar to those referenced above with the exception of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain public liability insurance of \$10M, workers compensation policy and an insurance policy covering building, furniture and fittings and cost of re-instatement. • A set administration fee as determined in the financial year's council budget. • Outgoings are only identified as water consumption, electricity, gas, telephone, refuse removal, contents insurance and associated GST, and not the full charges associated with rates and building insurance. • Explicit maintenance obligations listed. <p>For the standard lease – state land there are similar requirements to the freehold lease.</p>
City of Melville Standard Management Licence (2019) and City of Melville Standard Management	<p>Similar requirements to the freehold lease with the following significant exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To pay to the Licensor upon demand any excess to a maximum of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000) payable in respect of any claim made on any policy of insurance in respect of the Licensed Area. • To encourage the Licensed Area to be used as fully as possible by other community organisations operating within the municipal district.

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Licence – State Land (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not to charge a fee for the use of the Licensed Area by the Licensor or any person or group of persons authorised by the Licensor to use the Licensed Area. In all other circumstances a fee can be charged. <p>For the standard licence – state land there are similar requirements to the freehold license.</p>
Self-Supporting Loans (City of Melville Clubs) 2017-2018	<p>Currently there are 11 self-supporting loans provided by the City of Melville to various sporting bodies. As of 1 July 2018, the largest of these is two loans to Melville Glades Golf Club with a liability value of \$1.098M and \$346,943. Cumulatively, this represents an annual financial commitment from the Club of over \$140k. Tompkins Park Community and Recreational Association have an outstanding loan of \$298,769 with a repayment in the previous year of \$8,449.</p> <p>Overall, the principal loans of all 11 clubs amounts to \$2.4M with a total annual repayment in 2017/18 of \$290k.</p>
Relevant City of Melville Council Policies	<p>Policy No. CP- 008: Financial Sustainability – Forward Financial Planning and Funding Allocation: The Policy covers all City of Melville budget funded operations. Reference is made to the Long-Term Financial Plan and the need to formulate ongoing expenditure in accordance with objectives outlined in the Strategic Community Plan and supporting documentation. The Long-Term Financial Plan is to result in a nil surplus/deficit for each year covered by the Plan. The full cost of providing services and the use of community assets will be met equitably by all generations of ratepayers who enjoy the benefits of those services or assets. The Long-Term Financial Plan is to be reviewed annually and amended to balance financial resources available to the City. Similarly, the annual budget will be prepared having regard to the long-term financial plan and adjustment for variances associated with a variety of funding streams. Funding allocations are prioritised in accordance with an adopted methodology which incorporates statutory obligations, risk mitigation measures, current commitments, maintenance of assets and new programs or assets required to meet demonstrable need.</p> <p>Policy No. CP- 010: Self Supporting Loans: The Policy applies to all self-supporting loans for clubs and organisations occupying City owned or vested land. Applications for self-supporting loans are applied for through the City where the funds are to be used for capital improvements to the land or buildings they occupy. They are to be less than, or equal to, half the life of the capital works or improvements to be undertaken to enable the club/organisation to manage the payment. Exceptions may be made to increase the percentage of the loan where a payment plan demonstrates good financial stewardship.</p> <p>Policy No. CP- 030: Environmental Policy: The policy provides guidance and direction for the City of Melville (City) to minimise impact on the environment and to include climate change considerations in decision-making. The City is committed to incorporating the principles of ecologically sustainable development within its decision-making process. The City commits to taking into consideration climate change impacts within City operations and undertakes to implement actions that assist adaptation to, and management of, those risks.</p> <p>Policy No. CP- 038: Discretionary Services Review Policy: The Policy is applicable to all discretionary services and products delivered by the City of Melville. The policy states that discretionary services must be regularly reviewed to ensure their continued relevance to the community. The Community Benefit Assessment considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the role of the City in the provision of the service (i.e. one of monitor, advocate, facilitator, funder, or provider).

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the level of need for the service determined by a needs/gap analysis. • the level to which the community wants and values the service. • delivery options. • possible duplication of the service by another agency (private or government). • social, environmental, economic and governance implications. • the Executive Functions Test. • Stakeholder relationship management and engagement. <p>Policy No. CP – 084: Disability Access and Inclusion Policy: To ensure compliance with the Disability Services Act (1993) and specifies the Council’s commitment to people with disabilities. It states the City of Melville is committed to working in partnership with local community groups and businesses to facilitate the inclusion of people with disabilities through improved access to facilities and services in the community.</p> <p>Policy No. CP- 103: Improving Public Spaces Policy: The purpose of the policy is to provide a clear strategic direction and inform future decision-making on the best ways to improve public spaces in the City of Melville. This underpins the Public Spaces Strategy and identifies a series of principles to assist in improving public spaces, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A best value for money approach to improving public spaces. • Prioritise improvements to the quality, useability, amenity, comfort, sustainability, variety, safety and accessibility of public spaces over the purchase of expensive freehold land for additional parklands. • Encourage walking, cycling, active children’s play and other physical activities to improve physical health outcomes. • Upgrading drainage sumps to incorporate water sensitive urban design and allow public access where possible. • Liaises as appropriate and works co-operatively with the state Agencies managing regional reserves in the City, community groups and other stakeholders to manage and improve public spaces. <p>CP-102 Urban Forest and Green Space Policy: The purpose of this policy is to protect, preserve and enhance the aesthetic character of the City of Melville while also realising the social, environmental, health, wellbeing and economic benefits of trees and other vegetation as an integral element of the urban environment . The City is committed to no net loss of plant cover within the City and to locally targeted increases in tree canopy and understorey cover where it is deficient.</p>
Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan June 2017- June 2021	The Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) builds on our work on the Reconciliation Action Plan 2013-2016 and focusses on Relationships; Respect and Opportunities. Maintaining mutually beneficial relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, communities and organisations to support positive outcomes and Strengthen community linkages are key committed actions which are fundamental in ensuring Indigenous community representation is incorporated within current and future planning processes.

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State and National Guidelines, Plans and Strategies	
<p>Strategic Directions for the Western Australian Sport and Recreation Industry 2016-2020 (Department of Sport and Recreation)</p>	<p>The document provides vision and direction for Western Australia's Sport and Recreation Industry. The following key challenges, relevant to the development of Sporting Space, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Open Space and Urban Form: Urban parklands and green spaces for sport and active recreation are integral components of urban infrastructure and make a significant contribution to community health and wellbeing. To deliver public open space which meets the needs of communities into the future, we must be efficient with resources, focus on the function of sites, provide equitable access to facilities and secure strategically important regional scale spaces. • Commercialisation: A small number of high profile sports with significant participation bases and integrated competition structures now have robust commercially-oriented business models, while community-based sport and recreation organisations are increasingly reliant on public investment for their survival. Public investment in sport and recreation organisations should factor in the capacity of these organisations to source commercial revenue. • Financial [Un]Certainty: The sport and recreation industry must optimise the value derived from public and private funding in tight fiscal circumstances. Sport and recreation stakeholders must be strong advocates for the many benefits that are enabled by continued investment. • Life Course and Life Stage Participation: The achievement of improved participation rates in sport and recreation, and more broadly active lifestyles, will require innovative responses to the life course and life stage circumstances of Western Australians. A combination of expanding pioneering initiatives and adapting successful concepts from other jurisdictions can stimulate healthier and socially-beneficial outcomes for our community.
<p>Classification framework for public open space (Department of Sport and Recreation) 2013</p>	<p>Within the Classification Framework for Public Open Space, different types of POS infrastructure are categorised by primary function recreation, sport and nature space; and by expected catchment: local, neighbourhood, district or regional open space.</p> <p>Descriptions of primary function comprise:</p> <p>Recreation space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a setting for informal play and physical activity, relaxation and social interaction. • Includes open parkland and gardens, community gardens, corridor links, amenity spaces, community use facilities, civic commons or squares. <p>Sport space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a setting for formal structured sporting activities. • Includes playing surfaces, buffer zones and supporting infrastructure such as clubrooms. <p>Nature space</p>

Document	Precis of Main Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a setting where people can enjoy nearby nature. • Includes sites managed to encourage recreational access while protecting local ecological and biodiversity values. <p>Catchment category descriptions are based on expected purpose, typical size and how far a user might travel from their home to visit parkland, and include:</p> <p>Local Open Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually small parklands that service the recreation needs of nearby residents. • 0.4ha to 1ha in size and within 400 metres or a 5-minute walk. <p>Neighbourhood Open Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually provide a variety of features and facilities with opportunities to socialise. • 1ha to 5ha in size and within 800 metres or a 10-minute walk. <p>District Open Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually designed to provide for organised formal sport and inclusion of substantial recreation and nature space. • 5ha to 15ha in size and within 2 kilometres or a 5-minute drive. <p>Larger areas of Regional Open Space are expected to serve one or more geographical or social regions and attract visitors from outside any one local government (LG) area. Size will be variable and dependent on function. When sport space is identified as a necessary regional function, land allocations for playing fields and sports facilities are expected to be upwards of 20 hectares in area.</p>
State Sporting Infrastructure Plan Review 2019	<p>The Plan (formerly the State Sporting Facilities Plan) has been developed by the DLGSC to serve as forward planning for the provision of infrastructure to service State, National and International level sporting competition. Reference is made to the following projects which do not have an identified site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMX – State facility business case and feasibility planning • Cycling – Criterion Track • Lawn Bowls – State Centre • Softball – State Centre Business Case • Table Tennis – State Table Tennis Centre • Rugby League – Admin and Training Facilities Business Case • Squash – State Facility <p>Key Themes identified for the sports and relevant to ARIS include:</p>

Document	Precis of Main Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources: Sports with lower inherent levels of commercial opportunity face the risk of further declines in participation due to their low levels of resourcing and exposure. A lower diversity in sports offerings is likely to have a negative impact on participation rates. • Cultural Hubs: Sport is arguably Australia’s most popular cultural past-time and there is a significant opportunity to create integrated cultural hubs or precincts that provide both efficient use of shared facilities and offer a wider variety of cultural and entertainment offerings, further integrating sport into our local way of life. Facility provision, therefore, requires continued integration with broader strategic planning and local government planning processes. <p>The approach by state government to funding is now moving towards outcome-based assessments. The development of evidence-based outcomes enables alignment with external funding objectives.</p>
<p>Our Bike Path 2014-2020: A strategic framework for cycling in Western Australia</p>	<p>The Plan maps a vision and framework that will be used to guide the future development and growth of cycling in Western Australia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation: To get over 1 million Western Australians regularly riding by 2020. • Transport: For cycling to achieve a transport mode share of 5% by 2020. • Female Participation: To reduce the disparity between men’s and women’s participation in cycling. • Children’s Participation: To move the percentage of children riding to school closer to the levels of the 1970s. • Safety: To reduce the number of serious bicycle injuries every year. To dramatically improve community perceptions of cycling as a safe and enjoyable activity. • Sporting Success: To increase the number of Western Australian cyclists winning gold at national championships. • Infrastructure: To increase the number of cycling infrastructure facilities in metropolitan and regional WA (includes cycle paths, mountain bike trails and cycle sport facilities) every year. <p>Of the challenges, the following is relevant to the ARIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have an inadequate number of cycle sport facilities. • The financial and workforce capacity of our cycling organisations and clubs is fragile, which is limiting the breadth and depth of impact they can have in our community. • Our cycling organisations still tend to operate in isolation, with operational and functional duplication in many areas, and limited instances of collaboration and resource sharing.
<p>Aquatic Strategic Facilities Plan (2012)</p>	<p>Of the recommendations contained within the strategy, the following are relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The associations are to provide a direct leadership role to improve relationships between clubs and facility managers. To assist this outcome a formal document to help clubs articulate their benefit to the facilities operation and sustainability should be created.

Document	Precis of Main Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop partnership arrangements with facility managers; through a shared resource approach for coaches, volunteers and programs. <p>No sites are specifically identified for development outside of the hierarchy model which specifies development at the top end of the aquatic industry. No financial commitment is given to the delivery of the Facility Plan.</p>
Bowls WA Strategic Facilities Plan (2012)	<p>The Strategic Facilities Plan is to ensure that the provision of bowls facilities is carried out in a manner that is sustainable and in the best interest of the sport. Needs are to be assessed on a number of factors including the sustainability of the club, current facilities and the growth potential of the club. Local government authorities and clubs are to use the Strategic Facilities Plan as the basis for planning and development of bowling clubs and facilities. This should be carried out in consultation with the Department of Sport and Recreation, Bowls WA and other relevant stakeholders.</p>
Hockey WA Strategic Facilities Plan (2009)	<p>The Plan contains a series of recommendations relating to the provision of synthetic turf and grass pitch infrastructure. In consideration of State Sporting Strategic Facilities Plan, the Hockey WA Board is to review its existing policy titled “Additional Synthetic Turf” to determine the level of and the conditions under which funding may be available for turf provision. Twelve (12) specific sites are identified for synthetic turf pitch provision with associated grass pitch provision. Melville Hockey Club is recognised as a key strategic site seeking the provision of an existing grass pitch to replace that lost by the installation of the turf. This was to be considered on the eastern side of the entry to Morris Buzacott Reserve.</p>
Football West Strategic Facilities Plan (2006)	<p>One of the aims of the project is for Football West and DSR to develop a classification system within a football hierarchy, based on the sustainability of individual clubs that will serve as a basis to plan for future infrastructure provision and upgrades. Recommendations were made with regard to the need for additional rectangular pitch provision in specific zonal areas. The recommendations were based on anticipated population growth and anticipated growth within the sport at different age/competition levels.</p>
Tennis West Strategic Facilities Plan (2018)	<p>There is a requirement for longer term strategic direction to determine the need for facilities, how facilities should be developed in the future and the appropriate approach to management, community access and ongoing improvements. Melville is contained within the South Zone of the Metropolitan Region. The main observations and opportunities relating to Melville (which is grouped with Fremantle and East Fremantle) were identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of floodlit hard courts at club venues where clear demand for evening and winter use has been identified. Applecross, East Fremantle, Melville and Fremantle all have low numbers of floodlit courts for their existing membership base. Partner and provide advice to the City of Melville on current plans to develop multi-purpose community facilities that provide opportunities for tennis. Ensure an appropriate level of provision that supports the development and growth of tennis. <p>General commentary across tennis infrastructure within the Metropolitan area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A requirement for more lit hard courts to support night tennis.

Document	Precis of Main Considerations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an even spread of Book a Court venues to support casual use of club venues. • Explore tennis opportunities and investigate school partnership opportunities. • Investigate suitable locations for the future development of clay courts that support elite player pathways.
Western Australian Cricket Infrastructure Strategy 2019-2028	<p>Four high-level infrastructure pillars and their strategic objectives underpin cricket infrastructure planning and investment decisions for the sport over the next 10 years. The four pillars are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of existing facilities. • Expand the facility footprint to meet changing needs and population growth. • Deliver flexible and inclusive facilities. • Collaborate with key partners and stakeholders to share the benefits of better facilities. <p>The changing and evolving way in which cricket is being delivered includes modified formats, portable pitches, increasing participation (particularly the girls' and women's game), promoting inclusion and diversity, winter cricket and increasing demand for night cricket (with appropriate level of floodlighting).</p> <p>Melville is identified as the 5th highest club and community cricket participating Local Government Authorities (LGA) at the completion of the 2017/18 season with 1,691 club participants. Melville is located in the South West Metro where participation / registered club players by 2028 is forecast to increase by 380 people and 34 teams (based on 11 a-side format). This clearly assumes that all 11 players will be playing consistently each week for one team. Ground to population ratio indicates a provision in 2016 in the region of 1:4,612, whereas the average across the state is 1:3,729. The ground to player ratio in the region is identified as 1:71, whereas the metropolitan average is stated as being 1:64.</p> <p>Facility hierarchy includes a requirement for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For premier clubs: 2 playing fields, 8 turf pitches per playing field, pitch covers for turf pitches, sight screens (pair), 8-12 turf practise nets, 2-4 synthetic practise nets, power to practise nets. Desirable elements include: 3 playing fields, 10 turf pitches per playing field, permanent electronic scoreboard and 4 indoor training pitches. Essential site facilities include spectator viewing (natural shade) and 40 car parks per playing field. Required club facilities and amenities include: 2 unisex players changerooms per playing field, 1 unisex official's changeroom per playing field, kitchen and kiosk, socials/community room (indoors), toilets (m/f or unisex and accessible), office/administration/meeting room, scorers viewing area, ground maintenance storage and equipment storage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Melville as a premier club has identified a turf table upgrade, turf and synthetic training net improvements, field lighting for night cricket, playing field irrigation, female friendly changerooms, and supporting amenities, indoor training and external equipment storage. • For home based clubs: 1 playing field, 5/6 turf pitches per playing field, or 1 synthetic pitch per playing field, pitch covers for turf pitches, temporary or permanent scoreboard, 3-6 synthetic practice nets. Desirable elements include: 2 playing fields, 4-6 turf

Document	Precis of Main Considerations
	<p>training pitches (for turf based clubs) and power to practice nets. Essential site facilities include spectator viewing (natural shade) and 40 car parks per playing field. Required club facilities and amenities include: 2 unisex players changerooms per playing field, 1 unisex official's changeroom per playing field, kitchen and kiosk, socials/community room (indoors), toilets (m/f or unisex and accessible), scorers viewing area, ground maintenance storage and equipment storage.</p> <p>Murdoch University is referenced as providing high performance and community programs for both match and training requirements. The standard of facilities at Murdoch do not reflect the requirements of a high performance sporting program and in partnership, the WACA and Murdoch University is working toward a new pavilion and upgrade to the playing field to reflect these requirements.</p> <p>Within the South West Metropolitan Region playing field, provision per population is below average, which supports the need for additional playing field capacity to cater for ongoing participation and population growth. One option identified to increase capacity for cricket is to provide match capable floodlighting to some existing fields. In addition to the demand for more playing fields, increasing the number of practise facilities and addressing the safety issues with existing practise pitches are key issues that need to be addressed. The 'BIG 6' priorities referenced include identifying opportunities within schools, new developments or under-utilised or unoccupied green spaces to address current capacity issues. No specific site improvements are identified; just a need to develop regional priorities for practise facilities, renewal of wickets, new practise facilities, pavilion upgrades and all gender player amenities.</p> <p>Strikers Indoor Sports in Leeming is identified as an affiliated metropolitan indoor cricket centre. The only reference to indoor facilities is to upgrade current amenities and renewal of net structures and court surfaces. A site selection guideline is provided for sports lighting priorities for investment. For community cricket the average square lighting should be 300lux with 200lux for outfield provision. Premier cricket requires 500lux for the square and 300 lux for the outfield. Outfield match practice and training should meet either 200 or 100 lux.</p>
Community Cricket Facility Guidelines (Cricket Australia 2015)	<p>Cricket Australia produced the guideline to establish a set of basic principles and design standards for the development of cricket infrastructure. Basic principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimising the size of new buildings and/or the potential of existing structures. • Investing in energy-efficient technologies and optimising energy usage through initiatives such as passive solar design and natural ventilation systems. • Protecting and preserving water. • Using environmentally-friendly and green materials. • Enhancing indoor environmental quality. • Optimising operational and maintenance practices. • Minimising waste through recycling and efficient use of resources. • Ensuring the space sporting facilities occupy is designed, occupied and operated with the objective of best practice environmental performance.

Document	Precis of Main Considerations									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pitch – north/south axis. • Car park to be adjacent to the facility. <p>Specific guidelines based on club home grounds (local) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing rooms /area: 2 changerooms per playing field - 40 – 60m² x 2 • Amenities (player toilet/showers): 2 amenities per playing field – 40 – 50m² x 2 • Accessible toilets: male 15m² female 15m² accessible 5.5m² • Umpires room (including shower and toilet): 15m² (optional) • Medical/first aid room: 10m² (optional) • Kitchen and kiosk: 15 – 25m² provision dependent on level of venue capacity, use and activity • Kitchen storeroom: 8m² (built into overall kitchen/kiosk area) (desirable) • Social/ BBQ area (outdoors), as needed • Internal building storage: 30m² and Cleaner's store: 5m² • External storage: 30m² • Utilities/ plant room – as required • Curator's store/shed – 60m² 									
Western Australian Football Commission Strategic Facilities Plan (2006)	One of the aims of the project was to develop a classification system within a football hierarchy, based on the sustainability of individual clubs that will serve as a basis to plan for future infrastructure provision and upgrades. The plan incorporates future facility needs based on population growth which specifies a significant increase in teams (and therefore the need for football ovals). Reference is made to the facility requirements of each standard of play and provides commentary on the key facility components which may be utilised in developing the district level strategies/plans. The plan is currently undergoing a complete review and is to be available late in 2019/early 2020.									
AFL Preferred Facility Guidelines (AFL 2019)	<p>The recently adopted AFL facility guidelines incorporates a requirement for all new facilities to be diverse and incorporate unisex changing infrastructure. Standards of provision also include the following space requirements for local and district level pavilion infrastructure.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="488 1145 1993 1331"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="488 1145 1283 1209">Amenities</th> <th data-bbox="1283 1145 1655 1209">Local</th> <th data-bbox="1655 1145 1993 1209">Regional</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 1209 1283 1267">Player amenities (toilet / showers) x 2</td> <td data-bbox="1283 1209 1655 1267">42m²</td> <td data-bbox="1655 1209 1993 1267">58m²</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 1267 1283 1331">Changes rooms x 2</td> <td data-bbox="1283 1267 1655 1331">110m²</td> <td data-bbox="1655 1267 1993 1331">140m²</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Amenities	Local	Regional	Player amenities (toilet / showers) x 2	42m ²	58m ²	Changes rooms x 2	110m ²	140m ²
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Player amenities (toilet / showers) x 2	42m ²	58m ²								
Changes rooms x 2	110m ²	140m ²								

Document	Precis of Main Considerations		
	Massage / strapping room	20m ²	30m ²
	Umpires rooms	25m ²	40m ²
	Doctors room	20m ²	20m ²
	First Aid	15m ²	15m ²
	Gymnasium/fitness room	23m ²	30m ²
	Offices	15m ²	20m ²
	Public Toilets (Inc Acc. WC)	33m ²	41m ²
	Social/Community Room	100m ²	150m ²
	Kitchen/kiosk	20m ²	20m ²
	Storage	20m ²	20m ²
	Timekeeping / Scorers Box	10m ²	10m ²
	Third Umpire / Match Officials	10m ²	10m ²
	External Covered Areas	50m ²	75m ²
	Utility	5m ²	5m ²
	Corridors	72m ²	75m ²
	TOTAL	590m ²	728m ²

Document	Precis of Main Considerations
<p>Netball Strategic Facilities Plan and Basketball Strategic Plan (2015)</p>	<p>The intention of both plans is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify future facility requirements for both sports within Western Australia for the next 15 years and a process for prioritising and securing potential investment to deliver the plan. 2) Establish the framework within which the State Sporting Association (SSA) of Netball WA can provide support and guidance to its affiliated associations (“associations”) and local government. <p>An additional 19 recreational basketball/netball courts are to be provided in the metropolitan region by 2026. The approximate location to meet the needs of future users is to be established and land secured in partnership with relevant local governments.</p>
<p>Overview</p>	<p>A review of the plans identify a number of common threads which can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategic documents vary from being explicit in identifying sites for development, whilst others are generic in advising on the approximate location of facilities in accordance with population growth. • The Plans lack the ability to implement and deliver and are heavily reliant on developing close relationships with local governments in order to achieve the desired outputs. • More recent Strategic Plans have a number of aspirational objectives and requirements which require interpretation at the local government level. • Many of the strategies have been developed in isolation with some reference to ground sharing, co-location and compatible uses. • The Department of Education is highlighted as being a significant partner in delivering the facility development outcomes identified in the majority of Strategic Facility Plans. • The majority of the strategies are linked to funding available through CSRFF.

APPENDIX B: Demographic Analysis

The demographic analysis outlines the key data for the City, which has been obtained using the following sources:

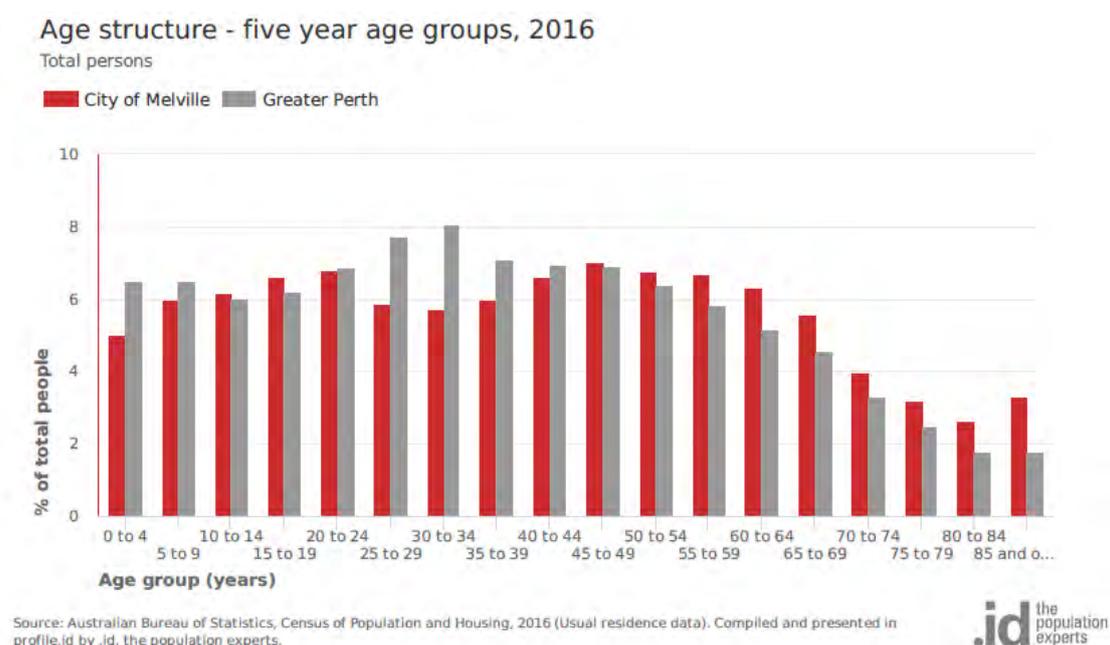
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2016 Census
- Community Profile and Social Access
- Forecast.id for the City of Melville Local Government Area
- WA Tomorrow (2015)

The analysis has focused on the current population profile and future population growth, age composition and components of population change.

Current Population and Key Influences

The estimated population within the City of Melville is 101,940 (ABS Estimated Resident Population 2018) with a population density of 19.22. The last census data of 2016 indicated the population within the City was 98,086. The age breakdown is provided in Figure 9 below and illustrates the comparison with Greater Perth.

Figure 9: Age Structure for the City of Melville (Source: Profile id)



The figure highlights that within the City, the dominant age groups are 5 to 24 and 40 to 64 years of age which is generally reflective of a mature inner urban setting where households are established and are within close proximity to areas where the resident population work and/or study. It is to be noted that compared to Greater Perth, the age range of 10 to 19 and 45+ far exceeds the broader trends, highlighting a population that is generally ageing in place. In summary there are:

- A larger percentage of persons aged 85 and over (3.3% compared to 1.8%)
- A smaller percentage of persons aged 30 to 34 (5.7% compared to 8.0%)
- A smaller percentage of persons aged 25 to 29 (5.8% compared to 7.7%)
- A smaller percentage of persons aged 0 to 4 (5.0% compared to 6.5%)

The forecasted population growth in five-year increments from 2016 to 2036 is provided at Figure 10 below. This highlights that the growth in young children and older family units to 2036 will be high and relatively consistent, as will the growth in those of retirement age. The most significant growth age

ranges will be from ages 10 to 24, 35 to 49 and 70 plus. This is likely to be generated by those household units ageing in place and the introduction of smaller more affordable households within close proximity to public transport and major service centres.

Figure 10: Population Growth Projections for the City of Melville in 5 Year Increments from 2016 to 2036

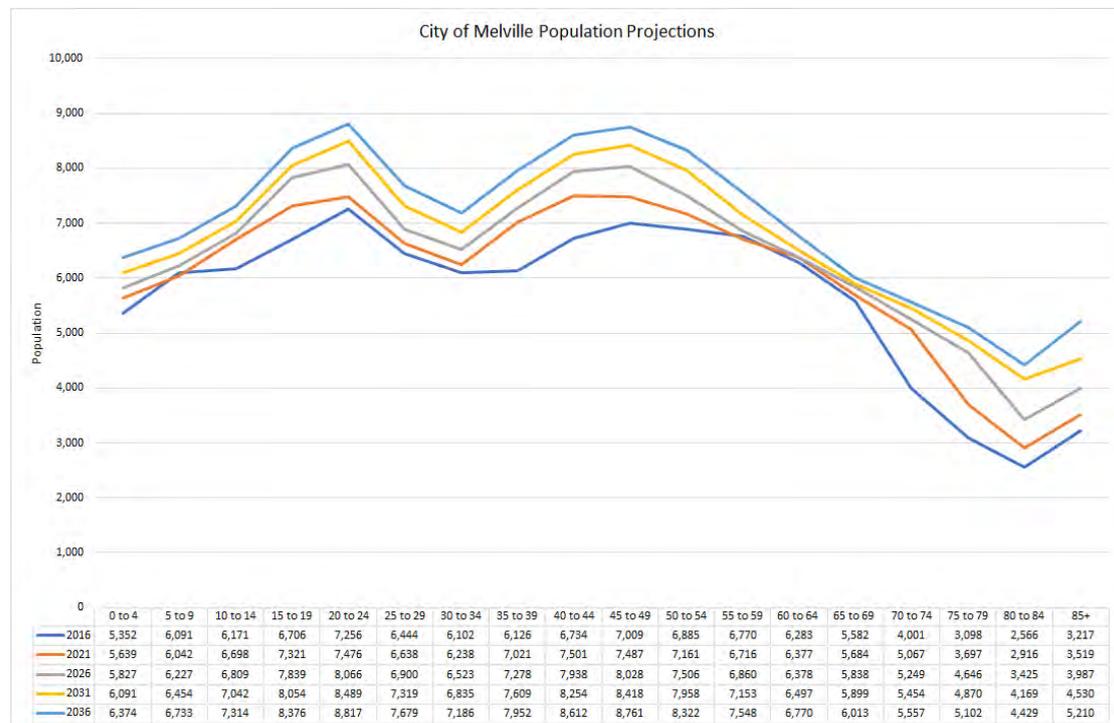
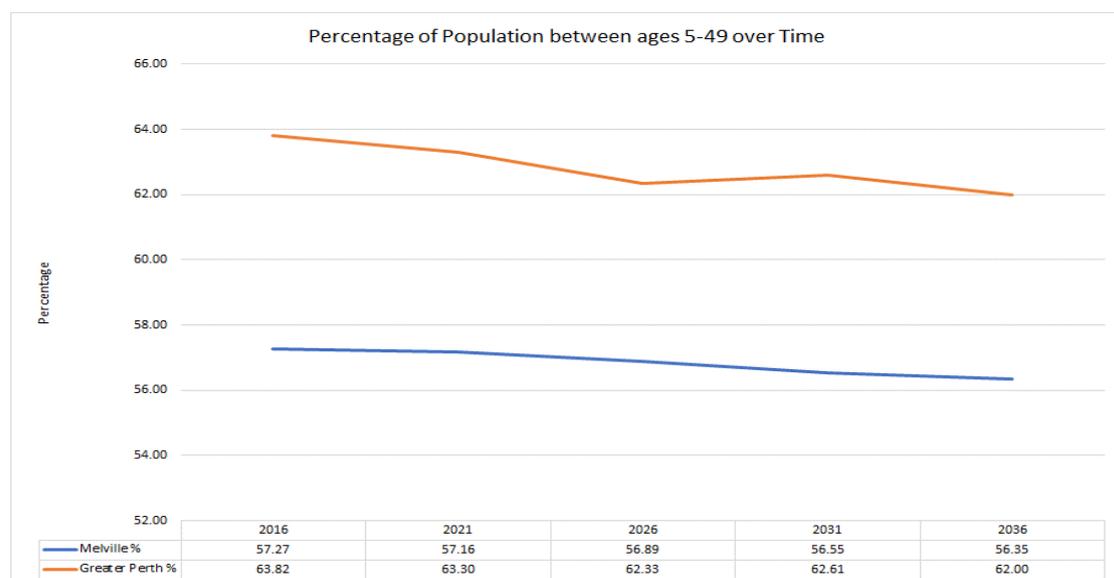


Figure 11 summarises the percentage of the traditionally active population base for the City of Melville, compared to Greater Perth (age ranges of 5 to 49, being those ages which take part in club-based and competitive sporting opportunities). It references the resident population likely to be involved in active club-based activities in five yearly growth increments and highlights that within the City, it is likely to be lower, as a percentage of population, than that for the Greater Perth area over the period.

Figure 11: Percentage of Population between ages 5 to 49 – City of Melville (source: City of Melville Forecast.id)



This again indicates a relatively ageing population which, over time, will focus more on passive recreational pursuits rather than contact-based sports. This is not to say that the need for club and active reserve space will diminish, but rather that a range of alternative sporting pursuits aimed at an ageing demographic is likely to be in greater demand.

It is, however, important to understand what the key drivers of demographic changes are on a suburb-by-suburb basis. These are identified in Table 24.

Table 24: Suburb by suburb breakdown of the Projected Demographic Changes from 2016 to 2036

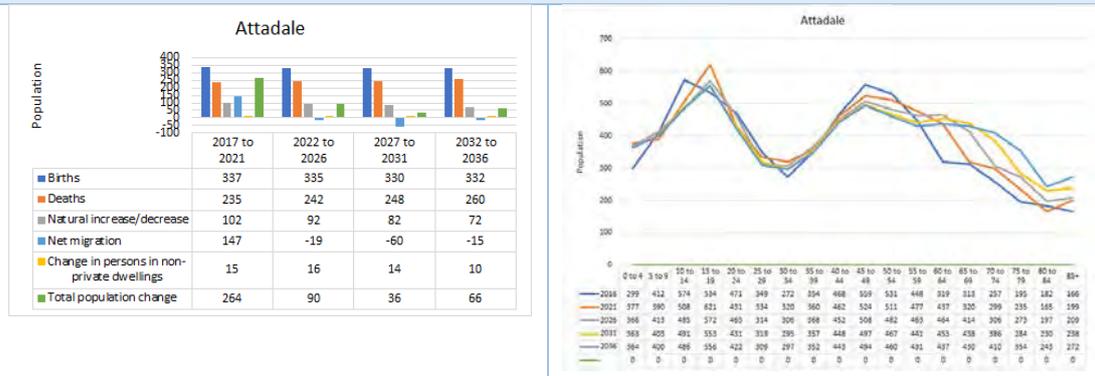
Population Change Components		Age Profile 2016-2036																																						
Alfred Cove – Myaree																																								
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2017 to 2021</th> <th>2022 to 2026</th> <th>2027 to 2031</th> <th>2032 to 2036</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Births</td> <td>294</td> <td>316</td> <td>314</td> <td>321</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deaths</td> <td>200</td> <td>210</td> <td>209</td> <td>213</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Natural increase/decrease</td> <td>94</td> <td>106</td> <td>105</td> <td>108</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net migration</td> <td>195</td> <td>-69</td> <td>-37</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Change in persons in non-private dwellings</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total population change</td> <td>290</td> <td>37</td> <td>68</td> <td>191</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			2017 to 2021	2022 to 2026	2027 to 2031	2032 to 2036	Births	294	316	314	321	Deaths	200	210	209	213	Natural increase/decrease	94	106	105	108	Net migration	195	-69	-37	84	Change in persons in non-private dwellings	0	0	0	0	Total population change	290	37	68	191				
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alfred Cove – Myaree will experience a steady growth during the 20 year period with the main population influences being the birth rate. Over the 20 year period, there will be a slight increase in net migration, although overall this will have a limited impact. Overall, the suburb will experience an ageing population demographic. 																																								
Applecross																																								
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applecross will experience a relatively high growth during the 20 year period with the main population influences being net migration resulting from the increase in residential development and density. Over the 20 year period, there will be a slight increase in the natural population as a result of births exceeding mortality rates, although overall this will have a limited impact. Overall, the suburb will experience an influx of older family units with the main population growth being in the ages 15 to 54. This is the age range which demands a greater access to club-based organised sporting activities. 																																								

Ardross



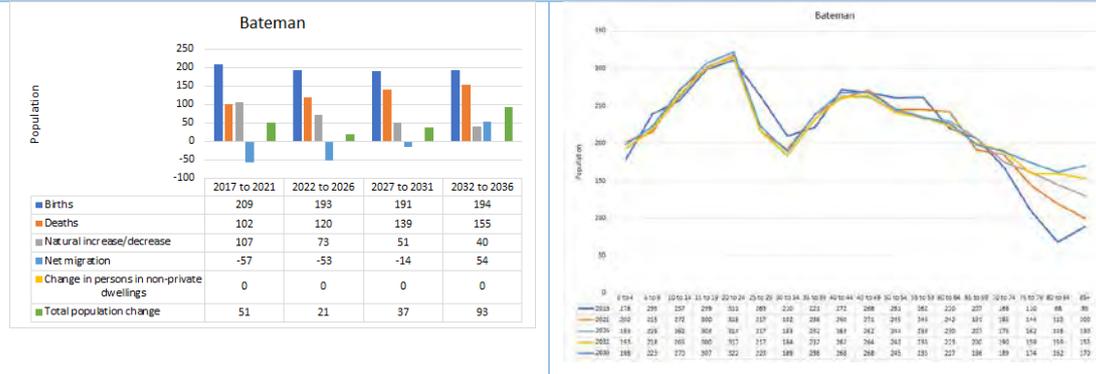
- Ardross will experience a medium growth rate during the 20 year period with the main population influences being net migration which is likely to be as a result of the increase in residential development and density.
- Over the 20 year period, there will be a slight increase in the natural population as a result of births exceeding mortality rates. This increase is relatively consistent over the 20-year period.
- Overall, the suburb will experience an influx of young family units with the main population growth being in the ages 0 to 24 and 40 to 59. This is the age range which demands a greater access to club-based organised sporting activities.

Attadale



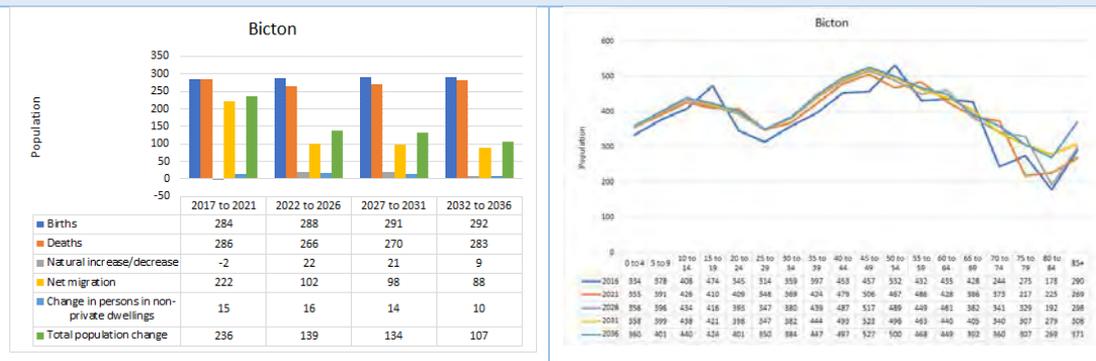
- Attadale will experience a relatively modest growth during the 20 year period with the main population influences being births.
- Over the 20 year period, there will be a slight increase overall as a result of net migration into the suburb with the period from 2022 onwards highlighting a net outward migration.
- Overall, the suburb will experience a gradually ageing population with the most significant increases during the 20 year period being in the growth in the population age from 60 years onwards. This indicates a need to focus on activities which will suit an older demographic (non-contact, recreational club-based pursuits).

Bateman



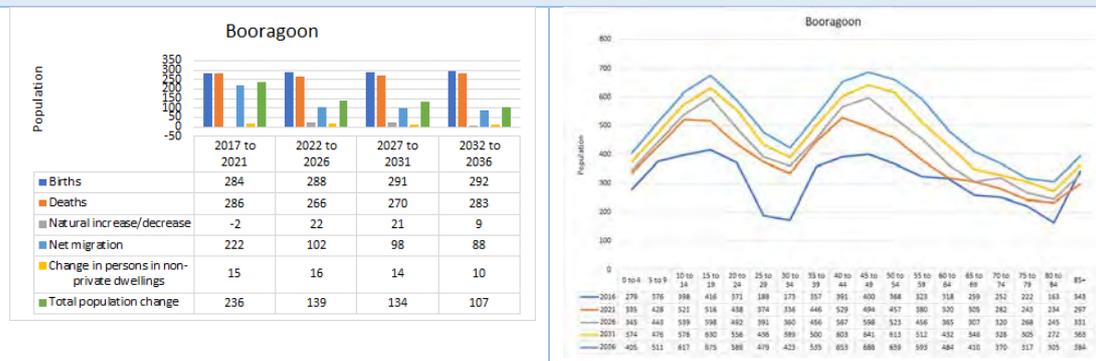
- Bateman is similar to Attadale as it will experience a relatively modest growth during the 20 year period with the main population influences being births.
- Over the 20 year period, there will be a net outward migration.
- Overall, the suburb will experience a gradually ageing population with the most significant increases during the 20 year period being in the growth in the population age from 70 years onwards. This indicates a need to focus on activities which will suit an older demographic (non-contact, recreational club-based pursuits).

Bicton



- Bicton will experience a relatively modest growth during the 20 year period with the main population influences being inward migration.
- The natural increase within the suburb will be minimal.
- Overall, the suburb will experience a gradually ageing population with the most significant increases during the 20 year period being in the growth in the population age from 65 years onwards. The relatively low population growth across all age ranges indicates a need to maintain a diverse level of provision for a relatively stable population.

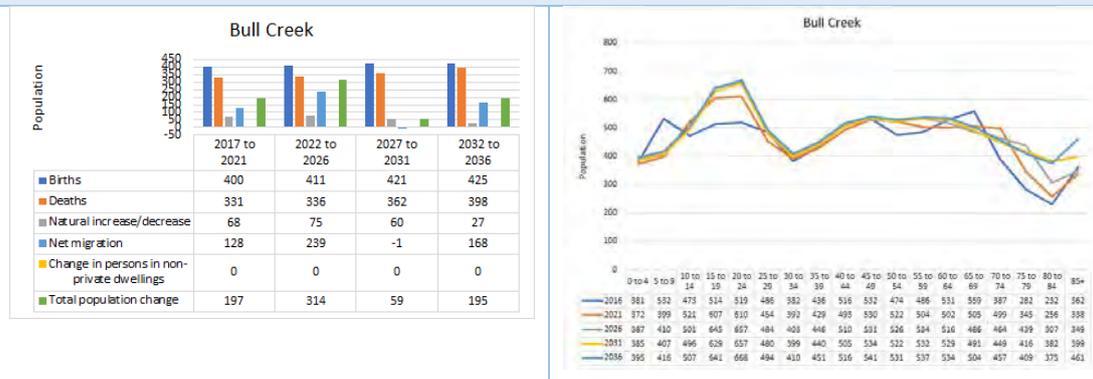
Booragoon



- Booragoon will experience a relatively modest growth during the 20 year period with the main population influences being inward migration.

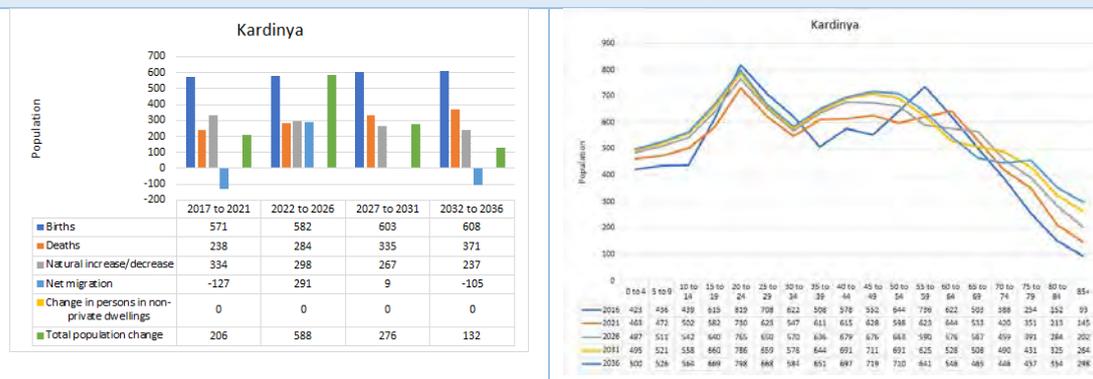
- The natural increase within the suburb will be minimal.
- Overall, the suburb will see significant comparative growth in older family units with the ages of 10 through to 59 indicating a higher percentage of population growth in comparison to other age ranges. Booragoon is typified by large areas of retail and established residential estates.

Bull Creek



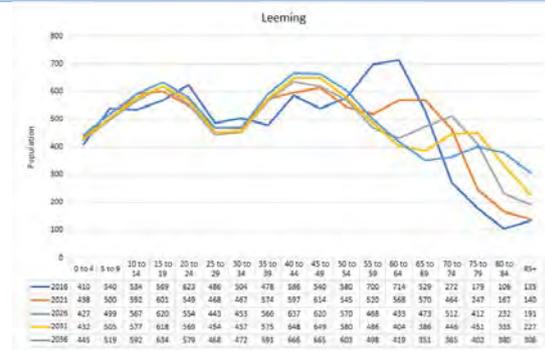
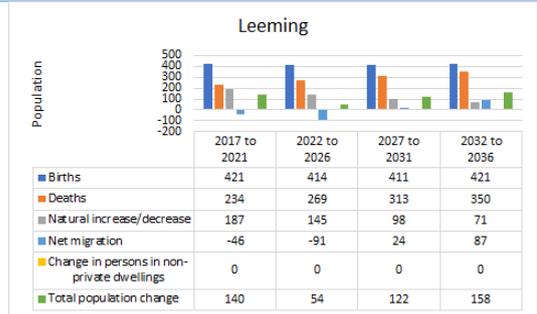
- Bull Creek will experience a medium growth during the 20 year period with the main population influences being a combination of inward migration and births.
- Overall, the suburb will see growth within the youthful age ranges from 15 to 24 which highlights a tendency to move towards an older household profile as children age in place. The most significant population growth outside of that age range is from 70 onwards, further indicating an ageing in place demographic.

Kardinya



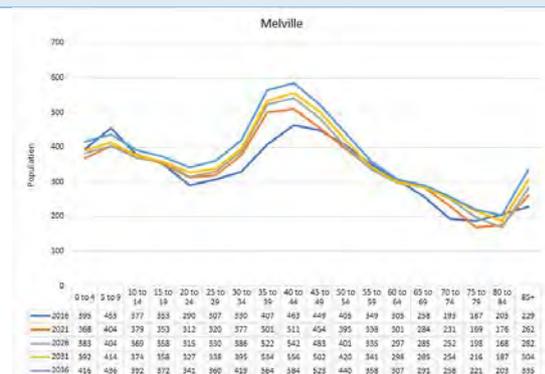
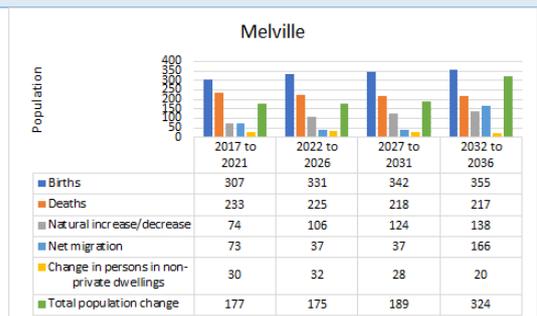
- Kardinya will experience a medium growth during the 20 year period with the main population influences being births.
- The net migration into the suburb will be minimal with only the period from 2022 to 2026 showing any substantial signs of an increase in net inward migration.
- Overall, while the suburb will experience a greater increase in births, the overall trend is for a gradually ageing population with the most significant increases during the 20 year period being in the growth in the population age from 65 years onwards.
- It is to be noted that there will be a gradual reduction in youth / young adult ages (ages 20 to 34) within the suburb which will have a detrimental impact upon the demand for club-based activities.

Leeming



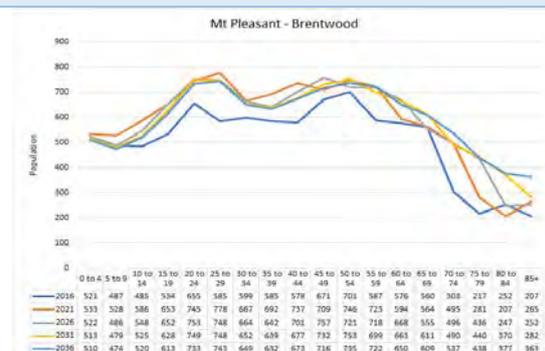
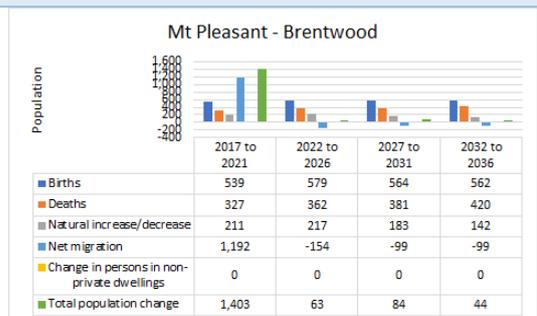
- Leeming will experience a relatively modest growth during the 20 year period with the main population influences being births.
- The net outward migration into the suburb to 2026 is to be noted with the period from 2027 onwards highlighting a relatively modest inward migration.
- Overall, while the suburb will experience a greater increase in births, the overall trend is for a gradually ageing population with the most significant increases during the 20 year period being in the growth in the population age from 65 years onwards.
- It is to be noted that as with Leeming, there will be a gradual reduction in youth / young adult ages (ages 20 to 34) within the suburb which will have a detrimental impact upon the demand for club-based activities.

Melville



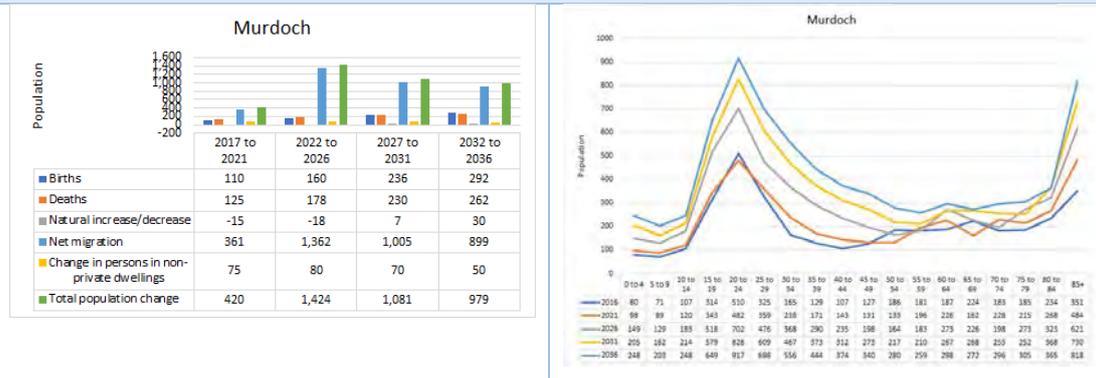
- Melville will experience a medium growth during the 20 year period with the main population influences being a combination of inward migration and births.
- Overall, the suburb will see growth within the age ranges from 34 to 49 which highlights a tendency to move towards an older household profile as children age in place. The most significant population growth outside of that age range is from 65 onwards, further indicating an ageing in place demographic.

Mt Pleasant-Brentwood



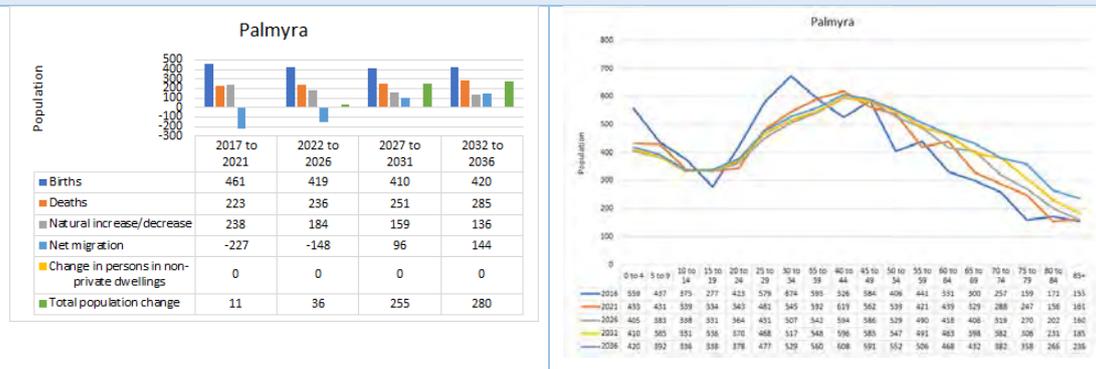
- Mt Pleasant-Brentwood will experience a high growth from 2017 to 2021, but thereafter a low growth rate which is largely influenced by births and significant changes in net outward migration.
- Overall, the suburb will see a reduction in young children and growth in the older age ranges from 15 onwards which highlights a tendency to move towards an older household profile as children and adults age in place. The most significant population growth age ranges are 25 to 29 and from 70 onwards, further indicating an ageing in place demographic.

Murdoch



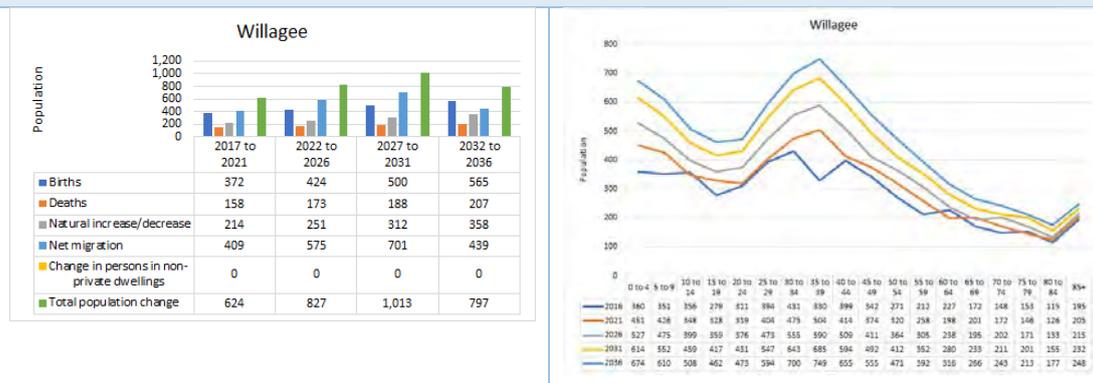
- Murdoch will experience a medium to high growth during the 20 year period with the main population influences being inward migration which could be related to student activity and new residential development associated with the expanded activity centre within Murdoch University.
- Overall, the suburb will see growth within the youth and young people's age ranges from 20 to 24 particularly, but across all age ranges from 10 to 54 and 70 onwards.
- The high student base is the most significant contributor to this demographic profile which also highlights the importance of providing for student aged sporting activity within and around the Murdoch University precinct.

Palmyra



- Palmyra will experience a relatively modest growth from 2017 to 2026 with the most significant influence being outward migration during the 10 year period.
- From 2027 onwards, there will be a modest growth which is underpinned by a combination of inward migration and births.
- Overall the suburb will see a diminishing child population base and an increase in 15-19 years and then a diminishing youth base between the ages of 20 to 39. Thereafter, the suburb is indicating a gradual increase in the ageing community with substantial population increases from the age of 60 years onwards. This would have an adverse impact on the development of club-based infrastructure in the locale.

Willagee



- Willagee will experience a medium to high growth during the 20 year period with the main population influences being a combination of inward migration and births.
- Overall, the suburb will see growth across all age ranges at a relatively consistent level throughout the 20 year period.
- The population profile indicates a growing number of young family units which will need to be provided for and in particular a growth in the 5 to 49 age range where organised club-based sport is likely to be in greatest demand from the resident population.

Winthrop



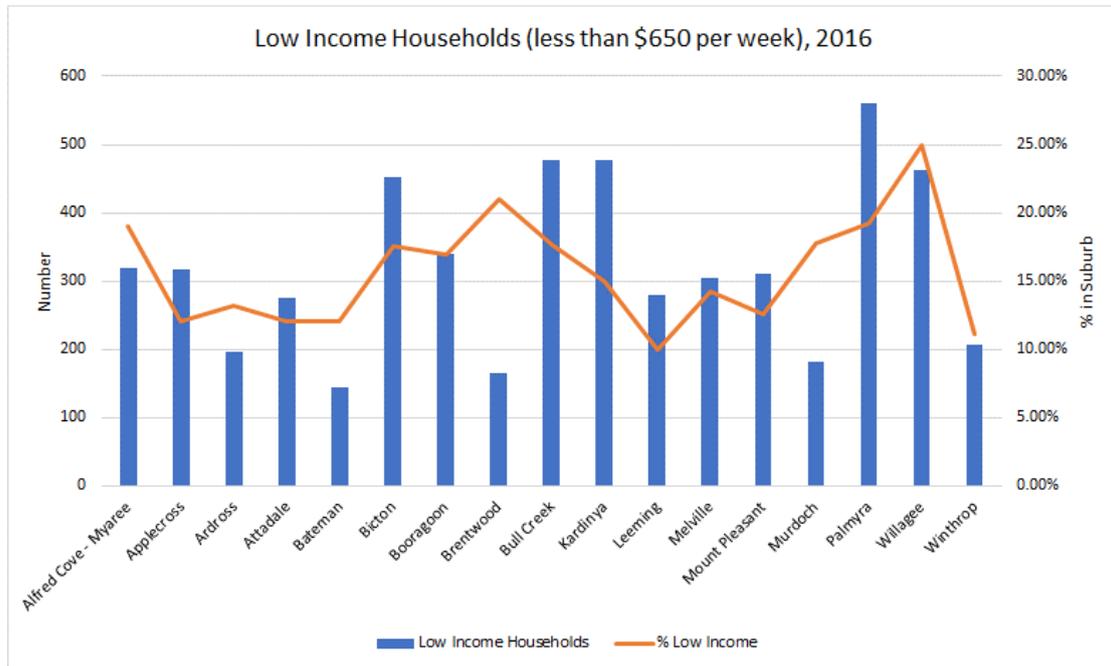
- Winthrop is typified by a low growth rate over the 20 year period with the first 10 years being dominated by net outward migration and the subsequent 10 years indicating a net inward migration (both of which are small).
- The age profile indicates a relatively static ageing in place community with the most significant population increases over the period coming in the age range of 75 onwards.
- Overall the suburb will see a diminishing youth population base. This would have an adverse impact on the development of club-based infrastructure in the locale.

Household Income and Employment

Low-income households refer to those receiving less than \$650 per week (before tax in 2016). Household income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status in the City of Melville. The amount of income a household generates is linked to the number of workers in the household; the number who are unemployed or on other income support benefits; and the type of employment undertaken by the household members. It is important to remember that households vary in size, so that some areas have a greater number of dependents per income generated than others.

In 2016, Bicton, Bull Creek, Kardinya, Palmyra and Willagee had the highest proportion of low-income households in the City of Melville. It should be noted that of all suburbs assessed (see Figure 12 below), the highest percentage of low-income households was Willagee followed by Brentwood, signifying that these suburbs are likely to be in greatest need of access to broader community and sporting infrastructure.

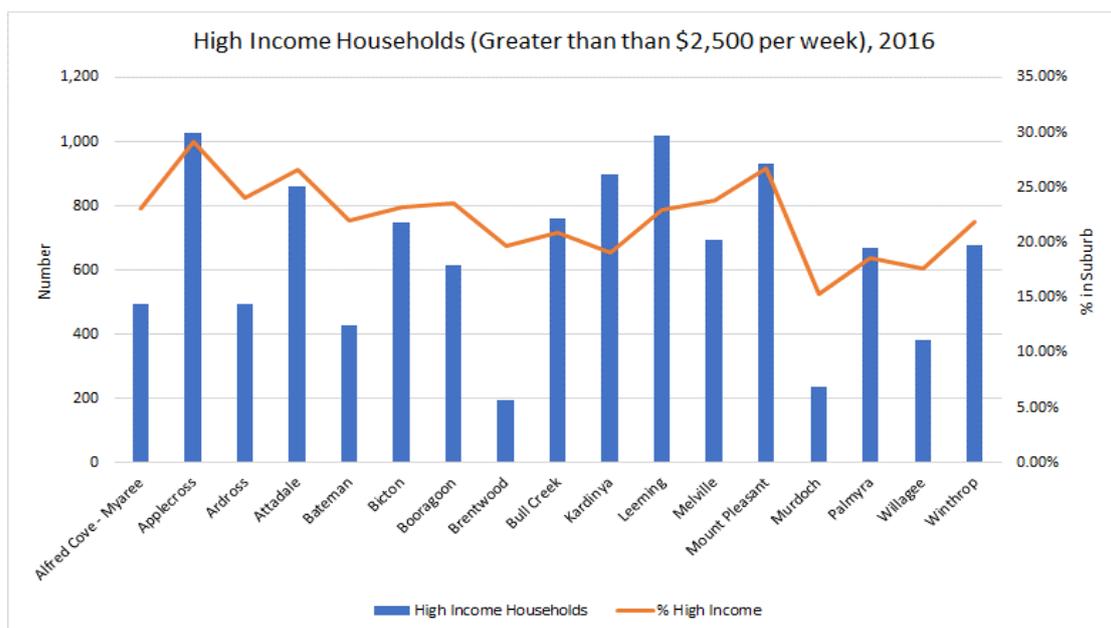
Figure 12: Low Income Households by Suburb (Source: City of Melville Social Atlas)



It is important to note that income data is not necessarily a measure of wealth. For example, if an area has a large number of retirees this will produce a higher proportion of households with low income, but the retirees may have large capital wealth.

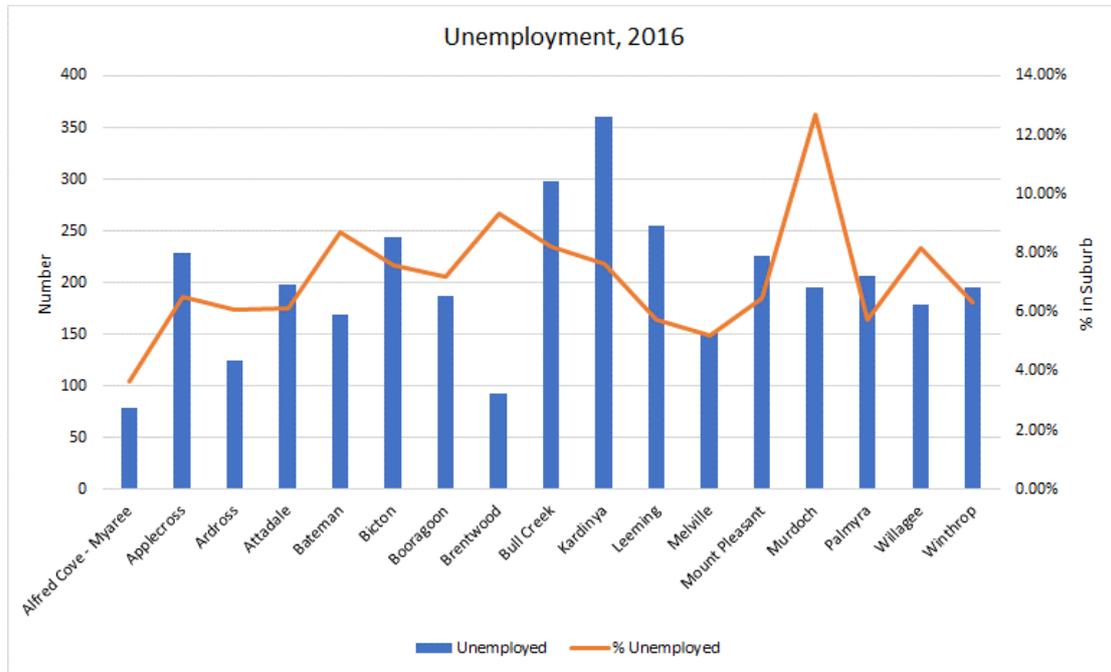
Conversely In 2016, Applecross had the highest proportion of high-income households in the City of Melville. High income households refer to those receiving more than \$2,500 per week (before tax in 2016). Generally, the areas with concentrations of high-income households have a larger number of people employed as professionals, managers and administrators. Households with two incomes are also more likely to feature among high income households. It should be noted that Attadale, Mount Pleasant, Leeming and Kardinya have a high number of high-income households with their suburbs. Figure 13 refers.

Figure 13: High Income Households by Suburb (source: City of Melville Social Atlas)



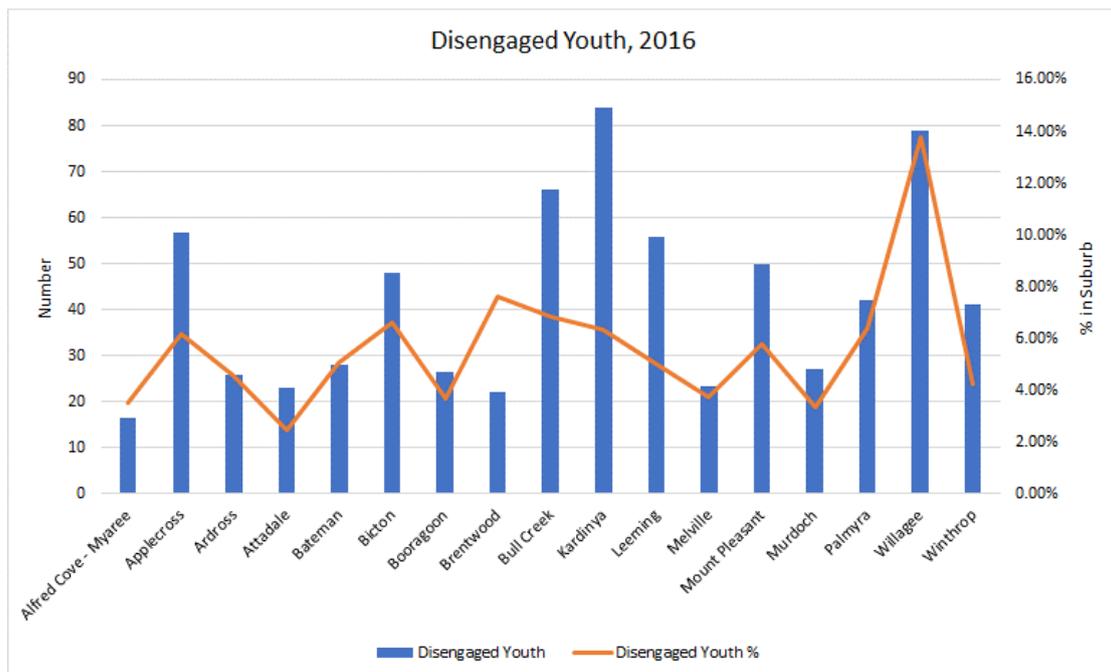
Unemployment rates highlight the suburbs of Kardinya and Bull Creek as being the suburbs with the highest levels of unemployment which explains the relatively high levels of low-income households as a percentage of population being present in those suburbs (coupled with low levels of high income). Figure 14 refers.

Figure 14: Unemployment Rate by Suburb (Source: City of Melville Social Atlas)



The high numbers of disengaged youth indicates a potential need to provide additional sport and recreation infrastructure. Figure 15 highlights the suburbs of Kardinya, Willagee and Bull Creek as having particularly high levels with the percentage of population within Willagee being particularly high.

Figure 15: Disengaged Youth (Source: City of Melville Social Atlas)



Residents Born Overseas and First Language

The number of residents born overseas, combined with their ability to speak English and having English as their main language at home, is indicative of the need or otherwise to provide migrant support and additional educational support for children and adults of all ages. Figure 16 highlights that in 2016, Bull Creek, Kardinya and Leeming had the highest proportion of people born overseas in the City of Melville. This data identifies overseas born residents and is indicative of the level of cultural diversity in the City of Melville. The mix of country of birth groups within an area is also indicative of historical settlement patterns, as source countries for Australia's immigration program have varied significantly over time.

It is also to be noted that as a percentage of the resident population, the suburb of Winthrop has the highest proportion of persons born overseas.

Figure 16: People Born Overseas by Suburb (Source: City of Melville Social Atlas)

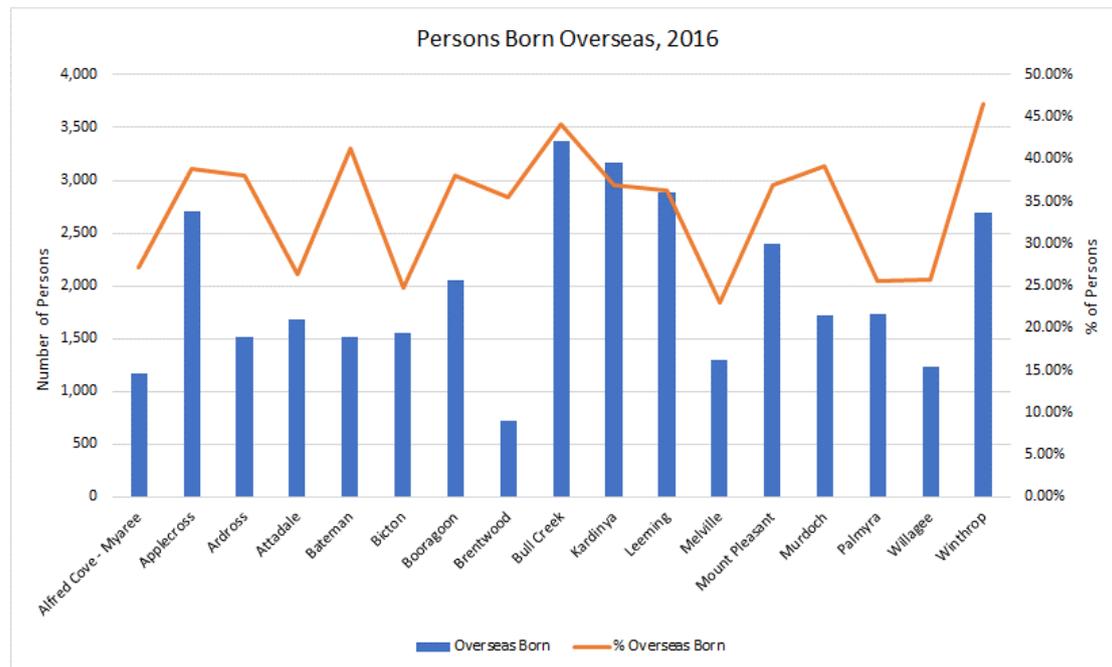
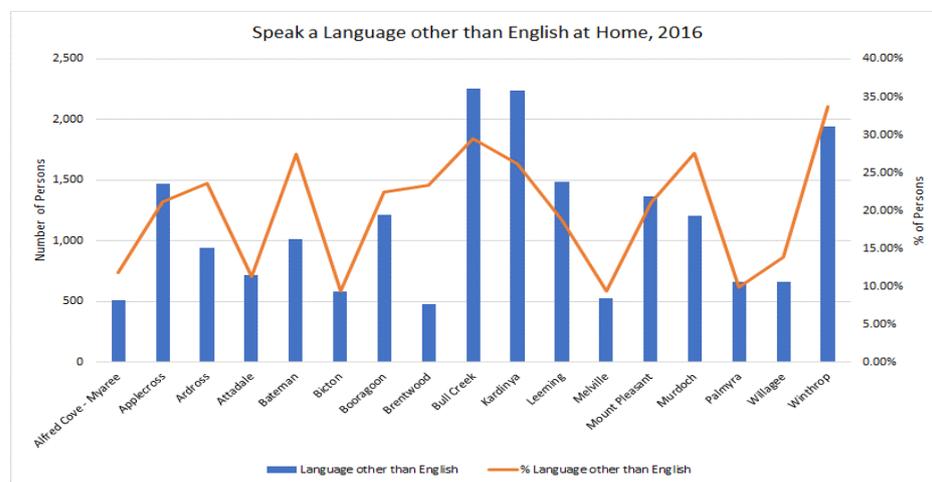


Figure 17 shows that within the City of Melville, Kardinya, Bull Creek and Winthrop have high numbers of residents who spoke a language other than English at home in 2016. Palmyra has the highest proportion of people who speak a language other than English in the City of Melville.

Figure 17: Language Spoken Other than English by Suburb (Source: City of Melville Social Atlas)



Families with Children

The number of families with children is often indicative of the need for sporting infrastructure which is readily accessible. Figure 18 indicates that Leeming, Kardinya, Bull Creek, Winthrop and Applecross have the highest number of families with children. Winthrop has the highest proportion of families with children as a percentage of its population base within the City. Willagee (Figure 19), however, has the highest percentage of one parent families as a percentage of population but Palmyra and Kardinya have the highest number within their population base.

Figure 18: Families with Children by Suburb (Source: City of Melville Social Atlas)

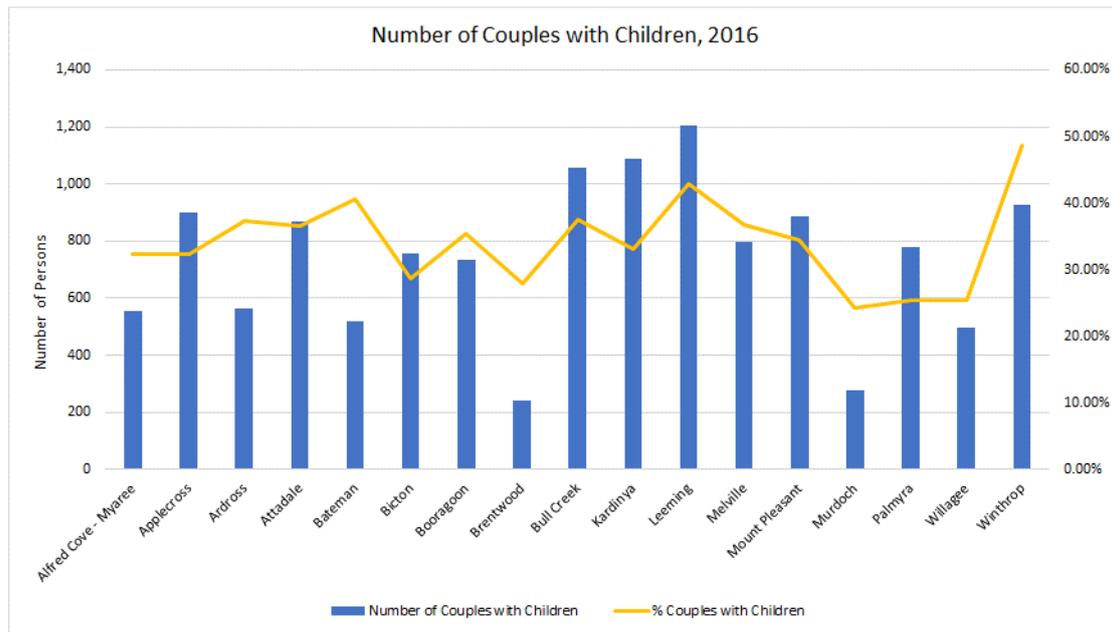


Figure 19: Families with Children by Suburb (Source: City of Melville Social Atlas)

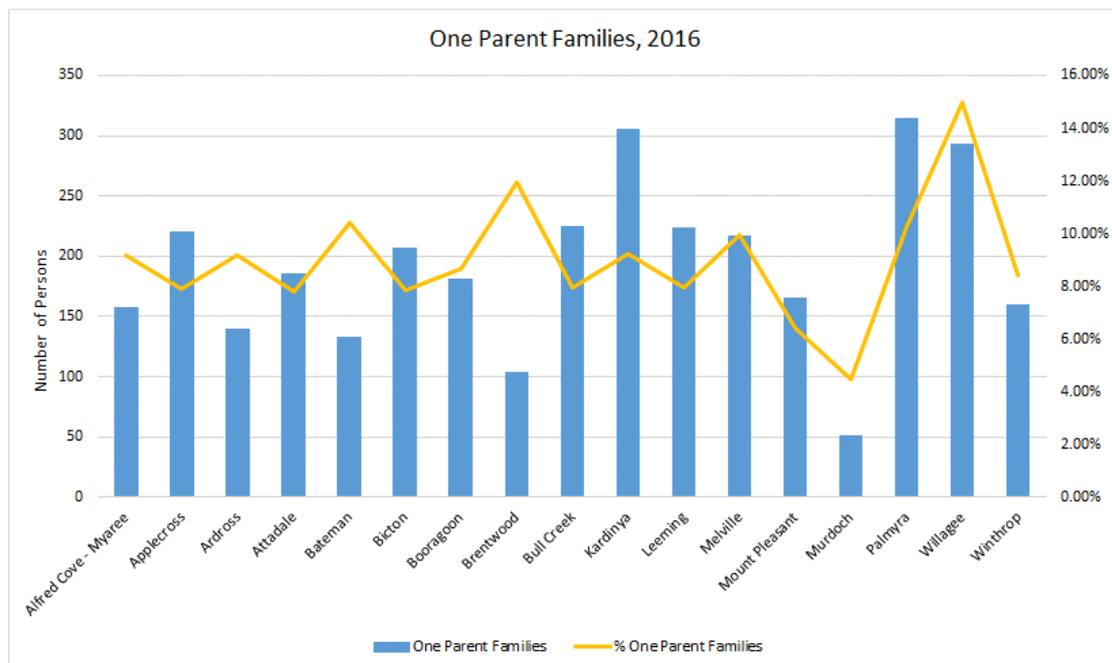
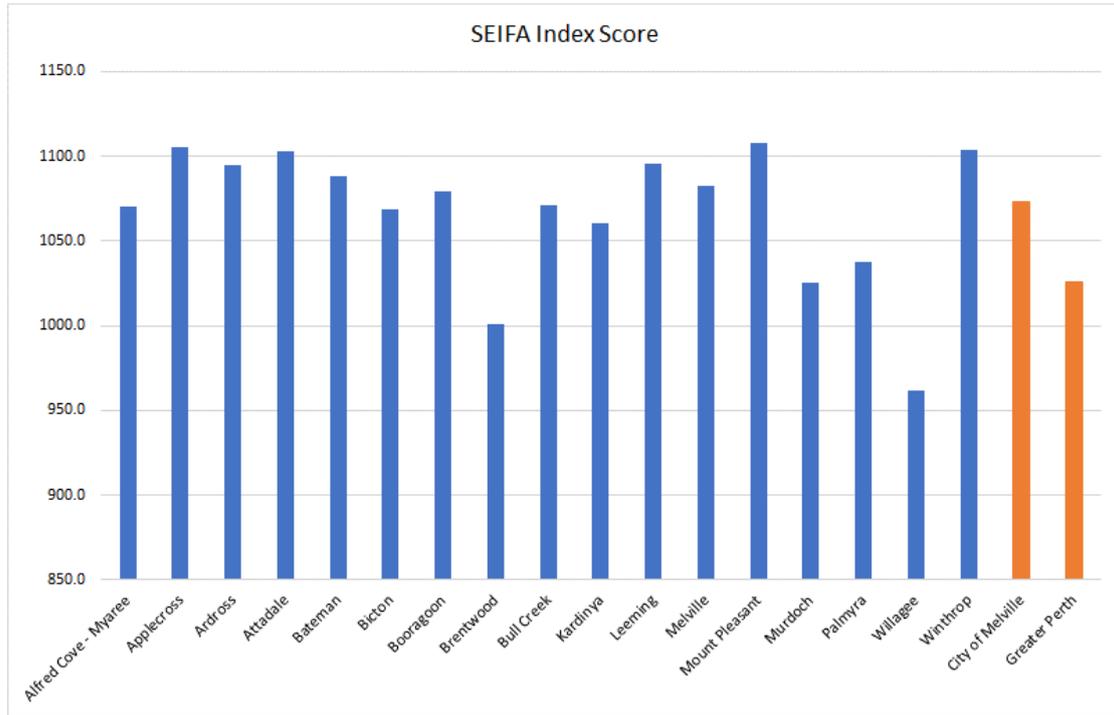


Figure 20 highlights the SEIFA index across all of the City suburbs. It is to be noted that those suburbs most disadvantaged (those scoring lowest on the SEIFA list) were Brentwood and Willagee. For the most part, City suburbs were relatively affluent, in comparison to Greater Perth (metropolitan area).

Figure 20: SEIFA Score Index for the City of Melville



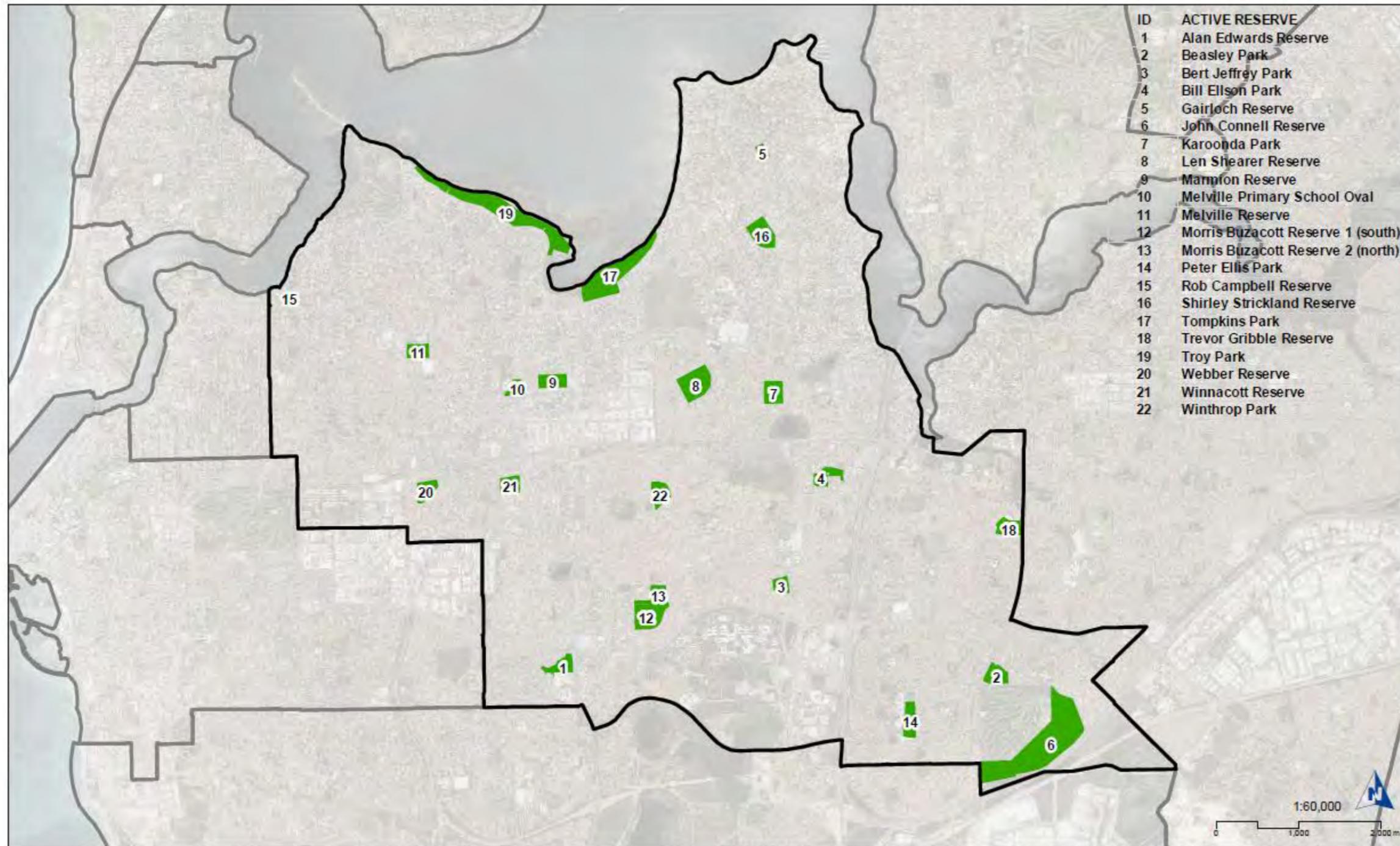
APPENDIX C: Catchment Mapping of Infrastructure

To support the analysis of sport, recreation and public open space infrastructure a series of catchment maps related to each sport was provided. These are provided in this Appendix and referenced in the main body of the report.

For ease of reference, the sequence of mapping is provided below:

- Figure 21: Composite Map of the 22 key Active Reserves within the City of Melville
- Figure 22: Composite Map of Public Open Space within a 2km boundary catchment of the City of Melville
- Figure 23: Current Sporting Use on the City of Melville Reserves
- Figure 24: City of Melville Active Reserve Pavilion Hierarchy
- Figure 25: Residential Land Areas within a 2km boundary catchment of Active Reserves
- Figure 26: Residential Land within 2km Catchments of Active Reserves
- Figure 27: AFL: 5km Catchments Around AFL Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population
- Figure 28: AFL: 800m and 2km Hierarchy Catchments Around AFL Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population
- Figure 29: 5km Catchments Around Cricket Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population
- Figure 30: 2km and 5km Hierarchy Catchments Around Cricket Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population
- Figure 31: 2km Catchments Around Soccer Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population
- Figure 32: 2km and 800m Catchment Hierarchies Around Soccer Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population
- Figure 33: 10km Catchments Around Hockey Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population
- Figure 34: 2km Catchments Around Hockey Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population
- Figure 35: 10km Catchments Around Rugby Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population
- Figure 36: 2km Catchments Around Rugby Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population
- Figure 37: 5km Catchments Around Athletics Provision on Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population
- Figure 38: 5km Catchments Around Baseball and Softball Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population
- Figure 39: 2km Catchment around all Active Reserves including the potential addition of John Creaney Reserve

Figure 21: Composite Map of the 22 key Active Reserves within the City of Melville (Source: AUDRC)



City of Melville Active Reserves

Location of active reserves (n=22)

- Active Reserves
- City of Melville
- Local Government Boundaries

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Figure 22: Composite Map of Public Open Space within a 2km boundary catchment of the City of Melville (Source: AUDRC)

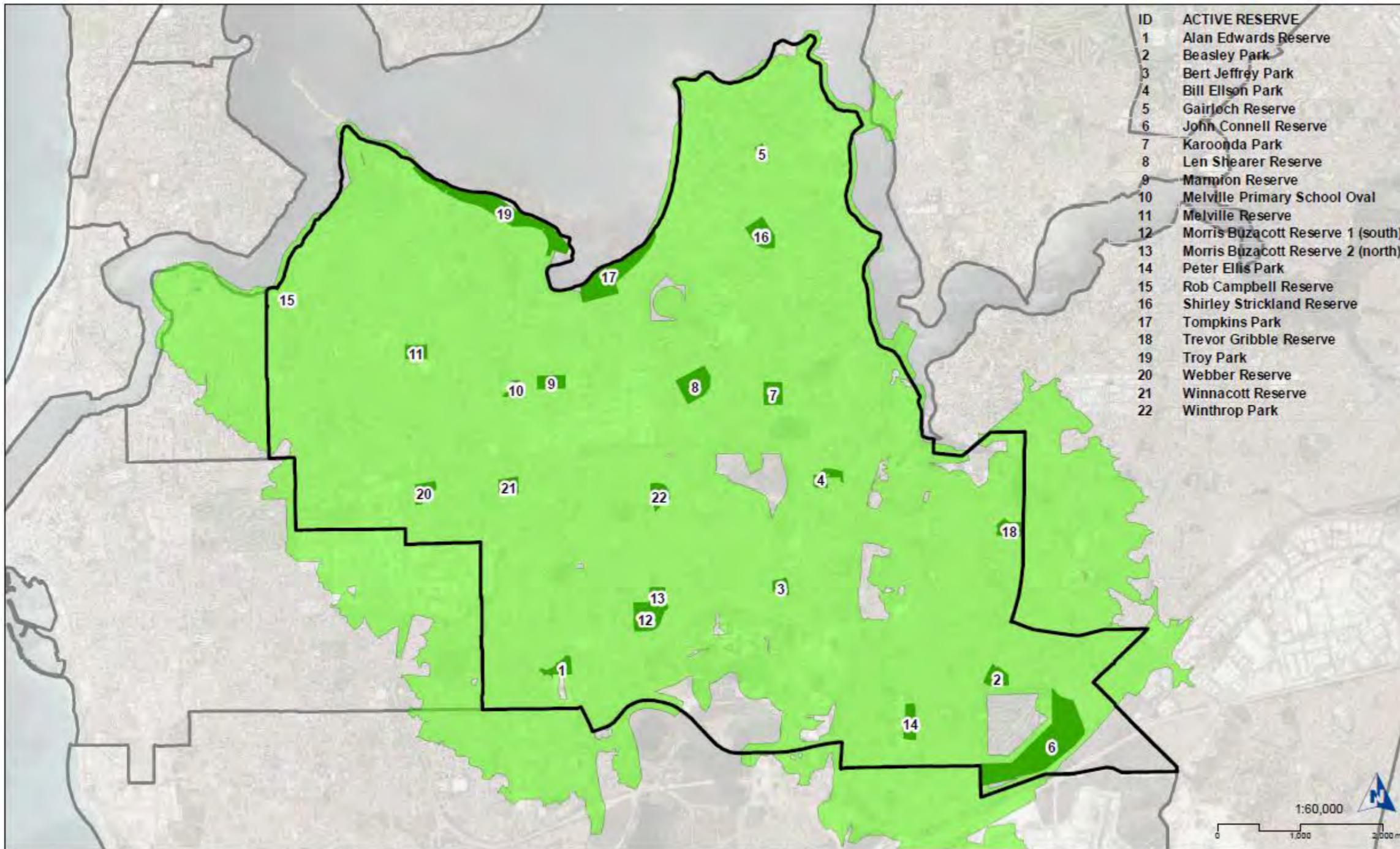
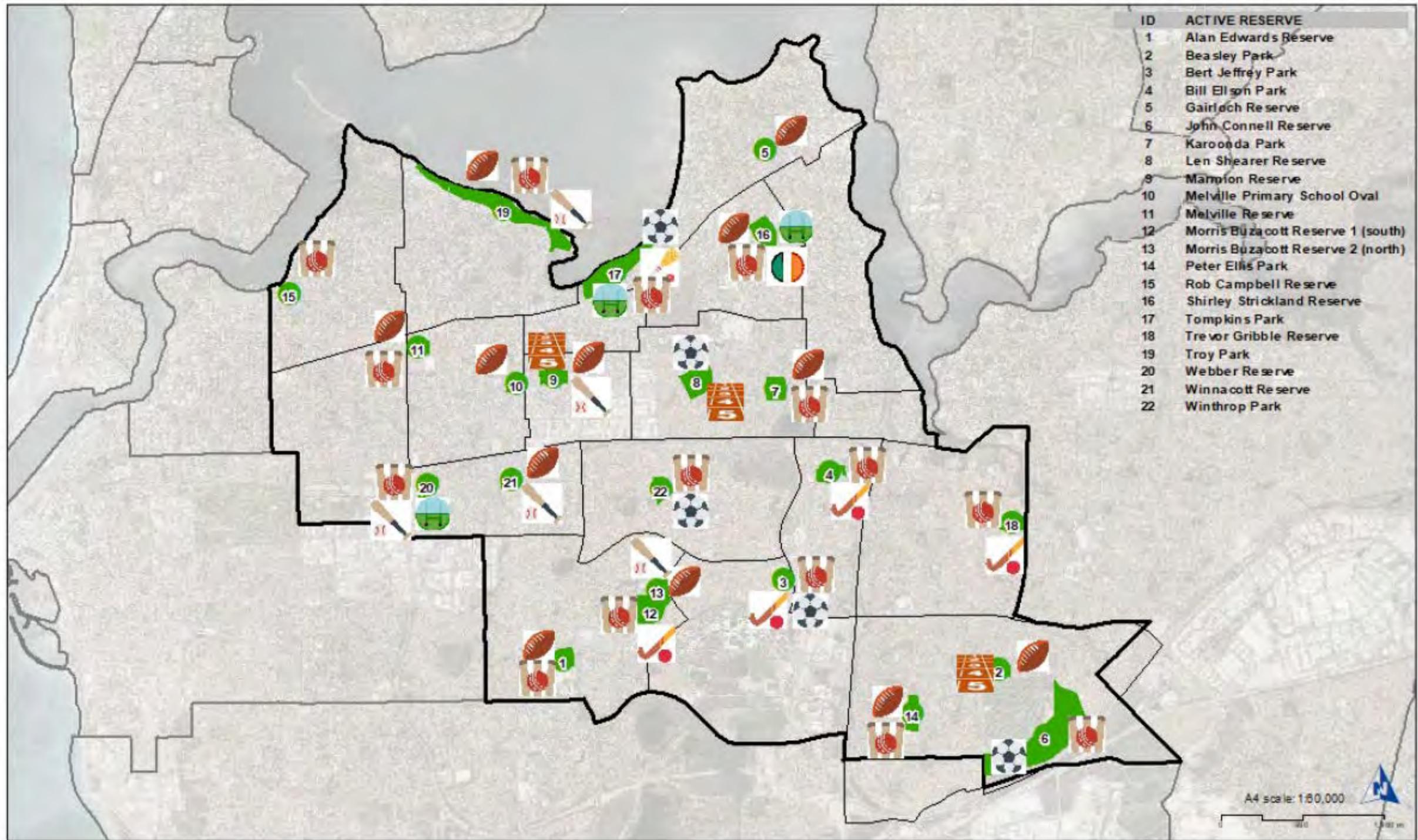


Figure 23: Current Sporting Use on the City of Melville Reserves (Source: AUDRC)



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City of Melville Sports Accommodated on Active Reserves

AFL	Soccer	Hockey	Gaelic	Athletics
Cricket	Rugby	Baseball / Softball	Lacrosse	

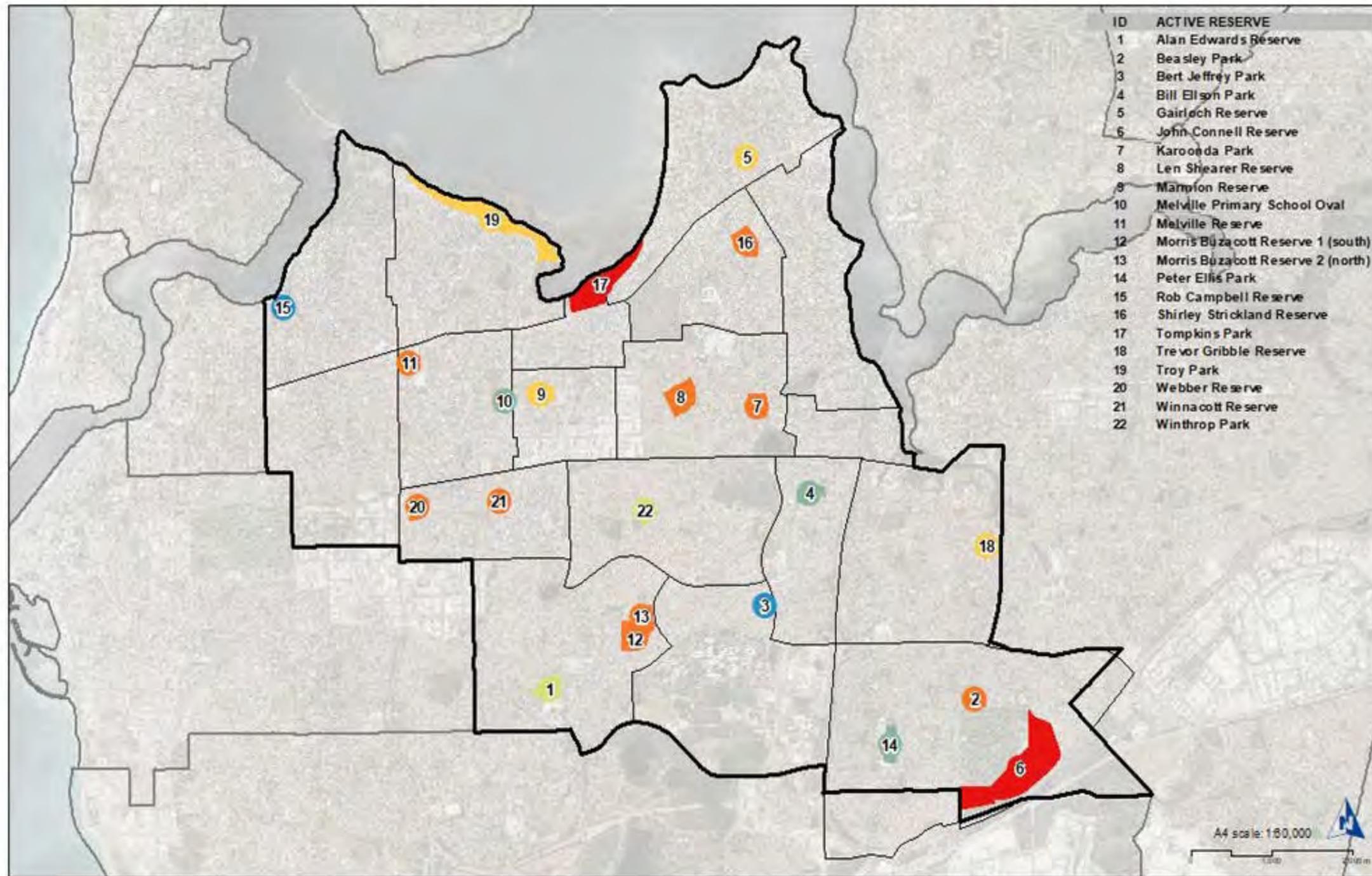
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City of Melville
Local Government Boundaries
Melville Suburbs

A4 scale: 1:60,000

Figure 24: City of Melville Active Reserve Pavilion Hierarchy (Source: AUDRC)



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City of Melville Active Reserve Pavilions

Pavilion Hierarchy Scores

0
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

Melville Suburbs
 City of Melville

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Figure 25: Residential Land Areas within a 2km boundary catchment of Active Reserves (Source: AUDRC)

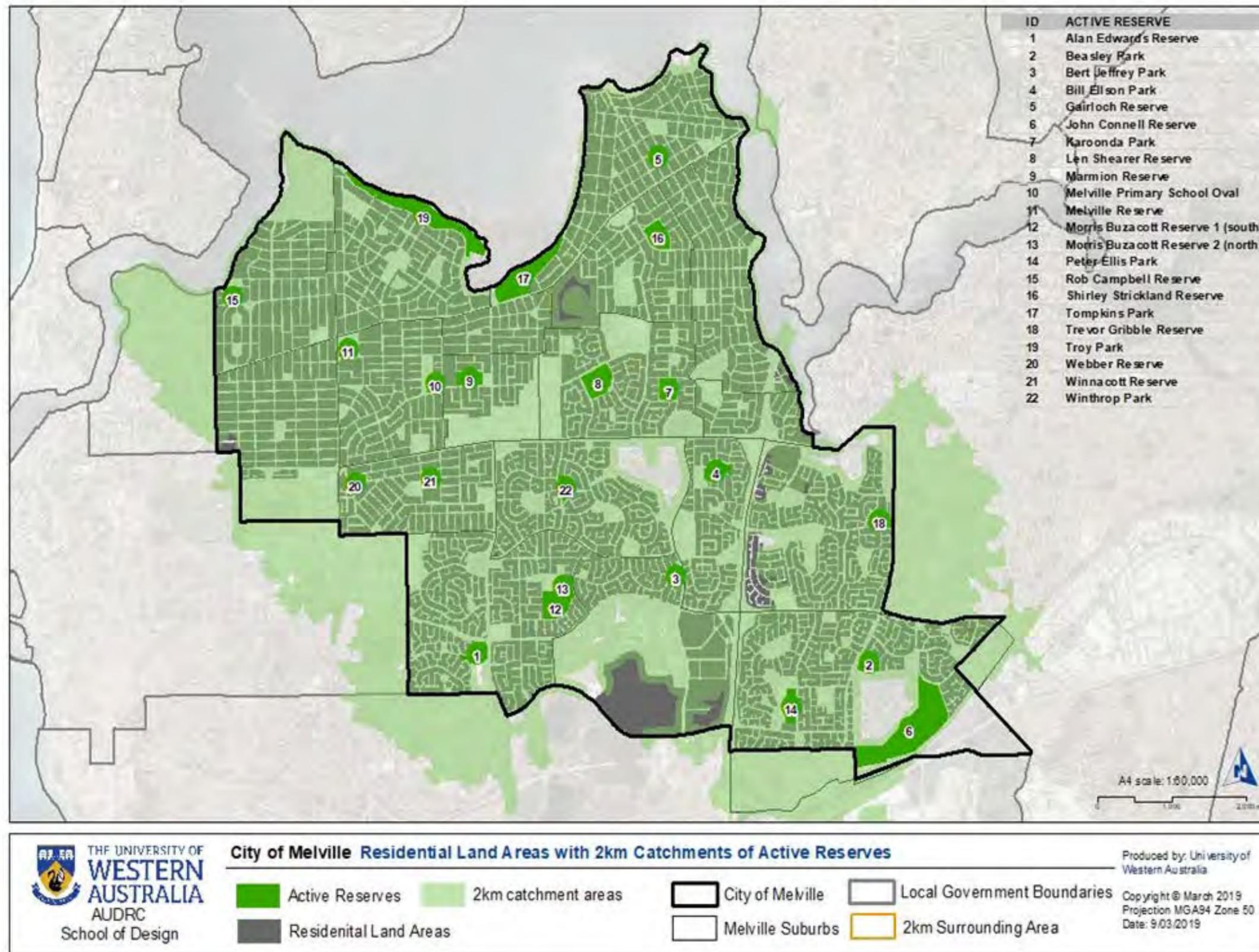
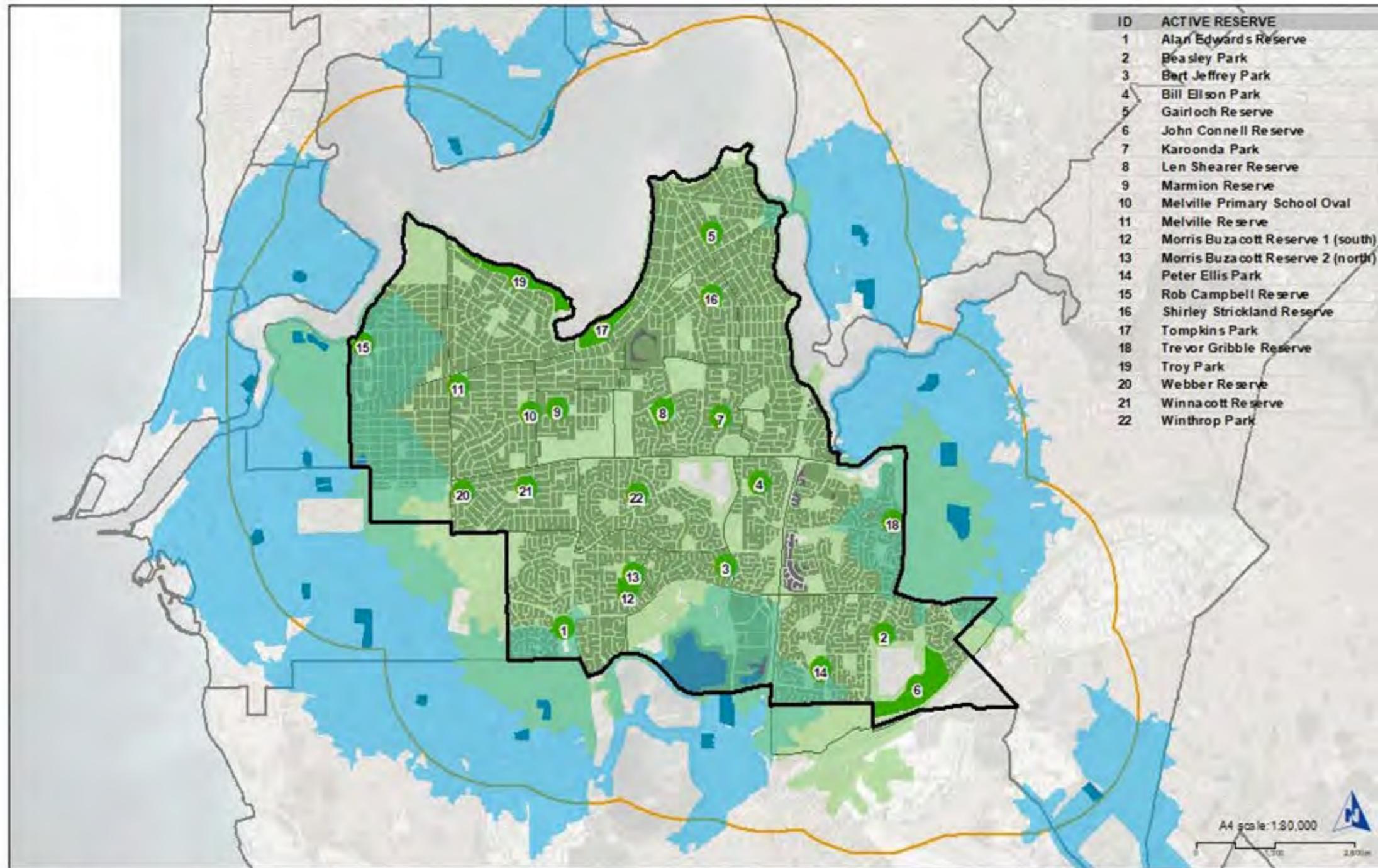


Figure 26: Residential Land within 2km Catchments of Active Reserves (Source: AUDRC)





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City of Melville Residential Land Areas with 2km Catchments of Active Reserves

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Active Reserves

2km catchment areas

Surrounding Sports POS

2km catchment areas

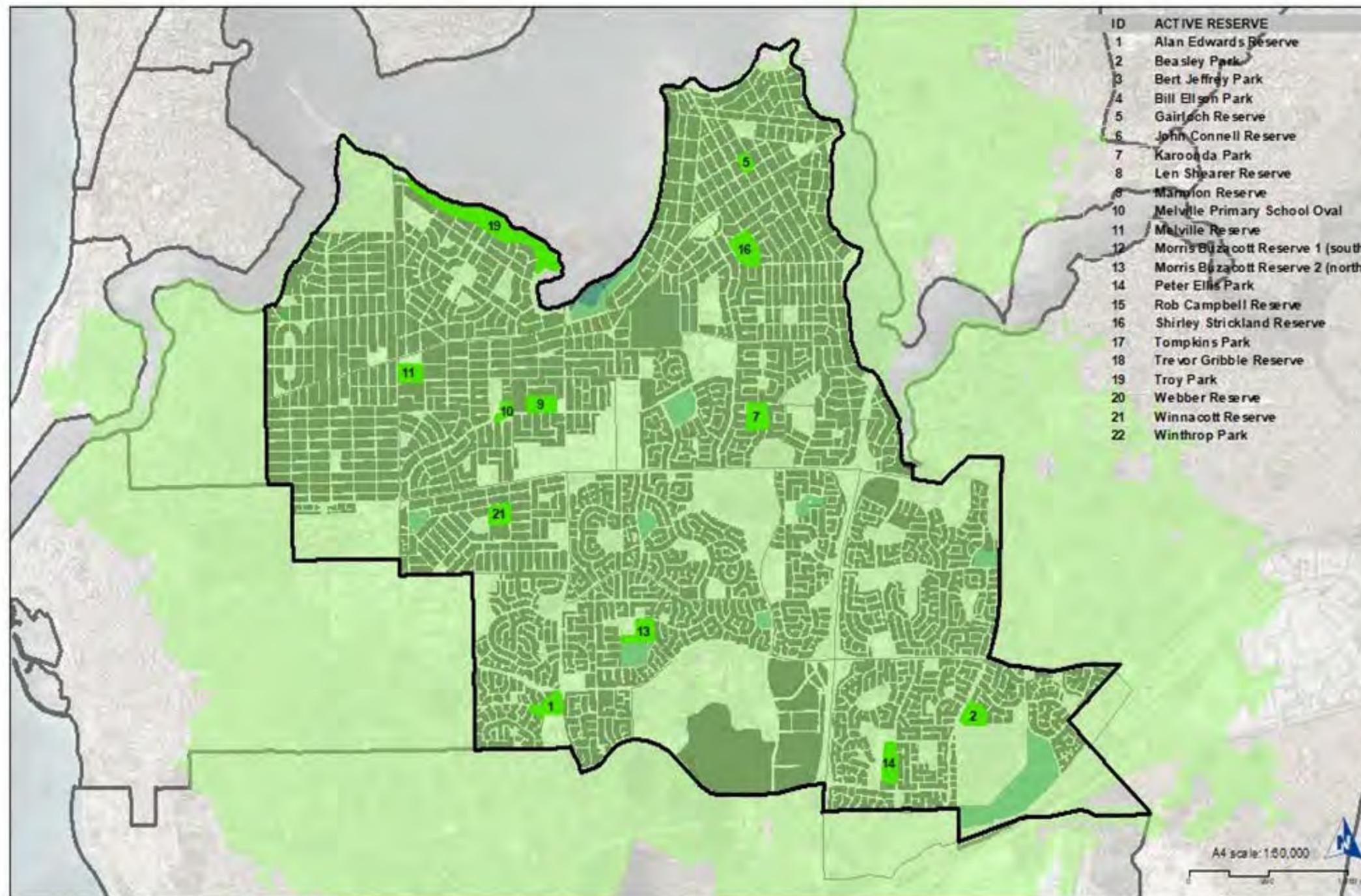
City of Melville

Local Government Boundaries

Melville Suburbs

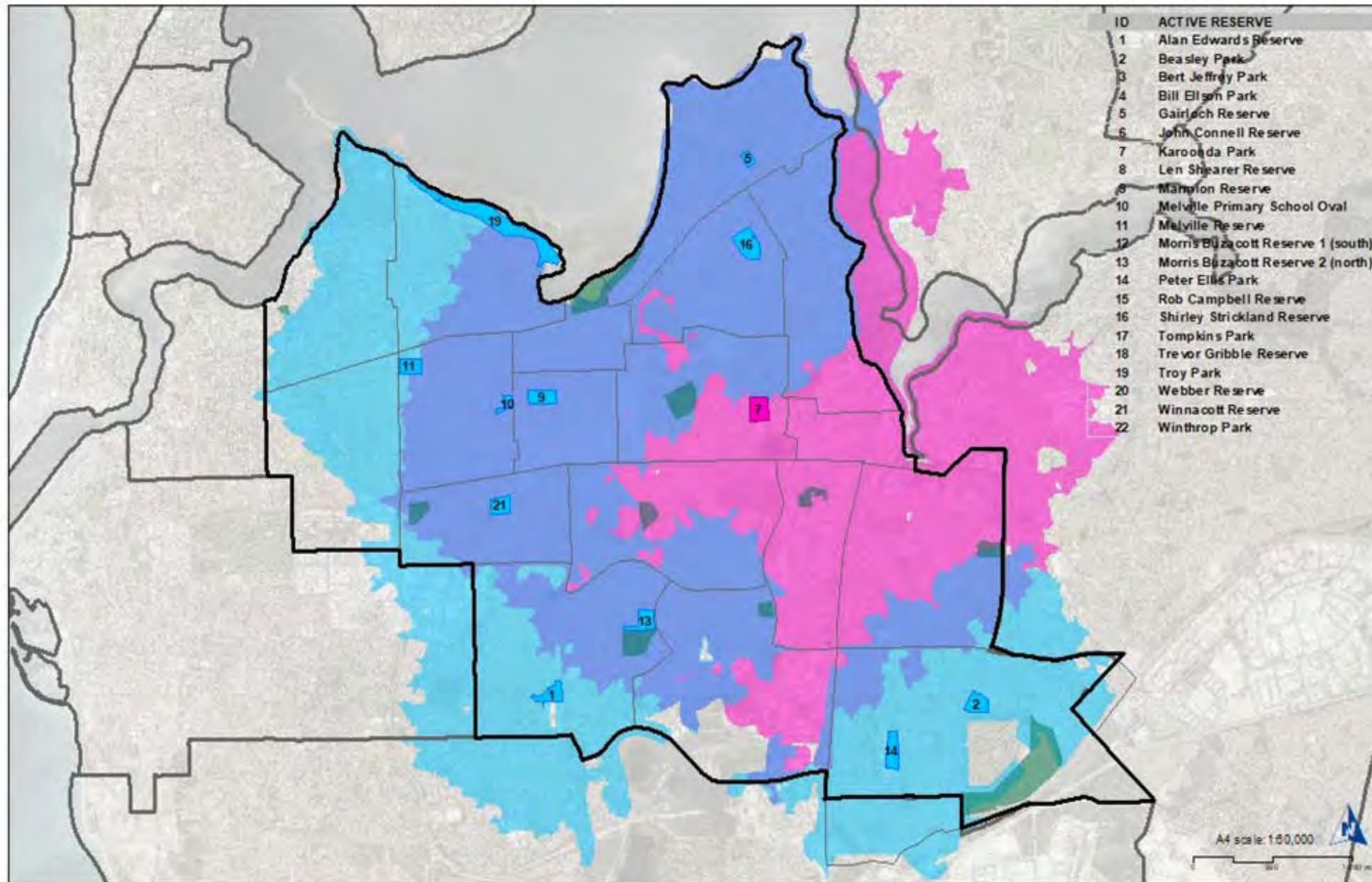
Residential Land Areas

Figure 27: AFL: 5km Catchments Around AFL Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population (Source: AUDRC)



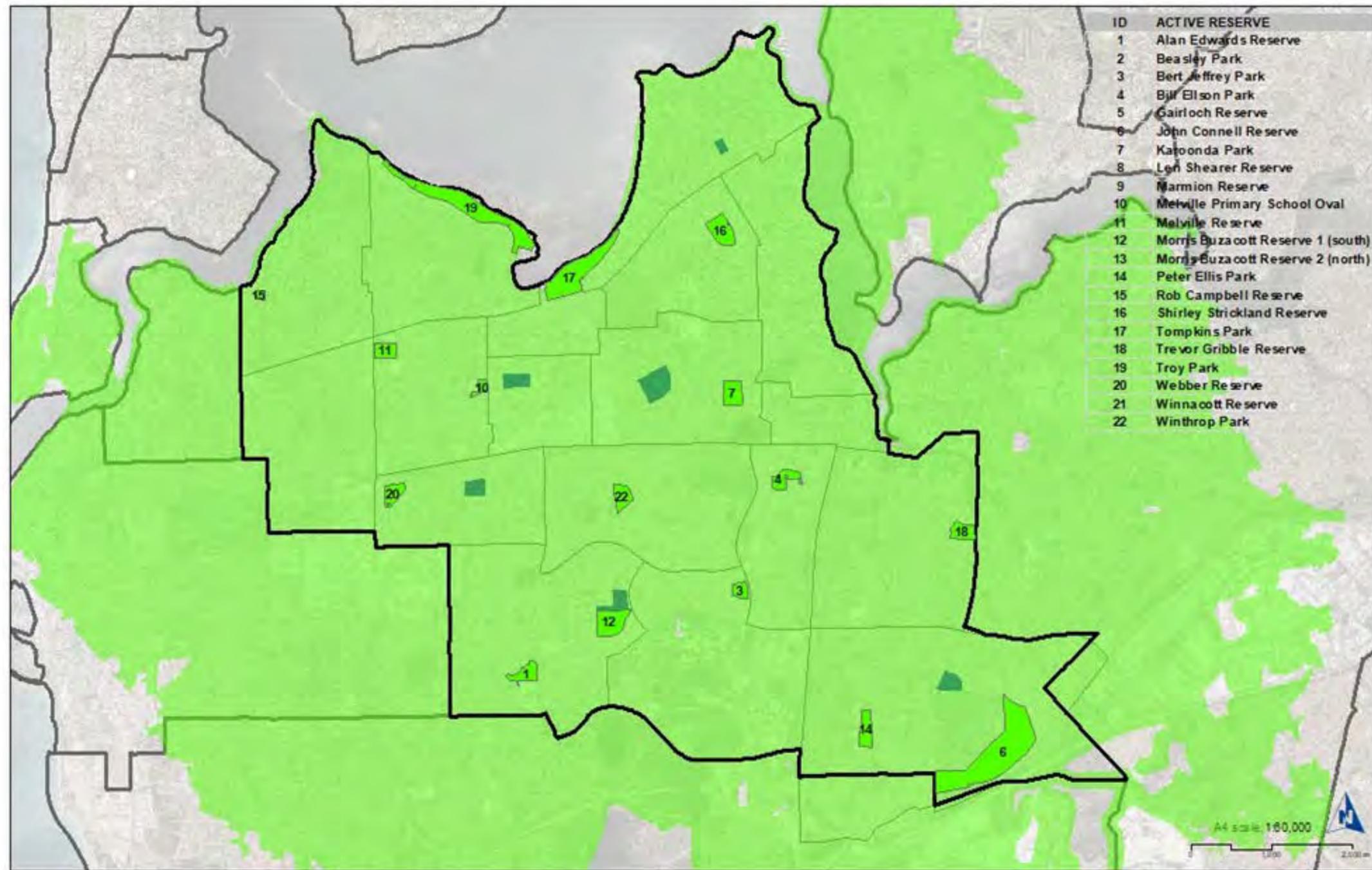
<p>THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA AUDRC School of Design</p>	<p>City of Melville AFL Active Reserves</p> <p>Location of AFL reserves and residential access within 5km catchment areas</p>		<p>Produced by: University of Western Australia</p> <p>Copyright © March 2019 Projection MGA94 Zone 50 Date: 18/03/2019</p>
	<p> AFL Active Reserves</p> <p> AFL Active Reserves: 5km catchments</p> <p> Active Reserves</p> <p> Census 2016 Suburb Residential Areas</p>	<p> City of Melville</p> <p> City of Melville Suburb Boundaries</p> <p> Local Government Boundaries</p>	

Figure 28: AFL: 800m and 2km Hierarchy Catchments Around AFL Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population (Source: AUDRC)



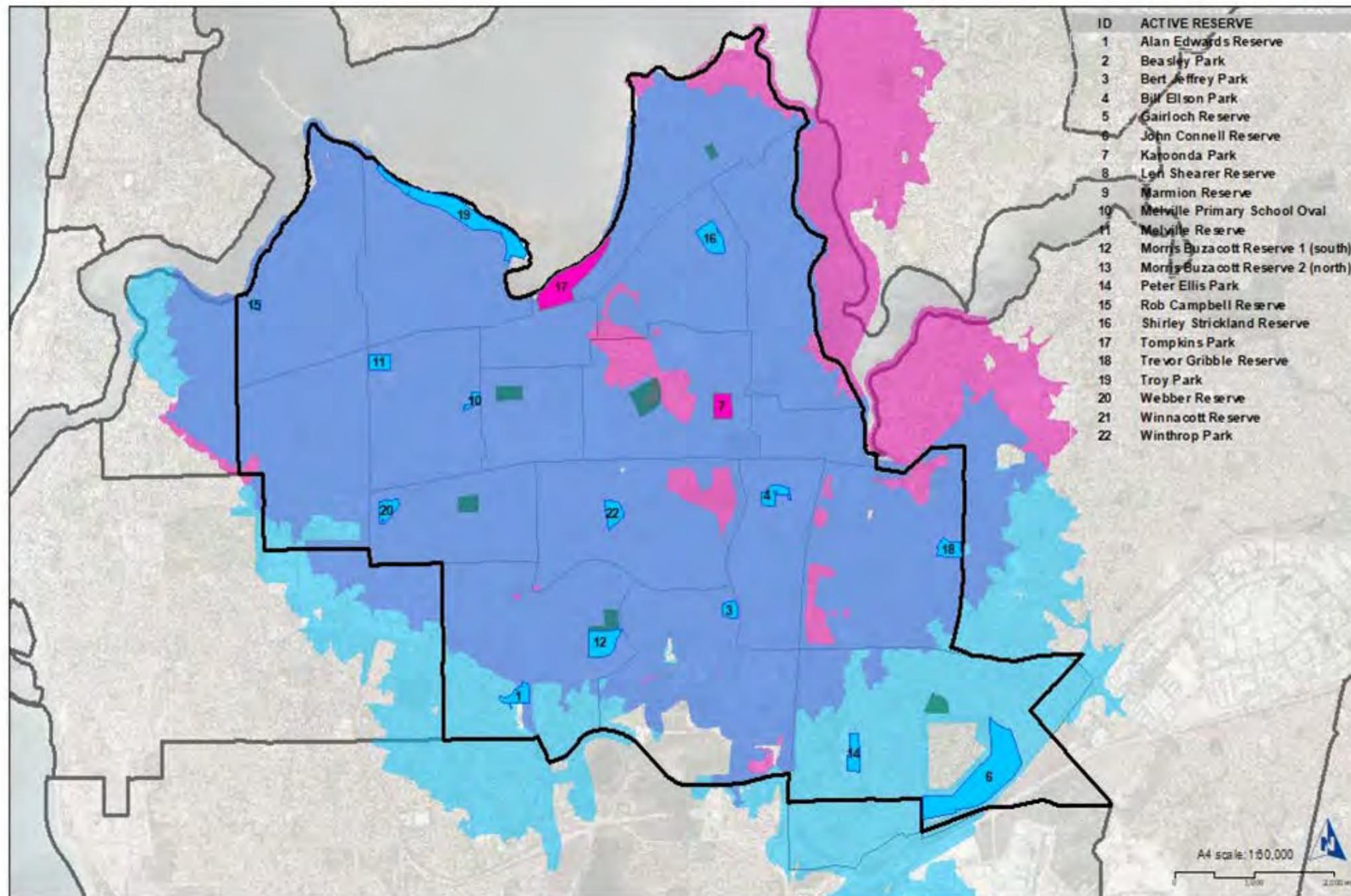
	City of Melville AFL Active Reserves x Hierarchy		Produced by: University of Western Australia Copyright © March 2019 Projection MGA94 Zone 50 Date: 19/03/2019	
	Neighbourhood AFL Reserve	800m catchment		City of Melville
	District AFL Reserve	2km catchment		City of Melville Suburb Boundaries Local Government Boundaries

Figure 29: 5km Catchments Around Cricket Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population (Source: AUDRC)



<p>THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA AUDRC School of Design</p>	<p>City of Melville Cricket Active Reserves</p>		<p>Produced by: University of Western Australia</p> <p>Copyright © April 2019 Projection MGA94 Zone 50 Date: 6/04/2019</p>
	<p> CRICKET Active Reserves</p> <p> CRICKET Active Reserves: 5km catchments</p> <p> Active Reserves</p>	<p> City of Melville</p> <p> City of Melville Suburb Boundaries</p> <p> Local Government Boundaries</p>	

Figure 30: 2km and 5km Hierarchy Catchments Around Cricket Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population (Source: AUDRC)





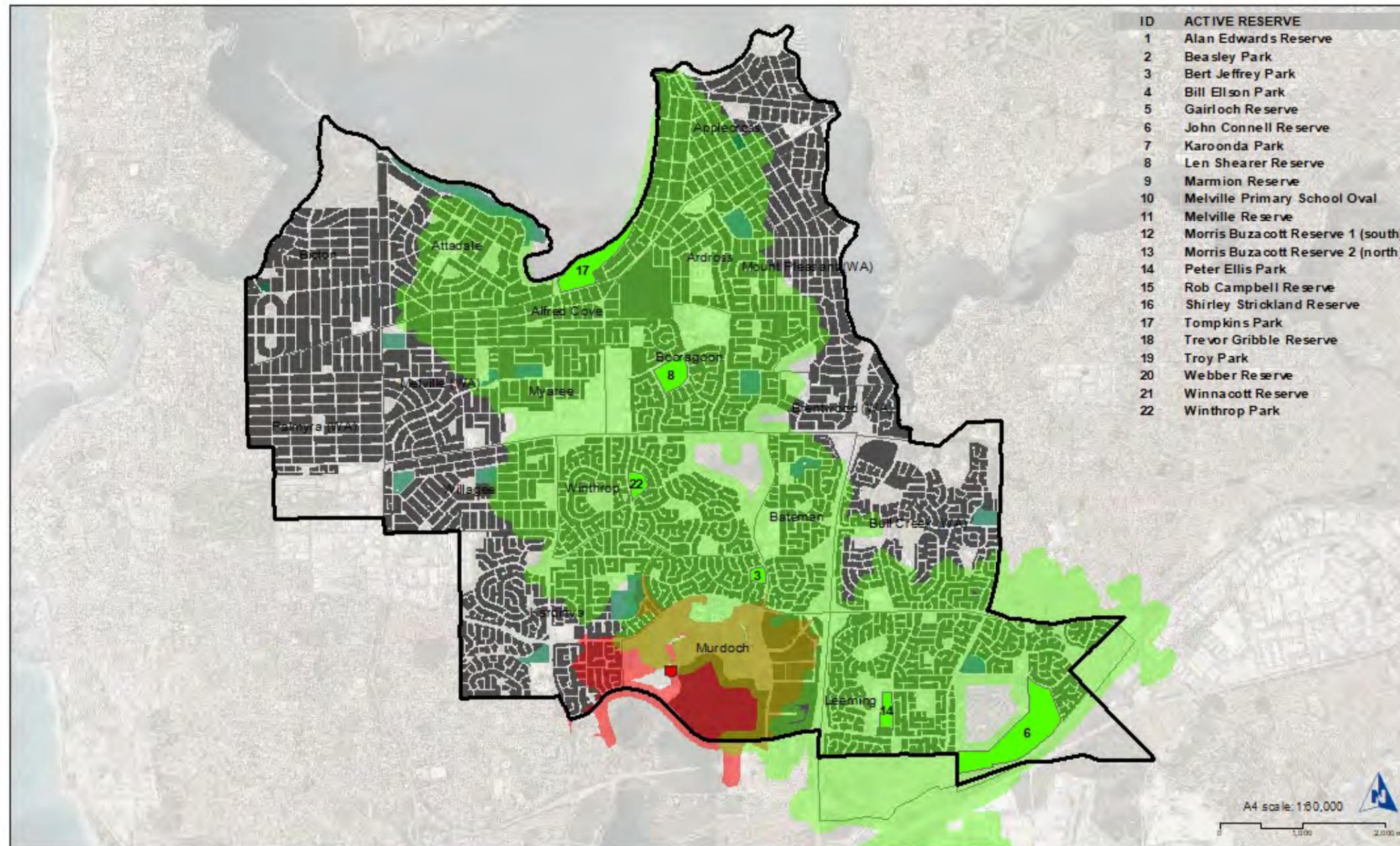
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City of Melville Cricket Active Reserves

 Neighbourhood cricket active reserves	 2km catchments	 City of Melville
 District cricket active reserves	 5km catchments	 City of Melville Suburb Boundaries
 Active Reserves		 Local Government Boundaries

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Figure 31: 2km Catchments Around Soccer Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population (Source: AUDRC)





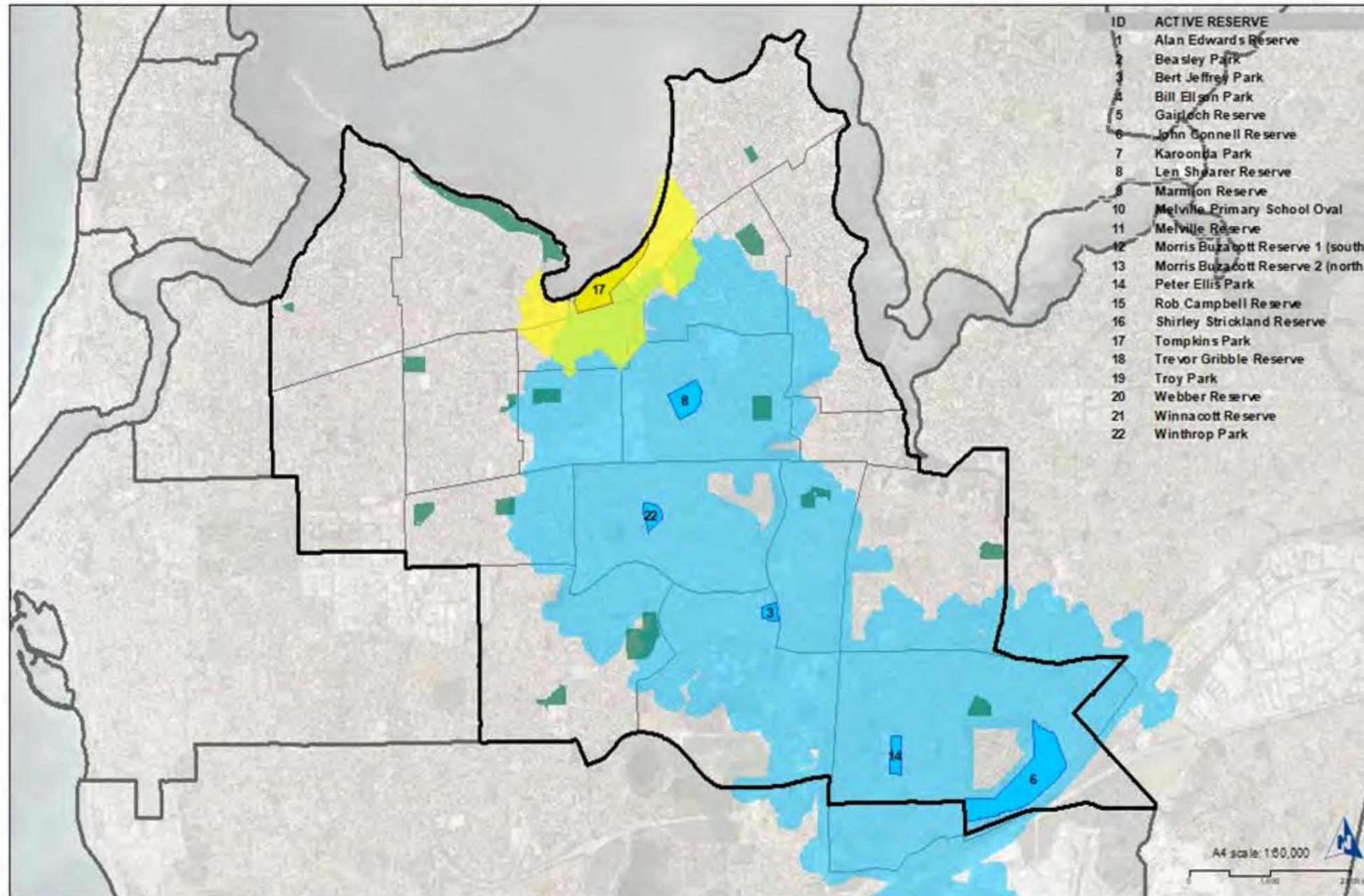
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City of Melville Soccer Active Reserves

 Soccer Active Reserves	 Murdoch Soccer Pitches	 City of Melville
 Soccer Active Reserves: 2km catchments	 2km Catchment	 City of Melville Suburb Boundaries
 Active Reserves	 Census 2016: Residential Areas	 Local Government Boundaries

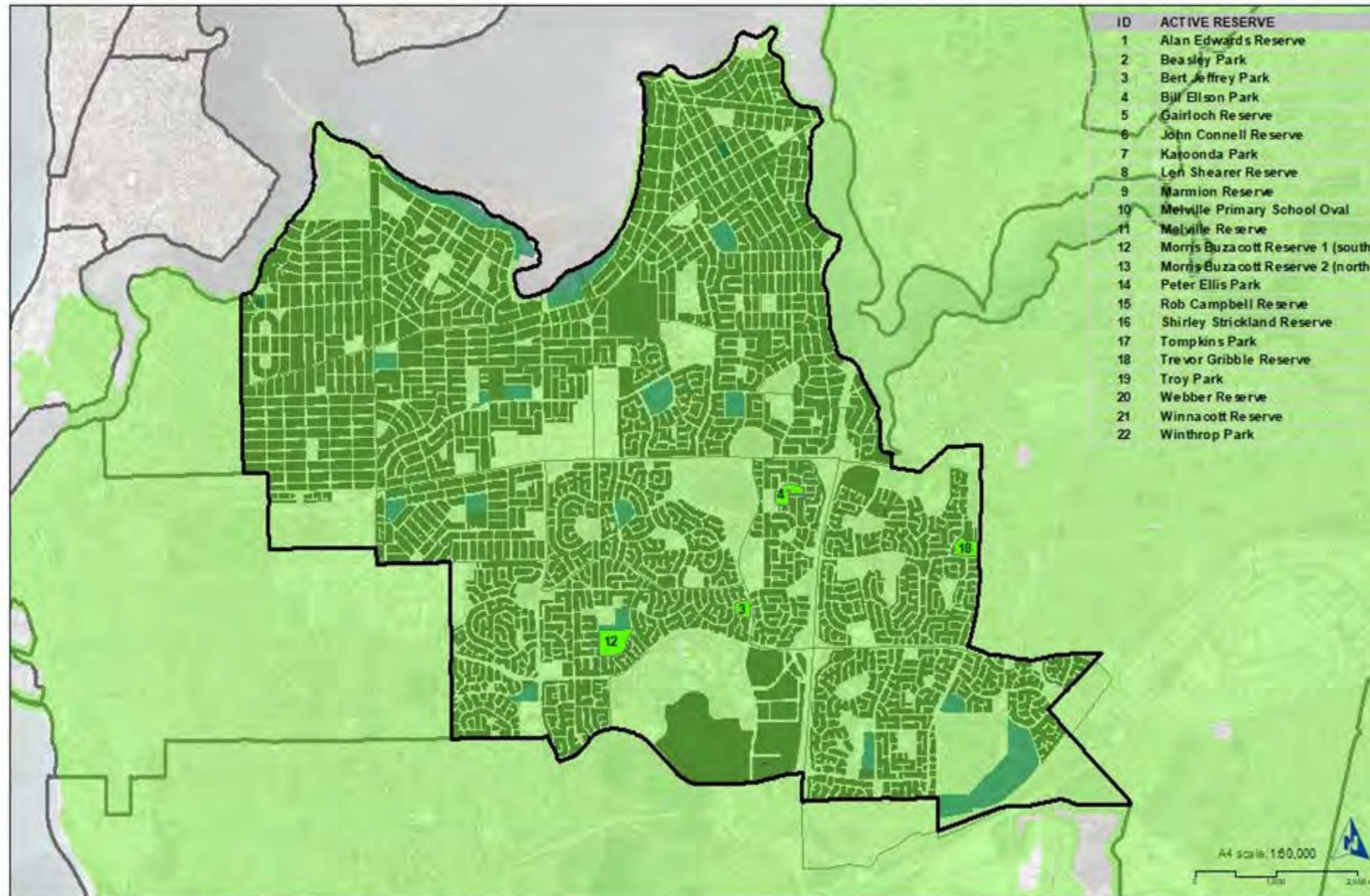
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Figure 32: 2km and 800m Catchment Hierarchies Around Soccer Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population (Source: AUDRC)



<p>THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA AUDRC School of Design</p>	<p>City of Melville SOCCER Active Reserves x Hierarchy</p>		<p>Produced by: University of Western Australia</p> <p>Copyright © April 2019 Projection MGA94 Zone 50 Date: 5/04/2019</p>
	<p> Local soccer reserve</p> <p> Neighbourhood soccer reserve</p> <p> Active Reserves</p>	<p> 800m catchments</p> <p> 2km catchments</p>	

Figure 33: 10km Catchments Around Hockey Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population (Source: AUDRC)





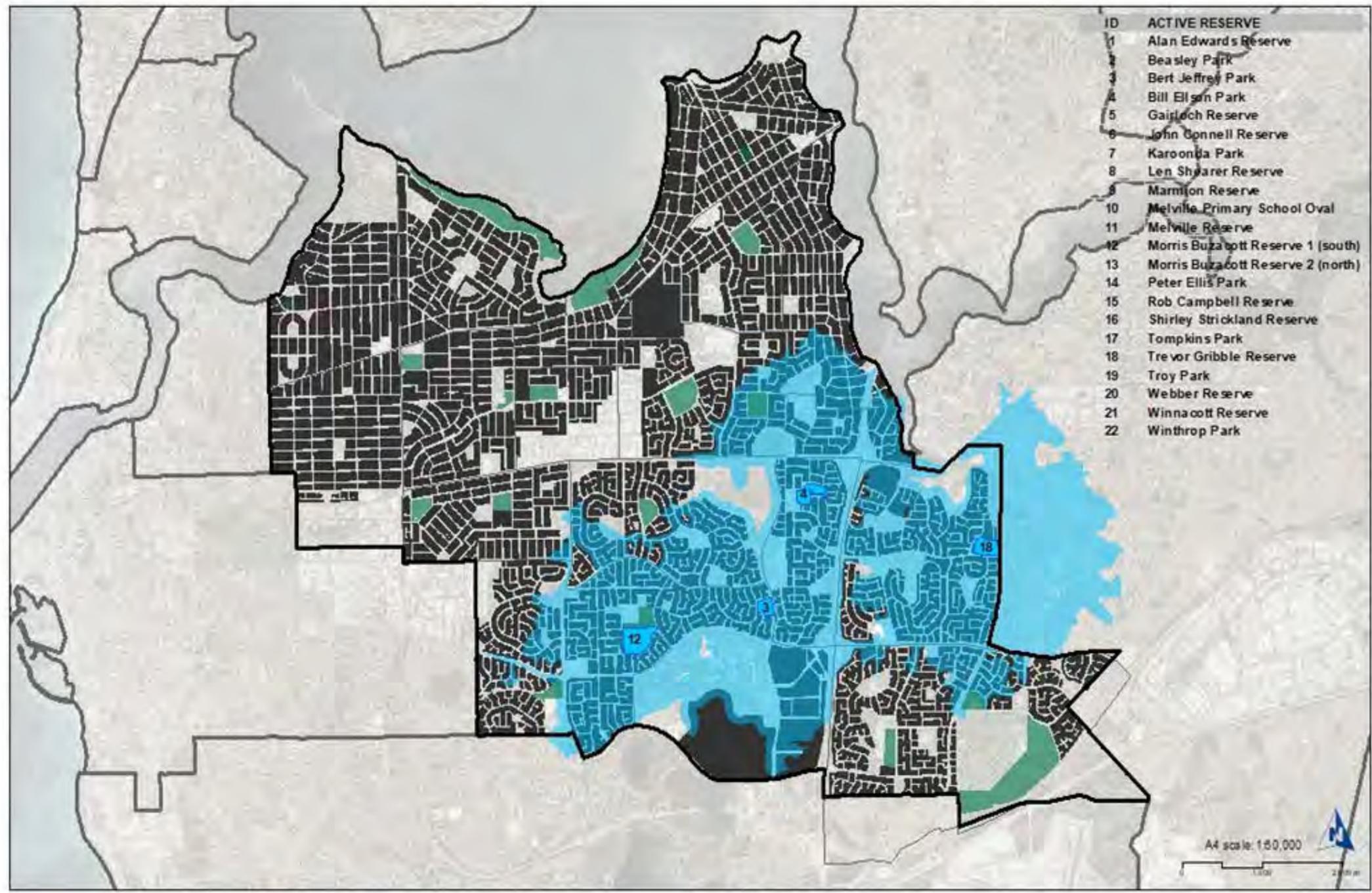
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City of Melville Hockey Active Reserves

 Hockey Active Reserves	 Census 2016: Residential Areas	 City of Melville
 Hockey Active Reserve: 10km catchments		 City of Melville Suburb Boundaries
 Active Reserves		 Local Government Boundaries

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Figure 34: 2km Catchments Around Hockey Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population (Source: AUDRC)



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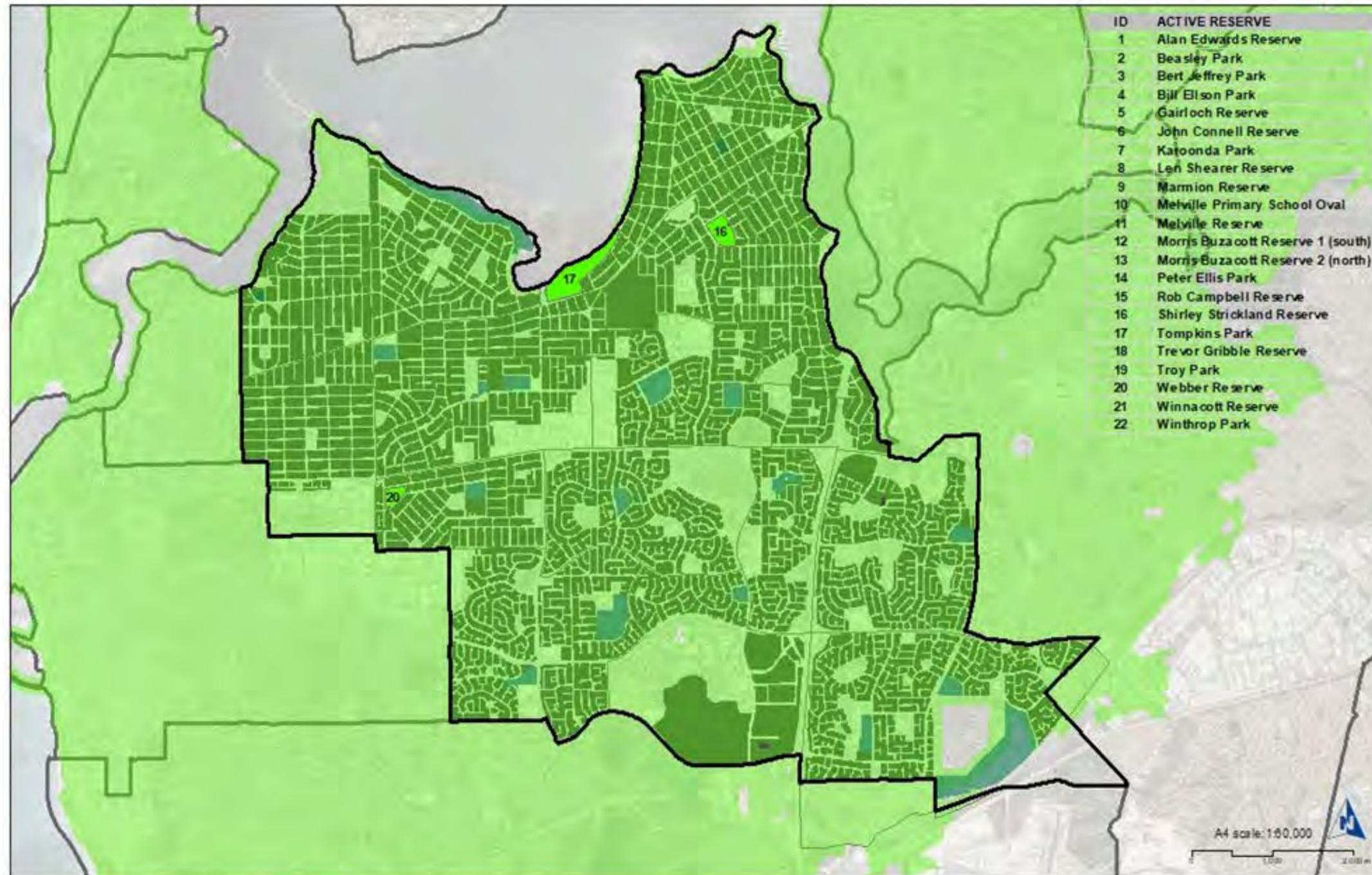
City of Melville HOCKEY Active Reserves x Hierarchy

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Date: 6/04/2019

Neighbourhood hockey reserve	Census 2016: Residential Areas	City of Melville
Hockey active reserves: 2km catchments		City of Melville Suburb Boundaries
Active Reserves		Local Government Boundaries

Figure 35: 10km Catchments Around Rugby Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population (Source (AUDRC))





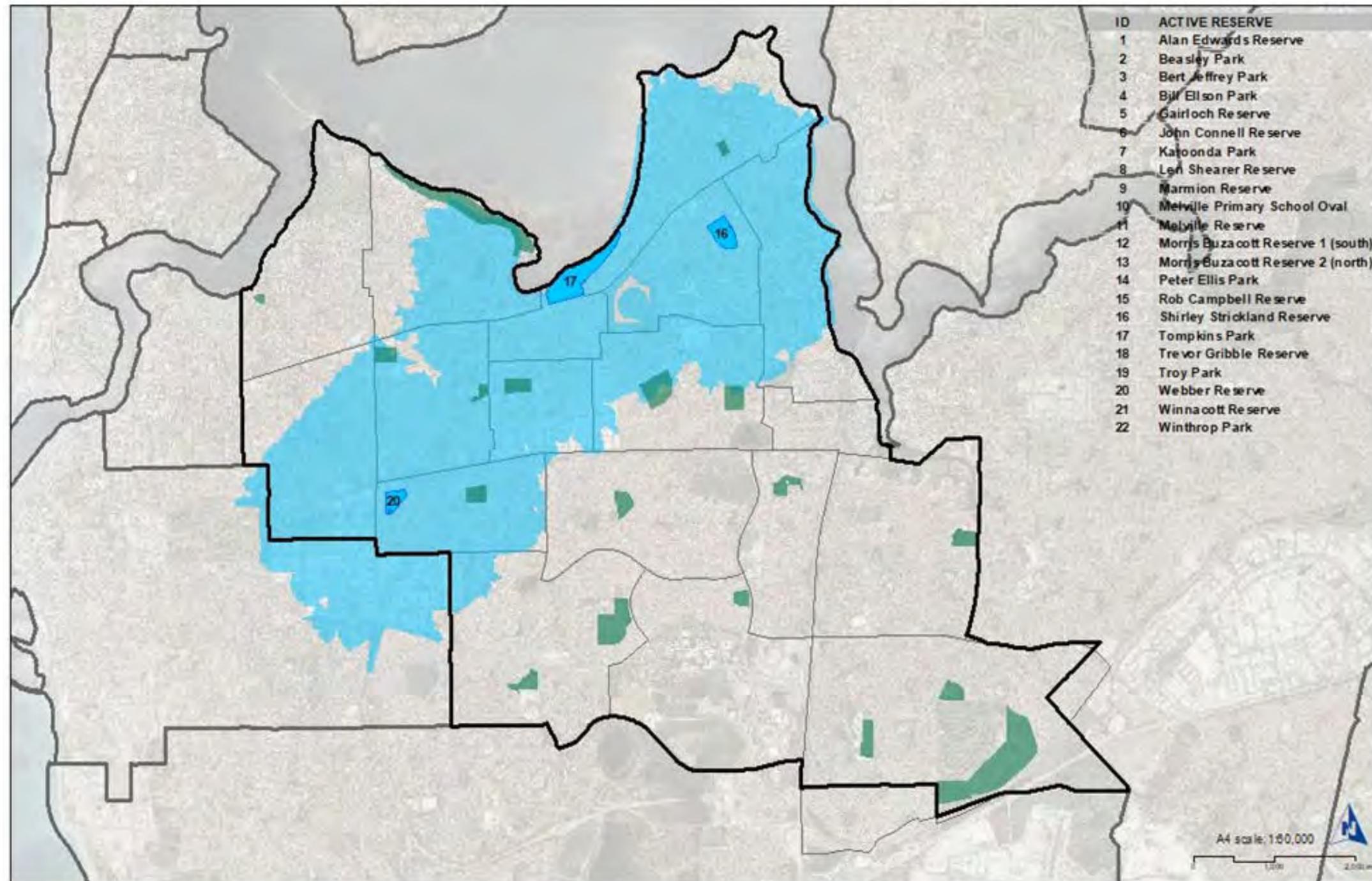
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City of Melville Rugby Active Reserves

 Rugby Active Reserves	 Census 2016: Residential Areas	 City of Melville
 10km catchments	 City of Melville Suburb Boundaries	 Local Government Boundaries
 Active Reserves		

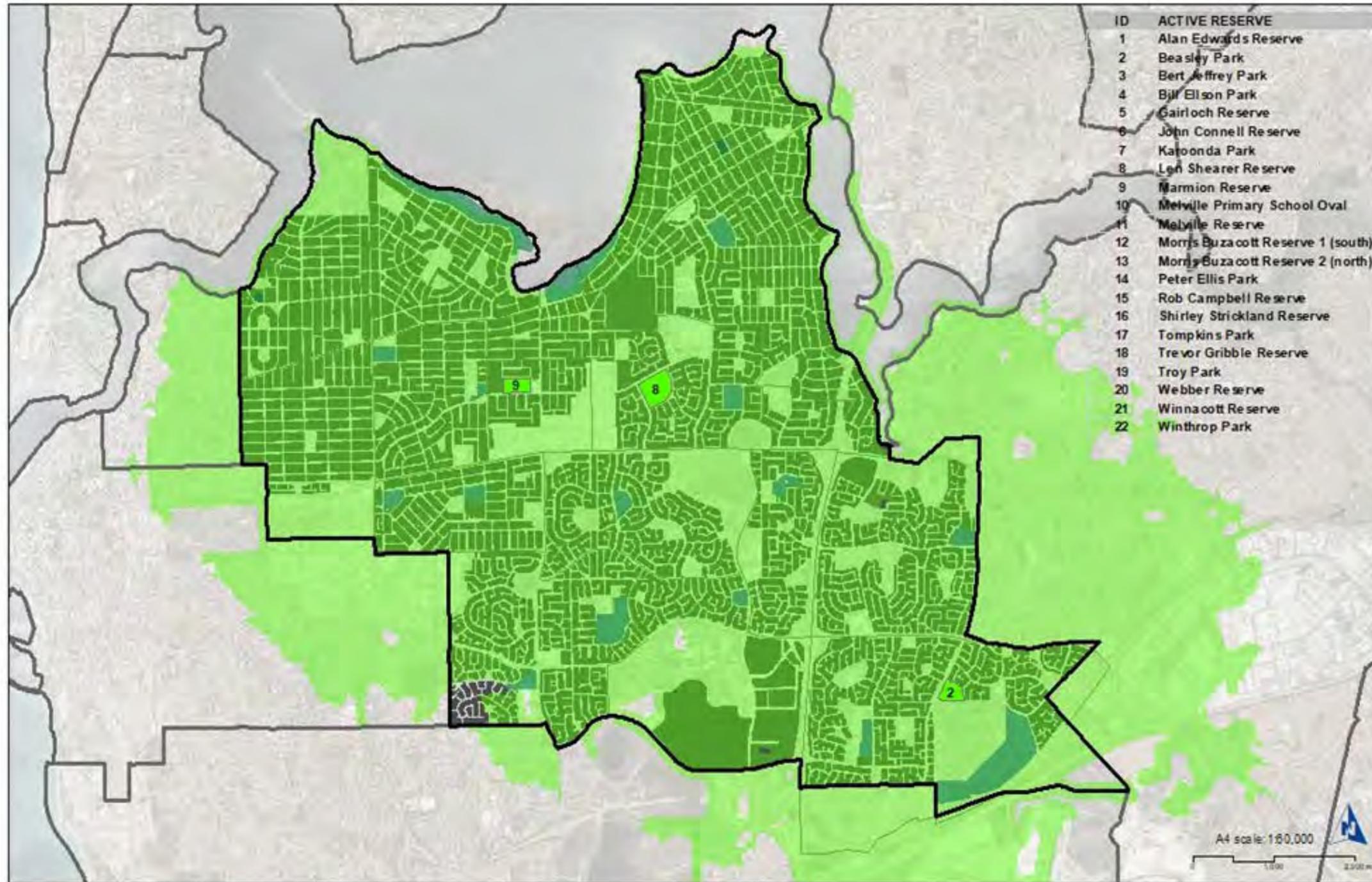
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Date: 6/04/2019

Figure 36: 2km Catchments Around Rugby Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population (Source (AUDRC))



 <p>THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA AUDRC School of Design</p>	<p>City of Melville Rugby Active Reserves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighbourhood Rugby Active Reserves 2km catchments Active Reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Melville City of Melville Suburb Boundaries Local Government Boundaries 	<p>Produced by: University of Western Australia</p> <p>Copyright © April 2019 Projection MGA94 Zone 50 Date: 6/04/2019</p>
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Figure 37: 5km Catchments Around Athletics Provision on Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population (Source (AUDRC))





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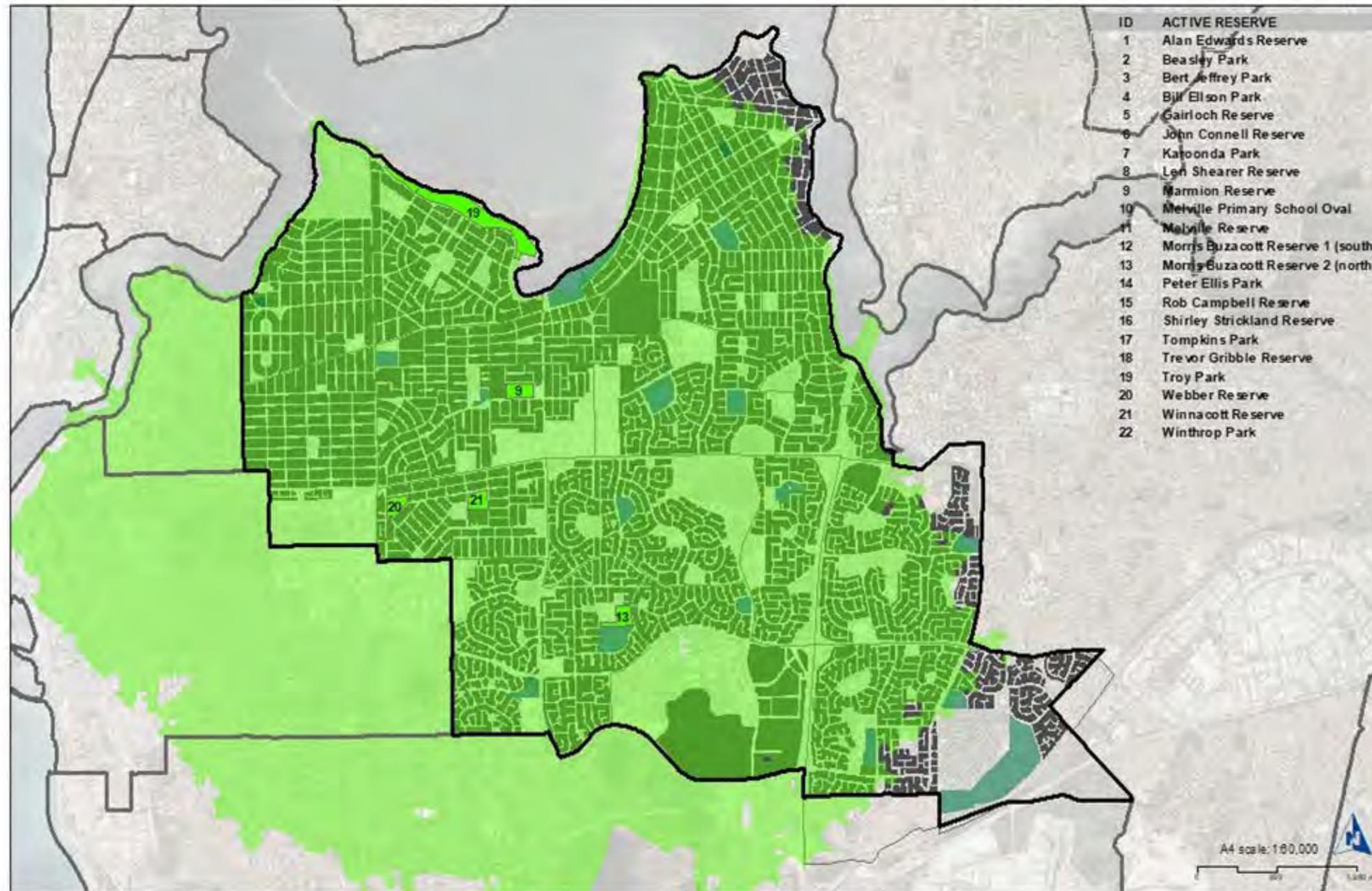
City of Melville Athletics Active Reserves

 Athletics Active Reserves	 Census 2016: Residential Areas
 5km catchments	 City of Melville
 Active Reserves	 City of Melville Suburb Boundaries
	 Local Government Boundaries

Produced by: University of
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Figure 38: 5km Catchments Around Baseball and Softball Active Reserves and Accessibility by Residential Population (Source (AUDRC))





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AUDRC
School of Design

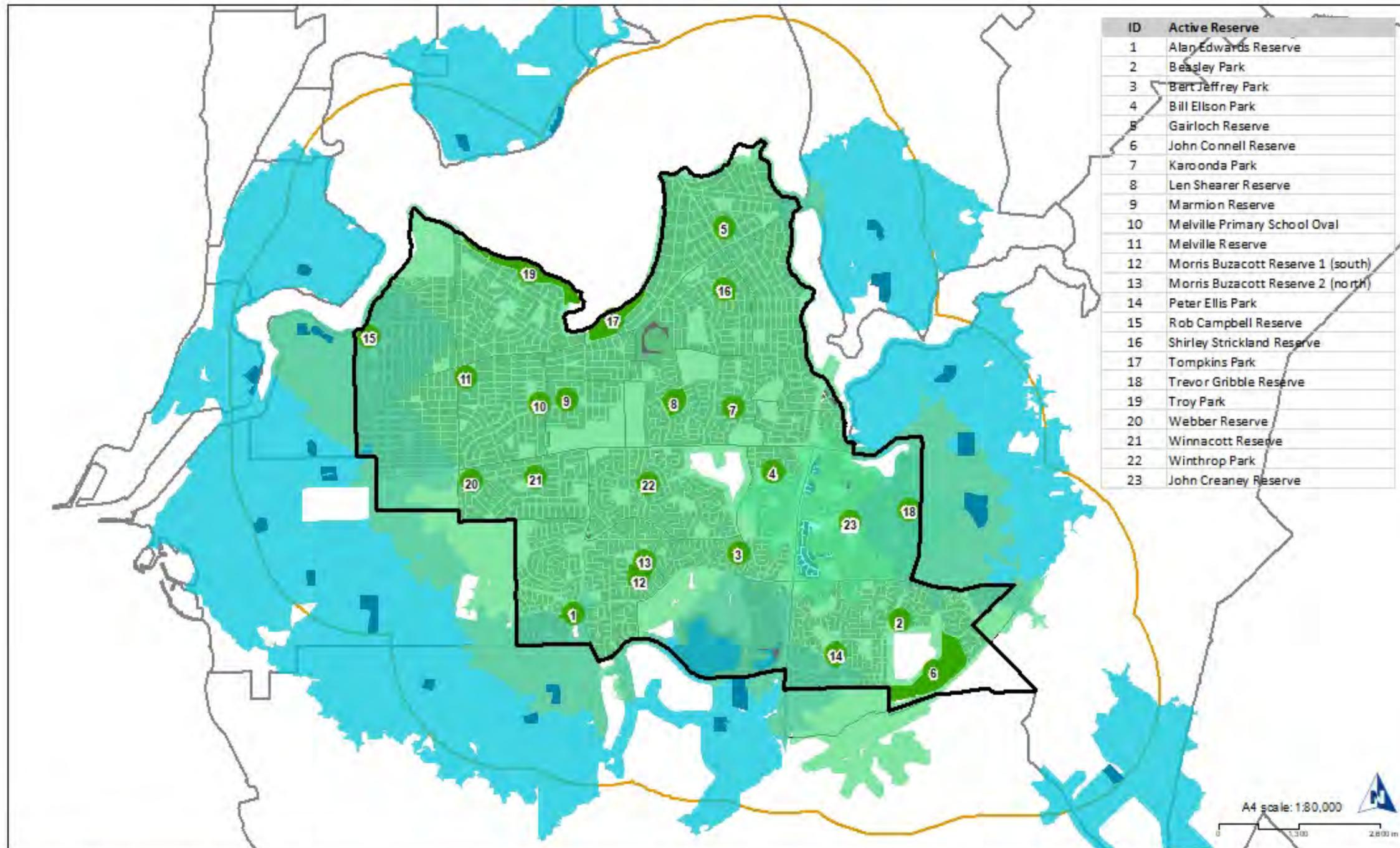
City of Melville Baseball and Softball Active Reserves

- Baseball / Softball Active Reserves
- 5km catchments
- Active Reserves

- Census 2016: Residential Areas
- City of Melville
- City of Melville Suburb Boundaries
- Local Government Boundaries

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Date: 8/04/2019

Figure 39: 2km catchment around all reserves with the inclusion of John Creaney Park (denoted as No. 23)



ID	Active Reserve
1	Alan Edwards Reserve
2	Beasley Park
3	Bert Jeffrey Park
4	Bill Ellson Park
5	Gairloch Reserve
6	John Connell Reserve
7	Karoonda Park
8	Len Shearer Reserve
9	Marmion Reserve
10	Melville Primary School Oval
11	Melville Reserve
12	Morris Buzacott Reserve 1 (south)
13	Morris Buzacott Reserve 2 (north)
14	Peter Ellis Park
15	Rob Campbell Reserve
16	Shirley Strickland Reserve
17	Tompkins Park
18	Trevor Gribble Reserve
19	Troy Park
20	Webber Reserve
21	Winnacott Reserve
22	Winthrop Park
23	John Creaney Reserve

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City of Melville Residential Land Areas with 2km Catchments of Active Reserves

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Date: 26/11/2019

Active Reserves

2km catchment areas

2km catchment areas

Surrounding Sports POS

City of Melville

Local Government Boundaries

Melville Suburbs

Residential Land Areas

APPENDIX D: Active Reserves: Existing Provision

Table 25: Active Reserves Functional Breakdown

No.	Facility	SUBURB	AREA	Pavilion Hierarchy	REC	SPORT	CARPARK	COURTS	REC FACILITY	NATURE
1	Alan Edwards Reserve	Kardinya	5.04	2	3.22	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Beasley Park	Leeming	5.49	4	2.84	2.25	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Bert Jeffrey Park	Murdoch	3.31	0	1.76	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bill Ellson Park	Bateman	5.08	1	2.88	1.73	0.19	0.36	0.00	0.00
5	Gairloch Reserve	Applecross	1.88	3	0.72	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	John Connell Reserve	Leeming	49.22	5	45.23	3.10	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00
7	Karoonda Park	Booragoon	6.40	4	2.16	4.13	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
8	Len Shearer Reserve	Booragoon	11.65	4	5.50	3.90	0.64	0.00	0.00	1.61
9	Marmion Reserve	Myaree	5.57	3	1.76	2.47	0.19	0.14	0.00	1.01
10	Melville Primary School Oval	Melville	2.03	1	0.85	0.92	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.13
11	Melville Reserve	Melville	4.53	4	1.35	1.59	0.35	0	1.24	0.00
12	Morris Buzacott Reserve 1 (south)	Kardinya	10.32	4	4.56	2.72	2.04	0.29	0.70	0.00
13	Morris Buzacott Reserve 2 (north)	Kardinya	5.22	4	1.81	2.54	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.26
14	Peter Ellis Park	Leeming	5.89	1	0.78	4.32	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.23
15	Rob Campbell Reserve	Bicton	1.15	0	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Shirley Strickland Reserve	Ardross	8.40	4	4.12	3.80	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00

17	Tompkins Park	Applecross	21.97	5	5.87	13.73	0.66	1.71	0.00	0.00
18	Trevor Gribble Reserve	Bull Creek	5.33	3	2.25	1.15	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.79
19	Troy Park	Attadale	28.71	3	7.58	17.05	0.36	0.23	0.00	3.50
20	Webber Reserve	Willagee	4.72	4	2.36	2.31	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Winnacott Reserve	Willagee	4.68	4	1.55	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Winthrop Park	Winthrop	5.33	2	2.56	2.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL			201.93ha		101.72	79.30	5.56	5.04	1.94	8.52

Table 26: City of Melville Public Open Space - Total area for Recreation, Nature and Sport

No.	Park/Public Open Space	Park Area	REC	SPORT	CARPARK	COURTS	REC FACILITY	NATURE
1	Alan Edwards Reserve	5.04	63.87%	36.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2	Beasley Park	5.49	51.69%	41.06%	7.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3	Bert Jeffrey Park	3.31	53.35%	46.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4	Bill Ellson Park	5.08	56.72%	34.11%	3.79%	7.09%	0.00%	0.00%
5	Gairloch Reserve	1.88	38.58%	61.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6	John Connell Reserve	49.22	91.89%	6.29%	0.00%	1.82%	0.00%	0.00%
7	Karoonda Park	6.40	33.78%	64.61%	0.00%	1.61%	0.00%	0.00%
8	Len Shearer Reserve	11.65	47.23%	33.50%	5.48%	0.00%	0.00%	13.79%
9	Marmion Reserve	5.57	31.61%	44.27%	3.47%	2.55%	0.00%	18.11%
10	Melville Primary School Oval	2.03	41.77%	45.47%	0.00%	6.53%	0.00%	6.23%
11	Melville Reserve	4.53	29.68%	35.16%	7.76%	0.00%	27.41%	0.00%
12	Morris Buzacott Reserve 1 (south)	10.32	44.22%	26.41%	19.82%	2.77%	6.78%	0.00%

No.	Park/Public Open Space	Park Area	REC	SPORT	CARPARK	COURTS	REC FACILITY	NATURE
13	Morris Buzacott Reserve 2 (north)	5.22	34.73%	48.61%	0.00%	11.75%	0.00%	4.91%
14	Peter Ellis Park	5.89	13.25%	73.26%	0.00%	9.62%	0.00%	3.87%
15	Rob Campbell Reserve	1.15	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16	Shirley Strickland Reserve	8.40	49.07%	45.23%	5.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
17	Tompkins Park	21.97	26.72%	62.51%	2.99%	7.78%	0.00%	0.00%
18	Trevor Gribble Reserve	5.33	42.16%	21.59%	2.64%	0.00%	0.00%	33.61%
19	Troy Park	28.71	26.40%	59.38%	1.24%	0.80%	0.00%	12.18%
20	Webber Reserve	4.72	49.96%	49.00%	2.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
21	Winnacott Reserve	4.68	33.16%	66.84%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
22	Winthrop Park	5.33	0.00%	51.89%	48.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL		201.93						

Table 28: Current Active Reserve Facilities and User Group Numbers

N0.	Facility	Pavilion	Changing Room	Toilet (publicly accessible)	Universal Access Toilet	Kitchen / Kiosk	Storage	Social Facilities	Spectator Viewing Area	Sports Floodlights	Internal Car Park	Perimeter Verge Car Parking	Total No. User Groups	Total No. Winter User Groups	Total No. Summer User Groups	Total No. All-Year User Groups
1	Alan Edwards Reserve	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	Limited	YES	YES	YES	5	3	2	0
2	Beasley Park	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	3	2	1	0
3	Bert Jeffrey Park	NO	NO	No permanent toilets	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	1	0	1	0
4	Bill Ellson Park	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	6	3	3	0
5	Gairloch Reserve	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	1	1	0	0
6	John Connell Reserve	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	4	1	2	1
7	Karoonda Park	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	4	2	2	0
8	Len Shearer Reserve	YES	YES	Yes but no public access	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	3	1	2	0
9	Marmion Reserve	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	2	2	0
10	Melville Primary School Oval	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	2	1	1	0
11	Melville Reserve	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	5	2	2	1
12	Morris Buzacott Reserve 1 (south)	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	6	2	2	2
13	Morris Buzacott Reserve 2 (north)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	3	2	1	0
14	Peter Ellis Park	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	3	1	2	0
15	Rob Campbell Reserve	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	1	0	1	0
16	Shirley Strickland Reserve	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	6	3	2	1
17	Tompkins Park	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	11	3	7	1
18	Trevor Gribble Reserve	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	4	1	3	0
19	Troy Park	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	5	2	2	1
20	Webber Reserve	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	3	1	2	0
21	Winnacott Reserve	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	4	3	1	0
22	Winthrop Park	YES	YES	Yes but no public access	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	3	1	2	0

APPENDIX E: Initial Community Facilities Visual Audit

Table 29: Audit of City of Melville Reserves

Images			Commentary
Alan Edwards Park			
			The active reserve was identified as functioning reasonably well for junior football and cricket, providing lighting to a high training standard (bore water stains around posts), with the building having been refurbished in 2017. The cricket nets, all but for nominal wear and tear leading into the concrete pad are in relatively good order
			Opportunities exist to enhance the pavilion further to potentially respond to the greater demands of senior clubs through increase storage capability and associated function / shade areas. The shaded area for watching participants on the oval is good.
			The reserve is surrounded by mature tree cover which provides both a useful wind break but also to minimise any potential adverse impact on surrounding residential properties of floodlighting.
			The land incorporates a lower level passive recreational space to the west which also provides a drainage sump and general dog walking / kickabout area. Good footpath links exist to the south of the main reserve and around the passive recreational area.
			Good site entry signage with sealed access road to car park. Playground (tired and dated) to the north of the car park which would benefit from being replaced with a more contemporary playground.

Beasley Park



Located in a relatively secluded area with dense bush to the east and west of the oval. The site is not readily visible from the surrounding road network and as a result suffers from a lack of passive surveillance. The security issues are evident through the caged and shuttered building openings.



The pavilion building is large with good access from surrounding bitumen car park area. There is a planned pavilion and floodlighting upgrade to meet the needs of the clubs and maintain / increase site security which was evident when auditing the site. The building is of a relatively old construction although structurally sound. Toilets and shower infrastructure are basic but functional. There is a good level of shaded viewing over the oval.



A large internal space provides opportunity for the club to display club memorabilia, operate functions and generate income through the bar. The room is also used by Canning District Bridge Club Inc every Tuesday. Bull Creek Leeming Football and Leeming Little Athletics use are evident. Storage is an issue due to the design of the building and inflexibility of space.



A play area is provided in the north west corner of the site – a traditional structure providing for younger children which is showing signs of corrosion but generally in reasonable order. A quarter basketball 3 on 3 area exists adjacent to the scoreboard. A jumping pit is also provided



Floodlighting towers surround the site and apparently provide for weeknight training.



Publicly accessible toilets are provided, but due to limitations on passive site surveillance may give rise to concerns over use and potential unsavoury activities if not monitored closely.

Bert Jeffrey Park			
			<p>The site is a relatively large open site surrounded by sporadic planted mature trees on the boundary and located within a bowl (surrounding road network is raised above the site). The large oval space is supported by a storage facility to the northeast which is set into the bank and surrounded to its north and east by a retaining wall.</p>
			<p>A large play area exists on the north west side of the site with a variety of children's play equipment focused on toddlers to young children (pre-teenage). The equipment is in good order.</p> <p>There is no floodlighting servicing the reserve which has high potential long term use as a cricket and potential venue to service other sports due to size and flexibility.</p>
			<p>The potential to introduce flood lighting for training purposes and master planning of the site to incorporate a sports pavilion to service the needs for multi-functional use in the longer term would be beneficial.</p>
Bill Ellson Reserve			
			<p>The reserve is of an irregular shape with areas of passive recreation and mature tree cover. Existing floodlit tennis courts need investment being aged and showing signs of deterioration although functional. A hit up wall lies adjacent and a community building (Manadal Community Hall) is located centrally within the site surrounded to the north, east and west by a</p>



substantial car park. The community hall is well secured ageing structure but structurally sound. Internally the building provides functional space for a variety of users (including guides, yoga, religious meeting groups and playgroup activities) but lacks flexibility of a contemporary structure. It has been added to with a shade structure and separate double garage / storage unit.

The reserve has a series of seating areas and play equipment located throughout and is bordered by a primary school to the south west which also provides an elevated hard court play area. The central cricket wicket is also well maintained and located in a southwest / northeast orientation.

The cricket nets (x2) are in good order and well maintained. Football posts are provided in the same orientation as cricket.

The site would benefit from master planning and consideration of Pavilion/Club Room for senior club development and the need for multi-functional use aligned to the adjacent school which could facilitate more effective shared use. There is potential to Introduce floodlighting to increase capacity although the impact on residential amenity surrounding the site may be an issue but there are relatively good opportunities to increase tree cover / undertake remediation works due to the extent of the site.

			
Gairloch Reserve			
			<p>The site is surrounded by mature tree cover on its boundary and space is severely restricted due to its limited width. The reserve benefits from high level floodlighting which provides for good evening training flexibility during the week.</p> <p>The original SPARS identified the site change use from Australian Rules to Gaelic and potentially touch football by 2025. This initial intent appears to be still valid, although it would also lend itself to an alternative rectangular pitch (soccer) provision. This would necessitate the relocation of Applecross Junior Football Club to a viable alternative venue.</p> <p>The current pavilion located in the southeast corner of the site is set down below the surrounding road and is an ageing building with limited spectator shade. The building is not a contemporary structure and lacks the basic changing infrastructure to service diverse use. An upgrade to existing infrastructure will be required.</p> <p>To the south of the pavilion is a fenced off playground area which provides for young children (pre-teen) users.</p> <p>Car parking (formal and informal) is located around the reserve in an elevated position. The reserve is protected with a ring of wooden bollards.</p>
			
			
			
			
			
John Connell Reserve			
			<p>John Connell Reserve is one of the more complex reserves which provides the greatest potential to increase active reserve capacity within the City of Melville.</p> <p>The main active sporting component (soccer, cricket and bowls) of the reserve lies within the western portion of the land parcel with a substantial</p>



area to the east currently remnant bushland / scrub with tracks cutting through the site. The sporting area which services bowls, football and cricket are generally well maintained with an elevated multi-functional clubhouse building elevated above both the grass oval / rectangular provision and bowling greens. In the northern portion of the reserve, adjacent to the pedestrian entry is a modern playground which provides for young children. The oval / rectangular provision is serviced by high floodlighting towers for enhanced training use . To the north east of the oval/rectangular pitch reserve is the cricket nets which are in reasonable condition although showing signs of wear and tear in areas on the high trafficked synthetic turf. The central wicket appeared to be in reasonable order and turf condition was good.

The pavilion / clubhouse consists of a large internal space which provides opportunity for Leeming Spartan Cricket Club to display club memorabilia, operate functions and generate income through the bar. A separate changing block is provided at the same level with an extensive shaded area for elevated viewing over the oval. Separate bowling club infrastructure is contained within the same building envelope. The current provision is 3 synthetic greens (all floodlit) with the potential opportunity to develop a fourth. Extensive bushland area exists to the south of the sporting infrastructure as a buffer to the Roe Highway. The bushland to the east is degraded and has been used for storage of materials / casual tipping. The tracks lead directly into the adjacent golfing use.

Substantial car parking areas are shared between users to the north of the main buildings.

To the northeast of the whole reserve lies a passive parkland area adjacent to a commercial pitch and putt / floodlit driving range golfing facility. All of the land borders the Roe Highway to the southeast. To the north of the passive parkland lies a triangular shaped pierce of land which provides for archery and at times an overflow car parking area for the adjacent 18 hole golf course (the building in the southern corner of the land is occupied by the Bowmen of Melville who utilise the field for archery).

			<p>The original SPARS plan sought to identify the development of an additional soccer field by 2028 active and increase the passive use of the land. Being located within a broader sporting precinct, the full site would benefit from master planning to resolve bushland concerns and secure additional land for additional oval and rectangular pitch provision as the population continues to develop and density increases.</p>
			
			

Karoonda Reserve

			<p>The Karoonda Reserve incorporate a recently upgraded pavilion in the northwest corner of the site which is surrounded by an elevated banking and natural tree shade. The recent upgrades provide a good quality sporting and community venue with substantial structured shade for spectator viewing and social activities. An ageing fenced play area for young children lies adjacent to the pavilion in the northwest corner. While ageing the level of activity it provides is reasonably diverse.</p> <p>The oval reserve is floodlit and provides a good level of sporting provision for competition and training.</p> <p>The main concerns relate to the hard court areas (Netball/Basketball courts which are unfenced and showing significant areas of deterioration/surface uplift. The cricket nets, although in a reasonable condition were also showing signs of minor issues related to the fencing. The synthetic turf to the nets is provided over half of the concrete pad.</p>
			
			

			<p>Minor upgrades to the cricket nets could be justified. The main issue however relates to the sports court space which would impact on safety and use.</p>
			
			
			

Len Shearer Reserve			
			<p>Len Shearer Reserve benefits from having Lesiurefit Booragoon, centrally located within the site and therefore will attract a high level of usage throughout the day and at weekends which ensures the reserve is activated extensively. This provides a high level of passive surveillance and conversely also means that the site may be subjected to increasing traffic impacting on maintenance costs.</p> <p>The original SPARS plan identified the potential to investigate synthetic soccer/athletics surfaces and change use of part of the reserve from soccer to winter touch.(2015). A synthetic surface has since been provided at Murdoch University. The introduction of an additional synthetic turf is unlikely</p>
			



to provide the answer for increased use of the reserve (return on investment would be low and limit other users).

The pavilion which services the reserve on its western boundary is an ageing piece of infrastructure which does not meet contemporary pavilion design standards. There is a need for upgrade to pavilion/changing areas to comply with current and emerging uses (diverse use and flexibility) and provide two rectangular pitches (senior and junior)

Current pitch provision at Len Shearer indicates two senior rectangular pitches are capable of being sustained together with a junior pitch to the east of the leisure centre. At the time of the audit the junior pitch was not marked, and ground conditions were poor (although it is recognised that the area has been used for short-sided soccer). This would need to be addressed with the potential to invest in levelling the land and introduce training floodlighting (to replace the current road lighting).

The level of athletic infrastructure appears to be good (jumping pits and throwing areas) and the grass athletics track was well maintained with good grass cover and level ground.

Good levels of car parking exist throughout and there is unfenced ageing (pre-teen) play equipment occupying land in the northwest corner of the reserve. The equipment is limited although readily accessible with adjacent seating and picnic table area.



Marmion Reserve

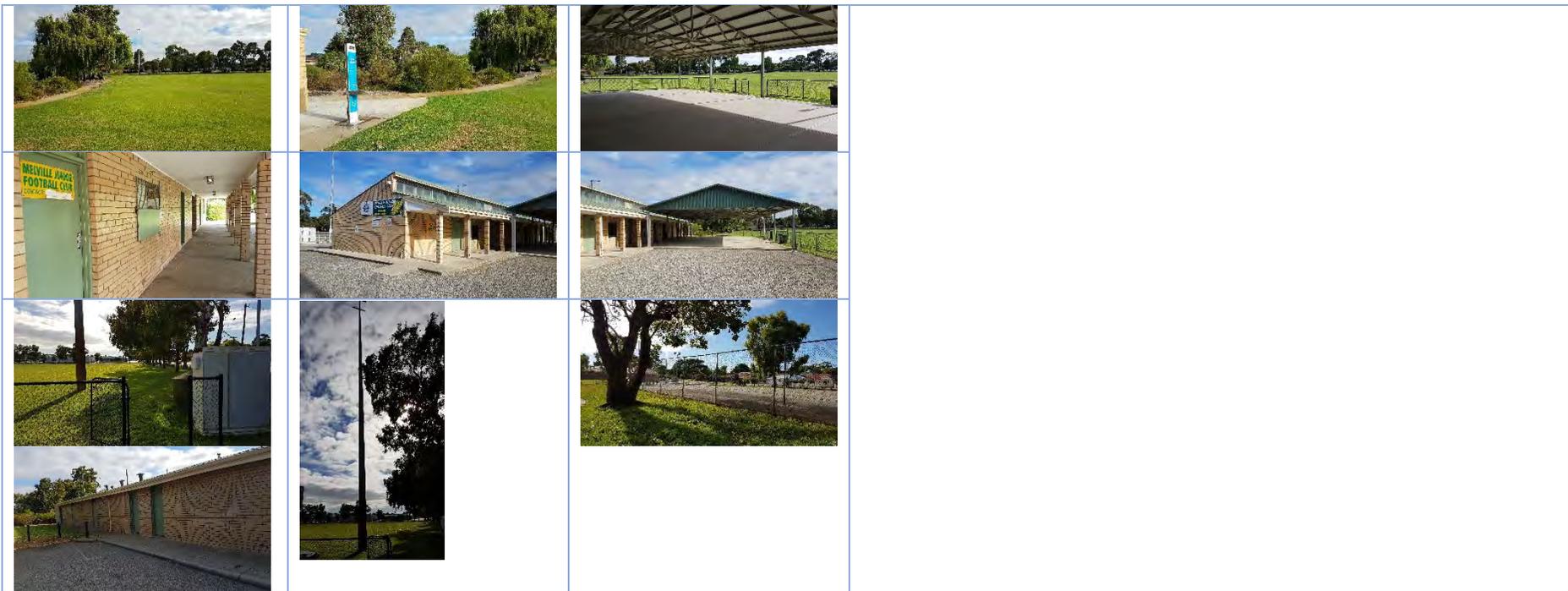


Marmion Reserve incorporates a small water body and passive recreational space (walking, seating and fountain features) together with a large floodlit oval area and adjacent floodlit hard court (x2) facilities principally for the use of Netball. The court area which is partially fenced provides a useful local resource. The court area is however showing signs of deterioration and has been patched in areas. A complete replacement of the surface will be required. The area also suffers from tree debris due to the close proximity of mature tree cover which overhangs part of the court area.

A playground for pre-teens is provided adjacent to the water body with seating and picnic benches which is in reasonable condition.

The clubhouse is centrally located off Marmion Street and to the south and west are substantial car parking areas. Car parking (off-road) exists around the reserve together with adjacent footpath areas. A large shade structure extends from the main pavilion for spectators and social use. The pavilion does not however relate well to the oval use which is orientated in a general east to west configuration to facilitate football. The building is ageing and is not of a contemporary design although it is functional and

Modernisation to existing clubroom will be necessary to incorporate gender neutral changing facilities and incorporation of a UAT to facilitate activation of the reserve and surrounding area.



Melville Primary School



Melville Primary School provides an opportunity for shared use junior oval provision. The ground consists of two cricket nets and junior oval which serves as the school's main pitch and athletics activity space . The oval is surrounded by low level fitness stations and fenced to Marmion Street. In addition, hard courts are provided in the western corner of the site which provides for 2 x Tennis / Netball / Basketball / Soccer, multi marked court use. Ground improvements will be necessary if capacity is to be increased to serve the needs of the general sporting community. It is however unlikely to be merited without the option to develop a small changing facility / ablution building within the site to ensure effective use of the reserve.



Melville Reserve



Melville Reserve consists of a significant two storey clubhouse building centrally located within the reserve which services both the oval space to the west and grass and synthetic tennis court (Melville Tennis Centre) provision to the east.

To the south of the reserve is an area of mature tree planting and to the north lies Leisurefit Melville. The floodlit oval, including the synthetic wicket is orientated north to south as are the 14 tennis courts (9 grass, 5 floodlit hard court). 3 cricket nets are located in the southeast corner of the oval site, all are in a reasonably good condition and provided with a full synthetic covering. The ground is well maintained and at the time of visiting the surface was in a relatively good condition.

Car parking is centrally located to service both the leisure centre and Melville Reserve.

The clubhouse building provides a high level of spectator / social shade for both tennis and oval use. The building to the west is however suffering from graffiti and issues associated with a lack of passive surveillance due to usage and design limitations.

A youth play area and skate park are provided adjacent to the car parking area with a relatively good level of passive surveillance offered. There is however a lack of a shelter servicing the skate park.

			<p>Signage indicating the reserve is a dogs on lead area are provided at the access points.</p> <p>Due to the inherent deficiencies within the design of the pavilion, a need to upgrade the clubrooms is essential to improve accessibility and to meet current day expectations (including upgrade to cater for women's sport).</p>
			<p>The renovation of the oval surface will be required due to high use (damage evident) Shared use agreement still to be resolved</p>
			

Morris Buzacott Reserve (North and South)

			<p>Morris Buzacott Reserve provides a combination of a number of discrete sporting areas which service a variety of sporting use and standards of provision. The northern reserve incorporates the main community centre (Kardinya Community Centre) and accessible public toilets servicing the site with an oval space facilitating diamond sport use. The extended building footprint provides changing infrastructure to service the oval and the tennis club occupying 8 courts to the west. The configuration of the buildings indicate that the main buildings have been added to over time and as a result the functionality and efficiency of the structure have been compromised. To the north of the tennis courts is a primary school oval which provides an ongoing potential opportunity for increased shared use. To the southern perimeter of the oval are a series of fitness stations and a playground which provides a play area for pre-teens.</p> <p>The southern reserve consists of a floodlit synthetic hockey turf, 2 x floodlit synthetic bowling greens, rectangular grass pitches (3 No.), one synthetic turf wicket centrally located between the rectangular pitches and 4 x floodlit</p>
			
			



netball courts. 3 cricket nets are provided to the west of the hockey clubhouse. There is additional un-used space which is surrounded by mature tree cover which has the potential to provide an additional rectangular grass pitch. Clubhouses service all of the sports individually including:

- Hockey clubhouse to the west of the turf which has received funding for an upgrade and is due for completion soon. This is necessary due to current design limitations and
- Bowling Club Clubhouse to the south of the two greens.
- A temporary clubhouse / storage structure and shade supporting the Kardinya Netball Club courts (southern side).

Access to the sites off Williamson Road and Prescott Drive is good with three main vehicular access roads. The issue this creates, however, is potential conflict with user groups, potential confusion for users and excessive bitumen surfaces which confine the flexibility of the site. This is further compounded by the lack of multi-functional use of clubhouse infrastructure.

The floodlit netball courts are in a particularly poor condition with no surround netting and deteriorating hard court infrastructure. The temporary storage containers placed on site are inappropriate for the reserve and need to be removed.

The site provides a good passive recreational use with a series of benches, shade and supporting embellishments throughout.

The initial SPARS highlighted the potential to develop an additional synthetic hockey surface. This is now increasingly unlikely to be justified due to recent turf developments (city of Cockburn, Guildford Grammar School, Warwick Hockey Club and Southern River) which is undermining the potential usage and financial viability.

Replacement of Netball infrastructure with formalised provision and shade should be investigated Both the North and South Reserves would benefit from master planning to increase capacity of oval, rectangular sports, bowling and courts. This would also confirm access re-alignment and more effective /efficient car parking layout.



In the absence of a master plan Lighting improvements could also be incorporated on the grass oval and rectangular pitches adjacent to the synthetic hockey facility. This could also be enhanced with the provision of additional cricket practice nets.



Peter Ellis Park



Peter Ellis Park is a large shared use reserve which is subject to an agreement with Leeming Senior High School. The reserve has recently benefitted from two larger shade pavilions being constructed on the southern oval (cricket and football with central synthetic wicket) which provides greater potential for increased club and community use.

			<p>Within the central area of the site exists two beach volleyball courts, 8No. Tennis courts with surround fencing (of which 4 are dedicated tennis markings and four are overlaid with two basketball / netball courts. In addition, there are 4 no. cricket nets orientated in the same direction as the southern oval (north/south). The northern oval provides two grass rectangular pitches utilised for soccer and hockey.</p>
			<p>Overall the appearance of the site is good with reasonably well maintained grass pitches. The tennis / netball / basketball court area is floodlit and is showing signs of deterioration (mainly through staining from bore water and issues with netting) although it is functional and unlikely to require significant investment immediately. The practice cricket nets are of a concrete base with synthetic wickets on half of the surface (batting and ball pitch area). The beach volleyball courts are also floodlit</p>
			<p>The is a need to confirm potential future community use with the High School with a view to potentially develop a club/school pavilion to promote increased activity and support club use centrally within the site (currently not provided for other than through an agreement to use the school changing facilities which have significant limitations for club based activities. A centrally located pavilion would provide greater opportunities to activate the space and introduce a permanent club presence. This could be enhanced with the introduction of floodlighting to all grass pitches.</p>
			

Rob Campbell Reserve

			<p>Rob Campbell Reserve is a relatively unique space which incorporates two cricket nets and the capability to service a junior cricket use. The reserve also incorporates a double swing in the northwest corner. It provides limited opportunities as the pitch surface is uneven and space constrained. The cricket nets are partially covered with a synthetic turf (batting and pitching areas) and are in reasonable order (providing limited use). Due to the limited return on investment likely from redeveloping the space, further additional investment in the site is not warranted.</p>
			



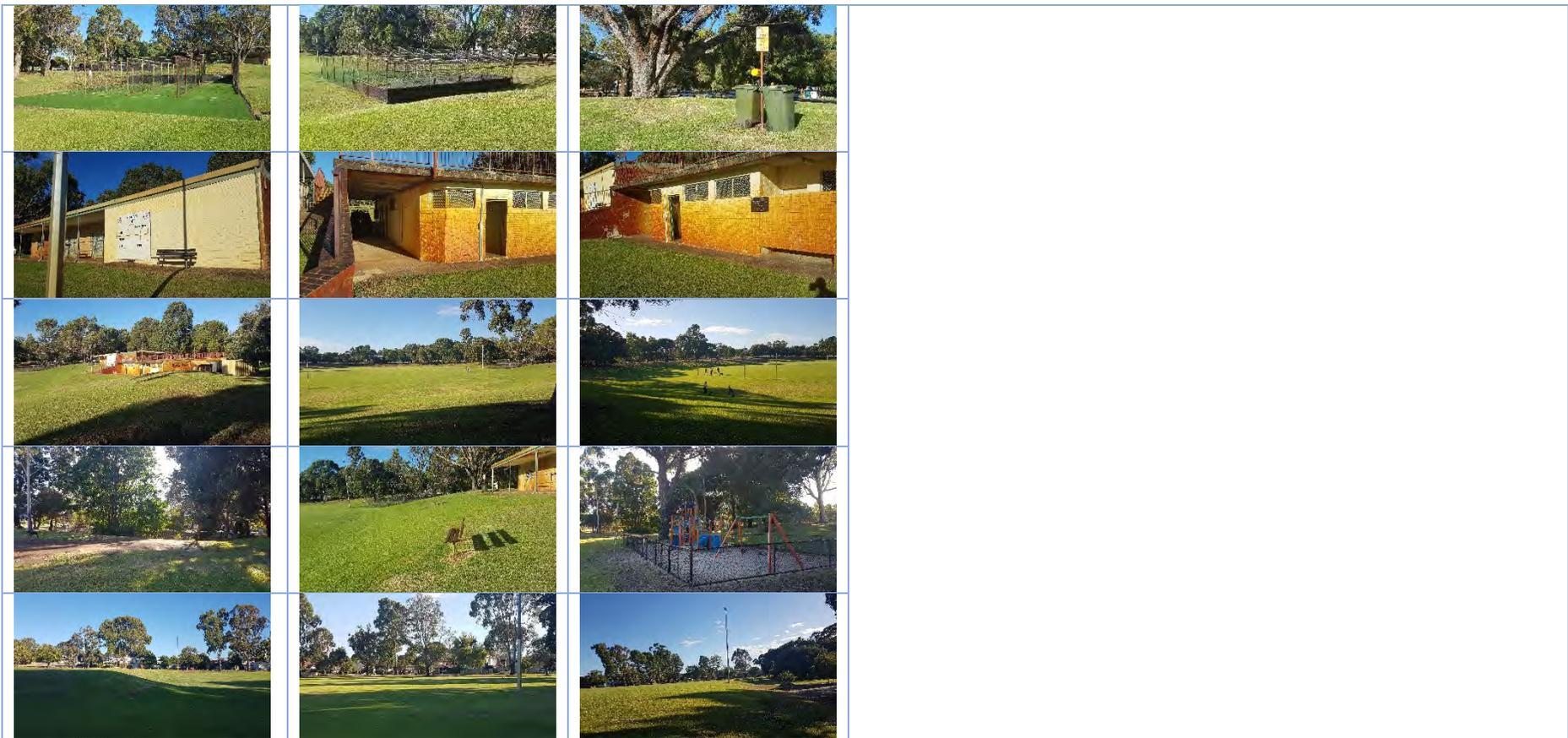
Shirley Strickland Reserve



The current reserve is going to be subject to significant change as a result of a review and site master plan. The site benefits from good natural mature landscaping and the provision of a southern oval in a bowl, which is protected from the elements. The central car park and functional multi-purpose pavilion has the capability of significantly enhancing the activation of the space.

It is not considered any further investment on the site is warranted due to the comprehensive investment committed by the City which will address functional and capacity concerns raised within the original SPARS and upgrade current changing facilities and clubrooms which are currently inefficient and do not meet contemporary design standards. This will also address lighting inefficiencies and spectator requirements.





Tompkins Park



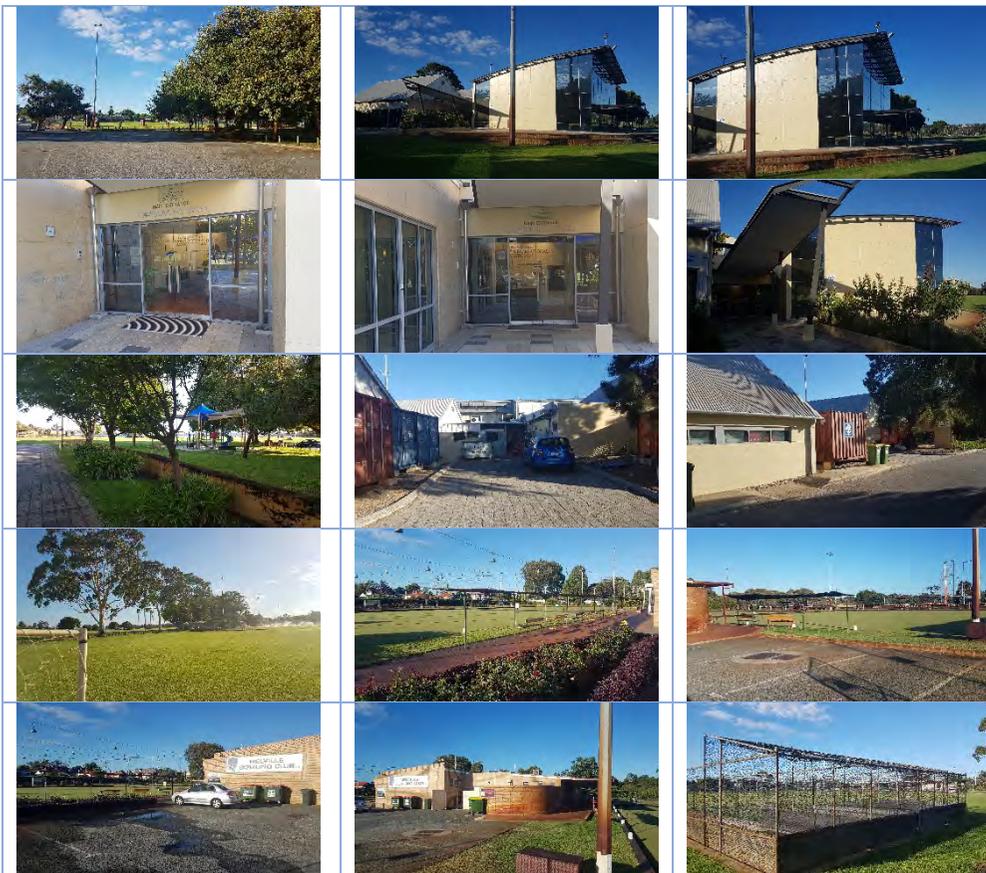
Tompkins Park is a large open expanse of reserve with the principle sporting elements located in the southern two thirds of the reserve area. This is dominated by a bowling club with the capability of providing up to six greens (currently four are active, two of which have surrounding and over green floodlighting and two with high level halogen lights). The two additional grass



indicated a high level of maintenance undertaken. This is reflective of the position of Tompkins Reserve as the premier sporting reserve within the City. Play equipment to the west of the main clubhouse is old and includes a swing (2No.). The clubhouse building adjacent provides a commercial gym, changing facility and commercial function area (Tompkins on Swan). The building is disjointed and lacks functionality which is re-enforced with the addition of a number of temporary storage units located within the building envelope. The delivery area contains the bulk of these temporary storage units. To the east of the building lies a substantial car park and large playground area with good shade sail above. The main entrance to the commercial function room lies off the eastern side of the building and is of a relatively modern design with a function centre providing an excellent elevated viewing area above the reserve and towards Perth CBD. The appearance of the building in this locale, off-sets the disjointed functionality behind the facade.

The original SPARS report identified the development of an additional soccer field. It also proposed the change of use of the highway side of the reserve from winter touch/lacrosse to all soccer. This is now, along with cricket, the predominant activity evident.

Plans have been proposed to co-locate users of the reserve within one multi-functional building which would address serious dysfunctional issues with the existing infrastructure. As a minimum this should be a focus for investment due to current building limitations which highlight a number of non-compliance issues and functional inefficiencies. The current structure does not meet contemporary requirements for sport and there would be significant opportunities to enhance the financial viability of all users through consolidating activities and provide functional commercial areas, spectator accommodation, storage, public toilets, unisex and flexible game day changing / showers / toilets for the sporting groups and gym. This combined with additional pitches and Lighting upgrades will increase the sites capacity and ongoing relevance to all of the sporting codes.



In view of the current site issues the current redevelopment proposed for the reserve has significant merit and subject to modification to increase available reserve area following the closure of the Wave Park Project, should be pursued.



Trevor Gribble Reserve



Trevor Gribble Reserve contains a large oval space with a central cricket wicket (synthetic) which is orientated north to south and a secondary space which is orientated east to west due to existing site constraints imposed by bushland in its north west corner. This bushland is also at a lower level to the formal oval infrastructure. The mature tree cover therefore limits the flexibility



associated with the space. A central clubhouse / pavilion building provides adequate shaded viewing to the main oval but relates poorly to the smaller rectangular pitches. The building is functional, but the design does not meet contemporary clubhouse design standards and in particular the lack of flexibility with the changing room space will need to be addressed.

Access to the site is obtained off Parry Avenue to a formal bitumen car park. Other car parking is provided on the surrounding grass verge.

At the time of the audit, the grounds were in good condition, having recently been treated and synthetic cricket wicket cleaned. The site includes two cricket nets which incorporate a synthetic surface for the batting and ball pitching area. The nets are functional but ageing.

Under the previous SPARS, an additional hockey/cricket active turf was proposed by 2019. The justification for synthetic hockey turf is not evident and for the reasons specified above in relation to Morris Buzacott Reserve. A lighting upgrade to grass pitch infrastructure would be beneficial in expanding potential use (only limited training lighting adjacent to the car park is currently in place).

Troy Park



The reserve is an extensive area of low lying public open space on the river foreshore. Troy Park active reserve is located within the eastern part of the reserve area and incorporates a floodlit senior oval with synthetic cricket wicket. The site includes a clubhouse / pavilion, which although ageing, is in reasonable order. Two cricket nets are provided on the southern side of the



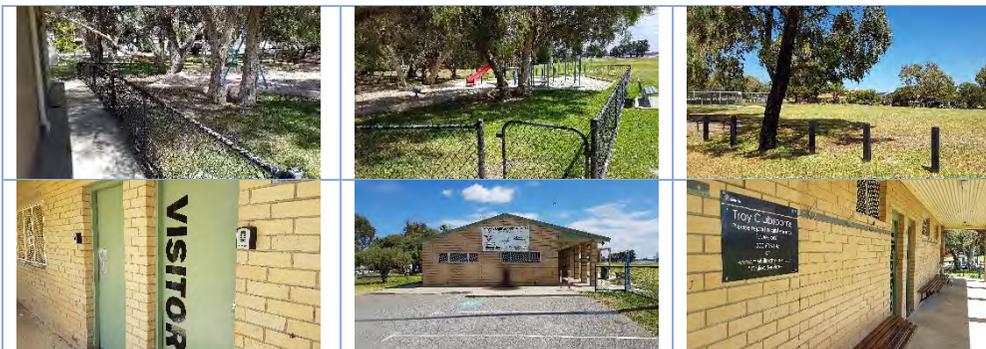
senior oval and four netball courts (unfenced but floodlit) are provided adjacent. The city has recently received funding through CSRFF for 2 additional practice nets to supplement the cricket use and alleviate use on other reserves. Construction on this is due to commence late in 2019.

There was some evidence of remedial repairs having been undertaken to the clubhouse building due to movement, but the overall structure appeared sound. The design is simple with a good internal hall space for functions, club meeting and display of club memorabilia. The changing facility was clean and relatively flexible. The turf and associated infrastructure appeared in good condition.

The fenced play area located on site provides for pre-teens but is of a relatively modern construction with seating adjacent.

The site is relatively isolated and low lying but provides an opportunity for increased use with the development of a floodlit junior oval to the east of the existing oval. This was suggested in the original SPARS and it is considered that a junior pitch should be developed with associated reticulation to the south east of the existing oval subject to obtaining approval through the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCAs) due to potential implications on the foreshore.

The clubhouse building should be upgraded in due course to accommodate unisex changing facility infrastructure. Further investment is unlikely to be justified given the current structure and reasonable level of quality provision on site.



Webber Reserve



Webber Reserve is currently in the process of being upgraded to incorporate women's sport, and provide additional storage, which is to be scheduled for current 19/20 financial year.

The site provides a great opportunity to increase use and capacity but is compromised by a number of ad hoc developments which have occurred over time. These include:

- A floodlit hard play area which incorporates ground markings. This bitumen pad is showing signs of significant deterioration and cracking. Investment will be required to replace/upgrade.
- A nature play feature incorporating natural stone and wooden features which was installed in 2014/15 for the children of Willagee by the Friends of Webber Reserve.
- A series of site embellishments including shade, BBQ and isolated play structures (focussed on pre-teens).
- Two cricket nets on the western boundary with synthetic turf covering the batting and ball pitch areas.
- A central synthetic turf wicket centrally located, orientated north to south.
- A quarter court basketball facility.

The pavilion which is located in the southern corner of the site is ageing but will the proposed upgrade will address a number of design and functionality concerns in servicing Willagee Rugby League Football Club and resident



diamond sport. There is limited shade although the concrete pad to the front of the pavilion contains pillars for shade cloths. The site incorporates training floodlights although it would benefit from new floodlighting throughout to extend the capacity, particularly for winter use and enhance previous investment. More effective and efficient use of the reserve could potentially be achieved through the development of a site master plan.

Winnacott Reserve



Winnacott Reserve is currently providing for extensive diamond pitch use with a substantial area dedicated to cage infrastructure and associated game storage. The clubhouse facility located in the southwest corner of the site is elevated and provides a relatively prominent position to exercise passive surveillance



across the whole of the site. While the clubhouse facility is ageing and does not meet contemporary design standards, it is functional and provides opportunities to socialise and display club memorabilia,

The northwest part of the reserve provides a good level of fenced children's play equipment for a diverse range of activities. While ageing, the level of provision is relatively good in comparison to other active reserves.

The cricket nets adjacent are principally used for the storage of ancillary diamond sport game infrastructure.

Pavilion enhancements / upgrade to accommodate gender neutral changing facilities would be beneficial. Passive surveillance across the site and general quality of infrastructure appeared good with shared pathways around the reserve and bike parking adjacent to the clubhouse and public toilets.

While floodlighting exists within the reserve it does not cover all areas. Improved floodlighting would increase the capability and flexibility on site and enhance the original investment.



Winthrop Reserve

			<p>Winthrop Reserve provides a large active reserve with floodlit oval and central synthetic cricket wicket. There are however limited changing room and no clubhouse facility which would service a resident club. The design limitations on the current building will need to be addressed with the provision of gender neutral changing infrastructure upgrade. Longer term the option to redevelop the changing room could be considered to more effectively respond to the oval infrastructure than its current location in the southern corner of the site.</p>
			<p>Minor investment required to increase the potential shade and viewing area. The cricket nets (both concrete beds with one full synthetic surface and one partially covered at the ball pitch and batting area) could be re-aligned from their current location adjacent to the road and site car parking area (to reduce risk).</p>
			<p>The site incorporates a modern children's play area on its norther edge and is extensively used as a local dog walking reserve.</p>

Figure 45: Bill Ellson Reserve : Summer Usage

Bill Elson Reserve - Summer Extension and Winter Pre-Season 2018-19							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
730							
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
Key							

Figure 46: Bill Ellson Reserve Winter Usage

Bill Elson Reserve - Winter 2018							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
730							
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
Key							

Figure 49: John Connell Reserve – Summer Usage

John Connell Reserve - Summer Extension and Winter Pre-Season 2018-							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
Key							

Figure 50: John Connell Reserve Winter Usage

John Connell Reserve - Winter 2018							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
2030							
Key							

Figure 51: Karoonda Reserve Summer Usage (North Pitch)

Karoonda Reserve - North Pitch							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
730							
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
Key							

Figure 52: Karoonda Reserve Summer Usage (South Pitch)

Karoonda Reserve - South Pitch								
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sat	Sun
730								
800								
830								
900								
930								
1000								
1030								
1100								
1130								
1200								
1230								
1300								
1330								
1400								
1430								
1500								
1530								
1600								
1630								
1700								
1730								
1800								
1830								
1900								
1930								
2000								
Key								

Figure 53: Karoonda Reserve Winter Usage

Karoonda Reserve - Winter 2018										
	Mon	Tues	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sat	Sun
730										
800										
830										
900										
930										
1000										
1030										
1100										
1130										
1200										
1230										
1300										
1330										
1400										
1430										
1500										
1530										
1600										
1630										
1700										
1730										
1800										
1830										
1900										
1930										
2000										
2030										
Key										

Figure 54: Len Shearer Reserve Summer Usage (Fields 1,2 and 3)

Len Shearer Reserve - Fields 1, 2 and 3							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
730							
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
2030							
2100							
Key							

Figure 55: Len Shearer Reserve Winter Usage

Len Shearer Reserve Winter 2018							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
730							
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
2030							
2100							
Key							

Figure 56: Marmion Reserve Summer Usage

Marmion Reserve							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
2030							
2100							
Key							

Figure 59: Melville Primary School Winter Usage

Melville Primary School Oval - Winter 2018							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
730							
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
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1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
Key							

Figure 60: Melville Reserve Summer Usage

Melville Reserve - Cricket Pitch and Nets							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
Key							

Figure 63: Melville Primary School Oval Winter Usage

Melville Primary School Oval - Winter 2018							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
730							
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630			Yellow	Yellow			
1700			Yellow	Yellow			
1730			Yellow	Yellow			
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
Key	Yellow	Palmyra Junior Football Club					

Figure 64: Morris Buzzacott Reserve Summer Usage

Morris Buzzacott Reserve - Oval 1 - Cricket/Hockey Pitches							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
800						Yellow	Yellow
830						Yellow	Yellow
900						Yellow	Yellow
930						Yellow	Yellow
1000						Yellow	Yellow
1030						Yellow	Yellow
1100						Yellow	Yellow
1130						Yellow	Yellow
1200						Green	
1230						Green	
1300						Green	
1330						Green	
1400						Green	
1430						Green	
1500						Green	
1530						Green	
1600	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Green	
1630	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Green	
1700	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	
1730	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	
1800	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow		
1830		Green		Green			
1900		Green		Green			
1930							
2000							
Key	Yellow	Kardinya Jnr Cricket Club					
	Green	Kardinya Lakes Cricket Club					
	Red	Joint booking - Junior and senior					

Figure 67: Morris Buzacott Reserve Netball Courts Summer Usage

Morris Buzacott Reserve - Netball Courts							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
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1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
Key							

Figure 68: Morris Buzacott Reserve Netball Courts Winter Usage

Morris Buzacott Reserve - Netball Courts Winter 2018							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
Key							

Figure 71: Peter Ellis Park Winter Usage

Peter Ellis Park - Winter Usage							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
Key							

Figure 72: Rob Campbell Reserve Summer Usage

Rob Campbell Reserve							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
Key							

Figure 73: Shirley Strickland Reserve Summer Usage

Shirley Strickland Reserve - Oval and Rugby Fields							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
800						Green	Green
830						Green	Green
900						Green	Green
930						Green	Green
1000						Green	Green
1030						Green	Green
1100						Green	Green
1130						Green	Green
1200						Yellow	Yellow
1230						Yellow	Yellow
1300						Yellow	Yellow
1330						Yellow	Yellow
1400						Yellow	Yellow
1430						Yellow	Yellow
1500						Yellow	Yellow
1530						Yellow	Yellow
1600						Yellow	Yellow
1630		Yellow		Yellow		Yellow	Yellow
1700		Yellow		Yellow		Yellow	Yellow
1730		Yellow		Yellow		Yellow	Yellow
1800		Yellow	Red	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow
1830		Yellow	Red	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow
1900			Red			Yellow	Yellow
1930			Red			Yellow	Yellow
2000			Red			Yellow	Yellow
2030			Red			Yellow	Yellow
2100						Yellow	Yellow
Key							
	Yellow	Applecross Cricket Club (Oval)					
	Green	Ardross Jnr Cricket Club (Oval)					
	Red	Melville City Touch Association (Rugby Fields)					

Figure 74: Shirley Strickland Reserve Summer Nets Usage

Shirley Strickland Reserve - Nets							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630		Yellow	Green	Yellow			
1700		Yellow	Green	Yellow			
1730		Yellow	Green	Yellow			
1800		Yellow	Green	Yellow			
1830		Yellow		Yellow			
1900							
1930							
2000							
2030							
2100							
Key							
	Yellow	Applecross Cricket Club					
	Green	Ardross Jnr Cricket Club					

Figure 75: Shirley Strickland Reserve Winter Usage

Shirley Strickland Reserve - Oval and Rugby Fields - Winter 2018											
	Mon	Tues	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Thurs	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Sun
800									Blue	Yellow	
830									Blue	Yellow	
900									Blue	Yellow	
930									Blue	Yellow	
1000									Blue	Yellow	Blue
1030									Blue	Yellow	Blue
1100									Blue	Yellow	Blue
1130									Blue	Yellow	
1200									Blue	Yellow	
1230									Blue	Yellow	
1300									Blue	Yellow	
1330									Blue	Yellow	
1400									Blue	Yellow	
1430									Blue	Yellow	
1500									Blue	Yellow	
1530									Blue	Yellow	
1600			Blue						Blue	Yellow	
1630			Blue						Blue	Yellow	
1700			Blue		Yellow				Blue	Yellow	
1730			Blue		Yellow				Blue	Yellow	
1800		Green	Blue	Red	Yellow				Blue	Yellow	
1830		Green	Blue	Red	Yellow	Green			Blue	Yellow	
1900		Green		Red	Yellow	Green			Blue	Yellow	
1930		Green		Red	Yellow	Green			Blue	Yellow	
2000		Green		Red	Yellow	Green			Blue	Yellow	
2030		Green		Red	Yellow	Green			Blue	Yellow	
2100											

Key	
Yellow	Fremantle Rebels Softball Club (Oval & Rugby Fields)
Green	Southern Districts Gaelic Football Club (Rugby Fields)
Red	Melville City Touch Association (Rugby Fields)
Blue	Applecross Junior Football Club (Oval)

Figure 76: Tompkins Park (Canning Highway Side) Summer Usage

Tompkins Park (Canning Hwy Side)									
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun		
730									
800						Yellow	Red	Purple	Yellow
830						Yellow	Red	Purple	Yellow
900						Yellow	Red	Purple	Yellow
930						Yellow	Red	Purple	Yellow
1000						Yellow	Red	Purple	Yellow
1030						Yellow	Red	Purple	Yellow
1100						Yellow	Red	Purple	Yellow
1130						Yellow	Red	Purple	Yellow
1200						Green			
1230						Green			
1300						Green			
1330						Green			
1400						Green			
1430						Green			
1500						Green			
1530						Green			
1600						Green			
1630						Green			
1700	Blue	Dark Blue	Purple	Purple	Blue	Green			
1730	Blue	Dark Blue	Purple	Purple	Blue	Green			
1800	Blue	Dark Blue	Purple	Purple	Blue	Green			
1830	Blue	Dark Blue	Purple	Purple	Blue	Green			
1900		Dark Blue		Purple					
1930		Dark Blue		Purple					
2000		Dark Blue		Purple					
2030		Dark Blue		Purple					
2100									

Key	
Yellow	Ardross Jnr Cricket Club - Centre Pitch
Green	Murdoch University Melville Cricket Club - Centre and East Pitches
Red	Bicton Jnr Cricket Club - East Pitch
Blue	Bicton Attadale Cricket Club - Synthetic Wickets
Dark Blue	Tompkins Park Touch Football Association (Rugby Fields)
Purple	Perth Saints Soccer Club (Soccer Pitch)

Figure 77: Tompkins Park (River Side) Summer Usage

Tompkins Park (River Side)							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
700							
730							
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
2030							
2100							

Key	
	Melville Cricket Club - Turf Fields
	Melville Cricket Club - Nets
	Bicton Jnr Cricket Club - Synthetic Pitch

Figure 78: Tompkins Park Winter Usage

Tompkins Park - Winter 2018							
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
730							
800							
830							
900							
930							
1000							
1030							
1100							
1130							
1200							
1230							
1300							
1330							
1400							
1430							
1500							
1530							
1600							
1630							
1700							
1730							
1800							
1830							
1900							
1930							
2000							
2030							
2100							

Key	
	Palmyra Rugby Club (Riverside & Canning Hwy)
	Perth Saints Football Club

Figure 79: Trevor Gribble Reserve Summer Usage

Trevor Gribble Reserve								
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	
800						Leeming Spartan Cricket Club	Bateman Jnr Cricket Club	Leeming Spartan Cricket Club
830						Leeming Spartan Cricket Club	Bateman Jnr Cricket Club	Leeming Spartan Cricket Club
900						Leeming Spartan Cricket Club	Bateman Jnr Cricket Club	Leeming Spartan Cricket Club
930						Leeming Spartan Cricket Club	Bateman Jnr Cricket Club	Leeming Spartan Cricket Club
1000						Leeming Spartan Cricket Club	Bateman Jnr Cricket Club	Leeming Spartan Cricket Club
1030						Leeming Spartan Cricket Club	Bateman Jnr Cricket Club	Leeming Spartan Cricket Club
1100						Leeming Spartan Cricket Club	Bateman Jnr Cricket Club	Leeming Spartan Cricket Club
1130						Bateman Jnr Cricket Club		Bateman Jnr Cricket Club
1200						RSPCA WA (Inc)		
1230						RSPCA WA (Inc)		
1300						RSPCA WA (Inc)		
1330						RSPCA WA (Inc)		
1400						RSPCA WA (Inc)		
1430						RSPCA WA (Inc)		
1500						RSPCA WA (Inc)		
1530						RSPCA WA (Inc)		
1600		Leeming Spartan Jnr Cricket Club				RSPCA WA (Inc)		
1630		Leeming Spartan Jnr Cricket Club				RSPCA WA (Inc)		
1700		Leeming Spartan Jnr Cricket Club		RSPCA WA (Inc)		RSPCA WA (Inc)		
1730		Leeming Spartan Jnr Cricket Club		RSPCA WA (Inc)		RSPCA WA (Inc)		
1800				RSPCA WA (Inc)				
1830				RSPCA WA (Inc)				
1900				RSPCA WA (Inc)				
1930				RSPCA WA (Inc)				
2000				RSPCA WA (Inc)				
2030				RSPCA WA (Inc)				
2100								
Key								
		RSPCA WA (Inc)						
		Leeming Spartan Jnr Cricket Club						
		Leeming Spartan Cricket Club						
		Bateman Jnr Cricket Club						

Figure 80: Trevor Gribble Reserve Winter Usage

Trevor Gribble Reserve - Winter 2018								
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
800							Willetton Hockey Club	
830							Willetton Hockey Club	
900							Willetton Hockey Club	
930							Willetton Hockey Club	Willetton Hockey Club
1000							Willetton Hockey Club	Willetton Hockey Club
1030							Willetton Hockey Club	Willetton Hockey Club
1100							Willetton Hockey Club	Willetton Hockey Club
1130							Willetton Hockey Club	
1200							Willetton Hockey Club	
1230							Willetton Hockey Club	
1300							Willetton Hockey Club	
1330							Willetton Hockey Club	
1400							Willetton Hockey Club	
1430							Willetton Hockey Club	
1500							Willetton Hockey Club	
1530							Willetton Hockey Club	
1600							Willetton Hockey Club	
1630	Willetton Hockey Club	Willetton Hockey Club			Willetton Hockey Club		Willetton Hockey Club	
1700	Willetton Hockey Club	Willetton Hockey Club			Willetton Hockey Club	Willetton Hockey Club		
1730	Willetton Hockey Club	Willetton Hockey Club		RSPCA WA (Inc)	Willetton Hockey Club			
1800				RSPCA WA (Inc)	Willetton Hockey Club			
1830			Willetton Hockey Club	RSPCA WA (Inc)	Willetton Hockey Club			
1900			Willetton Hockey Club	RSPCA WA (Inc)	Willetton Hockey Club			
1930			Willetton Hockey Club	RSPCA WA (Inc)	Willetton Hockey Club			
2000				RSPCA WA (Inc)				
2030								
2100								
Key								
		RSPCA WA (Inc)						
		Willetton Hockey Club						

Figure 81: Troy Park Summer Usage

Troy Park								
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sat	Sun
600	Red	Red	Red	Red				
630	Red	Red	Red	Red				
700	Red						Red	
730	Red			Red				
800	Red		Red			Yellow	Red	Yellow
830	Red		Red			Yellow		Yellow
900	Red		Red			Yellow		Yellow
930	Red		Red			Yellow		Yellow
1000						Yellow		Yellow
1030						Yellow		Yellow
1100						Yellow		Yellow
1130						Yellow		Yellow
1200						Green		
1230						Green		
1300						Green		
1330						Green		
1400						Green		
1430						Green		
1500						Green		
1530						Green		
1600	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green		
1630	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green		
1700	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green		
1730	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green		
1800	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
1830	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
1900								
1930								
2000								

Key

- Yellow: Bicton Jnr Cricket Club
- Green: Applecross Cricket Club
- Red: Y Striders

Figure 82: Troy Park Winter Usage

Troy Park - Winter 2018										
	Mon	Tues	Tues	Weds	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sat	Sun
600	Red	Red		Red						
630	Red					Red				
700								Green	Red	Green
730	Red			Red				Green	Red	Green
800	Red			Red				Green		Green
830	Red			Red				Green		Green
900	Red			Red				Green		Green
930	Red			Red				Green		Green
1000								Green		Green
1030								Green		Green
1100								Green		Green
1130								Green		Green
1200								Green		Green
1230								Green		Green
1300								Green		Green
1330								Green		Green
1400								Green		Green
1430								Green		Green
1500		Yellow		Yellow						Green
1530		Yellow		Yellow						Green
1600	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green				Green
1630	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green				Green
1700	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green				Green
1730	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green				Green
1800	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green				Green
1830	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green				Green
1900	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green				Green
1930	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green				Green
2000		Yellow		Yellow						
2030		Yellow		Yellow						
2100										

Key

- Yellow: Attadale Netball Club
- Green: Attadale Junior Football Club
- Red: Y Striders

Figure 83: Webber Reserve Summer Usage

Webber Reserve											
	Mon	Tues	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Sun	
800								Yellow	Yellow		
830								Yellow	Yellow		
900								Yellow	Yellow		
930								Yellow	Yellow		
1000								Yellow	Yellow		
1030								Yellow	Yellow		
1100								Yellow	Yellow		
1130								Yellow	Yellow		
1200											
1230											
1300								Red	Green	Red	
1330								Red	Green	Red	
1400								Red	Green	Red	
1430								Red	Green	Red	
1500								Red	Green	Red	
1530								Red	Green	Red	
1600	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow			Red	Green	Red	
1630	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow			Red	Green	Red	
1700			Red			Red		Red	Green	Red	
1730			Red			Red		Red	Green	Red	
1800	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow			Red	Green	Red	
1830	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow			Red	Green	Red	
1900			Red			Red		Red	Green	Red	
1930			Red			Red		Red	Green	Red	
2000			Red			Red		Red	Green	Red	
2030			Red			Red		Red	Green	Red	
2100											
Key											
	Yellow	Bicton Jnr Cricket Club (Cricket Pitch and Nets)									
	Green	Willagee Rugby League Club (Cricket Pitch and Nets)									
	Red	Willagee Rugby League Club (Area in front of Club Rooms)									

Figure 84: Webber Reserve Winter Usage

Webber Reserve - Winter 2018								
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	
800						Yellow	Yellow	
830						Yellow	Yellow	
900						Yellow	Yellow	
930						Yellow	Yellow	
1000						Yellow	Yellow	
1030						Yellow	Yellow	
1100						Yellow	Yellow	
1130						Yellow	Yellow	
1200						Yellow	Yellow	
1230						Yellow	Yellow	
1300						Yellow	Yellow	
1330						Yellow	Yellow	
1400						Yellow	Yellow	
1430						Yellow	Yellow	
1500						Yellow	Yellow	
1530						Yellow	Yellow	
1600						Yellow	Yellow	
1630						Yellow	Yellow	
1700		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow	
1730		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow	
1800		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow	
1830		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow	
1900		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow	
1930		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow	
2000		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow	
2030		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		Yellow	Yellow	
2100								
Key								
	Yellow	Willagee Rugby League Club						

Figure 87: Winthrop Park Summer Usage

Winthrop Park								
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	
800						Yellow	Yellow	
830						Yellow	Yellow	
900						Yellow	Yellow	
930						Yellow	Yellow	
1000						Yellow	Yellow	
1030						Yellow	Yellow	
1100						Yellow	Yellow	
1130						Yellow	Yellow	
1200						Green		
1230						Green		
1300						Green		
1330						Green		
1400						Green		
1430						Green		
1500						Green		
1530						Green		
1600	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green		
1630	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green		
1700	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green		
1730	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green		
1800	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
1830								
1900								
1930								
2000								
Key								
	Yellow	Kardinya Jnr Cricket Club						
	Green	Applecross Cricket Club						

Figure 88: Winthrop Park Winter Usage

Winthrop Park - Winter 2018								
	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	
800						Yellow	Yellow	
830						Yellow	Yellow	
900						Yellow	Yellow	
930						Yellow	Yellow	
1000						Yellow	Yellow	
1030						Yellow	Yellow	
1100						Yellow	Yellow	
1130						Yellow	Yellow	
1200						Yellow	Yellow	
1230						Yellow	Yellow	
1300						Yellow	Yellow	
1330						Yellow	Yellow	
1400						Yellow	Yellow	
1430						Yellow	Yellow	
1500						Yellow	Yellow	
1530						Yellow	Yellow	
1600		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
1630		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
1700		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
1730	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
1800	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
1830	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
1900	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
1930	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
2000	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
2030		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			
2100								
Key								
	Yellow	Melville City Football Club						

APPENDIX G: Participation Indicators

Figure 89: Senior and Junior Cricket Team Membership Levels across the City of Melville 2009-2018 (Source:City of Melville)

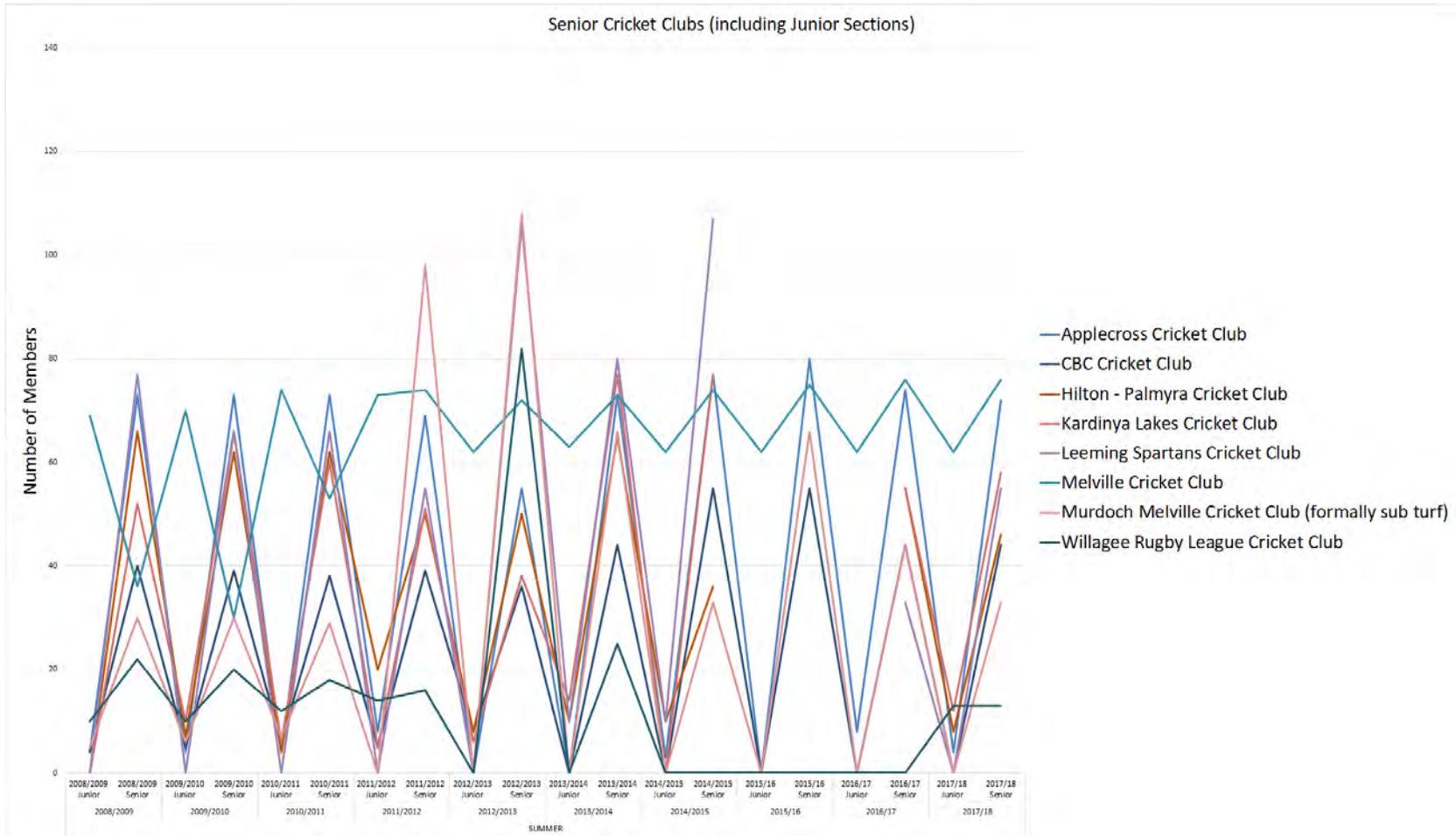


Figure 90: Junior Cricket Team Membership Levels across the City of Melville 2009-2018 (Source: City of Melville)

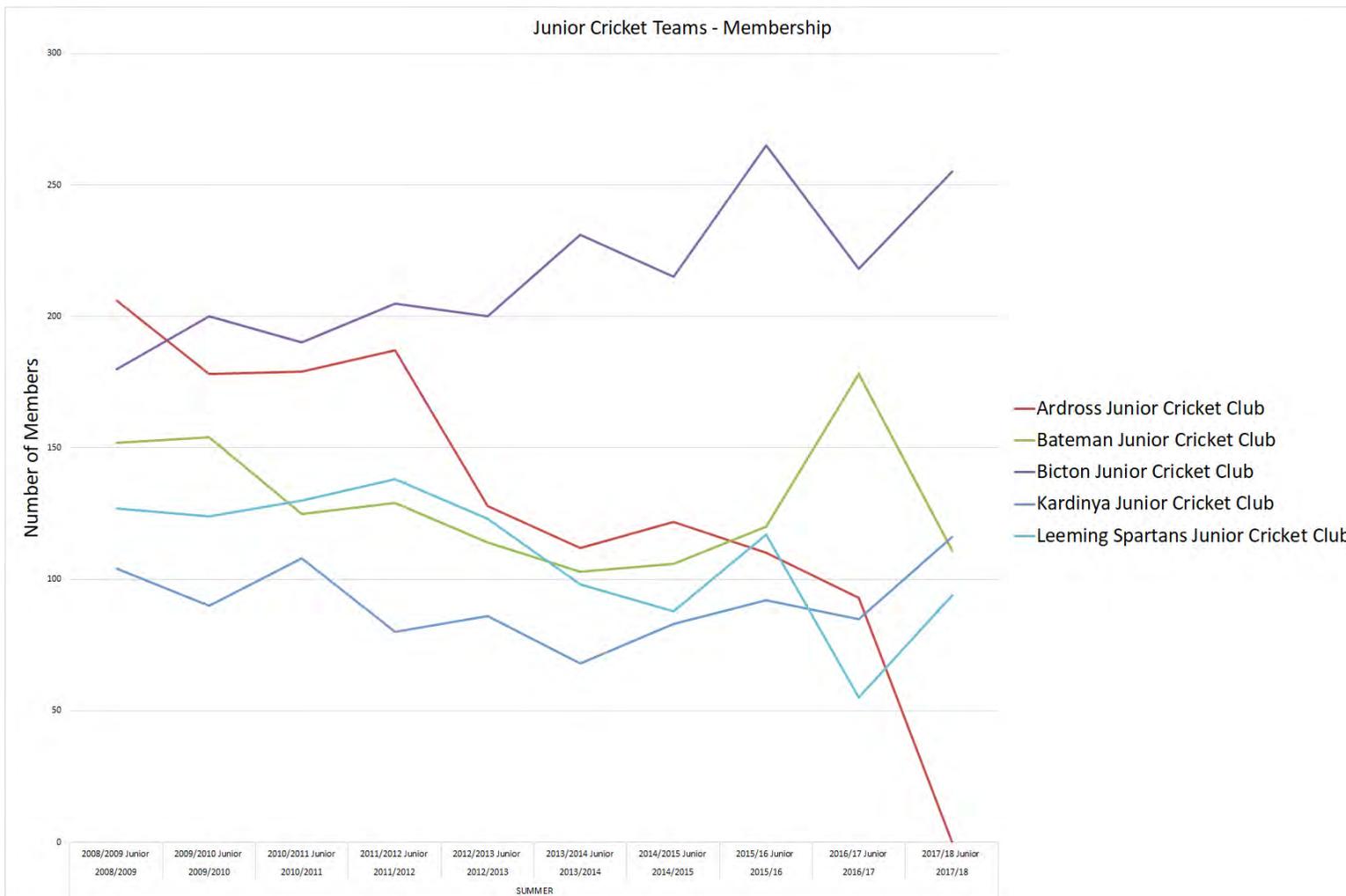


Figure 91: Diamond Sports Membership levels 2009 – 2018 across the City of Melville (Source: City of Melville)

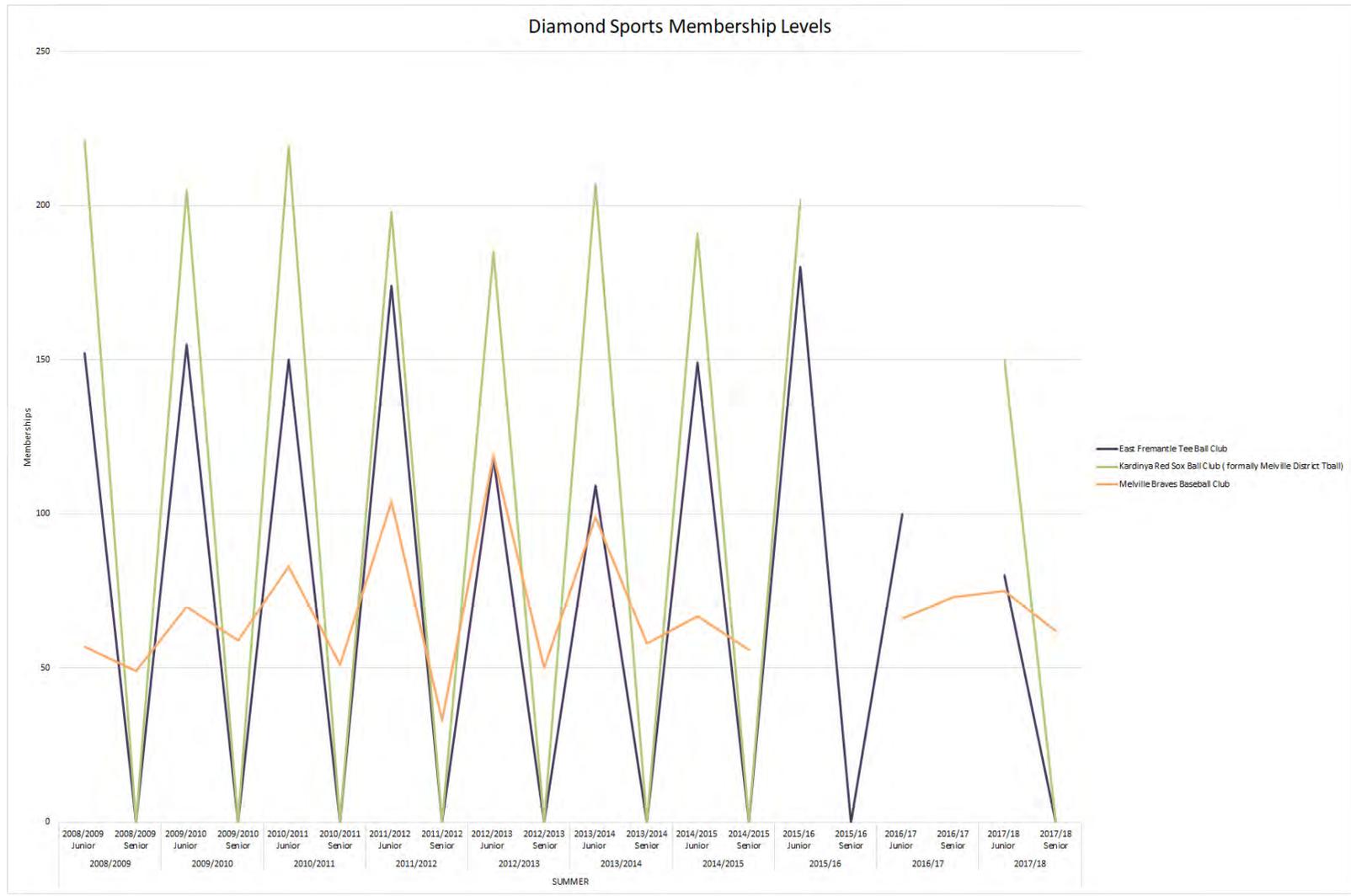


Figure 92: Summer Sports: Touch, Little Athletics, BMX and Y-Striders Memberships across the City of Melville - 2009 to 2018 (Source: City of Melville)

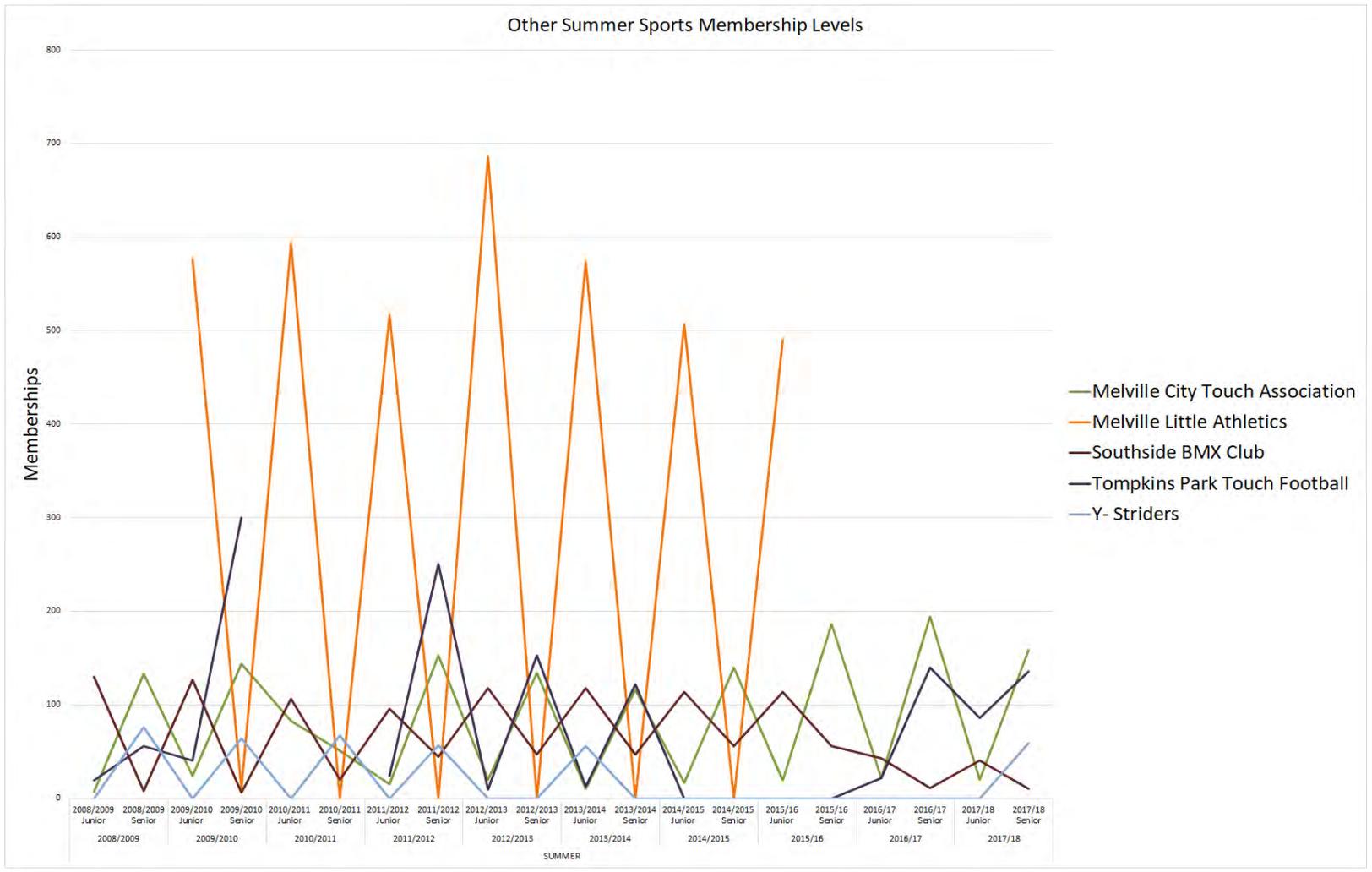


Figure 93: Winter Sports: Junior Football Club Memberships across the City of Melville - 2009 to 2018 (Source: City of Melville)

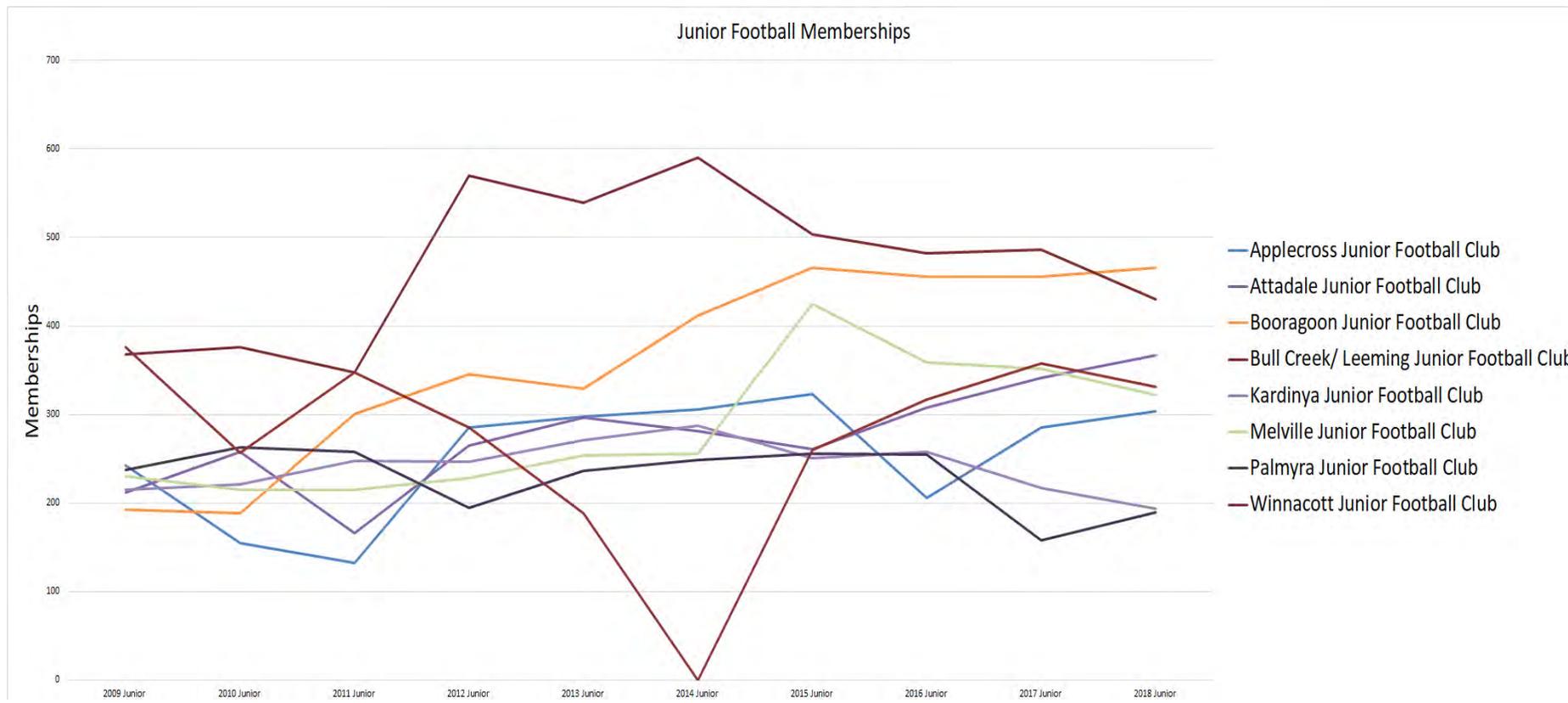


Figure 94: Senior Football Club Memberships across the City of Melville - 2009 to 2018 (Source: City of Melville)

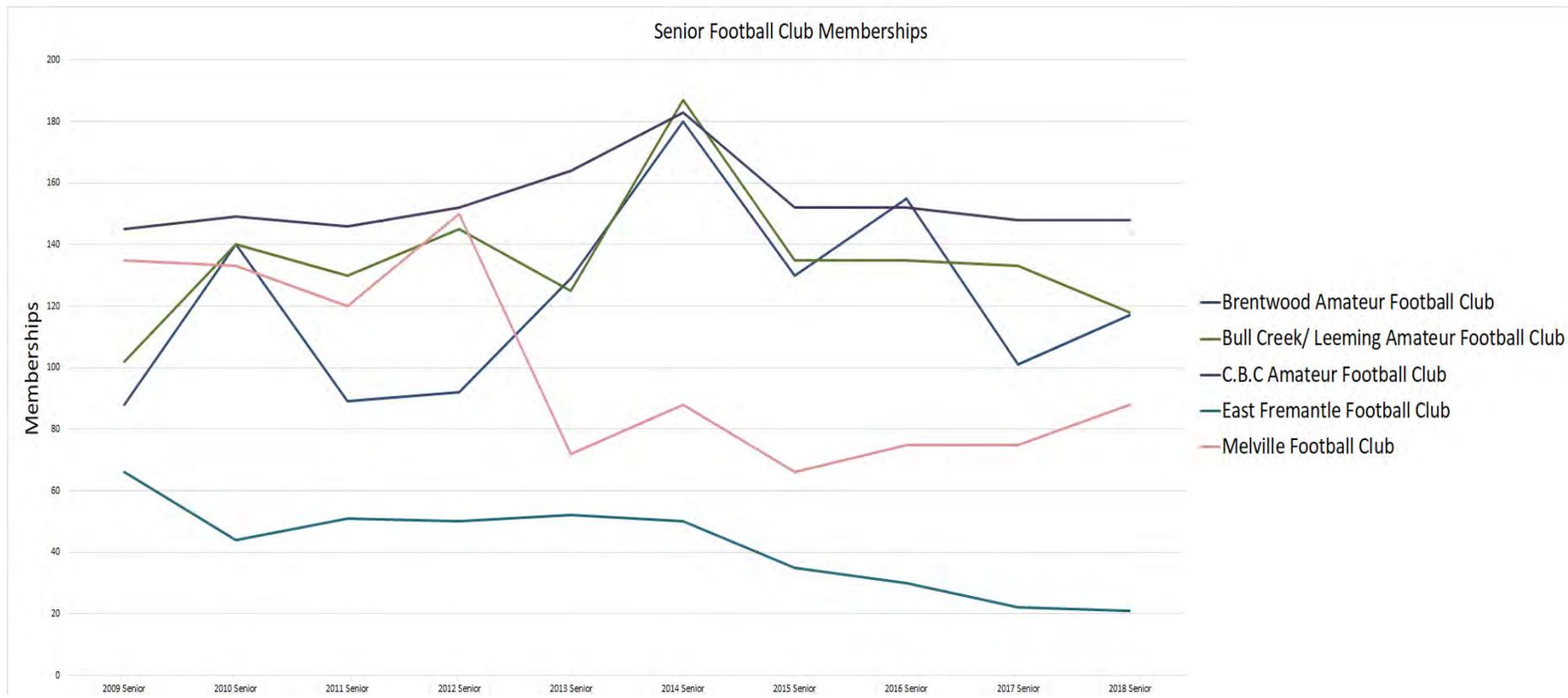


Figure 95: Netball, Softball, Touch, Rugby Union, Rugby League and BMX Club membership levels - Senior and Junior -2009 to 2018 (Source: City of Melville)

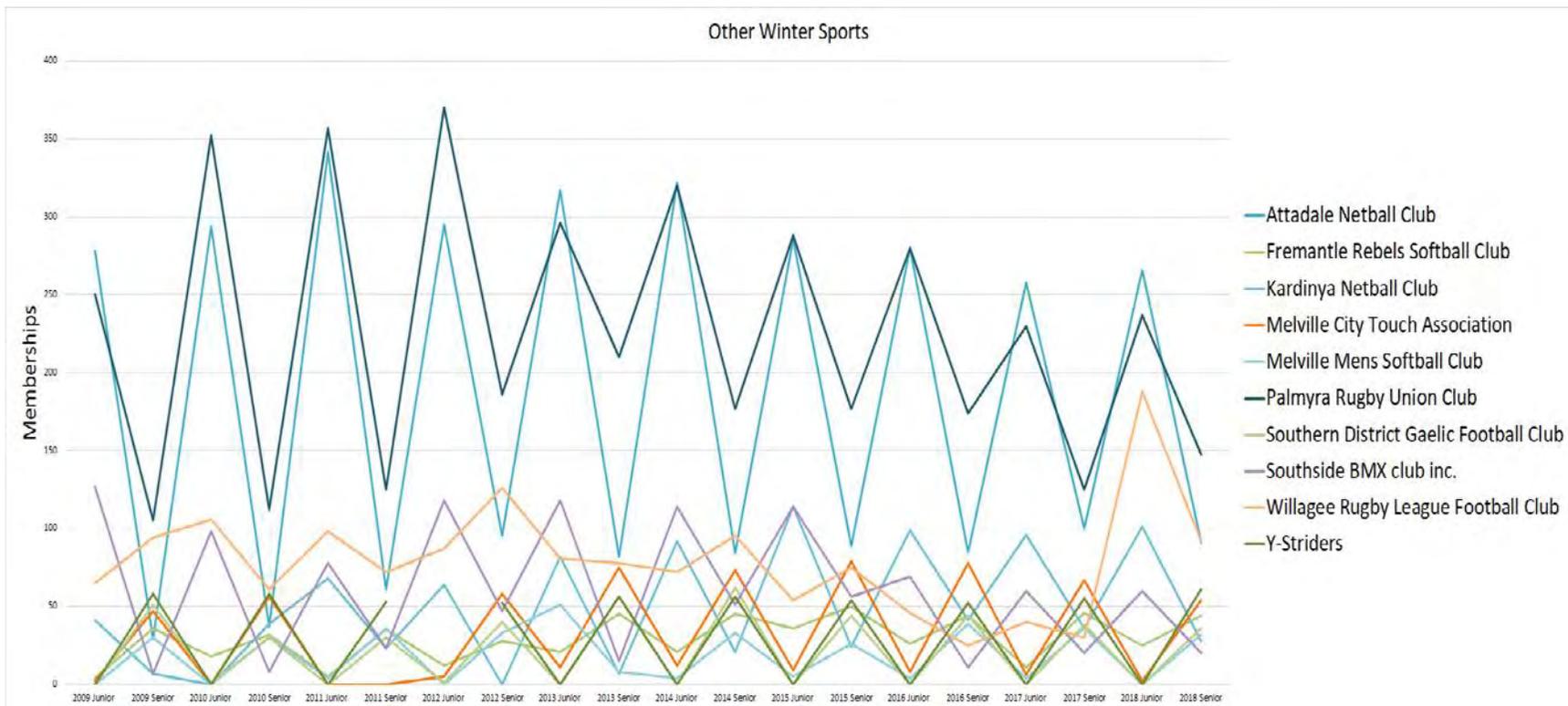
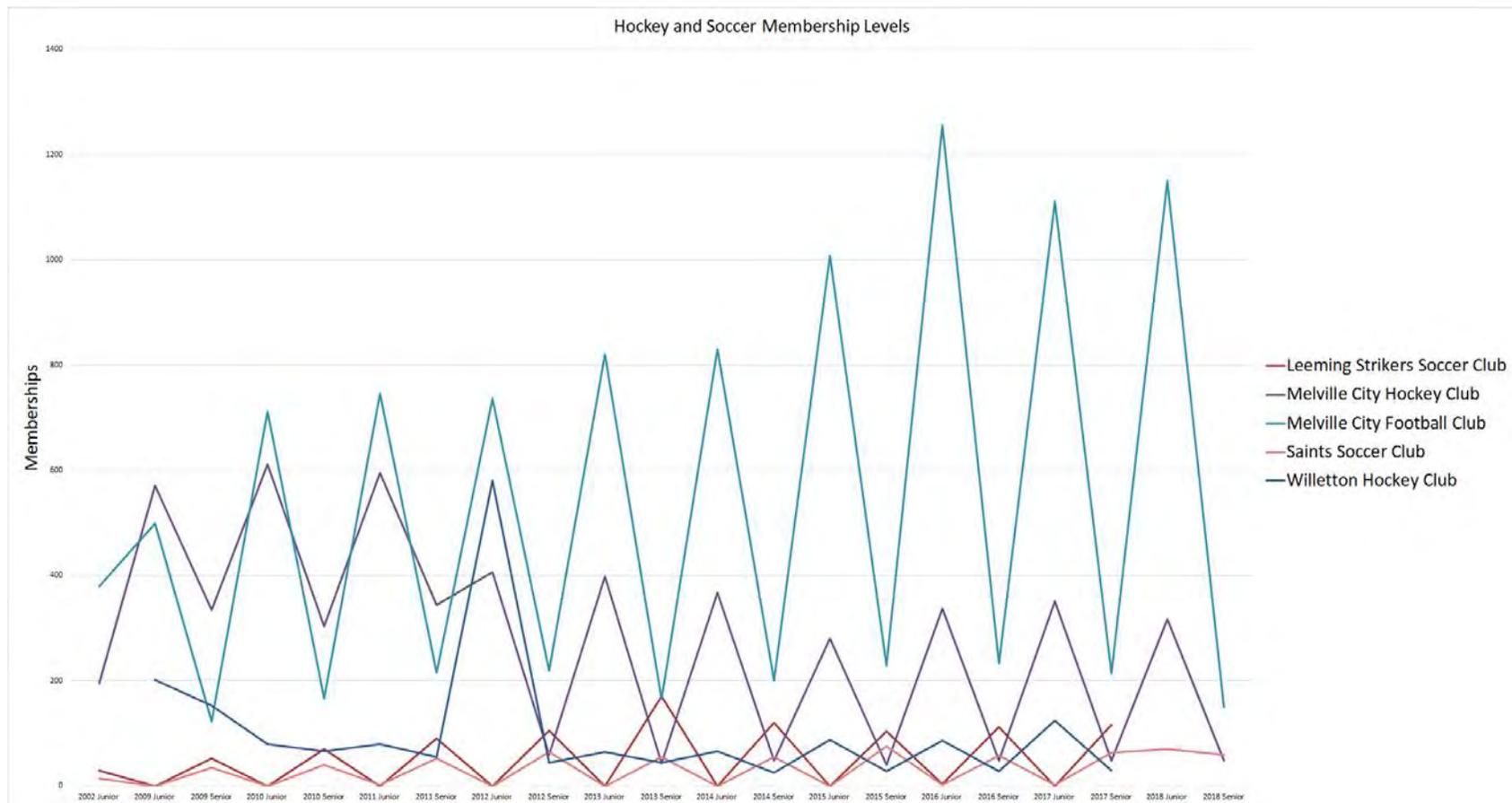


Figure 96: Hockey and Soccer Club membership levels - Senior and Junior - 2009 to 2018 (Source: City of Melville)



APPENDIX H: Benchmarking Assessment

The table below highlights a variety of sporting facilities (Based on PLA Community Infrastructure definitions and guidelines) across the City of Melville. This provides an indicative assessment of the likely requirements for differing levels of active reserve, court and aquatic provision. This, in turn, should be balanced against the provision of existing infrastructure and the flexibility of that infrastructure to provide for the indicative use. This analysis provides part of the assessment process which informs the City wide assessment. The relative provision of such infrastructure is reliant on a number of factors including quality, functionality, accessibility and demand associated with the City's particular demographic nuances. The numbers provided under each year highlight the extent of infrastructure which may be required to be provided within the City (where there is a population range, the low and high number of facility infrastructure requirements are identified). The commentary column provides the potential rationale for investment or alternative provision. In addition, commentary is made on the current status of the Community Facilities Guideline (CFG) which is subject to review. The current recommended updates are incorporated although these are subject to ratification. There is nevertheless a desire to remove reference to junior oval and rectangular pitch provision on the basis that these are invariably provided within a senior reserve and / or through shared use agreements on primary school sites. This is, therefore, presented merely as an indication of need, based on population dynamics and should be used to inform the assessment process rather than dictate the level of infrastructure to be provided.

Table 29: Community Infrastructure Components (Source: Community Facility Guidelines – PLA WA) and projected 5 yearly development projections

Descriptor: Community Infrastructure	PLA Revised Guideline	City of Melville					Indicative requirement/comment
		2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	
		102,393	109,198	115,324	121,095	126,755	
Sports Space (to potentially incorporate sports identified with asterisks below)	1:4,000 5,000	20-26	22-27	23-29	24-30	25-32	This could be combined with neighbourhood, district or regional park provision. The guideline is recommended to remain from 2012 in the revised 2019 CFG, although the population guide could be removed and be replaced with the specific requirements of the sporting infrastructure referenced below.
AFL ovals*	1:6,000 to 1:8:000	13-17	14-18	15-19	15-20	16-21	The current provision of senior AFL ovals across Metropolitan Perth ranges from 1:7,500 at the highest level to 1:10,000. Dept of Education WA provision is for one junior oval serving a catchment of a primary school (one primary school traditionally is provided per 1,500 to 1,800 lots i.e. a population of between 4,050 and 4,860 at 2.7 residents per lot). It is recommended in the revised CFG that the guideline should be amended to be reflective of

Descriptor: Community Infrastructure	PLA Revised Guideline	City of Melville					Indicative requirement/comment
		2016 102,393	2021 109,198	2026 115,324	2031 121,095	2036 126,755	
							senior provision at 1:7,500 and advocate for shared use on primary school sites of junior size ovals.
Rugby Union/League*	Area/location specific	Local Need	Local Need	Local Need	Local Need	Local Need	Rugby League and Union are generally low participation sports but respond to demographic changes. It is traditionally a sport played by Australians and migrants from New Zealand and surrounding islands, northern Europeans and South Africans. It is important to ensure existing club provision is fit for purpose and has the capability to expand.
Diamond pitch sports*	1:10,000 - 1:14,000	7-10	8-11	8-12	9-12	9-13	The revised CFG suggests the removal of junior provision and a benchmark to be introduced of senior provision 1:10,000 to 1:14,000 to be reflective of provision across Metropolitan Perth.
Soccer pitches*	1:3,000 to 4,000	25-34	27-36	29-38	30-40	31-42	Rectangular soccer provision analysis indicates a provision of approximately 1:4,800 to 1:6,600 per head of population and it is likely that the original guideline from 2012 will remain. This is reflective of the changing demands arising from the growth in the women's game.
Cricket ovals*	1:6,000 – 8,000	13-17	14-18	14-19	15-20	16-21	The CFG analysis suggests a lower baseline of 1:6,000 – 1:8,000 than was previously provided in 2012. This is to reflect current provision and potential future growth in diverse population centres. The higher figure is therefore generally reflective of the need within an ageing demographic area.
Athletics (grass and synthetic)*	1:250,000 plus – Regional Level (synthetic) and	0(R) 2-3(D)	0(R) 2-3(D)	0(R) 2-3(D)	0(R) 2-3(D)	0(R) 3(D)	The provision of a synthetic running track is not justified, and it is likely that grass athletics provision of 1:40,000 to 1:50,000 may be more appropriate. This can overlay

Descriptor: Community Infrastructure	PLA Revised Guideline	City of Melville					Indicative requirement/comment
		2016 102,393	2021 109,198	2026 115,324	2031 121,095	2036 126,755	
	1:40,000 – 1:50,000 District level grass.						existing infrastructure and be potentially combined with schools.
Hockey pitches (grass and synthetic – water, sand-based and alternatives)*	Based on individual business case for synthetic surface with 2-3 grass pitches alongside	Local Need	Local Need	Local Need	Local Need	Local Need	The existing provision of one turf responds to the population-driven need. Current Hockey WA facility strategy is likely to be reviewed within the next 12 months. The population-driven justification is recognised as being inappropriate as the need for a synthetic turf is invariably justified by club membership, rather than local population growth.
Local Government Aquatic Facilities indoor/Outdoor (various configurations)	1:60,000 - 1:90,000 (District)	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	This aspect needs to be considered as part of a broader strategic aquatic facility plan. Neighbouring local government and school provision within the City of Melville is potentially offsetting any additional need for neighbourhood indoor/outdoor aquatic facility infrastructure (other than the potential replacement of the existing centre at the end of its useful life).
Regional Leisure Centre (including aquatics)	1:250,000	0	0	0	0	0-1	Needs to be considered as part of a broader strategic leisure facility plan and recognising provision within neighbouring local governments.
Netball Courts	1:3,000 – 4,000 (outdoor) for training purposes 10-12 outdoor courts minimum for an association	25-34	27-36	29-38	30-40	31-42	This guideline is likely to remain in the revised CFG, but consideration may be given to the district/sub-regional centre being reduced to 10-12 courts. For basketball, it is recommended that the district/sub-regional centre should be identified as 4-8 indoor courts (operated by, or in partnership with, an association). It is also likely that the

Descriptor: Community Infrastructure	PLA Revised Guideline	City of Melville					Indicative requirement/comment
		2016 102,393	2021 109,198	2026 115,324	2031 121,095	2036 126,755	
Basketball courts (indoor and outdoor)	1:3,000 – 4,000(outdoor) 4-8 indoor courts – Regional/Sub-regional	25-34	27-36	29-38	30-40	31-42	CFG will reference multi-functional court provision, but this will not incorporate facilities which are principally dedicated to the delivery of netball and / or basketball.
Outdoor Beach Volleyball	Commercial market forces will dictate the provision	Local Need	Local Need	Local Need	Local Need	Local Need	Additional provision is not required -Volleyball is invariably a secondary users to netball and basketball or are supported by provision within a dedicated commercial volleyball site.
Indoor Volleyball	To be integrated with Basketball / Netball centres.	Local Need	Local Need	Local Need	Local Need	Local Need	
Tennis (multi surface courts and grass)	30:1 member floodlit hard court ratio. 8 court facility to service 1:20,000 – 1:30,000	24-40	32-40	32-48	32-48	32-48	The court provision identified is excessive and unlikely to be merited given the current issues identified within the WA strategic facilities plan for the sport. It is recommended that the CFG be amended to reflect this and an 8 court club facility guideline be lifted to 1:20,000 – 1:30,000. Further commentary is recommended to support the rationalisation and consolidation of courts / clubs where there is a defined over-provision.

Sport and Recreational Needs on Active Reserves Needs

The modelling and analysis below identify, on a Melville-wide perspective, the projected usage of sporting infrastructure based on the latest Ausplay data produced for WA (April 2019). It is again an indicative assessment which needs to be considered in light of other aspects and not be a determinant of provision in isolation.

Needs identification: City of Melville

Figure 97: Top 15 Adult Sports by Participation (ages 15 to 64)

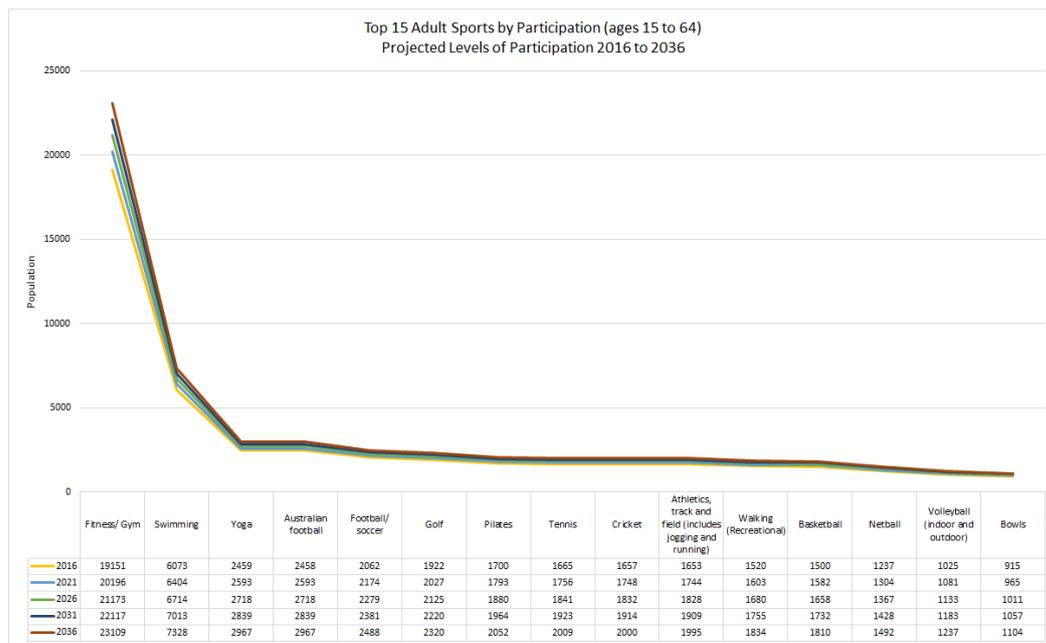
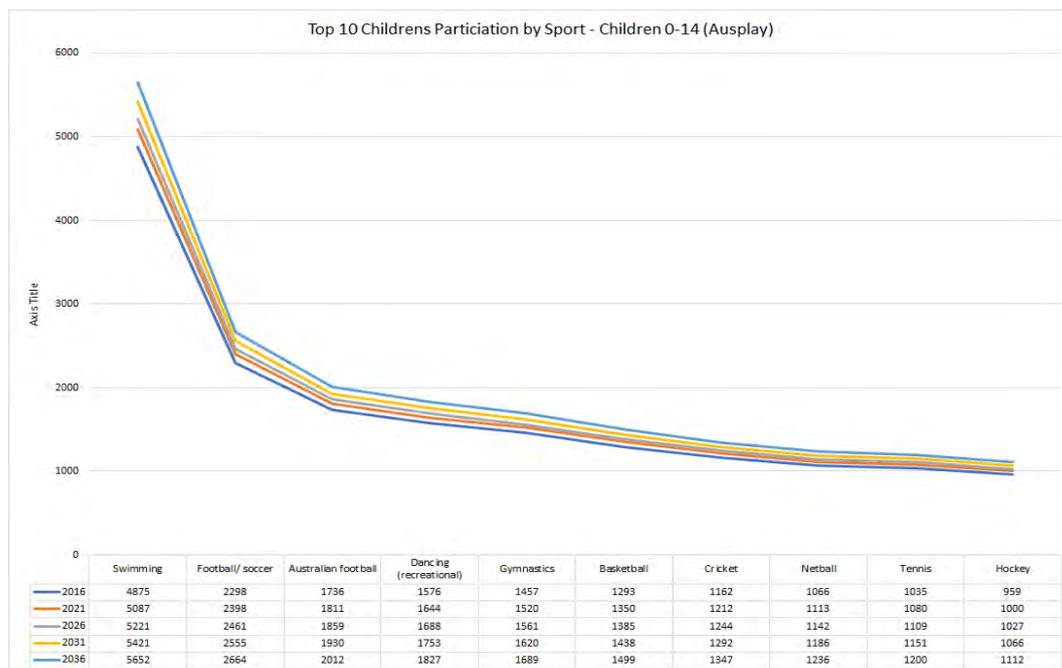


Figure 98: Top 10 Children's Participation by Sport (Ages 0-14)



Needs identification: City of Melville

Based on the analysis of Ausplay data there are a number of key considerations for sport and active recreational pursuits which rank as the most popular within Western Australia. A summary of these are identified below:

- Swimming across all age ranges is in high demand. The increase in child participation from 2016 to 2036 is estimated to be over 775 with the majority of these likely to participate in Learn to Swim and squad development programs. Sufficient capacity needs to be available within the available water space in Melville to accommodate such growth. The capacity within LeisureFit Booragoon would provide sufficient space to accommodate the potential under 14 age group users.
- The increase in adult participation over the same period for swimming is significant at 1,255 additional users. The capacity of the current aquatic facility to accommodate the combined growth needs to be assessed given the space limitations associated with one centralised facility.
- Based on a CERM PI (University of South Australia Performance Indicator benchmarking) suggests a footfall of between 5 and 7 visits per head of population for aquatic centres within a 5km population catchment. This would suggest that LeisureFit, Booragoon would potentially attract between 505,000 and 707,000 users, based on the 2017/18 catchment population, whereas in actual footfall numbers, total facility admissions are identified as 849,175 (based on the City's own annual data collection exercise).

Children's Participation in Sport and Activities:

- Of the traditional outdoor pitch-based team sports, there would be high demand to service the needs of children aged between 0-14 across the City of Melville for soccer, Australian football, cricket and hockey. Usage numbers projected need to be considered against a potential number of teams, training requirements and competition requirements.
- Of the traditional court sports, there is a relatively high demand to service the needs of children aged between 0-14 across the City of Melville for basketball, netball and tennis.
- Other high demand activities are dancing, gymnastics and swimming (referenced above).
- Dancing, netball and gymnastics are dominated by female participation while football/soccer, Australian rules and cricket are dominated by male participation. The remainder of the sports is relatively evenly split, although tennis does indicate male participation is twice that of female participation.
- For analytical purposes, the overall total participation rates across age ranges is used to determine approximate court/pitch/hall usage. For dancing and gymnastics, access to a hall is important but in Metropolitan Perth much of this provision is undertaken on a commercial basis, in addition to some club-based activities. It is less likely that a truly reflected community need can be determined through projecting use for a more commercially-driven level of provision.
- For this analysis the following assumptions are made:
 - Soccer (winter use): Teams consist of 14 (11 players and 3 substitutes) playing 26 games per year (13 home and 13 away). For the most part, those children identified as participating in soccer will be part of club/venue based team. It is assumed 80% of participation will be through structured sport (clubs). Whilst numbers may vary at junior level per team, this provides a realistic basis for assessment with the remaining 20% of use being non-club based casual play. Competition is undertaken at weekends and training 2 nights per week.
 - Australian Football (Auskick – winter use): Teams consist of 9 playing 26 games per year within existing oval provision. For the most part, those children identified as participating in soccer will be part of venue based team. The sport invariably is undertaken within a structured club/venue based setting. It is assumed 90% of participation will be through structured sport (clubs). Whilst numbers may vary at junior level per team, this provides a realistic basis for assessment with the remaining 10% of use being non-club based casual play. Competition is undertaken at weekends and training 2 nights per week.
 - Cricket (summer use): Teams consist of 14 (11 players and 3 substitutes) playing 20 games per year (10 home and 10 away). For the most part, those children identified as participating in cricket will be part of club/venue based team. It is assumed 100% of participation will be through structured sport (clubs). Team numbers at junior level per team are relatively consistent and there is likely to be minimal non-club based casual play. Competition is undertaken at weekends and training 2 nights per week.
 - Hockey (winter use): Teams consist of 14 (11 players and 3 substitutes) playing 20 games per year (10 home and 10 away). Those children identified as participating in hockey will be part of

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an affiliated club/venue based team. It is assumed 100% of participation will be through structured sport (clubs). Whilst numbers may vary at junior level per team, this provides a realistic basis for assessment with no non-club based casual play. Competition is undertaken at weekends and training 2 nights per week.

- Basketball: Based on the Basketball Strategic Facilities Plan for WA, teams consist of 6 playing 30 games per year (15 home and 15 away). An assumed hourly court usage for competition (50 mins weekly per team) and an assumed hourly court usage for training (30 mins weekly per team). For the most part, those children identified as participating in basketball will be part of club/venue based team. It is assumed 80% of participation will be through structured sport (clubs). Whilst numbers may vary at junior level per team, this provides a realistic basis for assessment with the remaining 20% of use being non-club based casual play. Competition is undertaken at weekends and training 2 nights per week. Provision for basketball is generally for indoor court space.
- Netball: Based on the Basketball Strategic Facilities Plan for WA, teams consist of 8 playing 30 games per year (15 home and 15 away). An assumed hourly court usage for competition (45 mins weekly per team) and an assumed hourly court usage for training (30 mins weekly per team). For the most part, those children identified as participating in basketball will be part of club/venue based team. It is assumed 80% of participation will be through structured sport (clubs). Whilst numbers may vary at junior level per team, this provides a realistic basis for assessment with the remaining 20% of use being non-club based casual play. Competition is undertaken at weekends and training 2 nights per week. Provision for netball is generally for outdoor court space.
- Tennis: For junior participation, court usage is generally split according to age and up to 12 juniors may be accommodated at one time on each full size adult court. The demand for court space is invariably driven by adult tennis with junior development programs (including Hotshots) fitting in around that provision.

Adults participation in Sport and Activities:

- Of the traditional outdoor pitch based team sports, there would be high demand to service the needs of adults over 14 across the City of Melville for soccer, Australian football and cricket. Usage numbers projected need to be considered against a potential number of teams, training requirements and competition requirements.
- Of the traditional court sports, there is a relatively high demand to service the needs of adults over 14 across the City of Melville for basketball, netball, volleyball and tennis.
- Fitness/gym is the main sporting activity amongst adults which needs to be accommodated across the City with overall participation estimated at 28.9% across the population. This is over three times the next core activity of swimming (9.2%) and eight times that of other sporting activity. Females are more likely to demand such provision with a 33.9% participation rate compared to a 24% participation rate amongst males. This emphasises the potential need to expand fitness equipment and dual use footpath provision within existing park areas.
- Other high demand activities are yoga, golf, Pilates, athletics (including jogging), walking and bowls.
- Yoga, Pilates, Netball and swimming are dominated by female participation, while football/soccer, Australian rules, golf, basketball and cricket are dominated by male participation. The remainder of the sports and activities are either relatively low in participation across both sexes, or is relatively evenly split.
- For analytical purposes, the overall total participation rates across age ranges is used to determine approximate court/pitch/hall usage.
- For this analysis, the following assumptions are made:
 - Fitness/Gym (all year use): Space is often difficult to determine as this will be based on additional commercial provision, with local government picking up any identified shortfall in the market. The critical components in respect of such usage is access to parks, open space, tracks and trails and outdoor fitness equipment.
 - Swimming (all year use): Demand for adults is generally determined in accordance with lane hire (nominally 7 adults per lane within a 50m pool times by the number of lanes for an hour duration

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for each session). It is also assumed that for such purposes a pool is available seven hours a day throughout the week.

- Walking (all year use): The critical components in respect of such usage is access to parks, open space, tracks and trails.
- Yoga and Pilates (all year use): General accessibility to community hall space is required with such activities operated by small commercial operators/instructors. Demand and need are generally accommodated through providing access at agreed times within community buildings and therefore no demand analysis can provide a realistic determinant of need.
- Soccer (winter use): Teams consist of 14 (11 players and 3 substitutes) playing 26 games per year (13 home and 13 away). For the most part, those adults identified as participating in soccer will be part of club/venue based team. It is assumed 100% of participation will be through structured sport (clubs). Competition is undertaken at weekends and training 2 nights per week.
- Australian Football (Auskick – winter use): Teams consist of 22 (18 players and 4 substitutes) playing 26 games per year within existing oval provision. For the most part, those children identified as participating in soccer will be part of venue based team. The sport invariably is undertaken within a structured club/venue based setting. It is assumed 100% of participation will be through structured sport (clubs). Competition is undertaken at weekends and training 2 nights per week.
- Cricket (summer use): Teams consist of 15 (11 players and 4 substitutes) playing 20 games per year (10 home and 10 away). Cricket participation will be part of club/venue based team. It is assumed 100% of participation will be through structured sport (clubs). Competition is undertaken at weekends and training 2 nights per week.
- Basketball (all year use): Based on the Basketball Strategic Facilities Plan for WA, teams consist of 6 playing 30 games per year (15 home and 15 away). An assumed hourly court usage for competition (50 mins weekly per team) and an assumed hourly court usage for training (30 mins weekly per team). Players will be part of club/venue based team. It is assumed 100% of participation will be through structured sport (clubs). Competition is undertaken at weekends and training 2 nights per week. Provision for basketball is generally for indoor court space.
- Netball (all year use): Based on the Basketball Strategic Facilities Plan for WA, teams consist of 8 playing 30 games per year (15 home and 15 away). An assumed hourly court usage for competition (45 mins weekly per team) and an assumed hourly court usage for training (30 mins weekly per team). For the most part, those children identified as participating in basketball will be part of club/venue based team. It is assumed 80% of participation will be through structured sport (clubs). Competition is undertaken at weekends and training 2 nights per week. Provision for netball is generally for outdoor court space.
- Volleyball (all year use): Due to the low participation levels, it is assumed the need and demand for specific volleyball infrastructure can either be accommodated through commercial provision or within a netball/basketball facility.
- Bowls (all year use): Generally provided for predominantly seniors use. The demand for a green with up to 8 available lanes is determined by a minimum number of members (nominally 180, with a synthetic green accommodating up to 360 members). All participation is through club/venue based facilities.
- Tennis (all year use, although dominated by summer activities): For adult participation, 1 court provides for 4 members playing and 4 members waiting (8) – based on typical social tennis club nights. Use may be through short sets (best of 7 games) or standard one set with tie-breaker. This would be the core usage with competition/pennants operating at dedicated times at weekends. It is assumed, the maximum number of members wishing to play on any one club night would be 50% of the club membership base. To facilitate a membership level of say 250 wishing to play at the same time, you would need $(250/8/2 = 15.6)$ courts. Tennis West indicates that social/book-a-court system is likely to be the future growth in the sport for adult tennis and not necessarily through affiliated club membership. Nevertheless, the demand for court space is focussed on this usage and provision at this stage for membership based use of 80% and a casual usage of 20%.

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- It is to be noted that for children's participation the sports of volleyball, rugby league and rugby union do not rate as high participation sports. Generally, the catchment of such sports operate at a sub-regional level and will operate outside of normal local government boundaries. These sports are not to be ignored, but the demand identified in accordance with specific local circumstance which may give rise to a unique level of demand.
- Similarly, for adult participation the sports of rugby union, rugby league and hockey operate at a sub-regional level and will operate outside of normal local government boundaries. These sports are not to be ignored, but the demand identified in accordance with specific local circumstance which may give rise to a unique level of demand.

Table 30 and 31 below identifies the number of facilities across the City which indicatively are required to meet the current and projected population growth. Subsequent pages provide summaries of the suburbs and high level considerations which influence the provision of infrastructure in each suburb.

Table 30: Demand for Pitch/Court Space for Children Based on Population Driven Assumptions

Top 10 Children's Participation by Sport - Children 0-14 (Ausplay)	Oval/Rectangular Pitch /Court Demand in hours per week (assuming home only for all sports except Netball and Basketball which play at the same venue)			Training Demand in hours per week (assuming home and half a pitch only)			Weekly Pitch and Court Demand in hours			Rectangular/Oval Pitch Demand - Rectangular pitch weekly carrying capacity is 16 hours and Oval is 26 hours		
	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036
Football/soccer	123	132	143	527	548	571	369	396	428	23	25	27
Australian football	145	155	168	620	643	671	434	465	503	17	18	19
Basketball	162	173	187	693	719	750	485	519	562	16	17	19
Cricket	166	178	192	267	277	289	290	311	337	11	12	13
Netball	100	107	116	428	445	464	300	321	348	10	11	12
Tennis	173	185	200	277	288	300	302	323	350	12	12	13
Hockey	34	37	40	220	228	238	137	147	159	9	9	10

Needs identification: City of Melville

Table 31: Demand for Pitch/Court Space for Adults Based on Population Driven Assumptions

Top 15 Adult Venue Based Participation Activities - Ausplay available data	Oval/Rectangular Pitch/Court Demand in hours per week (assuming home only for all sports except Netball and Basketball which play at the same venue)			Training Demand in hours per week (assuming home and half a pitch only)			Weekly Pitch and Court Demand in hours			Rectangular/Oval Pitch Demand - Rectangular pitch weekly carrying capacity is 16 hours and Oval is 26 hours		
	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036	2016	2026	2036
Australian football	117	130	142	282	312	340	258	286	312	10	11	12
Football/soccer	108	119	130	323	357	390	269	298	325	17	19	20
Cricket	210	232	253	157	174	190	288	318	348	11	12	13
Tennis	94	104	113	250	277	302	344	381	415	11	13	14
Basketball	107	119	130	215	238	259	215	238	259	8	9	10
Hockey	56	62	67	112	124	135	112	124	135	7	8	8
Netball	311	344	376	156	172	188	389	430	470	13	14	16

Additional Demand Analysis

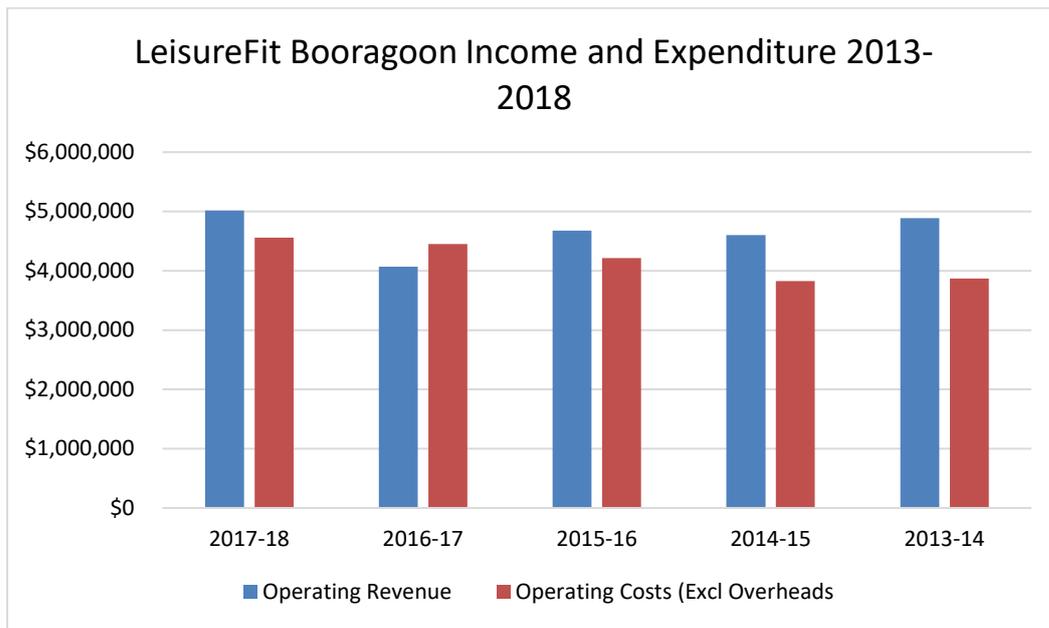
In addition to the analysis referenced above, specific infrastructure required separate analysis to confirm future potential investment. The specific analysis is referenced below to guide the provision of future infrastructure:

Future Aquatic Demand

As part of the analysis of Active Reserves, the potential additional requirement for water space and rationale for future investment was to be considered. This required an understanding of the current operational performance of LeisureFit Booragoon and potential financial implications of constructing a new facility and/or entering into partnership with other potential providers.

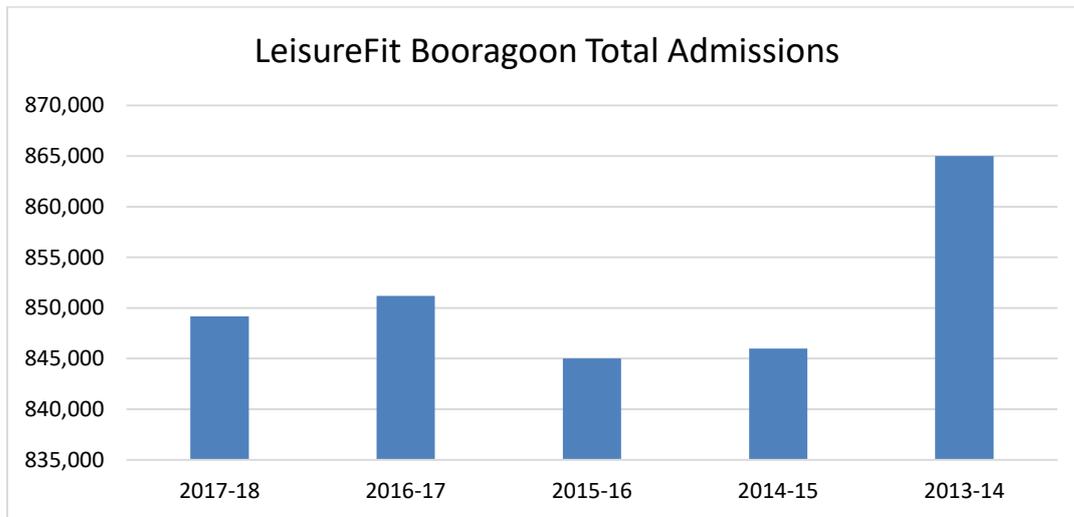
Analysis of the current performance of Leisurefit Booragoon indicated that the facility (excluding corporate overheads) has generally operated profitably with the one exception being 2016-17. (Figure 99 refers)

Figure 99: operating Income and Expenditure of LeisureFit Booragoon 2013-2018



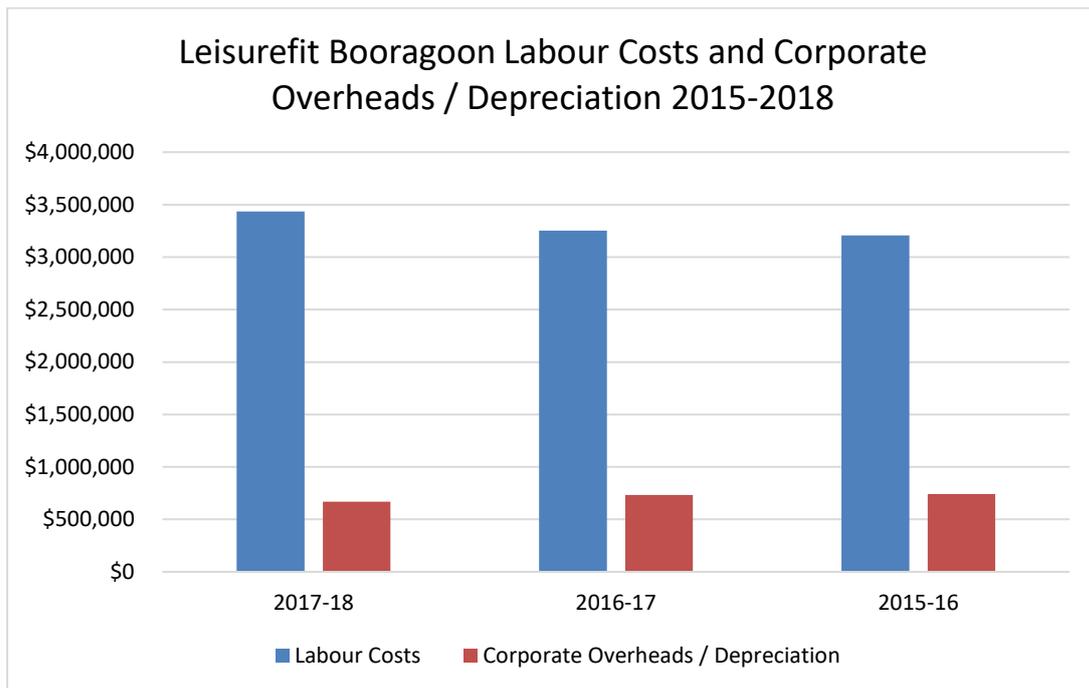
During the same period, however, there has been a decline in both LeisureFit total admissions from a high point in 2013/14. The overall throughput annually, however, has remained high.

Figure 100: LeisureFit Booragoon Total Admissions 2013 to 2018)



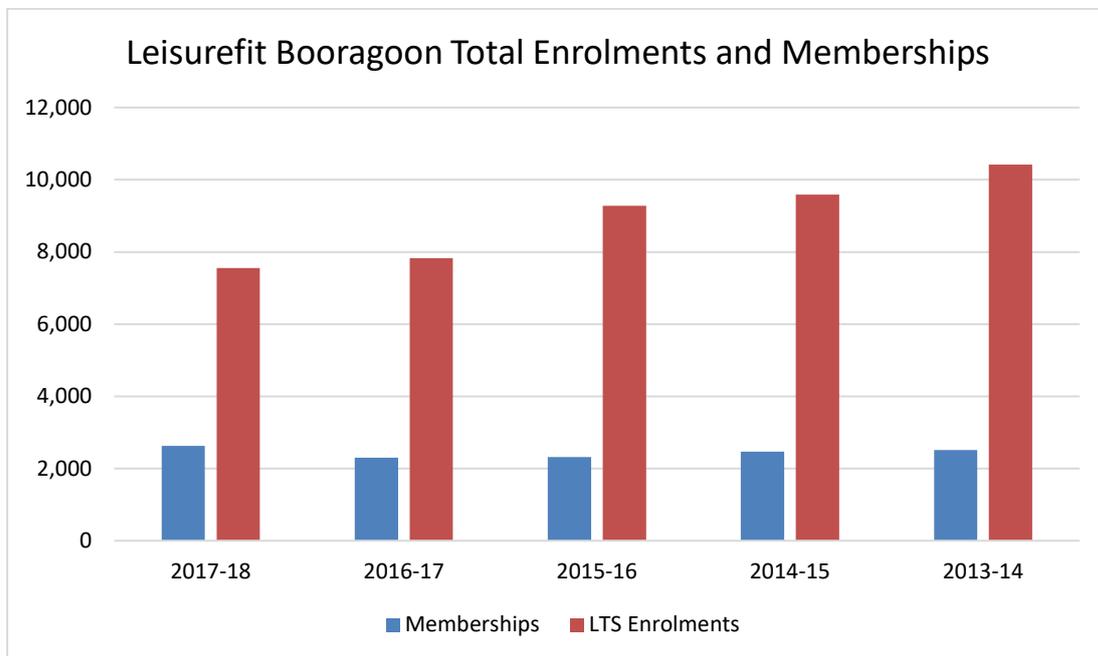
The LeisureFit Booragoon labour costs and depreciation costs during the 2015 to 2018 period (no comparative data exists prior to that time) there has been a notional increase in additional costs to the bottom line. Labour costs generally reflect annual pay awards which need to be built into any financial model relative to the facility. Corporate overheads and depreciation have indicated a nominal decline in attributable costs. Figure 101 refers.

Figure 101: Corporate Overheads and Labour Cost for LeisureFit Booragoon 2015-2018



A significant concern relating to use has been the gradual decline in Learn to Swim (LTS) enrolments. Total membership has varied from 2,301 (2016/17) to 2,629 (2017/18). The fluctuation between these figures suggests that the overall membership capacity is broadly around the higher figure. The membership category takes into account non-aquatic use. Figure 102 refers.

Figure 102: LeisureFit Booragoon Total Enrolments and Memberships 2013-12018



The required level of water space is not determined solely by water area but also by functionality. It is also determined having regard to competition locally and the catchment population it is likely to serve. Local government provision is predominantly focused on casual leisure, Learn to Swim, school swimming, teaching and competitions, whilst commercial pools tend to be small in size and have shallower water, being aimed primarily at the fitness/aerobic/ recreation market.

The size and scale of provision in any given location is reliant on a number of factors which includes:

- The demographic profile of the catchment area.
- The number of people expected to use the facility and associated infrastructure (including dry-side provision and gym, which have a direct influence on usage for training, rehabilitation and programming).
- The location of the facility and relative proximity to its competition.
- Diversity and capability of use desired by the local community.

If the water space is too small and does not provide a diverse range of programs and services, it will be under constant pressure during core activity periods. This is not the case at LeisureFit Booragoon where the adaptability and flexibility of the water space for Learn to Swim, in particular, is recognised as being generally good with an extensive LTS program across various pool areas.

Where a pool is over-sized, there is the danger that the facility will be under-utilised, less cost effective and result in an increased ongoing financial deficit.

There are a number of factors which necessitate consideration of additional water space within the City of Melville. These include:

- The catchment multiple (the number of visits per resident within the 5km catchment of the site) indicates that LeisureFit Booragoon attracts approximately twice the normal visitation per head of population for similar leisure centres (nominally between 4 to 5 visits per head of population, whereas LeisureFit Booragoon attracts 8.5 visits per resident within the 5km catchment). It can be concluded, therefore, the propensity to take part in water-based activities is high within the immediate catchment of the site.
- The projected annual growth rate increase is just below 1% between 2019 and 2036 with an overall growth of 19.36% for the period. This growth rate (given current leisure centre usage) is likely to have a significant impact on LeisureFit Booragoon with strong anticipated growth across all household compositions and in particular the ageing demographic who will demand access to water space for low impact activities and rehabilitation opportunities.

A water capacity model has been developed based on industry standard bather loading capacity per square metre, having regard to the type of pool and water space. The main considerations to note are:

- The pools which are likely to generate the highest potential bather numbers per m² are:
 - o Spa Pools
 - o Toddlers Pool
 - o Water Slide Splashdown Pool
 - o Medium Depth Leisure Pool and Learn to Swim pool areas
 - o Full Depth Heated Leisure Pool or Medium Depth Unheated Outdoor Leisure Pool
- The pool areas which are likely to generate the lowest number of bathers per m² are:
 - o 50m Competition Pool, Unheated Municipal/School Pool
 - o Diving Pool
 - o Water Polo Pool
- Those pools which are best equipped to accommodate learn to swim opportunities are:
 - o Medium Depth Leisure Pool, Learn to Swim, Wave Pool
 - o Full Depth Heated Leisure Pool, Lazy River,
 - o Medium Depth Unheated Outdoor Leisure Pool
 - o Heated School Pool, Health Club Pool, Body Corporate, Caravan Park, Motel Pools Full Depth Unheated Outdoor Leisure Pool

- In addition, the least efficient pool areas and most costly to heat and service are deep water swimming pools.
- In respect of capacity for lap swimming, one lane in a 50m pool is likely to accommodate up to 9 swimmers (to allow for a turn and 10m gap between swimmers in squads). This represents, per lane, 9 swimmers per 125m² (2.5m x 50m) generally swimming for 1 to 1.5 hours.
- For water polo, the capacity of a deep-water pool is 20-30m x 10-20m (200m² to 600m²) for up to 26 players (7 on water and 6 reserves per side playing for 45 minutes and setting up for 15mins) representing 1 person per 7.7m² to 1 person per 23m². This represents a relatively inefficient use of water space if a dedicated water polo pool was to be developed without a membrane which could alter the depth of the water.

To support the ARIS and broader sport and recreation infrastructure development, an assessment of how the current leisure centre is performing and the potential required aquatic space to service the needs of the growing resident population within the City, has been undertaken. This takes into account industry benchmarking, water capacity and current performance. The key conclusions are identified below:

- Bather Capacity is assumed to be 1 person per 2.5m² based on an optimum service delivery model having regard to key usage for lap swimming, Learn to Swim and programmed activities.
- The current LeisureFit Booragoon Aquatic space consists of approximately 1,500m²:
 - 8 lane, 50m heated pool of variable depth (1.2 m to 2m). Large water body of 50m x 20m = 1,000m². This would accommodate 400 people at any one time (800 people an hour based on a 30min turnover).
 - 25m heated, 1.2m depth throughout. Smaller water body of 25m x 10m = 250m². This would accommodate 100 people at any one time (200 people an hour based on a 30min turnover).
 - Dive Pool, 4 x 25m lanes, 2m to 3.8m depth. Smaller Water body of 25m x 10 = 250m². This would accommodate 100 people at any one time (200 people an hour based on a 30min turnover).
- It is recognised that some of the pool area is not functional for certain types of activity, but for ease of calculating the water space capability, it is assumed, for the most part, the water space is sufficiently flexible to fulfil activities for all age ranges and potential user groups at peak times. The total aquatic water space accommodation LeisureFit Booragoon fulfils on a peak hourly basis would be for up to 600 visitors (or 1,200 visitors with changeover).
- The actual capacity of the water space in responding to peak times use equates to the ability to provide access to 9,600 weekly users, or an annual footfall throughout its peak times of 499,200.
- Based on a regular footfall of 5 visits per resident population (average benchmark based on CERM Industry benchmarking), it is estimated that the current leisure facility at an industry average would need to accommodate approximately 505,000 visitations annually (including dry side / gym usage). Given the capacity of the water space at peak times and assuming 70% of usage is during those peak hours, this could be accommodated.
- LeisureFit Booragoon is currently operating at a total footfall within its catchment of 8.5 visits per head of population. This equates to a footfall of 849,175 which indicates it is exceeding the industry average and potentially reaching capacity at peak operating times. This provides an indication that the facility is providing a highly-valued service but also that it may not have the capability to continue to meet the needs of the resident population as it grows.
- The 2016 CERM data indicated that for Group 7 pools, the average visits per square metre is 95. Given the extent of LeisureFit Booragoon (2,369m²), this would account for 225,055. Again, using this metric, this indicates that LeisureFit Booragoon is far exceeding the industry average for a facility of its type (CERM industry average indicates the average total space for similar leisure centres is 4,052m²).
- With the projected growth in population at 19% over the next 17 years, the demand for additional water space will increase at a minimum in line with population growth. If an additional

19,000 people were added to the catchment of LeisureFit Booragoon, this would equate to the need to cater for an additional 85,500 visitations (based on the CERM average) or an additional 161,500 based on the current operating model of the leisure centre. This would extend the required capacity of LeisureFit Booragoon to in excess of 1,000,000 visitations annually. This would far exceed the capability of the current site.

- This would indicate that sufficient capacity within the aquatic facility is not available to accommodate future demand without significantly increasing the footprint or entering into negotiation / partnership with other service providers to offset demand. Based on the analysis, it indicates that an additional 25m 6-8 lane pool or equivalent programmable space will be required to facilitate the ongoing demand within the next ten years. The precise location of such infrastructure has not been determined.

In conclusion, the current water space, based on this rudimentary assessment is insufficient to satisfy current and potential future population growth. Consideration would need to be given to undertaking a more extensive assessment of required infrastructure and the potential to enter into partnership with other service providers.

Synthetic Turf Provision

There has been a rise in the development of synthetic turf (turf) provision. Initially, this was focused on the sports of bowls, tennis and hockey. Recently, this has also seen the development of soccer turfs (i.e. Ellenbrook within the City of Swan, Murdoch University and at Dorrien Gardens for Perth City FC). The principle reasons for their growth has been the perceived reduced cost in maintenance, higher potential levels of use (particularly if floodlit), lower levels of water usage and consistency of surface.

It has, however, been evident that in many circumstances where synthetic surfaces have been installed, while usage has increased, the maintenance obligation is still high and requires a dedicated program of works to ensure the surfaces retain their quality. In addition, the requirement to establish a sinking fund has left many clubs/organisations in financial difficulty due to the lack of income to put such funding aside on an annual basis. This has been particularly acute at bowling clubs where memberships levels are declining, and the ongoing cost burdens remain.

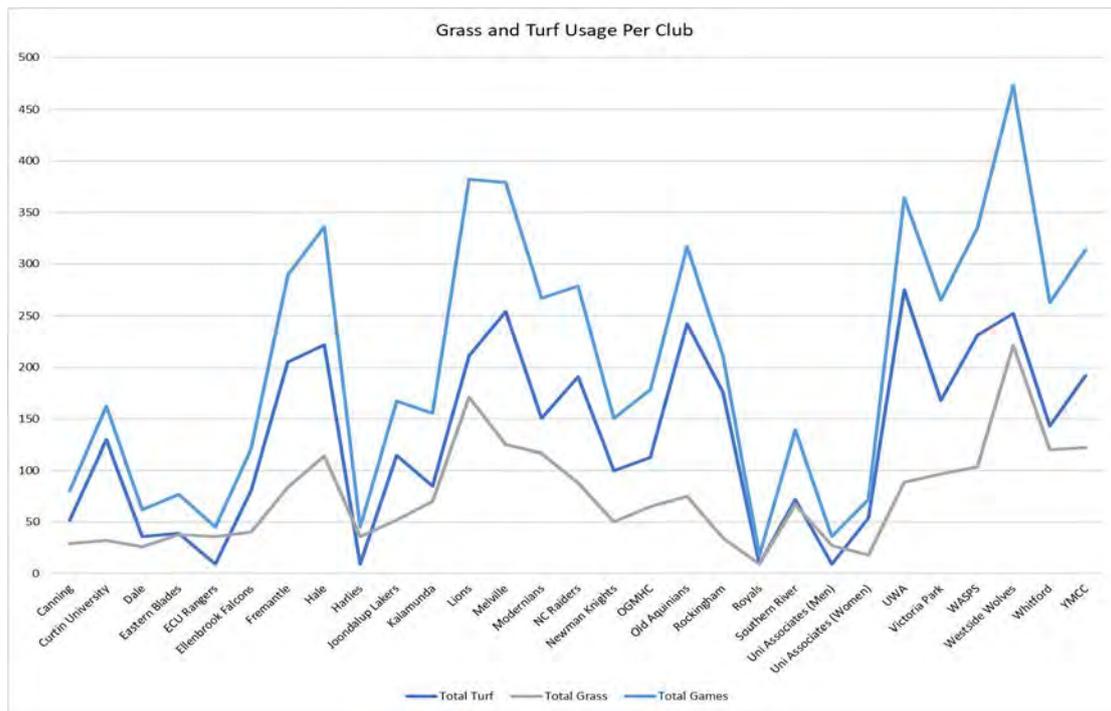
Added to this, over the past 5-6 years there has been a significant growth in hockey turfs across Metropolitan Perth. Much of this has emerged with limited strategic planning and an understanding of the impact on the financial viability of existing turfs.

Community commentary has referenced the need to provide a synthetic turf to facilitate the growth in Melville Hockey Club. This, however, needs to be seen in the context of turf provision across metropolitan Perth. It has been a concern for some time through Hockey WA that the increase in synthetic turfs gradually undermines the business/financial viability of the state centre and clubs within relatively close proximity.

Given the recent investment in turfs at Fremantle, Southern River and Warwick (in addition to Guildford School) the capacity on turfs is a significant concern with only the Perth Hockey Stadium (pitch one) being utilised for over 40 hours per week (capacity of turfs as a minimum should be 20 hours on weekdays, operating between 5pm and 9pm and 20 hours at weekends, operating from 8am to 6pm).

It is to be noted that according to Hockey WA fixture distribution summary 2018-2023 that those clubs who have put in place a new turf over the past two years will require additional matches to be scheduled on their turf (i.e. Whitford, Fremantle and Southern River). As a result, Hockey WA has expressed concern that there is insufficient capability within the current fixturing of games to sustain the level of turf provision currently and into the future. For such provision to be sustainable, effective partnerships with schools and other user groups are essential. Without effective fixturing, all of the new turfs would be deemed to be high risk according to the games identified as being played in Figure 103 below:

Figure 103: Grass and Turf Usage Per Club (Source: Hockey WA)



It is on this basis that the need for a further hockey turf within the City of Melville is not justified. This strategy, therefore, does not propose the introduction of additional turf infrastructure. Should such infrastructure be proposed, a business case would need to be made which identifies the need and specifically address how the turf can be managed through the introduction of a sinking fund and ongoing maintenance obligations.

APPENDIX I: Consultation Outputs



City of
Melville

REPORT



ACTIVE RESERVES INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

1 July 2019 to 15 July 2019

Survey and online community feedback



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Forward

This report contains the outcomes of the survey distributed to a random sample of residents and ratepayers living within 400m of an active reserve at the beginning of July 2019.

By providing the outcomes of the residents and ratepayers survey, we are keeping to our commitment of providing feedback on engagement processes to the people who participated in them as their data is analysed and a report completed.

Other engagement processes have also been conducted with key stakeholders including:

- The Access and Advisory Committee
- Sporting clubs and groups using reserves
- Schools

To engage with these key stakeholders the City has retained the services of a consultant. The outcomes of engagement with these groups is not be addressed here but will form part of a larger report on the development of the Strategy going forward.

By considering the needs and interests of residents and ratepayers, who may not participate in active sports, we recognise that they think differently about reserves to sporting clubs and groups. Many see reserves as 'green' extensions of their own home area and are very concerned about what goes on there. Others identify needs for community infrastructure for non-sporting activities such as paths, toilets, seating, BBQs, playgrounds or fitness equipment. It is for this reason that key stakeholders were engaged using differing methodologies.

To identify findings from responses to closed questions in the survey statistical analysis was undertaken. Responses to open questions 6, 7 and 9 in the survey were analysed using qualitative methods.

Background

Some time ago in 2011, the City developed the Strategic Provision of Active Reserves Study (SPARS) report which has helped guide us in managing the sporting needs of our community in the longer term. The ARIS report updates this previous research and will give us a 20 year future plan to provide sustainable, fit-for-purpose, multi-use, quality and inclusive Active Reserves that support our community's aspiration for a healthy lifestyle.

There are 21 Active Reserves in the City of Melville used by over 10,000 sports club members annually. The increase in participation and demand for active space means that reserves are at or are approaching capacity and overuse. There are also underutilised reserves which could be used with suitable infrastructure upgrades and improvements.

A number of facilities are no longer fit for purpose with many ageing and the emergency of female participation, the fastest growing trend on the market, having an impact on facility provision. Community expectations regarding sporting facilities and infrastructure have also changed as their use of the reserves changes.

Purpose of engagement

Recognising that active reserves and associated infrastructure are community assets, the purpose of engagement is to ensure that there are opportunities to participate in the development of a new strategy for active reserves, to be adopted by council, in ways that are fair, transparent and can be linked to the adopted strategy and its recommendations.

Objectives

Completed Objectives:

- To **inform** all stakeholders about the Project, the engagement process, and opportunities to participate.
- To **consult** with people likely to use the 20 reserves under consideration by inviting them to comment on:
 - what they value about reserves
 - potential improvements in reserves

Upcoming Objectives:

- To **consult** with members of sporting clubs by identifying:
 - What they value about reserves
 - improvements which might add value to the reserves
- To **involve** representatives of a CRG in reviewing community feedback from the consultation process and its incorporation in the draft Strategy document.
- To **consult** with the wider community about levels of support for the draft Strategy once it has been approved by Council

Engagement Actions

Inform

To **inform** stakeholders, direct emails were sent to a random sample of residents and ratepayers within a 400m radius of an Active Reserve inviting their participation in the project. The email contained links to both an online survey and to a dedicated engagement page on Melville Talks.

Melville Talks contained detailed information on the engagement process; a timeline and a hotspot map of each Active Reserve and an infographic of the current facilities.

Examples of the engagements methods used to inform



View this email in your browser

MelvilleTalks




Your invited to get involved!

You have been randomly selected, as a Melville resident who lives within 400m of an active reserve, to take part in a community survey regarding the development of an Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS).

What do I have to do?

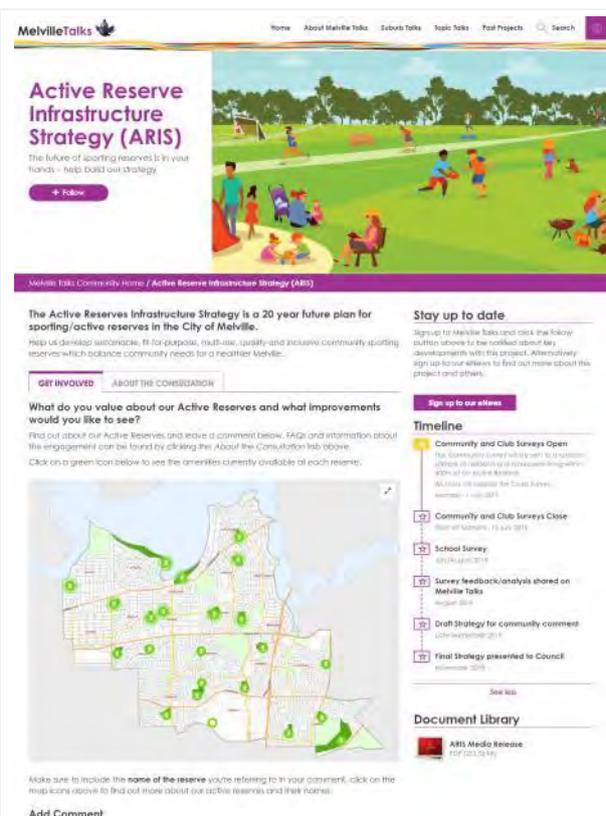
Click the link below to take the short survey and help us develop a 20 year future plan to provide sustainable, fit-for-purpose, multi-use, quality and inclusive community sporting reserves that support our community's aspiration of healthy lifestyles.

The survey closes at 9.00am on Monday, 15 July 2019.

[Take the survey](#)

Visit [Melville Talks](#) to find out more about the ARIS Community Engagement including maps of the active reserves and their facilities as well as FAQs.

Email sent to random sample (See Appendix I for full version)



MelvilleTalks

Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS)

The future of sporting reserves is in your hands - help build our strategy

[Follow](#)

Melville Talks Community Home / Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS)

The Active Reserves Infrastructure Strategy is a 20 year future plan for sporting/active reserves in the City of Melville.

Help us develop sustainable, fit-for-purpose, multi-use, quality and inclusive community sporting reserves which balance community needs for a healthier Melville.

GET INVOLVED ABOUT THE CONSULTATION

What do you value about our Active Reserves and what improvements would you like to see?

Find out about our Active Reserves and leave a comment below. FAQs and information about the engagement can be found by clicking the About the Consultation tab above.

Click on a green icon below to see the amenities currently available at each reserve.



Stay up to date

Sign up for Melville Talks and tick the follow button above to be notified about key developments with this project. Alternatively sign up to our newsletter to find out more about this project and others.

[Sign up to our newsletter](#)

Timeline

- Community and Club Surveys Open
The Survey is now being open to members of the public and club members. 2000 of our Active Reserves. All clubs are invited to provide input. (started 1 July 2019)
- Community and Club Surveys Close
Start of Monday, 15 July 2019
- School Survey
20th August 2019
- Survey feedback/analysis shared on Melville Talks
August 2019
- Draft Strategy for community comment
10th September 2019
- Final Strategy presented to Council
November 2019

[See list](#)

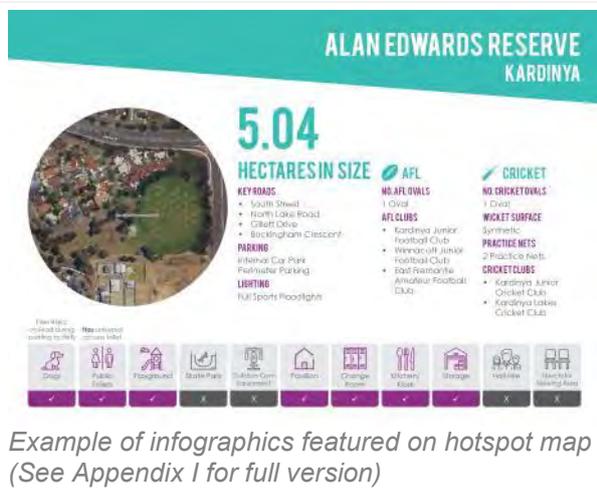
Document Library

ARIS Media Release
15/07/2019 (1)

Make sure to include the name of the reserve you're referring to in your comment, click on the map icons above to find out more about our active reserves and their names.

[Add Comment](#)

Melville Talks Engagement Page (See Appendix I for full version)



ALAN EDWARDS RESERVE KARDINYA

5.04 HECTARES IN SIZE



KEYROADS

- South Street
- North Lake Road
- Garlett Drive
- Stirlingham Crescent

PARKING

- Informer Car Park
- Perimeter Parking

LIGHTING

- Full Sports Floodlight

AFL

NO AFL OVALS

- 1 Oval

AFL CLUBS

- Kardinya Junior Football Club
- Wendywin Junior Football Club
- Road Front the Armadale Football Club

CRICKET

NO CRICKET OVALS

- 1 Oval

WICKET SURFACE

- Synthetic

PRACTICE NETS

- 2 Practice Nets

CRICKET CLUBS

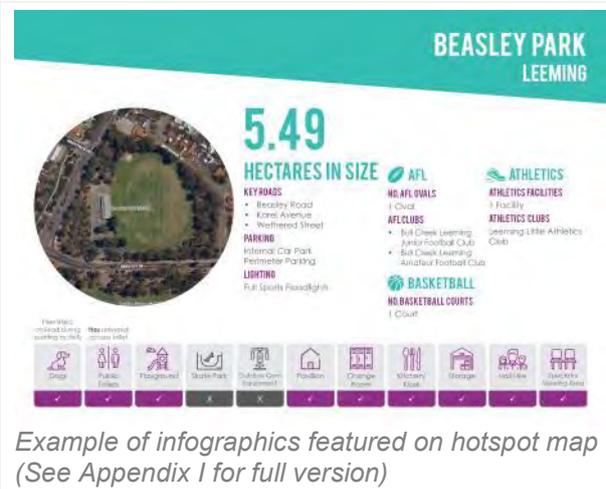
- Kardinya Junior Cricket Club
- Kardinya Ladies Cricket Club

Facilities

View this infographic in a larger format

Shop	Public Toilet	Playground	Basketball	Table Tennis	Public Gym	Pool	Change Room	Shower	Storage	Wheelie Bin	Handicapped Parking
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Example of infographics featured on hotspot map (See Appendix I for full version)



BEASLEY PARK LEEMING

5.49 HECTARES IN SIZE



KEYROADS

- Beasley Road
- Kennel Avenue
- Wellwood Street

PARKING

- Informer Car Park
- Perimeter Parking

LIGHTING

- Full Sports Floodlight

AFL

NO AFL OVALS

- 1 Oval

AFL CLUBS

- Bull Creek Leeming Junior Football Club
- Bull Creek Leeming Australian Football Club

ATHLETICS

ATHLETICS FACILITIES

- 1 Facility

ATHLETICS CLUBS

- Leeming Little Athletics Club

BASKETBALL

NO BASKETBALL COURTS

- 1 Court

Facilities

View this infographic in a larger format

Shop	Public Toilet	Playground	Basketball	Table Tennis	Public Gym	Pool	Change Room	Shower	Storage	Wheelie Bin	Handicapped Parking
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Example of infographics featured on hotspot map (See Appendix I for full version)

Other methods used to inform

In addition, the City advertised the engagement to the wider community via the following:

- A news article *Putting the ARIS back into our Sporting Reserves* on the City of Melville website with a link through to the engagement page. Published 27 June 2019.
- A media release *Putting the ARIS back into our Sporting Reserves*. Issued Wednesday, 26 June 2019
- Facebook posts published through the City of Melville Facebook account on Tuesday, 2 July 2019.

Consult

To **consult** with people likely to use the 20 reserves under consideration by inviting them to participate in an online survey made available for a 14-day period.

The screenshot shows the Melville Talks logo at the top. Below it is the survey title: "Development of an Active Reserves Infrastructure Strategy". The main heading is "The future of sporting reserves is in your hands - help build our strategy". The text explains that the City of Melville is responsible for over 20 active reserves and has developed a Strategic Provision of Active Reserves Study (SPARS) report. It then asks for input on a draft strategy. The survey includes a dropdown menu for "Which is your suburb of residence?" and a list of radio button options for "Which of the following reserves is closest to your home address e.g., walkable?". The options are: Alan Edwards Reserve, Len Shearer Reserve, Shirley Strickland Reserve, Beasley Park Reserve, Marmion Reserve, and Tompkins Park.

Online survey

To **consult with the wider community**, the dedicated page on Melville Talks contained an online forum inviting visitors to respond to the question, *what do you value about our Active Reserves and what improvements would you like to see?*

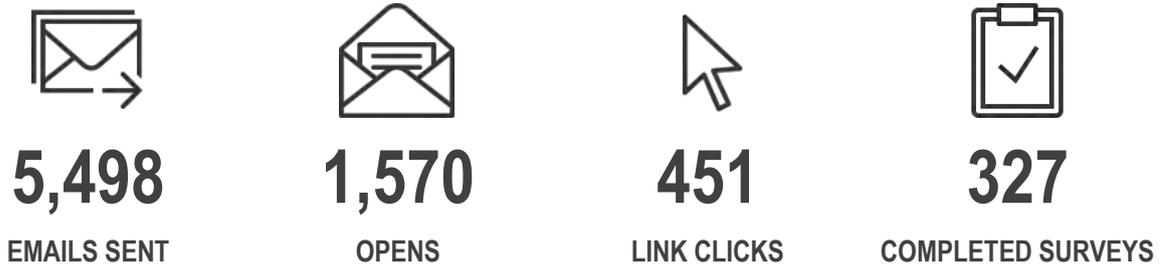
The screenshot shows a forum post with the text: "There are no female change rooms at the club house. Even the Impires have a changeroom, but nothing for female players!". Below the post is a "Reply" button. The post is by "Winnacott Reserve" and was posted on 4th Jul 2019. A response from "GEdwards" is shown, dated 8th Jul 2019, stating: "Thank you for your comments. This certainly an area of focus, not just locally either. Many facilities that were built between the 1960's to 1980's (and even beyond) weren't equipped with female change rooms, something that needs to change." Below the response is another "Reply" button. The forum interface includes a "Your Comment" text area with "B I" icons, a "Subscribe to Conversation" button, a "Choose a file..." button, and a "Submit" button.

Melville Talks Discussion Forum
(See Appendix I full list of responses)

Melville Talks Discussion Forum Responses
(See Appendix I full list of responses)

Response

Online Survey Responses



The City of Melville sent 3,792 email invitations to a random sample of residents and ratepayers. An additional reminder was sent on Friday, 31 May 2019 to 1706 people prior to the survey closing. 327 people responded to the online survey.

Community Discussion Forum Responses



Wider advertising resulted in 517 unique page views on the Melville Talks Active Reserves Infrastructure Strategy page during the engagement period Monday, 1 July 2019 to Monday, 15 July 2019 with the open discussion board on the page receiving 44 comments from 23 contributors. 19 Comments were replies from our staff.

Response to other methods used to inform

In addition, the City advertised the engagement to the wider community via the following:

- The City of Melville news article, *Putting the ARIS back into our Sporting Reserves* received 33 unique page views.
- The Facebook post reached 5,559 people and had 62 link clicks.

Engagement Analysis

Quantitative Data

The quantitative results of the online survey are listed below, with the qualitative data being analysed alongside the community discussion forum data.

Q1&2: Which is your suburb of residence and which of the following reserves is closest to your home address e.g., walkable? If there are several within walking distance, please select the one you visit most frequently.

Legend	Live in same suburb as the reserve			Live in neighbouring suburb to the reserve			Other suburbs										
	Suburb of Residence																
Reserve/Park	Alfred Cove	Applecross	Ardross	Attadale	Bateman	Bicton	Booragoon	Bull Creek	Kardinya	Leeming	Melville	Mt Pleasant	Murdoch	Myaree	Palmyra	Willagee	Winthrop
Alan Edwards Reserve									12								
Beasley Park Reserve				1						17							
Bert Jeffery Reserve					1	1		1					23				
Bill Ellison Reserve					12												
Gairloch Reserve		15	1														
John Connell Reserve					1			1		17							
Karoonda Reserve			2				10										
Len Shearer Reserve	1						15		1		1						
Marmion Reserve	3										2			8			
Melville PS Oval	1										8						
Melville Reserve				3							2				1		
Morris Buzacott Reserve									10	1			4				
Peter Ellis Park										21							
Rob Campbell Reserve	1					14											
Shirley Strickland Reserve		1	19				2					9					
Tompkins Park	16	9	1	3			1				4				1		
Trevor Gribble Reserve								9									
Troy Park	1	1		5													
Webber Reserve															1	6	
Winnacott Reserve																8	
Winthrop Park					4				1								13

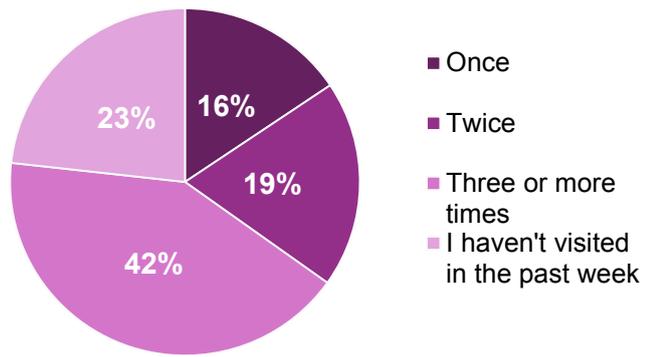
Residents are generally aware of the existence of local active reserves (parks / reserves in the suburb where they live):

- Most residents (82%) nominated local reserves as the closest reserve to their home;
- Only 2% of the respondents chose a reserve that is neither in the suburb they live, nor in a neighbouring suburb. Majority of the respondents in this group are male.

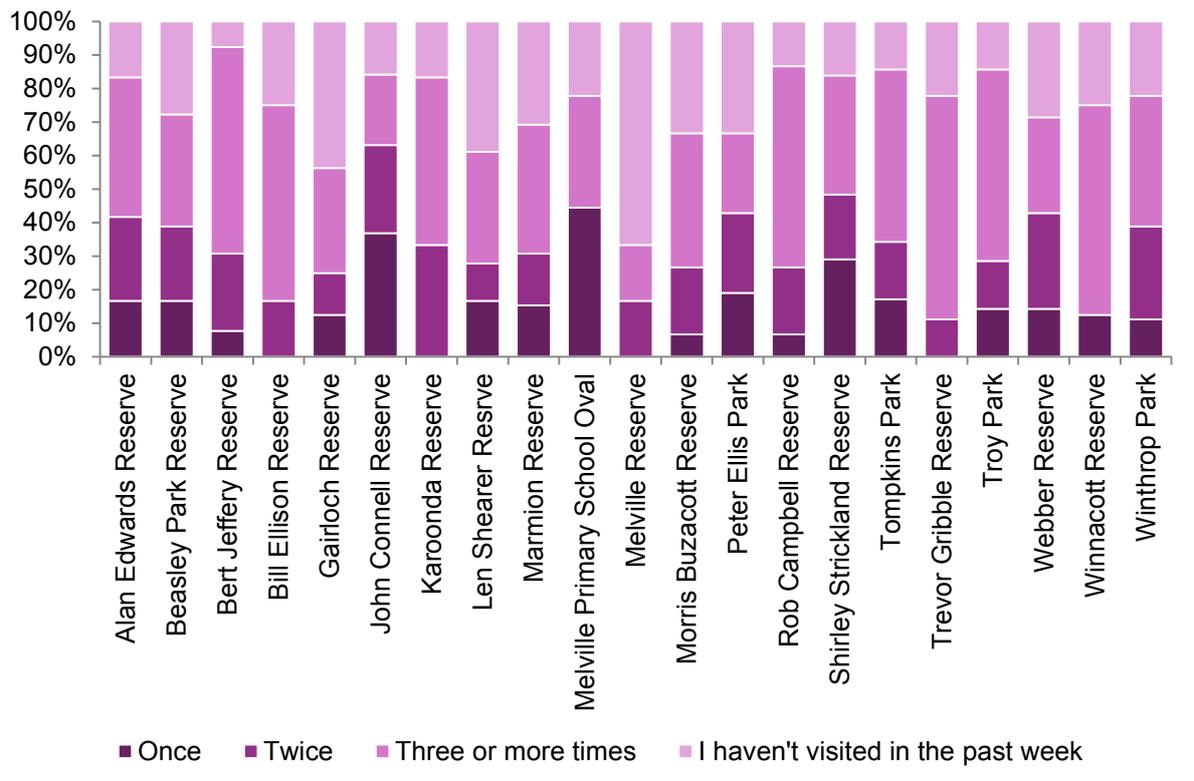
Q3: In the past week, how many times did you visit your reserve for any purpose?

In the past week:

- 77% of the respondents visited their reserve at least once;
- Less than a quarter of the respondents have not visited their reserve in the past week;



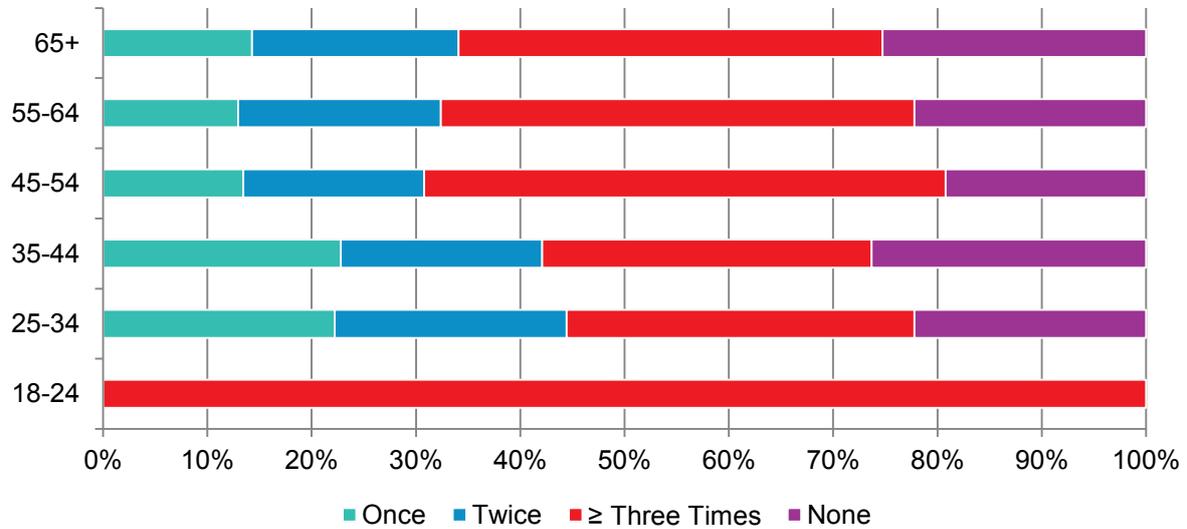
Frequency of visit by park/reserve



- 92% of the residents visited their reserve at Bert Jeffery Reserve;
- Only one third of the residents (34%) visited their reserve at Melville Reserve;
- Trevor Gribble Reserve, Winnacott Reserve, Bill Ellison Reserve and Rob Campbell Reserve were visited more frequently than other reserves ($\geq 60\%$ visited at least three times in the past week).

Comparing the results across different demographic groups

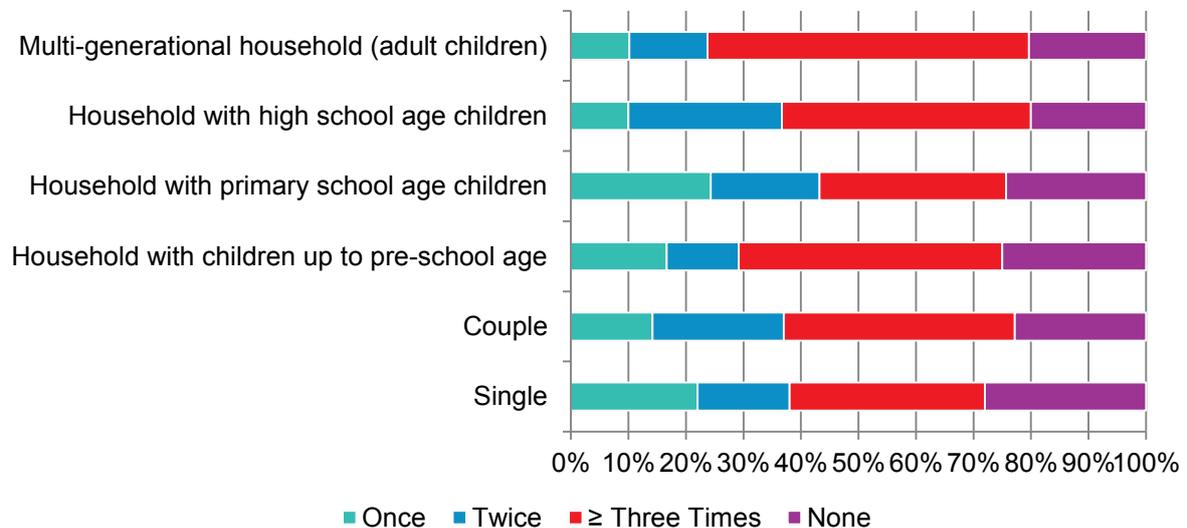
Age/Number of times they visit



Respondents aged between 45 and 54 visits their local reserves more frequently – 81% visited their reserves in the last week while 50% visited three or more times.

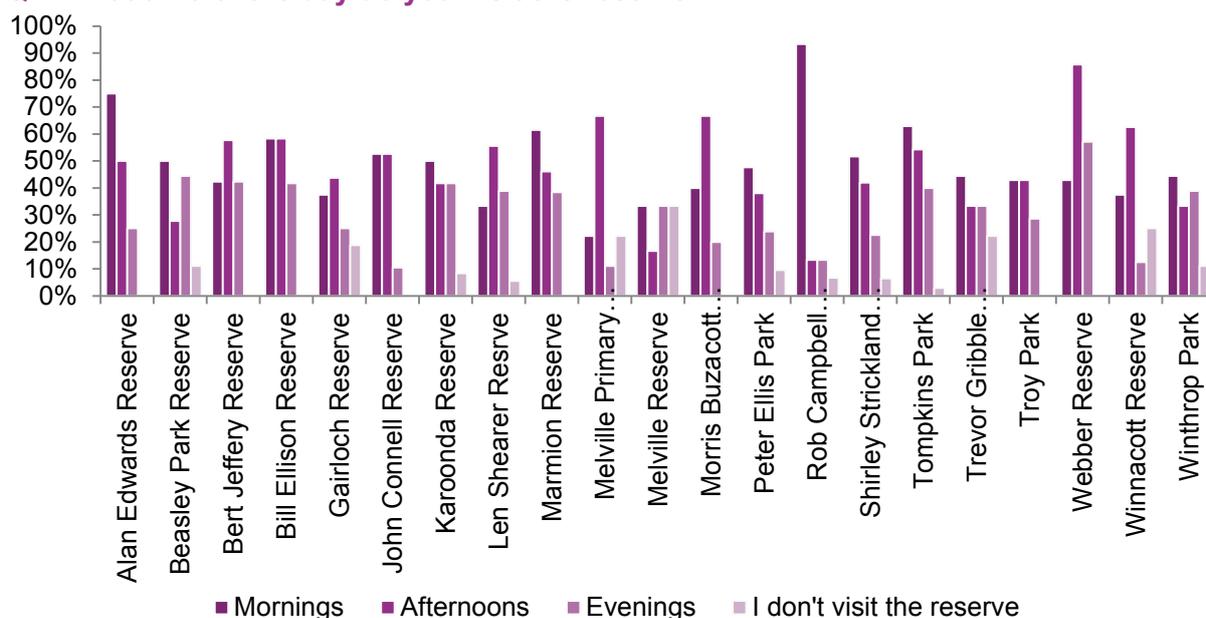
Only one respondent in the age group of 18-24. No comment made for this group.

Household/ Number of times they visit



Respondents in multi-generational household (adult children) visit their local reserve more frequently – 80% have visited in the last week and 56% visited three or more times.

Q4: What time of the day do you visit the reserve?



23 out of the 327 respondents (<10%) do not visit their local reserves. Similar to the result of Question 3, Melville Reserve is the least visited reserve: one third of the **local residents** (respondents who have nominated Melville Reserve as the reserve closest to their home) do not visit the reserve.

Percentage of residents visiting their local reserve/ time of the day

As residents may choose more than one time of the day, the percentage will not add up to 100%

	Mornings	Afternoons	Evenings	I don't visit the reserve
Alan Edwards Reserve	75%	50%	25%	0%
Beasley Park Reserve	50%	28%	44%	11%
Bert Jeffery Reserve	42%	58%	42%	0%
Bill Ellison Reserve	58%	58%	42%	0%
Gairloch Reserve	38%	44%	25%	19%
John Connell Reserve	53%	53%	11%	0%
Karoonda Reserve	50%	42%	42%	8%
Len Shearer Reserve	33%	56%	39%	6%
Marmion Reserve	62%	46%	38%	0%
Melville Primary School Oval	22%	67%	11%	22%
Melville Reserve	33%	17%	33%	33%
Morris Buzacott Reserve	40%	67%	20%	0%
Peter Ellis Park	48%	38%	24%	10%
Rob Campbell Reserve	93%	13%	13%	7%
Shirley Strickland Reserve	52%	42%	23%	6%
Tompkins Park	63%	54%	40%	3%
Trevor Gribble Reserve	44%	33%	33%	22%
Troy Park	43%	43%	29%	0%
Webber Reserve	43%	86%	57%	0%
Winnacott Reserve	38%	63%	13%	25%
Winthrop Park	44%	33%	39%	11%

Majority reserves are mostly visited in the mornings and afternoon:

- Half of the reserves (11 out of 21) are mostly visited in the morning;
- 7 of them are mostly visited in the afternoon;
- 3 others are equally visited in the morning and afternoon.

Age/ Time of the day

	Mornings	Afternoons	Evenings	I don't visit the reserve
18-24 ¹	-	-	100%	-
25-34	39%	50%	33%	6%
35-44	42%	61%	44%	2%
45-54	44%	44%	35%	13%
55-64	50%	39%	31%	7%
65+	63%	48%	19%	8%

Majority of the younger respondents (below 45 years old) visit their reserves in the afternoon while majority of the senior respondents (above 55 years old) visit in the morning.

Household/Time of day

	Mornings	Afternoons	Evenings	I don't visit the reserve
Single	52%	48%	32%	10%
Couple	57%	44%	25%	8%
Household with children up to pre-school age	50%	46%	42%	0%
Household with primary school age children	32%	70%	38%	0%
Household with high school age children	47%	37%	30%	13%
Multi-generational household (adult children)	47%	42%	34%	8%

Household with younger children (pre-school & primary school age) have all visited their reserve. Majority of the respondents with primary school age children visit their reserves in the afternoon.

Q5: What did you do there?

Reserve/Park	Activity																		
	Walking for exercise	Walking the dog	Jogging/running	Cycling	Football	Soccer	Cricket	Rugby	Touch Rugby	Hockey	Baseball	Softball/Teeball	Athletics	Basketball	Netball	Tennis	Lawn Bowls	Gaelic Football	Playground
Alan Edwards Reserve	5	9			1		1	1											2
Beasley Park Reserve	9	6	1		2								1						2
Bert Jeffery Reserve	22	11	9	2	5	2								1					9
Bill Ellison Reserve	8	6	1			1										1			3
Gairloch Reserve	8	5	1		2					1									3
John Connell Reserve	12	7		2		1													1
Karoonda Reserve	5	8	3		1														1
Len Shearer Reserve	11	11	3	1		2													4
Marmion Reserve	6	8	1		2							1							1
Melville PS Oval	2	7	2		2		1									1			1
Melville Reserve	4	1																	1
Morris Buzacott Reserve	9	2	1		2		2									1	2		3
Peter Ellis Park	13	8	5		1		1												1
Rob Campbell Reserve	11	6	1	1			1												
Shirley Strickland Reserve	17	15	4		3		1												2
Tompkins Park	24	9	8	13	1	4	1	1									6		3
Trevor Gribble Reserve	4	6		1															1
Troy Park	6	3																	2
Webber Reserve	3	5	1	1	1			1											4
Winnacott Reserve	3	4	1		3						1								2
Winthrop Park	13	4	2	2		1													2

Most of the respondents visit their reserves to walk for exercise or walk the dog. Tompkins Park is also a popular location for cyclist.

Sport activities are not the main reason for residents visiting their reserves:

- None of the reserve is used for Touch Rugby, Netball or Gaelic Football – even though the facilities are available;
- None of the respondents have played any sports at Melville Reserve, Trevor Gribble Reserve or Troy Park; and
- Rugby, Hockey, Baseball, Softball / Teeball, Athletics, Basketball and Tennis are not actively played in any of the reserves (less than 5 respondents said they have played any of these sports).

Legend	Facility used by residents				Facility not used by residents				No facility available						
Reserve/Park	Sporting Facility														
	Football	Soccer	Cricket	Rugby	Touch Rugby	Hockey	Baseball	Softball/Teeball	Athletics	Basketball	Netball	Tennis	Lawn Bowls	Gaelic Football	Playground
Alan Edwards Reserve	Used	Not Used	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Beasley Park Reserve	Used	Not Used	Not Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Bert Jeffery Reserve	Not Used	Used	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Bill Ellison Reserve	Used	Used	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Gairloch Reserve	Used	Not Used	Not Used	Not Used	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
John Connell Reserve	Not Used	Used	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Not Available
Karoonda Reserve	Used	Not Used	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Len Shearer Reserve	Not Used	Used	Not Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Marmion Reserve	Used	Used	Not Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Used	Used	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Melville PS Oval	Used	Not Used	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Melville Reserve	Used	Not Used	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Morris Buzacott Reserve	Used	Not Used	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Used	Used	Used	Used	Used	Used	Not Available	Not Available
Peter Ellis Park	Used	Used	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Used	Used	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Used
Rob Campbell Reserve	Not Used	Not Used	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Used
Shirley Strickland Reserve	Used	Not Used	Used	Used	Used	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Used	Not Available
Tompkins Park	Not Used	Used	Used	Used	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Not Available
Trevor Gribble Reserve	Not Used	Not Used	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Used
Troy Park	Used	Not Used	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Used	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Webber Reserve	Not Used	Not Used	Used	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Winnacott Reserve	Used	Not Used	Not Used	Not Used	Not Available	Used	Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Winthrop Park	Not Used	Used	Used	Not Used	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

The table above compares facilities available at each reserve and how residents utilise them.

A number of sites have facilities that are not utilised:

- Out of the 21 parks and reserves, 16 have cricket facilities. Only 7 were used;
- None of the basketball courts were used (1 respondent said he played basketball at Bert Jeffrey Reserve, which is not equipped with basketball court); and
- None of the hockey courts were used (1 respondent said he played hockey at Gairloch Reserve, which is not equipped with hockey court);

Most of the playgrounds were used, except for Rob Campbell reserve. Two respondents said they used playground at Peter Ellis Park and Trevor Gribble Reserve which are not equipped with playground.

Q8: Which of the following reserves do you also use?

The following table combines answers from Question 8 with Question 2 and 4.

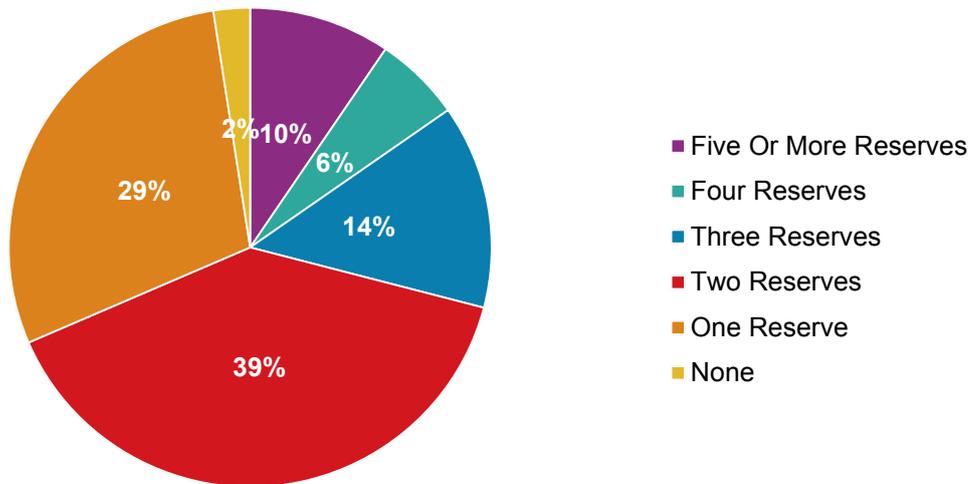
The number of local residents (based on Question 2) who have visited the park (based on Question 4) is added to the number of respondents who uses the reserve other than the reserve they selected in Question 2 (based on Question 8).

Legend	Live in same suburb as the reserve			Live in neighbouring suburb to the reserve			Other suburbs										
	Suburb of Residence																
Reserve/Park	Alfred Cove	Applecross	Ardross	Attadale	Bateman	Bicton	Booragoon	Bull Creek	Kardinya	Leeming	Melville	Mt Pleasant	Murdoch	Myaree	Palmyra	Willagee	Winthrop
Alan Edwards Reserve	2		1		2				13	2			1				1
Beasley Park Reserve	1			2	1				2	31		1					
Bert Jeffery Reserve		1		1	3	1			2				23			1	
Bill Ellison Reserve	1				14					1			1				
Gairloch Reserve	1	16	3				1					1					
John Connell Reserve					1		2	1		30					1		
Karoonda Reserve	3	3	5		3	1	15						1				1
Len Shearer Reserve	6	1	5		5	3	17		1	2	2	1	4				2
Marmion Reserve	8	1	1	2	1	2	5		2	2	7		1	8		1	3
Melville PS Oval	6		1		2	1	1				9	1	1				
Melville Reserve	4	2	1	4		3	1		2	2	6				1		
Morris Buzacott Reserve		1	1		3	2	3		15	2	1	1	13	1			1
Peter Ellis Park										22		1					
Rob Campbell Reserve	1	1				13											
Shirley Strickland Reserve	2	7	20	1	1	2	7					8	3	1			
Tompkins Park	19	18	8	8	5	6	8		4	3	10	4	6	3		2	
Trevor Gribble Reserve					1			7	1	1			1				
Troy Park	10	3	3	6	2	6	4			1	3	2	1			2	1
Webber Reserve															1	7	
Winnacott Reserve		2		1	1	3			2				2			11	1
Winthrop Park	2	1	2	1	7	1	7	1	7	3			11				11

Tompkins Park is the most visited reserve across the City – 32% of the respondents visit the reserve.

Comparing results across different demographic groups

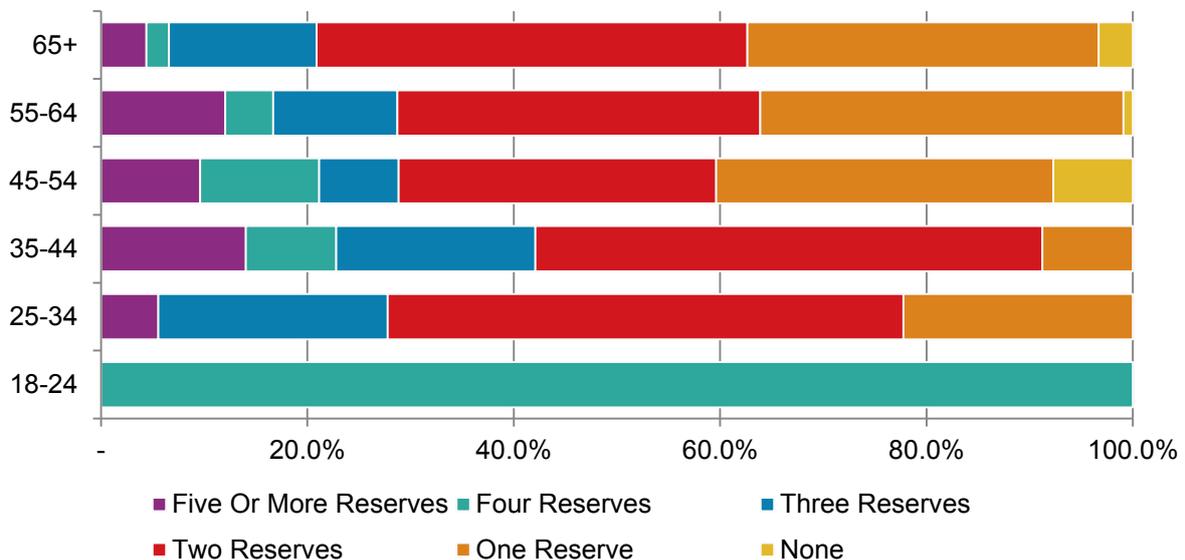
Number of reserves visited



At least 69% of the respondents visit / use at least two reserves in the City.

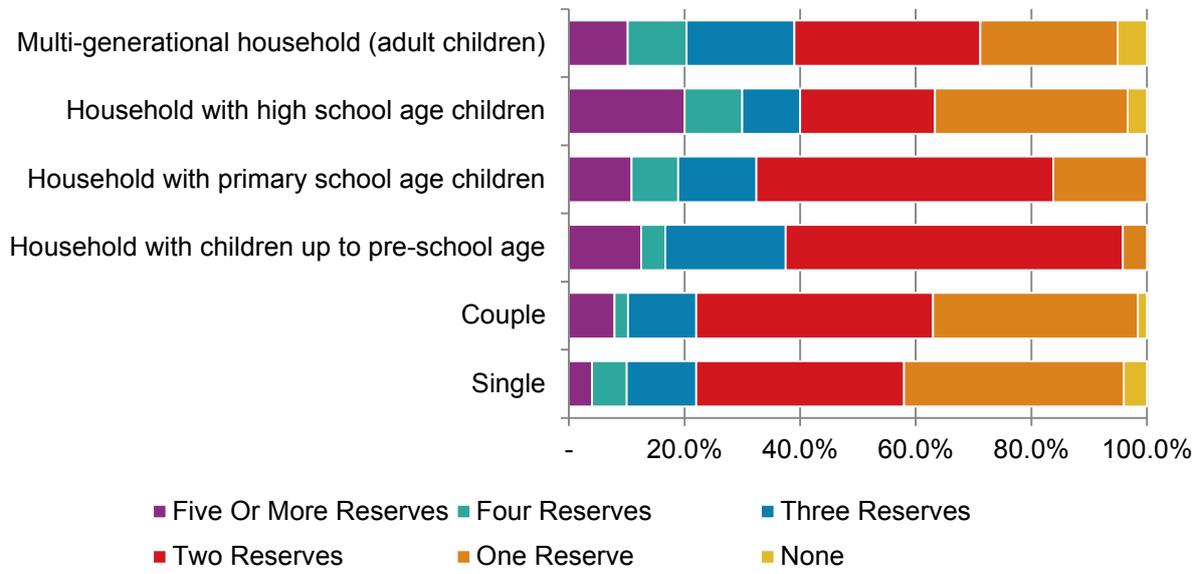
Comparing results for Question 4 & Question 6, 23% of the respondents said they have not visited their local reserve in Question 4. However, in Question 6, only 2% have not visited any reserve in the City – inferring that 21% of the respondents know that there is a reserve in their local area but prefer to visit other reserves in the City.

Age/Number of reserves they visit



Respondents between 35 and 44 years old visit more parks than the other age groups: 91% visit at least 2 reserves and 14% visit five or more parks.

Household/ Number of reserves they visit



96% of respondents in household with children up to pre-school age visit two or more parks.

Qualitative Data

Qualitative data is non-numeric and may come in multiple formats from a range of sources including responses to open questions in surveys, commentary on social media, videos, audio recordings and online discussion forums.

Analysis involves the identification of themes 'grounded' in the data, or in evidence from it. It is a deductive, iterative process which includes reading, viewing (videos) and reviewing data until no new themes or ideas are found. Nvivo, a software package for analysis of qualitative data, can be used to upload data in a range of electronic formats and then to interrogate it using various queries to sort, compare and code data in ways which illustrate the identified themes.

Qualitative data uploaded into Nvivo for the ARIS engagement was from responses to open questions 6, 7 and 9 in the online survey:

- Question 6. What do you like about the reserve?
- Question 7. What could be improved on the reserve?
- Question 9. Do you have any other comments about these reserves?

Process of Analysis

The process of analysis leading to the identification of themes involves using a number of queries available in Nvivo once qualitative data has been uploaded.

Word Frequency Queries (WFQ) search all selected data sources for recurrent words and then displays the outcomes in various ways for more in-depth analysis. The number of words to be searched may be set, as can the number of characters.

The output of a WFQ is a list of recurrent words (key words), their character length, the number of occasions on which words appeared and a weighted percentage of the total number of words. In addition, a Word Cloud is generated providing the same information, but in a different visual format, with words being sized according to how often they have appeared in the text.

To identify the context within which the key words occur, Text Search Queries (TSQ) for each word generates a Word Tree Diagram showing the word surrounded by 'branches' or the sentences in which it occurs.

On this occasion, the three questions were reviewed as a whole and then reviewed using Matrix Coding Queries (MCQ) to see how themes applied to specific reserves. The output of an MCQ is a table, in which the cells may be shaded to indicate level of significance and charts, displaying the same information but in an alternate format for ease of understanding.

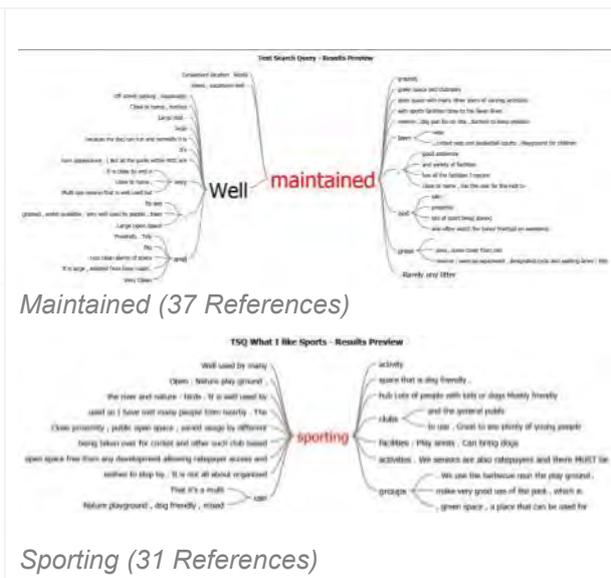
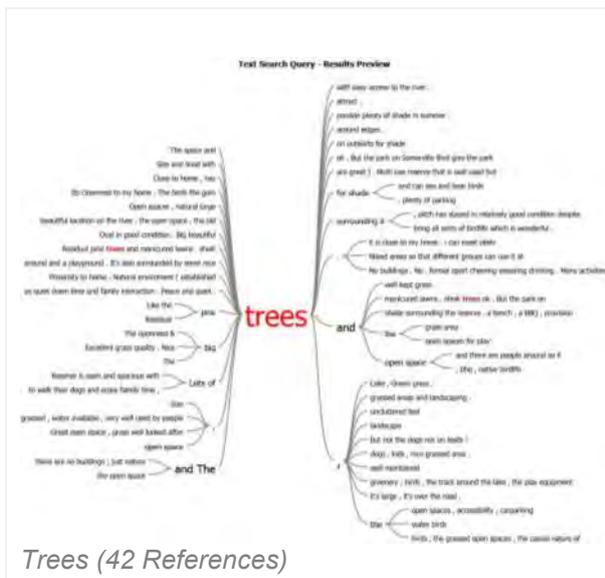
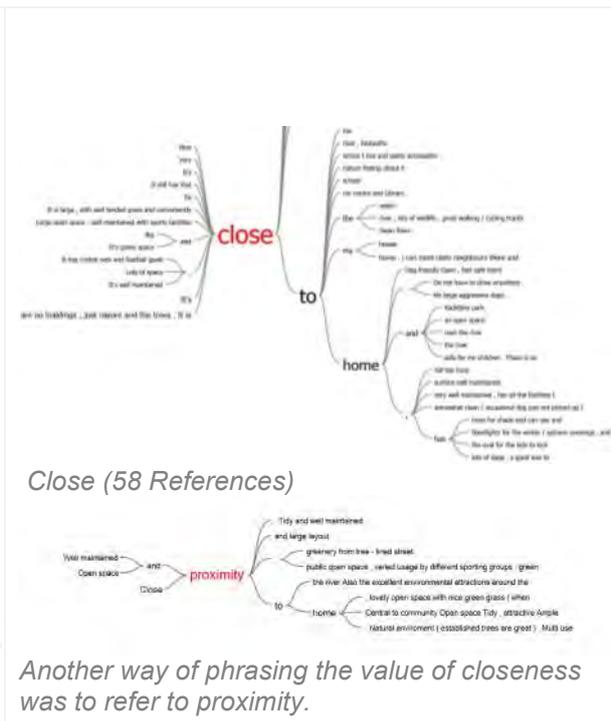
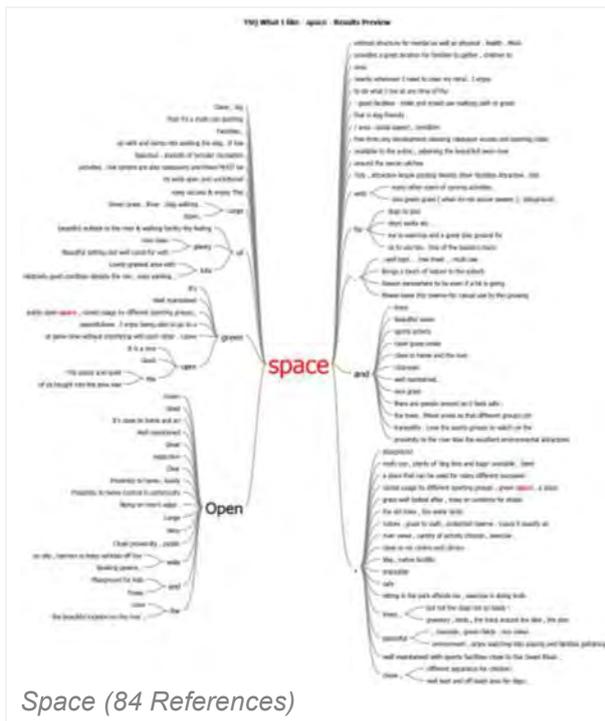
The thematic responses to each question have been supplied in this report followed by the methodology used to develop them.

Beginning with “space,” the top key word in both the list of most frequently recurrent words and the largest word in the Word Cloud, a series of Text Search Queries (TSQ) were run subsequently to identify the context within which each of the key words occurred.

TSQ's generate a list of references which may be linked to an identified key word and also a Word Tree Diagram. Branches are formed from the sentence within which a key word occurs.

In this instance, “space” was strongly linked to “open” indicating that open space was a thematic response to the question.

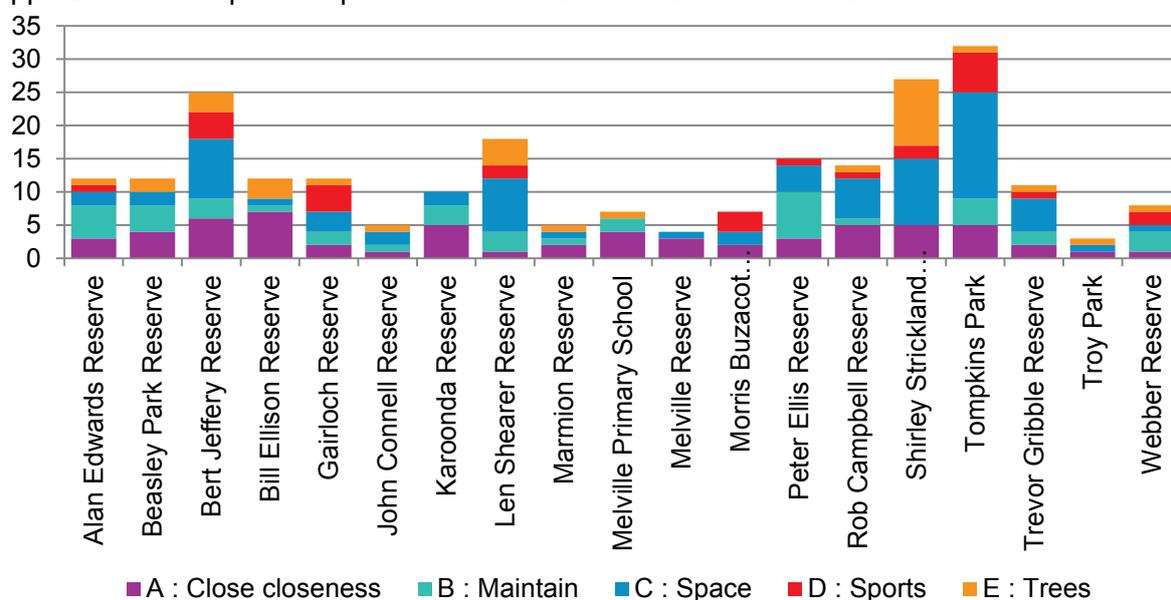
Tree Diagrams



Matrix Coding Query (MCQ)

Having reviewed the context within which key words appeared and then coding and recoding them as statements in full, a Matrix Coding Query (MCQ) was run to review not only the frequency (occurrences) of key words and references, but also by reserve.

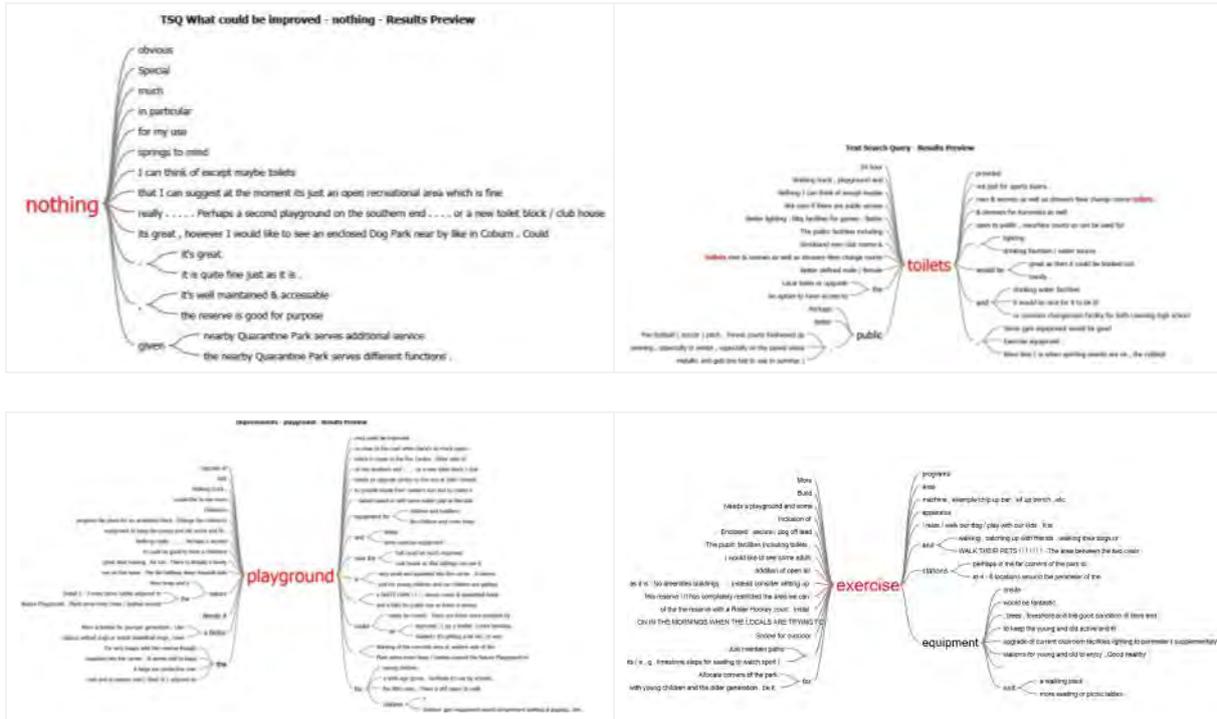
The MCQ the chart and table below shows the number of occasions within which key words appeared with respect to specific reserves and colour codes them.



Reserve/Park	A : Close	B : Maintain	C : Space	D : Sports	E : Trees
Alan Edwards Reserve	3	5	2	1	1
Beasley Park Reserve	4	4	2	0	2
Bert Jeffery Reserve	6	3	9	4	3
Bill Ellison Reserve	7	1	1	0	3
Gairloch Reserve	2	2	3	4	1
John Connell Reserve	1	1	2	0	1
Karoonda Reserve	5	3	2	0	0
Len Shearer Reserve	1	3	8	2	4
Marmion Reserve	2	1	1	0	1
Melville PS Oval	4	2	0	0	1
Melville Reserve	3	0	1	0	0
Morris Buzacot Reserve	2	0	2	3	0
Peter Ellis Reserve	3	7	4	1	0
Rob Campbell Reserve	5	1	6	1	1
Shirley Strickland Reserve	5	0	10	2	10
Tompkins Park	5	4	16	6	1
Trevor Gribble Reserve	2	2	5	1	1
Troy Park	1	0	1	0	1
Webber Reserve	1	3	1	2	1

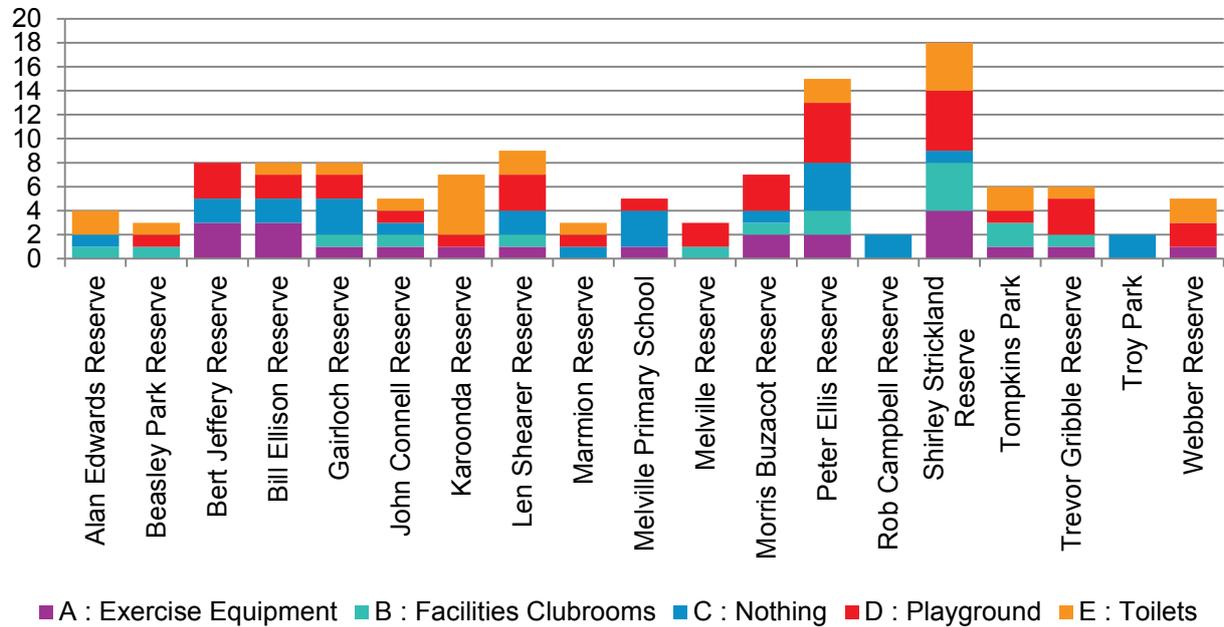
Considering the top four reserves people talked about, it could be seen that open space was strongly valued and would seem to be more so than sporting activity (with the exception of Tompkins Park). With respect to Shirley Strickland, trees and space share the same level of importance. Responses to Bert Jeffery Reserve suggest that most of its value lies in being a local open space, although not as important to locals as Bill Ellison Reserve. Len Shearer's value is also connected to providing an open space and also trees and vegetation.

Tree Diagrams



Matrix Coding Query (MCQ)

The Matrix Coding Query indicates improvements for individual reserves.



The Matrix Coding Chart reveals the thinking on which parks could be most improved with Shirley Strickland Reserve and Peter Ellis Reserve, even with 'nothing' taken out of the chart. Playgrounds or play spaces were seen as value adding items for most parks with the exception of Alan Edwards and Rob Campbell Reserves, and Troy Park. Interest in exercise equipment was most identified for Shirley Strickland, Bert Jeffrey and Bill Ellison Reserves. Whilst facilities such as toilets, club rooms and change rooms featured most strongly for

Shirley Strickland, this may be as a result of the current development status of the reserve raises the awareness of local residents and sporting clubs alike.

The darker the shading, the greater the link between the key words identified during the Word Frequency Query and individual reserves.

Reserve/Park	A:Exercise Equipment	B:Facilities Clubrooms	C:Nothing	D:Playground	E:Toilets
Alan Edwards Reserve	0	1	1	0	2
Beasley Park Reserve	0	1	0	1	1
Bert Jeffery Reserve	3	0	2	3	0
Bill Ellison Reserve	3	0	2	2	1
Gairloch Reserve	1	1	3	2	1
John Connell Reserve	1	1	1	1	1
Karoonda Reserve	1	0	0	1	5
Len Shearer Reserve	1	1	2	3	2
Marmion Reserve	0	0	1	1	1
Melville PS Oval	1	0	3	1	0
Melville Reserve	0	1	0	2	0
Morris Buzacot Reserve	2	1	1	3	0
Peter Ellis Reserve	2	2	4	5	2
Rob Campbell Reserve	0	0	2	0	0
Shirley Strickland Reserve	4	4	1	5	4
Tompkins Park	1	2	0	1	2
Trevor Gribble Reserve	1	1	0	3	1
Troy Park	0	0	2	0	0
Webber Reserve	1	0	0	2	2

Note: Recoding following TSQ, strongly connected toilets, facilities and clubrooms.

Appendix I – Engagement Materials

Email sent to Random Sample

[View this email in your browser](#)

MelvilleTalks



Your invited to get involved!

You have been randomly selected, as a Melville resident who lives within 400m of an active reserve, to take part in a community survey regarding the development of an Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS).

What do I have to do?

Click the link below to take the short survey and help us develop a 20 year future plan to provide sustainable, fit-for-purpose, multi-use, quality and inclusive community sporting reserves that support our community's aspiration of healthy lifestyles.

The survey closes at 9.00am on Monday, 15 July 2019.

[Take the survey](#)

Visit [Melville Talks](#) to find out more about the ARIS Community Engagement including maps of the active reserves and their facilities as well as FAQs.

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Want to change how you receive these emails?
You can [update your preferences](#) or [unsubscribe from this list](#).

Melville Talks ARIS Engagement Page – Get involved

Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS)

The future of sporting reserves is in your hands – help build our strategy

+ Follow



Melville Talks Community Home / [Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy \(ARIS\)](#)

The Active Reserves Infrastructure Strategy is a 20 year future plan for sporting/active reserves in the City of Melville.

Help us develop sustainable, fit-for-purpose, multi-use, quality and inclusive community sporting reserves which balance community needs for a healthier Melville.

GET INVOLVED [ABOUT THE CONSULTATION](#)

What do you value about our Active Reserves and what improvements would you like to see?

Find out about our Active Reserves and leave a comment below. FAQs and Information about the engagement can be found by clicking the *About the Consultation* tab above.

Click on a green icon below to see the amenities currently available at each reserve.



Make sure to include the **name of the reserve** you're referring to in your comment, click on the map icons above to find out more about our active reserves and their names.

Add Comment

Your Comment

B I

[Subscribe to Conversation](#)

 [Choose a file...](#)

[Submit](#)

44 Comments

Stay up to date

Sign up to Melville Talks and click the follow button above to be notified about key developments with this project. Alternatively sign up to our eNews to find out more about this project and others.

[Sign up to our eNews](#)

Timeline

-  **Community and Club Surveys Open**
The Community Survey will be sent to a random sample of residents and ratepayers living within 400m of an Active Reserve.
All clubs will receive the Clubs Survey.
Monday, 1 July 2019
-  **Community and Club Surveys Close**
9am on Monday, 15 July 2019
-  **School Survey**
July/August 2019
-  **Survey feedback/analysis shared on Melville Talks**
August 2019
-  **Draft Strategy for community comment**
Late September 2019
-  **Final Strategy presented to Council**
November 2019

[See less](#)

Document Library



ARIS Media Release
PDF (273.56 KB)

Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS)

The future of sporting reserves is in your hands – help build our strategy

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Melville Talks Community Home / [Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy \(ARIS\)](#)

The Active Reserves Infrastructure Strategy is a 20 year future plan for sporting/active reserves in the City of Melville.

Help us develop sustainable, fit-for-purpose, multi-use, quality and inclusive community sporting reserves which balance community needs for a healthier Melville.

[GET INVOLVED](#)

[ABOUT THE CONSULTATION](#)

This consultation ensures there are opportunities for the City of Melville community to participate in the development of a new Active Reserves Infrastructure Strategy to be adopted by council in ways that are fair, transparent and can be linked to the adopted strategy and its recommendations.

The strategy will be complementary to other strategies including the Land Asset Management Strategy, Urban Forest Strategy, Public Spaces Strategy and Infrastructure Strategy. It will incorporate sustainable practices, co-location and shared use.

Who is being consulted and how can you get involved?

- Members of sporting clubs will be engaged through a survey.
- Local residents living within 400m of an Active Reserve will be randomly sampled via the ratepayer and customer services databases to complete a survey and register an expression of interest to review and comment on the draft survey.
- On Melville Talks, the community will be able to leave their comments about what they value about active reserves and what improvements they would like to see.
- The draft strategy will be posted on this Melville Talks for all members of the community to review and provide comment.

What will happen with the information we shared?

A summary/analysis of the survey feedback will be posted on this Melville Talks page in late July 2019. The information shared will inform the draft strategy, which will then be posted to this page for comment by the community, in September 2019.

What happens after that?

All feedback will inform the final Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy, which we aim to return to council in November 2019 for adoption. Any feedback provided by the community will be shared on Melville Talks.

FAQ

[? Why are you developing an Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy \(ARIS\)?](#)

[? Why is the ARIS Important?](#)

[? What is an Active Reserve?](#)

[? What is a Passive Reserve?](#)

[? Is this Strategy about all of the reserves in the City of Melville?](#)

[? Who will be involved in developing the strategy?](#)

Stay up to date

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[Sign up to our eNews](#)

Timeline

Community and Club Surveys Open

The Community Survey will be sent to a random sample of residents and ratepayers living within 400m of an Active Reserve. All clubs will receive the Clubs Survey. Monday, 1 July 2019

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August 2019

Draft Strategy for community comment

Late September 2019

Final Strategy presented to Council

November 2019

[See less](#)

Document Library



ARIS Media Release
PDF (273.56 KB)

Melville Talks ARIS Engagement Page – FAQs

Why are you developing an Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS)?

Some time ago in 2011, the City developed the Strategic Provision of Active Reserves Study (SPARS) report which has helped guide us in managing the sporting needs of our community in the longer term. The ARIS report updates this previous research and will give us a 20 year future plan to provide sustainable, fit-for-purpose, multi-use, quality and inclusive community sporting reserves that support our community's aspiration of healthy lifestyles.

Why is the ARIS important?

The community told us they want the opportunity for a healthy lifestyle indoor and out, and to ensure the City can meet their future sporting needs there must be a plan.

The ARIS will consider particular challenges including the limited opportunity for new reserve development within the City and potential reductions in water availability, and will provide a high degree of confidence that the community's sport and recreation needs can be met.

Challenges facing the City which require a strategic approach to the future provision of active reserves include:

- The continued emergence of participation in women's sport
- Emergence of new sporting activities
- Reduction in the availability of water in a drying climate
- The Federal and State Government's requirement that sport and recreation infrastructure should be shared, multi-use facilities with the co-location of a number of user groups

What is an Active Reserve?

An active reserve, also known as a sporting reserve is used for structured team sports. Active reserves also include so-called passive areas such as verges, bush land, sumps and playgrounds and may also be called 'Parks'. e.g. Winthrop Park. Current Active Reserves include, for example, Morris Buzacott Reserve - Kardinya, Beasley Park – Leeming and Gairloch Reserve – Applecross.

What is a Passive Reserve?

A passive reserve, also known as a 'park' or 'reserve' is used for non-structured leisure or recreational activities. Passive reserves may include areas of bushland, neighbourhood parks and other public open spaces where structured sport isn't played. e.g. Deep Water Point, Piney Lakes, Point Walter Reserve and John Creaney Park.

Is this Strategy about all of the reserves in the City of Melville?

No, the City is undertaking a research process to understand future requirements for active reserves from which a strategy will be developed to ensure community needs are met into the future.

Who will be involved in developing the strategy?

There is a broad range of stakeholders contributing to the strategy development, including:

- Local Residents living within 400m of an Active Reserve
- The broader Community
- Council
- An external leisure consultancy, Dave Lanfear Consulting
- An internal project team of 15 officers with varying areas of expertise

How will the community be engaged?

We will be inviting a random sample of people living within 400 meters of our current active reserves, to complete a survey about how they use active reserves. The invitation will be sent via direct email from the City's ratepayer and customer service databases. The wider community will also be asked to provide comment on the draft strategy via Melville Talks.

Sporting Clubs will be surveyed to understand the club perspective. The City also plans to survey two local high schools to understand youth aspirations.

Additionally, this Melville Talks page will keep you informed, create discussion around the topic and provide opportunity for your feedback. This website also has an interactive active reserve map where the community can learn more about our active reserves.

How does it fit in with other City of Melville plans and policies? E.g. Urban Forest Strategic Plan, People, Places, Participation: A Strategic Community Plan for the City of Melville 2016-2026.

One of the first critical elements of this project is an extensive literature review to ensure no major contradictions between City, State and National principles that relate to Active Reserves (where applicable). The Active Reserves Infrastructure Strategy, driven by our highest level documents, including People, Places, Participation: A Strategic Community Plan 2016-2026 and the City's Corporate Business Plan 2016-2020 that aims to help meet the Community's aspirations which are our key outcome areas and core focus.

Who will benefit from this?

The major beneficiaries of this strategy will be residents that use active reserves for leisure/recreation activities and/or participate in structured sports as a Sporting Club member.

Will the ARIS consider using other reserves for sport in the future?

It will be considered, though at this stage it is difficult to know which reserves may be used for sports in future that aren't currently. As the strategy develops we will understand which reserves may be required in future for sporting use.

Will this strategy lead to rate increases?

It is difficult to know what financial implications there may be until the strategy is completed and we understand what is needed to upgrade or 'future proof' sporting provisions. In-line with the City's focus on minimising any rate increases wherever possible we will be investigating various funding options to get things done and reduce our reliance on rates. What we discover through this process will better inform asset replacement (Asset Management Plans) and the Long Term Financial Plan.

How will this affect current projects that are underway? E.g. Tompkins Park, Shirley Strickland Reserve and Bert Jeffrey Park.

The development of the ARIS will not impact current projects as previous Council decisions have been made in relation to these projects.

How will this affect me?

Through the Strategic Community Plan, the community told us they want the opportunity for a healthy lifestyle, and this strategy will help to ensure our residents can participate in sport and recreation at a local reserve into the future.

When will we know the outcomes of this strategy?

It is currently proposed to present the draft strategy to council in September 2019, which will then be released for comment to the community. We aim to return to council in ~November 2019 to adopt the strategy.

How many sporting clubs are there in Melville?

There are currently 72 Sporting Clubs in the City of Melville that use City reserves and facilities.

How do you know that you're nearing sporting capacity on Melville's active reserves?

Though there are a number of contributing factors, average optimal use of a grass sporting fields is less than 25 hours per week. During the most recent winter season 70% of our active reserves had over 25 hours of use per week, some had over 40 hours per week. This means that maintaining the turf can become challenging and unsustainable.

Is this a land grab?

No, definitely not. In seeking to balance our community's future needs and expectations with the challenges we face with a growing population we not only need to retain and optimise our current active reserves, but also need to seek alternatives and creative solutions so that everyone who wants to recreate and play sport can continue to.



Subject: Putting the ARIS back into our Sporting Reserves

Date: Wednesday, 26 June 2019

The City of Melville is calling on the community to help shape its Active Reserves Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS) which aims to provide sustainable, fit-for-purpose, multi-use and inclusive community sporting reserves.

Building on the City's Strategic Provision of Active Reserves Study (SPARS) report from 2011, the ARIS Strategy will incorporate new research and trends to provide a 20 year plan to help fulfil our community's aspiration of achieving a healthy lifestyle.

Currently the City has 72 sporting clubs with over 10,000 members that use its active reserves, which are nearing sporting capacity and the City is requesting the community to answer survey questions and review the draft strategy before it is presented to Council later this year.

City of Melville Mayor Russell Aubrey said he encourages the community to get involved and work with us to explore options to create sustainable, multi-use sporting reserves for future generations to enjoy.

"The City currently has 20 active reserves which consist mainly of grass sporting fields. The optimum use of these reserves is approximately 25 hours per week but during our recent winter season 70% of these reserves were overused, with some areas seeing nearly double this usage amount, meaning the maintaining the turf is unsustainable." Mayor Aubrey said.

"The ARIS will also consider challenges which include the limited opportunity for new active reserves, climate change, creating a hotter and dryer climate, emergence of new sporting activities, continued increase in female sport participation numbers and the Federal and State Government requirement that sport and recreation infrastructure should be shared, multi-use facilities with the colocation of a number of user groups."

"We will be using our rates and customer service database to contact a random sample of residents who live within 400 meters of an active reserve to participate in a community survey and will ask the whole community to review the draft strategy, via our Melville Talks community engagement website."

"We will also be contacting local schools to harness the ideas of Melville's young people, as they make up ~75% of local sporting participants, and of course, engage with the City's Sporting Clubs."

"Working with external leisure consultant Dave Lanfear who has 20 years experience in the development of similar strategic plans and who will be drafting the strategy based on community feedback and extensive literature from State and National levels aims to provide a balanced and practical 20 year plan for our active reserves."

"It is important to note that the development of the ARIS will not impact current projects such as Tompkins Park, Shirley Strickland Reserve and Bert Jeffrey Park as previous Council decisions have been made in relation to these projects.

We encourage residents to learn more about our active reserves and use the interactive map by visiting www.melvilletalks.com.au/ARIS where all project information and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's) are contained.

The draft ARIS Strategy will be presented to Council and then released for public comment after which time it will be returned to Council for adoption.

Image: ARIS

Media Contact: Stephanie Courtney |9364 0243

Authorised for Release by:
Marten Tieleman
Chief Executive Officer

Russell Aubrey
City of Melville Mayor

Christine Young
Director Community Development

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Putting the ARIS back into our Sporting Reserves

Home | Our City | News | Latest News | 2019 | June | Putting the ARIS back into our Sporting Reserves



27 June 2019

We are calling on the community to help shape our Active Reserves Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS)

[Sport & Recreation](#)

The ARIS Strategy aims to provide sustainable, fit-for-purpose, multi-use and inclusive community sporting reserves.

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[City of Melville Civic Centre](#)
10 Almondbury Road Booragoon WA 6154

[Mail to](#)
City of Melville, Locked Bag 1,
Booragoon WA 6954

[See all contacts >](#)

Facebook Posts on City of Melville Facebook Page

2 July 2019



City of Melville ✓
July 2 at 9:00 AM · 🌐



What do you value about our active reserves and what do you want to see improved? Tell us your thoughts on our interactive map at <https://melvilletalks.com.au/aris>. Closes 15 July



5,559
People Reached

549
Engagements

Boost Again

Boosted on Jul 2, 2019
By

Completed

People Reached **3.4K**

Post Engagement **328**

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City of
Melville

REPORT



ACTIVE RESERVES INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

Clubs Consultation

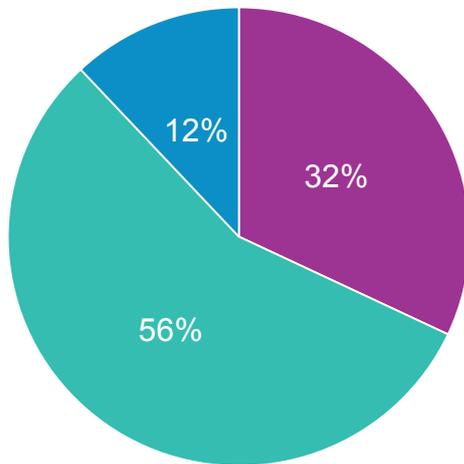


Club Survey	2
Planning	2
Ground and Facility Improvements	3
Future Projects	4

Club Survey

The club survey went out to 75 clubs and 25 surveys were returned and the key themes which have emerged from the process are provided below:

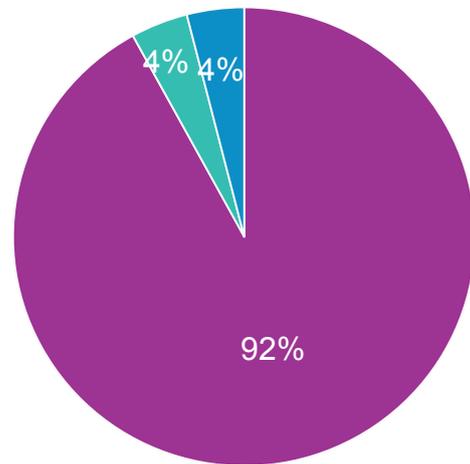
Planning



■ Yes ■ No ■ NR

Clubs with Strategic/Business Plan

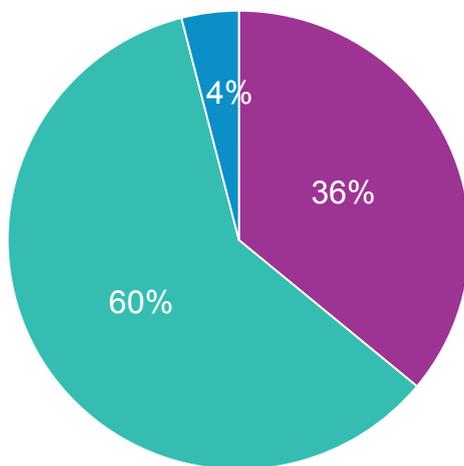
Eight clubs had a strategic plan or business plan in place



■ Yes ■ No ■ NR

Member of State Sporting Association

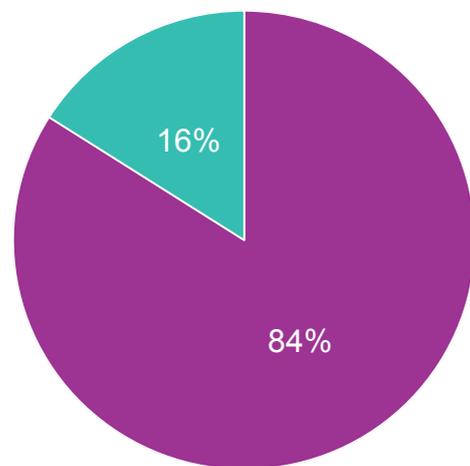
Most clubs were affiliated with their respective state sporting associations.



■ Increase ■ Stable ■ Decline

Membership numbers over the next five years

Membership levels fluctuated between clubs with 15 of the clubs who responded indicating their membership levels will remain stable over the next five years. 9 who responded indicated their membership levels will increase. Only 1 club (Blue Gum Park Tennis Club) expects a drop in paid membership as they are moving away from traditional membership model towards offering short term casual playing programmes.



■ Yes ■ No

Clubs fostering junior sports development

Most of the clubs foster junior sports development (21 out of 25 clubs).

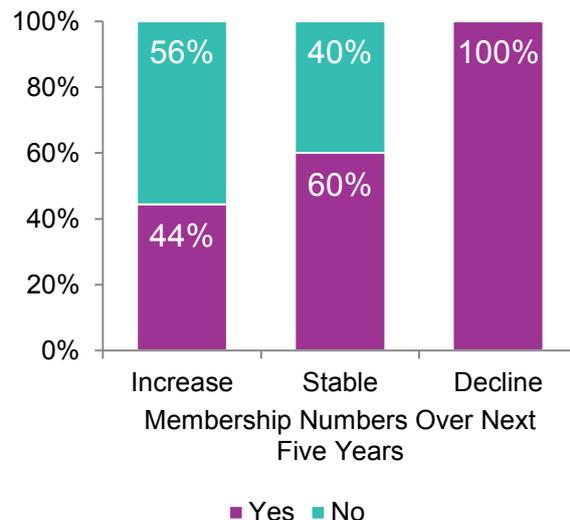
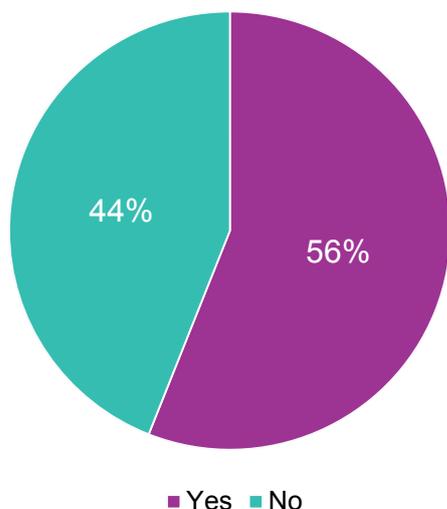
Trends in Membership

The main factors identified as impacting on potentially increasing membership included:

- Where infill development was proposed this is likely to increase demand
- Lack of appropriate facilities and in particular the high number of poor quality changing facilities and lack of female friendly changing infrastructure were identified as inhibitors to growing the women's/girl's game.
- Floodlighting issues impacted on the ability to expand training and competition time.
- Extensive number of tennis facilities and lack of a strategic focus on their development
- Volunteer issues – shortage of supply
- There is a declining interest in some sports and increased competition from those sports with a female game development focus (i.e. through Football – AFL and Cricket).
- Accessibility and in particular provision for people with a disability (including appropriate toilet infrastructure).
- Variations across clubs in areas of growth. Some indicated an increase in women's participation but a decrease in the number of Senior Men's participation.
- Impact of social media, shopping and lack of commitment to join a club.

Ground and Facility Improvements

More than half of the clubs that responded indicated a need for additional grounds within the next five years.



Need for additional grounds within the next five years

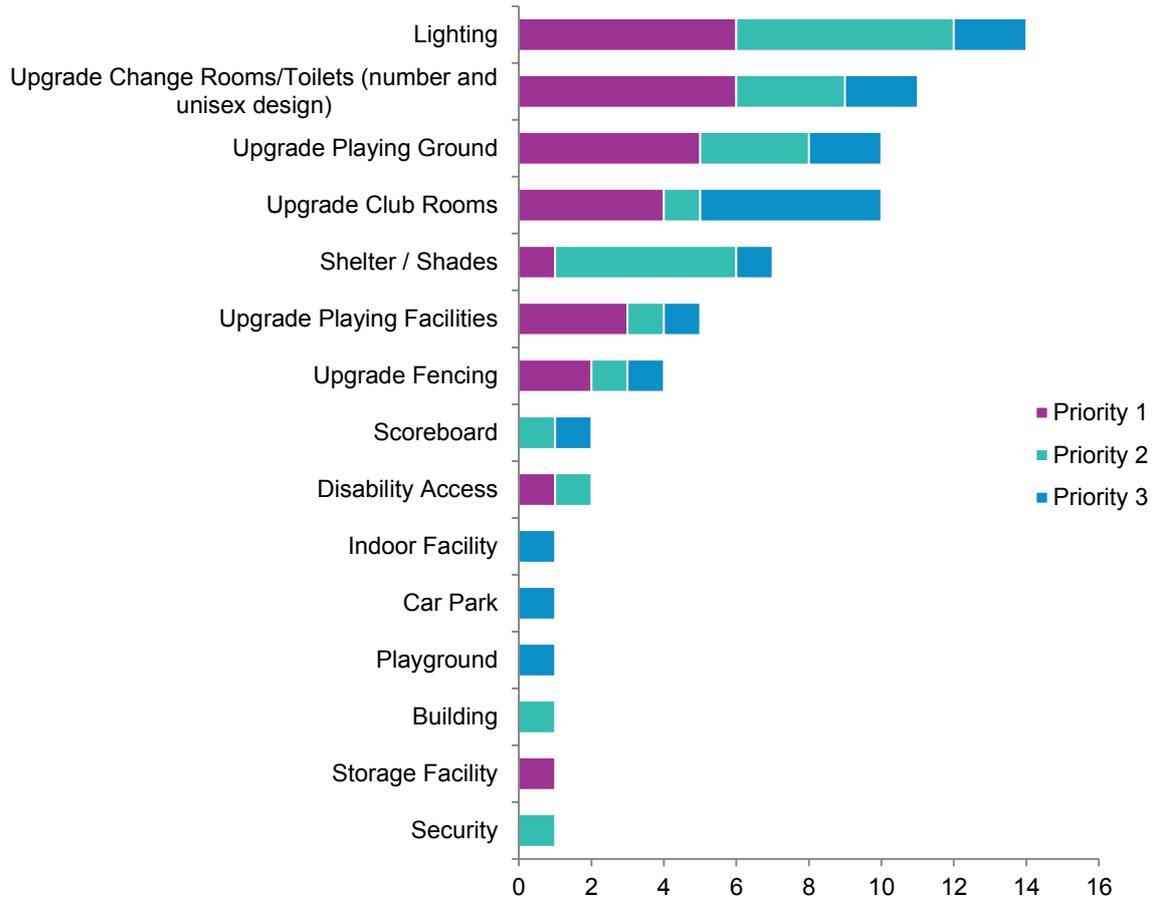
Need for additional grounds vs membership trend

Interestingly, only about half of the clubs expecting an increase in number of members indicated a need for additional ground. More than half of the clubs expecting a stable number of members indicated they need more space.

The majority of improvements suggested by clubs that responded related to:

- Improved reserve floodlighting
- Improved / increased Storage
- Upgrade to changing facilities to be unisex (female friendly facilities)
- Development of a new pitch / courts
- Expansion to other reserves.

Priorities for clubs



Major constraints

Four clubs didn't respond to this question. Out of the twenty one clubs that responded, seven are happy with the City's current offerings. Those constraints experienced by clubs who responded included:

- Insufficient capacity due to lack of floodlighting on a number of reserves.
- Current capacity of ovals, courts and associated changing facilities (both in number and being unisex in design/fitout).
- The only way we will sustain increases if we can reduce our fees and improve our facilities, during our season.
- Seasonal crossovers which are impacting on the training and fixturing at the start and end of the season.
- Access to affordable facilities and budgetary constraints impacting on club's ability to raise funds whilst also facilitating day to day operations.
- Requirements of the individual sports state sporting associations

Future Projects

Many of the proposed projects identified by clubs will be fed into the assessment process. Some of the projects were well advanced while others required assistance from the City. This will inform the future prioritisation of projects and assistance required from the City as well as external funding opportunities

All clubs have seen significant changes in the use of information technology and it is clear that in future planning this aspect of club development will need to be addressed to ensure all clubs have the capability to service their members effectively and efficiently.



City of
Melville

REPORT



ACTIVE RESERVES INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

Engagement with young people



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Engagement with young people

To ensure that input was received from young people, who are the most frequent users of public reserves for organised sport, focus groups were conducted at Leeming Senior High School with students aged between 11 and 15.

The method used to engage with students was a live polling system which allowed them respond to questions individually using the school's computers. The polling program provides various formats for participants to respond to questions including texting, point and click image selection and number selection. A large screen at the front of the class displayed all the responses live as they were given. The results were displayed in text walls, word clouds, text boxes, images which display clicks and graphs of various types from bar charts to donuts.

Questions put to students were as follows:

1. How are you feeling today?
Point and click image selection identified the students' responses.
2. What suburb do you live in?
Initially students could select a suburb from a list of City of Melville suburbs; however when it became evident that many students came from suburbs outside the City the question format was changed to allow for text responses displayed in a word cloud.
3. If you play sport, what club do you play in? Free text response
4. If you don't play sport, what would make you want to? Free text response
5. What sport and recreation facilities would you like to see in your area? Free text response.
6. What makes you want to hang out at your local park? Free text response.

Process of Analysis

Responses to each question were downloaded from the polling software and put into word documents for upload into Nvivo, which is computer software used for analysing responses to open questions.

Word Frequency Queries (WFQ) were used to search for recurrent words in the responses to each question and then displayed in various formats for more in-depth analysis. The number of words to be searched were set at 50 and of 5 characters or more.

The output of a WFQ is a list of recurrent words (key words), their character length, the number of occasions on which words appeared and a weighted percentage of the total number of words. In addition, a Word Cloud is generated providing the same information, but in a different visual format, with words being sized according to how often they have appeared in the text.

The thematic responses to each question will be supplied in this report followed by the methodology used to develop them.

Q1. How are you feeling today?



(Top Left: Face 1, Bottom Right: Face 15)

Response options	Group 1	Percent	Group 2	Percent	Group 3	Percent
1. Yum Face	2	9%	0	0%	0	0%
2. Very Happy Face	2	9%	1	4%	1	5%
3. Crying Face	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%
4. Confused Face	2	9%	3	12%	6	30%
5. Winking Face	0	0%	0	0%	2	10%
6. Exhausted Face	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
7. Cool Face	4	17%	1	4%	0	0%
8. Thinking Face	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%
9. Bored Face	0	0%	1	4%	1	5%
10. Sleeping Face	8	39%	12	52%	6	30%
11. Mischievous Face	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%
12. Happy Face	4	17%	2	8%	2	10%
13. Angry Face	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%
14. Unhappy Face	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%
15. Suspicious Face	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%

Q2. What suburb do you live in?

- 43 students were residents of Leeming
- 4 Bull Creek residents
- 7 students were from suburbs outside the City of Melville

Q3. Do you play sport locally?

- 73 responses in total
 - 36 Yes
 - 37 No

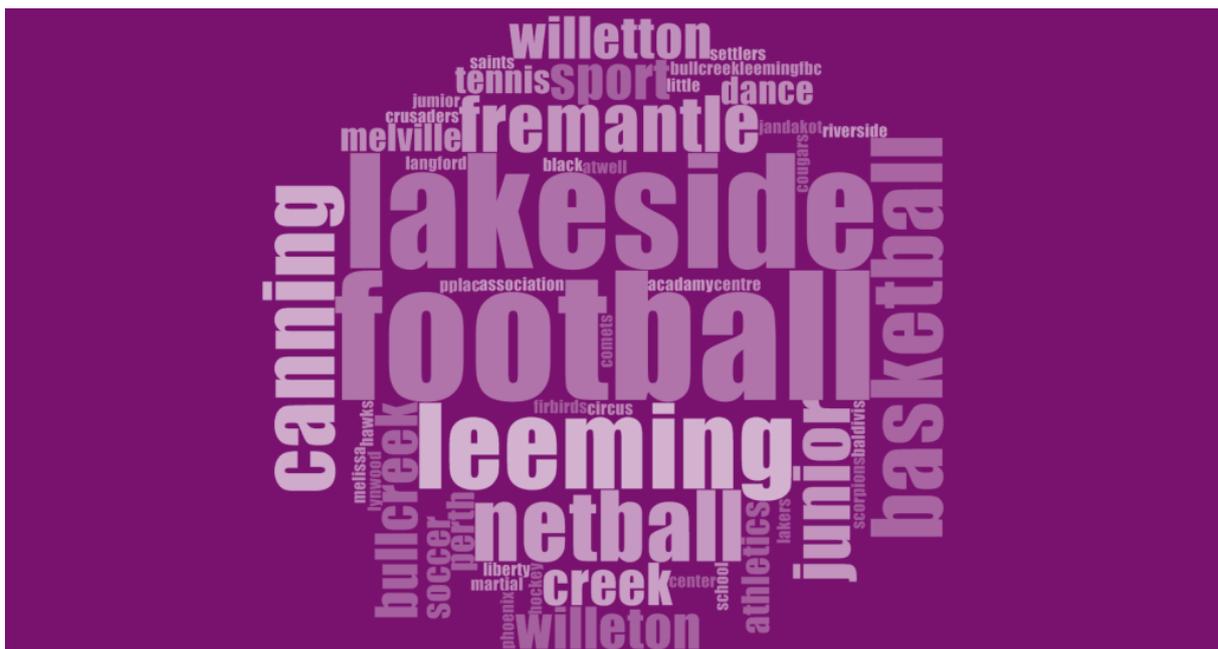
Q4. If you play sport, what club do you play in?

Responses from all three sessions were aggregated into one word document and uploaded into Nvivo for a Word Frequency Query. The results are shown in a list and a word cloud.

The top 10 references were listed as follows:

Word	Length	Count	Weighted Percentage (%)	Similar Words
football	8	9	5.84	footbal, football
lakeside	8	8	5.19	lakeside
leeming	7	6	3.90	leeming
basketball	10	5	3.25	basketball
canning	7	5	3.25	canning
netball	7	5	3.25	netball
fremantle	9	4	2.60	fremantle
junior	6	4	2.60	junior
bullcreek	9	3	1.95	bullcreek
creek	5	3	1.95	creek

The text list and the word cloud shows the top results based on how frequently they were included in responses. Larger font equals frequency of reference.



To identify the context within which the most frequent words occurred, Text Search Queries (TSQ) in Nvivo were run for the following, most prominent words:

- Football
- Lakeside
- Leeming

Each of the TSQ's provided a visual representation – a Word Tree Diagram showing the words surrounded by 'branches' or the sentences in which the selected words occurred.

Football TSQ Word Tree



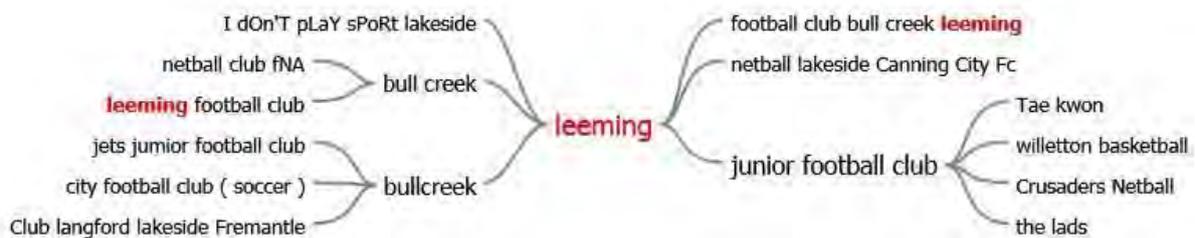
Of the direct references to football, Bull Creek Leeming Junior Football Club was cited, others related to suburbs outside the City of Melville.

Lakeside TSQ Word Tree



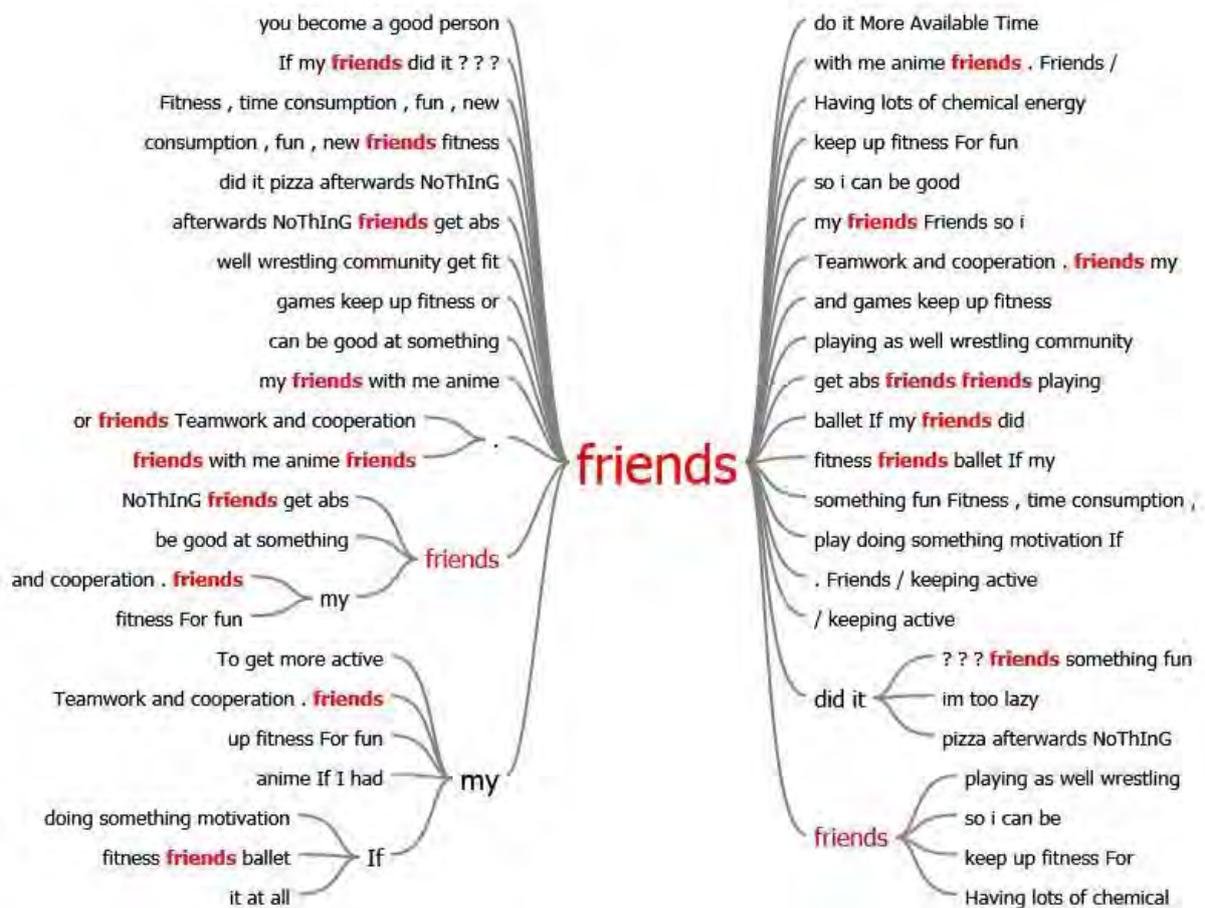
Most references concerned lakeside, a recreational centre where a range of sporting groups and clubs operate, with some students involved in more than one type of activity. This was identified by clicking on the first part of a sentence leading to lakeside which then highlighted the complete sentence (not shown). E.g. *pLaY Lakeside leeming netball lakeside Canning City Fc*

Leeming TSQ Word Tree



Most references concerned Leeming. Bull Creek Leeming Football Club and Leeming Netball.

Friends TSQ Word Tree

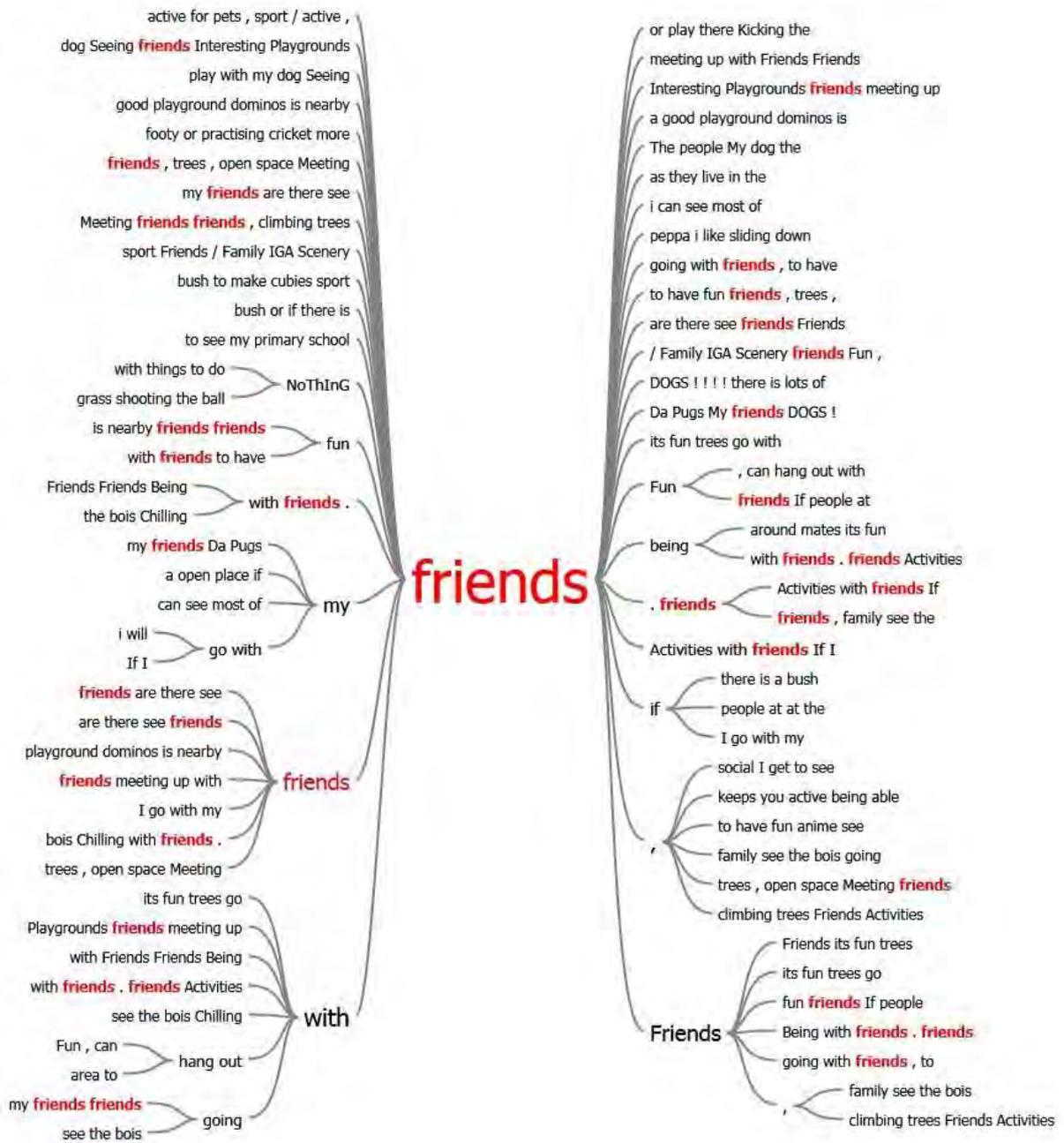


Q6. What sport and recreation facilities would you like to see in your area?

The WFQ list and word cloud showed that 'swimming' received the most direct references.

Word	Length	Count	Weighted Percentage (%)
swimming	8	18	7.47
courts	6	6	2.49
pitch	5	4	1.66
soccer	6	4	1.66
badminton	9	3	1.24
basketball	10	3	1.24
climbing	8	3	1.24
ballet	6	2	0.83
center	6	2	0.83
conventions	11	2	0.83

needs. Spaces designed to encourage unstructured physical movement through and around them may be a draw card, such as a climbing wall or a parkour course.





City of
Melville

REPORT



ACTIVE RESERVE INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

Phase 2: Review of draft document



Forward	3
Background.....	4
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Engagement Objectives.....	4
Engagement Actions.....	4
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Forward

This report contains the outcomes of the second phase of engagement involving the publication of the draft Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS) for comment on Melville Talks from 24th February to 20th March 2020.

By providing the outcomes of the submissions made using the online form, we are keeping to our commitment of providing feedback on engagement processes to the people who participated in them as their data is analysed and used to inform the final ARIS.

51 people provided feedback on the Draft ARIS Plan with 38 using the online form and 14 attaching documents for consideration.

12 submissions were received from residents regarding Bert Jeffery Park. Whilst two of these submissions supported the ARIS proposals, the remainder wished to retain the current level of amenity at Bert Jeffery, supporting alternative healthy activities such as walking, running and exercise.

This response has been considered as it aligns with the vision for the City as stated in the draft ARIS:

...to develop healthy lifestyles by providing opportunities for healthy activities both indoors and out and about in local parks and suburbs walking, running, cycling and exercising individually or in groups. ... underpinned by developing a sense of community and ensuring people feel safe and secure wherever they are and whatever they are doing.

The remaining 39 submissions were largely supportive of the recommendations in the ARIS document.

Background

Phase 1 Engagement

The engagement process for the development of the Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy was conducted in two discrete phases. The first began in June 2019 and concluded August 2019 with:

- Administration of surveys to 72 sporting clubs using City of Melville facilities. 26 clubs returned surveys.
- Sending a direct email invitation to 3792 residents living close to 'Active Reserves' to complete an online survey. 327 surveys were completed.
- Running PollEverywhere sessions at Leeming Senior High School with 73 young people between the ages of 11 and 15 in attendance.
- Provision of an open online discussion forum on Melville Talks on which 23 different contributors provided 44 comments.
- The Access Advisory Panel giving advice on access requirements at one of their scheduled meetings.

MelvilleTalks included a 'hot spot' map to provide visitors with information about each reserve being considered in the ARIS project.

Information about how to participate in the development of the Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy was distributed via:

- Media Release – 26 June, 2019.
- City of Melville Website News Article – 27 June, 2019.
- Melville Gazette article – 4 July, 2019
- LeisureFit e-news – 10 July, 2019. <17,000 subscribers.
- Corporate e-news - July, 2019. < 14,000 subscribers.
- Facebook post – 2 July, 2019. 5,559 people reached, 549 engagements.
- Elected Members Information Session. 23 July, 2019.
- Elected Members Bulletin. November 2018 & June 2019

Purpose of Phase 2 Engagement

To provide an opportunity for stakeholders to review and provide commentary on the draft ARIS document developed following Phase 1 of the engagement process.

Engagement Objectives

- To **consult** with residents on the draft ARIS document using an online feedback form.
- To **inform** stakeholders about the opportunity to participate in a second round of consultation, to review the draft ARIS

Engagement Actions

To **inform** and **consult** with residents and stakeholders about the second phase of engagement information about how to participate in this project was distributed using the following channels of communication:

- Media Release – 26th February, 2020.
- Melville Gazette Article – 5th March, 2020.
- City of Melville Website News Article – 26th February, 2020.
- Melville Talks page updates – 7th February and 24th February, 2020.
- About Melville Advertorial – 27th February, 2020.
- Mosaic Article – 19th March, 2020.

- Corporate e-news – 26th February, 2020. ~15,000 subscribers
- LeisureFit e-news – 10th March, 2020. ~ 21,000 subscribers.
- Elected Members Information Session – 10th February, 2020.
- Organisation wide email signature promoting draft ARIS – 9th to 20th March, 2020.
- Clubs by Ward list provided to elected members to distribute draft ARIS, 10th February, 2020.
- Social Media to Facebook, Instagram & Twitter. 183,105 reach, 1039 engagements.
- Geo-targetted ads.
- State Sporting Associations.
- State & Federal Politicians with constituents in the City of Melville.
- Residents originally invited to participate in the Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy survey – 3792 emails sent.
- Leeming Senior High School – lower school coordinator to distribute to survey participants.
- Relevant officers at neighbouring LGA's.
- The Department of Local Government, Sport & Cultural Industries, Sport & Recreation.

Examples of the engagement methods used



City of Melville
February 25 · 🌐

📌 Have your say on our Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS) a 20 year investment plan into sport and recreation facilities to help create opportunities for healthy lifestyles for everyone now and in the future: www.melvillecity.com.au/ariss

WWW.MELVILLECITY.COM.AU

Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS) - City of Melville Learn More

Facebook Post



City of Melville

Our City - Things To Do - Our Community - Waste and Environment - Building and Planning

Help us plan our Active Reserves

Home | Our City | News | Latest News | 2020 | February | Help us plan our Active Reserves

26 February 2020

This City is asking feedback on its draft Active Reserves Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS) to help shape the next 20 years.

Sport & Recreation

The City of Melville is seeking community feedback on its draft Active Reserves Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS) to help shape the next 20 years of the City's investment into sport and recreation facilities on its active reserves.

City of Melville Mayor the Hon George Bass JP said the City's extensive community engagement in creating the draft ARIS had involved local school students, sporting clubs, residents, the City's Active Advisory Panel and several officers, State Sporting Associations, and was an exciting opportunity to help shape the next 20 years.

"Need that the draft Strategy for our active reserves to make its public comment," announced the Mayor's committee to panel that say to ensure that it will meet that needs now and into the future," said Mayor George Bass.

"Active reserves are defined as public open areas which are used for sport and recreation, and which they are used for organised team sports, it is widely recognised that our community also use these spaces for other recreational activities such as dog walking and picnicking, so it is important that we take these activities into account."

"There are currently 23 active reserves in the City of Melville (including Burdick University) and the draft ARIS includes information on usage, bookings and amenity considerations of each site to help provide a clear indication of what investment will be required for these assets and what."

"With varying participation in a variety of team sports increasing, the draft Strategy reviews our current sport infrastructure and suggests an investment plan to ensure we have enough change-rooms, toilets and parking spaces."

"Additional funding to gradually replace existing sports flood lighting with more efficient and warmer LED lighting, along with lighting all of our active reserves over time has also been considered and put into the recommendations."

"Previous Council approved projects and funding commitments, such as Shirley Strickland Reserve, Weldon Reserve and Rex Jeffrey Park for example, have been included in the draft Strategy and will progress as planned."

The total cost of implementing the draft ARIS is \$66,000,000 of which \$32,419,000 has already been committed within the Long Term Financial Plan and approved one-offering Council budget. Additional funding of \$33,581,000, an average of \$1.1 million per annum, is required to implement the Strategy, of which would be funded through additional grant funding from a variety of sources.

For more information, to read the draft ARIS and to have your say visit www.melvillecity.com.au/ariss

Feedback to open until 9.00am Friday, 20 March 2020

Keep up to date

Share this page

City of Melville News Article

Putting the ARIS back into our reserves

■ It's your last chance to have your say on our draft Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy (ARIS) with feedback closing 5.00pm Friday, 20 March 2020. The ARIS is a 20-year plan of investment into sport and recreation facilities on active reserves in the City.

Work with us to help ensure our facilities are contemporary, inclusive, accessible and meet the needs of our community now and in the future.

The ARIS has been developed in collaboration with local school students, sporting clubs, residents, our Access Advisory Panel and different state sporting associations.

Our active reserves are for everyone, from dog walkers

(and their dogs!) to the most avid sports people. Have your say and stay up-to-date on the ARIS at www.melvillecity.com.au/ARIS

Let's work together to shape the future of our active reserves.



HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

Page 13 | **MOSAIC** Issue 56

Mosaic Article

Engagement Analysis

Qualitative Data

Next to the original consultation for the development of the draft Strategy, the number of submissions received was low and the findings in this report should be considered within that context.

All submissions received were uploaded into Nvivo, software for the analysis of qualitative (non-numeric) data. Initially codes were created based on the named reserves identified in the submissions. It was noted that some other parks/reserves were named but were not within the scope of ARIS.

Almost a quarter of submissions related to Bert Jeffrey Park and the desire to retain current levels of amenity as public open space.

[There seems to be] such emphasis on organised support [and]... little consideration ...on the physical and psychological health of the whole community. Not all of want to play organised sport! And this should be respected and considered. The park represents much more to us. (Robert, Murdoch)

I am very concerned that increased summer and winter usage as a result of the proposed upgrade of BJP, will lead to increased adverse social impacts, negatively affect the amenity of our neighbourhood, ie increased traffic volumes, noise and light issues, and subsequently reduce local property values. (Tony, Murdoch)

The Bert Jeffrey Park should be left as is. Turning it into a cricket ground is not in the interest of the people living within close proximity of the park. Younger families with children will not be afforded the same opportunities as I was, to use the park for leisure when they feel like it, if it is turned into a sporting ground which I would imagine would have regular 4 hours+ games along with training. This development would impede on peoples space who live next to the park. (Jordan, Murdoch)

Other comments received suggested alternate recreational uses for Bert Jeffrey Park which would not reduce amenity but still encourage healthy activity.

Instead of construction of floodlights & amenities building at Bert Jeffrey Park; the money will be better spent in building a walking/jogging track and the installation of exercise equipment which is better suited for the general community. (Goh, Perth)

In relation to Bert Jeffery Park I believe that a better option would be for the council to install fitness exercise equipment as seen in other parks in the city, also the provision of a covered area for the children's playground. Also the addition of BBQ's and tables etc. as seen at Piney Lakes. (David, Murdoch).

...up grade existing parks with sporting facilities such as Winthrop Park which already exist for sport clubs. (Ermina, Murdoch).

There was commentary in support of the draft Strategy and most particularly with reference to Marmion Reserve:

I am commenting in regards to the upgrades of marmion reserve. I am delighted to see the club room and facilities upgrade at a high priority of the project and budget allocated. The showers are currently not functional and there is asbestos in all areas.

To be able to provide a facility that accommodates both genders, social functions for the clubs, Sufficient storage areas and maximum viewing opportunities to the ground will increase community access to the ground (Kellie, Alfred Cove)

So excited to see the planned upgrade of the Marmion Reserve pavilion. The Junior football club can now accommodate women's football which is one of the fastest growing participation sports in the area. The clubrooms were built in the 60's so an upgrade is well overdue. Great work by the members of the council that are responsible for this. (Dave, Melville)

Two other submissions received from SERAG and Murdoch University concerned with maintenance of local biodiversity alongside the enhancement of sporting infrastructure.

Extracts from submissions

The table below provides extracts from submissions relating to specific reserves.

Reserve	No. people	Extract
Alan Edwards	1	<i>Club rooms don't cater for Diversity - KJCC has 2 girls' cricket sides now as does both Junior and senior football. This needs to be addressed fairly quickly as girls growth is rapid right now. Shelter/Shade needs addressing for Junior and Senior sport - extending the veranda 2 - 3 M East would help ease this issue. The carpark does not have a disabled bay but by carving a couple of Meters out of the SE corner it could be easily achieved.</i>
Bert Jeffrey Park	12	As above
Bob Gordon Reserve	1	<i>...advice was provided that the Bob Gordon Reserve was not in the ARIS scope yet there seems to be some detrimental statements and outcomes for tennis and the Bull Creek Tennis Club.</i>
John Connell Reserve	1	JC Reserve - <i>This has been at capacity for Match days for 5-6 years. There is additional land that can be developed to provide additional pitches. Requirement at least - 1- 2 additional Football Pitch</i> Change rooms - <i>These have been over capacity for 5-6 years, with female participation for more than 10 years. Facilities have not, do not and continue not to provide for needs of playing group for greater than 10 years. There is an existing building not utilised or at capacity that can be renovated and enable as additional change rooms. Requirement - 2-4 additional change rooms.</i>
Len Shearer	1	<i>Synthetic turf was not well received by the broader community when plans to implement a sport and recreation grant at Len Shearer were put forward by CoM some years back. This historic process needs to be acknowledged in the document and clearly state community did not support synthetic turf at Len Shearer. References to a future business case for synthetic turf at Len Shearer need to be removed. Implementation of synthetic turf at Len Shearer is not appropriate in the context of the multitude of users and needs of the surrounding residents (including a significant dog walking and family oriented community). This reservation serves far more users than just the sporting community. Synthetic turf and all the infrastructure requirements that go with it, is not appropriate for this reservation.</i>

<p>Marmion Reserve</p>	<p>5</p>	<p><i>So excited to see the planned upgrade of the Marmion Reserve pavilion. The Junior football club can now accommodate women's football which is one of the fastest growing participation sports in the area. The clubrooms were built in the 60's so an upgrade is well overdue. Great work by the members of the council that are responsible for this.</i></p> <p><i>Great to see that Marmion Reserve is getting the attention it deserves. An improvement of the facilities will no doubt be beneficial to the clubs using the existing facilities and will enable the increase of use at this massively underused facility. Well Done City of Melville for prioritising this for upgrades.</i></p>
<p>Morris Buzzacott Reserve</p>	<p>5</p>	<p><i>The floodlit netball courts are in a particularly poor condition with no surround netting and deteriorating hard court infrastructure. The temporary storage containers placed on site are inappropriate for the reserve and need to be removed. [Need for]...4 x floodlit netball courts...A temporary clubhouse / storage structure and shade supporting the Kardinya Netball Club courts (southern side)...Replacement of Netball infrastructure with formalised provision and shade should be investigated...The netball facility at Morris Buzzacott Reserve provides a functional use although the associated infrastructure is poor. By upgrading the infrastructure, greater capacity would exist to expand netball activity on site.</i></p> <p><i>The use of the Morris Buzzacott Oval - the KRSBC uses it longer than indicated in the report. On Saturdays it's from 8am to 1pm and on the weekdays it's 4-7:30pm. The oval is used to full capacity over the Summer - games and training are held continually, with minimal break even over the Christmas period....The flooring in the Club Rooms at the Morris Buzzacott (Oval 2 North) is in much need of replacement. They are well over their use by date and look shabby and unsightly.</i></p>
<p>Tompkins Park</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>I wish to inquire as to whether any consideration or proposal for a Bicycle Museum has been put forward.</i></p> <p><i>The preferred location being at a larger park such as Tompkins Park or a more intimate location adjoining the precinct of the Atwell Art Gallery both in Alfred Cove.</i></p>
<p>Webber Reserve</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><i>[The ARIS strategy needs to]...specify what the CoM is actually going to do to rectify / improve the deficiencies of Willagee's active reserve infrastructure ... over the next 20 years. ... not only specific improvements to current reserve and pavilion facilities, parking, and lighting at Webber and Winnacott Reserves and developing a Master Plan for Webber Reserve but also the strategies to improve Willagee's active reserve infrastructure generally</i></p>
<p>Winnacott Oval</p>	<p>2</p>	<p><i>Winnacott oval needs to be retained for the use of off lead dog exercise. The reserve is located within in an area that has apartments and senior aged living with limited POS.</i></p> <p><i>It is imperative that dog owners are able to exercise their dogs to ensure the dogs have a healthy and exhaustive lifestyle. This ensures a harmonious environment for all.</i></p>

Winthrop Park	2	<p><i>Installation of multi-gender suitable facilities to be considered at an accelerated schedule, given the large growth in women's football across the state. Our club is one of the leaders in developing women's and girls football, and to the highest standard, so facilities to accommodate this quality and growth would be welcomed. This is applicable to Winthrop Park (scheduled for 21/22) and Len Shearer Reserve (schedule for 25/26).</i></p> <p><i>The report implies that new flood lighting at the park has been done. If the lighting is already being acted on, spend the \$20,000 and rerun and relocate the reticulation and move the cricket there. Winthrop Park already has amenities.</i></p>
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Reserve/Park	Year	Total Cost	Funding/source previously identified	Newly Identified Funding
			Estimated Cost	Surplus Funds
Changerooms			\$ 10,659,592.00	\$ 2,040,408.00
Floodlights			\$ 2,215,456.00	\$ 784,544.00
Masterplans			\$ 504,000.00	\$ 146,000.00
				\$ 2,970,952.00
New Funding minus Surplus funds				\$ 28,108,938.00
New Funding from Master Plan Implementation				\$ 28,949,552.00
Balance				-\$ 840,614.00
... the total program cost will be...				
If we achieve a grant funding subsidy of 10%				\$ 54,449,044.20
If we achieve a grant funding subsidy of 20%				\$ 48,399,150.40
If we achieve a grant funding subsidy of 30%				\$ 42,349,256.60

APPENDIX K: Netball Court Analysis

School Court Provision for Outdoor Netball				
School	Court Provision (# courts currently marked for netball)	Current Shared Use Agreement (Y/N)	Current Netball Club? (Y/N)	
1 All Saints College		4 N	N	
2 Applecross Primary School		1 N	N	
3 Applecross Senior High School		2 N	N	
4 Ardross Primary School		2 N	N	
5 Attadale Primary School		1 N	N	
6 Banksia Park Primary School		2 N	N	
7 Bateman Primary School		2 Y	Y	Bateman Netball Club
8 Bicton Primary School		2 Y	N	
9 Booragoon Primary School		3 N	N	
10 Brentwood Primary School		3 N	Y	Tingara Netball Club
11 Bull Creek Primary School		2 N	N	
12 Caralee Community School		2 N	N	
13 Corpus Christi College		6 N	N	
14 Kardinya Primary School		2 N	N	
15 Leeming Primary School		2 N	N	
16 Leeming Senior High School		4 Y	N	
17 Mel Maria Catholic Primary School		0 N	N	
18 Melville Primary School		2 Y	N	
19 Melville Senior High School		8 N	Y	Melville Lakers Netball Club
20 Mount Pleasant Primary School		2 N	N	
21 Oberthur Primary School		3 N	N	
22 Our Lady of Fatima Primary School		2 N	N	
23 Palmyra Primary School		1 N	N	
24 Saint Benedicts Primary School		1 N	N	
25 Santa Maria College		6 N	N	
26 West Leeming Primary School		3 N	Y	Leeming Netball Club
27 Winthrop Primary School		2 N	Y	Withrop Netball Club
28 Yidarra Catholic Primary School		1 N	Y	Yidarra Netball Club
Totals (Outdoor)	71	4	6	19 currently in use by clubs and therefore 52 are available
School Indoor Court Provision				
1 All Saints College		2		
2 Applecross Senior High School		1		
3 Corpus Christi College		2		
4 Santa Maria College		1		
5 Melville Senior High School		1		
Total (Indoor)	7			Up to seven are available
City of Melville Outdoor Netball Court Provision				
Reserve	# of Courts	Floodlit? (Y/N)	Courts Available? (Y/N)	
1 Karoonda Reserve		2 N	Y	
2 Peter Ellis Reserve		4 Y	Y	Identified above at Leeming Senior High School (therefore not included in total)
3 Marmion Reserve		2 Y	Y	
4 Morris Buzacott Reserve		4 Y	N	
5 Troy Park		4 Y	N	
Total Outdoor Courts	12			
City of Melville Indoor Court Provision				
1 Blue Gum Community Centre		1		
2 Leeming Recreation Centre		2		
3 LeisureFit Melville		2		Currently marked for 4 courts that run across the main courts, though under sized in this configuration
4 Willagee Community Centre		0.5		
Total Indoor Courts	5.5			Up to 5.5 courts are available
Combined Total Courts	95.5			27 in use and therefore up to 68.5 available

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